

## Rocine Lesson 4

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים

Exodus 18:1

# Goals

- Identify
  - a dependent clause by a relative pronoun.
- Identify and read
  - the relative past background
  - Qal qatal in a dependent clause.

# What we already know

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים

- What form is the first verb?
- What genre does that form indicate?
- What is the
  - Subject?
  - Object?

# What we already know

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים

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- What genre does that form indicate?
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wayyiqtol

Historical  
Narrative

# What we already know

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- How is כָּל pronounced?
- Meaning of שָׁמַע (Vocab # 27, p 412)
- Translate what we can.

# What we already know

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים

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- Meaning of שָׁמַע (Vocab # 27, p 412)
- Translate what we can.

‘kol’

- short ‘o’ gamets-ḥatuph, not the long ‘a’ gamets.
- Remember ‘closed, unaccented syllable’ means gamets-ḥatuph.

# All-purpose Relative Pronoun

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְתֵרוֹ אֵת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים

- אֲשֶׁר (Vocab # 2, p 411)
  - The “all-purpose” relative pronoun in BH
  - Translation: *what, that, who, which, whomever...*
  - Signals a dependent clause

# All-purpose Relative Pronoun

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְתָרוֹ אֵת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים

- אֲשֶׁר (Vocab # 2, p 411)
  - The “all-purpose” relative pronoun in BH
  - Translation: *what, that, who, which, whomever...*
  - Signals a dependent clause
- Two other words that start a dependent clause:
  - אִם = "if" (Vocab # 39, p 412)
  - כִּי = "when, because" (Vocab # 8, p 412)



What's another name for a dependent clause?

**SUBORDINATE CLAUSE - BY MEERASAPRA**



# Qatal

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים

- Qatal is a verb form (like wayyiqtol).
- Try to identify the qatal and the wayyiqtol.

# Qatal

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים  
wayyiqtol qatal

- List as many similarities/differences as you can.

# Qatal

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים  
qatal wayyiqtol

- List as many similarities/differences as you can.

## Differences

- prefix vs. no prefix
- waw/patach/dagesh forte front end
- vowels are different

## Similarities

- 3 root letters
- subject follows

# Mainline vs. Off-the-line

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים  
wayyiqtol qatal

## RULE:

- Every genre of discourse has a mainline clause type constructed with a particular verb form. All other clause types (constructed with other verb forms) within that genre are off-the-line.
- Off-the-line clauses are subordinate to, or serve, the mainline.
- Each off-the-line verb form has functions that are particular to it.

# Mainline vs. Off-the-line

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים  
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- Off-the-line clauses are subordinate to, or serve, the mainline.
- Each off-the-line verb form has functions that are particular to it.
- The context may change how these verb forms are understood. There is no “one size fits all” explanation.

# Mainline vs. Off-the-line

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְתֵרוֹ אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים  
qatal wayyiqtol

- In this verse which verb form is
  - Mainline?
  - Off-line?

# Mainline vs. Off-the-line

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְתֵרוֹ אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים  
wayyiqtol qatal

- In the Historical Narrative genre
  - Wayyiqtol is mainline
    - This is the form used to move the story forward, to describe each event in sequence.
  - Qatal is off-line
    - Qatal will do things in the story other than tell us what the next event is.



# Qatal

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים  
qatal wayyiqtol

- Qatal can be used in 2 ways in Historical Narrative
- Both are (or may be) off-line
  - In a dependent clause (this lesson)
  - In an independent clause (next lesson)

# Qatal in dependent clause

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים  
wayyiqtol qatal

- In a dependent clause, Qatal gives “relative past background” information
  - This is information set in the past, relative to the time frame of the story

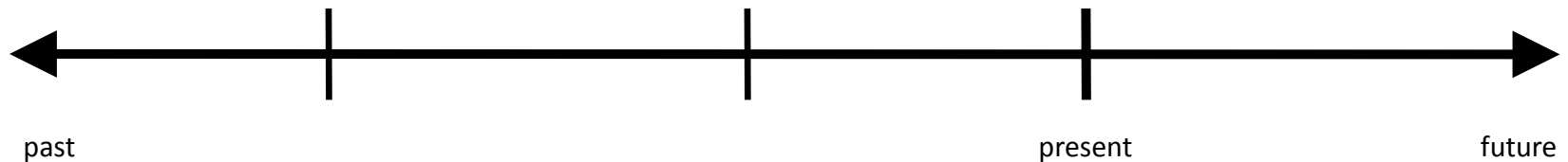
# Qatal in dependent clause

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים  
qatal wayyiqtol

- In a dependent clause, Qatal gives “relative past background” information
  - This is information set in the past, relative to the time frame of the story
- The Qatal is in a dependent clause when it follows אֲשֶׁר or אִם or כִּי

