Rocine Lesson 17

וַיַּעָלָ֥ה Моֹשֶֶׁ֥ה אֶל־הָאֱלֹהִ֑ים
וַיְהִֽוָּ֤ה אֵלָ֤יו יְהוָ֙הָֽן־הָֽרָ֣ר לֵאמֶ֔ר
כֹּ֥ה תֹאַמַּ֖ר לְבֵית יַעֲקֹ֧ב
כֹּ֛ה תֹּאמְר לְבֵית יִצְכּ֥ה

Exodus 19:3
Goals

• Distinguish
  – vav-consecutive
  – vav-conjunctive (or vav-disjunctive)

• Identify and read
  – speech introduction formula לֵאמֹר

• Identify and read
  – Qal yiqtol and wayyiqtol (full paradigms)
Vav-consecutive

What is the waw-consecutive?

– Note that I’m going to start with different examples than Rocine (p. 92-93) does.
– Note also that some people write *vav* and some write *waw* but they both refer to the same thing.
Vav-consecutive

What is the waw-consecutive?

1. In Historical Narrative the waw-consecutive is the waw on the wayyiqtol.
What is the waw-consecutive?

1. In Historical Narrative the waw-consecutive is the waw on the wayyiqtol.

2. In the +projection or forward-looking genres found in Direct Speech, (i.e. Predictive Narrative, Instructional Discourse, and Hortatory Discourse), the waw-consecutive is the waw on the weqatal that starts each clause.
Vav-consecutive

In other words...

waw-consecutive is always found on the mainline verb form

1. Wayyiqtol  Historical Narrative
2. Weqatal    forward-looking genres
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew Text</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>יַשְכֵּם אֱלֹהֶם בֵּפְכּוּר</td>
<td>And he got up early...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָבֹשָ֣ת אֶת־מָרֹ֔</td>
<td>And he saddled...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יַָֽ֣קָם</td>
<td>And he took...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יֵ֔לֶךְ אֶל־הַמָ֖קָם אֲשֶׁר־אָמַר־לָֽו הָאֱלֹהִ֑ים</td>
<td>And he split...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יָקְם</td>
<td>And he arose...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יֵ֖לֶךְ</td>
<td>And he went...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Genesis 22:3
### Example: Waw-consecutive in Instructional Discourse

*Exodus 12:6–8*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>והיה לכם Lumpur עד ארבעת ימים וימ לחה השוה</td>
<td>And it shall be a charge to you until the 14 day of this month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ושחטו אתכם בכל קהל יהודה וישראל בן עשרים</td>
<td>And all the assembly of the congregation of Israel shall slaughter it at twilight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ולקחו משךם</td>
<td>And they shall take some of its blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>והבאו עליה השתי המהות ועליה המשקוח על הבתים</td>
<td>And they shall place it on the two doorposts and on the lintel on the houses in which they will eat it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>והאכלו את הבשר בלילה הזה שלישית</td>
<td>And shall eat the meat on this night roasted by fire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Example: Waw-consecutive in Instructional Discourse

**Exodus 12:6–8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>וְהָיָה לָכֶם לְמַשְָרֶת עַד אַרְבָּעָה שָׁשִׁים יָמִים לָחֶם חֹזֶה</td>
<td>And it shall be a charge to you until the 14 day of this month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יְשָׁוֵה אָזְרוּ פָּה קְהלָּה וְיֵדְעוּ הַשָּׁלוֹם בֶּן אָרָבָּנָא</td>
<td>And all the assembly of the congregation of Israel shall slaughter it at twilight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וְִשְׁמַרְוּ אֹתָּהּ כָּל קְהֻלַּה אֲשֶׁר יִשְׁרָאֵל</td>
<td>And they shall take some of its blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וְנָתְנוּ עַל־שְּתֵי הַמְזוֹזֹת</td>
<td>And they shall place it on the two doorposts and on the lintel on the houses in which they will eat it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וְאָכְלוּ אֶת־הַשָּׁרֶה בָּלוֹת הַיָּלָה צְלוֹן יָאֹכְלָא</td>
<td>And shall eat the meat on this night roasted by fire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is a waw-conjunctive.
Conjunctive vav versus vav-consecutive

RULE:

• The vav’s which are part of the mainline verb forms are called vav-consecutive.

• The vav-consecutive means *and, but* and also has the special discourse function of **linking together the string of events** which make up the mainline of a discourse.

• The vav-consecutive indicates that the action of the verb is the **consequence** of the preceding situation.
Conjunctive vav versus vav-consecutive

**RULE:**

• Conjunctive (or disjunctive) vav may be attached to almost any word, including a verb form, and means *and, but* like the vav-consecutive, but it does not have the additional function of stringing together actions in a sequence.
  
  – We call this vav conjunctive when its clause adds depictive or explanatory material to the mainline and it is best translated *and*.
  
  – We call it disjunctive when its clause is used for contrastive purposes, and it is best translated *but*.  

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וטשא עלה אל-ה’ אלהים
ויקרא אליה יוהו מרתא לאמור

ו הלמהoled יניקה

Waw-conjunctive

Waw-consecutive
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Conjunctive vav versus vav-consecutive

The discourse function (of linking together the string of events) of the vav-consecutive is the reason why we often translate it with the additional word *then* or *so*. You will see later that it may be appropriate to translate the vav-consecutive with the word *consequently*. 
וַיַּחְרְגָה אֶלֶי יְהוָה מִרְדָּקָר לֵאמֹר
כֹּה תֹּאמַר לְבֵית יַעֲקֹב

• Do you recognize the root?
• Do you recognize the significance of the holem after the second root letter?
• Do you recognize the root?

• Do you recognize the significance of the holem after the second root letter?

אמר to say
Indicates infinitive construct
לֵאמֹר means (literally) to say but it’s not usually translated

• It is used to introduce direct speech

• View it as opening quotation marks
Yiqtol

• Memorize the Qal Yiqtol paradigm for the strong verb (Rocine p. 95 and next slide)

• Pay special attention to the prefixes and complements i.e. the bits added to the root. (See Rocine p. 95 for a chart)
  – Read the other paradigms and explanations on Rocine pages 95-96 but don’t memorize the paradigms. Use them to start to become familiar with the changes that occur in weak verbs. Later we’ll look at principal parts. For now use these pages to decode the Hebrew in your assignments.
## Qal Yiqtol (STRONG verb)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3ms</strong></td>
<td>יָכֹסֵל</td>
<td>3mp יָכֹסַל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3fs</strong></td>
<td>יָכֹסֶל</td>
<td>3fp יָכֹסֶלְנָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2ms</strong></td>
<td>יָכֹסֵל</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1cs</strong></td>
<td>אֶקְכֹסֶל</td>
<td>1cp יָכֹסֶל</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See animated hebrew lectures chapter 17 for a detailed explanation.