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<b>OVERVIEW OF HILIGHTS IN THIS ISSUE</b> (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04		
Whats new and hot in this issue?		
<b>ITEM</b>	<b>WHATS NEW &amp; HOT IN THIS ISSUE</b>	
COMING SOON	The FAQ will be posted on website during SCCTH	
<b>COMMENTS</b>		
<b>LIGHTNING SUMMARIES</b> (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04		
Lightning summary of Rashis with emphasis on Rashi rules*10		
<b>#</b>	<b>LIST</b>	<b>BRIEF SUMMARY OF RASHI EMPHASIZING USE OF RASHI RULES</b>
7	863j	\$M&=Listen,Understand,Obey,Comply,news,reputation,gather,drums
9	701a	No-Ve-Lah could come from NBL;but comes from BLL-LETS CONFUSE
7	910h	Evil King named ShinAv=Hated(SN) Fathers(AB) traditions
7	854d	WALK-JOURNEY is an idiom:Journey-stayed a little-journey-stay
7	910n	Y-2-3 roots = 2-3 roots. I-S-K=SK=Annoited=Princess
1	210z	MAMRE mentioned in Gn13-18a refers to a person(See Gn14-24)
<b>COMMENTS</b>		
<b>LONGER FOOTNOTES</b>		

\*10 The explanation of the list should be clear  
 - The first column gives the NUMBER of the RASHI RULE used  
 All Rashi rules may be found with examples at  
<http://www.Rashiyomi.com/workbook.htm>  
 - The second column gives the LIST ID (eg LIST210z) which  
 contains many examples of a particular Rashi technique and  
 includes the example presented in the third column  
 - The third column gives a lightning summary of the Rashi  
 with particular emphasis on the Rashi rule used.

**Rashis covered in this issue  
 (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04**

VERSE	RULE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
-----	-----	-----
Gn11-07d	UNIFIED MEANING	\$M&=Listen,understand,news,obey
Gn41-15a	UNIFIED MEANING	\$M&=Listen,understand,news,obey
Gn11-07c	GRAMMARr	No-Ve-Lah comes from BLL:Lets COnfuse
Gn11-29a	2 LETTER ROOTS	ISK=SK=annointed=Princess
Gn14-02c	2 LETTER ROOTS	EvilKing named SHINAV=Hated(SN)Father
Gn01-11b	2 LETTER ROOTS	EvilKing named SHINAV=Hated(SN)Father
Gn02-14a	2 LETTER ROOTS	EvilKing named SHINAV=Hated(SN)Father
Gn01-20b	2 LETTER ROOTS	EvilKing named SHINAV=Hated(SN)Father
Gn01-25a	2 LETTER ROOTS	EvilKing named SHINAV=Hated(SN)Father
Gn13-18a	OTHER VERSES	MAMRE was the name of a person
Dt11-30e	OTHER VERSES	MAMRE was the name of a person
Dt11-22b	OTHER VERSES	MAMRE was the name of a person
Dt10-11a	OTHER VERSES	MAMRE was the name of a person
Dt11-29b	OTHER VERSES	MAMRE was the name of a person
Gn12-09a	IDIOMS	WALK-JOURNEY=journey stay journey sty
-----	-----	-----

##### (C) RashiYomi Inc., 2004, Dr. Hendel, President #####  
 VERSE: Gn11-07d  
 RASHIS COVERED: Gn11-07d Gn41-15a

**Gn11-07d  
 (C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04**

SUCCINCT SUMMARY  
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One of Rashis 5 main goals is to explain meaning the same way a dictionary explains meaning. Rashi had a variety of vehicles to explain meaning. One of Rashis methods was to focus on known words and present unfamiliar nuances of them.

