

Example: Genesis 3:11

בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא אָמַר ה' הַאֲנִי יָדָעְתִּי כִּי עָרְמָה עָשִׂיתָ

"And he said, Who told you that you were naked?"

Actually the כִּי does not need to be translated in such a construction but must be understood.

e. Quotations

A rather common use of כִּי is that of introducing quotations (both direct and indirect). When the quote is introduced with כִּי the word is not usually translated unless the context is a question-answer sort of thing and the כִּי may require a causal translation.

Example: Ruth 1:10

כִּי אָמְרָה לְךָ וְלְעַמִּי: נָשׁוּבָה עִמָּנוּ

"let us return with you to your people" (and they said to her)

f. Affirmations

is often used to give more force to the passage and is usually translated as "yea" or simply understood.

Further details on כִּי and its use may be found in BDB pp 471-475.

2. אֲשֶׁר The major usage of this important word falls into the relative pronoun discussions of later chapters for it serves that purpose as well as this of a conjunctive. The conjunctive usages are included in this discussion. I personally like the idea that אֲשֶׁר is derived from the verb אָשַׁר meaning /to go straight ahead/. Grammarians are not in agreement on this in the historical development. But if you think of אֲשֶׁר as a bridge between clauses and accordingly study it in that light, you will be close to the main idea.

a. The pronominal use (briefly)

אֲשֶׁר often carries in the "built-in" pronoun idea and is translated as "he whom", "one which", etc., depending on the context. It may, of course, serve as a proper pronoun as well. These occurrences may make difficult translation although the meanings may be obvious.

Example: Leviticus 27:24

עַל אֲשֶׁר קָנָה הוּא מִיָּד הַזֶּה

"to the one who--he bought it --from him"

which is better rendered, of course, "to him from whom he bought it..."