

#### Rocine Lesson 24

וֹיּאמֶר דְּוִד אֶל־גְּד נִפְּלָה־נְּא בְיַד־יְהוָה כִּי־רַבִּים רַחֲמְיו וֹבִיִד־אָדָם אַלֿ־אֵפֿלָה:

2 Samuel 24:14

# Goals

### Identify and read

cohortatives

# What we already know

וַֿיּאִמֶר דְּוִד אֶל־גְּד

נִפְּלָה־נָּא בְיַד־יְהוָה כִּי־רַבִּים רַחֲמָיו וּבְיַד־אָדָם אַל־אֶפֿלָה:

Translate the first phrase.

- What genre is this?
- What genre do we expect to follow this particular verb?

# What we already know

Translate the first phrase.

'David said to Gad'

What genre is this?

**Historical Narrative** 

 What genre do we expect to follow this particular verb?

One of the 'Direct Speech' or 'forward-looking' or '+projection' genres

- Predictive Narrative
- Instructional Discourse
- Hortatory Discourse

... נִפְּלָה־נָּא בְיַד־יְהוָה כִּי־רַבִּים רַחֲמֶיו וּבְיַד־אָדָם אַל־אֶפֿלָה:

What does 💥 indicate?

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#### What does 💥 indicate?

- Traditionally it has been translated as 'please' but that doesn't always fit the context.
- More importantly, إنه indicates that the preceding verb is a VOLITIVE.
  - In other words, the verb involves some 'imposition of the will'.
  - In the third person we saw that this distinguished a third person yiqtol from a jussive (Rocine 23).

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Let us know look at the verb before the בָּא.

What kind of dagesh is in the Peh and what does it indicate?

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Let us know look at the verb before the בָּא.

What kind of dagesh is in the Peh and what does it indicate?

- It cannot be a dagesh lene (even though it's in a begadkephet letter) because it has a vowel before it (the hireq under the nun). Dagesh lene will not be present if a vowel precedes it.
- So... it must be a dagesh forte, indicating doubling of the letter peh. Why might we have 2 pehs?
- The doubling here is due to an assimilated nun from the I-Nun verb נפל (Rocine 17.4c). So we have 2 nuns: the one we see and the assimilated nun present as a dagesh forte. We should have enough information now to parse the verb.

Parse the verb נָפַלָה

Root	Stem	Form	PGN	Function	Root meaning

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נפל	Qal	Yiqtol ( <u>cohortative</u> )	1ср	Hortatory Discourse Mainline	To fall

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The cohortative is the first person volitive.

• 1<sup>st</sup> Person = Cohortative

• 2<sup>nd</sup> Person = Imperative

• 3<sup>rd</sup> Person = Jussive

Parse the verb גָּבְּלֶה

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נפל	Qal	Yiqtol ( <u>cohortative</u> )	1ср	Hortatory Discourse Mainline	To fall

The cohortative is the first person volitive.

• 1st Person = Cohortative Singular/Plural

• 2<sup>nd</sup> Person = Imperative Singular/Plural Masc/Fem

• 3<sup>rd</sup> Person = Jussive Singular/Plural Masc/Fem

... נִפְּלָה־נָּא בְיַד־יְהוָה כִּי־רַבִּים רַחֲמְיו וּבְיַד־אָדָם אַל־אֶפֿלָה:

There are 3 ways we know גָּפְּלְה is a cohortative. We already know two. The third we can guess.

- 1. ?
- 2. ?
- 3. ?

... נִפְּלָה־נָּא בְיַד־יְהוָה כִּי־רַבִּים רַחֲמֶיו וּבְיַד־אָדָם אַל־אֶפֿלָה:

- 3 Ways to know גָּבֶּלֶה is Cohortative
- 1. ki tells us the verb is a volitive
  - And cohortative because it's 1cp.
- 2. The verb is clause-initial, therefore mainline
  - Yiqtol is <u>not</u> the mainline for 'direct speech' genres.
  - Volitives (and wegatal) are the mainline.
- 3. The *qamets-heh* on a 1cs/1cp yiqtol form indicates cohortative.
  - Sometimes called the cohortative qamets-heh.

... נִפְּלָה־נָּא בְיַד־יְהוָה כִּי־רַבִּים רַחֲמְיו וּבְיַד־אָדָם אַל־אֶפֿלָה:

#### **RULE:**

- When we see an additional heh on the end of the first person yiqtol forms, the yiqtol form has been transformed into a cohortative.
- The cohortative is a type of command concerning oneself and, perhaps, one's partner(s).
- It is the third and final yiqtol variation that makes up the mainline of Hortatory Discourse.

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Translating the Cohorative into English:

- Singular
  - Let me...
  - *− May 1...*
  - I shall... (as an intention, not a prediction)
- Plural
  - Let us...
  - *− May we...*
  - The boy and I shall... (as intention, not prediction)

# **Summary of Volitional Forms**

	Cohortative	Imperative	Jussive
Person	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Yiqtol change	Usually adds ក	<ul> <li>Loses prefix pronoun</li> <li>May add 7 (Rocine 22.2)</li> </ul>	May shorten
Translation	<ul><li>Let me/us</li><li>May I/we</li></ul>	Do!	<ul><li>Let him/her/them</li><li>May he/she/they</li></ul>

... נִפְּלָה־נָּא בְיַד־יְהוָה כִּי־רַבִּים רַחֲמְיו וּבְיַד־אָדָם אַל־אֶפֿלָה:

#### An Exercise for the student!

There is another cohortative in the second part of the verse. Read Rocine 24.4 carefully and note the

- PGN
- Discourse function
- The clarity of a clause-initial verb

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X-cohortative Topicalization

Also a Prohibitive command

The clarity of a clause-initial verb

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X-cohortative Topicalization

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Prohibitive command

- The clarity of a clause-initial verb
- The clause initial position is the mainline position. Yiqtol is <u>not</u> a mainline verb form in the 'direct speech' genres, so initial yiqtol should normally be considered jussive.