EXAMPLE LISTEN=Understand,obey,comply,news,reputation  
Gn11-07d Gn41-15a

-----  
A rather pleasant example since it holds in both English and Hebrew. LISTEN can also refer to anything associated with LISTENING. The technique of naming something by RELATED meanings is called METONOMY. LISTENING in both Hebrew and English can mean

- LISTEN
- UNDERSTAND
- OBEY
- COMPLY
- NEWS
- REPUTATION (How the person is HEARD)
- GATHERING (Proclomation)
- PERCUSSIVE MUSIC

ITEM	DETAIL
RASHI RULE CLASS:	WORD MEANINGS
RASHI SUBRULE CLASS	UNIFIED MEANING
RASHI WORKBOOK PRINCIPLE	#7
SEE BELOW	LIST863j
List of verses with root	\$M&=Listen,Understad,Obey,News,drums.

**LIST863j**  
**(C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04**

List of verses with root  
\$M&=Listen,Understad,Obey,News,drums...

VERSE	MEANING	TEXT OF VERSE WITH MEANING OF \$M& CAPPED
Gn18-10	LISTEN	Sarah was LISTENING while they were talking
-----	-----	-----
Gn42-23	UNDERSTAND	Joseph UNDERSTOOD even though he spoke other languages
Is36-11	UNDERSTAND	Speak Aramaic because we UNDERSTAND it
Gn11-07d	UNDERSTAND	Confuse their language;they wont UNDERSTAND each other
Gn41-15a	UNDERSTAND	You UNDERSTAND dreams
-----	-----	-----
Gn16-02	OBEY	Abraham OBEYED Sarahs request

Gn04-23	COMPLY	My wives--please COMPLY with my requests
-----	-----	-----
Gn45-16	NEWS	The NEWS was: Josephs brothers had come
Jo06-27	REPUTATION	Joshua-s reputation was in the whole land
-----	-----	-----
1S23-09	GATHER	Saul PROCLAIMED a GATHERING for the nation
2K07-06	GATHER	God GATHERED the army of Aram
1C16-42	MUSIC	Trumpets and drum MUSIC

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VERSE: Gn11-07c

<p><b>Gn11-07c</b>  <b>(C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04</b></p>
<p>SUCCINCT SUMMARY  -----</p> <p>One of Rashis 6 main tasks is to explain Grammar the same way modern Hebrew books explain grammar.</p> <p>Particularly important is the explanation of grammatical conjugation. Rashi had a special method of teaching conjugation-- Rashi taught grammar using the method of NEAR MISSES in which he either juxtaposes</p> <p>(a)two grammatical forms which differ in only one small detail or</p> <p>(b)two identical forms which however differ in meaning.</p> <p>Such NEAR MISSES help reinforce the various rules of grammar.</p> <p>EXAMPLES Gn11-07c NBLH  -----</p> <p>The form KAMATZ-SHVA-KAMATZ-HEY can equally refer to  - Active Mode, SINGULAR, 3rd Person PAST  from root Nun-Beth-Lamed (To WITHER)  So it would mean:  -----</p> <p>He? WITHERED their language  -----</p> <p>- Active Mode, PLURAL, 1st person FUTURE  from root Beth-Lamed-Lamed (To CONFUSE)  So it would mean:  -----</p> <p>Let us CONFUSE their language</p>

-----  
 The terminal HEY would denote INTENT  
 rather than DEFINITIVENESS

ITEM	DETAIL
RASHI RULE CLASS:	GRAMMARr
RASHI SUBRULE CLASS:	ROOT CONJUGATION
RASHI WORKBOOK PRINCIPLE	#9
SEE BELOW	LIST701a
List of verb forms with	Meaning changes from 1 vowel

**LIST701a**  
**(C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04**

A list of verb forms with Meaning changes from 1 vowel

VERSE	Hebrew	THE FORM	EMPHASIS IN FORM
Gn11-07c	NoVeLH	Kamatz Shva	Let us CONFUSE them*6
Ex13-17a	NoCHoM	Kamatz KAMATZ	Lead THEM*1
Dt07-23a	HoMoM	Kamatz KAMATZ	Crush THEM*2
Ex19-18a	oSHoN	Kamatz PATAch	Smoke(NOUN)*3
Ex13-22a	YaMooS	Kamatz SHURUK	To move A THING*4
Gn49-04d	PaXaZ	PATAch patach	Fiz(NOUN)*5

