Rocine Lesson 14

ונשמע אתדברי ואוקמו לא תעשו

Ezekiel 33:31
Goals

• Identify and read
  o nouns with pronominal suffixes attached
  o the X-yiqtol construction
Summary to date

X-yiqtol
Summary to date

Genre: ?
Funct: ?
Trans: ?

Genre: ?
Funct: ?
Trans: ?

Genre: ?
Funct: ?
Trans: ?

Genre: ?
Funct: ?
Trans: ?
Summary to date

**Genre:** Historical Narrative
**Funct:** Mainline
**Trans:** past (usually)

**Genre:** Historical Narrative
**Funct:** In dep. Clause = Rel past background
**Trans:** past, pluperfect

**Genre:** Historical Narrative
**Funct:** In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
**Trans:** present or future

**Genre:** Forward-looking
**Funct:** Mainline
**Trans:** future or volitive

**Genre:** Any
**Funct:** In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
**Trans:** present or future

**Genre:** Historical Narrative
**Funct:** Topicalization
**Trans:** (And) it was X that was a _____ (of)
(i.e. the “X” is in focus, it is the “topic”)

**Genre:** forward-looking
**Funct:** ?
**Trans:** ?
Possessive suffixes on singular and plural nouns

• The details are complicated
• Pronominal suffixes (which are possessive on nouns) are used extensively in Biblical Hebrew
Possessive suffixes on singular and plural nouns

See Animated Hebrew for all the gory details on pronominal suffixes:

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<td></td>
<td>Pronominal Suffixes on Feminine Plural Nouns</td>
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<td>Summary: Pronominal Suffixes on Nouns</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Suffixes on El and Al</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>2:17</td>
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| Chapter 21 | Pronominal Suffixes on Min and Ki | 13:12 |

| Chapter 22 | Pronominal Suffixes on Infinitive Construct | 18:17 |

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<td>Pronominal Suffixes on Ayaih and Od</td>
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<table>
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<td>Pronominal Suffixes on the Perfect</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pronominal Suffixes on Imperatives</td>
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| Chapter 27 | Pronominal Suffixes on Geminate Verbs | 1:32 |
Possessive suffixes on singular and plural nouns

• Fortunately you don’t need to memorize all the details.
• With a few pointers you can interpret the vast majority of the forms.
Possessive suffixes on singular and plural nouns

• Read Rocine 14.2 carefully (p. 71-72)
• Here are the key pointers
  1. The yod marks the plural noun
  2. The noun uses a construct or construct like state, i.e. expect vowel shortening
  3. Feminine Singular: heh will become tav, ה -> ת
  4. Feminine Plural: hear the o-sound; see the yod
  5. Irregular Nouns: hireqq marks the singular

Note: I would suggest noting these things in Rocine and writing them in the margin of your book.
Let’s start by looking at our lesson verse.
From previous verses we know this is in direct speech and it is predicting the future, i.e. our genre is Predictive Narrative, one of the Direct Speech genres (see Rocine p. 63, 65).
X-yiqtol

Let’s parse the first verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Person, Gender, Number</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Root meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>שמע</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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Let’s parse the first verb.

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<th>Person, Gender, Number</th>
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<th>Root meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>שמע</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Weqatal</td>
<td>3cp</td>
<td>Predictive Narrative Mainline</td>
<td>To hear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3cp note common not masculine)
X-yiqtol

וְשָׁמְעוּ אֶת־דְבָּרֶ֫יָּהּ אֵאָלוֹת לָא יִשֵּׁא

• If this is Predictive Narrative (which it is) how could we translate the first clause? (note the yod in the last word)
X-yiqtol

וְשָׁמְעוּ אֶת־דְבָּרֶ֖יָּו ואֵת־לָּם זֶה

• If this is Predictive Narrative (which it is) how could we translate the first clause? (note the yod in the last word)
  — “They will be hearers of your words...”
X-yiqtol

• The next word consists of 3 parts.

(Note that the qamets should be coloured red too as it’s part of the pronominal suffix. Unfortunately Microsoft’s implementation of unicode Hebrew doesn’t always allow you to select a vowel separately from the consonant that precedes it.)

• Can you guess what it means and how it functions in the clause?
X-yiqtol

ונשמע אתדיבריה ואנו לאמישה

• The next word consists of 3 parts.

