

## תָּמִיד

This compilation is more detailed than the one in my notes on "The Morning Offering and the Evening Offering" § 4.

According to HALOT, the word can be used (1.) as an adverb: "lasting, continually"; (2.) as a "substantivised adj. in cstr. expressions as nomen rectum", that is, it is in the absolute state, preceded by a noun in the construct state. This second use is more relevant here. HALOT: "with a preceding word for an offering, comes to mean regularity, regularly occurring".

### The regular burnt- and grain-offering: Various wordings with references

Also "continual (burnt) offering", "daily offering"

Translation: Note that with the English word "regular", it is not clear how often it is brought, and could be misunderstood as "normal". A potential problem with "continual" is that this could sound as if it were offered "ongoingly".

#### 1. The regular burnt offering

##### 1.1.

### עֹלַת תָּמִיד

EXO 29:42 NUM 28:6 EZR 3:5 EZK 46:15

##### 1.2.

### עֹלַת הַתָּמִיד

With article.

NUM 28:10 NUM 28:15 NUM 28:23 NUM 28:24 NUM 28:31 NUM 29:6 NUM 29:11 NUM 29:16 NUM 29:19 NUM 29:22 NUM 29:25 NUM 29:28 NUM 29:31 NUM 29:34 NUM 29:38 NEH 10:34[33]

In Num 28-29 often in combination, e.g. Num 29:16: "in addition to the regular burnt offering, its grain offering and its drink offering".

#### 2. The regular grain offering

### מִנְחַת הַתָּמִיד

The same phrase without the article does not occur.

NUM 4:16 NEH 10:34

#### 3. "The regular [one]"

### הַתָּמִיד

With article on תָּמִיד. The noun for the offering is dropped by ellipsis. Not even NASB puts it in italics when it explicates it, and the UBS Handbook does not comment on this. --- Translators have to decide whether they add "sacrifice" or "offering" or "burnt offering" (see the English versions). As elsewhere, the main item would be the animal for the burnt offering, but it comes with a grain offering. --- E.g. Dan 11:31 NET: "His forces will rise up and profane the fortified sanctuary, stopping the daily sacrifice" ["sacrifice" is added].

DAN 8:11 DAN 8:12 DAN 8:13 DAN 11:31 DAN 12:11

#### 4. Used adverbially

##### 4.1. The burnt offering, regularly

###### 4.1.1.

עֹלָה תָּמִיד ...

This case is special in that תָּמִיד follows an offering noun, but this noun is not in the construct state like in the cases above.

NUM 28:3 NASB: "...: two male lambs one year old without defect as a continual burnt offering every day [but literally: "... a burnt offering, continually"]".

###### 4.1.2. Further cases of adverbial use

1CH 16:40 1CH 23:31 2CH 24:14 PSA 50:8

##### 4.1. The grain offering, regularly

###### 4.2.1.

מִנְחָה תָּמִיד

LEV 6:13[20]

To begin with, Lev 6:13[20] is different from the other cases above in that it does not deal with the regular morning- and evening offering, but with the high priest's ordination offering. --- As in § 4.1.1, the noun that precedes תָּמִיד is not in construct state. --- The verse poses an exegetical problem in that the offering is described as one "on the day of Aaron's anointing", and also as a "continual" one. See Hartley (WBC, 1992). Probably to be translated "from the day when he is anointed". Many English versions keep the literal wording. For various other solutions, see REB, CEV/TEV, NIV, NLT. --- HALOT mentions a textual issue.

###### 4.2.2. Further case of adverbial use

מִנְחָה לַיהוָה חֲקוּת עוֹלָם תָּמִיד ...

EZK 46:14 (literally) ... a grain offering to the Lord, a permanent ordinance, continually[?].

The syntax is difficult. HOTTP shows a textual problem. NASB: "a grain offering to the Lord continually by a permanent ordinance."

#### 5. Related usage: "burnt offerings morning and evening"

But without the word תָּמִיד in the Hebrew verse.

עֹלֹת לַבֹּקֶר וְלָעֶרֶב

EZR 3:3; similar constructions in 2CH 2:3[4]; 13:11; 31:3

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