**COMMENTS**

*\*1 NoChoM (Kamatz Kamatz) means to LEAD THEM  
 NoChaM (Kamatz Patach) means to LEAD*

*The final MeM indicates the direct object  
 (LEAD THEM) with the Kamatz Kamatz  
 punctuation*

*\*2 HoMoM (Kamatz Kamatz) means to CRUSH THEM  
 HoMaM (Kamatz Patach) means to CRUSH*

*The final MeM indicates the direct object  
 (CRUSH THEM) with the Kamatz Kamatz  
 punctuation*

*\*3 oShoN (Kamatz Kamatz) is SMOKE (A noun)  
 oShaN (Kamatz Patach) is TO SMOKE(Verb)*

*\*4 YoMooSH means IT MOVE (Active tense)  
 YoMeeSH means SOMEONE MOVES IT(Causative tense)*

*My favorite reference for root conjugations  
 is the Appendix of the Ibn Shoshan Dictionary*

Table 6 presents the conjugation of the 1-vuv-3 roots which illustrates the contrast between YoMooSH and YoMeeSH

\*5 PaCHaZ means FIZ(Noun)  
PoCHaZ means TO FIZ(Verb)

The verse describes Reuven's personality as FIZZING like water, denoting his impetuosity in acting out of zeal without thinking of consequences or implication. Hence he lost the birthright

\*6 Active, Past, Singular, 3rd person for Nun-2-3 verbs is No-Ve-Lah

Active, FUTURE, PLURAL, 1st person for 1-2-2 roots No-Ve-Lah--the added terminal HEY indicates INTENT vs DEFINITIVENESS\*10

Here the superior translation is

-----  
Let us confuse their language  
-----

### LONGER FOOTNOTES

\*10 Radack seems to think Na-Ve-Lah is Passive Rashi uses the rule that INTENT vs DEFINITE is indicated by a TERMINAL HEY at the end of the word. Thus

- NaVoL=we WILL confuse their language
- NaVLH=we INTEND to confuse their language

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VERSE: Gn11-29a

Gn11-29a

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#### SUCCINCT SUMMARY

-----  
One of Rashi's 5 main goals is to explain meaning the same way a dictionary explains meaning. Rashi had a variety of vehicles to explain meaning. For example: Rashi believed  
- that CONJUGATION is governed by THREE letter roots while  
- MEANING is governed by TWO letter roots

EXAMPLE Naming items using 2 letter roots Gn11-29a

-----  
ISK=SK=Anointed and would refer to a distinguished woman say a princess.

In general, as shown by the list below, I-2-3 roots have the same meaning as 2-3 roots.

ITEM	DETAIL
RASHI RULE CLASS:	WORD MEANINGS
SEE BELOW	LIST050d
List of words with -----	NOUN-VERB (TO MEADOW=make a meadow) -----
RASHI SUBRULE CLASS	2-4 LETTER ROOTS
RASHI WORKBOOK PRINCIPLE	#7
SEE BELOW	LIST910n
List of roots with	Y-2-3 root meaning same as 2-3 root

**LIST910n**  
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List of roots with Y-2-3 root meaning same as 2-3 root

ROOT1	ROOT2	MEANING	RDQs STATEMENT OF EQUAL MEANING	FOOTNOTE
IAL	ALH	Curse/swear	YAL and ALH have similar meaning	*1
IZM	ZMM	Plot	The meanings of YZM ZMM are equal	*1
ICB	TWV	GOOD	Two Roots with one meaning	*1
IAZ	AZZ	Brazen	YAZ AZZ have the same meaning	*1
IA@	A@H	Enwrap	YAT ATH have the same meaning	*1
ISM	\$MM	Destroyed	YShM has a meaning of ShMMaH	*1
IAB	ABH	Desire		*2
IGR	GWR	Fear		*2
IZN	ZWN	Weapons		*2
ILK	HLK	Walk		*3
IXD	AXD	Unique/One		*3
IRA	RAH	SEE/REVERE		*3
ISN	\$NH	OLD/REPEAT		*3
ISK	SWK	Annoint		

