Rocine Lesson 12

ויראו השמורים איש וייש ויאמרו

 Judges 1:24
Goals

Identify and read

• masculine singular and masculine plural participles
The participle

We have 2 participles in our lesson verse.

– Based on what we already know can you guess which ones they are?
– What features are similar to what we have already seen?
– What features are different?
Here are the participles.

Their roots are in blue:

- שֶׁמֶר Qal “to keep, watch, preserve”
- יצָא Qal “to go out, come out”
The participle

These two participles look quite different from each other.

There is one major point of similarity. Can you detect it? (hint: try saying them out loud and listen to the sound)
The participle

• The holem/holem waw after the first root letter is the common element.
• The “o” sound as the first root vowel is the sign of the Qal Participle.
The participle

וַיִּרְאוּ הַשְּׁמֹרִים אִשְׁשָׁא נַעַמָּא מָרָהָי

- Holem waw spelling is called *plene*
- Holem spelling is called *defectiva*
- Either can occur, even for same word written by same author. *(Standardized orthography is a relatively recent development in written languages.)*
- No difference in meaning
- No difference in pronunciation

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1 See, for example, Rita Queiroz de Barros, *Spelling standardisation in Shakespeare’s first editions: evidence from the Second Quarto and First Folio versions of Romeo and Juliet*, http://sederi.org/docs/yearbooks/17/17_5_queiroz.pdf
The participle

What do you notice about the ending of the first participle above? Does it look familiar?
The participle

• It should look familiar.
• It’s the masculine plural ending for nouns.
Two important points.

1. Participles are a verb type that blend with nouns.
2. Participles have noun endings.
The participle

Two important points.
1. Participles are a verb type that blend with nouns.
2. Participles have noun endings.

Notice also the article.
• Articles go on nouns not verbs.
• The participle is an exception.
• It can take an article when it is functioning in a noun-like fashion.
The participle

The participle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participles</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>קֹּׁטֵל</td>
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What do they look like?
(form)
### The participle

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### Nouns

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Note: the vast majority of feminine singular nouns end in הָּה.  
- A few end in תֵּת, e.g. net, bow, blue, staff, etc.  
- Some have other endings, e.g. shoe, spirit, hand, spear, etc.
### The participle

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- Participles sound like nouns. The endings are like nouns. It’s the “o” sound at the beginning that marks them as participles.
- The easiest way to memorize these is simply to read them out loud.
- Adjectives follow a similar pattern.
The participle

What do they look like?

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Important: Normally verbs have PGN (Person, Gender, Number). What is the “person” of a participle?
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Participles have no person.  
Other verb forms have person embedded in the verb.  
Participles need an explicit subject (a noun or pronoun).
The participle

וּוַיִּרְא הַשְּׁמַרְיִים אִישׁ נַחֲצָה מִנָּה מְרָחֵֽ֑ע

Three functions (as verb, noun, or adjective)

1. Verb

2. Noun

3. Adjective
The participle

וַיִּרְא הַשַּׁמְרִים אִ֥ישׁ יָוֵֽצָא מִ֖ן־הָעִ֑יר

Three functions (as verb, noun, or adjective)

1. Verb
   - Translate as progressive or ongoing
   - E.g. יָוֵֽצָא מִ֖ן־הָעִ֑יר -> a man was (is, will be) going out

2. Noun

3. Adjective
The participle

וּוַיִּרְא הַשֹּׁמְרִּים אִישׁ יָצֵא מִן־הָעִיר

Three functions (as verb, noun, or adjective)

1. Verb
   - Translate as progressive or ongoing
   - E.g. יָצֵא אִישׁ - a man was (is, will be) going out

2. Noun
   - Translate as the one(s) who was (were) _________
   - E.g. וּוַיִּרְא הַשֹּׁמְרִּים - And (then) the ones who were watching saw

3. Adjective
The participle

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3. Adjective
   - Translation. Can add ing in English.
   - E.g. in 1 Kings 3:9 לֵב שֹׁמֵעַ - a hearing heart
The participle

워א והשומרים איש יוצא מnz ירמא

Three functions (as verb, noun, or adjective)

