

Rocine Lesson 36

וּמַעִיל קָטָן תַּעֲשֶׂה-לוֹ אִמּוֹ וְהֵעֲלִתָּהּ לוֹ מִיָּמִים יְמֵימָה

1 Samuel 2:19

Goals

Identify and read

- the X-yiqtol construction in Procedural Discourse
- עלה in the Qal and Hiphil qatal and yiqtol
- Discourse Switch Cues (DSCs)



The strength of a man's virtue should not be measured by his special exertions, but by his habitual acts.

(Blaise Pascal)

X-Yiqtol and Procedural Discourse

וּמְעִיל קָטָן תַּעֲשֶׂה-לוֹ אָמוּ וְהַעֲלִתָּהּ לוֹ מִיָּמִים יָמִימָה

וּמְעִיל קָטָן means *a small cloak*.

Is the waw וְ

- waw-consecutive?
- waw-conjunctive?

Waw-consecutive

וּמִנְשָׁה עָלָה אֶל־הָאֱלֹהִים

← Waw-conjunctive

וַיִּקְרָא אֵלָיו יְהוָה מִן־הַהָר לֵאמֹר

← Waw-consecutive

כֹּה תֹאמַר לְבֵית יַעֲקֹב

וְשָׁמְעוּ לְקוֹלִי

← Waw-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.

Waw-conjunctive

וּמֹשֶׁה עָלָה אֶל־הָאֱלֹהִים

← Waw-conjunctive

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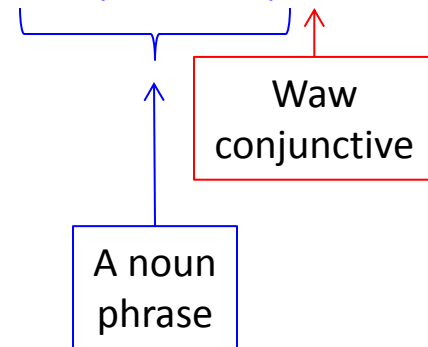
← Waw-consecutive

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*.

X-Yiqtol and Procedural Discourse

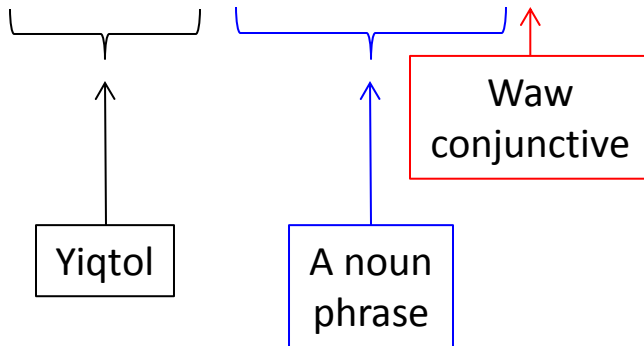
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X-Yiqtol and Procedural Discourse

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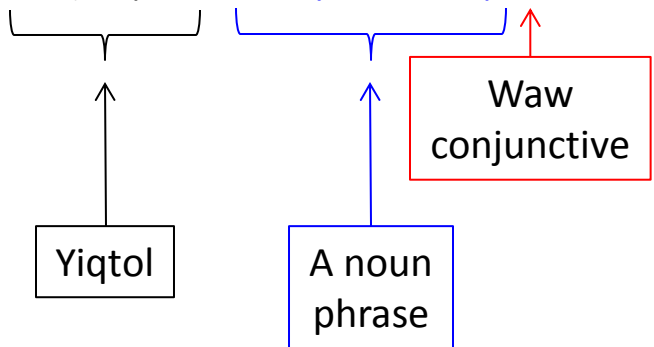
So we have an X-yiqtol.



X-Yiqtol and Procedural Discourse

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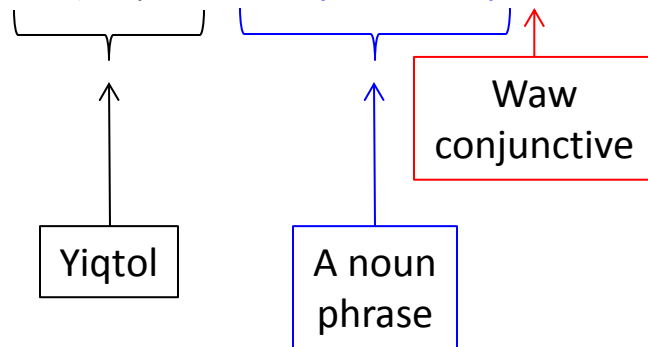


If this verse was in a +projection / forward looking / 'direct speech' genre, where weqatal is the mainline verb form, what would be the function of the X-yiqtol?

