

Rocine Lesson 15

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לְבָן
מִה־זֹאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בְרַחֵל עֲבַדְתִּי עֶמֶד וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

Genesis 29:25

Goals

- Identify and read
 - definite article with a preposition
 - Qal qatal and Piel qatal paradigms
 - questions

Preposition with the nikkud of the definite article

וַיְהִי בַבֹּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לְבָן

מֵהַזֶּאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בִרְחֵל עֲבַדְתִּי עַמֹּד וְלָמָּה רַמִּיתָנִי:

בַּבֹּקֶר means “in the morning” not “in a morning”

Preposition with the nikkud of the definite article

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לִבָּן

מֵהַזֶּאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בָרַחֵל עֲבַדְתִּי עִמָּךְ וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

RULE: When בְּ (or the other prefixed prepositions) precede the definite article הַ

- the הַ is normally dropped,
- and the preposition receives the ה's nikkud בְּ

We translate with the word *the*, as in *in the*.

Preposition with the nikkud of the definite article

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לִבָּן

מֵהַזֶּאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בְרַחֵל עֲבַדְתִּי עִמָּךְ וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

RULE: When בְּ (or the other prefixed prepositions) precede the definite article הַ

- the הַ is normally dropped,
- and the preposition receives the ה's nikkud בְּ

We translate with the word *the*, as in *in the*.

Verb charts for qatal

וַיְהִי בִבְקֹר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לְבָן

מֵה־זֹאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בִרְחֵל עָבַדְתִּי עִמָּךְ וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

What form are the 2 pink verbs?

What form are the 3 blue verbs?

Verb charts for qatal

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לְבָן

מֵה־זֹאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בִרְחִל עָבַדְתִּי עִמָּךְ וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

What form are the 2 pink verbs?

wayyiqtol

What form are the 3 blue verbs?

qatal

Verb charts for qatal

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לְבָן

מֵה־זֹאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בָרַחֵל עֲבַדְתִּי עִמָּךְ וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

Notice

- prefixes on the wayyiqtol
- affixes on the qatal

Verb charts for qatal

וַיְהִי בִבְקֹר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לְבָן

מֵה־זֹאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בִרְחִל עָבַדְתִּי עִמָּךְ וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

What does this
qamets
indicate?

Verb charts for qatal

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לְבִן
מֵה-זֹאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בָרַחֵל עֲבַדְתִּי עִמָּךְ וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

What does this
qamets
indicate?

First root qamets in an affix form
(i.e. a verb form with no prefix)
indicates **Qal Qatal**.

Verb charts for qatal

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לְבָן

מֵה־זֹאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בִרְחִל עָבַדְתִּי עִמָּךְ וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

What does this
dagesh
indicate?

What does this
qamets
indicate?

First root qamets in an affix form
(i.e. a verb form with no prefix)
indicates **Qal Qatal**.

Verb charts for qatal

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לְבָן

מֵה־זֹאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בִרְחִל עָבַדְתִּי עִמָּךְ וְלָמָּה רַמִּיתָנִי:

What does this
dagesh
indicate?

Doubling of the second root letter
indicates **Piel**.
This is true of Piel in ANY form.

What does this
qamets
indicate?

First root qamets in an affix form
(i.e. a verb form with no prefix)
indicates **Qal Qatal**.

Verb charts for qatal

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לְבָן

מֵה־זֹאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בִרְחִל עָבַדְתִּי עִמָּךְ וְלָמָּה רַמִּיתָנִי:

What does this
dagesh
indicate?

What does this
hireq
indicate?

What does this
qamets
indicate?

Doubling of the second root letter
indicates **Piel**.
This is true of Piel in ANY form.

First root qamets in an affix form
(i.e. a verb form with no prefix)
indicates **Qal Qatal**.

Verb charts for qatal

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לְבָן

מֵה־זֹאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בִרְחִל עֲבַדְתִּי עִמָּךְ וְלָמָּה רַמִּיתָנִי:

What does this
dagesh
indicate?

What does this
hireq
indicate?

What does this
qamets
indicate?

Doubling of the second root letter
indicates **Piel**.
This is true of Piel in ANY form.

First root qamets in an affix form
(i.e. a verb form with no prefix)
indicates **Qal Qatal**.

