A Student's Vocabulary for Biblical Hebrew and Aramaic

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PREFACE</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOW TO USE THIS STUDENT'S VOCABULARY</td>
<td>xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>xviii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF VALUES</td>
<td>xxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS</td>
<td>xxiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION 1: HEBREW WORDS OCCURRING MORE THAN 500 TIMES</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION 2: HEBREW WORDS OCCURRING 500 - 200 TIMES</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION 3: HEBREW WORDS OCCURRING 199 - 100 TIMES</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION 4: HEBREW WORDS OCCURRING 99 - 50 TIMES</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION 5: HEBREW WORDS OCCURRING 49 - 10 TIMES</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION 6: ARAMAIC VOCABULARY</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PREFACE

Purpose of this Student's Vocabulary

In light of the availability of a number of Hebrew vocabulary lists, it is proper to ask why another such list should be put in print. The volumes that first come to mind each make a real contribution. George M. Landes's *A Student's Vocabulary of Biblical Hebrew* has an obvious advantage in its grouping of Hebrew words by root, a helpful aid in learning vocabulary. The *Hebrew Vocabularies* of J. Barton Payne present the Hebrew particles in a particularly helpful way. And the small volume by John D. W. Watts (*Lists of Words Occurring Frequently in the Hebrew Bible*), which like Payne's is based on William Rainey Harper's *Hebrew Vocabularies* (published in 1890), presents Hebrew vocabulary down to 25 occurrences in a very compact form.

However, in my experience in teaching biblical Hebrew on the undergraduate level, I have felt that each of the above excellent works have presented two fundamental problems for entry-level Hebrew students: (1) each volume incorporates a number of separate lists, requiring reference to various parts of the book in order to find all Hebrew words of a given frequency; and (2) the lists themselves are apparently set by somewhat arbitrary word-frequency limits, resulting in lists of greatly variable length. The present work seeks to remedy both of those basic problems.

The lexicon of Old Testament Hebrew contains some 10,000 words in all. Of these, approximately 740 occur fifty times or more. A full 490 occur as *hapax legomena* by Harold R. Cohen's definition (see volume in Bibliography; pages xv and 6-7). Many more words in the MT occur only once, though other occurrences of that same Hebrew root may also appear.

The Aramaic lexicon consists of approximately 650 words. Since the amount of Aramaic text in the OT is so much less than that of Hebrew text, the number of occurrences of Aramaic words is lower.

For the Hebrew vocabulary sections (Sections 1-5) an attempt has been made to include every word that occurs ten times or more. The one exception to this inclusive statement has to do with proper nouns: only those personal and place names that are used fifty times or more are included. The primary reason for including proper nouns at all is that while some Hebrew place names and personal names are reasonably "transparent" to students familiar with the OT in English translation, many are rather "opaque." This is the case because the English transliteration that the student knows often reflects Greek forms more than the original Hebrew name. For examples of the latter, see "Isaac" (Section 3.F), or "Solomon" (2.C).
Preface

A section containing Hebrew words occurring less than ten times was prepared for this project. Simply for considerations of length it has not been included in this volume. (It was twice as long as Sections 1-4, both in number of entries and estimated page length!) Most Hebrew students would probably find little use for this section of Hebrew vocabulary.

In the case of the Aramaic vocabulary (Section 6), the effort has been made to include every Aramaic word, except for proper nouns. (No personal or place names have been included, except for a few that occur more than fifty times in Aramaic and Hebrew and thus are listed in Sections 1-4 with a note regarding the number of occurrences in Aramaic.)

A glance at the Table of Contents and the first few vocabulary lists should be enough to clarify the arrangement of this volume. Instead of juggling two or three (or more) different frequency lists, all words of a given frequency range have been gathered into one list. By learning one list (or series of lists)—not two or three—a student can master all Hebrew (or Aramaic) words in that frequency range. Vocabulary learning effort can thus be better focused.

Furthermore, instead of setting arbitrary frequency ranges, this Student’s Vocabulary has as its priority the production of consistently short, manageable lists. In general, this means lists not in excess of thirty words. This ideal holds true until sheer numbers of words of identical frequency make smaller lists impossible, short of artificially breaking up longer lists alphabetically. (You can’t have words that occur between 1.5 and 1.2 times in the MT!)

By these two devices then, combining all MT vocabulary into one sequence of lists containing less and less frequently-occurring words, and adjusting frequency ranges to keep lists reasonably short, this Student’s Vocabulary has sought to meet the pedagogical shortcomings of other available Hebrew vocabularies.

Resources for the Preparation of A Student’s Vocabulary

A number of reference works have been used in the determination of word frequencies. Trial lists were prepared based on frequencies given by Landes and Payne. However, all the words included in this vocabulary have been independently checked—except where the number of occurrences obviously exceed 5000—by an actual count. The primary reference works have been the concordances by Lisowsky and Mandelkern. Additionally, occasional reference has been made to Wigram’s Englishman’s Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance. Consult the Bibliography for publication details.

Acknowledgements

Without the help and encouragement of a large number of people this volume would not have been produced. In particular I think of two of my students at Pacific Union College, Larry Errett and Cathemae Cecchin. Larry Errett, an able linguist, did some of the earliest work on word counts, especially in the highest frequencies. And Cathe Cecchin, who worked as my secretary for three years during her undergraduate study, has nearly single-handedly accomplished the staggering task of entering encoded text destined to be translated by computer into printed and pointed Hebrew script and (at the cost of even more effort) phonetic spellings.

W. Larry Richards, Religion Department chairman during the more critical stages of research for this volume, provided much-needed encouragement, but also the sorts of scheduling concessions without which this entire project might well have foundered. Small academic institutions seldom have adequate research-support resources. However, the administration of Pacific Union College has been most helpful and cooperative, supplying both the funds for student assistants and the resources and expertise of the College computer facility.

For computer aid and expertise, Harold E. Hunt and Bernard Maron of Autographics, Inc., in Monterey Park, California, richly deserve praise. It was their work that helped turn a concept into reality, and this even though all too often my idea of how to reach reality represented rather different ways of doing things. And here at Pacific Union College, our work of data entry was made immeasurably easier, and therefore more accurate and less time-consuming, by the efforts of Dr. Gilbert Muth, chairman of the Biology Department, a man who writes elegant computer programs that work (no mean feat!).

And finally, to my wife Carola, and to Carmie and Jason, I owe a large debt for constant support and understanding. Work on this project has consumed time that would have otherwise been theirs.

While every reasonable effort has been made to reduce errors to an absolute minimum, it is virtually certain a few such will remain. I would welcome any notices for corrections or improvements. Send these either directly to me or to the publisher.

Learning Hebrew vocabulary requires a lot of time and effort. I hope this volume will help both instructors and students of biblical Hebrew and Aramaic to make the most efficient use possible of their vocabulary study time.

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December 1983
HOW TO USE THIS STUDENT'S VOCABULARY

General Orientation

The purpose of vocabulary study is to learn the correct spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of a set of new (foreign or native) words. Since correct pronunciation of Hebrew words is an integral part of effective vocabulary learning, the student should from the beginning take seriously the matter of consonant and vowel values in Hebrew. For convenience a Table of Values has been provided for reference. However, these values will simply have to be committed to memory before efficient study of Hebrew vocabulary can begin.

Beyond the phonetic value of the Hebrew consonants and vowels themselves, Hebrew pronunciation is also determined by several other interrelated factors:

(1) Syllable division. Hebrew syllables may be either "open" (consisting of a consonant followed by a vowel) or "closed" (a consonant, a vowel, and a consonant—in that order). For the rules governing the use of long or short vowels (and non-vowels) in a Hebrew word, the student should consult his/her grammar. (The "half-open syllables" are discussed below under "Phonetic Spelling.")

(2) Use of šawā. Pronunciation of Hebrew words also depends upon determination as to whether the "non-vowel" šawā is "vocal" (stands under the opening consonant of a syllable) or "silent" (under the closing consonant of a syllable).

(3) Accent. The placement of the stress in a Hebrew word can materially affect its pronunciation. This is especially obvious when the form of a word changes, for example in the formation of a plural or the addition of suffixes. In this vocabulary, accent marks are only used for multi-syllable Hebrew words that are stressed on other than the final syllable. The mark " is used.

(4) Furtive pá tah. Some Hebrew words that end in guttural letters (especially פ and ו) must be treated uniquely in pronunciation. Though the final consonant has a pá tah under it, the vowel is pronounced before the consonant. Note that furtive pá tah is written in phonetic spelling as a raised a (א). The common practice, observed herein, is not to show a syllable division in phonetic spelling for furtive pá tah. Contrary to the practice of some grammars and lexicons, in this vocabulary the Hebrew forms show the accent mark. (Example: יִפְטָּה, רָפָתָה.)

Because of these and other variables, it was decided to include in this
How to Use This Student’s Vocabulary

The vocabulary is a phonetic rendition (transliteration) of each form presented. In cases where more than one Semitic form is involved, transliterations are given in the same order as the Hebrew (or Aramaic) words. Syllable divisions and stress accents are also indicated.

Beyond proper spelling and pronunciation, the student needs to learn the meaning of the Hebrew words he/she is studying. The definitions that have been provided in this volume are basically correct, and have been chosen in consultation with standard Hebrew lexicons (particularly William L. Holladay’s *A Concise Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament*). These meanings are in no sense full and exhaustive. For the meanings of nouns in various contexts, or of verbs in different contexts or in derived conjugation stems, the student must consult a trustworthy dictionary or lexicon. See the Bibliography for a number of helpful and reliable lexicons and dictionaries. Individual language teachers may wish for whatever reason to supplement or emphasize (and even in some cases suppress) given definitions. But in general the meanings given for the Hebrew words in this vocabulary have been chosen with the beginning student in mind, and do provide base meanings that will serve those needs.

This *Student’s Vocabulary* can be used to great advantage along with *A Reader’s Hebrew-English Lexicon of the Old Testament* by Armstrong, Busby, and Carr. By simply learning the Hebrew vocabulary down to fifty occurrences, about 739 words in all, a student should be able to read plain Hebrew text by following along in the appropriate section of the *Reader’s Lexicon*, and referring there for all forms which occur less than fifty times (assuming a minimum knowledge of grammar and syntax).

Sample Entry and Explanation

Perhaps the best way to explain how the individual vocabulary entries in this volume are presented is to give examples and provide some detailed explanations. The following entries are in no way complete and exhaustive, but what they do not contain can be easily described.

*יָד (Pi)* seek 325

(II)* הֲנָה (prep) with, beside [’et] 305

1 Hebrew/Aramaic Words. An attempt has been made to use forms and spellings that are favored today. In making such choices, personal judgments are inevitable. Not all decisions may seem to every trained reader to be the best ones. Hopefully no decision will mislead the beginning student. One such judgment relates to Hebrew and Aramaic words spelled with a long “o.” In very many cases the word appears in the MT spelled with both “defective *hōlem*” (‘, ə) and with “full *hōlem*” (‘, ə). This vocabulary has not achieved consistency on the matter: if you cannot find a word under one spelling, try the alternate spelling before giving up! (The same goes for full and defective spellings with— and without— *yod*.)

a. Verbs: unpronounceable words are more difficult to learn—at least if the ear helps at all in vocabulary study. For this reason all verb roots have been provided with vowels. In the case of verbs that only occur in non-*Qal* stems (and are thus left unpointed in most lexicons), this *Student’s Vocabulary* gives to the root those vowels that pertain to the (missing) *Qal* form. Since this form is hypothetical, an asterisk (*) is placed after the entry. This practice has also been observed for the so-called hollow verbs (verbs with a *yod* or *waw* in the second position), even though the verb may in fact appear in just that form. (This has been done because there is often uncertainty, and some disagreement, regarding the appropriate vowel.) Furthermore, in many cases the verb, though used in the *Qal*, may not occur in the third masculine singular even though the asterisk is missing.

b. Nouns, adjectives, prepositions: an asterisk after these forms signals that while this is the dictionary form of the word, for one reason or another the word never appears just this way in the MT. (As a rule, simple changes in form, such as the addition of a suffixed pronoun or the construct state have not been listed in this vocabulary with an asterisk.) An explanation of the reason for the asterisk is provided in the definition section.

c. General comments: the names of ancient Near Eastern countries and their respective gentilic (people-naming) nouns have been combined in single entries, and listed according to total number of occurrences.

Numerals have also been gathered into single entries, corresponding words for multiples of ten (“twenty,” “thirty,” etc.) being given under the Hebrew word for that number. Numbers from three to ten are identified by the gender of the form. (In that range Hebrew uses feminine numerals for masculine nouns, and vice versa—a device called “chiastic concord” in some grammars.)

Occasionally, particularly for words of low frequency, there is considerable uncertainty even regarding a hypothetical vowel-point assignment. In such cases the Semitic word is followed by a question mark in parentheses (?).

Defective *hōlem* can be located in a variety of places over a Hebrew word. The practice of placing this vowel point toward the left margin of wider Hebrew consonants has been followed herein, as well as the practice of not double-dotting šin when it is preceded by defective *hōlem*. Defective *hōlem* preceding *ālep* is commonly written over the *right* margin of the latter, and has been written that way in this volume.

