



Rocine Lesson 44

כִּי־אִישׁ אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר יִקְלֹל אֶת־אָבִיו וְאֶת־אִמּוֹ מוֹת יוּמָת

Leviticus 20:9

Goals

Identify and read

- **Juridical** Discourse
- **Hophal** stem

What we already know

כִּי-אִישׁ אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר יִקְלַל אֶת-אָבִיו וְאֶת-אִמּוֹ מוֹת יוּמָת

Translate the middle part of the lesson verse

- **קלל** means *to curse, slight* in the Piel

What we already know

כִּי-אִישׁ אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר יִקְלֵל אֶת-אָבִיו וְאֶת-אִמּוֹ מוֹת יוּמָת

Translate the middle part of the lesson verse

- קֵלַל means *to curse, slight* in the Piel

a man who curses his father or his mother

Juridical Discourse

כִּי-אִישׁ אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר יִקְלֹל אֶת-אָבִיו וְאֶת-אִמּוֹ מוֹת יוּמָת

This verse is an example of Juridical Discourse

- Note on pronunciation
 - juridical = *ju/RI/di/kel*
 - judicial = *ju/DISH/el*
- Juridical Discourse is the genre for legal codes in the Bible
 - Mostly found in Exodus – Deuteronomy, but elsewhere as well

Juridical Discourse

כִּי־אִישׁ אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר יִקְלֹל אֶת־אָבִיו וְאֶת־אִמּוֹ מוֹת יוּמָת

Predominant construction in Juridical Discourse is **protasis-apodosis**.

- Protasis pro – before When/If
- Apodosis apo – after Then

Juridical Discourse

Apodosis

	Yiqtol <- Inf. Abs.	1
... <i>he shall surely be put to death.</i>	מוֹת יוֹמָת	
	Yiqtol + לא	2
<i>If he (a slave) continues a day or two, then he (an assailant) will not be punished.</i>	אִם-יִוָּמַד 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 יָבֵא בְּגֻפוֹ 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-יִרְקַ הִזָּב בַּטְּהוֹר וְכַבֵּס בְּגָדָיו וְרָחַץ בַּמַּיִם וְטָמֵא עַד-הָעֶרֶב:	

Protasis אִם or כִּי followed by

	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	

Juridical Discourse

Apodosis

	Yiqtol <- Inf. Abs.	1
... <i>he shall surely be put to death.</i>	מוֹת יוֹמָת	
	Yiqtol + לא	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-יִרְקַ הִזָּב בַּטְּהוֹר וְכַבֵּס בְּגָדָיו וְרָחַץ בַּמַּיִם וְטָמֵא עַד-הָעֶרֶב:	

Protasis פִּי or אִם followed by

	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.

Hophal stem

כִּי-אִישׁ אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר יִקְלֹל אֶת-אָבִיו וְאֶת-אִמּוֹ מוֹת יוּמָת

The last word in the lesson verse is a Hophal.

Let's try and parse it.

Root	Stem	Form	PGN	Function	Root meaning

Also, see AnimatedHebrew lecture 31 for a discussion of the Hophal.

Hophal stem

כִּי־אִישׁ אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר יִקְלַל אֶת־אָבִיו וְאֶת־אִמּוֹ מוֹת יוּמָת

The last word in the lesson verse is a Hophal.

Let's try and parse it.

Root	Stem	Form	PGN	Function	Root meaning
מוֹת	Hophal	Yiqtol	3ms	Apodosis	To die, be put to death (hophal)

Also, see AnimatedHebrew lecture 31 for a discussion of the Hophal.

Hophal stem

כִּי-אִישׁ אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר יִקְלַל אֶת-אָבִיו וְאֶת-אִמּוֹ מוֹת יוּמָת

RULE:

The Hophal stem is the passive version of the Hiphil stem.

Its sign in all forms is a

- qamets, ◌ָ
- shureq, ◌ֶ
- or qibbutz ◌ֻ

under

- the pre-formed letters that correspond to the Hiphil stem
- or the yiqtol form's prefixed subject pronoun.

Hophal stem

כִּי-אִישׁ אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר יִקְלַל אֶת-אָבִיו וְאֶת-אִמּוֹ מוֹת יוּמָת

RULE:

The Hophal stem is the passive version of the Hiphil stem.

Its sign in all forms is a

- qamets, ◌ָ Strong, I-Gutt, I-Aleph, III-Heh
- shureq, ◌ֻ I-Waw, Hollow, Geminate
- or qibbutz ◌ֹ I-Nun

Actually it's qamets-hatuph.

under

- the pre-formed letters that correspond to the Hiphil stem
- or the yiqtol form's prefixed subject pronoun.

Hophal stem

כִּי-אִישׁ אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר יִקְלַל אֶת-אָבִיו וְאֶת-אִמּוֹ מוֹת יוּמָת

RULE:

The Hophal stem is the passive version of the Hiphil stem.

Its sign in all forms is a

- qamets, ֶ ◌ Strong, I-Gutt, I-Aleph, III-Heh
- shureq, ִ ◌ I-Waw, Hollow, Geminate
- or qibbutz ֻ ◌ I-Nun

I.e., for any given weak verb, the Hophal has the same vowel for all its forms. Very nice!
(Note: there is some variation in the participles.)

under

- the pre-formed letters that correspond to the Hiphil stem
- or the yiqtol form's prefixed subject pronoun.

מות

כִּי־אִישׁ אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר יִקְלֹל אֶת־אָבִיו וְאֶת־אִמּוֹ מוֹת יוּמָת

See Rocine 44.3c (p. 247) for a table of principal parts for the very common verb מוֹת in the Hiphil and Hophal stems.