

וְלִרְאוּבֵנִי וְלִגָּדִי וְלַחֲצִי שִׁבְטֵי הַמְּנַשֶּׁה אָמַר יְהוָה לֵאמֹר: 13 זְכוֹר
 אֶת־הַדָּבָר אֲשֶׁר צִוִּיתִי אֶתְכֶם מֹשֶׁה עֶבֶד־יְהוָה לֵאמֹר יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם
 מֵנִיחַ לָכֶם וְנָתַן לָכֶם אֶת־הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת: 14 נְשִׂיכֶם טַפְּכֶם וּמְקַנֵּיכֶם
 יֵשְׁבוּ בָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר נָתַן לָכֶם מֹשֶׁה בְּעֵבֶר הַיַּרְדֵּן וְאַתֶּם תִּעְבְּרוּ
 חֲמִשִּׁים לַפָּנִי אַחֲיֵיכֶם כָּל גְּבוּרֵי הַחֵיל וְעִזְרְתֶם אוֹתָם: 15 עַד
 אֲשֶׁר־יָנִיחַ יְהוָה | לְאַחֵיכֶם כְּכֹס וְיִרְשׁוּ גַם־הֵמָּה אֶת־הָאָרֶץ
 אֲשֶׁר־יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם נָתַן לָהֶם וְשַׁבְתֶּם לְאָרֶץ יְרֻשַׁתְכֶם וְיִרְשַׁתֶּם
 אוֹתָהּ אֲשֶׁר | נָתַן לָכֶם מֹשֶׁה עֶבֶד יְהוָה בְּעֵבֶר הַיַּרְדֵּן מִזְרַח
 הַשָּׁמֶשׁ:

Vocabulary

Verse 12

וְלִרְאוּבֵנִי name: "Reubenites"

וְלִגָּדִי name: "Gadites"

וְלַחֲצִי "half"

וְלַמְּנַשֶּׁה name: "Manasseh"

Verse 13

מֵנִיחַ verb (*Hiphil*): "give"

Syntax & Miscellaneous

- Verse 12 begins with a fronted indirect object.
- The Hebrew gentilic ending is historic long "i" (i.e. *hireq yod*). For more information on the difference between this ending and the traditional ending "-ite" see the note on Genesis 12:1.
- Notice how a careful observation of the accentual system can guide one's reading. Beginning students find clause division difficult. In verse 13, the *athnach*, a strong disjunctive found under לֵאמֹר can help the translator bifurcate clauses.

Verse 14

וְנְשִׂיכֶם noun: "children" (BDB, 381)

וּמְקַנֵּיכֶם noun (pl.): "cattle"

וּבְעֵבֶר "side"

וּבְיַרְדֵּן name: "Jordan (River)"

וְעִזְרְתֶם participle: "battle array" (BDB, 332)

Verse 15

וְעַד יָנִיחַ verb (*Hiphil*): "gives rest"

Joshua 1:12-15

ירש verb: “take possession”

ירשה noun: “possession” (BDB, 440)

מזרח “east, sunset”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 14

- Notice the emphatic construction in the last clause with the 2mpl pronoun and fronting. Though the verbal form is not an imperatival, it is very forceful.
- One expects an initial *waw*; however, most quotations do not demonstrate the propensity for beginning *waw* that is found in normal narrative. (Does this indicate an alternative speech pattern in biblical Hebrew from that of the “normal” narrative discourse?)

Verse 15

- The opening preposition and relative marker, אֲשֶׁר, form an interesting idiom.
- The *kaf*, כָּכֶם, is used with ellipses of subject and verb. “As [the LORD gives rest to] you”