

Lesson 17

וּמִנְשָׁה עָלָה אֶל-הָאֱלֹהִים וַיִּקְרָא אֵלָיו יְהוָה מִן-הַהָר לֵאמֹר כֹּה תֹאמַר
 לְבֵית יַעֲקֹב
 Exodus 19:3

Goals:

What we already know

17.1. After “Instructional Discourse.” and the last sentence (“Fill out . . . ”), ADD: The first two verbs should look familiar, so we can jump into discovering the discourse function of each of them. What type of construction is the first clause of the verse? _____ . Now look at the first two verses of Exodus 19 to see how verse 3 continues the narrative. Once you determine the function of the first clause, the discourse function of the second clause should then be clear.

Strike out all sentences below the verb chart.

Conjunctive waw versus waw-consecutive

17.2a. 2nd paragraph: RULE = > RULE OF THUMB

3rd paragraph: Predictive Narrative = > Predictive Discourse

17.2b. First paragraph: an *X-qatal* = > a *waw* + *x* + *qatal*

17.2c. First paragraph: Strike out from “The first clause has the discourse . . . ” to the end of the paragraph, and substitute the following:

The first clause of our lesson verse is a preposed clause. The first discourse function in our summary chart is “contrast.” There is certainly a contrast between the people remaining in the camp, and Moses ascending the mountain. Several English translations (including the ESV) use *while* to introduce the clause—that is certainly a possible translation. The people were not finished with their encampment when Moses went up the mountain. Because this is clearly not the “next event,” a translation with *then* seems to miss the mark. A possible translation: *but (or while) Moses went up to God.*”

17.3. In the RULE, after the first sentence (“]lipsthe word *saying*),ADD the following sentence:

There is, however, no *necessity* to translate it into English, since we do not normally introduce direct speech with the word *saying*.

Yiqtol charts

17.4a. Strike out at end of first paragraph “ ~~requiring the formula~~ ” and substitute: “ and it may be translated with the formula ”

EMEND the formula: ~~*It will be (Fronted X-element) that(who) (Remainder of clause).*~~

(Fronted X-element) you/he/they will/shall verb (remainder of clause) .

ADD the following two paragraphs: after the emended formula

However, the fronted elements is not *required* to be first in translation. If the resulting phrase is unnatural in English, you can move the fronted element to where it is needed.

In fact, in the case of כֹּה, that adverb *must* be first in a clause. In other words, there is no emphasis on כֹּה in this clause. We can correctly translate it as *You shall say thus to the house of Jacob*.

CORRECT the translation: ~~*It will be thus that you will say to the house of Jacob. Thus you will*~~ (or shall) *say to the house of Jacob.*

17.4b.

17.4c.

17.4d. In the table, add an asterisk after וַיִּמְתּוּ

Make following corrections in the table:

וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ = > וַיִּשְׁמָעוּ וַיִּמְתּוּ* = > וַיִּמְתּוּ וַיִּשְׁבּוּ = > וַיִּשְׁבּוּ וַיִּעַשׂוּ = > וַיִּעַשׂוּ

Add the asterisked note and the following paragraph below the table:

* The indicated form is legitimate, but only in pause. The normal form is indicated.

It is especially important to notice the accented syllable in וַיִּשְׁבּוּ and וַיִּמְתּוּ. The final syllable is not accented—the *qamets* in that syllable is accordingly pronounced [o] instead of [a] (a *qamets hatuph*).

17.4e. Change: middle consonant = > middle vowel letter

17.4f.