**COMMENTS**

*\*1 The RDQ explicitly says the two roots have the same meaning*

\*2 The RDQ translates each root the same way (but does not explicitly connect them)  
 \*3 The two roots do not have identical meanings but do have similar meanings. Thus something UNIQUE is ONE of a kind. Similarly to REVERE someone is to constantly see him/her before you in your mind (cause-effect). Similarly a person (or object) becomes WORN OUT by REPEATED USE. Similarly YSKH refers to the ANNOINTED ONE from SK which means to ANNOINT. Thus  
 - YSKH=annointed one and  
 - SRH=princess have similar etymologies

##### (C) RashiYomi Inc., 2004, Dr. Hendel, President #####  
 VERSE: Gn14-02c  
 RASHIS COVERED: Gn14-02c Gn01-11b Gn02-14a Gn01-20b Gn01-25a

**Gn14-02c**  
**(C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04**

SUCCINCT SUMMARY  
 -----  
 One of Rashis 5 main goals is to explain meaning the same way a dictionary explains meaning. Rashi had a variety of vehicles to explain meaning  
  
 EXAMPLE Naming items using 4 letter roots Gn14-02c  
 -----  
 ShinAv was the name of an EVIL KING. ShinAv means that this evil king  
 - HATED (SNA)  
 - HIS FATHERS TRADITION (AV)  
 Here the name of the king is indicated by a 4 letter word whose meaning is derived from its 2 sets of 2 letter roots.

ITEM	DETAIL
RASHI RULE CLASS:	WORD MEANINGS
RASHI SUBRULE CLASS	2-4 LETTER ROOTS
RASHI WORKBOOK PRINCIPLE	#7
SEE BELOW	LIST910h
List of	4 letter roots=sum of 2 letter roots

**LIST910h**  
**(C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04**

List of 4 letter roots=sum of 2 letter roots

4 LETTER ROOT	MEANING	1st 2 LETTERS	LAST 2 LETTERS
ShinAv	Persons name	Hate	Father*11
ChiDeKeL*9	Cold Rapids	Sharp	Light
DuChiFath	Enough Handl	Enough(DAI)	KAPH(Handles)*9



YeHoShuA*8	God will Sav	God (YAH)	Will Save(SHA)
AVRAYCH*1*4	Good leader	Father	Gentle/soft
MMZR*1	Illegitimate	Blemished	(From a)Stranger
ARAL	Angel	Lion (of)	God
BLAD	Except	Without (BLi)	Others
BRZL	Iron	Strong (BRi)	Branch (ZLZL)
ZLAF	Fright	Worthless	(and) Fatigued*3
SRAF	Branches	A Pot (ie nest)	(for) Birds *2
PANAYACH	Insightful	Brings out(POA)	The Hidden(NAX)*5
ChachLiL	Intoxicating	Swirling(LL)	the palate(XC)*6
SnaPir	Fish fins	Shrub like(SN)	used to fly*7

### COMMENTS

*\*1 There are two approaches to 4 letter roots. Sometimes we try and see them as 2 two letter roots and sometimes we try and see them as a 3 letter root with an extra letter. Thus ASTR is explained in the Talmud as ASR. Rav Hirsch stuck to the 3 letter approach even in obvious cases--thus he takes MMZR from MZR a rare word in Job.*

*Similarly Rashi cites a controversy on AVRAYCH:*

*-- A double 2 letter approach would yield:*

*AVRAYCH=Gentle(Rc) Father(Av)*

*-- A 3 letter approach would yield:*

*AVRAYCH=Kneel (Brch) to me (Aleph)*

*\*2 Note the poetic liscence in e.g.*

*SRAF = BIRD(AF) POT (SiR)= Something for Bird nests*

*This type of small poetic liscence is common in etymologies and makes their study difficult*

*\*3 Note the finer nuances in some translations. For example ZLAF*

*occurs rarely in TNACH and its meaning is inferred from its context. The RDQ in his book of ROOTS says its meaning is SOME*

*TYPE OF FRIGHT....this could go well with the verse cited by RDK: "fright has overtaken me"*

*But perhaps a BETTER translation is*

*feeling worthless and tired So that the verse with*

*ZLAF would mean WORTHLESSNESS & FATIGUE HAS OVERTAKEN ME*

*Then again perhaps there is no way to see which translation is better*

*\*4 Rashi Gn41-43b*

\*5 Rashi Gn41-45

\*6 Rashi Gn49-12a

\*7 The following may help:

- PRCh means to FLY; in connection with fish it could refer to swimming throughout the water

- SN can mean THORNBUSH or BRANCHES (Songs07-09). I therefore suggest it means SHRUB like.

