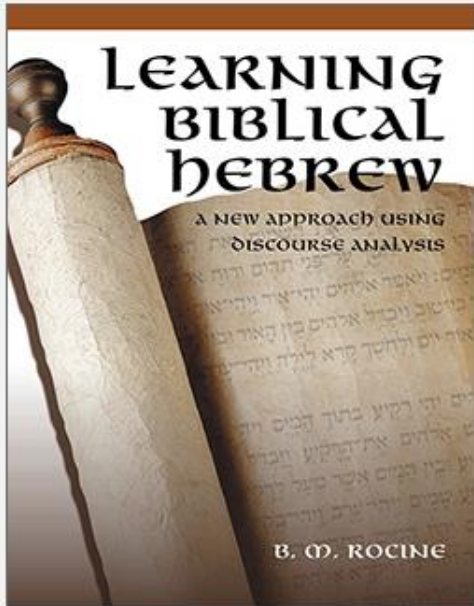


Key Slides from Rocine*

Textbook available from

<http://www.helwys.com/sh-books/learning-biblical-hebrew/>



Learning Biblical Hebrew
A New Approach Using Discourse Analysis (corrected and updated)
Bryan M. Rocine
Paperback | 460 pages
1-57312-324-2

Regular Price: 39.00
Online Price: 31.20

1 **ADD TO CART**

* Note that not all these slides are from Rocine. Some are supplemental material related to particular chapters in Rocine.

Summary of Qatal and Wayyiqtol

	QATAL IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES (Lesson 4)	QATAL IN INDEPENDENT CLAUSES (Lesson 5)	WAYYIQTOL (Lessons 1, 2, 3)
Preceded by	a relative, e.g. כִּי אִם אֲשֶׁר	any other word or phrase, i.e. an "X"	nothing
Translate	<i>has, had, have</i>	(And) it was ___ "X" who(that) ____	Usually as an English past tense
"Function"	Qatal in dep. clause = relative past background	X-qatal = topicalization	Historical narrative Mainline
Example	וַיִּשְׁמַע יִתְרוֹ אֵת כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים Jethro heard all which God had done .	וּלְאָדָם אָמַר And it was to Adam that he was a sayer .	וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה YHWH said וַיְדַבֵּר אֱלֹהִים אֶל־מֹשֶׁה וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו אֲנִי יְהוָה God spoke to Moses and said to him, "I am YHWH" וַיֵּלֶךְ מֹשֶׁה וַיְדַבֵּר אֶת־הַדְּבָרִים אֵל־כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל Moses went and spoke the words to all Israel

4 types of missing letter verbs

I-י

— — י

○ ○ ◌ י

III-ה

ה — —

○ ○ ◌ י
○ ○ ◌ י

I-נ

— — נ

○ ● ◌ י

II-ו II-י 

— נ —
— ו —

○ ○ ◌ י

Genres

MODULE ONE:

outside the “quotation marks”

MODULE TWO:

inside the “quotation marks” or Direct Speech

Historical Narrative

Predictive Narrative

Instructional Discourse

Hortatory Discourse

Historical Narrative

+projection or
forward-looking genres

Genre	Task
Historical Narrative	Tell a story about the past.
Predictive Narrative	Tell a story set in the future.
Instructional Discourse	Tell how to do something.
Hortatory Discourse	Influence the behavior of someone.

Discourse profile

Dynamic
action

Advances the narrative

1. Mainline: Wayyiqtol

Skeleton or Framework

Off-the-line:

Details: setting, summary, elaboration, etc.

2. Topicalization: X-qatal

3. Relative past background: אֲשֶׁר qatal

4. Transition marker: Wayyiqtol of היה

5. Scene setting: Verbless Clause

6. Irrealis scene setting: Negation of any verb by לֹא

Increasingly static

Retards the narrative

- Note: This is not a ranking of importance.
 - It is a ranking of movement in the narrative – the lower the rank the more that construction slows the forward progress of the discourse.
 - Sometimes off-line constructions contain the most important material: like a “slow-mo” section of a video or even a “freeze frame”.