# Qatal in dependent clause

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים  
wayyiqtol qatal

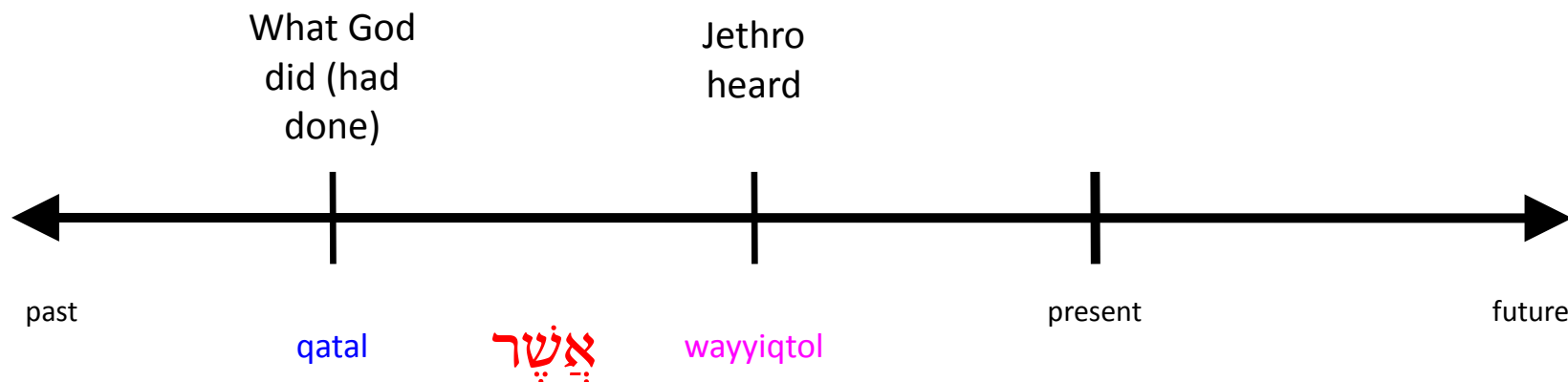


# Qatal in dependent clause

וַיִּשְׁמַע יִתְרוֹ אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים

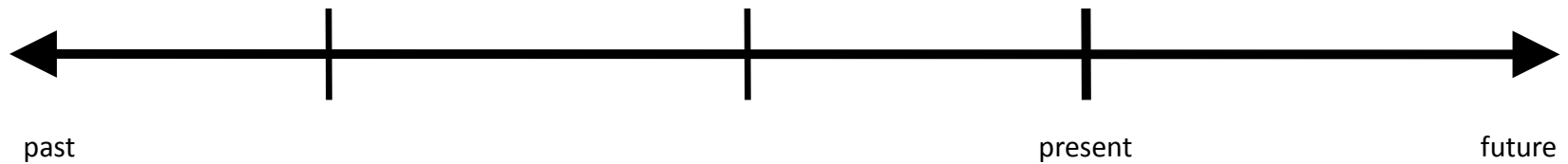
qatal

wayyiqtol



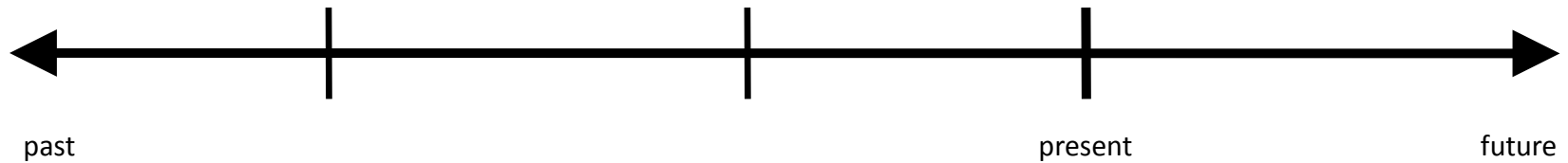
# Qatal in dependent clause

וַיִּנָּחֶם יְהוָה כִּי־עָשָׂה אֶת־הָאָדָם בָּאָרֶץ



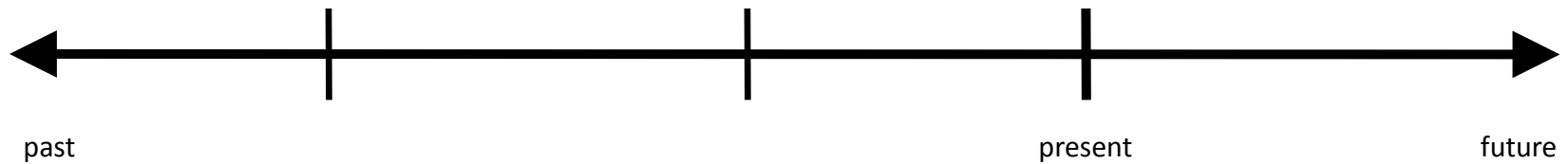
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qatal wayyiqtol