2 Grammar/Morphology: information of importance or convenience about a word’s part of speech, conjugation stem, or person/gender/number is given in abbreviated form preceding the definitions. The meaning of these abbreviations may be found in the list of Abbreviations and Symbols.

In the case of verbs that do not appear in the MT in the *Qal* stem, the Hebrew form appears in this vocabulary with an asterisk (as mentioned above). The note in parentheses at the beginning of the definition section then indicates the
most commonly-used (or the simplest) derived-conjugation stem in which that verb does occur.

In the case of nouns, adjectives, prepositions, and such, the note in parentheses identifies the part of speech and/or the reason why the asterisk has been used.

Word Meaning: levels of difference in the meanings for a given word have been indicated by separating punctuation marks: a comma divides words which are more or less synonymous, whereas a semicolon sets off extended meanings or rather different definitions. Roman numerals in parentheses refer to one of two or more roots with an identical spelling in Hebrew/Aramaic. These designations follow Holladay’s lexicon. Definitions are of the Semitic word as given (not, for example, in plural, even if the asterisk means that this word only occurs in the plural form).

Cross references in the vocabulary are identified by Section number and Subsection letter (Example: Cf 1.D).

Phonetic Spelling: as an aid to self-study, each entry includes a phonetic spelling. Beginning students should find this feature to be helpful as they begin to learn Semitic vocabulary, since it will aid in correct pronunciation of Hebrew/Aramaic words, thus enlisting the ear as well in vocabulary learning. It will be necessary to learn the proper values for each symbol from the Table of Values. Syllables are separated by slashes (/). Accented syllables have been indicated, except for mono-syllabic words.

“Half-open syllables” are neither open nor closed. Such syllables appear to defy syllable-formation rules in that they contain a short vowel, are unaccented, but stand without a closing consonant. Printed Hebrew Bibles commonly use a méteq to mark these syllables (a short vertical mark just to the left of the vowel point). Lexicons vary in their treatment of half-open syllables. In this volume those few such syllables are not marked in the Hebrew word. Rather, in the phonetic spelling the syllable is followed by an exclamation point (Example: הַשָּׁם, maʃ/’arə/kə).

Number of Occurrences: counts for Hebrew words are inclusive and for that reason somewhat overlapping. This means, for example, that a Qal active participle may be counted among the occurrences of the verb, and counted again when used as a noun. Such situations are limited primarily to words which occur often enough as substantives to justify also treating them as a vocabulary entry in their own right. In the case of Qal participles, only those occurring ten times or more have been listed in their own entries.

Commonly, word counts include forms of the word that have been prefixed (by the article or prepositions), pluralized, and/or suffixed (by pronouns). In some situations in which such forms have become standardized (and are numerous), prefixed or suffixed forms are listed in separate entries. For verbs, the indicated count includes not only the implied or indicated verbal stems (Qal, Hip’il, etc.), but all stems in which that verb appears.

Word counts from Lisowsky’s concordance include Qarê readings as well as normal occurrences. With proper nouns (where given), all occurrences of a given name are included, even though in many cases more than one referent is intended.

In cases where Mandelkern and Lisowsky disagree as to number of occurrences, the general practice has been to enter the higher of the counts, unless further work (sometimes including entry-by-entry comparisons) has made it clear the lower number is to be preferred.

Words identified as occurring 5000 times occur more than 5000 times; no attempt has been made to precisely establish the occurrences of these twelve Hebrew words.

Root Number: as indicated earlier, root designations follow Holladay’s lexicon. In some cases several roots have been combined, for one reason or another, into one entry. In such situations the meanings of the various roots have been designated within the definition section.

Suggestions for Using this Student’s Vocabulary

As has been widely acknowledged, learning vocabulary and retaining it are probably the most challenging aspects of learning Hebrew or Aramaic. In my experience the principal reason for this fact is that, in contrast to New Testament Greek, Old Testament Hebrew and Aramaic have virtually no cognate words in English. This requires much more rote memorization, or the formation of idiosyncratic memory devices. While each student must determine what works best for vocabulary study, here are a few common sense suggestions:

1. Flash cards. While not all language students use them, home-made flash cards provide several advantages in vocabulary learning. First, you must go through the motions of writing the foreign word and its definition. Second, punched and carded on a ring holder, flash cards are very transportable for study at odd times and in many places. Third, flash cards can be (and probably should be) rearranged as you learn words, so that less time is spent on words that only need to be reviewed while more effort is concentrated on new or recalcitrant forms.

2. Oral repetition. Repeating Hebrew and Aramaic words and their meanings loud over and over (correctly!) introduces two critical factors into your vocabulary learning—pronunciation and hearing.

3. Repeated writing. Used alone and in connection with oral repetition, repeated writing of OT vocabulary helps to establish a memory pattern.

Given the descending-frequency scheme with which this volume is prepared, a student can develop a Hebrew or Aramaic vocabulary as far as is necessary or desired (within the limits of this vocabulary volume). Within the ranges covered herein, by using the Index and referring to the appropriate Section/ Subsection location, the number of times a given word occurs in the OT can be determined.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


TABLE OF VALUES


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol (Name)</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Pronunciation Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ס ('âlep)</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>(glottal stop—none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ב (beth)</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b as in “best”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ב (be)</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>v as in “vest”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ג (gimel)</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>g as in “give”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כ (dâlet)</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>throaty gh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ל (dâlet)</td>
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<td>d as in “day”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ד (dâlet)</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>th as in “the one”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ו (wâw)</td>
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<td>w as in “well”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ז (zâyin)</td>
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<td>z as in “zero”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ח (hêt)</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>ch as in Scots, loch or German buch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ט (têt)</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t as in “time”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>י (yôd)</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y as in “yes”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ק (kap)</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k as in “key”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ק (final form)</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>ch as in German Bach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ל (lâmêd)</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>l as in “look”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מ (mêm)</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m as in “more”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נ (nûn)</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n as in “now”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נ (final form)</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n as in “now”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ס (sâmek)</td>
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<td>s as in “say”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>p</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>p</td>
<td>p as in “pay”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Abbreviations and Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abs</td>
<td>absolute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>act</td>
<td>active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adj</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advs</td>
<td>adverb (conjunction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alw</td>
<td>always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>common (gender)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf</td>
<td>compare, see also; see instead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cj</td>
<td>conjecture; conjectural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coll</td>
<td>collective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comp</td>
<td>comparison; comparative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conj</td>
<td>conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cons</td>
<td>consonant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cstr</td>
<td>construct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ctxt</td>
<td>context(ual); in context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>def</td>
<td>definite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dem</td>
<td>demonstrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>den</td>
<td>denominative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dtt</td>
<td>ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>du</td>
<td>dual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emph</td>
<td>emphatic (Aramaic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ext</td>
<td>by extension; extended meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fract</td>
<td>fractional (number)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gent</td>
<td>gentilic (noun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha</td>
<td>Hāpē'el (Aramaic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi</td>
<td>Hipē'il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hisht</td>
<td>Hišta'el</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hith</td>
<td>Hipā'el (Hebrew);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hitpe'el (Aramaic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hithpa</td>
<td>Hipā'el (Aramaic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hithpol</td>
<td>Hipō'lel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho</td>
<td>Hopāl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idiom</td>
<td>idiom; idiomatic expression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imprec</td>
<td>imperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impv</td>
<td>imperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inf</td>
<td>infinitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interj</td>
<td>interjection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interv</td>
<td>interrogative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intrs</td>
<td>intransitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irr</td>
<td>irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Kāṭīb (what is written in MT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>masculine</td>
</tr>
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<td>MT</td>
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<tr>
<td>met</td>
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<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neg</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni</td>
<td>Nīpāl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ord</td>
<td>ordinal (number)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa</td>
<td>Pa'el (Aramaic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pe</td>
<td>Pe'al (Aramaic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pi</td>
<td>Pi'el</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pil</td>
<td>Pi'lel</td>
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<td>Pīl</td>
<td>Pilp</td>
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<tr>
<td>Po</td>
<td>Pōl</td>
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<tr>
<td>poet</td>
<td>poetic; in poetry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pol</td>
<td>Pōle,l, Pōlal</td>
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</table>
SECTION 1: HEBREW WORDS OCCURRING MORE THAN 500 TIMES (106)

A. Words Occurring More Than 2200 Times (25)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>אל</td>
<td>(prep) unto, toward [א] 5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יוהי</td>
<td>(full; short form) The Lord [ק “Yahweh” 5768]</td>
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<tr>
<td>האלהים</td>
<td>God [’elohim] 2706</td>
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<tr>
<td>יב</td>
<td>day [yôm] 2241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יב</td>
<td>(conj) because, for, that, when, but; indeed, truly [כ] 4395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יב</td>
<td>(conj) if, then [im] 1046</td>
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<tr>
<td>יב</td>
<td>(prep prep) as, like 5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יב</td>
<td>(prep) with, beside [א] 5000</td>
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<tr>
<td>יב</td>
<td>(neg) no, not [ל] 4973</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(prep) to, toward [א]; (voc) Do! Yes! [א] 5000</td>
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<tr>
<td>יב</td>
<td>(voc) Do! Yes! [א] 5000</td>
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<tr>
<td>יב</td>
<td>(prep prep in 5000</td>
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<tr>
<td>יב</td>
<td>(voc) Do! Yes! [א] 5000</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Words Occurring from 999 Times to 730 Times (28)

lord, master; the Lord ['ā/dôn; 'ā/dō/nî] 770

s (m; f) one ['e/hâd; 'a/hâ] 1076

(abs; cstr) there is/are not (non-existence) ['ā/yin; 'ān] 773

eat, devour ['ā/kâl] 795

no, not ['a] 738

dem pr; c pl) these ['ē/leh] 718

woman ['î/sâr; nā/fîm] 779

(s m; f; ad) also, indeed [gâm] 812

know, notice ['û/gâ] 924

D. Words Occurring between 729 and 500 Times (26)

man ['â/dām] 553

brother ['â/h] 626

behind, after ['âl/hâr] 713

daughter [baṯ] 582

great [gâ/dî] 525

people, nation [gôy] 545

way, road, journey; (ext) custom [dê/te] 698

mountain, range [har] 554

v be good; (adj) good; (n) goodness [êbî] 612

Jerusalem (26 times in Aramaic) [ûrû/sâ/lî/mî] 667

con (conj) as [kâ/lî]; [ašâr] 504

thus, so [kôh] 554

rightly, upright, right (I); (adj) thus, so (II) [kên] 707

head [roš] 593

evil [râ', râ'; râ'î] 661

set, place [fîm*] 584

thirty [šâ/lî/shî, šâ/lî/shî] 586
SECTION 2: HEBREW WORDS OCCURRING BETWEEN 500 AND 200 TIMES (136)

A. Words Occurring between 500 and 400 Times (28)

thousand (II?); tribe, clan (III?) [חֵלֵפ] 494

mouth; (conj) according to [פֵּה; לֹא] 492

service in war; host, army [םָּבָּד; פָּדֵמ] 485

command [םּוֹד; פֵּדָמ] 494

(adj, n) holy thing [דַּעַל] 430

voice, sound [גּוֹל] 499

bring forth, bear [קָשָׁד] 488

altar [מֵזֶזֶבָּה] 401

find; (Hi) present [מֵאָב] 451

judgment, custom, justice [מַשָּׁמ] 425

pray, now; please [נַא] 401

fall [נָפָל] 433

yet, still, again [יְדָא] 481

remote time; forever, eternity [טֵא; לָא] 434

now [תָּמ] 342

pl (m; f) you ['עַתְּמ; 'עַתְּמ] 330

(cstr prep) between; (n) interval [בּוֹן; בָּיִן] 396

build [בָּנָא] 373

bless [בָּרֹא] 328

blood [דָּם] 356

gold [זַעַב] 383

(n) life (I), (adj) living (II); (pl) lifetime (I) [חי; חַיּוֹת] 386

sea; (ext) west [יָמִן] 392

Jacob [יָּאוָב] 348

(fear) be afraid [רָעָב] 377

go down [יָרֹד] 380

vessel, utensil [כָּלִית] 324

Saul [לֹא] 406

swords [בָּשִׂיבָה] 406

seventy [שֵׁבָה] 492

heavens, sky [שַׁמָּה] 416

keep watch, guard [שָׁמַר] 465

midst, middle; (prep) within, through [תִּכְּבֶּק; בָּדֶק] 416

(beneath, under, instead of [тен] 490

conj or [יְד] 311

fire [שֵּׂא] 375

silver [קֶמַּם] 399

Levi (4 times in Aramaic) [לֶבֶן] 353

war, battle [מָן/בָּדֵמ] 319

reign, be king [מָן/כָּדֵמ] 347

place [מָן/נּוֹמ] 399

utterance, declaration [נָמָד] 378

prophet [נָבָד] 313

(Hi) make known, report, tell [נָבָד] 369

answer [נָבָד] 314

(also coll) tree ['בָּשָׁר] 330

spirit, wind [רָשָׁב] 376

open field [שֶׁרֶד] 332

gate [שָׁר] 368

enemy ['וֹיֵב] 281

nose, nostril; (ext) anger ['אָפ] 279

Babylon (Babel); (gent) Babylonians [בָּבָל; בָּבָל] 288

covenant [בָּרּוֹע] 287

flesh [בָּד] 270

new moon, month [בָּד] 278

become) strong; (Hi) seize, grasp [הָזָר] 288

sin, sin-offering, expiation [חֲטָא] 296

live, be (stay) alive [יָדָי; יָדָי] 281

B. Words Occurring 399 through 310 Times (29)

tent ['נֶחֶל] 342

Aaron ['אַוּר] 347

(1) דּוֹר (prep) beneath, under, instead of [תְּמ] 375

(2) אָבְר (pl m; f) you ['עִבְר; 'עִבְר] 330

(cstr prep) between; (n) interval [בּוֹן; בָּיִן] 396

build [בָּנָא] 373

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(beneath, under, instead of [тен] 490

conj or [יְד] 311

fire [שֵּׂא] 375

cut off, fell, exterminate; make (a covenant) [בָּרּוֹע] 287

bread [לֶבֶן] 296

force, might; (adv) very, exceedingly [מָדַב] 287

pasture, wilderness, steppe [מָדַב] 271

(extended) family; clan [מַשָּׁמ] 300

(circuit; (adv) all around, round about, surrounding [מָדַב] 309

turn aside; (Hi) take away, remove [נָמָד] 298
D. Words Occurring 269 through 220 Times (31)