Discourse Profile – Other Genres

- | | Historical Narrative | Predictive Narrative | Instructional Discourse |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mainline: | Wayyiqtol | Weqatal | Weqatal |
| Off-the-line: | | | |
| 2. Topicalization: | X-qatal | X-yiqtol | X-yiqtol |
| 3. Relative past background: | Qatal in dependent clause | | |
| 4. Non-past background: | Yiqtol in dependent clause | | |
| 5. Backgrounded activities: | Participle | | |
| 6. Transition marker: | Mainline form of הִיה | | |
| 7. Scene setting: | Verbless Clause | | |
| 8. Irrealis scene setting: | Negation of any verb | | |

“Fortunately for the student of Biblical Hebrew the discourse profile schemes for the different genres are different only at and near the mainline. The lower ranked constructions like dependent clauses, verbless clause, the participle, the הִיה forms, and irrealis have the same functions in almost all genres.” (Rocine p. 103)

Summary of Verbs (with X-yiqtol)

Genre: Historical Narrative
 Funct: In dep. Clause =
 Rel past background
 Trans: past, pluperfect

→ קָטַל

Genre: Historical Narrative
 Funct: Mainline
 Trans: past (usually)

→ וַיִּקְטַל

Genre: Forward-looking
 Funct: Mainline
 Trans: future or volitive
will be/wants them to be

→ וַיִּקְטַל!

Genre: Any
 Funct: In dep. Clause =
 Rel non-past background
 Trans: present or future

→ יִקְטַל

קָטַל X וַיִּקְטַל

↑

Genre: Historical Narrative
 Funct: Topicalization
 Trans: (And) it was X that was a _____ (of)
 (i.e. the "X" is in focus, it is the "topic")

יִקְטַל X וַיִּקְטַל

↑

Genre: forward-looking
 Funct: Topicalization
 Trans: (And) it will be X who(that) will _____
 (And) it is X who(that) _____

The Four Component Hebrew Verb System

The wayyiqtol, yiqtol, weqatal, and qatal verb forms can be paired in 3 different ways to create a simple overview of the Hebrew Verbal system as we have learned it so far.

- Here are the 4 forms. (Note that the X-forms are combined with the non-X forms.)
- Let us look at each of the 3 pairings in turn.

קָטַל (X)

Genre:	Historical Narrative
Funct:	In dep. Clause = Rel past background X-qatal = Topicalization (past)
Trans:	past, pluperfect

וַיִּקְטַל

Genre:	Historical Narrative
Funct:	Mainline
Trans:	past (usually)

וַיִּקְטַל

Genre:	Forward-looking
Funct:	Mainline
Trans:	future or volitive

יִקְטַל (X)

Genre:	Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking
Funct:	In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background X-yiqtol = Topicalization (non-past)
Trans:	present or future

The Four Component Hebrew Verb System

What do these forms share?

קָטַל (X)

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel past background
X-qatal = Topicalization (past)
Trans: past, pluperfect

וַיִּקְטַל

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: Mainline
Trans: past (usually)

וַיִּקְטַל

Genre: Forward-looking
Funct: Mainline
Trans: future or volitive

יִקְטַל (X)

Genre: Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
X-yiqtol = Topicalization (non-past)
Trans: present or future

Shared Genres

-Projection: Historical Narrative

קָטַל (X)

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel past background
X-qatal = Topicalization (past)
Trans: past, pluperfect

וַיִּקְטַל

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: Mainline
Trans: past (usually)

+Projection: Predictive, Instructional, Hortatory

וַיִּקְטַל

Genre: Forward-looking
Funct: Mainline
Trans: future or volitive

יִקְטַל (X)

Genre: Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
X-yiqtol = Topicalization (non-past)
Trans: present or future

The Four Component Hebrew Verb System

What do these forms share?

קָטַל (X)

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel past background
X-qatal = Topicalization (past)
Trans: past, pluperfect

וַיִּקְטַל

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: Mainline
Trans: past (usually)

וַיִּקְטַל

Genre: Forward-looking
Funct: Mainline
Trans: future or volitive

יִקְטַל (X)

Genre: Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
X-yiqtol = Topicalization (non-past)
Trans: present or future

Shared Discourse Functions

Off-the-line

- No waw
- Usu. not clause-initial

קָטַל (X)

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel past background
X-qatal = Topicalization (past)
Trans: past, pluperfect

Mainline

- Have waw
- Clause-initial

וַיִּקְטַל

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: Mainline
Trans: past (usually)

Mainline

- Have waw
- Clause-initial

וַיִּקְטַל

Genre: Forward-looking
Funct: Mainline
Trans: future or volitive

Off-the-line

- No waw
- Usu. not clause-initial

יִקְטַל (X)

Genre: Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
X-yiqtol = Topicalization (non-past)
Trans: present or future

The Four Component Hebrew Verb System

What do these forms share?

קָטַל (X)

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel past background
X-qatal = Topicalization (past)
Trans: past, pluperfect

וְיִקְטַל

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: Mainline
Trans: past (usually)

וְיִקְטַל

Genre: Forward-looking
Funct: Mainline
Trans: future or volitive

יִקְטַל (X)

Genre: Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
X-yiqtol = Topicalization (non-past)
Trans: present or future

Shared Meanings

Pins attribute on subject.

