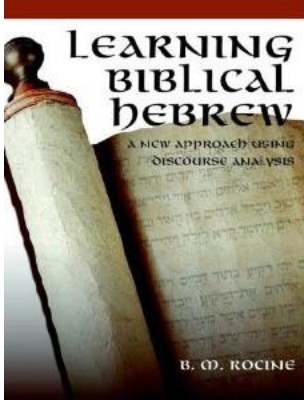


# Rocine Lesson 20

וַיֹּ֤אמֶר עֵלִי֙ לִשְׁמוּאֵ֔ל לֵ֖ךְ שְׁכָ֑ב וְהָיָה֙ אִם־יִקְרָ֣א אֵלֶ֔יךָ וְאָמַרְתָּ֗ דַּבֵּ֤ר יְהוָה֙ כִּ֣י שֹׁמֵ֔עַ עַבְדֶּ֖ךָ וַיֵּ֣לֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵ֑ל וַיִּשְׁכַּ֖ב בִּמְקוֹמֽוֹ׃

1 Samuel 3:9

# Goals

- Identify and read Qal and Piel imperatives in all genders and numbers.
- Use verb forms to locate the boundaries between discourses.
- Also
  - *Furtive patach*
  - When to use *and* vs. *then*

# What we already know

וַיֹּ֣אמֶר עֵלִי֮ לִשְׁמוּאֵל֒ לֵ֣ךְ שְׁכָ֔ב וְהָיָ֕ה אִם־יִקְרָ֖א אֵלֶ֑יךָ וְאָמַרְתָּ֣ דַּבֵּ֔ר יְהוָ֖ה כִּ֣י שֹׁמֵ֣עַ עַבְדֶּ֑ךָ וַיֵּ֥לֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵ֖ל וַיִּשְׁכַּ֥ב בִּמְקוֹמֽוֹ׃

- Identify the wayyiqtols

# What we already know

וַיֹּ֣אמֶר עֵלִי לִשְׁמוּאֵל֮ לֵךְ֒ שְׁכָב֒ וְהָיָה֙ אִם־יִקְרָ֣א אֵלֶ֔יךָ
וְאָמַרְתָּ֙ דַּבֵּ֣ר יְהוָ֔ה כִּ֥י שֹׁמֵ֖עַ עַבְדֶּ֑ךָ וַיֵּ֣לֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵ֗ל וַיִּשְׁכַּ֛ב
בִּמְקוֹמֽוֹ׃

**Side Note**: This is an ‘a’ vowel rather than an ‘o’ vowel because the verb is stative (as opposed to dynamic). Stative verbs typically have an ‘a’ theme vowel in the prefix conjugations (yiqtol, wayyiqtol, etc.). Cf. יִקְטֹל or וַיִּקְטֹל (Rocine 17.4c).

# What we already know

וַיֹּאמֶר עֵלִי לִשְׁמוּאֵל לֵךְ שְׁכָב וְהָיָה אִם־יִקְרָא אֵלֶיךָ
וְאָמַרְתָּ דַּבֵּר יְהוָה כִּי שֹׁמֵעַ עַבְדֶּךָ
וַיֵּלֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵל
וַיִּשְׁכַּב בִּמְקוֹמוֹ׃

Wayyiqtol is the mainline verb form for Historical Narrative, so we can reformat the text to reflect that.

# What we already know

וַיֹּאמֶר עֵלִי לִשְׁמוּאֵל לֵךְ שְׁכָב וְהָיָה אִם־יִקְרָא אֵלֶיךָ
וְאָמַרְתָּ דַּבֵּר יְהוָה כִּי שֹׁמֵעַ עַבְדֶּךָ
וַיֵּלֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵל
וַיִּשְׁכַּב בִּמְקוֹמוֹ׃

- Identify the Qal imperatives

# What we already know

וַיֹּ֤אמֶר עֵלִי֙ לִשְׁמוּאֵ֔ל לֵ֖ךְ שְׁכָ֑ב וְהָיָ֗ה אִם־יִקְרָ֤א אֵלֶ֙יךָ֙
וְאָמַרְתָּ֣ דַּבֵּ֔ר יְהוָ֖ה כִּ֣י שֹׁמֵ֣עַ עַבְדֶּ֑ךָ
וַיֵּ֥לֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵ֖ל
וַיִּשְׁכַּ֥ב בִּמְקוֹמֽוֹ׃

- There are two Qal imperatives
  - Both are masculine, singular (cf. Rocine 19.2)
  - שְׁכָב is stative, which is why it has the ‘a’ vowel.
    - Sometimes with a qamets as above (1 Sam 3:5,6,9)
    - Sometimes it is spelled with a patach שְׁכַב (2 Sam 13:5, Ezek 4:4)