בָּאָרָה (f) stone ['ēl] 268
אֲבָרְכָּה אָבִיב נַעֲרָה
Abraham; Abram
[ab/rā/hām; 'ab/rām] 235
(I) הָעֲרָה ground ['ādā/mā] 225
(V) אַל Mighty One, God
(god) ['ēl] 236
(I) אָבֹא forarm, cubit
['am/mā] 226
*בָּאָרָה (Pi) seek [bā/qāṣ] 225
בָּרֹב boundary, territory
[gāḇūl] 241
רֹב remember [zā/kār] 230
רֹב seed [zē/ra'] 228
רֹב miss (a mark), sin
[hā/tā] 237
רֹב strength; wealth;
army [hā/yīl] 246
(II) רֹב loyalty, kindness,
devotion, steadfast
love [hē/sed] 250
שָׁוָה Joshua [yōhō/sāh; yē/sōh] 247
שָׁוָה subdued, possess,
dispossess (?); tread
(II?) [yā/rāš] 231
שָׁוָה inhabitant
[yō/sēb] 260

E. Words Occurring 219 through 200 Times (22)

םָרָה love, like [tā/hāb] 205
מָרָה mother ['ēm] 219
נָרָה gather, take in
[ā/sāp] 203
נָרָה ark, chest ['ārōn] 202
עָרָה morning [bō/qēr] 200
(II) גָּרָה garment [bē/qēd] 214
(II) גָּרָה Joseph [yō/sēp] 214
כָּפָּה add [yā/sāp] 212
*כָּפָּה (Ni) be delivered;
(Hi) snatch away
[yā/sāh*] 205
כָּפָּה possessions, honor,
glory [kā/bōq] 200
כָּפָּה (Ni) be firm,
established; (Pol)
establish; (Hi)
prepare [kūn*] 219
(II) לָכָּה cease, come to an
end, finish, complete
[kā/lā] 204
לָכָּה camp, army
[mā/iḥānēh] 219
לָכָּה peace, health [šā/lām] 220
לָכָּה teaching, law [tō/rā] 220

לָכָּה messenger [mal/āk] 213
לָכָּה gift; offering [min/hā] 211
לָכָּה turn, stretch out
[nā/lā] 215
לָכָּה (Ni) be delivered;
(Hi) snatch away
[nā/sāl*] 208
לָכָּה (I) leave, abandon ['ē/zāb] 212
לָכָּה (adj) righteous, just
[sad/dīq] 206
לָכָּה lie down; have sexual
intercourse [šā/kāb] 211
לָכָּה judge, enter into
controversy; (Ni)
plead [šā/pāt] 203
(II) לָכָּה (v) drink [šā/tā] 217
SECTION 3: HEBREW WORDS OCCurring FROM 199 THROUGH 100 TIMES (185)

A. Words Occurring 199 through 175 Times (24)

*בי [bî] understand, perceive 171
*בני [bînî] generation, lifetime, life-span 169
*בדות [bîdôth] seek after 163
*בדן [bîḏan] kill 168
*בד שַׁל [bîshāl] (n) sacrifice 162
*בד מֶשׁ [bîmēš] (Hishit) bow down 162
*בד נַעַר [bînâr] (ord) first 182
*בד נַעַר [bînâr] be (come) high, exalted 195
*בד נַעַר [bînâr] scroll [sê/per] 185
*בד נַעַר [bînâr] commandment [miš/wî] 181
*בד נַעַר [bînâr] be clean 161
*בד נַעַר [bînâr] be clean 161
*בד מֶשׁ [bîmēš] Canaanite(s) 163
*בד נַעַר [bînâr] Canaan; (gent) 163
*בד נַעַר [bînâr] see (II) 174
*בד נַעַר [bînâr] (Ni, Hi) swear 186
*בד נַעַר [bînâr] oil [šê/mên] 193

B. Words Occurring 174 through 160 Times (27)

*בר [bîr] owner, husband; Ba'al 198
*בר [bîr] (coll) cows, herd(s), cattle 183
*בר [bîr] reveal, uncover (I?); depart, go into captivity (II?) 187
*בר [bîr] (adj) old; (n) old man, elder 178
*בר [bîr] permanent settlement, court, enclosure 193

C. Words Occurring 159 through 144 Times (26)

*בר [bîr] (pers pr c) we 156
*בר [bîr] Aram, Syria; (gent) 150
*בר [bîr] Asshur, Assyrian 152
*בר [bîr] Jeremiah 147
*בר [bîr] Aramean(s), Syrian(s) 155
*בר [bîr] Asshur, Assyrian 154
*בר [bîr] (Pi) praise; (Hith) boast 145
*בר [bîr] experience, shrewdness, wisdom 152
*בר [bîr] touch, reach; come to 150
(II) *yn, (Pi) throw, cast; (Hi, Hith) thank, praise, confess [yā/dāš] 115

be good (cf 2 Sam. 4:B; 1 Sam. 1:D) [yā/hāš] 120

Isaac [yiš/bāq] 112

(adj) straight, right, upright [yā/hāš] 119

be heavy, honored [kā/bēḏ] 114

put on, clothe [lā/hāš] 113

be good (inf str as prep) over against, opposite [liq/raṯ] 120

tongue [lā/šōm] 117

pasture, untilled ground; produce [mīḵ/rāš] 115

kingdom [mām/lā/šā] 117

(Ni, HiH) prophesy [nā/hāš] 115

river, stream [nā/hār] 117

fruit; offspring [par] 119

righteousness; what is right, just [šē/deq] 116

(holy) (adj) holy [qā/dōš] 115

send an offering up in smoke; (Hi) make smoke [qā/tār] 116

chariot, chariots [rē/kēḇ] 120

burn [šā/rap] 117

(stat) be whole, complete; (Pi) repay; (Hi) make peace with [šā/šēm] 117

Samaria (2 times in Aramaic) [šōm/rōn] 115

pour out [šā/pāk] 116

lie, falsehood, deception [šē/qēr] 113

abomination [tô/ē/hē] 118

redeem [gāʿāl] 104

Gilead; (gent) Gileadites [gil/ād; gil/ā/ḏī] 108

(non) non-existence; (adv) not; (prep) except [bīl/tī] 111

high place, funerary installation [bā/mā] 103

(n) distance; (prep) behind, through, for (the benefit of) [bā/ād] 101
SECTION 4: HEBREW WORDS OCCURRING FROM 99 THROUGH 50 TIMES (313)

A. Words Occurring 99 through 93 Times (26)

- Ahab ['ahāb] 93
- length ['ōrek] 95
- stranger [gēr] 93
- turn, overturn [ḥā'āb] 95
- commit fornication; play the harlot [zā'-nāf] 95

(I) נַעֲשְׂנָה (Ni) escape; (Pi) save, deliver [mālā'āb] 95

- (adj) (a) few; (n) a little [mā'āb] 95
- skin, leather ['ābr] 99
- strength, power, might ['ōz, 'āz] 94

(1) נַעֲשָׂנָה Esau ['ē/sāw] 96

- rebellion, revolt, transgression [pē/šā] 93

(1) נַעֲשָׂנָה be wicked, evil [rā'ā] 99

- satisfy, be satiated [sā/šā] 97

(1) נַעֲשָׂנָה joy, rejoicing [šā/mā'ā] 94

- (ord) seventh [šō/ši'ī] 96

(1) נַעֲשָׂנָה be astonished; be desolate [šā/mēm] 95

*נַעֲשָׂנָה (Pi) minister to, serve [šā/rāt] 98

B. Words Occurring 92 through 86 Times (31)

- gentile Amorite(s) ['ēmō/rī] 86
- consume, burn (?) ; graze (II') [bā'ār] 87
- door [dē/let] 87
- knowledge [dā'/āt] 91

- tumult, turmoil, multitude [ḥā/mōn] 86

(1) בְּלִי (m) arm, forearm [zārō'ā] 91

(1) בְּלִי (I) fat [hē/leb] 92

C. Words Occurring 85 through 79 Times (27)

- wickedness, iniquity ['ā/wen] 80

(1) אֱלֹהִים sign ['ōl] 79

- (m; m and f) lion ['ārī; 'ār/et] 83

- Gad; (gent) Gadites [gād; gā/dī] 85

*גָּדוֹל sojourn [gūr] 81

(1) אָרָם clouds ['ā/nān] 86

*וְזָרָה advice, counsel [wē/sā] 89

- side, rim, corner; piece? (II?); luxury? (II?) [pē/šē] 86

- in front, east; eastward [qē/dem; qē/dem] 87

- end, border, extremity [qā/sēh] 90

- Reuben; (gent) Reubenite [rā/ū/bēn; rā/ū/bēn] 87

*שֵּׁר sing [šir] 88

- (m; f) song [šir; šē/šē] 91

*שֵׁר put, place [šē] 87

- final (or peace) offering [šē/lem] 87

*שָׁמַע (Ni) be destroyed, exterminated; (Hi) exterminate [šā/mā'ā] 90

- shekel (unit of weight) [šē/qēl] 88

- (adj) whole, entire; blameless [tā/mīm] 91

- Daniel (52 times in Aramaic section of Daniel) [dā/niy/yē'ī] 81

- palace, temple [hē/ kal] 80

- man; male (animal) [zā/kār] 82

- darkness [hō/sek] 82

- give counsel, advice [yā'/ās] 82
(I) מָהָרָה (Pi) hasten [mâ/hâr*] 83

(II) וַיְרַעְשֵׁה (Ni, intrans) conceal, hide; (Hi, trans) hide (someone) [sâ/târ*] 83

(III) וַיַּרְדֹּד warning sign, reminder; precept, commandment ['ê/dô]; ['ê/dâ] 83

לְעָלַּב help, assist ['lê/nâ] 82

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד bend down, be afflicted, humble; (Pi) oppress, humiliate ['lê/nâ] 79

D. Words Occurring 78 through 75 Times (28)

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד (Ni) take one's stand, be stationed (17); wretched? (17) [nâ/-sâm*] 76

(III) וַיַּרְדֹּד (n) guard, obligation, service [mîš/mê-res] 78

בַּשָּׁלֹּק blow, assault; plague [nê/gâ] 78

(III) וַיַּרְדֹּד (adj) afflicted, poor ['â/nî] 76

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד arrange, set in order ['â/râk] 75

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד (Pi) protest, complain [*yâ/kî] 74

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד (Pi) teach [lâ/mâd] 85

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד (Pi) declare cursed; (Hi) make light [qâ/lâl] 82

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד offering, gift [qôr/bân] 80

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד (Adj) far, distant; (n) distance [râ/hôq] 85

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד Shepherd [rô/ôh] 84

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד bull(ock), steer [sôr] 79

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד slaughter, kill [sâ/hâ] 85

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד (Hi) give to drink [sâ/qâ] 79

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד acquire, buy [qâ/nâ] 78

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד (adj m; f) near, imminent [qâ-rôh; qârô/ôh] 78

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד horn [qê/re-ne] 76

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד bow (weapon); (met) rainbow [qê/se-êt] 76

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד ride [râ/âk] 78

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד have success; (Hi) understand [sâ/kâ] 75

E. Words Occurring 74 through 71 Times (28)

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד blessing [bârâ/kâ] 71

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד (stat) be high [gâ/bâh] 74

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד (I) breath; vanity, idol(s) [hê/bêl] 73

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד cry out; (Ni) called to arms (cf פָּעַל, 4.1) [zâ/âqî] 73

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד (adj) strange, different; illicit [zâr] 71

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד see, perceive [hâ/zâr] 72

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד reproach, disgrace [hê/pâh] 73

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד Lebanon [lôbâ/nôn] 71

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד spend the night, lodge [lîn*] 71