Focus on the whole adjectively or statively.

קָטַל (X)

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel past background
X-qatal = Topicalization (past)
Trans: past, pluperfect

Describes emerging action.

Focus on the process.

וַיִּקְטַל

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: Mainline
Trans: past (usually)

וַיִּקְטַל

Genre: Forward-looking
Funct: Mainline
Trans: future or volitive

יִקְטַל (X)

Genre: Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
X-yiqtol = Topicalization (non-past)
Trans: present or future

Shared Meanings

Pins attribute on subject.

Focus on the whole adjectively or statively.

קָטַל (X)

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel past background
X-qatal = Topicalization (past)
Trans: past, pluperfect

Expresses facts like snap shots on which appear the qatal or weqatal “mini-sentences” as captions.

וְקָטַל

Genre: Forward-looking
Funct: Mainline
Trans: future or volitive

Describes emerging action.

Focus on the process.

וְיִקְטַל

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: Mainline
Trans: past (usually)

Describe action as it emerges like a video with sound.

יִקְטַל (X)

Genre: Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
X-yiqtol = Topicalization (non-past)
Trans: present or future

Shared Meanings

Pins attribute on subject.

Focus on the whole adjectively or statively.

Perfective קָטַל (X)

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel past background
X-qatal = Topicalization (past)
Trans: past, pluperfect

Expresses facts like snap shots on which appear the qatal or weqatal “mini-sentences” as captions.

Perfective וְקָטַל

Genre: Forward-looking
Funct: Mainline
Trans: future or volitive

Describes emerging action.

Focus on the process.

Imperfective (?) וְיִקְטַל

Genre: Historical Narrative
Funct: Mainline
Trans: past (usually)

Describe action as it emerges like a video with sound.

Imperfective וְיִקְטַל (X)

Genre: Yiqtol = any; X-yiqtol = forward-looking
Funct: In dep. Clause = Rel non-past background
X-yiqtol = Topicalization (non-past)
Trans: present or future

Summary of Volitional Forms

	Cohortative	Imperative	Jussive
Person	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Yiqtol change	Usually adds ה	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loses prefix pronoun• May add ה (Rocine 22.2)	May shorten
Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Let me/us...• May I/we...	Do!	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Let him/her/them...• May he/she/they...

הֵן and הִנֵּה

Very frequent in Hebrew Bible

הֵן / הִנֵּה = 1059x

הֵן / הִנֵּה + sfx = 248x

וַתֹּאמֶר לְנַעֲרֶיהָ עֲבְרוּ לִפְנֵי הַנְּבִי אַחֲרֵיכֶם בָּאָה

- הִנֵּה אֲנִי (2 Kings 10:9) *It was I ...* ← Forms separated
- וְהִנֵּנִי (Gen 6:13) *Behold, I...* ← Same as lesson verse
- הִנְנִי (Gen 22:7) *Here I am.* ← More common
- הִנְנִי: (Gen 22:1) *Here I am.* ← Pausal
- וְאֲנִי הִנְנִי (Gen 6:17; 9:9) *For behold, I ...* ← Lots of emphasis
- הִנְדָּךְ (Gen 16:11) *Behold, you (fs)...* ← Second person
- הִנְדָּךְ (Gen 20:3) *Behold, you (ms)...* ← Second person
- וְהִנֵּם (Gen 40:6) *Behold, they...* ← 3mp

Discourse Profile for Hortatory Discourse

- 1. Mainline:**
- a. Imperative
 - b. Weqatal (for Mitigated Hortatory Discourse)
 - c. Jussive
 - d. Cohortative
- Lesson 19
- Lesson 23
- Lesson 24

Off-the-line:

Lesson 21.6b.4

Lesson 24.4

- 2. **Topicalization:** X-Imperative / X-Jussive / X-Cohortative
 - 3. **Prohibitive Commands:** לֹא־ or אַל־ + yiqtol
 - 4. **Consequence, purpose:** Weqatal
 - 5. **Backgrounded activities:** Participle
 - 6. **Scene setting:** Verbless Clause
- Lesson 21
- Lesson 22

Opening oral Historical Narratives with a qatal

וַיֹּאמְרוּ בָּאֲנֹי אֶל־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר שְׁלַחְתָּנוּ

- There are 2 qatals in our lesson verse
- Let's parse the first one.