# What we already know

וַיֹּאמֶר עֵלִי לִשְׁמוּאֵל לֵךְ שְׁכָב וְהָיָה אִם־יִקְרָא אֵלֶיךָ
וְאָמַרְתָּ דַּבֵּר יְהוָה כִּי שֹׁמֵעַ עַבְדֶּךָ
וַיֵּלֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵל
וַיִּשְׁכַּב בִּמְקוֹמוֹ׃

- Identify the weqatals

# What we already know

וַיֹּאמֶר עֵלִי לִשְׁמוּאֵל לֵךְ שְׁכָב וְהָיָה אִם־יִקְרָא אֵלֶיךָ
וְאָמַרְתָּ דַּבֵּר יְהוָה כִּי שֹׁמֵעַ עַבְדֶּךָ
וַיֵּלֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵל
וַיִּשְׁכַּב בִּמְקוֹמוֹ׃

- There are two weqatals
  - What is the PGN of each?

# What we already know

וַיֹּאמֶר עֵלִי לִשְׁמוּאֵל לֵךְ שְׁכָב וְהָיָה אִם־יִקְרָא אֵלֶיךָ
וְאָמַרְתָּ דַּבֵּר יְהוָה כִּי שֹׁמֵעַ עַבְדֶּךָ
וַיֵּלֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵל
וַיִּשְׁכַּב בִּמְקוֹמוֹ׃

- Identify the yiqtol

# What we already know

וַיֹּאמֶר עֵלִי לִשְׁמוּאֵל לֵךְ שְׁכָב וְהָיָה אִם־יִקְרָא אֵלֶיךָ
וְאָמַרְתָּ דַּבֵּר יְהוָה כִּי שֹׁמֵעַ עַבְדֶּךָ
וַיֵּלֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵל
וַיִּשְׁכַּב בִּמְקוֹמוֹ׃

- There is one yiqtol
  - What is it's PGN?
  - Is it in a dependent or independent clause?
    - (cf. Rocine 2.1 & 4.2b)

# What we already know

וַיֹּאמֶר עֵלִי לִשְׁמוּאֵל לֵךְ שְׁכָב וְהָיָה אִם־יִקְרָא אֵלֶיךָ
וְאָמַרְתָּ דַּבֵּר יְהוָה כִּי שֹׁמֵעַ עַבְדֶּךָ
וַיֵּלֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵל
וַיִּשְׁכַּב בִּמְקוֹמוֹ׃

- Identify the participle

# What we already know

וַיֹּאמֶר עֵלִי לִשְׁמוּאֵל לֵךְ שְׁכָב וְהָיָה אִם־יִקְרָא אֵלֶיךָ
וְאָמַרְתָּ דַּבֵּר יְהוָה כִּי שֹׁמֵעַ עַבְדֶּךָ
וַיֵּלֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵל
וַיִּשְׁכַּב בִּמְקוֹמוֹ׃

- There is one participle
  - What is it's gender, number? (remember participles have no person)

# What we already know

וַיֹּאמֶר עֵלִי לִשְׁמוּאֵל לֵךְ שְׁכָב וְהָיָה אִם־יִקְרָא אֵלֶיךָ
וְאָמַרְתָּ דַּבֵּר יְהוָה כִּי שֹׁמֵעַ עַבְדֶּךָ
וַיֵּלֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵל
וַיִּשְׁכַּב בִּמְקוֹמוֹ׃

*furtive patach*

RULE:

- When a word ends with *khet* ח or *ayin* ע and has a *patakh* as its vowel, the *patakh* will be written slightly to the right of normal in your Bible and is called *furtive patakh*.
- The *furtive patakh* is to be pronounced before its accompanying consonant, rather than after, as normal.
- The *furtive patakh* also usually shifts the emphasis in a word from its last syllable to the second to the last.

# What we already know

וַיֹּאמֶר עֵלִי לִשְׁמוּאֵל לֵךְ שְׁכָב וְהָיָה אִם־יִקְרָא אֵלֶיךָ
וְאָמַרְתָּ דַּבֵּר יְהוָה כִּי שֹׁמֵעַ עַבְדֶּךָ
וַיֵּלֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵל
וַיִּשְׁכַּב בִּמְקוֹמוֹ׃

- Finally there is one verb remaining.
- It is a Piel imperative
- How does it look different than the Qal imperative?

(We'll compare Qal and Piel imperatives before returning to our lesson verse.)