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד plunder, booty [sâ/lâl] 76

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד prayer [lôpîl/lâ] 78

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד tribute, contribution, heave-offering [mârô/mâh] 77

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד horn [qê/ren] 76

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד bow (weapon); (met) rainbow [qê/se-êt] 76

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד ride [râ/âk] 78

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד have success; (Hi) understand [sâ/kâ] 75

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד (m; f) witness ['êd; 'ê/dâ] 72

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד (adj) wild,Peruvian ['ê/âk, 'ê/âk] 72

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד (col) flying creatures; fowl, insects ['ôp] 71

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד (I) goat; goatthair ['êz] 74

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד (Ni) be extraordinary, wonderful [pâ/lâ*] 71

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד (I) distress [sâ/râ] 72

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד wall ['ôr] 74

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד wash (oneself) [râ/hâs] 72

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד cease, rest [sâ/bât] 71

(II) וַיַּרְדֹּד ram's horn, trumpet ['sô/pâr] 72
F. Words Occurring 70 through 66 Times (28)

Abimelech ['āḇīmelek] 67
Midian; (gent) Midianite (II) [mīḏyān; mīḏyāʾīn] 67
landed property ['āḇūz/zēv] 66
(adj) familiar; (n) confidant (I); tribal chief (II) ['āl/lūp] 69
Bethel [bêṭel] 70

(II) [bāl] 66

young man; strong man [gē/ber] 66
of (I) 66

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G. Words Occurring 65 through 63 Times (24)

Abner ['āḇnēr] 63
seize, hold fast ['āḇḥāz] 63
offering by fire ['īš/šēh] 65
Baal [bāl/ām] 64
hill; (cultic) high place [gīḇ/āʿ] 63
part, portion [bē/leq] 65

H. Words Occurring 62 through 58 Times (31)

Jehu [yē/hū] 58
end, outcome ['aḇ/hārṭ] 61
Job ['y/yōḇ] 58
(interr) how? (cf [nē/der, nē/der]) 60
labor ['ē/šēl] 61
curse ['ār/rār] 59
run away, flee [bār/rāḥ] 62
Bashan [bāšān] 60
strength [gōḇū/rāṭ] 62
beloved, lover [dōd] 59
tread; (Hi) stamp firm [dār/rāk] 61
process; feast, festival [hāš/hag] 60
violence, wrong [hā/mās] 60
Heath; (gent) Hittite(s) [hēt; hit/ti] 62

shoel, underworld [šō'ēl] 65
de; (Hi) rise early [šār/kām] 65
watch, guard [nā/sār] 63
(intrans) scatter, disperse [pūm] 65
Zedekiah [šīḏ/qiyā/yā; šīḏ/qiyā/yā/hū] 63
strong, effective; succeed [sā/lāḥ] 65
contend, plead (a case) [rēb] 64

be complete [tā/mām] 64
take hold of [tā/pās] 64

seize, take hold of [tā/pās] 64

charm, favor; grace [ḥāmōm] 66
loaf of bread; talent; environs (all circular) [kī/kār] 67
(adj) insolent (spiritual); stupid, dull (practical things) [kōsīl] 70
(adj) according to, as; so that [kārī; lāp] 67
[Image 0x+0 to 594x792]
I. Words Occurring 57 through 55 Times (34)

- (pl) pedestal, socket [‘ê'dên*] 55
- widow [‘al/má’â] 55
- female slave [‘âl/mâ’â] 56
- Esther [‘es/dôt] 55
- way, path [‘ô/rah] 57
- vine [‘ô/pen] 55
- sow [zâ’râ’] 56
- (adj) hard, strong [hâ’/âq] 56
- (I) be in labor [hi*] 57
- divide, apportion; (Pi) scatter (II?) [hâ’/âq] 56
- not yet; (conj. prep before [‘ê/ren; bâ’/ô/ren] 56
- (stat) dry up; (intens) dry up [yâ/ô/ç] 56
- Jehoiada [yô/hô/yâ’-dá] 56
- (Ni) dispute; (Hi) reprove [yâ’/ká’â*] 56
- thicket [yâ’/ár] 57
- Jericho [yâ’/î/hô] 57
- Ishmael; (gent) Ish-ma-el [yis/mâ’ê/e] 56

J. Words Occurring 54 and 53 Times (29)

- (Pi) pedestal, socket [‘ê/dên*] 55
- wisdom [mâ’/mâ’] 55
- thought [mâ’/hâ’/sâ’] 56
- conductor? (Pi part of [mâ’/nas/sê/h] 57
- (v) plant [mâ’/tâ’] 57
- rock [sâ’/lâ’] 57
- scribe, writer [sô/pér] 55
- (I) distress; trouble; effort [‘ô/âm] 55
- buy (off), ransom [pâ’/dá’] 56
- make, do [pâ’/ô/î] 57
- (ord) fourth; (frac) one-fourth [râ’/ô/î] 55
- become (far away), distant [râ’/hâq] 57
- (II) Ramah [râ’/mâ’] 57
- pleasure; favor [râ’/ô/ôn] 56
- (n) he-goat (II); (adj) hairy (I) [sâ’/ô/t] 55
- devastation, lay waste [sâ’/ô/dá’] 56
- horror, desolation [sô’/mâ’/mâ’] 56

K. Words Occurring 52 through 50 Times (27)

- chastening, correction [mô/sâ’/r] 50
- tomorrow [mâ’/hôr] 52
- where? [‘ô/ô/yêh] 52
- vestibule [‘ê/lâm; ô’/lâm] 50
- split [hâ’/qâ’] 51
- virgin [bô’/ô/lâ’] 51
- devote to the ban [hâ’/râm] 51
- Josiah [yô’/ô/î/yâ’; yô’/ô/î/yô/hô] 51
- in the daytime [yô’/mâ’/m] 51
- full (cloth); (Pi) wash [kâ’/bâ’] 51
- (v) measure [mâ’/ô/dá’] 52
SECTION 5: HEBREW WORDS OCCURRING FROM 49 THROUGH 10 TIMES (1248)

A. Words Occurring 49 and 48 Times (30)

(I) רָאָה [rā́ːnah] shout (for joy) [rā́/nā́] 52
(I) נָהַר [nə́ːhar] begining, first [rḗ/šḗ] 51
(I) רָהָב [rā́ːhab] Rehoboam [rā́b·hā́/ā́m] 50
(I) רָעָה [rā́ː̂a] be pleased with; like [rā́/šā́] 50

N. אֶשֶׁר (adj, n) worthless-(ness); (adv) in vain [šā́ŵ̱] 52
(I) נָהַר [nə́ːhar] wander off, stagger [tā́/ḥā́] 50
(I) לָשׁוֹן [lā́shṓn] (f) ornament, decoration [tiḥ̱̄v̱̄/ḗ/rḗ] 51

(I) רָאָה [rā́ːnah] saying, word ['ē/mer] 49
(I) אֶפֹד [ē/fṓd] ephod (priestly garment; cult object) ['ē/pṓd] 49
(I) בָּאָרֶה [bā́/ārḗ] on account of, for the sake of, because of, in order that [bā́/āḇūr] 49

(I) אֲרֵבֶר [ē/riḇ̄] create [bā́/rā́] 48
(I) וֶשֶׁר [wḗ/šḗ] loftiness; pride [gā́́/ān] 49
(I) לָשׁוֹן [lā́shṓn] (pl) idols [gīḻ̄/lū́ḻ̄*] 48
(I) הָרֱכָּב [hḗ/rḗḵ̄/ḇ̄] (bubonic) plague [dé̱̄/bḗr] 49
(I) לָרְכָּב [lā́/rḗḵ̄/ḇ̄] (adj) mean, scanty; (n) poor [daḻ̄] 48
(I) הָרִים [hḗ/rim] (interj) alas! woe! [hṓy] 48
(I) הָרָה [hḗ/rā́] (adv; spacial) hither, here; (temporal) until now [ḥḗn/nā́] 49
(I) הָרְבֲּוֹ [hā́/rḗḇ̄/w̱̄] (adv) great number, many, much [har/bḗh] 49

(I) הָרִים [hḗ/rim] rope; (ext) measure, plot [hḗ/bḗl] 49
(I) לָשׁוֹן [lā́shṓn] ring, signet-ring [tā́b/bā́/āṯ̄] 49
(I) שעֵר [šā́/ūr] (Hith) take one’s stand, position.

stand (firm); appear, arrive [yā́/šā́ḇ̄*] 48

(I) לְיָבָנָה [lī́yā́/baṉ̄a] tower [miḡ̱̄/dā́l] 49
(I) בָּלָה [bā́/lah] blow, wound [maḵ̄/kā́f] 48
(I) מְשָׁקֵל [mḗ/šā́q̱̄ḻ̄] weight [miś/qā́l] 49
(I) בַּכָּל [bā́ḵ̄/ḻ̄] corpse [nā́bḗ/ḻ̄] 49
(I) לָשׁוֹן [lā́shṓn] injure, strike [nā́/gā́p̱̄] 49
(I) לָשׁוֹן [lā́shṓn] support [sā́/mā́ḵ̄] 49
(I) לָשׁוֹן [lā́shṓn] (aw with pref. ְֵו) Cf בֶּבְּרֶה [bḗ/brḗ] 49
(I) דָּרוֹ ה [dā́rṓh] eternity, always [‘ad] 48
(I) לָשׁוֹן [lā́shṓn] trembling, terror [pā́/hā́d] 49
(I) פִּסֵּס [pī́s̱̄s̱̄] Passover (festival, sacrifice) [pḗ/sā́ḇ̄] 49
(I) לָרְכָּב [lā́/rḗḵ̄/ḇ̄] crop, harvest [qā́/šḗr] 49
(I) לָשׁוֹן [lā́shṓn] goathair cloth, sack-cloth; sack [šā́q̱̄] 48
(I) לָשׁוֹן [lā́shṓn] (those who are/that which is) taken captive [sā́ḇ̄] 48
(I) לָשׁוֹן [lā́shṓn] Almighty [sā́d/dā́l] 48
(I) לָשׁוֹן [lā́shṓn] purple wool [tā́ḵ̄ḗ/ḻ̄eṯ̄] 49
B. Words Occurring 47 and 46 Times (26)

forgive [sā/lāh] 46
(s m; f) support, help, (ext or coll) helper(s) [‘ez/zēr; ‘ez/rē] 47
restrain, detain [‘ā/sā] 46
encounter, meet; entreat [pā/gā] 46
arrange; (Pl) overlay [sā/pā] 46
wait, await [qā/wā] 47
height, stature [qā/mā] 46
(adj) small, young [-er, -est] [qā/ā̂/ţān] 47
be sharp, attentive [qā/sāb] 46
show love for [rā/hām] 47
kill [rā/sān] 47
take captive [sā/bā] 47

C. Words Occurring 45 and 44 Times (27)

take off; (Qal part pass) ready for battle [hā/lās] 44
fear, afraid of [yā/rē] 45
(n) fear, reverence [yir/ā] 43
province, district [maḏ̄/nā] 45
dwelling place [mō/šāb] 44
be rebellious, obstinate [mā/rā] 45