Root	Stem	Form	PGN	Function	Root meaning
בוא	Qal	Qatal	1cp	Open an oral Historical Narrative	To come, go, enter

- What is the function?
 - X-qatal / topicalization ?
 - Qatal in dep. clause / rel. past background ?
 - Other ✓

Opening oral Historical Narratives with a qatal

וַיֹּאמְרוּ בָּאֲנֹי אֶל-הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר שְׁלַחְתָּנוּ

RULE:

- A clause-initial qatal often opens Historical Narrative that is within direct speech.
- A wayyiqtol never does.
 - After the opening clause of an oral Historical Narrative, it proceeds just like any non-oral Historical Narrative.

An oral H.N. can also begin with

- X-qatal
- Verbless clause
- Clause with a participle

BUT

- Not a wayyiqtol

Historical Narrative

- Begins with Wayyiqtol

Oral Historical Narrative

- Does not

Hiphils of motion verbs

There are many verbs of motion with which we are quite familiar that can be translated using brought and a particle of direction. Often the direction is lost in the commonly used English versions, so it is nice to know the Hebrew.

ROOT	QAL MEANING	HIPHIL MEANING
יָרַד	Descend	Bring down
עָלָה	Ascend	Bring up
בָּוא	Come, enter	Bring in
יָצָא	Exit, leave	Bring out
שׁוּב	Return	Bring back
קָרַב	Approach	Bring near
הֵלֵךְ	Go, walk	Bring

Terms

Stative	A stative verb is a verb that expresses a state of affairs or being rather than action.	be, have, know, love, hate, like, doubt, seem, own, understand
Dynamic	A verb that expresses an action.	eat, walk, learn, grow, sleep, talk, write, run, read, become, go
Active	Active voice is a voice that indicates a subject has the semantic function of actor.	Jones built the house.
Passive	Passive voice is a voice that indicates that the subject is the patient or recipient of the action denoted by the verb.	The house was built by Jones.
Transitive	A transitive verb is a verb that takes a direct object.	I drink coffee every day.
Intransitive	Intransitivity is a term that describes a verb or clause that is unable to take a direct object.	I run every day.

<http://www-01.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/>

<http://www.really-learn-english.com/dynamic-verbs-and-stative-verbs.html>

http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/sample/beginner/gs/gs_09.htm

ROOTS that are STATIVE in the QAL

יִרָא	Be afraid	חֲזַק	Be strong, firm
מִלֵּא	Be full	כִּלֵּה	Be complete, finished
רוּם	Be high, exalted	יִכַל	Be able
אֲבַד	Be lost	קִדַּשׁ	Be holy
טִמֵּא	Be unclean	כִּבֵּד	Be heavy, honoured
בוֹשׁ	Be ashamed	שָׁלַם	Be complete, sound
יִטַּב	Be well, pleasing	קִטַּן	Be small

These verb often, but not always, have a tserere or holem theme vowel (2nd root vowel) in the Qal Qatal. E.g. כָּבֵד, קָטַן. קִדַּשׁ is an example of one that doesn't.

Stative/Intransitive in Qal -> Transitive in Piel

	Qal	Piel		Qal	Piel
ירא	Be afraid	Terrify	חזק	Be strong, firm	Strengthen
מלא	Be full	Fill	כלה	Be complete, finished	complete, bring to an end, finish a thing
רום	Be high, exalted	Exalt	יכל	Be able	<i>No Piel</i>
אבד	Be lost	Destroy	קדש	Be holy	Sanctify
טמא	Be unclean	Defile	כבד	Be heavy, honoured	Honour
בוש	Be ashamed	Delay (in shame)	שלם	Be complete, sound	Requite, restore
יטב	Be well, pleasing	<i>No Piel</i>	קטן	Be small	<i>No Piel</i>

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

Related { **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

Discourse Switch Cues

וַיֵּצֵא מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיֵּד אֶת־הַסּוּס וְאֶת־הָרֶכֶב וְהַכָּה בְּאָרֶם מִכָּה גְדוֹלָה:

↑
Not a DSC!

1. Speech introduction

e.g. וַיֹּאמֶר

Indicates +projection genres

2. Shift from a **string** of one mainline type to another (e.g. wayyiqtol to weqatal or imperative)

The term
string
is important

3. An X-yiqtol within a **string** of wayyiqtols

4. Expressions of time duration

e.g. מִיָּמִים יָמִימָה

Indicates Procedural Discourse

The isolated weqatal in a wayyiqtol string

וַיֵּצֵא מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיִּדְ אֶת־הַסּוּסִים וְאֶת־הָרֶכֶב וְהִכָּה בְּאֶרֶם מִכָּה גְדוֹלָה:

Chart of **weqatal** functions.

Genre	Mainline/Offline	Translation
Predictive Narrative, Instructional Discourse, Hortatory (Mitigated) Discourse	Mainline	<i>He shall attack</i>
Hortatory Discourse	Offline	<i>That he might attack</i>
Procedural Discourse	Mainline	<i>He would attack</i>
Historical Narrative	Mainline (surrogate)	<i>He attacked</i>

Look at all the things a **weqatal** can do.