# Qal Imperatives (Review)

| | Qatal 3ms | Yiqtol 2ms | Imperative ms |
|---|---|---|---|
| III-Guttural | שָׁמַע | תִּשְׁמַע | שְׁמַע |
| I-Nun | נָתַן | תִּתֵּן | תֵּן |
| I-Yod | יָצָא | תֵּצֵא | צֵא |
| (like I-Nun) | לָקַח | תִּקַּח | קַח |
| (like I-Yod) | הָלַךְ | תֵּלֵךְ | לֵךְ |
| Strong | פָּקַד | תִּפְקֹד | פְּקֹד |

# Qal Imperatives (Review)

| | Qatal 3ms | Yiqtol 2ms | Imperative ms |
|---|---|---|---|
| III-Guttural | שָׁמַע | תִּשְׁמַע | שְׁמַע |
| I-Nun | נָתַן | תִּתֵּן | תֵּן |
| I-Yod | יָצָא | תֵּצֵא | צֵא |
| (like I-Nun) | לָקַח | תִּקַּח | קַח |
| (like I-Yod) | הָלַךְ | תֵּלֵךְ | לֵךְ |
| Strong | פָּקַד | תִּפְקֹד | פְּקֹד |

1. A shewa at the beginning is supposed to be the "sign" of the Qal ms imperative (cf. see rule in Rocine 19.2a) but in reality in many weak verbs the shewa is missing.
2. Most imperatives are weak verbs.
3. The second vowel (sometimes called the theme vowel) is NOT an indicator of the imperative (note the variety above).

So how do we identify imperatives?

# Qal Imperatives (Review)

| | Qatal 3ms | Yiqtol 2ms | Imperative ms |
|---|---|---|---|
| III-Guttural | שָׁמַע | תִּשְׁמַע | שְׁמַע |
| I-Nun | נָתַן | תִּתֵּן | תֵּן |
| I-Yod | יָצָא | תֵּצֵא | צֵא |
| (like I-Nun) | לָקַח | תִּקַּח | קַח |
| (like I-Yod) | הָלַךְ | תֵּלֵךְ | לֵךְ |
| Strong | פָּקַד | תִּפְקֹד | פְּקֹד |

The best way to identify imperatives is to

1. Learn the strong verb imperative paradigm (next slide) (It's only 4 words.)
2. Be familiar with the yiqtol form from which the imperative derives.
3. Recognize that the imperative will typically be shorter, in sound and number of letters. This is a visual and auditory clue. Imperatives are quite naked, so to speak.

# Qal & Piel Imperative Paradigm

| | Qal | Piel |
|---|---|---|
| ms | פְּקֹד | דַּבֵּר |
| fs | פִּקְדִי | דַּבְּרִי |
| mpl | פִּקְדוּ | דַּבְּרוּ |
| fpl | פְּקֹדְנָה | דַּבֵּרְנָה |

# Qal & Piel Imperative Paradigm

| | Qal | Piel |
|---|---|---|
| ms | פְּקֹד | דַּבֵּר |
| fs | פִּקְדִי | דַּבְּרִי |
| mpl | פִּקְדוּ | דַּבְּרוּ |
| fpl | פְּקֹדְנָה | דַּבֵּרְנָה |

Note the *hireqs* here.

- This is due to a rule of shewa that comes into effect when you have 2 initial *shewas* in a word.
- See animatedhebrew lecture 20 for details.

# Qal & Piel Imperative Paradigm

| | Qal | Piel |
|---|---|---|
| ms | פְּקֹד | דַּבֵּר |
| fs | פִּקְדִי | דַּבְּרִי |
| mpl | פִּקְדוּ | דַּבְּרוּ |
| fpl | פְּקֹדְנָה | דַּבֵּרְנָה |

Memorize the Qal Paradigm

Note that

- *Shewa* marks the Qal imperative
- *Patach* marks the Piel imperative

# Determining Genres

וַיֹּאמֶר עֵלִי לִשְׁמוּאֵל לֵךְ שְׁכָב וְהָיָה אִם־יִקְרָא אֵלֶיךָ
וְאָמַרְתָּ דַּבֵּר יְהוָה כִּי שֹׁמֵעַ עַבְדֶּךָ
וַיֵּלֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵל
וַיִּשְׁכַּב בִּמְקוֹמוֹ׃

Returning to our lesson verse,

- Try to identify the genres.
- How many different genres are in this verse?
- Where do the genres switch?

(See the next slide for a reminder of genres and verb forms.)

