

Rocine Lesson 12

וַיִּרְאוּ הַשֹּׁמְרִים אִישׁ יוֹצֵא מִן־הָעִיר

Judges 1:24

Goals

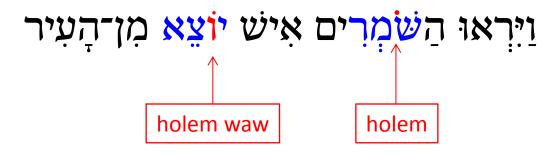
Identify and read

masculine singular and masculine plural participles

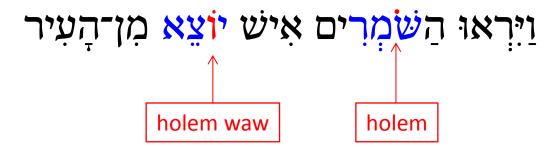
- We have 2 participles in our lesson verse.
 - Based on what we already know can you guess which ones they are?
 - What features are similar to what we have already seen?
 - What features are different?

- Here are the participles.
- Their roots are in blue:
 - שמר Qal "to keep, watch, preserve"
 - Regional "to go out, come out"

- 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 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.



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.1)
- No difference in meaning
- No difference in pronunciation

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

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



- It should look familiar.
- It's the masculine plural ending for <u>nouns</u>.

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Two important points.

- 1. Participles are a verb type that blend with <u>nouns</u>.
- 2. Participles have <u>noun endings</u>.

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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.

What do they look like?

The participle

Participles	Singular	Plural
Masculine	קטל	קֹטְלִים
Feminine	לְּטְלָה לְּטֶּלֶת	קטְלוֹת

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Nouns	Singular	Plural
Masculine	סוס	סוּסִים
Feminine	סוּסָה	סוּסוֹת

Note: the vast majority of feminine singular nouns end in a.

- A few end in רָשֵׁת, e.g. רָשֵׁת net, קָּשֶׁת bow, מְּבֶלֶת blue, מִשְׁעֶנֶת staff, etc.
- Some have other endings, e.g. נַעַל shoe, רוּחַ spirit, יְד hand, חֲנִית spear, etc.

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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.

What do they look like? וַיִּראוּ הַשֹּׁמְרִים אִישׁ יוֹצֵא מְן־הָעִיר

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Important: Normally verbs have PGN (Person, Gender, Number). What is the "person" of a participle?

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The participle

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Other verb forms have person embedded in the verb. Participles need an explicit subject (a noun or pronoun).



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Three functions (as verb, noun, or adjective)

1. Verb

2. Noun

Multigraphical functions

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- 1. Verb
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 - E.g. איט יוֹצֵא → a man was (is, will be) going out
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 - E.g. וַיִּרְאוֹ הַשְּׁמְרִים -> And (then) the ones who were watching saw
- 3. Adjective

Note: Calu tipel dos

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- Tense is determined by something else in the sentence/context.
- Participles can be translated as past, present or future.

Multigraphical founctions

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Discourse function (as opposed to syntactical function)

 Rocine labels the discourse function of participles as "backgrounded activities"

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The participle

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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 אלא

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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





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- 6. How do they function in a sentence?
- 7. How do they function in a discourse?

Summary

The participle

- 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 <u>do</u> the verbs"

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