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qatal wayyiqtol



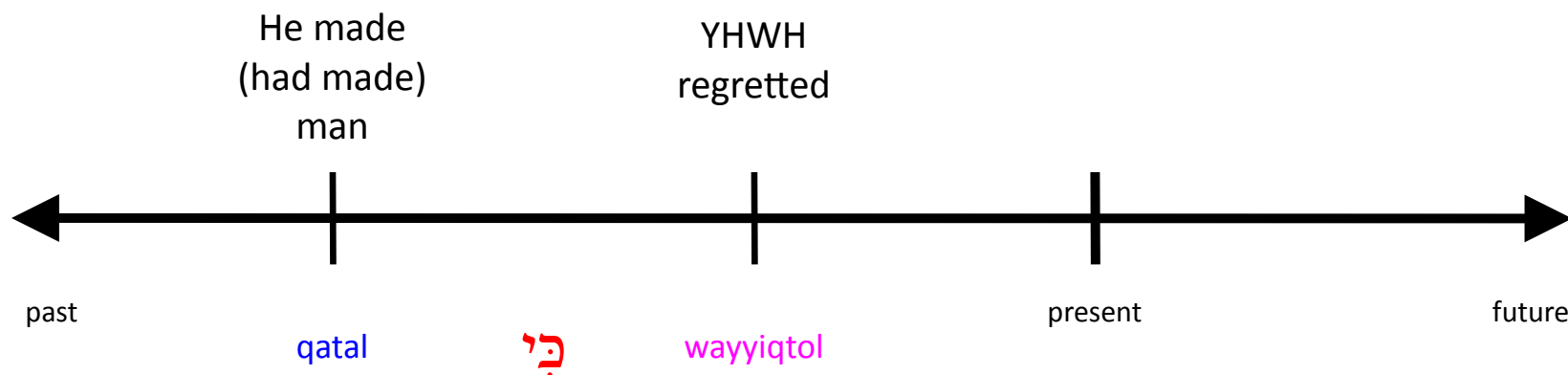


# Qatal in dependent clause

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qatal

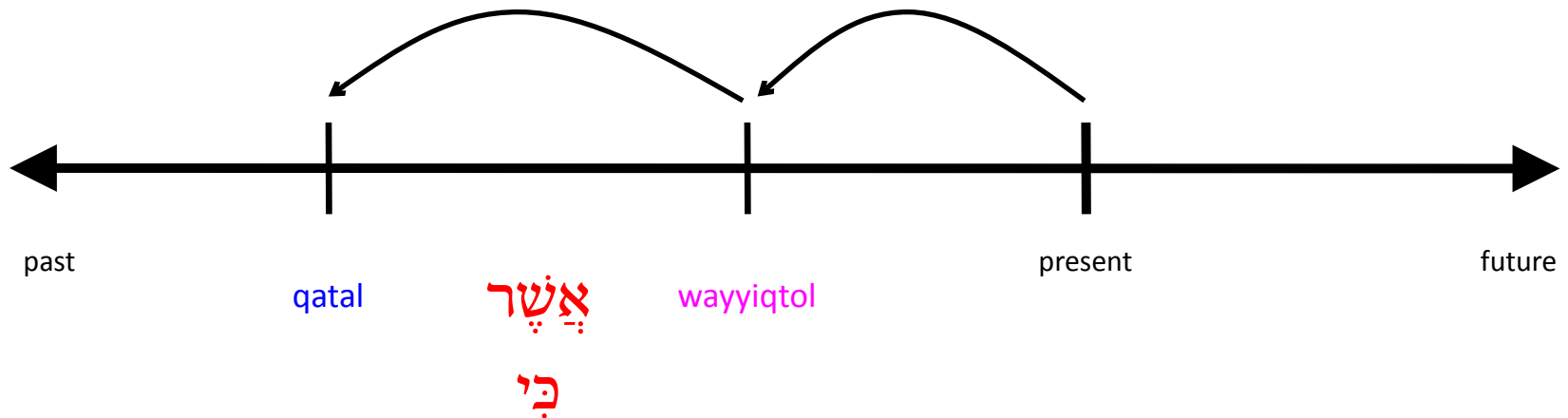
wayyiqtol



# Qatal in dependent clause

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qatal wayyiqtol

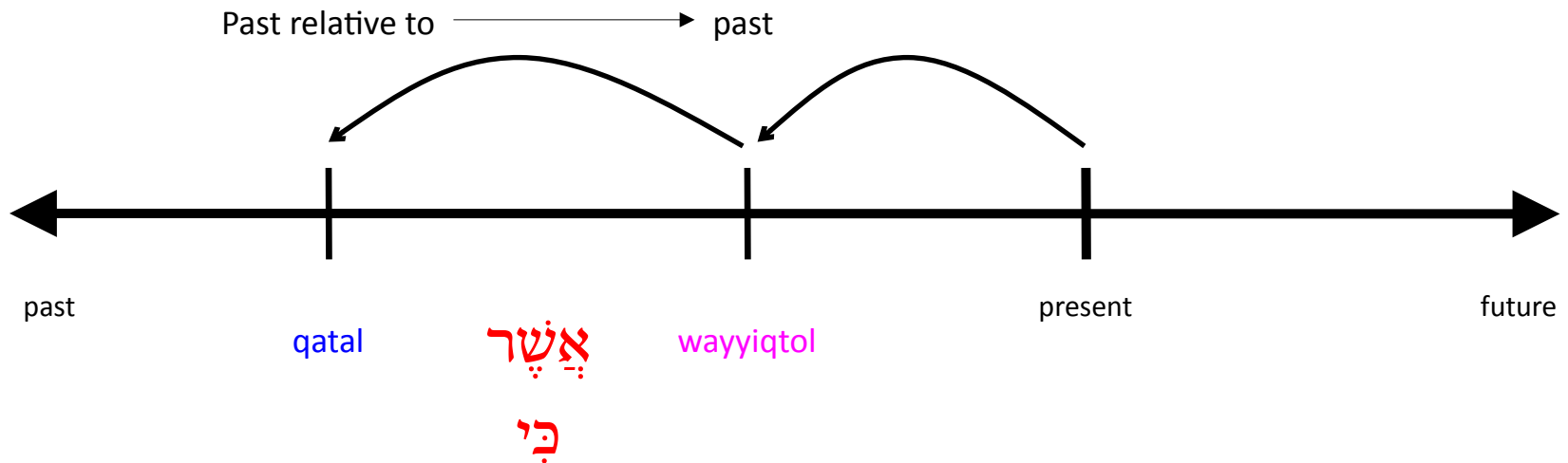
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qatal wayyiqtol



# Qatal in dependent clause

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qatal wayyiqtol

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qatal wayyiqtol



# Qatal in dependent clause

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים  
qatal wayyiqtol

## RULE:

- A qatal form, when in a dependent clause, functions in Biblical Hebrew by giving **background in the relative past**.
  - Relative past means past as compared to the main clause of the sentence.
- In Historical Narrative the main clause will most often be the wayyiqtol clause.

# Qatal – What does it look like?

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים  
wayyiqtol qatal

- Wayyiqtol has prefixes.
  - (stuff that comes before the root)
- Qatal has suffixes.
  - (stuff that comes after the root)
  - Note that in this particular qatal, the suffix is “Null”; in other words, there isn’t one. This is the base form. It’s the form used for ‘*he*,’ 3<sup>rd</sup> masculine, singular.

