

וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלַי בֶּן־אָדָם אֶת־כָּל־דִּבְרֵי אֲשֶׁר אֶדְבַר אֵלַיךָ קַח בְּלִבְבְּךָ
 וּבְאָזְנֶיךָ שְׁמַע: 11 וְלֵךְ בָּא אֶל־הַגּוֹלָה אֶל־בְּנֵי עַמְּךָ וּדְבַרְתָּ אֲלֵיהֶם
 וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲלֵיהֶם כֹּה אָמַר אֲדֹנָי יְהוִה אִם־יִשְׁמְעוּ וְאִם־יִחְדְּלוּ:
 12 וְתִשְׂאֲנִי רוּחַ וְאֶשְׁמַע אַחֲרַי קוֹל רַעַשׁ גְּדוֹל בְּרוּךְ כְּבוֹד־יְהוָה
 מִמְּקוֹמוֹ: 13 וְקוֹל | כַּנְּפֵי הַחַיּוֹת מְשִׁיקוֹת אֵשׁ אֶל־אַחֹתָהּ וְקוֹל
 הָאוֹפְנִים לְעַמָּתָם וְקוֹל רַעַשׁ גְּדוֹל: 14 וְרוּחַ נִשְׂאָתָנִי וַתִּקְחָנִי וְאֵלַיךְ
 מֵרַב בַּחֲמַת רוּחִי וַיִּדְּ־יְהוָה עָלַי חֲזָקָה: 15 וְאָבּוֹא אֶל־הַגּוֹלָה תָּל אָבִיב
 הַיֹּשְׁבִים אֶל־נְהַר־כְּבָר [וְאֵשׁ] הַמָּה יוֹשְׁבִים שָׁם וְאֵשׁב שָׁם שְׁבַעַת
 יָמִים מִשָּׁמַיִם בְּתוֹכָם: 16 וַיְהִי מִקְצֵה שְׁבַעַת יָמִים פ

Vocabulary

Verse 11

גולה noun: “exiles” (BDB, 163)

חדל verb: “cease, desist”

Syntax & Miscellaneous

- After the address/quotation formula, the entire object phrase, אֶת־כָּל־דִּבְרֵי אֲשֶׁר, is fronted. The sentence typology is O-V-M (O=object; V=verb; M=modifier).
- The *waw* is connecting the two clauses, not just the similar prepositional phrases בְּלִבְבְּךָ וּבְאָזְנֶיךָ.
- Even though the preposition *beth* is used in each phrase, each should be translated differently. In English, the proper idiom for the first would be “take all my words *into* your heart;” whereas the second would be “listen *with* your ears.”
- The noun, גולה, is a collective singular. (In English it might be referred to as a collective noun or discretionary plural. The difference between [count nouns](#) and [mass nouns](#) also is relevant to discussions of translating nouns into English.)
- The ubiquitous repetition in the book of Ezekiel with regards to sending and speaking is remarkable (see verse 11: וּדְבַרְתָּ אֲלֵיהֶם וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲלֵיהֶם). There is probably a rhetorical/theological rationale behind these echo patterns. Comments?
- The sequencing of אִם ... אִם can be understood as “whether ... or” generally found with a negative comment. See [Ezekiel 2:5](#).

Verse 12

רעש noun: “earthquake” (BDB, 950)

ברוך “blessed be”

Ezekiel 3:10-16

Verse 13

כנפֿי noun (construct plural): “wings”

מְשִׁיקוֹת participle (*Hiphil* fpl): “touching” (BDB, 676)

אֹפֶן noun: “wheel” (BDB, 66)

לְעִמָּתָם noun (suffix 3mpl): “close by, side by side” (BDB, 769) [15x in Ezekiel (1:20, 21; 3:8, 13; 10:19; 11:22)]

Verse 14

מָר “bitter” (BDB, 600)

חמה “rage, heat”

Verse 15

תֵּל אַבִּיב name (of place): “Tel-Abib”

נְהַר־כְּבָר name: “Chebar River”

מִשְׁמִים participle (*Hiphil* mpl): “appalled, horrified” (BDB, 1031) [cf. similar idiom in Ezra 9:3 משׁומם]

Verse 16

קצה “end”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 13

- The verb for the first clause of verse 13 is מְשִׁמֵּעַ from verse 12.

Verse 15

- Qere [אֶשְׂרָא]: Internal support for the Qere would be either letter confusion ([GKC Alphabet Chart](#)), possibly in the [Paleo-Hebrew script](#), between *beth* ב and *resh* ר or [dittography](#) with the first word of the following clause. The Qere is supported externally by the *Vorlage* (i.e. parent text) of the LXX: περιηλθον τους κατοικουντας επι του ποταμου του Χοβαρ τους οντας εκει.

Verse 16

- The Leningradensis Codex has a paragraph break in the middle of verse 16.