(Note that the qamets should be coloured red too as it’s part of the pronominal suffix. Unfortunately Microsoft’s implementation of unicode Hebrew doesn’t always allow you to select a vowel separately from the consonant that precedes it.)

• Can you guess what it means and how it functions in the clause?
  – It’s the DDO with the 3mp suffix
  – “them” as a fronted direct direct object
X-yiqtol

• The root of the last word is עשה
• Is this a qatal or a yiqtol, and how could you translated it?
X-yiqtol

This is the X-yiqtol construction.
This is the X-yiqtol construction.

– The waw starts the clause.

– But then something comes between it and the verb.
X-yiqtol

This is the X-yiqtol construction.

– The waw starts the clause.
– But then something comes between it and the verb.
  • The אָותִים is the X.
  • It’s in a *fronted position*, and so it’s in *focus* or it is the *topic* of consideration.
  • Hence the function is called *Topicalization*, just as with the x-qatal.
X-yiqtol

יִשְׁמַע אַתָּה בְּבָרִיָּה אֶנֶ֣חַ תִּמְלֹ֖כֶנָּה לַֽא יִשְׁתַּחַֽו

yiqtol  x  waw

• So is it Topicalization just like the x-qatal?
• Can you guess how it might be different?
X-yiqtol

• The difference is tense.
• Yiqtol is non-past, i.e. future or present.
X-yiqtol

רשעה את-דבריה לאートם לא ישת
yiqtol X waw

RULE: The X-yiqtol construction in the +projection genres has the multi-faceted function topicalization.

Translate X-yiqtol constructions in the +projection genres in future or present time as follows:

Future:
(And)It will be (Fronted X-element) who(that) will (Remainder of clause)

Present:
(And)It is (Fronted X-element who(that) (Remainder of present time clause)
X-yiqtol

The X-yiqtol construction in the +projection genres has the multi-faceted function *topicalization*.

Translate X-yiqtol constructions in the +projection genres in future or present time as follows:

**Future:**

(And) *It will be* (Fronted X-element) __ who(that) __ (Remainder of clause)

**Present:**

(And) *It is* (Fronted X-element) __ who(that) __ (Remainder of present time clause)

X-qatal:

(And) *It was* (Fronted X-element) __ who(that) __ (Remainder of clause)  

(Rocine 5.3c, p. 23)
Now let’s complete the verb chart we had above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genre: Historical Narrative</th>
<th>Genre: Historical Narrative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel past background</td>
<td>Funct: Mainline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans: past, pluperfect</td>
<td>Trans: past (usually)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genre: Historical Narrative</th>
<th>Genre: Historical Narrative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funct: Forward-looking</td>
<td>Funct: Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans: future or volitive</td>
<td>Trans: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>will be/wants them to be</em></td>
<td>Trans: present or future</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genre: Historical Narrative</th>
<th>Genre: forward-looking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funct: Topicalization</td>
<td>Funct: ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans: <em>(And) it was X that was a _____ (of)</em> (i.e. the “X” is in focus, it is the “topic”)</td>
<td>Trans: ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary of Verbs (with X-yiqtol)

**Historical Narrative**
- **Func**: In dep. Clause = Rel past background
- **Trans**: past, pluperfect

**Forward-looking**
- **Func**: Mainline
- **Trans**: future or volitive
  - will be/wants them to be

**Any**
- **Func**: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
- **Trans**: present or future

**Topicalization**
- **Genre**: Historical Narrative
- **Funct**: Topicalization
- **Trans**: (And) it was X that was a ______ (of)
  - (i.e. the “X” is in focus, it is the “topic”)

**Topicalization**
- **Genre**: forward-looking
- **Funct**: Topicalization
- **Trans**: (And) it will be X who(that) will ______
  - (And) it is ______ X who(that) ______
The four component Hebrew Verbal System

• It is probably best to do the exercises in Rocine 14.5 before reading his section 14.4.
The Four Component Hebrew Verb System

The wayyiqtol, yiqtol, weqatal, and qatal verb forms can be paired in 3 different ways to create a simple overview of the Hebrew Verbal system as we have learned it so far.

• Here are the 4 forms. (Note that the X-forms are combined with the non-X forms.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genre: Historical Narrative</th>
<th>Genre: Historical Narrative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Func: In dep. Clause = Rel past background</td>
<td>Func: Mainline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-qatal = Topicalization (past)</td>
<td>Trans: past (usually)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans: past, pluperfect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genre: Forward-looking</th>
<th>Genre: Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Func: Mainline</td>
<td>Func: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-yiqtol = Topicalization (non-past)</td>
<td>Trans: present or future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans: future or volitive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Four Component Hebrew Verb System

Let us look at each of the 3 pairings in turn.

