Rocine Lesson 8

וַיֵּלְכוּ וַיַעֲשׂוּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כַאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֲרֹן כֵּן עָשׂו

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.
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.
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.
What we already know

נלבו ונהשו בני ישראל כאשר צוה יהוה את משה ואת אהרן ושבו

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

What we already know

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

• יָ 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.

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

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.
Masculine plural ending in a construct chain

וּשָׂו וַיֵּלְכוּ وַיַעֲשׂוּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כַאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֲרֹן כֵּן עָ

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

וַיִּשְׁלָח ה’ בְּנֵי يִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אָרְעָם אֵין יְהוָה אֶת־מַעְלָה אֱלֹהִים אָבָם אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהִים כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֲרֹן כֵּן 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

וּלָכֶם וַיֵּלֶכֶם בֵּן יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה וְאַהֲרֹן כֵּן עָשָׂה וַיַעֲבָדָם:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLURAL ABSOLUTE</th>
<th>PLURAL CONSTRUCT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>בָנִים</td>
<td>בָנִין</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>בָּרֵימ</td>
<td>בָּרֵי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אֲלָהִים</td>
<td>אֲלָהִי</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Masculine plural ending in a construct chain

ובניהם ובן ישראל ס.Interface יוהו אתה נשמה ואלהים פניך עשה

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLURAL ABSOLUTE</th>
<th>PLURAL CONSTRUCT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>genic</td>
<td>genic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebraim</td>
<td>ebraim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elahim</td>
<td>elahim</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 בן while “his son” is בןו
Vowel Shortening

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLURAL ABSOLUTE</th>
<th>PLURAL CONSTRUCT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>בָנִים</td>
<td>בָנִי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>בָּברָיו</td>
<td>בָּברָי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>בָּלָהִים</td>
<td>בָּלָהִי</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vowels shorten (see chart on page 37 of Rocine)

- “son” is בֵּן (absolute) while “his son” is בָּנִי
- “Shem was the son of 100 years” is שֵּם בֶּן מְאַת שָנָה
- “sons” is בָנִים (absolute) while בָנִי (construct)
Vowel Shortening

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