If you don't know your genres, all you have to go on is a vague sense of 'context'.
That's the value of discourse analysis.

Historical Narrative Discourse Profile

1a. Mainline: Wayyiqtol

1b. Pivotal/climactic event on the mainline: Isolated Weqatal

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

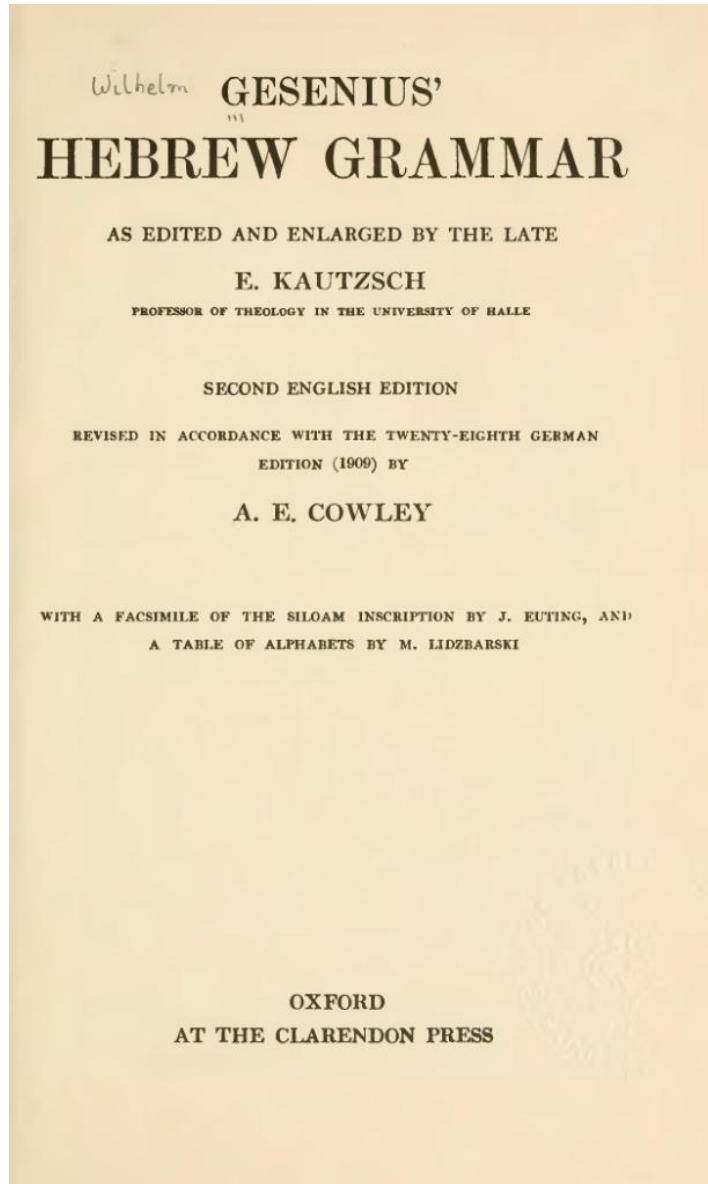
7. Embedded Procedural Discourse

8. Transition marker: Mainline form of **היה**

9. Scene setting: Verbless Clause

10. Irrealis scene setting: Negation of any verb

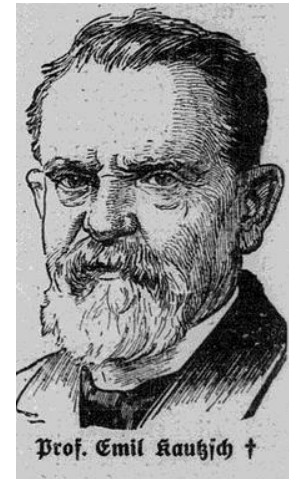
Reference Grammars



- Classic Grammar
 - Monumental work
 - Scientific
 - Major influence on all subsequent Hebrew grammars
- Originally published by Wilhelm Gesenius in 1813 when he was 27 years old
 - Underwent 28 editions
 - Revised by Emil Kautzsch
 - Translated into English by Arthur Cowley in 1910
- Best edition known as GKC or Gesenius/Kautzsch/Cowley (1910)
- In the public domain and available online
- Comes as part of BibleWorks
- ISBN 978-0486443447