D. Words Occurring 43 and 42 Times (40)

scatter [zā/rā] 42
men [‘enōs] 42
end, nothingness; (part of neg; adv) without [‘ē/pes] 42
(Ni) separate oneself [bā/dā] 42
despise [bā/zā] 43
(v) plunder [bā/ţāz] 42
safety; (adv) securely [bē/țāb] 43
moisten; confuse, confound [bā/lā] 43
exiles; deportation, exile [gō/ţā] 42
conceive, become pregnant [hā/rā] 43
demolish [hā/ţās] 43
(v) flow; suffer a discharge [zūḥ] 42
sing [zā/mā] 43
### E. Words Occurring 41 and 40 Times (30)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Grammar</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(I) לֶאֶבֶּה love ['al/hābā]</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I) *רֶהֶב (Hi) listen to</td>
<td>['â/râhْ]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back; (adv) behind</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I) *רֶהֶב be strong ['â/mâs]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>רָאֶב lie in ambush ['â/râb]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*אְשֶר Asherah; cult-post</td>
<td>['âshé/râh]</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I) לָבֵב (v) swallow [hâ/lâ]</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לָבֵב bar [borbâb]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כָּבֵב high [gâ/bobb]</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>גָּדֵב garden [gan]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*שָׁלְוֵם sufficiency; enough</td>
<td>[dâl]</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*שָׁלְוֵם feel compassion for</td>
<td>[hâ/mâl]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*שָׁלְוֵם anger [hâ/rôm]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(II) לָבֵב (v) taunt, reproach</td>
<td>[hâ/râp]</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(II) לָבֵב (adj) handsome, beautiful</td>
<td>[yâ/pêh]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I) לָבֵב (n) adj heavy, weighty; rich</td>
<td>[kâ/begg]</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לָבֵב waver, reel, totter</td>
<td>[mâ/ât]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I) לָבֵב (v) shake, totter</td>
<td>[nâ/kâr]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לָבֵב (v) lead [nâ/hâ]</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לָבֵב leave, abandon</td>
<td>[nâ/tâs]</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לָבֵב (Ni) be free [nâ/qâr]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לָבֵב yoke ['ôl]</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I) לָבֵב (v) revolt, rebel</td>
<td>[pâ/sâr]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לָבֵב be in the right, have a just case</td>
<td>[sâ/dâq]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לָבֵב (coll) birds [sip/pôr]</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לָבֵב (intrans) shake, quake</td>
<td>[râ/gâz]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לָבֵב have peace, be at peace</td>
<td>[sâ/qât]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לָבֵב worm</td>
<td>[tâ/lât]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לָבֵב seek refuge [hâ/sâr]</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### F. Words Occurring 39 and 38 Times (29)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Grammar</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(I) רֵעֶב (adj) bitter; (adv) bitterly</td>
<td>[mâ/râ]</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>רֵעֶב deuceit, fraud</td>
<td>[mâ/râ]</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>רֵעֶב anointed (one)</td>
<td>[mâ/râ]</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>רֵעֶב saying, proverb</td>
<td>[mâ/râ]</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>רֵעֶב (Ni, intrans) assemble</td>
<td>[mâ/râ]</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>רֵעֶב compassion</td>
<td>[râ/hâmîm]</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>רֵעֶב astonishment, horror</td>
<td>[râ/hâd]</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>רֵעֶב (Egyptian) linen</td>
<td>[sâb]</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>רֵעֶב fig (-tree)</td>
<td>[tâârâ/mâ]</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>רֵעֶב descendants, generations</td>
<td>[tâârâ'â]</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>רֵעֶב wine</td>
<td>[tâârâm]</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### G. Words Occurring 37 and 36 Times (38)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Grammar</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(I) יָבֵא coast, region</td>
<td>['lâ]</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָבֵא (n) curse</td>
<td>['lâ]</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָבֵא word, utterance</td>
<td>['lîm/râ]</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָבֵא be (come) guilty</td>
<td>['lâ]-</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָבֵא well, pit</td>
<td>[bâ/âr]</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָבֵא insight</td>
<td>[bâ/mâ]</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָבֵא finish; (Ni) be weaned</td>
<td>[gâ/mâl]</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָבֵא seek refuge</td>
<td>[hâ/sâr]</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*נָדַע (N) be subdued, humbled [kānāʼ] 36

נָדַע bend the knee, kneel [kārāʼ] 36

נָדַע gather (up), glean [lōqā] 37

(1) נָדַע fortress, fortified city [mībāšār] 37

נָדַע (n) front; (as prep) front of, towards [mōl] 36

נָדַע sign, omen [mōḇēt] 36

נָדַע fortress [māʼ/āz] 36

נָדַע pillar [masāt/bēt] 36

נָדַע seize, pull [māšāk] 36

(1) נָדַע (Hi) move back and forth [nûpš] 37

נָדַע foreign land [nē/kār] 36

נָדַשְׁ (Pi) (put someone to the test [nā/sāk] 36

1. Words Occurring 33 and 32 Times (38)

*נָדַשְׁ (N) be hidden [kānāʼ] 32

בֶּ רוֹד raiding party [gōḏāḏ] 33

בֶּ רוֹד bind, bind on; saddle [hā/bāš] 33

בֶּ רוֹד (adv) without compensation; in vain [hin/nām] 32

בֶּ רוֹד become related by marriage: (Qal part) father- (mother-) in-law [hākānām] 33

בֶּ רוֹד butcher, cook [tabbāḥ] 32

בֶּ רוֹד (n) goodness, the best [tūb] 32

(1) בֶּ רוֹד dove [yō/nā] 33

(1) בֶּ רוֹד right (hand); southern [yāmā/nā] 33

(1) בֶּ רוֹד throw; shoot [yā/raš] 33

*נָדַשְׁ (N) be hidden [kānāʼ] 32

*נָדַשְׁ (Pi) be envious of; arouse jealousy [kānāʼ] 34

*נָדַשְׁ end, border [qāšār] 35

*נָדַשְׁ be (come) angry [qāšār] 34

(1) רָשַׁ (Hi) reap, harvest [qāšār] 35

*נָדַשְׁ be (come) guilty [qāšār] 35

*נָדַשְׁ barley [sāt/ōrā] 34

(II) רָשַׁ expectation, hope [tiq/wār] 34

*נָדַשְׁ salvation [tāšār/ā] 34

*נָדַשְׁ (Pi) (put someone to the test [nā/sāk] 36

(1) נָדַשְׁ Cf. כָּן, 5. H [hāb] 36

(1) נָדַשְׁ make noise, roar [hā/māʼ] 35

*נָדַשְׁ (female) prostitute [zārāq] 35

*נָדַשְׁ (Hi) scatter [zārāq] 34

*נָדַשְׁ (N) hide (oneself), be hidden [hā/hā] 34

(1) נָדַשְׁ wipe off; wipe out [mā/hā] 34

(1) נָדַשְׁ vision [hā/zōn] 35

*נָדַשְׁ fault, sin [bēt] 35

*נָדַשְׁ (one who is) faithful, devout [hā/sōq] 35

*נָדַשְׁ (impv) give; (interj) come on! [yā/hāb] 34

*נָדַשְׁ suck(ie), nurse [yā/nāq] 34

*נָדַשְׁ upper thigh [yā/rēk] 35

*נָדַשְׁ (adv) so, thus [kā/kā] 35

*נָדַשְׁ daughter-in-law; bride [kālāl] 34

*נָדַשְׁ people [lō/ōm] 35

*נָדַשְׁ right (hand); southern [yāmā/nā] 33

*נָדַשְׁ throw; shoot [yā/raš] 33

1. Words Occurring 33 and 32 Times (38)

*נָדַשְׁ (N) be hidden [kānāʼ] 32

*נָדַשְׁ dog [kēlīb] 32

*נָדַשְׁ garment; (coll) clothes [lābūš] 32

*נָדַשְׁ anything (at all) [mē’/om] 32

(1) נָדַשְׁ circumcise [mōl] 32

נָדַשְׁ sprinkling basin [mīzārāq] 32

נָדַשְׁ (n) the following day; (adv) on the next day [me’/ōbōṭ] 32

*נָדַשְׁ (du cstr) bowels, abdomen [mē’/ēk] 32

*נָדַשְׁ rite [mal’/āsēr] 32

(1) נָדַשְׁ kiss [nā/sāk] 32

*נָדַשְׁ wickedness [aw/lā] 32
wickedness [billy/yd'al] 27
ripe, cook; (Pl) cook, boil [bâ/sâl] 28
be old [zâ/qên] 27
become allies, unite [bâ/bâr] 28
be (come) wise [bâ/kâm] 27
be (come) strong; (Qal, Hi) dream [bâ/lâm] 27
pass by, follow each other [hâ/lâp] 27
(ord) fifth; (fract) one-fifth [hâmû/stî] 27
spy out, investigate [hâ/qâr] 28
seal up, confirm [hâ/tâm] 27
ram; year of jubilee [yô/bîl] 27
kindle, burn up [yâ/rê/b] 27
moon [yâ/rê/h] 27
rear, back side [yârê/kâ] 28
be (go) straight [yâ/sâr] 27
(performance of) reconciliation; (trad) cover, lid [kâp/pô/ret] 27
boast; (Hi) mock, be a spokesman (interpreter) [Hâs*] 28
entrance [mâ/bô'; mô/bâ'] 27
outlet; what comes out [mô/sâ'] 27
trap [mô/qêṣ] 27
helper, deliverer [mô/sârâ'] 27
salt [mô/lâb] 28
road, highway [mâsîl/lâf] 27
robe [mâ/lî] 28
harp? [nê/bêl, nê/bêl] 27
free will; voluntary gift [nàgâ/bâr] 27
flee, wander [nâ/dâd] 27
willing; (one who is) noble [nâ/dûl] 27
wander [mûd*] 27
vengeance, revenge [nâqû/mâ] 27
tear away, draw (one) away [nâ/qâ] 27
fly; (Po'l) soar; (Hîthpo') fly off [qûp*] 27
(ord) tenth; (fract) one-tenth [âsî/lîf] 28
governor [pêlô/hâ] 28
escape [pâ/lât] 27
(n) escape [palê/tâ] 28
be inexperienced, naive [pâ/qâ] 28
happen, come about [qâ/râ] 27
be hard, heavy [qâ/sâ'] 28
property, goods [râkôs] 28
rejoice [sîs*] 27
accuser, adversary; the Satan [sâ/tân] 27
wages, reward [sâ/kâr] 28
acacia (tree, wood) [sî/tâf] 28
(adj) unjured, safe; complete [sâ/lâm] 28
news, report [sûmû/stî] 27
sixth; (fract) one-sixth [sî/sît] 27
ark, chest [tê/bâr] 28
hang [tâ/kâr] 27
integrity, completeness [tôm] 28
foolishness [tâw/wê/let] 25
(inter); where? [tê/pô'h] 25
(interj) amen! surely! [tê/mên] 25
bake [' tô/pâ'] 25
(adv) then, so [' tô/pô'] 25
(Qal part pass) impregnable [bâ/sûr] 25
crân [bê/rek] 25
excel; (Hi) be strong [gâ/bâr] 25
likeness [damût] 25
mutter, growl [hâ/gâ'] 25
wealth [hôn] 25
outer (adj) outer [hî/sôn] 25
quarry, hew (out), stir? (II?) [hâ/šêb] 25
plow; engrave [hâ/râd] 25
breast-plate (of the high priest) [hô/shên] 25
row, course (of building stone) [tûr] 25
tear in pieces [tâ/râp] 25
grow weary [yâ/gâ'] 25
go to sleep; sleep [yâ/sâm] 25
irritation, anger [kâ/as, kâ/âs] 25
plague, torment [magâ/gê'â] 26
place, abode; stand [mâ/kô/nâ] 25
covering, curtain [mâ/sâk] 25
cast image; drink offering [mas/sâ/kâ] 26
affliction (I?); fortification (II?) [mâ/sûr] 25
rebel [mâ/râd] 25
consecration (of the Nazirite) [nê/zer] 25
(pre) in front of, opposite; (n) what lies opposite [nô/kâh] 25
eagle, vulture [nê/šêr] 26
(4 m: f) path [nî/tîf; nâjî/hû] 26
deviate, be disloyal [sûg*] 25
threshold [sâp] 25
wagon, cart ['aûgâ/lâ'] 25
(adj) blind ['îw/wêr] 25
(I) דָכַי deed, action [‘al/lā] 25

(II) דָכַי smoke [‘ašṭān] 25

(III) דָכַי bird trap [pāḥ] 25

דָכַי tremble [pā/hād] 25

דָכַי Qal part pass; (N) divide, (intrans) separate [pā/rāḏ] 26

דָכַי curtain [pā/rōkēl] 25

דָכַי (adv) suddenly [pít/’ōḇ] 25

דָכַי (act, time of) fasting [sōm] 25

*דָכַי (Pi) be in front, walk at the head [qā/dām*] 26

דָכַי slander; (Pi) spy out; (Tifel) teach (someone) to walk [rā/gāl] 26

(II) דָכַי tread (winepress); rule [rā/qāḏ] 25

다는 (trans) open wide, broaden [rā/hāb] 25

דָכַי remainder, remnant [šā’ār] 26

(II) דָכַי violence, destruction [sōḏ] 25

דָכַי officer, record-keeper [sō/sō’ār] 25

דָכַי draw (sword); take off [sō/lāp] 25

דָכַי (idiom) three (days ago, day before yesterday) [sil/sōm] 25

דָכַי *דָכַי go about, explore; (ext) spy out [tūr*] 25

דָכַי mention, rememberance [zā’ār] 26

(II) דָכַי supplication (for mercy); pardon, mercy [tāḥ/shin/nā] 25

(II) דָכַי piece of land, plot of ground [ḥēl/qāḏ] 25

דָכַי peg, tent-peg [yā/tēḏ] 25

דָכַי be extinguished [kā/bāḏ] 25

דָכַי kingship [mōlō/kā] 25

דָכַי refuse, disdain [mā’/lāḏ] 25

דָכַי be sprinkled; (intrans) spatter [nā/zā’] 25

(II) דָכַי pour out [nā/sāk] 25

דָכַי blowing; breath [nāšā/mā] 25

(III) דָכַי gatepost? [‘al/yāl]

דָכַי fallow deer (buck;

