Rocine Lesson 8

וַיִּלְכוּ וַיַעֲשׂוּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כַאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶּׁה וְאַהֲרֹן כֵּן 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

- 3rd masculine plural wayyiqtol and qatal verbs.
- Qal wayyiqtol in third heh [ח] roots.
- masculine plural nouns in the construct state.
What we already know

• Can you find the wayyiqtols?
• Can you find the Piel qatal?
• What other words do we already know?
What we already know

וַיֵּלְכוּ וַיַּעֲשָׂו בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֲרֹן כֵּן עָשָׂו

• Can you find the wayyiqtols?
• Can you find the Piel qatal?
• What other words do we already know?
Third person, masculine plural

יְהוָּה אֶת-מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֲרֹן כֵּֽן עָשָׂו

• י prefix
  – 3rd 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

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 tsere ג or qamets ג, the missing letter is ה from the end of the root.

יִלְדוּ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כִּאֲשֶׁר צָוָה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֲרֹן כֵּן עָשׂוּ
Third ה verbs

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 tsere ֵ or qamets ָ, the missing letter is a ה from the end of the root.

Look for patach or hireq.
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 tsere appable or qamets appable, the missing letter is a ה from the end of the root.

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 tsere, the missing letter will normally be the first letter of the root, and the missing letter is yod.
4 types of missing letter verbs
4 types of missing letter verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4th type</th>
<th>3rd type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Image of Hebrew characters]</td>
<td>[Image of Hebrew characters]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 types of missing letter verbs

Lesson 9

Lesson 10
Then Cain ____ from the presence of the LORD and he ____ in the land of Nod, east of Eden. (Gen 4:16)

Cain ____ his wife, and she conceived and ____ Enoch. (Gen 4:17)
Then Cain ___ from the presence of the LORD and he ___ in the land of Nod, east of Eden. (Gen 4:16)

Cain ___ his wife, and she conceived and ___ Enoch. (Gen 4:17)
Examples – I Yod

Then Cain ____ from the presence of the LORD and he ____ in the land of Nod, east of Eden. (Gen 4:16)

Cain ____ his wife, and she conceived and ____ Enoch. (Gen 4:17)
Then Cain **left** from the presence of the LORD and he **settled** in the land of Nod, east of Eden. (Gen 4:16)

Cain **married** his wife, and she **conceived** and **gave birth** to Enoch. (Gen 4:17)
Examples – I Yod

Then Cain ____ from the presence of the LORD and he ____ in the land of Nod, east of Eden. (Gen 4:16)

Cain ____ his wife, and she conceived and ____ Enoch. (Gen 4:17)

Not the same yod
And God ____ that the light was good. (Gen 1:4)

And the rib that the LORD God had taken from the man he ____ into a woman and brought her to the man. (Gen 2:22)

And God ____ the expanse of the sky (Gen 1:7)

But for Cain and his offering he had no regard. So Cain was very ____ and his face fell. (Gen 4:5)
And God ____ that the light was good. (Gen 1:4)

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Then the eyes of both were opened, and they ____ that they were naked. And they sewed fig leaves together and they ____ themselves loincloths. (Gen 3:7)

the sons of God ____ that the daughters of man were attractive. And they took as their wives any they chose. (Gen 6:2)

And as people migrated from the east, they found a plain in the land of Shinar and ____ there. (Gen 11:2)

Terah took Abram his son and Lot the son of Haran, his grandson, and Sarai his daughter-in-law, his son Abram's wife, and they ____ together from Ur of the Chaldeans to go into the land of Canaan, but when they came to Haran, they ____ there. (Gen 11:31)