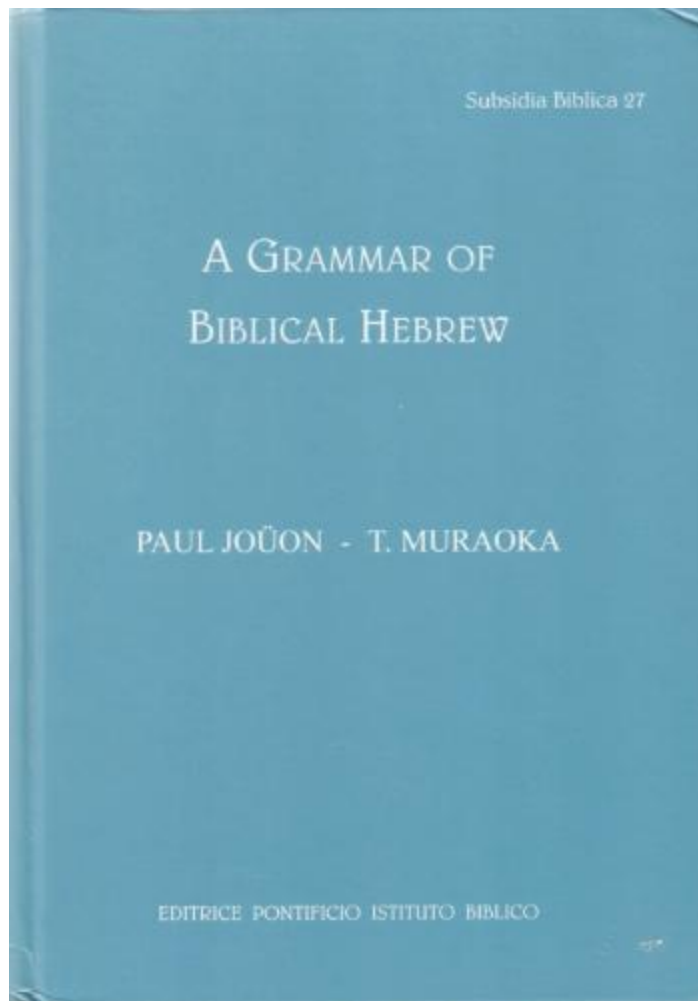
Wilhelm Gesenius



Emil Kautzsch

http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Gesenius'_Hebrew_Grammar
<http://hebrewbiblescholar.com/gesenius/>

Reference Grammars



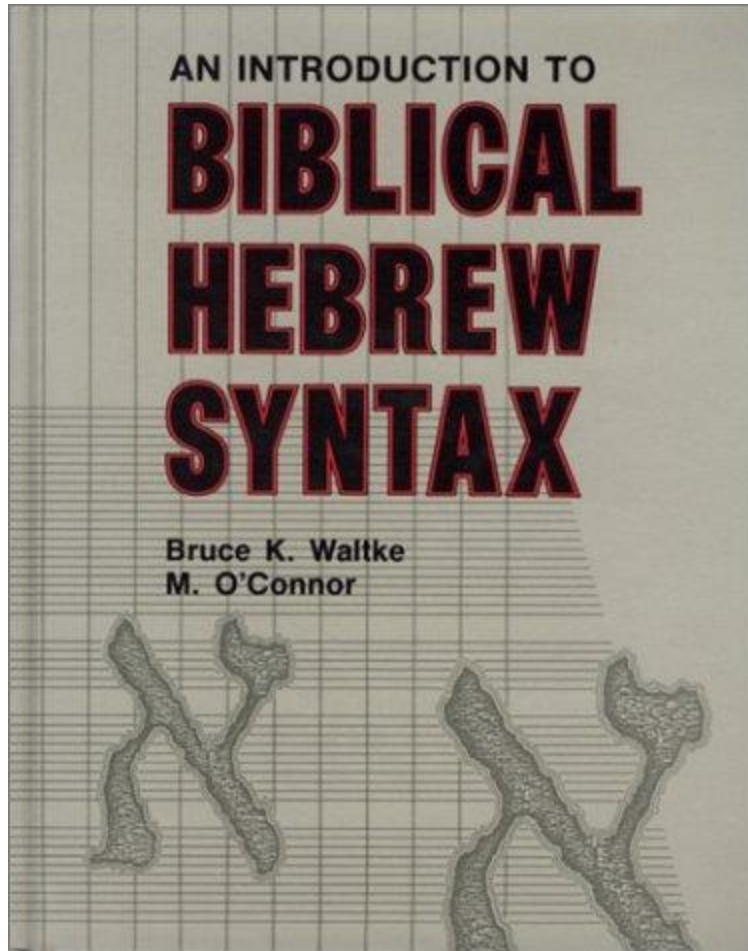
- More up to date than GKC
- First published by Paul Joüon in 1923 in French
- Revised and translated by Takamitsu Muraoka in 1991 and 2001
- Best version known as “Joüon-Muraoka”
- Somewhat expensive; often comes in 2 volumes
- Comes as part of BibleWorks
- ISBN 978-8876536298



