

Prepositional Syntax of XLQ "Divide"

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Overview

The verb (in the sense “divide”) can refer either to the giver or the recipient of a portion. The distinction may be evident in the prepositions used with it to govern the participants in the “dividing.” Cases: Donor, Recipient, Booty, Associates, Means, Product. The notes in the table indicate which party is indicated by the preposition.

		Preposition				
		<i>jet</i>	<i>b-</i>	<i>betowk</i>	<i>l-</i>	<i>(im</i>
Binyan	Qal	Dt 4:19 Booty Jos 14:5; 18:2 Booty 2S 19:30 Booty 2C 28:21 Booty	Jb 39:17 Booty? Means? 1C 24:5 Means	Pr 17:2 Associates	Dt 4:19; 29:25 (et 26) Recipient Jb 39:17 Recipient Ne 9:22 Product? Ne 13:13 Recipient	Jos 22:8 ? Pr 29:25 (et 24) Donor
	Niphal					
	Piel	Pr 16:19 Donor Is 53:12 Associates	Is 53:12 Booty? Means?		Is 53:12 Recipient	
	Pual					
	Hithpael					
	Hiphil					

Another way to draw the picture:

Ref	Binyan	Preposition				
		<i>jet</i>	<i>b-</i>	<i>betowk</i>	<i>l-</i>	<i>(im</i>
Dt 4:14	Qal	Booty			Recipient	
Dt 29:25	Qal				Recipient	
Jb 39:17	Qal		Booty? Means?		Recipient	
Isa 53:12	Piel	Associates	Booty? Means?		Recipient	

This approach shows up better multiple tagmemic slots and combinatorial patterns. Could also head columns with case labels, and then put prepositions in the cells.

The list in the first table is complete for the Qal. It suggests that in Josh 22:8, the imperative to RGM/2 is an indirect command to the 9.5 tribes to share with them.

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