Rocine Lesson 10

וַיָּבֹא עַד־הַיַּרְדֵּן וִיהוּדָּה בָּא

2 Samuel 19:16
Goals

• Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol and qatal forms derived from hollow roots.
Goals

• Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol and qatal forms derived from hollow roots.
What we already know

What do you recognize in the first word of our lesson sentence?

• Form:
• Function:
• Subject pronoun:
What we already know

What do you recognize in the first word of our lesson sentence?

- Form: Wayyiqtol
- Function: Historical narrative; mainline
- Subject pronoun:
  1. Yod (3 m)
  2. No 3 affix complement, therefore not plural
Wayyiqtol of hollow or second ה’y verbs

We see only 2 root letters, so where do we look?
Wayyiqtol of hollow or second וֹ verbs

הָבֹא עַד הַיַּרְדֵּן וִיהוּדָּה בָּא

We see only 2 root letters, so where do we look?
• Under the prefix consonant
Wayyiqtol of hollow or second וּי verbs

Our 4th Missing Letter Rule

• When we see a qamets ֶ under the prefix pronoun
  1. the missing letter is the second or middle letter
  2. and will be a י or י or י.

• Any root with one of these letters as its middle letter has the nickname hollow root.
Wayyiqtol of hollow or second וּי verbs

Our 4th Missing Letter Rule

• When we see a qamets ג under the prefix pronoun
  1. the missing letter is the second or middle letter
  2. and will be a ו or י or י.

• Any root with one of these letters as its middle letter has the nickname hollow root.
Wayyiqtol of hollow or second וּי verbs

Our 4th Missing Letter Rule

• When we see a qamets ♀ under the prefix pronoun
  1. the missing letter is the second or middle letter
  2. and will be a ו or י or ב.

• Any root with one of these letters as its middle letter has the nickname hollow root.
4 types of missing letter verbs

I - י
II - ל
III - ה
IV - ב

___ ___ ___
___ ___ ___
___ ___ ___
___ ___ ___
4 types of missing letter verbs

I-יג
II-יג
III-יג
IV-יג
4 types of missing letter verbs

I- ט

III- ה

I- ב

II- ט ו

II- ו ט
4 types of missing letter verbs

I

II

III

I

II
4 types of missing letter verbs

I-

II-

III-

I-II-
4 types of missing letter verbs

I

II

I

II
Qatal of hollow roots

וַיָּבֹא עד הַיַּרְדֵּן וִיהוּדָּה בא

• Waw missing in wayyiqtol and qatal
Qatal of hollow roots

• Waw missing in wayyiqtol and qatal
• Missing letter rules are for wayyiqtol (yiqtol) verbs, not qatal. So, what is a sign of the qatal?
Qatal of hollow roots

וַיָּבֹא עַד־הַיַּרְדֵּן وִיהוּדָּה בָּא

• Waw missing in wayyiqtol and qatal
• Missing letter rules are for wayyiqtol (yiqtol) verbs, not qatal. So, what is a sign of the qatal?
• We have 2 signs
  – Qamets under first root letter  =  Qal qatal  (Rocine 4.3g)
  – Hireq under first root letter  =  Piel qatal  (Rocine 6.2b)
Qatal of hollow roots

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qal</th>
<th>Piel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>נָשָׁא</td>
<td>נִשָּא</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נָלָה</td>
<td>נָלָה</td>
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Compare first root vowels
Qatal of hollow roots

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>בָּא</td>
<td>בָּא</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קָם</td>
<td>קָם</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מֵת</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קָּמ</td>
<td>קֶימ only 2x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שָׁמ</td>
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## Qatal of hollow roots

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Why? It’s hard to double the “nothing” in the middle.
### Qatal of hollow roots

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qal</th>
<th>(dictionary form)</th>
<th>Piel</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>שָלַח</td>
<td>נָשָּא</td>
<td>נִשָּא</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נָשָּא</td>
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<td>נָשָּא</td>
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The lexical form for verbs (i.e. the form you look up in a dictionary) is Qatal 3ms.

However, for Hollow verbs, a different form is used so we can see all three root letters.