So SN-PR would refer to SHRUB-LIKE(SN) protrusions by which a fish FLYES (PR) - SNPR.

\*8 Rashi Nu13-16a

\*9 The reference is to a bird with a DOUBLE CROP. Since DU in ARAMAIC means TWO it appears that Rashi is saying

-----  
DuChiFath = Double(DU) Handle(Caph)=Double CROP  
-----

However we think it preferable that Rashi used Hebrew roots to explain Hebrew words(Provided simple explanations exist) Hence we read Rashi as saying

-----  
DuChiFath = ENOUGH (Dai) Handles(CAPH)  
-----

Thus the word does not DIRECTLY mean DOUBLE CROP. Rather the essential meaning of the word is ENOUGH HANDLES. The method by which this particular bird implements this ENOUGHNESS is thru use of the DOUBLE CROP.

\*10 Rashi Gn02-14a Chid-Kel are the SHARP-LIGHT cold river rapids.

\*11 ShinAv was apparently an evil person who HATED his FATHER-S traditions (Rashi gives two examples:

- ShinAv hated God(Father in heaven);
- ShinAv also hated his Father-s tradition

*Rashi-Gn14-02c.*

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VERSE: Gn13-18a

RASHIS COVERED: Gn13-18a Dt11-30e Dt11-22b Dt10-11a Dt11-29b

**Gn13-18a**  
**(C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04**

SUCCINCT SUMMARY

-----  
One of Rashi's five main goals is to illuminate verse meaning using cross references to OTHER VERSES.

**EXAMPLES**

- 
- MAMRE mentioned in Gn13-18a refers to a person(See Gn14-24)
  - AYLON MOREH mentioned in Dt11-30e is SCHEM (see Gn12-06)
  - BLESSORS(Dt11-29b) stood FACING,not on,Mt Grizim(Jo08-30:35)
  - WALKING IN GODS WAYS(Dt11-22b)=His 13 ATTRIBUTES(Ex34-06:07)
  - Despite sin of Golden Calf(Ex32-34) God gave Israel(Dt10-11a)

ITEM	DETAIL
RASHI RULE CLASS	OTHER VERSES
RASHI SUBRULE CLASS	FURTHER DETAILS
RASHI WORKBOOK PRINCIPLE	#1
SEE BELOW	LIST210z
List of verses pairs	with one verse illuminating another

**LIST210z**  
**(C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04**

List of verses pairs with one verse illuminating another  
LIST210z CONTINUES LIST210a

VERSE	TEXT OF VERSE	OTHER VRSE	DETAILS
Gn13-18a	MAMRE-s cedar trees*8	Gn14-24	MAMRE=name of person
Dt11-29b	Bless TOWARDS Mt Grizim	Jo08-30:35	AL=TOWARDS(not ON)*7
Dt11-30e	AYLON MOREH	Gn12-06	SCHEM
Dt11-22b	Walking in Gods ways	13 Attrib	Ex34-06:07
Dt10-11a	God still gives Israel	Ex34-32	Despite Golden calf
Dt01-36a	Give Caleb LAND HE TREAD	Ju01-20*6	Gave CHEVRON to Calb
Nu35-31a	Dont take MURDER RANSOM	Ex21-30	Monetary Ransom
Nu35-12a	The REDEEMER OF BLOOD*5	Lv25-25:26	Nearest of Kin
Ex27-02a	horns FROM the altar	Ex25-36	SCULPTORED,nt sldred
Ex21-13d	Refuge for murderers	Nu25-09:15	Refuge city places
Ex19-05b	Guard My CONVENANT	Ex24-07:08	GIVING OF THE TORAH
Ex14-12a	Better we die in Egypt	Ex05-21	Jews curse Moses
Ex06-05b	I remember My Treaty	Gn15-13:21	I promisd redemption
Ex06-06a	Therefore	Gn15-13:21	I promisd redemption
Ex06-06c	I will redeem the Jews	Gn15-13:21	Promisd great wealth