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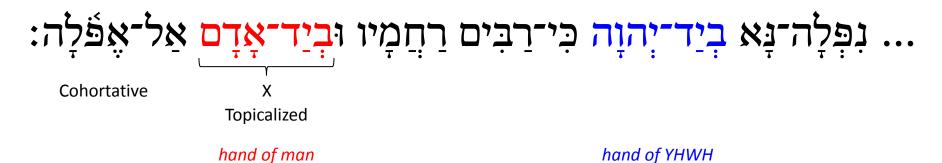
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X-cohortative Topicalization

Also a Prohibitive command

- The clarity of a clause-initial verb
- The clause initial position is the mainline position. Yiqtol is <u>not</u> a mainline verb form in the 'direct speech' genres, so initial yiqtol should normally be considered jussive.
- Contrast this with the the x-yiqtol (not clause initial) which could be FUTURE,
   VOLITIONAL (as in this verse), HABITUAL (ch 36) or express POSSIBILITY (ch 48).



"Our lesson sentence is a good example of how the **topicalization** construction can be used to **contrast** the topic of one clause with corresponding information in a preceding clause or clauses. In our lesson verse, the *hand of man* is contrasted with His mercies and the *hand of YHWH*." (Rocine p. 138)

# From Lesson 23 Discourse Profile for Hortatory Discourse

- 1. Mainline: a. Imperative
  - b. Wegatal (for Mitigated Hortatory Discourse)
  - c. Jussive

#### Off-the-line:

- 2. Topicalization: X-Imperative
  - 3. Prohibitive Commands: אל or אל + yiqtol
    - 4. Consequence, purpose: Wegatal
      - 5. Backgrounded activities: Participle
        - **6. Scene setting**: Verbless Clause

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

We add the cohortative which gives us four (<u>four</u>!) verb forms that can function as the mainline for Hortatory Discourse.

#### Off-the-line:

- **2. Topicalization**: X-Imperative
  - 3. Prohibitive Commands: אַל or אַל + yiqtol
    - 4. Consequence, purpose: Wegatal
      - 5. Backgrounded activities: Participle
        - **6. Scene setting**: Verbless Clause

Mainline: a. Imperative
 b. Weqatal (for Mitigated Hortatory Discourse)
 c. Jussive

Lesson 24

#### Off-the-line:

- 2. Topicalization: X-Imperative
  - 3. Prohibitive Commands: אַל or אַל + yiqtol ← Lesson 21
    4. Consequence, purpose: Wegatal ← Lesson 22
    - 5. Backgrounded activities: Participle

d. Cohortative

6. Scene setting: Verbless Clause

Mainline: a. Imperative
 b. Weqatal (for Mitigated Hortatory Discourse)
 c. Jussive

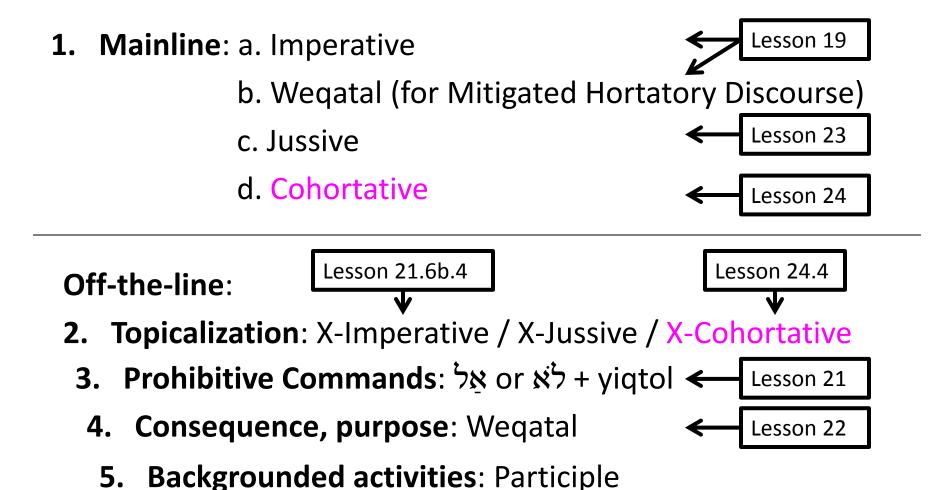
Lesson 24

Lesson 22

d. Cohortative

Off-the-line: Lesson 21.6b.4

- **2. Topicalization**: X-Imperative
  - 3. Prohibitive Commands: אַל + yiqtol ← Lesson 21
    - 4. Consequence, purpose: Weqatal
      - 5. Backgrounded activities: Participle
        - 6. Scene setting: Verbless Clause



6. Scene setting: Verbless Clause

- 1. Mainline: a. Imperative
  - b. Jussive
  - c. Cohortative

Reordered

d. Wegatal (for Mitigated Hortatory Discourse)

 Note that the 4 mainline verb forms are equally ranked

#### Off-the-line:

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