Rocine Lesson 13

וַיֹֹ֫אמֶר וְהָיָה כִּי־יִּרְאוּ אֹתָךְ וְאָמְרוּ אִשְתּוֹ זֹאת אַמָּה אָשת אֵלֶּה

Genesis 12:11–12
Goals

• Identify and read the
  – Qal *weqatal* verb form.
  
  – *yiqtol* verb form in a dependent clause.
  
  – demonstrative pronouns.

• Learn some basics of identifying
  
  – pronominal suffixes on the DDO and nouns.
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Goals

• Identify and read the

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  – pronominal suffixes on the DDO and nouns.

Dagesh should be green too
What we already know

וַיֹּ֫אמֶר

• Identify וַיֹּ֫אמֶר

• What genre of discourse does the Hebrew word וַיֹּ֫אמֶר indicate we are in?
w eqatal
Weqatal and +projection

לָאֵכֵּ֣ה יָדִ֛יה כִּי־יִ֖רְאוּ אֹתָךְ וְאָמְרוּ אִ֑ישָּׁה אָמַ֧ר אָֽזַחְתָּה

• Usually signals direct speech
• Can you guess what verb form יָדִ֖יה is?
Weqatal and +projection

• וַיֹֹ֫אמֶר usually signals direct speech
• Can you guess what verb form וְהָיָה is?

**RULE:** The addition of a vav to the qatal form results in another verb form called the weqatal, pronounced /ve-ka-TAL/. 
Weqatal and +projection

לָאמֶר וַיֹּאמֶר כִּי־יִרְאֹת אֹתָךְ וְאָמְרֻו אִשְּתּוֹ זֹאת

Notice the similarities.
Weqatal and +projection

Notice the similarities.

- Both have waw  
  (waw + something)
Weqatal and projection

Notice the similarities.

• Both have waw

• Both start a new clause

לִֽאַמּּ֫ר ָוַּ֫וָּ֫וּר וּהָיָּ֫וָּ֫וָּ֫וָּ֫וּר כִּי־יִּ֫רְאוּ אָֽתוֹּ אִ֫שְׁתּּ֫וּ זֹאת אֶ֫שְׁחֹ֫דֶת

(wayomer usu starts direct speech)

(waw + something)
Wayyiqtol functions as the mainline of the Historical Narrative genre

Weqatal functions as the mainline of several Direct Speech genres
Waqatal and +projection

וַיֹֹ֫אמֶר
וְהָיָה
כִּי־יִּרְאוּ אֹתָךְ
וְאָמְרוּ
אִּשְתּוֹ זֹאת

Translating the weqatal.

1. As with qatal, use an er-word when it fits.
2. Translate the tense as *forward-looking*.
   – Future       *will* be
   – Volitional   *wants* them to be
Weqatal and +projection

לָאַמֵּר וֹהִיהָ בֵּי-יָרָאָה אַרְבָּעָה אָמְרֵה אָשֵׁחְתָּ אָתָה

Translating the weqatal.

1. As with qatal, use an er-word when it fits.
2. Translate the tense as forward-looking.
   - Future will be
   - Volitional wants them to be

Rocine calls this plus projection or +projection.
Weqatal and +projection

ỳָֽאִֽמְּרֹ֖ו וְהָ֚יָ֖ה כִּ֣י־יִָֽרְאוּ אֹ֑תָךְ אַ֖מְרֻ֑ו אִֽשְׁתֶּֽהָ אָֽתָֽה

Translating the weqatal.

1. As with qatal, use an er-word when it fits.
2. Translate the tense as forward-looking.
   - Future        will be
   - Volitional    wants them to be

**DEFINITION:** Plus projection (usually written +projection) genres are forward-looking. They are genres in which the speaker is expressing the way things will be or the way he wants them to be.
Weqatal and projection

לִאֶמְרָה וֹלִיָּה בֶּרִיאָה אַתָּה אַמְרָה אָשֻׁאֵת אָת

How could we translate the 2 weqatal above?

• וֹלִיָּה
• אַמְרָה
Weqatal and +projection

וָּאֵם רָאָה עָלֵיהּ שָׁאָל וַיֹּ֫אמֶר

How could we translate the 2 weqatals above?

- והיה  
  and (then) it will be

- אמרת

וָּאֵם רָאָה עָלֵיהּ שָׁאָל וַיֹּ֫אמֶר
Weqatal and +projection

וַיֹֹ֫אמֶר וְהָיָה כִּי־יִּרְאוּ אֹתָךְ אִּשְתּוֹ זֹאת אָמְרָה אַשְׁחָה זָאת

How could we translate the 2 weqatals above?

• והיה and (then) it will be
• אמרה and (then) they will be sayers
Weqatal and +projection

ליוסף והיה כיירה אתך אמרת אשחתアウト

How could we translate the 2 weqatalas above?

• והיה  
  and (then) it will be

• אומר  
  and (then) they will be sayers

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Weqatal and +projection

לֵאמֵר וַהֲיָה בִּי-אַרְאָה אֶתְכֶה אֲמָרָה אֶתְכֶה אָמַר

How could we translate the 2 weqatalts above?

• וַהֲיָה  and (then) it will be
• אֲמָרָה  and (then) they will be sayers

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Weqatal and +projection

וַיֹֹ֫אמֶר וְהָיָה כִּי־יִּרְאוּ אֹתָךְ אִשְתּוֹ זֹאת אָמְרָה אָשֶׁר אָמַת

How could we translate the 2 weqatalts above?

