

## Rocine Lesson 50

וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי בְּשִׁבְעָה וְעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ יִבְשָׂה הָאָרֶץ:

Genesis 8:14

# Goals

Identify and read

- ordinal numbers

# What we already know

וּבַחֲדָשׁ הַשְּׁנִי בְּשַׁבְּעָה וְעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֲדָשׁ יְבִשָּׁה הָאָרֶץ:

Try and find the only verb in this verse and then parse it.

| Root | Stem | Form | PGN | Function | Root meaning |
|------|------|------|-----|----------|--------------|
|      |      |      |     |          |              |

# What we already know

וּבַחֲדָשׁ הַשְּׁנִי בְּשַׁבָּעָה וְעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֲדָשׁ יִבֶּשֶׁה הָאָרֶץ:

Try and find the only verb in this verse and then parse it.

| Root | Stem | Form  | PGN | Function                  | Root meaning |
|------|------|-------|-----|---------------------------|--------------|
| יבש  | Qal  | Qatal | 3fs | X-qatal<br>Topicalization | To dry       |

# What we already know

וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי בְּשַׁבָּעָה וְעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ יִבְשֶׁה הָאָרֶץ:

Now we can translate the last phrase.

What gender is the last word?

# What we already know

וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי בְּשִׁבְעָה וָעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ יָבֶשׂה הָאָרֶץ:

Now we can translate the last phrase. The land/earth dried

What gender is the last word? Feminine

# What we already know

וּבַחֲדָשׁ הַשְּׁנִי בְּשַׁבָּעָה וְעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֲדָשׁ יִבְשֶׁה הָאָרֶץ:

What is the “X” of the X-qatal here?

# What we already know

וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי בְּשִׁבְעָה וָעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ יִבְשֶׁה הָאָרֶץ:

What is the “X” of the X-qatal here?



# What we already know

וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי בְּשַׁבָּעָה וְעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ יְבִשָּׁה הָאָרֶץ:

- In Historical Narrative, prepositions, numbers and time words like יוֹם שָׁנָה or חֹדֶשׁ are used to construct a temporal “X”.
- Or וַיְהִי plus the same preposition, number, and time word is used to create a temporal wayyiqtol clause.
- Both constructions can be used early in an episode or paragraph to set the time of a scene.

# What we already know

וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁנַי בְּשַׁבְּעָה וְעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ יְבִשָּׁה הָאָרֶץ:

Translate **וּבַחֹדֶשׁ**

The next word is an adjective. What kind of adjective it is?

# What we already know

וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁנִי בַשְּׁבִעָה וְעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ יְבִשָּׁה הָאָרֶץ:

Translate **וּבַחֹדֶשׁ**

In the month

The next word is an adjective. What kind of adjective it is?

Attributive (Rocine 18.2a)

# What we already know

וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי בְּשַׁבְּעָה וָעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ יִבְשֶׁה הָאָרֶץ:

Translate the first phrase **וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי** In the second month

# What we already know

וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי בְּשַׁבָּעָה וְעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ יִבְשֶׁה הָאָרֶץ:

שֵׁנִי is an ordinal number. It expresses order, e.g. first, second, third, etc., as opposed to cardinal numbers, which are the ones we use for counting.

# What we already know


וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי בְּשַׁבָּעָה וְעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ יִבְשֶׁה הָאָרֶץ:

- Hebrew has special forms for the ordinal numbers 1 – 10, i.e. *first – tenth*.
  - See table in Rocine 50.2a, top of page 276.
- Numbers above 10 have no special ordinal and cardinal forms. Context must tell you the difference between ordinal and cardinal numbers above 10.

# What we already know

וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁנִי בְּשַׁבְּעָה וָעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ יִבְשֶׁה הָאָרֶץ:

adjective      noun



modifies

Ordinal numbers typically **follow** the noun they **modify**, as in the example above.

# What we already know

וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי בְּשַׁבְעָה וָעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ יִבְשֶׁה הָאָרֶץ:

Let's translate the second phrase.



# What we already know

וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי בְּשִׁבְעָה וָעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ יַבְשָׁה הָאָרֶץ:

Let's translate the second phrase.

In the 27<sup>th</sup> day

# What we already know

וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי בְּשַׁבָּעָה וְעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ יְבִשָּׁה הָאָרֶץ:

- The lamed of לַחֹדֶשׁ is used to express a relationship of possession which translates into English *of*.
- Now we can translate the whole temporal clause, the temporal 'X' of the X-qatal above.

# What we already know

וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי בְּשַׁבְעָה וָעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ יַבִּישָׁה הָאָרֶץ:

- The lamed of **לַחֹדֶשׁ** is used to express a relationship of possession which translates into English *of*.
- Now we can translate the whole temporal clause, the temporal ‘X’ of the X-qatal above.

In the second month, in the 27<sup>th</sup> day of the month...

# What we already know

וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי בְּשַׁבָּעָה וְעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ יְבִשָּׁה הָאָרֶץ:

Read the notes and translate the examples in Rocine 50.2c and d.

Note especially how the concept of an ordinal number can be expressed by an alternate word order which uses the construct form of the thing which is numbered.

(See Rocine 50.2d, top of page 277 for description and examples.)