They ____ the high places of Baal in the Valley of the Son of Hinnom, to offer up their sons and daughters to Molech, though I did not command them, nor did it enter into my mind, that they should do this abomination, to cause Judah to sin. (Jer 32:35)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew Text</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְדַע</td>
<td>the sons of God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְרַא</td>
<td>that the daughters of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שָׂדָה</td>
<td>man were attractive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וְלָכוּ נַעֲקָב</td>
<td>And they took as their</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וְלָכוּ נִשְׁבַּע</td>
<td>wives any they chose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיִּשְׁבַּע</td>
<td>And as people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְצַא</td>
<td>migrated from the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיָּבֹא</td>
<td>east, they found a</td>
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<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיִּשְׁלַח</td>
<td>plain in the land of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיֶּלֶב</td>
<td>Shinar and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיִּשְׁלַח</td>
<td>there. (Gen 11:2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְדַע</td>
<td>the eyes of both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְרַא</td>
<td>were opened, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיִּמְשָׁבַע</td>
<td>they ____ that they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיִּמְשָׁבַע</td>
<td>were naked. And they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיִּמְשָׁבַע</td>
<td>sewed fig leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיִּמְשָׁבַע</td>
<td>together and they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיִּמְשָׁבַע</td>
<td>____ themselves</td>
</tr>
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<td>ולָכוּ וַיִּמְשָׁבַע</td>
<td>loincloths. (Gen 3:7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְנַעֲקָב</td>
<td>Terah took Abram his son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְנַעֲקָב</td>
<td>and Lot the son of Haran,</td>
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<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְנַעֲקָב</td>
<td>his grandson, and Sarai his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְנַעֲקָב</td>
<td>daughter-in-law, his son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְנַעֲקָב</td>
<td>Abram's wife, and they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְנַעֲקָב</td>
<td>____ together from Ur of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְנַעֲקָב</td>
<td>the Chaldeans to go into the</td>
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<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְנַעֲקָב</td>
<td>land of Canaan, but when</td>
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<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְנַעֲקָב</td>
<td>they came to Haran, they</td>
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<td>They ____ the high places</td>
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<tr>
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<td>of Baal in the Valley of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְנַעֲקָב</td>
<td>Son of Hinnom, to offer up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְנַעֲקָב</td>
<td>their sons and daughters to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְנַעֲקָב</td>
<td>Molech, though I did not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְנַעֲקָב</td>
<td>command them, nor did it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְנַעֲקָב</td>
<td>enter into my mind, that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְנַעֲקָב</td>
<td>they should do this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְנַעֲקָב</td>
<td>abomination, to cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולָכוּ וַיְנַעֲקָב</td>
<td>Judah to sin. (Jer 32:35)</td>
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As they were coming home, when David returned from striking down the Philistine, the women of all the cities of Israel, singing and dancing, to meet King Saul, with tambourines, with songs of joy, and with musical instruments. (1 Sa 18:6)

His daughter was Sheerah, who both Lower and Upper Beth-horon, and Uzzen-sheerah. (1 Ch 7:24)

Then she went and down opposite him a good way off, about the distance of a bowshot, for she said, "Let me not look on the death of the child." And as she opposite him, she lifted up her voice and wept. (Gen 21:16)

Jeroboam's wife so. She arose and went to Shiloh and came to the house of Ahijah. Now Ahijah could not see, for his eyes were dim because of his age. (1 Kings 14:4)
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I went by night by the Valley Gate to the Dragon Spring and to the Dung Gate, and I inspected the walls of Jerusalem that were broken down and its gates that had been destroyed by fire. (Neh 2:13)

How our fathers went down to Egypt, and we went in Egypt a long time. And the Egyptians dealt harshly with us and our fathers. (Num 20:15)

When I went up the mountain to receive the tablets of stone, the tablets of the covenant that the LORD made with you, I sat on the mountain forty days and forty nights. I neither ate bread nor drank water. (Deut 9:9)

So I made an ark of acacia wood, and cut two tablets of stone like the first, and went up the mountain with the two tablets in my hand. (Deut 10:3)

So we laid the wall. And all the wall was joined together to half its height, for the people had a mind to work. (Neh 4:6)
Examples – 1\textsuperscript{st} person

I ____ by night by the Valley Gate to the Dragon Spring and to the Dung Gate, and I inspected the walls of Jerusalem that were broken down and its gates that had been destroyed by fire. (Neh 2:13)

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Masculine plural ending in a construct chain

וַיֵּלְכוּ וַיַּעֲשׂוּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כַאֲשֶׁר צִ

• Try and find the construct chain in this sentence.
• Which part is the construct and the absolute?
Masculine plural ending in a construct chain

וּשָֽׂוָּה וַיֵּלְכוּ וַיַּעֲבֹּֽרְנָֽו בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵּל כַּאֲשֶׁר צִּוָּֽא יְהוָֽה אֶֽת־מֹשֶֽׁה וְאַהֲרֹן כֵּֽן עָֽשׂוּ

• Try and find the construct chain in this sentence.
• Which part is the construct and the absolute?
Masculine plural ending in a construct chain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLURAL ABSOLUTE</th>
<th>PLURAL CONSTRUCT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>בנים</td>
<td>בני</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>זכרים</td>
<td>זברים</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אלילים</td>
<td>אלוהים</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Masculine plural ending in a construct chain

וְלָהֶם וַיִלְכוּ וַיַעֲבֵּרֵּם בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָה יְהוָה אֶת מֹשֶּׁה וְאַהֲרֹן כֵּן עָשָֽׂה

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLURAL ABSOLUTE</th>
<th>PLURAL CONSTRUCT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>בָנִים</td>
<td>בָנִין</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>בָּראִים</td>
<td>בָּרָי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אָלְמִים</td>
<td>אָלְמָי</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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 בֵּן while “his son” is בֶּן
Vowel Shortening

Vowels shorten (see chart on page 37 of Rocine)

- “son” is בֶּן (absolute) while “his son” is בֶּן וּזְמַה
- “Shem was the son of 100 years” is שֵּם בֶּן שָׁמַה שָׁנָה
- “sons” is בָּנִים (absolute) while בָּנוֹ (construct)
Vowel Shortening

וּשׂוּבְנֵי בֵּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיַעֲלְכוּ בְנֵּי יִשְׂרָאֵל כַאֲשֶׁר צִּוָּה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֲרֹן כֵּן עָשׂוּבְנֵי בֵּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל

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