# Qatal – What does it look like?

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים  
wayyiqtol qatal

- Here are a couple more qatals just to see some of the variety. This is not a full list.

שָׁמַע, עָשָׂה	שָׁמַעְתָּ
[Ø] siffix meaning “he”	[תָּ] suffix meaning “you”

# Qatal – What does it look like?

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְהוָה אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים

- Let's try parsing these verbs.

Root	Stem	Form	Person, Gender, Number	Function	Root meaning
שמע					
עשה					

Note 1: A Qatal form in the Qal stem will have qamets under the first root letter.

Note 2: The word order with the Qatal here is the same as usual: V-S (verb then subject).

# Qatal – What does it look like?

וַיִּשְׁמַע יְתֵרוֹ אֶת כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים

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שמע	Qal	Wayyiqtol	3ms	Historical Narrative Mainline	To hear
עשה					

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# Qatal – What does it look like?

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- Let's try parsing these verbs.

Root	Stem	Form	Person, Gender, Number	Function	Root meaning
שמע	Qal	Wayyiqtol	3ms	Historical Narrative Mainline	To hear
עשה	Qal	Qatal	3ms	Qatal in dep. clause = Rel. past background	To do

Note 1: A Qatal form in the Qal stem will have qamets under the first root letter.

Note 2: The word order with the Qatal here is the same as usual: V-S (verb then subject).