Rocine Lesson 4

וַיִּשְׁמַע יִתְרֹו אֵת כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָּשָּה אֱלֹהִים

Exodus 18:1
Goals

• Identify
  – a dependent clause by a relative pronoun.

• Identify and read
  – the relative past background
  – Qal qatal in a dependent clause.
What we already know

וַיִּשְׁמַע יִתְרוֹ אֵת כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָּשָּה אֱלֹהִים

• What form is the first verb?
• What genre does that form indicate?
• What is the
  – Subject?
  – Object?
What we already know

What form is the first verb?
What genre does that form indicate?
What is the
  • Subject?
  • Object?

וַיִּשְׁמַע יִתְרֹא אֵת כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָּשָּה אֱלֹהִים

wayyiqtol
Historical Narrative
What we already know

וַיִּשְׁמַע יִתְרוֹ אֵת כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָּשָּה אֱלֹהִּים

• How is כָּל pronounced?
• Meaning of שָׁמַע (Vocab # 27, p 412)
• Translate what we can.
What we already know

• How is כָּל pronounced?
• Meaning of שמע (Vocab # 27, p 412)
• Translate what we can.

‘kol’
• short ‘o’ qamets-hatuph, not the long ‘a’ qamets.
• Remember ‘closed, unaccented syllable’ means qamets-hatuph.
All-purpose Relative Pronoun

• "אֲשֶׁר" (Vocab # 2, p 411)
  – The ‘all-purpose’ relative pronoun in BH
  – Trans: what, that, who, which, whomever...
  – Signals a dependent clause

וַיִּשְׁמַע יִתְרוֹ אֵת כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָּשָּה אֱלֹהִים
All-purpose Relative Pronoun

• אֲשֶׁר (Vocab # 2, p 411)
  – The ‘all-purpose’ relative pronoun in BH
  – Trans: what, that, who, which, whomever...
  – Signals a dependent clause

• Two other words that start a dependent clause
  – אִם = "if" (Vocab # 39, p 412)
  – כִּי = "when, because" (Vocab # 8, p 412)
Find the dependent clause.

Why can’t dependent clauses stand alone?
What’s another name for a dependent clause?

Let’s face it guys. Being Santa’s little helper is fun but it means spending your entire life as a ‘subordinate clause!!!'
Qatal

יוֹשַׁפְּעֶת יִתְרוֹ אֵת כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָשָּה אֱלֹהִים

- Qatal is a verb form (like wayyiqtol).
- Try to identify the qatal and the wayyiqtol.
Qatal

וַיִּשְׁמַע יִתְרוֹ אֵת כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָּשָּה אלהים

qatal

wayyiqtol

• List as many similarities/differences as you can.
Qatal

וַיִּשְׁמַע יִתְרוֹ אֵת כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָּשָּה אֱלֹהִים

• List as many similarities/differences as you can.

Differences
• prefix vs. no prefix
• waw/patach/dagesh forte front end
• vowels are different

Similarities
• 3 root letters
• subject follows
Mainline vs. Off-the-line

RULE:
• Every genre of discourse has a mainline clause type constructed with a particular verb form. All other clause types (constructed with other verb forms) within that genre are off-the-line.
• Off-the-line clauses are subordinate to, or serve the mainline.
• Each off-the-line verb form has functions that are particular to it.
Mainline vs. Off-the-line

• In this verse which verb form is
  – Mainline?
  – Off-line?

וַיִּשְׁמַע יִתְרוֹ אֵת כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָּשָּה אֱלֹהִּים

qatal

wayyiqtol
Mainline vs. Off-the-line

In the Historical Narrative genre

- Wayyiqtol is mainline
  - This is the tense used to move the story forward, to describe each event in sequence.

- Qatal is off-line
  - Qatal will do things in the story other than tell us what the next event is.
Qatal

• Qatal can be used in 2 ways in Historical Narrative
• Both are off-line
  – In a dependent clause (this lesson)
  – In an independent clause (next lesson)
Qatal in dependent clause

In a dependent clause, Qatal gives “relative past background” information

– This is information set in the past, relative to the time frame of the story
Qatal in dependent clause

In a dependent clause, Qatal gives “relative past background” information

– This is information set in the past, relative to the time frame of the story

The Qatal is in a dependent clause when it follows אֲשֶׁר or אִמ or כִּי

תָּשָׁם יָשָּׁם אָתָּלֶשׁ יָשָּׁהֲלוֹם

wayyiqtol

qatal
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RULE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• A qatal form, when in a dependent clause, functions in Biblical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew by giving <strong>background in the relative past</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Relative past means past as compared to the main clause of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sentence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• In Historical Narrative the main clause will most often be the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wayyiqtol clause.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Qatal – What does it look like?

וַיִּשְׁמַע יִתְרֹו אֵת כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָּשָּה אֱלֹהִים

• Wayyiqtol has prefixes.
  – (stuff that comes before the root)

• Qatal has affixes.
  – (stuff that comes after the root)
  – Note that in this particular qatal, the affix is “Null”, in other words there isn’t one. This is the base form. It’s the form used for ‘he’, 3rd masculine, singular.
Qatal – What does it look like?

Here are a couple more qatalas just to see some of the variety. This is not a full list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[∅] affix meaning “he”</th>
<th>[ָת] affix meaning “you”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

This is not a full list.
Qatal – What does it look like?

ותשמעים благו את כל אשר עשוה אלהים

• Let’s try parsing these verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Person, Gender, Number</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Root meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>שמע</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>עשוה</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: A Qatal form in the Qal stem will have qamets under the first root letter.

Note 2: The word order with the Qatal here is the same as usual: V-S (verb then subject).
Qatal – What does it look like?

ונשמע ירה את כל אשרעשה אלהים

• Let’s try parsing these verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Person, Gender, Number</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Root meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>שמע</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Wayyiqtol</td>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>Historical Narrative Mainline</td>
<td>To hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>עשה</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: A Qatal form in the Qal stem will have qamets under the first root letter.

Note 2: The word order with the Qatal here is the same as usual: V-S (verb then subject).
Qatal – What does it look like?

וַיִּשְׁמַע יִתְרוֹ אֵת כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָּשָּה אֱלֹהִּים

• Let’s try parsing these verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Person, Gender, Number</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Root meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>שָׁמַע</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Wayyiqtol</td>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>Historical Narrative Mainline</td>
<td>To hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>עָשָׁה</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Qatal</td>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>Qatal in dep. clause = Rel. past background</td>
<td>To do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: A Qatal form in the Qal stem will have qamets under the first root letter.

Note 2: The word order with the Qatal here is the same as usual: V-S (verb then subject).