# Determining Genres

וַיֹּ֣אמֶר עֵלִי לִשְׁמוּאֵל֮ לֵךְ֒ שְׁכָב֒ וְהָיָה֒ אִם־יִקְרָ֣א אֵלֶ֔יךָ
וְאָמַרְתָּ֙ דַּבֵּ֣ר יְהוָ֔ה כִּי֙ שֹׁמֵ֣עַ עַבְדֶּ֔ךָ
וַיֵּ֥לֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵ֖ל
וַיִּשְׁכַּ֥ב בִּמְקוֹמֽוֹ׃

| Genre | Task | Mainline Verb Form | | Function |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Historical Narrative | Tell a story about the past. | Wayyiqtol | (Rocine 1.2c) | Historical Narrative Mainline |
| Predictive Narrative | Tell a story set in the future. | Weqatal | (Rocine 13.2e) | Predictive Narrative Mainline |
| Instructional Discourse | Tell how to do something. | Weqatal | (Rocine 16.2a,3a) | Instructional Discourse Mainline |
| Hortatory Discourse | Influence the behavior of someone. | Imperative<br>Weqatal | (Rocine 19.2c)<br>(Rocine 19.5a) | Hortatory Discourse Mainline<br>Hortatory – Mitigated Mainline |

# Determining Genres

**Wayyiqtol**
mainline verb of ……

**Imperative**
mainline verb of ……

**Weqatal**
- mainline verb of ……
- mainline verb of ……
- ‘continuing’ verb of ……

**Imperative**
mainline verb of ……

**Wayyiqtol**
mainline verb of ……

וַיֹּ֣אמֶר עֵלִי לִשְׁמוּאֵל ?

לֵ֖ךְ שְׁכָ֑ב ?

וְהָיָה֙ אִם־יִקְרָ֣א אֵלֶ֔יךָ וְאָמַרְתָּ֖ ?

דַּבֵּ֥ר יְהוָ֛ה כִּי־שֹׁמֵ֥עַ עַבְדֶּ֖ךָ ?

וַיֵּ֥לֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵ֖ל ?

וַיִּשְׁכַּ֖ב בִּמְקוֹמֽוֹ׃

# Determining Genres

**Wayyiqtol**
mainline verb of Historical Narrative

**Imperative**
mainline verb of Hortatory Discourse

**Weqatal**
- mainline verb of Predictive Narrative
- mainline verb of Instructional Narrative
- ‘continuing’ verb of Mitigated Hortatory Discourse

**Imperative**
mainline verb of Hortatory Discourse

**Wayyiqtol**
mainline verb of Historical Narrative

Historical Narrative ←
וַיֹּאמֶר עֵלִי לִשְׁמוּאֵל

Hortatory Discourse ←
לֵךְ שְׁכָב

Instructional Discourse ←
וְהָיָה אִם־יִקְרָא אֵלֶיךָ וְאָמַרְתָּ

Hortatory Discourse ←
דַּבֵּר יְהוָה כִּי שֹׁמֵעַ עַבְדֶּךָ

Historical Narrative ←
וַיֵּלֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵל

וַיִּשְׁכַּב בִּמְקוֹמוֹ׃

# Determining Genres

**Wayyiqtol**
mainline verb of Historical Narrative

**Imperative**
mainline verb of Hortatory Discourse

**Weqatal**
- mainline verb of Predictive Narrative
- mainline verb of Instructional Narrative
- 'continuing' verb of Mitigated Hortatory Discourse

**Imperative**
mainline verb of Hortatory Discourse

**Wayyiqtol**
mainline verb of Historical Narrative

Historical Narrative
וַיֹּאמֶר עֵלִי לִשְׁמוּאֵל

Hortatory Discourse
לֵךְ שְׁכָב

Instructional Discourse
וְהָיָה אִם־יִקְרָא אֵלֶיךָ וְאָמַרְתָּ

Hortatory Discourse
דַּבֵּר יְהוָה כִּי שֹׁמֵעַ עַבְדֶּךָ

Historical Narrative
וַיֵּלֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵל

וַיִּשְׁכַּב בִּמְקוֹמוֹ׃

Note: This weqatal is 3rd person so it cannot be continuing the imperatival sense of לֵךְ and שְׁכָב. Imperatives are 2nd person.

# Determining Genres

Subject: Eli

Historical Narrative

וַיֹּ֣אמֶר עֵלִי֮ לִשְׁמוּאֵל֒

Hortatory Discourse

לֵ֣ךְ שְׁכָ֔ב

Instructional Discourse

וְהָיָ֗ה אִם־יִקְרָ֤א אֵלֶ֙יךָ֙ וְאָמַ֣רְתָּ֔

Hortatory Discourse

דַּבֵּ֥ר יְהוָ֖ה כִּי֙ שֹׁמֵ֣עַ עַבְדֶּ֔ךָ

Subject: Samuel

Switch of Subject →

Historical Narrative

וַיֵּ֥לֶךְ שְׁמוּאֵ֖ל

Subject: Samuel

וַיִּשְׁכַּ֖ב בִּמְקוֹמֽוֹ׃

A switch of subject is a good place to translate the *waw* of the *wayyiqtol* as “then” rather than the usual “and” or leaving it untranslated.