

## Rocine Lesson 8

וַיֵּלְכוּ וַיַּעֲשׂוּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֲרֹן כִּן עָשׂוּ

Exodus 12:28

# Goals

Identify and read

- 3rd masculine plural wayyiqtol and qatal verbs.
- Qal wayyiqtol in third heh [ה] roots.
- masculine plural nouns in the construct state.

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Identify and read

3mp

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- Qal wayyiqtol in third heh [ה] roots.
- masculine plural nouns in the construct state.

III-ה

mp construct

# Goals

Identify and read

- 3rd masculine plural wayyiqtol and qatal verbs.
- Qal wayyiqtol in third heh [ה] roots.
- masculine plural nouns in the construct state.

**verbs**

**3mp**

**III-ה**

**mp construct**

**nouns**

# What we already know

וַיֵּלְכוּ וַיַּעֲשׂוּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֲרֹן כִּן עָשׂוּ

- Can you find the wayyiqtoles?
- Can you find the Piel qatal?
- What other words do we already know?

# What we already know

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- Can you find the **wayyiqtol**?
- Can you find the **Piel qatal**?
- What other words do we already know?

# Third person, masculine plural **3mp**

וַיֵּלְכוּ וַיַּעֲשׂוּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֲרֹן כִּן עָשׂוּ

- **י** prefix
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> person and masculine
  - But the prefix does NOT tell us if the verb is singular or plural. To determine this we have to look at the end of the verb.
- **ו** ending is plural
  - It's called the prefix complement

# Third ה verbs

ה-III

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ה-III

## Our Second Missing Letter Rule

- **RULE 2:** When a root letter is completely missing and the nikkud under the prefix pronoun is anything other than tserere ם or qamets ף, the missing letter is a ה from the end of the root.



# Third ה verbs

III-ה

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I-י

III-ה

## Our Second Missing Letter Rule

- **RULE 2:** When a root letter is completely missing and the nikkud under the prefix pronoun is anything other than tserere ם or qamets ׁ, the missing letter is a ה from the end of the root.

I-י

## First Missing Letter Rule (Rocine 3.2a)

- **RULE 1:** When one of the letters of a root is missing from a wayyiqtol (or yiqtol) verb form, the nikkud under the prefix subject pronoun will indicate what the missing letter is. In the case of a tserere, the missing letter will normally be the first letter of the root, and the missing letter is yod.

# Masculine plural ending in a construct chain

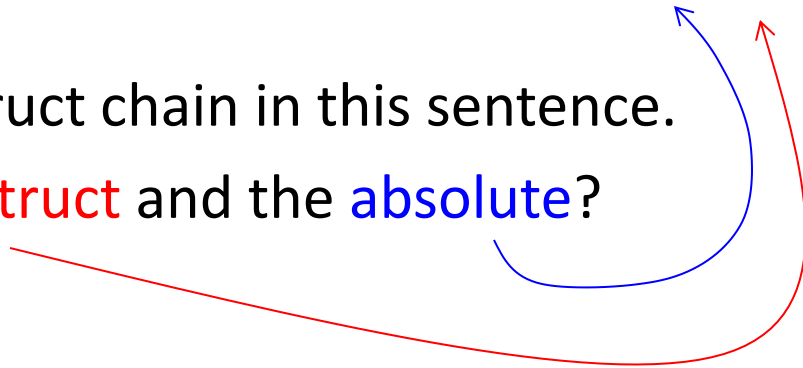
וַיֵּלְכוּ וַיַּעֲשׂוּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֲרֹן כִּן עָשׂוּ

- Try and find the construct chain in this sentence.
- Which part is the construct and the absolute?

# Masculine plural ending in a construct chain

וַיֵּלְכוּ וַיַּעֲשׂוּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֲרֹן בֶּן עֲשׂוֹ

- Try and find the construct chain in this sentence.
- Which part is the **construct** and the **absolute**?



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PLURAL ABSOLUTE	PLURAL CONSTRUCT
בְּנָיִם	בְּנֵי
דְּבָרִים	דְּבָרֵי
אֱלֹהִים	אֱלֹהֵי

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- Hebrew nouns have Definiteness, Gender, Number, and State.
  - Absolute state and Construct state
- Construct state is used
  - in construct chains
  - when adding suffixes, e.g. “son” is בֶּן while “his son” is בְּנוֹ

# Vowel Shortening

וַיֵּלְכוּ וַיַּעֲשׂוּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֲרֹן כִּן עָשׂוּ

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Vowels shorten (see chart on page 37 of Rocine)

- “son” is בֶּן (absolute) while “his son” is בְּנוֹ
- “Shem was the son of 100 years” is שֵׁם בֶּן־מֵאֵת שָׁנָה
- “sons” is בָּנִים (absolute) while בְּנֵי (construct)

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- For more detail on the construct relationship, including changes to the construct ending and vowels, see Animated Hebrew lecture 12.