

Rocine Lesson 14

וְשִׁמְעוּ אֶת־דְּבָרַיִךְ וְאַזְתֶּם לֹא יִعַשׂ

Ezekiel 33:31

Goals

- Identify and read
 - nouns with **pronominal suffixes** attached
 - the **waw + x + yiqtol** construction

Summary to date

These four basic forms can be divided up in three ways.

וְקָטָל

וַיָּקָטָל

יָקָטָל

קָטָל

Summary to date

The top two forms have an initial *waw*, called the *waw consecutive*. They present a sequence of events or steps. They must be clause initial.

וְקָטָל

וְיָקָטָל

The bottom two forms can appear anywhere (although seldom clause initial). Their function is not limited to sequential actions.

יָקָטָל

קָטָל

Summary to date

The two forms on the left *generally* refer to future events (rarely to present events), and are *generally* found in *non-narrative*.

וַיַּקְרִיל

וַיַּקְרִיל

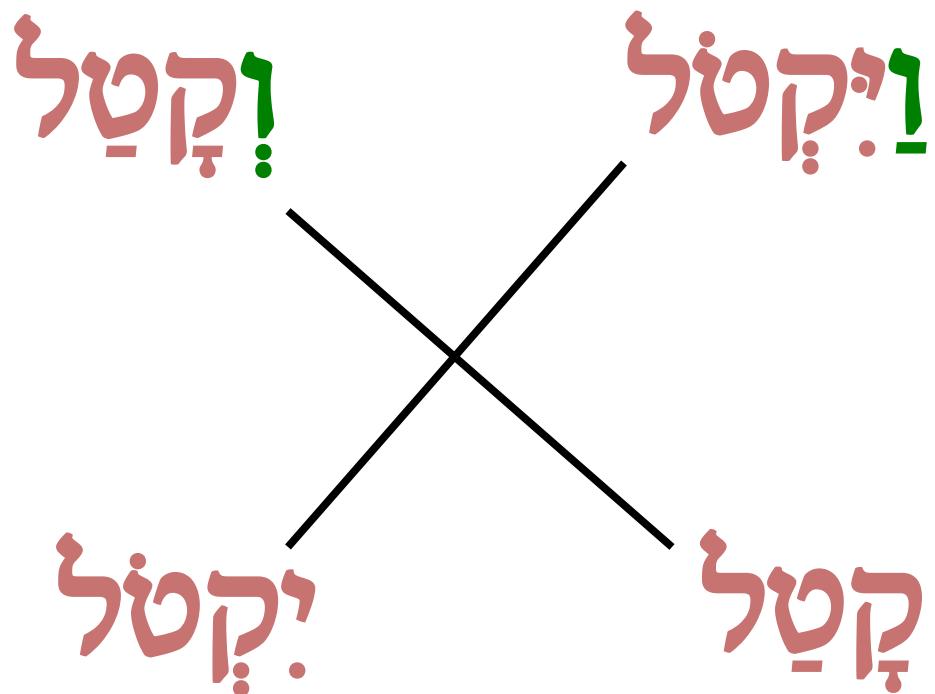
The two forms on the right *generally* refer to past events, and are *generally* found in *narrative*.

יִקְרִיל

קָרַיל

Summary to date

The two forms on opposite corners of the square are related, the bottom form being the “plain” form, the top form having an added initial *waw*. If you can recognize the conjugation of one of them, you can recognize the other, either adding or subtracting a *waw*.



Possessive suffixes on singular and plural nouns

- The details are complicated
- Pronominal suffixes (which are possessive on nouns) are used extensively in Biblical Hebrew

Possessive suffixes on singular and plural nouns

For your information (if you are interested)

See Animated Hebrew for all the gory details on pronominal suffixes:

Chapter 13		Chapter 21	
Pronominal Suffixes	4:16	Pronominal Suffixes on Min and Ki	
Pronominal Suffixes on Li and Bi	9:16	13:12	
Chapter 14		Chapter 22	
Introduction to Pronominal Suffixes		Pronominal Suffixes on Infinitive Construct	
3:55		18:17	
Pronominal Suffixes on Masculine Singular Nouns		Chapter 23	
10:03		Pronominal Suffixes on Yaish and Ain	8:04
Pronominal Suffixes on Feminine Singular Nouns		Pronominal Suffixes on Ayah and Od	5:24
9:21		Chapter 24	
Pronominal Suffixes on Masculine Plural Nouns		Introduction to Pronominal Suffixes on Verbs	
18:41		7:36	
Pronominal Suffixes on Feminine Plural Nouns		Pronominal Suffixes on the Perfect	
4:20		23:02	
Summary: Pronominal Suffixes on Nouns		Pronominal Suffixes on the Imperfect	
5:40		11:07	
Chapter 15		Pronominal Suffixes on Imperatives	
Introduction to Pronominal Suffixes on Irregular Forms		13:03	
3:36		Chapter 36	
Suffixes on Bain and Shaim	4:49	Pronominal Suffixes on III-He Verbs	2:25
Suffixes on Av and Ach	9:10		
Suffixes on Segholate Nouns	8:09	Chapter 38	
Suffixes on Nouns with Diphthongs		Pronominal Suffixes on Qal Hollow Verbs	1:31
2:27		Pronominal Suffixes on Hiphil Hollow Verbs	
Suffixes on Miscellaneous Forms	1:48	2:12	
Suffixes on Im and Eit	5:36	Chapter 39	
Suffixes on El and Al	2:31	Pronominal Suffixes on Geminate Verbs	1:32
Summary	2:17		
Chapter 16			
Pronominal Suffixes on the Sign of the Accusative			
8:58			

Possessive suffixes on singular and plural nouns

- Fortunately you don't need to memorize all the details.
- With a few pointers you can interpret the vast majority of the forms.