X-Yiqtol and Procedural Discourse

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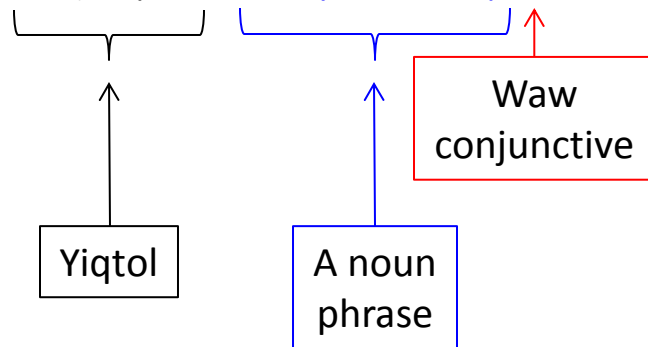
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Topicalization (non-past)

X-Yiqtol and Procedural Discourse

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So we have an X-yiqtol.



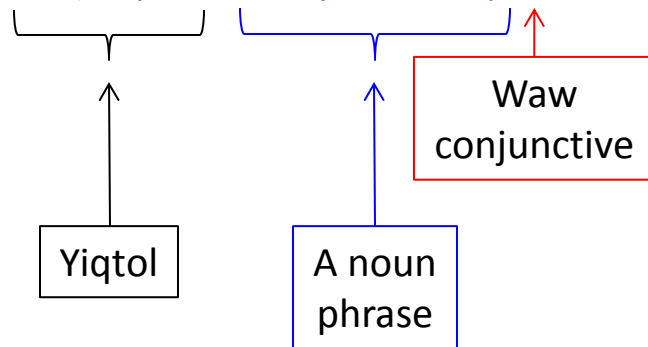
Procedural Discourse also has weqatal as the mainline verb form, so it's not surprising that the X-yiqtol will have a function similar to what it does in +projection genres.

- But it is has a narrower, more specified, function in Procedural Discourse.

X-Yiqtol and Procedural Discourse

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So we have an X-yiqtol.



In the +projection genres, the yiqtol describes an event in the future,

- a singular event
- a repeated event
- or an incipient event (i.e. the beginning of a process.)

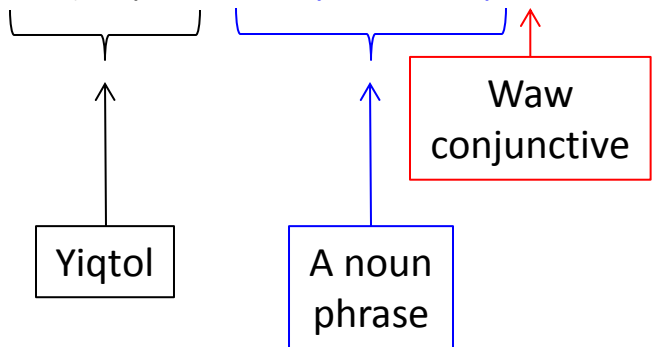
In Procedural Discourse, the yiqtol describes an event in the past, but it describes a

- repeated or habitual action

X-Yiqtol and Procedural Discourse

וּמְעִיל קָטָן תַּעֲשֶׂה-לוֹ אָמוּ וְהַעֲלֵתָהּ לוֹ מִיָּמִים יָמִימָה

So we have an X-yiqtol.



RULE:

- A **yiqtol** verb form, when used in a main clause rather than a dependent clause in Procedural Discourse, refers to **repeated or habitual action** in the **past**.
- Translate using the English word **would**.

X-Yiqtol and Procedural Discourse

וּמַעֲלֵל קָטָן תַּעֲשֶׂה-לוֹ אָמוּ וְהַעֲלִתָּהּ לוֹ מִיָּמִים יְמִימָה

Let's parse the two verbs.

Root	Stem	Form	PGN	Function	Root meaning
עשה					
עלה					

X-Yiqtol and Procedural Discourse

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עשה	Qal	X-Yiqtol	3fs	Procedural Discourse Topicalization (past repeated/habitual action)	To do
עלה					

X-Yiqtol and Procedural Discourse

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עלה	Hiphil	Weqatal	3fs	Procedural Discourse Mainline (customary action in the past)	To go up (hiph: to bring up)

X-Yiqtol and Procedural Discourse

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- Notice that in this genre, these 2 verb forms have basically the same function.
- The difference is that the X-yiqtol syntax also topicalizes the 'X' element.

X-Yiqtol and Procedural Discourse

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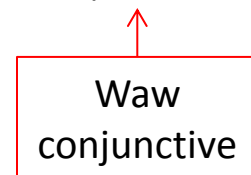
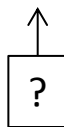
↑
?

↑
Waw
conjunctive

One more thing. What kind of waw is on the weqatal? Consecutive or conjunctive?