Ex06-20a	Amram married AUNT	Nu26-59	Grandpa-s daughter
Ex06-05b	God remembers TREATY	Gn15-14	God will redeem us
Ex06-06c	God will REDEEM US	Gn15-14	Get great wealth
Gn49-05a	Simon/Levi are BROTHERS	Gn34-25	BROTHERS kill city*4
Ex22-16a	the DOWRY OF VIRGINS	Dt22-29	50 Biblical dollars
Gn33-09a	I dont need your money	Gn27-41*3	Hatred for stealing
Gn20-23b	Childbirth=Lose DISGRACE	Is04-01*1	Woman singl=disgrace
Gn30-37a	A LIVNEH stick	Ho04-13	LIVNEH=name of tree
Gn30-36b	Permit me to leave*2	Gn31-46	You STOLE my daughtr
Gn28-22b	This willbe HOUSE OF GOD	Gn35-01:08	altar;remove idols
Gn23-02a	Abraham CAME	Gn21-33:34	CAME from BeerShva
Lv01-12a	the THANK YOU OFFERING	Ps127-01	4 Thank Yous
Lv01-05a	Slaughter Sacrifice	2Chr30-17	A Levite Can
Dt26-05d	A FEW Jews came to Egypt	Gn46-27	70 people came
Gn21-23b	I treated you NICELY	Gn20-15	I gave you LAND
Dt25-13b	Dont have big STONES	Lv19-36	Big STONE WEIGHTS
Gn26-05e	because ABRAHAM OBEYED	Gn22-18	He offered Isaac
Ex13-17c	Jews afraid of war	Nu14-42	Defeat of Jews
Ex17-10b	Chur	1Ch2-18:19	Kalevs son
Ex35-30a	Chur	1Ch2-18:19	Kalevs son
Ex24-14c	Chur	1Ch2-18:19	Kalevs son

### COMMENTS

*\*1 Rashi states the following: "If MOTHERS make mistakes it is because they raise children; if SINGLE women make mistakes it is because they try to pick people up" Rashi should be perceived as giving ILLUSTRATIONS of why being without children is disgraceful for women*

*\*2 Jacob did not NEED permission to leave with HIS wife But his father-in-law would perceive it as STEALING his daughter.*

*\*3 Gn27-41 states that Esauv hated Jacob for stealing the*

blessing. Gn27-44 states that after a few years this hatred would subside. Hence Gn33-09 with its statement I DONT NEED YOUR MONEY confirms these other 2 verses.

\*4 Rashi is NOT commenting on the MERE coincidence that Shimon and Levi are called BROTHERS in two places.

-Gn49-05 talks about Shimon and Levi KILLING and PLUNDERING

-Gn34 also talks about SHIMON and Levi KILLING and plundering.

Thus the cross reference is clear. The accident that they are called BROTHERS in both places simply splices up the correspondence.

\*5 There is also an element of IDIOM (NEW MEANING HERE) That is Lv25-25:26 speaks about the REDEEMER(=Nearest of Kin) while Nu35-19 speaks about the BLOOD REDEEMER However the concepts are similar....the REDEEMER in each case is the NEAREST OF KIN.

\*6 Further support can be obtained from comparing the singular and plural used in Nu14. All activities of the spies are in plural (THEY did it) except for the arrival at Chevron (HE came to Chevron). This suggests that only one spy came to Chevron;--reasonably, this is Caleb who opposed the other spies. It is also reasonable that he came there to pray for strength to stand up to them (See LIST003a in posting <http://www.Rashiyomi.com/n22n7.htm>)

\*7 The Hebrew word used is AL. Thus the verse text

- bless AL Mount Grizim

could equally mean

- bless ON TOP of Mount Grizim (While standing on it)

or

- bless TOWARDS Mount Grizim (While standing at foot)

The Joshua verse clarifies WHICH meaning of AL is meant.

