

## Joshua 1:10-11

וַיֵּצְאוּ יְהוֹשֻׁעַ אֶת־שֹׁטְרֵי הָעָם לֵאמֹר: 11 עֲבְרוּ | בְּקֶרֶב הַמַּחֲנֶה וְצִוּוּ  
אֶת־הָעָם לֵאמֹר הִכִּינוּ לָכֶם צִידָה כִּי בְּעוֹד | שְׁלֹשֶׁת יָמִים אִתְּכֶם  
עֹבְרִים אֶת־הַיַּרְדֵּן הַזֶּה לְבֹא לְרִשֶׁת אֶת־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם  
נָתַן לָכֶם לְרִשְׁתָּהּ: 12

### Vocabulary

#### Verse 11

שֹׁטְרֵי noun: “official” (BDB, 1009)

#### Verse 12

קרב “midst, inward part”

מחנה noun: “camp”

הכין verb (Hiphil imperative mpl): “prepare”

צידה noun: “provision” (BDB, 845)

בְּעוֹד “within (only)” (BDB, 728)

ירש verb (infinitive construct): “possess”

### Syntax & Miscellaneous

#### Verse 11

- The direct object marked by אֶת־ is a bound (or construct) phrase. The first member, שֹׁטְרֵי, is in the plural construct form, and the second, הָעָם, is the singular absolute form.
- The definite article attached to the second member applies to the entire phrase: “the officials of the people.”
- The infinitive, לֵאמֹר, functions similarly to quotations marks in English.

#### Verse 12

- What is this form וַיֵּצְאוּ? Is this a double *sureq*? How would you explain it?
- The participle, עֹבְרִים, is functioning as a finite verb with a subject, אִתְּכֶם, and a marked direct object.
- Notice the interesting idiom “this Jordan.” Other passages with the same construction (all with the verb עבר):

Genesis 32:11

Deuteronomy 3:27

Deuteronomy 31:2

Joshua 1:2

Joshua 4:17