Takamitsu Muraoka

<http://www.amazon.com/dp/8876536299/>
<http://hebrewbiblescholar.com/jouon-muraoka/>

Reference Grammars



- An important grammar for Hebrew syntax
- Considerably easier to read than either GKC or JM
 - Modern terminology
 - Clear organization and layout
 - Lots of Hebrew examples and all are translated
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<http://www.amazon.com/dp/0931464315/>

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Niphal yiqtol

וַיֹּאמֶר אֲבִרְהֶם אֲנֹכִי אֲשַׁבֵּעַ

There are 2 primary signs for the Niphal Yiqtol.

Auditory Sign:

- i-a-ay sound
- hireq/qamets/tsere

Visual Sign:

- The 'Niphal triangle' at the front end
- hireq/dagesh/qamets

Note that Piel yiqtol also has the i-a-ay sound but it will be shewa/patach/tsere and you'll have the dagesh forte in the 2nd, not 1st root letter.

Compare:

- Piel יִקְטֹל
- Niphal יִקְטֹל

The meaning of the Hitpael stem

וְאַתְנַפֵּל לְפָנַי יְהוָה אֶת אַרְבָּעִים הַיּוֹם וְאֶת אַרְבָּעִים הַלַּיְלָה
אֲשֶׁר הִתְנַפַּלְתִּי

Root	Qal	Hithpael
ראה	See	Look at one another
הלך	Walk, go	Go to and fro
לקח	Take	Take hold of oneself, Flash about (said of lightning)
חזק	Be strong	Strengthen oneself
נשא	Lift	Exalt oneself
קדש	Be holy	Display or celebrate one's holiness

Adverbial Accusatives (def and indef)

וַאֲתַנַּפַּל לְפָנַי יְהוָה אֶת אַרְבַּעַיִם הַיּוֹם וְאֶת אַרְבַּעַיִם הַלַּיְלָה
אֲשֶׁר הִתְנַפַּלְתִּי

Examples of Accusatives (Direct Objects and Adverbial Accusatives of ...)

I prostrated myself before YHWH [for] 40 days and 40 nights [Adverbial Accusative of TIME ; Definite]	Deut 9:25	Lesson verse above	1
He divided [his troops] against them [in the] night [Adverbial Accusative of TIME ; Indefinite , i.e. no את]	Genesis 14:15	וַיַּחֲלֶק עֲלֵיהֶם לַיְלָה	2
The woman was taken [to] house of Pharaoh [Adverbial Accusative of PLACE ; Indefinite , i.e. no את]	Genesis 12:15	וַתִּקַּח הָאִשָּׁה בֵּית פַּרְעֹה:	3
The land was filled [with] water [Adverbial Accusative of MATERIAL ; Definite]	2 Kings 3:20	וַתִּמְלֵא הָאָרֶץ אֶת־הַמַּיִם:	4
And YHWH God formed the man [using] dust from the ground [the man = DIRECT OBJECT ; Definite] [dust from the ground = Adverbial Accusative of MATERIAL ; Indefinite , i.e. no את]	Genesis 2:7	וַיִּצַר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאָדָם עֹפָר מִן־הָאֲדָמָה	5

Juridical Discourse

Legal code genre. Found especially in Exodus – Deuteronomy.

Apodosis

Protasis

(followed by) <- בִּי or אִם

	Yiqtol <- Inf. Abs.	1
... <i>he shall surely be put to death.</i>	מוֹת יוֹמָת	
	Yiqtol + לֹא	2
<i>If he (a slave) continues a day or two, then he (an assailant) will not be punished.</i>	אִם-יֹוֹם אוֹ יוֹמִים יַעֲמֵד לֹא יִקָּם	
	X-yiqtol	3
<i>If by himself he comes in, then by himself he will go out.</i>	אִם-בִּגְפוֹ יָבֹא בִּגְפוֹ יֵצֵא	
	One or more weqatals	4
<i>And if the one with a discharge spit upon one who is clean, then he will wash his garments and rinse in water and he will be unclean until the evening.</i>	וְכִי-יִרַק הַזֵּב בְּטָהוֹר וְכַבֵּס בְּגָדָיו וְרָחַץ בַּמַּיִם וְטָמֵא עַד-הָעֶרֶב:	

	Yiqtol <- Subject	1
<i>A man who curses ...</i>	אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר יִקְלֹל	
	Subject <- Yiqtol	2
<i>If an ox gores a man ...</i>	וְכִי-יִגַּח שׁוֹר אֶת-אִישׁ	
	Yiqtol followed by weqatals • x-yiqtols •	3
<i>If your brother becomes poor and sells part of his property...</i>	כִּי-יִמְוֹךְ אָחִיךָ וּמָכַר מֵאֲחֻזָּתוֹ	

Note: If the protasis ends with a weqatal clause and the apodosis begins with a weqatal clause the boundary between the protasis and apodosis can be challenging to find. E.g. compare Lev 25:25 in KJV and RSV.