Possessive suffixes on singular and plural nouns

- Read Rocine 14.2 carefully (p. 71-72)
- Here are the key pointers
 1. The **yod** marks the plural noun
 2. The noun uses a construct or construct like state, i.e. expect **vowel shortening**
 3. Feminine Singular: *heh* will become *tav*, ת <- ה
 4. Feminine Plural: **hear the o-sound; see the yod**
 5. Irregular Nouns: **hireq** marks the singular

Note: I would suggest noting these things in Rocine and writing them in the margin of your book.

Waw + x + yiqtol

וְשָׁמְעוּ אֶת־דִּבְרֵיכֶךָ וְאַזְתֶּם לֹא יִגְשְׁוּ

- Let's start by looking at our lesson verse.
- From previous verses we know this is in direct speech and it is predicting the future, i.e., our genre is Predictive Discourse, one of the Direct Speech genres (see Rocine p. 63, 65).

Waw + x + yiqtol

וְשִׁמְעוּ אֶת־דְּבָרִיךְ וְאַזְתֶּם לֹא יִגְשְׁוּ

- Let's parse the first verb.

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

Waw + x + yiqtol

וְשִׁמְעוּ אֶת־דִּבְרֵיכֶם וְאַזְתֶּם לֹא יִגְשְׁוּ

- Let's parse the first verb.

Root	Stem	Form	Person, Gender, Number	Function	Root meaning
שִׁמְעַ	Qal	Weqatal	3cp (note <i>common</i> not <i>masculine</i>)		To hear

Waw + x + yiqtol

וְשָׁמָעוּ אֶת־דִּבְרֵיכֶם וְאַזְתֶּם לֹא יִגְשְׁוּ

- If this is Predictive Discourse (which it is) how could we translate the first clause? (note the *yod* in the last word)

Waw + x + yiqtol

וְשָׁמְעוּ אֶת־דִּבְרֵיכֶם וְאַזְתֶּם לֹא יִגְשְׁוּ

- If this is Predictive Discourse (which it is) how could we translate the first clause? (note the *yod* in the last word)
 - “*They will hear* [or simply *They hear*] your words...”

Waw + x + yiqtol

וְשָׁמָעוּ אֶת־דְּבָרֵיךְ וְאַזְתָּם לֹא יִגְשֹׁן

- The next word consists of 3 parts.
(Note that the *qamets* should be colored red too, as it's part of the pronominal suffix. Unfortunately Microsoft's implementation of unicode Hebrew doesn't always allow you to select a vowel separately from the consonant that precedes it.)
- Can you guess what it means and how it functions in the clause?

Waw + x + yiqtol

וְשָׁמָעוּ אֶת־דְּבָרֵיךְ וְאַזְתָּם לֹא יִגְשְׁוּ

- The next word consists of 3 parts.
(Note that the *qamets* should be colored red too, as it's part of the pronominal suffix. Unfortunately Microsoft's implementation of unicode Hebrew doesn't always allow you to select a vowel separately from the consonant that precedes it.)
- Can you guess what it means and how it functions in the clause?
 - It's the DDO with the 3mp suffix
 - “*them*” as a fronted direct object

Waw + x + yiqtol

וְשָׁמְעוּ אֶת־דְּבָרִיךְ וְאַזְתֶּם לֹא יִגְשְׁוּ

- The root of the last word is **עה**
- Is this a *qatal* or a *yiqtol*, and how could you translate it?

Waw + x + yiqtol

וְשָׁמָעוּ אֶת־דְּבָרֵיךְ וְאַזְתָּם לֹא יִגְשְׁוּ

yiqtol x *waw*

- This is the *waw + x + yiqtol* construction.

Waw + x + yiqtol

וְשָׁמָעוּ אֶת־דִּבְרֵיכֶם וְאַזְתָּם לֹא יִגְשׁוּ

yiqtol x *waw*

- This is the *waw + x + yiqtol* construction.
 - The *waw* starts the clause.
 - But then something comes between it and the verb.

Waw + x + yiqtol

וְשָׁמְעוּ אֶת־דִּבְרֵיכֶם וְאַזְתָּם לֹא יִגְשְׁוּ

yiqtol x *waw*

- This is the *waw + x + yiqtol* construction.
 - The *waw* starts the clause.
 - But then something comes between it and the verb.
 - The **אַזְתָּם** is the *x*.
 - It's in a *fronted position*; it may be an indication that this word in is receiving the focus.

Waw + x + yiqtol

וְשָׁמְעוּ אֶת־דְּבָרֵיךְ וְאַזְתָּם לֹא יִגְשְׁוּ

yiqtol x *waw*

- The construction is comparable to the *waw + x + qatal* construction.
- Can you guess how it might be different?

Waw + x + yiqtol

וְשָׁמָעוּ אֶת־דְּבָרֵיךְ וְאַזְתָּם לֹא יִגְשְׁוּ

yiqtol x *waw*

- The difference is tense.
- *Yiqtol* is a future (or possibly present) tense verb.
- Both *waw + x + qatal* and *waw + x + yiqtol* are preposed clauses.
- *Waw + x + qatal* occurs in narrative, referring to past events.
- *Waw + x + yiqtol* occurs in non-narrative, referring to future events.