O. Words Occurring 23 Times (35)

(II) דָכַי strong, powerful [‘a/bīr, ‘a/bīr] 25

דָכַי a piece cut off [bē/šā’] 25

דָכַי (Pi) shave [gā/lāh*] 25

דָכַי (s) coll. tears [dim/lā] 25

דָכַי mention, rememberance [zā’ār] 26

דָכַי sand, mud [hōl] 25

דָכַי (stat) lack, be lacking; diminish [hā/sār] 25

(II) דָכַי dig [ḥā/pār] 25

דָכַי search out, check [ḥā/pās] 25

דָכַי (Hi) help, be of use [yā/āl*] 25

דָכַי olive oil [yīṣ/hār] 25

דָכַי (Pi) perform the duties of priest [kā/hān*] 25

דָכַי (wash-) basin, pot [kīv/yōr] 25

(II) דָכַי quarrel, dispute [mā/dōn; mid/yān] 25

דָכַי level ground, plain [mīl/ār] 25

P. Words Occurring 22 Times (37)

(II) דָכַי (adj) defiant, shameless [‘az] 25

(II) דָכַי sight, crown [zā/tā’ār] 25

דָכַי (adj) wealthy, rich [zā/sōr] 25

דָכַי (pl) idols [pā/sō’ār] 25

דָכַי (du) midday, noon [ṣō/hōrā/yīm] 25

דָכַי gift; bribe [ṣō/bād] 25

דָכַי pit-(fall), grave [ṣō/bāḏ] 25

דָכַי intoxicating drink, beer? [ṣē/kār] 25

דָכַי sleep [ṣē/mā] 25

דָכַי (pl) exits; starting point [ṭē/sā’ō] 25

דָכַי beginning [tābīl/lāh] 25

דָכַי yesterday [tamōl] 25
S. Words Occurring 19 Times (41)

(1) סָלַמְיָה (adv) on the other hand, however [šālāmīyáh]
(1) הַגִּילָה stream-channel [hagīlāh]
(1) שָׁבִיתָה purge out, sort; sharpen? (II?) [šāḇītāh]
(1) מַגְזִי loftiness; haughtiness [magašî]
(1) הָעָבִידָה doings; recompense [havaḇîdāh]
(1) לַעַד lawsuit [ladāh]
(1) בָּשַׁד beard [basāḏ]
(1) שְׁפִי sinner; sinful [šephī]
(1) הָעֲשִׂיתֶה hew out; engrave [hāʿešītēh]
(2) יִהְיוּ (Hi) make a beginning [yāḇīyāh]
(1) יָוָה beauty [yōwāh]
(1) רִבּוּ (adj) violent, mighty; (n) master [rīḇû]
(1) מַשָּׁבֶת practice divination [mashāḇēt]
(1) מַשְׁאֵב be (too) high; be fortified [mashēḇ]
(1) מַשְׁאָב old age [mashēḇ]
(1) מַשַּׁבָּה be (come) concerned; consider [mashēḇāh]
(1) שַׁבָּה week [šāḇāh]
(1) שַׁבָּה inhabitant, neighbor [šāḇān]
(1) שֵׁבֶת the lowland(s) [šēḇēt]
(1) שְׁבֵי shape, form; pattern [šēḇî]
(1) שָׁבָא wasteland, formlessness; nothingness [šāḇāa]
(1) שְׁבִיא summer; summer fruit [šēḇ’iš]

T. Words Occurring 18 Times (43)

(1) מַרְמָע (Ni) murmur, grumble [marmā‘]
(1) רָכַב (v) ridicule [lāḇāq]
(1) הָעַלָה (adv) below, beneath [ma‘alāh]
(1) הָעָבָה air; dwelling [mā‘āḇa]
(1) מַגְזָר mountain stronghold [magažār]
(1) הָעַוְלָה spring, source [ma‘alāh]
(1) הָעַנְק shoot, twig [maqānq]
(1) הָעַטְרָה distance [merḥāṭ]
(1) הָעַטְרָה (adj) foolish [naḇāl]
(1) הָעָבָה trickle, flow; (Qal part act) brook, watercourse [mā‘alāl]
(1) הָעַבְרָה drip [naḇārāh]
(1) הָעֵד (Hi) lead astray, seduce [sū‘ād]
(1) הָעֵד be stubborn (I?) [sārād]
(1) הָעַנְק (v) wrap, cover [maqānq]
(1) הָעַז (Po) treat, deal with [naḇāz]
(I) יְשִׁירָה be mighty; numerous [‘ašām]
(II) יְשִׁירָה ornament; glory [sâḇî]
(III) יְשַׂעֲרָה darkness [sâ/lmâ/ḇēt]
(IV) יְשַׁעֲרָה dirge, lament [qâ/nâ]
(V) יְשַׁעֲרָה (Qal part) trader, merchant [râ/kâl*]
(II) יְשַׁעֲרָה (adj) rented, hired;

(II) יְשַׁעֲרָה be awake, watch [sâ/qâd]
(III) יְשַׁעֲרָה supplication [tâ/hînîn*]
(IV) יְשַׁעֲרָה examine [tâ/kân]

U. Words Occurring 17 Times (64)

(1) יְשַׁעֲרָה native, citizen [e’râh]
(2) יְשַׁעֲרָה terror, dread [e’/mâ]

סָפֶר: סָפֶר

(3) יְשַׁעֲרָה prisoner [’a/sîr; ’as/sîr]
(4) יְשַׁעֲרָה stink [bî’â/sî]

(5) יְשַׁעֲרָה first fruits [bî/kû- rîm]
(6) יְשַׁעֲרָה pond, pool [bôrê/kâ]
(7) יְשַׁעֲרָה height [gô/bâh]

(8) יְשַׁעֲרָה (s m) lord, master; (f) lady, mistress [gâbîr; gâbî/râ]
(9) יְשַׁעֲרָה (m) thief [gân/nâb]

(II) יְשַׁעֲרָה come to rest, end; (Ni ext?) be silent, destroyed (III?)
[dâ/kâm]
(10) יְשַׁעֲרָה south; south wind [dâ/kôm]
(11) יְשַׁעֲרָה vision [hô/zêh]
(12) יְשַׁעֲרָה riddle [hî/dâ]

(II) יְשַׁעֲרָה mortar, cement; clay [hô/mér]
(III) יְשַׁעֲרָה (stat) be ashamed [hâ/pîr]
(IV) יְשַׁעֲרָה (m f) freed, free [hôpâ’sî]
(V) יְשַׁעֲרָה clay, pottery [hê/rdô]

(II) יְשַׁעֲרָה potter, founder [yô/mâr]
(III) יְשַׁעֲרָה preciousness; honoring, esteeming [yâ/qâr]
(IV) יְשַׁעֲרָה stand, base; place (IV?); (ext) position (V?) [kên]
(V) יְשַׁעֲרָה (n) document; register [kâ/tâ]
(II) יְשַׁעֲרָה beat fine, pound up [kâ/tâ]
(III) יְשַׁעֲרָה reel, melt [mûg*]
(IV) יְשַׁעֲרָה (Ni) be rained on; (Hi) have (make) rain fall [mâ/târ*]
(V) יְשַׁעֲרָה place; support [mâ/kôn]

(II) יְשַׁעֲרָה dominion [mem/sâ/lâ]
(III) יְשַׁעֲרָה dungeon [mis/gê/rdô]
(IV) יְשַׁעֲרָה high spot, refuge [mis/gâb]
(V) יְשַׁעֲרָה joy [mâ/sôs]

(II) יְשַׁעֲרָה make up (say) a (mocking-) verse [mâ/sâl]
(III) יְשַׁעֲרָה (m f) support [mîs/-ân, mîs/-ên; mîs/-ân, mîs/-ên]
(IV) יְשַׁעֲרָה mighty tree [’ê/lâ]
(V) יְשַׁעֲרָה (Pul) dry up [’â/mâl*]

5. U-V

(II) יְשַׁעֲרָה gift, present [mattâ/nâ]
(III) יְשַׁעֲרָה urge on, prompt; (Hithp) volunteer [nâ/dâb]
(IV) יְשַׁעֲרָה ring [nê/zem]
(V) יְשַׁעֲרָה (human) revenge; (divine) recompense [nâ/qâm]

(II) יְשַׁעֲרָה make a (yearly) round [nâ/qâd]
(III) יְשַׁעֲרָה (pl) temple slave; bondsman [nâ/fîn*]
(IV) יְשַׁעֲרָה (pl) governor, prefect [sê/gên*, sê/gân*]
(V) יְשַׁעֲרָה do wrong [’â/wâ]
(II) יְשַׁעֲרָה (adj) weary, faint [’â/yêp]
(III) יְשַׁעֲרָה exult [’â/lâz]
(IV) יְשַׁעֲרָה (adj) deep; (ext) impenetrable [’â/môq]
(V) יְשַׁעֲרָה (pl) images, idols [’â/sâh*]

(II) יְשַׁעֲרָה stand (as) surety (for) [’â/râb]
(III) יְשַׁעֲרָה be (come) rich; (Hi) make someone rich [’â/sâr]
(IV) יְשַׁעֲרָה bud, flower [pê/rdô]

V. Words Occurring 16 Times (64)

(II) יְשַׁעֲרָה spirit (of the dead) [’ôb]
(III) יְשַׁעֲרָה put on, gird [’â/zâr]
(IV) יְשַׁעֲרָה (inter) how? in what way? (cf [ê/’êr, 4.H] [ê’kâr]
(V) יְשַׁעֲרָה mighty tree [’ê/lâ]
(II) יְשַׁעֲרָה (Pul) dry up [’â/mâl*]

(II) יְשַׁעֲרָה (adv) truly, surely;
(III) יְשַׁעֲרָה (with inter) really?
(IV) יְשַׁעֲרָה [’om/nâ; ’om/nâm, um/nâm]
(V) יְשַׁעֲרָה thumb; big toe
(II) יְשַׁעֲרָה become old and worn out [bâ/lâ]
(III) יְשַׁעֲרָה (prep) apart from, except for [bâ/’ôs*]
(I) rule, own; marry

脾气 (bā/āl)

*חוב (Ni) be terrified

[ba/āt]

*חת cut off [ba/sa']

*ןא kid (goat) [ga'dīl]

(II) *חת (pl) wave [gal*]

*חת garden [ga'nā]

(III) *חת holy of holies [daḇîr]

*חתミ endless; thresh [du's*]

תרוח (adj) pregnant [ha/re'hā]

תרוחו (prep except, besides; (conj) except that [zā/lā]

תרוח celebrate [ha/gāg]

תרוחו something desirable, excellent [hem/dā']

תרוחoro drought; desolation [ha/reb]

תרוח be quiet [ha/sā]

תרוח dip [tā/bāl]

תרוח labor, work; gain [yag'av*]

*חת set (down), place [yā/sāg*]

*חת wine-var; winepress [ye/qeb]

*חת lie; (Ni) prove to be a liar [kā/zāb]

*חת (adj) clothed, dressed [la/hos']

*חת babbler, scoffer [les]

*חת half [ma/ha'sīt]

*חת target; (men on) guard [ma/tā/rā'

*חת pain [makh/āy]

*חת cover(ing) [mik/sēh]

*חת mourning (rites) [mis-pēd]

*חת be bitter [ma/rā]

lifting up [maś/sā'/g; maś/et]

נזר (adj) dedicated; (n) Nazirite [nā/zīr]

(II) נזר lend, make a loan [nā/sā']

(II) נזר (Ni) be deceived [nā/sā*]

(II) נזר Cf (I) נזר

(III) נזר (storm-) wind [sū/pā']

נזר trader, merchant [sō/hēr]

נזר (pl coll) perfume [sam*]

(IV) נזר sing [a/nā]

נזר (adj) naked [a'rōm]

נזר foreskin [or/la']

נזר let (hang) loose [pā/rā']

נזר flax, linen [pē/qēt]

נזר hunt [sūd*]

נזר dry country, desert [siy/yā]

נזר wool [ṣē/mer]

(II) נזר (pl) curtain [qē/la*]

נזר stubble [qaš]

נזר very great multitude; ten thousand [rāb/bā']

נזר(כ) (Assyrian office?) cupbearer [rāb-(c)/ṣa/qēh]

נזר (v) stone (someone) [rā/gām]

נזר (adv) emptyly [rē/qām]

נזר (adj) tender, frail [raḵ]

נזר laughter [ṣāḇōq]

נזר, נזר insight, understanding [ṣē/kel, šē/kel]

mantle, wrapper (cf הملابس, 5.J) [šal/mā']

(II) נזר be (come) like, equal [ṣa/wā]

W. Words Occurring 15 Times (48)

 bâtiment sack; load?