For further textual support see

<http://www.Rashiyomi.com/dt27-12a.htm>

\*8 The root MRA means BRAZEN.

- Cedar Trees are Brazen trees--they are tall and towering

- Perhaps then MAMRE was a brazen person who had an orchard

of BRAZEN Cedar trees. Rashis point is that besides the

fact that his name was MAMRE, the name also symbolized

the person.

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VERSE: Gn12-09a

Gn12-09a

(C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04

SUCCINCT SUMMARY

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One of Rashi's 5 main goals is to give the meaning of words the same way the dictionary gives meaning. Rashi had a variety of vehicles to present meaning.

EXAMPLE 1 Gn12-09a

-----  
 WALK-JOURNEY = A journey, where like a walk, one moves and steps down, one moves and steps down. Rashi's exact language is

-----  
 Abraham would stay in a place for a month or shorter, move one, stay for a while and move on again  
 -----

ITEM	DETAIL
RASHI RULE CLASS:	WORD MEANING
RASHI SUBRULE CLASS	NEW MEANINGS
RASHI WORKBOOK PRINCIPLE	#7
SEE BELOW	LIST854d
List of	2-3-word Biblical idioms

**LIST854d**  
**(C) Dr Hendel, Jan-04**

A List of Biblical idioms..eg FROM DAYS DAYS=YEARLY

VERSE	BIBLICAL PHRASE	TRANSLATION	NOTES
Gn12-09a	WALK-JOURNEY	Stay-Go-Stay-Go...	*13
Ex22-02b	He has BLOOD	Guilty of BLOODSHED	
Nu35-27a	He doesnt have BLOOD	Not a MURDERER	
Gn34-03a	SPEAK ON ONES HEART	Convince, reassure	LIST854f
Gn23-04b	PLOT OF GRAVE	Burial Plot	*12
Gn18-11b	WAY OF WOMEN	Having Periods	*9
Ex13-10a	FROM DAYS DAYS	YEARLY	*1
Dt17-11a	LEFT AND RIGHT	A LITTLE BIT	*2
Ex21-21a	DAY OR DAYS	24 hours	
Dt22-17a	Spread the Garment	Prove your point	*3 *4
Ex22-02a	If Sun shines on him	If it is Clear	*4
Dt25-09a	Spit IN FACE	Spit TOWARDS HIM	*5
Lv05-04a	Swear by lips	Verbally(Explicitly)	*6
-----	-----	-----	-----
Lv16-21a	TIMED person	An APPOINTED person	*8

Ex21-02a	JEWISH SLAVE	a slave AND Jewish	*7
Lv13-39a	DULL WHITE	DULL WHITE	
Lv23-40a	GORGEOUS FRUIT	Ethrog	*10
-----	-----	-----	-----
Ex28-08a	Belt OF his AYPHOD	Belt USED with AYPHOD	*7
Ex28-31a	the dress OF AYPHD	Aypohd USED with DRES	*7
Dt16-17a	GIFT OF HIS HAND	INCOME LEVEL	*7 *4
Dt16-10a	TAX OF DONATION OF HAND	INCOME LEVEL	*7 *4
Dt21-13a	GARMENT OF CAPTIVITY	Worn in war to seduce	*7

### COMMENTS

\*1 See LIST854e below for Biblical examples

\*2 See LIST854c below for further Biblical examples

\*3 Probably when people had a sexual fight (who did what) they could SPREAD THE GARMENT to clearly prove their point\*10

\*4 Many idioms in this list are examples of SYNECDOCHE, the use of the (distinguished) PART to indicate the WHOLE. Thus honey is a GOOD EXAMPLE of something sweet, bread is a GOOD EXAMPLE of food, day(12 hours) is a GOOD EXAMPLE of the 24 hour period. Hence almost all languages develop idioms: HONEY=SWEET, BREAD=FOOD, DAY(12 HOURS)=DAY(24 HOURS).

