

לֹא־יִתְיַצֵּב אִישׁ לְפָנַי כָּל יְמֵי חַיָּיךָ בְּאִשֶּׁר הָיִיתִי עִם־מֹשֶׁה אֱהִיָּה
 עִמָּךְ לֹא אֶרְפֶּךָ וְלֹא אֶעְזֹבְךָ: 6 חֲזַק וְאַמֵּץ כִּי אֲתָה תִּנְחִיל אֶת־הָעָם
 הַזֶּה אֶת־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר־נִשְׁבַּעְתִּי לְאַבְרָם לְתַת לָהֶם: 7 רַק חֲזַק וְאַמֵּץ
 מְאֹד לְשָׁמֵר לַעֲשׂוֹת כְּכֹל־הַתּוֹרָה אֲשֶׁר צִוָּךְ מֹשֶׁה עַבְדִּי אֶל־תְּסוּר
 מִמֶּנּוּ יָמִין וּשְׂמָאוֹל לְמַעַן תִּשְׁכַּל בְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר תִּלְדֶּךָ: 8 לֹא־יִמּוֹשׁ סֵפֶר
 הַתּוֹרָה הַזֶּה מִפִּיךָ וְהִגִּיתָ בּוֹ יוֹמָם וְלַיְלָה לְמַעַן תִּשְׁמֵר לַעֲשׂוֹת
 כְּכֹל־הַכְּתוּב בּוֹ כִּי־אֲזַ תִּצְלִיחַ אֶת־דְּרָכְךָ וְאֲזַ תִּשְׁכַּל: 9 הֲלוֹא צְוִיתִיךָ
 חֲזַק וְאַמֵּץ אֶל־תַּעֲרֹץ וְאֶל־תַּחַת כִּי עִמָּךְ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר
 תִּלְדֶּךָ: פ

Vocabulary

Verse 5

יִתְיַצֵּב verb (*Hithpael* imperfect 3ms): “take one’s stand” (*BDB*, 426)

חַי noun: “life”

רָפָה verb (*Hiphil* imperfect 1cs | 2ms suffix): “abandon” (*BDB*, 951)

עָזַב verb (*Qal* imperfect 1cs | 2ms suffix): “forsake”

Syntax & Miscellaneous

- The prepositional phrase, לְפָנַי, is used idiomatically to mean “against/before you.” The noun, פָּנִים, does not indicate a face, but can be used for presence or the entire person as in this verse.
- The relative clause, הָיִיתִי עִם־מֹשֶׁה אֱהִיָּה עִמָּךְ, demonstrates the temporal (tense) difference between the perfect and imperfect. The same construction and verb is used with different aspect/tense verbal forms. It juxtaposes the perfect (past), “as I was with Moses,” with the imperfect (non-past), “I will be with you.”

Vocabulary

Verse 6

אִמֵּץ verb (*Qal* imperative ms): “be bold, courageous” (*BDB*, 54)

נָחִיל verb (*Hiphil*): “possess (land)”

שָׁבַע verb: “swore”

לָתַת verb (*Qal* infinitive construct of נתן): “give”

Verse 7

רַק adverb: “only”

שָׁמֵר verb: “guard, be careful”

Joshua 1:5-9

צוה verb: “command”

סור verb (Qal jussive 3ms): “turn”

ימין “right”

שמאל “left”

למען “so that”

שכל verb (Hiphil imperfect 2ms): “have success”

Verse 8

מוש verb (Qal imperfect): “depart” (*BDB*, 559)

הגה verb: “mediate” (*BDB*, 211)

יומם adverb: “daily, day-by-day”

אז “then”

צלח verb (Hiphil): “make prosperous”

Verse 9

ערץ verb: “tremble” (*BDB*, 792)

תחת verb: “dismayed”

Syntax & Misc.

Verse 6

- Sometimes a *Hiphil* (causative) verbal stem takes two objects with the direct object marker: “He will make/cause object 1 to do object 2.” In verse 6, “You will make this people possess the land.”

Verse 7

- The negation, אֵל, is used only with modals (i.e. jussives). For those who know Greek it is similar to the constructions with μή; whereas, אֵל corresponds to οὐκ.

Verse 8

- Intertextuality is the study of semantically similar verses in the Bible. Most people think of this principle as relating to the use of the OT in the NT; however, there are many similar verses within the Hebrew Bible. Consider the relation of Joshua 1:8 to Psalm 1:2, וּבִתְּוֹרֹתָיו יְהִיגָה יוֹמָם וּלְיָלֵהָ.

Verse 9

- The *he* attached to the negation at the beginning of the sentence is the *he* interrogative. It marks a question in the first clause.
- The final clause is a verbless clause.