X-Yiqtol and Procedural Discourse

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One more thing. What kind of waw is on the weqatal? Consecutive or conjunctive?

I'm not sure. In the past I would have considered this a waw-conjunctive, because it's certainly not a waw-conversive, i.e. a waw that 'converts' a perfect to a future. But it could perhaps be considered a waw-consecutive. There may be some confusion here due to conflicting or inadequate approaches to describing the Hebrew verb system.

Conjugating עלה in Qal and Hiphil

Look at the chart in Rocine 36.2 (page 207)

- In the Qal Qatal
 - Where is the verb weak? At the front end or back end?
 - What changes from the strong verbs do you see?
- In the Hiphil Qatal
 - Where is the verb weak?
 - What changes do you see from the strong verb?
 - Is the prefix vowel consistent?
 - Is the theme vowel consistent?
 - Is anything consistent? What are its chief indicators?

Conjugating עָלָה in Qal and Hiphil

Look at the chart in Rocine 36.2 (page 207)

- In the Qal Yiqtol
 - Where is the verb weak? At the front end or back end... middle?
 - What changes from the strong verbs do you see?
- In the Hiphil Yiqtol
 - Where is the verb weak? At the front end or back end... middle?
 - What changes from the strong verbs do you see?
 - What forms are the same with the Qal Yiqtol?

Expressions using יום

וּמְעִיל קָטָן תַּעֲשֶׂה-לוֹ אָמוּ וְהַעֲלֵתָהּ לוֹ מִיָּמִים יְמֵימָה

יום doesn't always mean a 24 hour period or the '12' hours of daylight. In this verse יום in the plural refers to the cycle of years.

- Translate it literally

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- We know from context that it is referring to an annual event, so we can translate it “from year to year.”

Expressions using יום

the yearly sacrifice	1 Samuel 2:19	זֶבַח הַיָּמִים	1
And when he had been there a long time	Genesis 26:8	וַיְהִי כִּי אָרְכוּ-לוֹ שָׁם הַיָּמִים	2
And in the course of time	Genesis 38:12	וַיִּרְבוּ הַיָּמִים	3
forever	Genesis 43:9	כָּל-הַיָּמִים	4
day by day	1 Samuel 18:10	כִּיּוֹם בְּיוֹם	5
the daily task	Exodus 5:13	דְּבַר-יוֹם בְּיוֹמוֹ	6
And after two years	2 Samuel 13:23	וַיְהִי לְשָׁנָתַיִם יָמִים	7
a time of four months	Judges 19:2	יָמִים אַרְבַּעַה חֳדָשִׁים	8

Discourse switch cues

- A Discourse Switch Cue (DSC) is a signal to the reader that there is a switch in genres.
- So far the major switch has been to 'direct speech' and the main DSC has been וַיֹּאמֶר
- Procedural Discourse is not marked by a switch to direct speech, but there are other cues used by the Hebrew writer to notify his reader that he is switching to an embedded Procedural Discourse.

Discourse switch cues

A Biblical Hebrew writer uses a Discourse Switch Cue (DSC) to aid his reader in realizing that the genre has changed.

Examples

- Any speech introduction.
- A shift from a string of one mainline type (e.g. wayyiqtol) to another (e.g. weqatal or imperative).
- An X-yiqtol within a string of wayyiqtols.
- Expressions of time duration.

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Which 2 are used in our lesson verse?

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Discourse switch cues

An isolated X-yiqtol in a Historical Narrative may be considered a mini Procedural Discourse.

- Try translating 1 Kings 17:6.

וְהָעֲרָבִים מְבִיאִים לוֹ לֶחֶם וּבָשָׂר בַּבֶּקֶר וְלֶחֶם וּבָשָׂר בְּעֶרְבַיִם וּמִן־הַנַּחַל יִשְׁתָּה:

↑
wadi

↑
raven

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↑ wadi ↑ raven

And the ravens were bringing him bread and meat in the morning and bread and meat in the evening, and it was from the brook that he would drink.

Historical Narrative Discourse Profile

1. Mainline: Wayyiqtol

Off-the-line:

2. Topicalization: X-qatal

3. Embedded Direct Speech

4. Relative past background: Qatal in dependent clause

5. Non-past background: Yiqtol in dependent clause

6. Backgrounded activities: Participle

7. Embedded Procedural Discourse

8. Transition marker: Mainline form of היה

9. Scene setting: Verbless Clause

10. Irrealis scene setting: Negation of any verb

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6. Backgrounded activities: Participle Background: ongoing

7. Embedded Procedural Discourse Background: habitual/customary

8. Transition marker: Mainline form of היה

9. Scene setting: Verbless Clause

10. Irrealis scene setting: Negation of any verb