• וַיֹֹ֫אמֶר (then) it will be
• וְהָיָה (then) they will be sayers

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</table>
Weqatal and +projection

לְגָּשַׁם וְהָיָה בֵּיהֵמָה אֲשֶׁר אָמְרוּ אִשְׁתּוֹ זֹאת אֶלָּחֵי אָתָה

What is the function?

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Weqatal and projection

There are 3 main Direct Speech genres

- **Predictive Narrative**
- **Instructional Discourse**
- **Hortatory Discourse**

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Weqatalal and +projection

לָאָמַר וַיהָ הָיָה כִּי־יִרְאוּ אֹתָךְ אִשְּתּוֹ זֹאת

There are 3 main Direct Speech genres

• Predictive Narrative
• Instructional Discourse
• Hortatory Discourse

1. From context we determine this is predictive (it’s not giving instructions or preaching).
2. And we know weqatal is mainline in direct speech genres.

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Weqatal and +projection

לָאָמֵר וַיֹֹ֫אמֶר וְהָיָה כִּי־יִּרְאוּ אֹתָךְ וְאָמְרוּ אִשְתּוֹ זֹאת

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<td>Weqatal</td>
<td>3cp</td>
<td>Predictive Narrative Mainline</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
yiqtol
The yiqtol in a dependent clause

לְאָמֵר וַיֹּ֫אמֶר וְהָיָה כִּי־יִרְאוּ אֹתָךְ וְאָמְרוּ אִּשְׁתּוֹ זֹאת אֶשְׁתּוֹ זָאת

Can you spot our 4th verb in this verse?
The yiqtol in a dependent clause

It’s a yiqtol.
The yiqtol in a dependent clause

It’s a yiqtol.

Spot the differences
The yiqtol in a dependent clause

It’s a yiqtol.

**RULE:** The verb form with a prefixed subject pronoun and no *vav-patakh-dagesh forte* is called the *yiqtol/yik-TOL/verb form.*
The yiqtol in a dependent clause

וַיֹֹ֫אמֶר וְהָיָה כִּי־יִּרְאוּ אֹתָךְ אִשְתּוֹ זֹאת אָמְרוּ אֵת אֹתָת

It’s following a כִּי so it’s in a dependent clause.
The yiqtol in a dependent clause

It’s following a כִּי so it’s in a dependent clause.

RULE: The yiqtol verb form, when in a dependent clause in any genre, expresses action that is relative non-past background. Allowing context to be your guide, use English present or future tense translations.
The yiqtol in a dependent clause

It’s following a כִּי so it’s in a dependent clause.

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<tr>
<td>ראָה</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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The yiqtol in a dependent clause

It’s following a כי so it’s in a dependent clause.

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<tr>
<td>ראַה</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Yiqtol</td>
<td>3mp</td>
<td>yiqtol in dep clause = Relative non-past background</td>
<td>To see</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pronominal suffixes
Pronominal suffixes

Any idea what this might be?
Pronominal suffixes

2 parts
• DDO
• 2fs pronominal suffix (i.e. you fem. singular)
Pronominal suffixes

2 parts
• DDO
• 2fs pronominal suffix (i.e. you fem. singular)

Read Rocine 13.4a-c
View Animatedhebrew lecture 13
Pronominal suffixes

לְאֵםִי וּהְיָה בִּירֵאוֹן אַתָּה בְּאֶפֶרֶךָ אַשָּׁה אֵתָה

2 parts

- DDO
- 2fs pronominal suffix (i.e. you fem. singular)

Read Rocine 13.4a-c

View Animatedhebrew lecture 13

My advice:
Learn the pron. suffixes on paradigm in AnimHeb lec 13 (it’s easy) and don’t sweat the rest of the details.
## Pronominal Suffixes on ל

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Plural</th>
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<td>3ms</td>
<td>לֹו</td>
<td>לֲהֹם</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>לֹה</td>
<td>לְהֹנ</td>
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<td>לָהֹנ</td>
</tr>
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<td>2fs</td>
<td>לֹּה</td>
<td>לְהֹנ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>לֹּ</td>
<td>לְהֹנ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Demonstrative pronouns
Demonstrative pronouns

יָאָכְלָה וְהָיָה וָגִירָא אֲחֵד וְאָמַר אִשָּׁה אַתָּה

Can you find the demonstrative pronoun (pointing pronoun)?
Demonstrative pronouns

This is the ‘near’ demonstrative, translated ‘this’.
Demonstrative pronouns

Here is the full chart for the ‘near’ demonstratives, “this” and “these”.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Plural</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masc</td>
<td>זֶה (זֶה)</td>
<td>יָאַלְךָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem</td>
<td>זֹאת (זֹאת)</td>
<td>יָאַלְךָ</td>
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Also see Animatedhebrew lecture 11 for discussion of ‘near’ and ‘far’ demonstratives.
Demonstrative pronouns

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<td>אֶתָה</td>
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Note there is a typo in Rocine. There should be a dagesh in the lamed as above.

Also see Animatedhebrew lecture 11 for discussion of ‘near’ and ‘far’ demonstratives.
Word Order

וַיֹֹ֫אמֶר וְהָיָה כִּי־יִּרְאוּ אֹתָךְ וְאָמְרוּ אִשְתּוֹ זֹאת אֶמְרֶךָ אֵשֶּׁת אָם

Can you spot the Yoda syntax?

Learn to speak Hebrew you must...
Sound less like a goy you will...
The default word order for a verbless clause is Subject-Predicate (Rocine 2.7c).