1. Verb
   - Translate as progressive or ongoing
   - E.g. איש יוצא -> a man was (is, will be) going out

2. Noun
   - Translate as the one(s) who was (were) _________
   - E.g. וויהוה והשומרים -> And (then) the ones who were watching saw

3. Adjective
   - Translation. Can add ing in English.
   - E.g. in 1 Kings 3:9 לָבָה שומַע -> a hearing heart

• Note that participles have no tense.
• Tense is determined by something else in the sentence/context.
• Participles can be translated as past, present or future.
The participle

Three functions (as verb, noun, or adjective)

1. Verb
   - Translate as progressive or ongoing
   - E.g. יָוִצֵא -> a man was (is, will be) going out

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   - E.g. וְיָרָאָה הַשֹּׁמְרִים -> And (then) the ones who were watching saw

3. Adjective
   - Translation. Can add ing in English.
   - E.g. in 1 Kings 3:9 יְבָרֵךְ שָׁמֵעַ -> a hearing heart

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The participle

וּוַיִּרְא הַשְּׁמִרֻם אִישׁ יוֹצֵא מִן־הָעִיר

Discourse function (as opposed to syntactical function)

• Rocine labels the discourse function of participles as “backgrounded activities”
The participle

1. **Mainline**: Wayyiqtol

Off-the-line:

2. **Topicalization**: X-qatal

3. **Relative past background**: אֲשֶׁר qatal

4. **Backgrounded activities**: **Participle**

5. **Transition marker**: Wayyiqtol of היה

6. **Scene setting**: Verbless Clause

7. **Irrealis scene setting**: Negation of any verb by לא
The participle

1. Mainline: Wayyiqtol

Off-the-line:

2. Topicalization: X-qatal

3. Relative past background: אשר qatal

4. Backgrounded activities: Participle

5. Transition marker: Wayyiqtol of היה

6. Scene setting: Verbless Clause

7. Irrealis scene setting: Negation of any verb by לא וַיִּרְאוּ הַשָּׁמְרִים אִּישׁ יוֹצֵא מִּן־הָעִיר

True when functioning as a verb. When functioning as a noun or adjective it is debatable whether the participle fits into the discourse profile scheme.
The participle

וירוא השמורים איש יוצא מгородי

פּיְדוֹת הַשְּׁמוֹרִים אֵשׁ יָצָא מִגְוִּדֵי
The participle

וַיִּרְאָה הַשְּׁמַרְיָים אִישׁ יְצָא מִן־הָעִיר

1. What is the sign of the Qal Participle?
The participle

1. What is the sign of the Qal Participle?
2. What endings do they take?
The participle

1. What is the sign of the Qal Participle?
2. What endings do they take?
3. Can they take an article?
The participle

1. What is the sign of the Qal Participle?
2. What endings do they take?
3. Can they take an article?
4. What is their PGN?
The participle

1. What is the sign of the Qal Participle?
2. What endings do they take?
3. Can they take an article?
4. What is their PGN?
5. What is their tense?
The participle

וַיִּרְא הַשְּׁמִרְיָה אִישׁ יָצֵא מִן־הָעִיר

1. What is the sign of the Qal Participle?
2. What endings do they take?
3. Can they take an article?
4. What is their PGN?
5. What is their tense?
6. How do they function in a sentence?
The participle

1. What is the sign of the Qal Participle?
2. What endings do they take?
3. Can they take an article?
4. What is their PGN?
5. What is their tense?
6. How do they function in a sentence?
7. How do they function in a discourse?
The participle

1. Sign of Qal Participle: “o” sound as first root vowel (holem/holem waw)
2. Noun endings
3. Can take the article
4. No Person
5. No Tense
6. Function in sentence as Verb/Noun/Adjective
7. Function in discourse as “backgrounded activities”
Verb Internalization Drills

Also known as ‘Total Physical Response’ or ‘TPR.’
Learning language through action.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Total_physical_response

“Let’s do the verbs”

Now would be a good time to start Verb Internalization exercises. Start by using the participle for the present (progressive) tense.