



Rocine Lesson 12

וַיֵּרְאוּ הַשֹּׁמְרִים אִישׁ יוֹצֵא מִן־הָעִיר

Judges 1:24

Goals

Identify and read

- masculine singular and masculine plural
participles

The participle

וַיֵּרְאוּ הַשֹּׁמְרִים אִישׁ יוֹצֵא מִן־הָעִיר

- We have 2 **participles** in our lesson verse.
 - Based on what we already know can you guess which ones they are?
 - What features are similar to what we have already seen?
 - What features are different?

The participle

וַיֵּרְאוּ הַשְּׂמֵרִים אִישׁ יוֹצֵא מִן־הָעִיר

- Here are the participles.
- Their roots are in blue:
 - שֹׁמֵר Qal “to keep, watch, preserve”
 - יוֹצֵא Qal “to go out, come out”

The participle

וַיֵּרְאוּ הַשְּׂמֵרִים אִישׁ יוֹצֵא מִן־הָעֵיר

- These two participles look quite different from each other.
- There is one major point of similarity. Can you detect it? (hint: try saying them out loud and listen to the sound)

The participle

וַיֵּרְאוּ הַשְּׂמֵרִים אִישׁ יוֹצֵא מִן־הָעִיר



- The **holem/holem waw** after the first root letter is the common element.
- The “o” sound as the first root vowel is the sign of the Qal Participle.

The participle

וַיִּרְאוּ הַשְּׂמֵרִים אִישׁ יוֹצֵא מִן־הָעִיר



- Holem waw spelling is called *plene*
- Holem spelling is called *defectiva*
- Either can occur, even for same word written by same author. (Standardized orthography is a relatively recent development in written languages.¹)
- No difference in meaning
- No difference in pronunciation

¹ See, for example, Rita Queiroz de Barros, *Spelling standardisation in Shakespeare's first editions: evidence from the Second Quarto and First Folio versions of Romeo and Juliet*, http://sederi.org/docs/yearbooks/17/17_5_queiroz.pdf

The participle

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- What do you notice about the ending of the first participle above? Does it look familiar?

The participle

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- It should look familiar.
- It's the masculine plural ending for nouns.

The participle

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Two important points.

1. Participles are a verb type that blend with nouns.
2. Participles have noun endings.

The participle

וַיֵּרְאוּ הַשְּׂמֵרִים אִישׁ יוֹצֵא מִן־הָעֵיר



Two important points.

1. Participles are a verb type that blend with nouns.
2. Participles have noun endings.

Notice also the article.

- Articles go on nouns not verbs.
- The participle is an exception.
- It can take an article when it is functioning in a noun-like fashion.

What do they look like?
(form)

The participle

וַיֵּרְאוּ הַשְּׂמֵרִים אִישׁ יוֹצֵא מִן־הָעִיר

Participles	Singular	Plural
Masculine	קָטַל	קָטְלִים
Feminine	קָטְלָה קָטְלָת	קָטְלוֹת

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Nouns	Singular	Plural
Masculine	סוּס	סוּסִים
Feminine	סוּסָה	סוּסוֹת

Note: the vast majority of feminine singular nouns end in הַ.

- A few end in תַּ, e.g. רֶשֶׁת *net*, קֶשֶׁת *bow*, תְּכֵלֶת *blue*, מְשַׁעֲנֵת *staff*, etc.
- Some have other endings, e.g. נַעַל *shoe*, רוּחַ *spirit*, יָד *hand*, חֲנִית *spear*, etc.

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- Participles sound like nouns. The endings are like nouns. It's the "o" sound at the beginning that marks them as participles.
- The easiest way to memorize these is simply to read them out loud.
- Adjectives follow a similar pattern.

What do they look like?
(form)

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Important: Normally verbs have PGN (Person, Gender, Number).

What is the “person” of a participle?

What do they look like?
(form)

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Participles have no person.

Other verb forms have person embedded in the verb.

Participles need an explicit subject (a noun or pronoun).

No Person

What can they do?
(syntactical function)

The participle

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Three functions (as verb, noun, or adjective)

1. Verb
2. Noun
3. Adjective

What can they do?
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Three functions (as verb, noun, or adjective)

1. Verb

- Translate as progressive or ongoing
- E.g. אִישׁ יוֹצֵא -> *a man was (is, will be) going out*

2. Noun

3. Adjective

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- E.g. הַשֹּׁמְרִים וַיִּרְאוּ -> *And (then) the ones who were watching saw*

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3. Adjective

- Translation. Can add *ing* in English.
- E.g. in 1 Kings 3:9 לֵב שֹׁמֵעַ -> *a hearing heart*

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- Note that participles have no tense.
- Tense is determined by something else in the sentence/context.
- Participles can be translated as past, present or future.

What can they do?
(syntactical function)

The participle

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No Tense

How do they
contribute to the flow
of the message?
(discourse function)

The participle

וַיֵּרְאוּ הַשְּׂמֵרִים אִישׁ יוֹצֵא מִן־הָעִיר

Discourse function (as opposed to syntactical function)

- Rocine labels the discourse function of participles as “backgrounded activities”

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1. Mainline: Wayyiqtol

Off-the-line:

2. Topicalization: X-qatal

3. Relative past background: אֲשֶׁר qatal

4. Backgrounded activities: **Participle**

5. Transition marker: Wayyiqtol of היה

6. Scene setting: Verbless Clause

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

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True when functioning as a verb.

When functioning as a noun or adjective it is debatable whether the participle fits into the discourse profile scheme

Quiz

The participle

וַיֵּרְאוּ הַשְּׂמֵרִים אִישׁ יוֹצֵא מִן־הַעֵיר

Quiz

The participle

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1. What is the sign of the Qal Participle?

Quiz

The participle

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1. What is the sign of the Qal Participle?
2. What endings do they take?

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1. What is the sign of the Qal Participle?
2. What endings do they take?
3. Can they take an article?

Quiz

The participle

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1. What is the sign of the Qal Participle?
2. What endings do they take?
3. Can they take an article?
4. What is their PGN?

Quiz

The participle

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1. What is the sign of the Qal Participle?
2. What endings do they take?
3. Can they take an article?
4. What is their PGN?
5. What is their tense?
6. How do they function in a sentence?

Quiz

The participle

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2. What endings do they take?
3. Can they take an article?
4. What is their PGN?
5. What is their tense?
6. How do they function in a sentence?
7. How do they function in a discourse?

Summary

The participle

וַיֵּרְאוּ הַשְּׂמֵרִים אִישׁ יוֹצֵא מִן־הָעֵיר

1. Sign of Qal Participle: “o” sound as first root vowel (holem/holem waw)
2. Noun endings
3. Can take the article
4. No Person
5. No Tense
6. Function in sentence as Verb/Noun/Adjective
7. Function in discourse as “backgrounded activities”

Start TPR Drills



Verb Internalization Drills

Also known as 'Total Physical Response' or 'TPR.'

Learning language through action.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Total_physical_response

“Let’s do the verbs”

Now would be a good time to start Verb Internalization exercises.
Start by using the participle for the present (progressive) tense.