Discourse Profile for Hortatory Discourse

1. **Mainline**
 - a. Imperative
 - b. Weqatal (for Mitigated Hortatory Discourse)
 - c. Jussive
 - d. Cohortative

Lesson 19

Lesson 23

Lesson 24

Off-the-line:

Lesson 21.6b.4

Lesson 24.4

2. **Topicalization:** X-Imperative / X-Jussive / X-Cohortative

3. **Prohibitive Commands:** לֹא־ or אַל־ + yiqtol

Lesson 21

4. **Express possibility:** yiqtol

Lesson 48

5. **Consequence, purpose:** Weqatal

Lesson 22

6. **Consequence, purpose:** אֲשֶׁר־ or כִּי־ + yiqtol

7. **Consequence, purpose:** Embedded Predictive Narrative

8. **Identification of problem:** Embedded Historical Narrative

9. **Backgrounded activities:** Participle

10. **Scene setting:** Verbless Clause

Examples of Duals

Dual		Singular		Plural	Ref
עֵינַיִם	Both eyes (757x) Gen 49:12	עַיִן	Eye (123x) Ex 21:24 'eye for eye'	עֵינַת עֵינַת	Springs, Fountains (6x) Ex 15:17, Deut 8:7
שְׂפָתַיִם	Both lips (101x) Ex 6:12	שִׁפָּה	Language, sea shore (68x) Gen 11:1, 22:17	שְׂפָתוֹת	Lips (7x) Ecc 10:12
אָזְנַיִם	Both ears (108x) Deut 29:3	אָזֶן	Ear (79x) 2 Sam 22:45	-	
אַפַּיִם	Nostrils (42x) Gen 2:7 nostrils Gen 19:1 face	אַף	Nose, anger (235x) Gen 24:47 nose Gen 27:45 anger	-	
שִׁנַּיִם	Teeth (29x) Gen 49:12 teeth 1 Sam 2:13 '3 pronged fork' ??	שֵׁן	Tooth (26x) Ex 21:24 'tooth for tooth'	-	Odd that it doesn't occur in plural
יָדַיִם	Both hands (251x) Gen 27:22	יָד	Hand (1346x) Gen 3:22	יָדוֹת	Hands (20x) Gen 43:34
רַגְלַיִם	Both feet (163x) Lev 11:42	רֶגֶל	Foot, leg (78x) Gen 8:9	רַגְלַיִם	Times (4x) Ex 23:14 '3 times a year ...'
מַתְּנַיִם	Loins (47x) Ex 28:42	-		-	
כַּנְּפַיִם	Both wings Ex 25:20	כַּנָּף	Wing (37x) Gen 1:21	כַּנְּפוֹת	Wings, corners (56x) Deut 22:12 '4 corners of garment'
קַרְנַיִם	Both horns (14x) Gen 22:13	קַרְוֹן	Horn (29x) Josh 6:5	קַרְנוֹת	Horns (32x) Zech 2:1
יוֹמַיִם	Two days (5x) Ex 16:29	יוֹם	Day (1451x) Gen 1:5	יָמִים	Days, time (846x) Gen 4:3

So... so far we have seen 3 “functions” for the Topicalization function.

- I.e. the “X-something” syntax which topicalizes the “X” has performed 3 roles in Genesis 22 so far.

V.	Hebrew Text	Syntax	Function	Secondary Function or Role	
1	וְהָאֱלֹהִים נִסָּה אֶת־אֲבְרָהָם	X-Qatal	Topicalization	Summary	A summary statement that precedes the first wayyiqtol of the narrative. "Elohim tested Abraham" or "it was Elohim who was a tester of Abraham"
5	וְאָנֹכִי וְהַנְּעָר וְנִלְכָּה עִדְכָּה	X-Cohort	Topicalization	Focus switch	Focus switch from the two servants to Abraham and his son. "You two stay here. Me and the lad, we will go up there."
8	אֱלֹהִים יִרְאֶה־לּוֹ הַשָּׂה לְעֵלְיָה בְנִי	X-Yiqtol	Topicalization	Focus	Not a focus switch but focus on the answer to a central question in the passage. "It is Elohim who will provide..."