

# Hebrew Syntactic Frames for Selected English Glosses Associated With Time Periods

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In what follows I worked from English back to Hebrew taking the *English Standard Version* as a source of representative connections between glosses and syntactic frames. My purpose was to determine – from text – the various ways in which a given meaning was represented syntactically in the Hebrew. This method is not the only one available, but it is what I used. Let X in the various syntactic frames represent a time expression, such as “two days,” “a year,” or whatever.

“After”

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$l^e-X$   
 $ʔah^a rē X$   
 $min-X$   
 $miqqēs X$   
 $miqq^e sat X$   
 $miqq^e se X ʔah^a rē Y$   
 $^c ad min-X$

“For”

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“In”

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$l^e-X$   
 $l^e-X ^c od Y$   
 $b^{ec} od X$

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“Within”

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$l^e-X$   
 $b^e-X$   
 $b^{ec} od X$   
 $^c ad X$

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See following page for summary table:

Table 1  
Summary of Syntactic Frames

Frame	"After"	"For"	"In"	"Within"
Multiple Glosses				
<i>l<sup>e</sup>-X</i>	x		x	x
-		x	x	x
<i>b<sup>ec</sup>ôd X</i>			x	x
Only "After"				
<i>ʔah<sup>a</sup>rê X</i>	x			
<i>min-X</i>	x			
<i>miqqêš X</i>	x			
<i>miqq<sup>e</sup>šat X</i>	x			
<i>miqq<sup>e</sup>šê X ʔah<sup>a</sup>rê Y</i>	x			
<i><sup>c</sup>ad min-X</i>	x			
Only "Within"				
<i>b<sup>e</sup>-X</i>				x
<i><sup>c</sup>ad X</i>				x

The frame *l<sup>e</sup>-X* is not used all that frequently to express time relationships, but for whatever reason it is the most flexible of the syntactic frames represented in the table. It can mean "after," "for," "in," "within," and can also be used to mean "every." Below I give examples.

Table 2  
Examples of  $\text{P}^{\text{e-X}}$

Gen 7:4	For <u>in seven days</u> I will send rain on the earth forty days and forty nights, and every living thing that I have made I will blot out from the face of the ground."	כִּי לַיָּמִים עוֹד שִׁבְעָה אָנֹכִי מִמְטִיר עַל־הָאָרֶץ אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם וְאַרְבָּעִים לַיְלָה וּמַחֲוִיתִי אֶת־כָּל־הַיְּקוּם אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתִי מֵעַל פְּנֵי הָאָדָמָה:
Gen 7:10	10 And <u>after seven days</u> the waters of the flood came upon the earth.	10 וַיְהִי לְשִׁבְעַת הַיָּמִים וַיְמִי הַמַּבּוּל הָיָה עַל־הָאָרֶץ:
1 Sam 13:11	11 Samuel said, "What have you done?" And Saul said, "When I saw that the people were scattering from me, and that you did not come <u>within the days appointed</u> , and that the Philistines had mustered at Michmash,	11 וַיֹּאמֶר שְׁמוּאֵל מָה עָשִׂיתָ וַיֹּאמֶר שְׂאוּל כִּי־רָאִיתִי כִּי־נִפְצָה הָעָם מֵעָלַי וְאַתָּה לֹא־בָאתָ לְמוֹעֵד הַיָּמִים וּפְלִשְׁתִּים נֶאֱסָפִים מִכְּמָשׁ:
Ezra 10:8	8 and that if anyone did not come <u>within three days</u> , by order of the officials and the elders all his property should be forfeited, and he himself banned from the congregation of the exiles.	8 וְכֹל־אִשָּׁר לֹא־יָבֹא לְשִׁלֻּשַׁת הַיָּמִים כַּעֲצַת הַשָּׂרִים וְהַזְּקֵנִים יִתְרָם כָּל־רְכוּשׁוֹ וְהוּא יִבְדֵּל מִקְהַל הַגּוֹלָה:
Ezra 10:9	9 Then all the men of Judah and Benjamin assembled at Jerusalem <u>within the three days</u> . It was the ninth month, on the twentieth day of the month. And all the people sat in the open square before the house of God, trembling because of this matter and because of the heavy rain.	9 וַיִּקְבְּצוּ כָּל־אֲנָשֵׁי־יְהוּדָה וּבְנֵי־מִנְחֵם יְרוּשָׁלַם לְשִׁלֻּשַׁת הַיָּמִים הוּא חֹדֶשׁ הַתְּשִׁיעִי בְּעֶשְׂרִים בַּחֹדֶשׁ וַיֹּשְׁבוּ כָל־הָעָם בְּרַחוּב בֵּית הָאֱלֹהִים מִרְעִידִים עַל־הַדָּבָר וּמִהַגְשָׁמִים: פ