Piel Qatal

Verb charts for qatal

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לְבָן

מֵה־זֹאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בִרְחִיל עֲבַדְתִּי עִמָּךְ וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

So, we have 3 qatals in this verse

- 2 in the Qal
- 1 in the Piel

Verb charts for qatal

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לְבָן

מֵה־זֹאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בָרַחֲלִי עֲבַדְתִּי עִמָּךְ וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

- The endings (**affixes**) here are new so we need to study the full paradigm of the Qatal.
- The best way to learn this is to learn the STRONG verb paradigm first.
 - STRONG means none of the consonants do weird things (drop, assimilate, change the vowels around them, etc.)

Verb charts for qatal

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לְבָן

מֵה־זֹאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בָרַחֲלִי עֲבַדְתִּי עִמָּךְ וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

Principle for learning Hebrew verb paradigms

1. Learn the Qal first, then note the differences for the other stems (e.g. Piel)
2. Learn the STRONG verb paradigm first, then note the difference for the various WEAK verbs.
 - For WEAK verbs learn the rules, e.g. missing letter rules.

Verb charts for qatal

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לְבָן
מִה־זֹאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בָרַחְלָ עַבְדְּתִי עִמָּךְ וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

In Rocine

- see the verb charts on page 80
- and the back of the book (p. 393ff)

Typo Alert Note the following typos in the Rocine charts on page 80. (The charts at the back of the book are correct.)

1. Chart at top of page: III-Heh 2mp/2fp should have a hataph-patach as the 1st root vowel, rather than the simple shewa.
2. Chart at bottom of page:
 - For the Piel Strong root קטל, there are two 3ms forms given. One of them should have a tsere for the 2nd root vowel. E.g. it should read קטֵל קטֵל.
 - For the Piel of צוה there should not be a dagesh in the tsade.

Verb charts for qatal

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹ-לִבָּן

מֵה־זֹאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בָרַחֲלִי עֲבַדְתִּי עִמָּךְ וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

- For now, memorize the Qal Qatal of the STRONG verb (see next slide).
- This is foundational for the other stems (e.g. Piel) and for the WEAK verbs (e.g. I-nun, I-yod, III-He, Hollow etc.)

Qal Qatal (STRONG verb)

	Singular		Plural
3ms	קָטַל	3cp	קָטְלוּ
3fs	קָטְלָהּ		---
2ms	קָטַלְתָּ	2mp	קָטַלְתֶּם
2fs	קָטַלְתְּ	2fp	קָטַלְתֶּן
1cs	קָטַלְתִּי	1cp	קָטַלְנוּ

See animated hebrew lectures chapter 10 for a detailed explanation.

Questions, questions

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לִבָּן

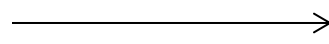
מֵה־זֹאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בִרְחֵל עֲבַדְתִּי עַמֻּד וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

- Our lesson verse also has 3 questions.
- Let's reformat the verse and see if we can spot the questions.

Questions, questions

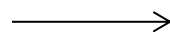
וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לִבָּן

Question 1



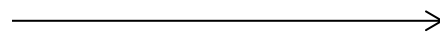
מֵה-זֹאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי

Question 2



הֲלֹא בָרַחֵל עֲבַדְתִּי עַמָּךְ

Question 3



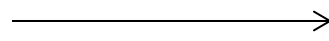
וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

- These 3 questions are formed in 3 different ways. Can you guess what the question indicator is for each?

Questions, questions

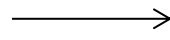
וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לִבָּן

Question 1



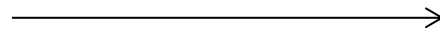
מַה-זֹּאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי

Question 2



הֲלֹא בְרַחֵל עֲבַדְתִּי עַמֻּד

Question 3



וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי

- Two are question words and the other is something called the interrogative heh.

Questions, questions

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לְבָן

Question word "what"

Question 1

→ מַה-זֹּאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי

Interrogative heh

Question 2

→ הֲלֹא בְרַחֵל עֲבַדְתִּי עִמָּךְ

Question word "why"

Question 3

→ וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

- Two are question words and the other is something called the interrogative heh.

Pausal forms

וַיְהִי בַבֶּקֶר וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-לְבָן

מֵהַזֹּאת עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הֲלֹא בָרַחֵל עֲבַדְתִּי עַמּוֹד וְלָמָּה רָמִיתָנִי:

- This is a **pausal form**.
- Words “in pause” can change slightly in accent and vowels.
- Here the ךָּ suffix has changed to ךָּ making it look like it is the feminine suffix (2fs), but it is really just the masculine suffix (2ms) in pause. Tricky. Most pausal forms, however, do not cause confusion.