

## f. Notes on the Hebrew of the Passage. Verse by verse as occasioned

- 1:2  $\text{קִצְוֹ}$  "anger" a strong word. One would do well to study the "wrath" words.
- 1:3  $\text{מִלִּשְׁנֵי הַיְיָ}$  "utterance". Note the use of the term "Lord of Hosts". An implicit condition arises in this verse.
- 1:4  $\text{אֲנִי}$  the imploring negative  
 $\text{מִלִּשְׁנֵי הַיְיָ}$  note the Qere reading.  
 $\text{אֲנִי}$  contrast with  $\text{אֲנִי}$ . Read as "but"
- $\text{קִשְׁבֵּנוּ}$  "incline" "pay attention to"
- 1:5 Note an interrogative he  
 $\text{עוֹלָם}$  Ancient times (cf. Isa 63:9) or things (Ps. 24:7,9), or continuing existence with the cast of indefinity futurity as in Eccl. 1:4
- 1:6  $\text{אֲשַׁרְיָם}$  "overtake"..Hiphil verb  
 $\text{מִדְּמֵי}$  "consider, purpose, design"  
 The verse offers a confession of accomplishment.
- 1:7 Note the passage of time
- 1:8  $\text{הַרְיֵהּ}$  Some locative must be assumed  
 $\text{הַדְּשִׁימִים}$  "myrtle trees"  
 $\text{בְּתוֹכָהּ}$  "in the bottom" H.L. BDB 846
- 1:10 limited location
- 1:11  $\text{שָׁקֵט}$  Q. Part of "be quiet"  
 $\text{שָׁקֵט}$  "undisturbed"
- 1:12  $\text{אֲבִיחֵם}$  "have indignation"