[am/tā/bāṭ]

mıştır (abs; str) slow, long [ārēk; ēkēk]

.PropTypes shear (sheep), cut (hair) [gā/vāz]

PropTypes basin [gu/lā]

PropTypes exile, deportation; exiles [gā/vūl]

PropTypes roll [gā/lā]

PropTypes (n) rebuke; threat [gā/vārā']

PropTypes (Pi) go to law [gā/vār*]

PropTypes fat; fatty ashes [dē/sān]

PropTypes be quiet [ha/sā]

PropTypes divide [hā/lāl]

PropTypes straightness, uprightness [yō/ser]

PropTypes subdue, subject [kā/bāš]

PropTypes (adj) entire, whole; (n) entirety [kā/līl]

PropTypes (du) scales, balance [mō/zānā/yim]

PropTypes trust, confidence [mib/tāh]

PropTypes (Ni, intrans) change; (Hi) exchange [mūr*]

PropTypes image [sek/lem]

PropTypes yoke, team; (ext) acre [sē/mēd]

PropTypes (v) silence; (Ni) be silenced [ṣā/mat]

PropTypes bow down, kneel down [qā/dād]

PropTypes be (too) short [qā/sār]

PropTypes drink one's fill [rā/vār]

PropTypes (pl) lances [rō/mah*]
X. Words Occurring 14 Times (68)

ראדס waistcloth, loincloth ['e/zôr]

(1) יָדָרֶן (adj, n) perennial; (met) constant ['e/tân]

לֵבֵא be angry ['â/nâp]

יָדָה show contempt for, despise ['bûz]

(III) דְּרֵב grain [bar]

לִבֵּא fat [bâr'â]

לִבֵּנָה right (duty) of redemption [gâ'ulûlâ]

יהֶבּ (drinking) bowl, cup [gâ'ôbâ']

לִבֵּנָה (v) reproach [gâ'ôbâ']

לִבֵּנָה (s) banner [dé'gel]

לִבֵּנָה (adj) scanty, fine [daq]

לִבֵּנָה grass [dée'sâ']

(1) מַסְבּ (s) confuse, disturb [hâ/mâm]

לִבֵּנָה (dem and rel pr, c) this [zî]

(1) מַסְבּ (n) seal [hô/tâm]

לִבֵּנָה await [hâ/kâ]

לִבֵּנָה (ring-shaped) bread [bâlâ]

לִבֵּנָה (HI) throw [tûl*]

לִבֵּנָה form, shape [tô/âr]

לִבֵּנָה (adj) complete, right, peaceful [tâm]

לִבֵּנָה oven, furnace [tan/nûr]

לִבֵּנָה (sea monster [tan/nôm; tan/nûm]

לִבֵּנָה idols, household gods [târâ/pîm]

לִבֵּנָה dry land [yab/bâ/sâ]

לִבֵּנָה torment, grief [yô/gôn]

לִבֵּנָה property [yârûs/sâ]

(II) לִבֵּנָה liver; (liver-) divination [kâbêd]

לִבֵּנָה priesthood [kahun/nâf]

(1) לִבֵּנָה excavate, dig [kâ/râ]

(1) לִבֵּנָה orchard [kar/mêl]

(II) לִבֵּנָה borrow; (HI) lend to [lâ/wâ']

לִבֵּנָה torch; (ext) lightning [lap/pîd]

לִבֵּנָה dash, beat to pieces [mâ'hâs]

לִבֵּנָה offense, obstacle [mîk/sôt]

(1) לִבֵּנָה manna [mân]

(II) לִבֵּנָה sunset, west [ma/lâ'râb]

לִבֵּנָה (pl) bell; (du) cymbals [mâsîl/lât*; mâsîl/tô/yîm]

לִבֵּנָה pluck (hair) [mâ/rât]

לִבֵּנָה (type of) psalm [mâs/kîl]

לִבֵּנָה string music [nâqû/nâ]

לִבֵּנָה a skin disease [nê/teq]

לִבֵּנָה plug up, stop up [sâ/tâm]

(1) לִבֵּנָה heifer [êg/lât]

לִבֵּנָה (s and coll) ornament(s) [ tôdû]

לִבֵּנָה (make) trouble; make (someone) taboo? [â/kâr]

לִבֵּנָה (adj) slow, sluggish [ô/sêl]

לִבֵּנָה heel [ô/qêb]

(1) לִבֵּנָה (Ni) be poured out; (Pl) empty out [Ô/râ*]

לִבֵּנָה meet [pâ/gâs]

לִבֵּנָה (adj) lame [pis/sêhô]

לִבֵּנָה work, deeds; reward, wages [pâ'/ûl/lâ]

לִבֵּנָה mule [pê/êd]

לִבֵּנָה break [pârâs]

לִבֵּנָה bit, morsel [pat]

לִבֵּנָה go to war, serve [sâ/bâ]

(II) לִבֵּנָה gazelle (species) [sôbî]

(II) לִבֵּנָה game; hunting [sâ/yâd]

לִבֵּנָה walking; (pl) steps [sâ/ôd]

לִבֵּנָה burial, grave [qâbû/bârâ]

לִבֵּנָה flour [qê/mâb]

לִבֵּנָה cut off, trim [qâ+sâ]

לִבֵּנָה conspiracy [qê/ôsêr]

לִבֵּנָה feel relieved; (Hi) smell, enjoy the smell of [râ/wâh]

לִבֵּנָה (adj) empty [rêq, rêq]

לִבֵּנָה (stat) be hungry [râ'ëb]

(II) לִבֵּנָה (object of) concern, interest [sîtô]

לִבֵּנָה request [sâ'ë/lâ]

לִבֵּנָה gasp, pant (for) [sâ'âp]

לִבֵּנָה swim, teem [sârâs]

(II) לִבֵּנָה turtledove [tôr]

לִבֵּנָה sojourner, alien [ tô/sâb]

(1) לִבֵּנָה porpoise? dolphin? [tâ/has]

(1) לִבֵּנָה (pl) jackal [tân*]

(1) לִבֵּנָה (impres) please! I pray! ['ân/nâ]

(II) לִבֵּנָה weave; (Qal part) weaver [â'tâg]

(II) לִבֵּנָה (adj) chosen, elect [bâ'hîr]

(II) לִבֵּנָה bath (liquid measure) [bât]

לִבֵּנָה greatness [gô/del]

לִבֵּנָה (stone) wall [gâ/dér]

לִבֵּנָה body [gâvîy/yâ]

לִבֵּנָה crush [dâ/qâq]

(II) לִבֵּנָה (n) ruin [hâw/wâ]

לִבֵּנָה (adv) out there, onward [hâsâ/lâ]

לִבֵּנָה (pl) nail [wâw*]

לִבֵּנָה (adj) arrogant [zêd]

לִבֵּנָה (mucous or blood) discharge [zôb]

לִבֵּנָה think, plan [zâ/mâm]
(I) * 모르 (pi) glory [pâ'/ár*]
(II) * 모르 (pi) marvel [pé/le']

(II) * 모르 (adv) into, inside [poni/mâ]

(II) * 모르 officer [pâ/qig]

(II) * 모르 laugh; (pi) joke, play [sâ/hâq]

(II) * 모르 (coll) frogs [saâpar/dâ'á]

(II) * 모르 curse [qâ/bâb]

(II) * 모르 (pi) accept, receive [qâ/bâb*]

(II) * 모르 (measuring-) cord [qâw; qaw]

(II) * 모르 nest; (pi) compartments [qên]

(II) * 모르 (intrans) crust over, come to rest [râ/gyâ']

(II) * 모르 (adj) compassionate [ra/hûm]

(II) * 모르 (place of) burning, conflagration [sârê/pâ]

(II) * 모르 (trad) ruin, storm; (better) pit [sô'tô]

(II) * 모르 roam about, rove [sôt*]

(II) * 모르 boil, ulcer [sâhîn]

(II) * 모르 be intent on; (pi) seek [sâ/hûr]

(II) * 모르 (adj) drunk(en) [sîk/kôr]

(II) * 모르 (v) plunder, spoil [sâ/lâl]

(II) * 모르 guardroom [tô]

(II) * 모르 razor, knife [tû/ar]

(II) * 모르 grow weak, faint [tû/tâp]

(II) * 모르 splendor; robe [ad/dé/ret]

(II) * 모르 (inter) from where? [â'/yin]

(II) * 모르 (Ni) sigh, groan [â'/mâ*]

(II) * 모르 baker [â'/hé/h]

(II) * 모르 (of) white patch of skin [ba treated in conversation with superiors; lit "on me"] [bi]

(II) * 모르 (pi) accept, receive [qâ/bâb*]

(II) * 모르 (measuring-) cord [qâw; qaw]

(II) * 모르 nest; (pi) compartments [qên]

(II) * 모르 (intrans) crust over, come to rest [râ/gyâ']

(II) * 모르 (adj) compassionate [ra/hûm]

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(II) * 모르 (v) plunder, spoil [sâ/lâl]

(II) * 모르 guardroom [tô]

(II) * 모르 razor, knife [tû/ar]

(II) * 모르 splendor; robe [ad/dé/ret]

(II) * 모르 officer [pâ/qig]

(II) * 모르 laugh; (pi) joke, play [sâ/hâq]

(II) * 모르 (coll) frogs [saâpar/dâ'á]

(II) * 모르 curse [qâ/bâb]

(II) * 모르 (pi) accept, receive [qâ/bâb*]

(II) * 모르 (measuring-) cord [qâw; qaw]

(II) * 모르 nest; (pi) compartments [qên]

(II) * 모르 (intrans) crust over, come to rest [râ/gyâ']

(II) * 모르 (adj) compassionate [ra/hûm]

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(II) * 모르 be intent on; (pi) seek [sâ/hûr]

(II) * 모르 (adj) drunk(en) [sîk/kôr]

(II) * 모르 (v) plunder, spoil [sâ/lâl]

(II) * 모르 guardroom [tô]

(II) * 모르 razor, knife [tû/ar]

(II) * 모르 splendor; robe [ad/dé/ret]

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(II) * 모르 (coll) frogs [saâpar/dâ'á]

(II) * 모르 curse [qâ/bâb]

(II) * 모르 (pi) accept, receive [qâ/bâb*]

(II) * 모르 (measuring-) cord [qâw; qaw]

(II) * 모르 nest; (pi) compartments [qên]

(II) * 모르 (intrans) crust over, come to rest [râ/gyâ’]

(II) * 모르 (adj) compassionate [ra/hûm]

(II) * 모르 (place of) burning, conflagration [sârê/pâ]

(II) * 모르 (trad) ruin, storm; (better) pit [sô’tô]

(II) * 모르 roam about, rove [sô’t*]

(II) * 모르 boil, ulcer [sâhîn]

(II) * 모르 be intent on; (pi) seek [sâ/hûr]

(II) * 모르 (adj) drunk(en) [sîk/kôr]

(II) * 모르 (v) plunder, spoil [sâ/lâl]

(II) * 모르 guardroom [tô]

(II) * 모르 razor, knife [tû/ar]
(l) רות onyx? carnelian? lapis lazuli? [šó/hám]

*לשה (pl) flowing skirt; hem of skirt [šó/lá]  

*לשה cry for help [šaw/ša]

**ב. Words Occurring 10 Times (67)

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(1) רות (official, commercial) letter [šé/qés]

**ב רות (prep) on account of; (conj) because [šé/qés]

לשה (dem pr, m and f; m) this [šal/tz]; 

*לשה (Hi) urge [šé]

*לשה urge, be in a hurry; red [šé/dám]

*לשה byssop? [šé/zóp]

(6) לשה (dem pr) these [šé]

(1) לשה terebinth, tall tree [šé/lón]

לשה darkness [šé/lón]

לשה on account of, for the sake of [šé/lón]

*לשה chink; leak (in ship) [šé/deq]

*לשה plunder (act and objects of) [šé/zó]

*לשה right of firstborn [šé/zó]

*לשה sudden terror [šé/zó]

(1) לשה (pl) hook [šé/res]

(2) לשה (pl) full, satisfied [šé/bé]

*לשה fat [šé/mén]

(1) לשה barrenness, baldness [šé/pí]

(1) לשה hardness, stubbornness [šé/pí]

*לשה persistency (tah/-pó/ká)

*לשה form, image [šé/mén]

*לשה (Ni) rot [šé/shó]
### SECTION 6: ARAMAIC VOCABULARY (648)

