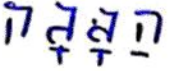
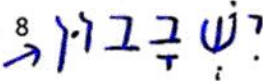
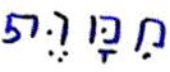
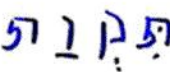
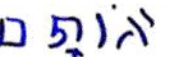
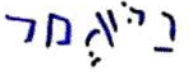
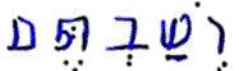
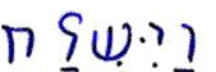
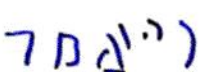
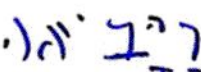


Some observations in Joshua 2 of things often not seen otherwise!  
(I have not mentioned it but you may wish to consult your English Bible as you go...for this sort of exercise, that is fine.)

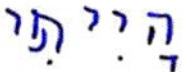
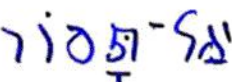
- ↓
- Vs. 5     a directive or locative he on the end of this word.
- Vs. 8     a paragogic nun...classic example ..it prevents the final waw form from merging with the initial one on the next word.
- Vs. 13     a use of the mem in a form indicating separation.
- Vs. 18     note an abstract noun and see how well you remember what that means and why.
- Vs. 23     the אֲשֶׁר indicates the things that befell them.

Random verbal observations in both chapters

- 1:1     The waw consecutive probably introduces a clause of result and would likely better be translated "that"... "that the Lord said..."
- 1:15     "then you shall return" a contingency clause
- 2:1     Probably the waw indicates purpose...not as an infinitive would do it but in the sense that the action is intended to produce a result.
- 2:2     Most preferably a narrative clause...and note the tense of the verb.
- 2:22     Narrative usage...almost undoubtedly.

If we seem a bit tentative at times in these identifications, we are because we must be. But the general concepts are certainly sound.

A few more verb identifications in both chapters

- 1:5     the use of the perfect to show a situation continuing in past time although completed now.
- 1:7     a jussive negation