Similarly in the above live SPREADING THE GARMENT is a GOOD example of PROVING MATTERS (In sexual disputes), the SUN SHINING is a good example of CLARITY, GIFT OF HIS HAND is a good example of a HIGH INCOME LEVEL.

\*5 Cf However Lv15-08a Spit ON Him = Actually spit on him The rule seems to be that SPIT ON HIM is literal whereas SPIT ON FACE (use of FACE vs FULL PERSON) means SPIT TOWARDS HIM

\*6 eg If I am angry and mentally curse or if I am angry and start ranting and raving without however fully articulating everything on my mind -- in these two cases I may have sworn IN MY MIND but I have not sworn WITH MY LIPS (Explicitly)

\*7 Contrast Ex20-03a OTHER GODS=GODS OF OTHER PEOPLE vs Ex21-02a JEWISH SLAVE = SLAVE AND JEWISH

Technically the possessive --OF-- can mean - OWNED BY (eg OTHER GODS = GODS of OTHERS)

- PROPERTY (eg JEWISH SLAVE=SLAVE who is JEWISH)
- ASSOCIATED WITH (eg BELT OF GARMENT=Belt USED with Garment)

Note Rashi proves the JEWISH SLAVE=SLAVE WHO IS JEWISH by citing an other verse Dt15-12 \*11

\*8 For the relationship between TIME and DESIGNATION cf the English APPOINT-APPOINTMENT

\*9 Cf Gn31-35 for the sister phrase PATH OF WOMEN which also refers to HAVING PERIODS

### LONGER FOOTNOTES

\*10 (The following comes from my article PSHAT & DRASH TRADITION Winter 1980)

We must distinguish between

- HOW we know what the idiom means
- WHY the idiom means this

HOW we know what the idiom means comes from USAGE  
It can usually be inferred from context. Thus the Biblical verses here state when a person slanders his newly married wife...then the womens parents shall sue him and SPREAD THE GARMENT before the judges

-----  
Hence SPREAD the GARMENT is simply an idiom for PROVING ONES POINT.

By contrast the question of WHY the idiom means what it does is something more speculative--maybe I am right that frequently in sexual fights a SPREAD GARMENT proved a point. But maybe I am wrong...in such a case I am still sure about WHAT the idiom means. I am just not sure about WHY it means this.

Another example occurs at Lv23-40a and Lv23-40b. I am certain that the ETHROG was called the GORGEOUS FRUIT but I am not quite sure why. Rashi offers two explanations

EXPLANATION 1:

The ethrog is an EVERGREEN and DWELLS YEARLY (This uses a pun on EVERGREEN=HADAR vs HODOR=GORGEOUS)

EXPLANATION 2

-----  
The TREE and FRUIT taste the same; Hence the tree is Gorgeous.



EXPLANATION 3

-----  
Rav Hirsch offers a 3rd explanation. Rav Hirsch reviews botanical classifications and infers that the Ethrog is one of the more advanced fruits in the tree Kingdom.

I am still not sure WHY the phrase GORGEOUS FRUIT means ETHROG but I am sure that this phrase was used to denote the ETHROG

\*11

Here is another example:

GARMENT OF CAPTIVITY does NOT mean

- the GARMENT she wore WHEN captured

(That is the GARMENT with the PROPERTY that

it was worn at the time of capture) but rather means

- the GARMENT she put on in case she is captured

(That is the garment ASSOCIATED with the

possibility of CAPTURE)

Rashi explains that non-jewish women would have special garments they wore in case they were captured during a war in order to seduce their captors and prevent themselves from being murdered.

\*12 The Hebrew word A-Chu-Zah by itself can refer to a plot of land (without any additional words):

-----  
Cf Gn47-11 Gave them a PLOT

Cf Lv25-46 These slaves shall be a PLOT for inheritance

Cf Nu27-04 Give us please a PLOT among our brothers  
-----

\*13 So Abraham would stay over for a month or so then journey then stay over for a month or shorter or longer etc.

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End of Rashi is Simple Digest

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