#### A. Words Occurring More Than 50 Times (15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>יָּעֵּ֖ר</td>
<td>ʿayyāʿ</td>
<td>(adv) then ['ědā/yin]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כָּ֛ל</td>
<td>kāl</td>
<td>all, whole [kōl]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לַחֲ֑נָּא</td>
<td>lāḥānā</td>
<td>(pref prep) for, to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לָֽעָ֑ר</td>
<td>lāʿār</td>
<td>(adv) not [lā; lā]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מֶֽלֶךְ</td>
<td>melēk</td>
<td>king [mēlek]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מְשָ֑רָה</td>
<td>mēšārā</td>
<td>kingship; kingdom [maš/kā]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מַלְאֵ֖כָּה</td>
<td>màlākāh</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מַלְאֵ֖ק</td>
<td>màlāk</td>
<td>(pref prep) in, through, by (means of), for 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מָֽלָ֑ה</td>
<td>màlā</td>
<td>(rel particle) what, that which [dī]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מִשָּ֖ת</td>
<td>mishāt</td>
<td>be, happen, exist [hāwā]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מַקְוָה</td>
<td>màqāh</td>
<td>(pref conj) and, also, even 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B. Words Occurring 50 through 20 Times (27)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>כְּמִֽאֶֽנָּא</td>
<td>kāmaʿānā</td>
<td>mankind [ʾēnā] 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כֶֽלָ֑ה</td>
<td>kēlā</td>
<td>(the) earth; (ext) inferior ['ārā] 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כְּֽהַרּ</td>
<td>kāhar</td>
<td>house; (ext) temple [bā/yit] 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כָּֽלָ֑ה</td>
<td>kālā</td>
<td>build [bōnā] 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כֶֽלָ֑ד</td>
<td>kēlād</td>
<td>man [gōbār] 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כָּֽלָ֑ד</td>
<td>kālād</td>
<td>gold [dāhab] 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כָּֽלְּבָ֑ד</td>
<td>kālēbd</td>
<td>(dem pr m; adj) this [dānā] 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כָּֽלְּבָ֑ד</td>
<td>kālēbd</td>
<td>see, perceive [ḥāzā] 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כָּֽלְּבָ֑ד</td>
<td>kālēbd</td>
<td>beast, animal [ḥē/wā] 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כָּֽלְּבָ֑ד</td>
<td>kālēbd</td>
<td>dream [ḥē/lem] 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כָּֽלְּבָ֑ד</td>
<td>kālēbd</td>
<td>understanding, good sense; report [tōʾām] 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>יָּֽעַר</td>
<td>ʿayyār</td>
<td>know [yōdaʾ] 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּֽעַר</td>
<td>ʿayyār</td>
<td>give [yāhab] 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּֽעַר</td>
<td>ʿayyār</td>
<td>word [milāk] 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּֽעַר</td>
<td>ʿayyār</td>
<td>do, make ['ābād] 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּֽעַר</td>
<td>ʿayyār</td>
<td>(pref prep) up to, until; (conj) until ['ad] 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּֽעַר</td>
<td>ʿayyār</td>
<td>(pref prep) with ['im] 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּֽעַר</td>
<td>ʿayyār</td>
<td>answer; (ext) begin to speak ['ānā] 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּֽעַר</td>
<td>ʿayyār</td>
<td>iron [par/zel] 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּֽעַר</td>
<td>ʿayyār</td>
<td>interpretation [pāsar] 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּֽעַר</td>
<td>ʿayyār</td>
<td>(pref) before, in front of [qēbēl] 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּֽעַר</td>
<td>ʿayyār</td>
<td>(pref) before, in front of [qēdām] 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּֽעַר</td>
<td>ʿayyār</td>
<td>stand (rise up) [qūm*] 35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C. Words Occurring 19 through 13 Times (34)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>existence; there is (are) [Ṭā/lī] 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>(dem pr) these [Ṭā/līk] 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>(pers pr) I ['ānā] 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>(pers pr, m s) you ['ānā; lā] 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>come ['ādā] 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>interior [gaw, gō] 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>(dem adj, s m; f) that [dēk, dāk] 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>decree; state law, law [dāg] 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>(pers pr) he; (dem adj) that [hē] 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>palace; temple [hē/kāl] 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>(conj) if; whether [hēn] 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>one [ḥād] 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>(Ha, Ha) make known [ḥàw*] 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>(adj) wise (man) [hāk/kīm] 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>hand; (ext) power [yād] 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>day [yōm] 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>silver [kōsāp] 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### D. Words Occurring 12 through 10 Times (29)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>(s m; f) another ['s/hōrān; š/ḥōrī] 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>lion ['ār/ēyā] 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>furnace ['āt/tūn] 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>(Pa) frighten; (Hithpe) hurry [bōhā] 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>(pl) son [cf II ʾēb. 6.6] [bēn*] 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>seek, request [bōʾā] 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָּּ֝נֶ֑ו</td>
<td>ʿānāw</td>
<td>pit [gōb] 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. Words Occurring 9 and 8 Times (29)

- אב father [‘āb] 9
- אבן stone [‘ebēn] 8
- אבן (pl) sapphire [‘ābē/-
  - [dār] 8
- אָּּבֵן (f) four [‘ar/ba/] 8
- אָּּבֵן (adj) mighty, powerful [šal/lh] 10
- אָּּבֵן name [šum] 12
- אב pay homage (to)
  - [sáqid] 12
- אָּּבֵן time [‘id/dān] 12
- אָּּבֵן superior, highest;
  - (ext) most high
  - God [‘i/lāri] 10
- אָּּבֵן governor [peh/hā] 10
- אָּּבֵן serve (God) [palah] 10
- אָּּבֵן long to, desire to
  - [sāb] 10
- אָּּבֵן shout; read [qarē] 11
- אָּּבֵן wind; spirit [rāḇ] 11
- אָּּבֵן throw; place; impose
  - [ramā] 12
- אָּּבֵן remainder, rest [šā‘ar] 12
- אָּּבֵן name [šum] 12

F. Words Occurring 7 Times (27)

- אָּּבֵן go to ruin, perish
  - [‘ābad] 8
- אָּּבֵן go (away) [‘āzal]
- אָּּבֵן eat [‘ākal]
- אָּּבֵן (adv) exactly, eagerly
  - [os/pān] 9
- אָּּבֵן interdict [sēr] 9
- אָּּבֵן live, dwell [dūr*] 10
- אָּּבֵן give [nātan]
- אָּּבֵן servant [aḇēd]
- אָּּבֵן (m) ten; (pl) twenty
  - [sā‘ar; čś/tn] 9
- אָּּבֵן kill [qētal]
- אָּּבֵן voice; sound [qāl]
- אָּּבֵן (du) foot [rāgal*]
- אָּּבֵן write [rāsam]
- אָּּבֵן rule; overpower
  - [šalēt] 9
- אָּּבֵן year [šanā]
- אָּּבֵן (pl) bull, ox, steer
  - [tōr*] 8

G. Words Occurring 6 Times (22)

- אָּּבֵן tree [‘il/] 9
- אָּּבֵן conjurer [‘ā/sāp] 8
- אָּּבֵן (intrans) stop; be
discontinued [bāšel] 9
- אָּּבֵן part pl) astrologers;
  - (Hīh) be cut out
  - [gazar] 8
- אָּּבֵן (part) fear, frighten-
ing [dōhal*] 8
- אָּּבֵן (pref) fear particle
  - [bē] 8
- אָּּבֵן brightness [ziw] 9
- אָּּבֵן (pl) lord, noble
  - [rāb/rāḥān*] 8
- אָּּבֵן hurt, injure
  - [hābāl*] 8
- אָּּבֵן hear; (Hīhpa) obey
  - [šoµa‘] 9
- אָּּבֵן return [tūḥ*] 8

H. Words Occurring 5 Times (18)

- אָּּבֵן dress [dāl] 9
- אָּּבֵן hand [hāḏ] 9
- אָּּבֵן help [hāḇ] 9
- אָּּבֵן hear [hāḥ] 9
- אָּּבֵן heart [lēb; lābab] 9
- אָּּבֵן extend, reach [matā] 8
- אָּּבֵן copper, bronze
  - [nāḥāś] 9
- אָּּבֵן go (come) up [sāliq] 8
- אָּּבֵן go (away) [‘ādā] 9
- אָּּבֵן approach, step up to
  - [qarē] 9
- אָּּבֵן town, city [qir/yā] 9
- אָּּבֵן wide
  - (pl) lord, noble
  - [rāb/rāḥān*] 8
- אָּּבֵן hurt, injure
  - [hābāl*] 8
become great, grow up
fourth [raḇá‘]
(pl) thought [ra‘/yôn*]

H. Words Occurring 5 Times (35)

(PL) behold! [‘alá]
(dem pr) these [‘ilén]
wood [‘t]
(interj) behold! [‘ărū]
(Pa) search [bqar*]
(advs adv) but, yet, only [baram]
body [gōšēm]
(dem pr f) this [dā‘]
(right, judgment; council of judges [dīn]
magician [bār/tām]
dew [tal]
reliable [yāsīb]
sit down; dwell [yāqīb]
thus, so [kanā‘/mā‘]
night [lē/lē]
(Pa) speak [mālal*]
count, number [māná]

I. Words Occurring 4 Times (40)

(neg) not [‘al]
(pl) cubit [‘am/mā*]
(pers pr) they [‘in/nīn]
we [‘ānā/ḥānā]

ask, desire, require [šā‘él]
seven [šā‘a‘]
loosen [šarā‘]

(prefect, governor [šōgān*]
end [šōp]
book [šōpar]
(PL) official [šā/rāk*]
eye [‘yīn]
grass; (coll) greens [‘āśāb]
(Pa) wet, moisten [šā‘a‘*]
greatness [raḇū]
height [rūm]
(PL) elders [šāb*]
(Pa) praise [šābah*]
leave [šōbaq]
moment [šā/t]
(m) six; (PL) sixty [ṣēt; šī/tīn]
drink [šatā]
(prep) under [tāḥōś]
(adj) strong, mighty [ṭaqīf*]
(stat) become (come) strong [ṭaqīp]

(II) bless [barak]
exile [gā/līd]
(PL) royal official [ḥaddā/bār*]
(string- music [zāmār]

(pl) kind, sort [za‘p*]
(PL m; f) companion [ḥābar*; ḥābīr*]
by (over) [ḥalāp]
appointment [hānum/kā‘]
drive away [ṭarā‘]
(stat) be able [kāḥēl]
be bound, tied up [kāḥap]
tax, tribute [mid/dā‘]
dwelling [mādōr]
strike [māhā‘]
understanding [man/dā‘]
lord [mā‘rē]
pipe (musical instrument) [ḥaš/rō/qī]
prophet (nobi‘)
(Hethpa) bestow; be willing; (part) disposed, willing [naḍāb*]
(part) suffer loss; (Ha part, inf) wrong, injure [nozaq]

(pl) bird [sip/pār*]
(khitara (kind of lyre or lute) [qai/tārōs]
raise oneself; (Pol) praise [rūm*]
lyre? [šāb/kā‘]
negligence [(Q) šā/lī; ša/lī]
well-being, good health, welfare [šolām]
(Ha) bring low, humble [šāpēl*]
there [tam/mā‘]
(s m; f) two [ṭarēn; tar/tēn]

J. Words Occurring 3 Times (66)

(abs; emph) fruit [‘ēb; ‘in/bā‘]
letter (correspondence) [‘ig/gārā; ‘ig/garā]
light a fire, heat [ʿāzā]
(adv pl) after [a‘/ḥār*]
(Pa) these [‘el*; ‘el/leḥ]
(Ha) trust in [‘āmān*]

(pl) sacrificial) lamb [im/mār*]
(bond(s), fetter(s); (pl, ext) imprisonment [ʾēsūr]
(also [ʾaṣp]
(finger; toe [ʾaṣ/ḥā‘*]
purple (garment) [a‘rīgawān]
(pl def) foundation [ʾiṣ*]
(pl) sign [ʾit*]
K. Words Occurring 2 Times (88)

*םְעִירָה (pl only) counselor ['םְעִירָה]  
*םְעִירָה (pl) grains of wheat ['םְעִירָה]

*דָּוִד (adj) promulgated ['דָּוִד]'  
*דָּוִד (pl) Ram ['דָּוִד]

*דָּוִד (du) face ['דָּוִד']  
*דָּוִד (pl) unc title of official? ['דָּוִד']

*דָּוִד (pl) way ['דָּוִד']  
*דָּוִד (adj) old, aged ['דָּוִד']

*דָּוִד (n) splendor, majesty ['דָּוִד']  
*דָּוִד (pl) riches ['דָּוִד']

*דָּוִד (Ha part) harsh, severe ['דָּוִד']

*דָּוִד (Ha) mountain ['דָּוִד']  
*דָּוִד (adj) good ['דָּוִד']

*דָּוִד (pl) petticoat ['דָּוִד']  
*דָּוִד (prep) scowl, sneer ['דָּוִד']

*דָּוִד (Ha) praise ['דָּוִד']  
*דָּוִד (pl) (fingert) nail, claw ['דָּוִד']

*דָּוִד (Ha) sea ['דָּוִד']  
*דָּוִד (adj) difficult; noble ['דָּוִד']

*דָּוִד (Ha) month ['דָּוִד']  
*דָּוִד (pl) wall ['דָּוִד']

*דָּוִד (pl) garment ['דָּוִד']  
*דָּוִד (pl) word, order ['דָּוִד']

*דָּוִד (Ha) queen ('mother) ['דָּוִד']

*דָּוִד (pl) offering ['דָּוִד']  
*דָּוִד (pl) pleasure ['דָּוִד']

*דָּוִד (pl) anointing-oil ['דָּוִד']

*דָּוִד (Ha) present, gift ['דָּוִד']

*דָּוִד (pl) (gift) (of stones, timber) ['דָּוִד']

*דָּוִד (pl) illumination, insight ['דָּוִד']
ל מקום 1 של 236

*רַח (pl) threshing-floor

*ָּיַּר (adv) diligently, zealously

*ָּיַּר (adv) at last

*ָּיַּר (fl) riddle

*ָּיַּר (pl) end ('ahāri)

*ָּיַּר (adv) at last

*ָּיַּר (fl) frightful

*ָּיַּר (pl) trembling down

*ָּיַּר (pl) knee (gāl/gāl)

*ָּיַּר (pl) poop

*ָּיַּר (pl) fringes

*ָּיַּר (pl) seed; (ext) descendents

*ָּיַּר (pl) shower [hōr]
I have not been able to ascertain the context or content of this document as it appears to be a page from a textbook or reference material containing various Hebrew words and their meanings. The text is written in Hebrew script and includes definitions and examples of Hebrew verbs and nouns. The page seems to be part of a larger collection of vocabulary and grammar lessons, possibly for students learning Hebrew. The page number 64 is visible at the top, indicating it is from a book or textbook. The text is dense and requires a good understanding of Hebrew language to interpret accurately.
## Index to Hebrew Vocabulary

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