1. Genre: Historical Narrative
   Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel past background
   Trans: past, pluperfect

2. Genre: Historical Narrative
   Funct: Mainline
   Trans: past (usually)

3. Genre: Forward-looking
   Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
   Trans: future or volitive

4. Genre: Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking
   Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
   Trans: present or future
The Four Component Hebrew Verb System

What do these forms share?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genre</th>
<th>Historical Narrative</th>
<th>Historical Narrative</th>
<th>Historical Narrative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funct:</td>
<td>In dep. Clause = Rel past background</td>
<td>Mainline</td>
<td>X-yiqtol = Topicalization (non-past)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans:</td>
<td>past, pluperfect</td>
<td>past (usually)</td>
<td>present or future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-qatal</td>
<td>Topicalization (past)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Forward-looking forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genre</th>
<th>Forward-looking</th>
<th>Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funct:</td>
<td>Mainline</td>
<td>In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans:</td>
<td>future or volitive</td>
<td>X-yiqtol = Topicalization (non-past)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trans: present or future</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Four Component Hebrew Verb System

Shared Genres

-Projection: Historical Narrative

- Genre: Historical Narrative
- Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel past background
- X-qatal = Topicalization (past)
- Trans: past, pluperfect

+Projection: Predictive, Instructional, Hortatory

- Genre: Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking
- Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
- X-yiqtol = Topicalization (non-past)
- Trans: present or future
The Four Component Hebrew Verb System

What do these forms share?

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel past background
Trans: past, pluperfect

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: Mainline
Trans: past (usually)

Genre: Forward-looking
Funct: Mainline
Trans: future or volitive

Genre: Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
Trans: present or future
The Four Component Hebrew Verb System

Shared Discourse Functions

Off-the-line
- No waw
- Usu. not clause-initial

Mainline
- Have waw
- Clause-initial

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel past background
X-qatal = Topicalization (past)
Trans: past, pluperfect

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: Mainline
Trans: past (usually)

Mainline
- Have waw
- Clause-initial

Genre: Forward-looking
Funct: Mainline
Trans: future or volitive

Off-the-line
- No waw
- Usu. not clause-initial

Genre: Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
X-yiqtol = Topicalization (non-past)
Trans: present or future
What do these forms share?
The Four Component Hebrew Verb System

**Shared Meanings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Genre</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Transformation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>X</strong></td>
<td>Pins attribute on subject. Focus on the whole adjectively or statively.</td>
<td>Historical Narrative</td>
<td>In dep. Clause = Rel past background</td>
<td>past, pluperfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yiqtol</strong></td>
<td>Describes emerging action. Focus on the process.</td>
<td>Historical Narrative</td>
<td>Mainline</td>
<td>past (usually)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>X</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Forward-looking</td>
<td>Mainline</td>
<td>future or volitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yiqtol</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking</td>
<td>In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background</td>
<td>present or future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>X-yiqtol = Topicalization (non-past)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Four Component Hebrew Verb System

Shared Meanings

Pins attribute on subject. Focus on the whole adjectively or statively.

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel past background
Trans: past, pluperfect

Expresses facts like snap shots on which appear the qatal or weqatal “mini-sentences” as captions.

Describes emerging action. Focus on the process.

Genre: Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
Trans: present or future
The Four Component Hebrew Verb System

Shared Meanings

**Perfective**

\[ \text{X} \]

- **Genre**: Historical Narrative
- **Funct**: In dep. Clause = Rel past background
- **Trans**: past, pluperfect

Pins attribute on subject. Focus on the whole adjectively or statively.

**Imperfective**

\[ \text{Yiqtol} \]

- **Genre**: Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking
- **Funct**: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
- **Trans**: present or future

Describe action as it emerges like a video with sound.

Expresses facts like snap shots on which appear the qatal or weqatal “mini-sentences” as captions.

**Perfective**

\[ \text{Qatal} \]

- **Genre**: Forward-looking
- **Funct**: Mainline
- **Trans**: future or volitive

Describe emerging action. Focus on the process.

- **Genre**: Historical Narrative
- **Funct**: Mainline
- **Trans**: past (usually)