

Rocine Lesson 46

וַיָּסֹבּוּ אֶת־הָעִיר כַּמִּשְׁפְּט הַזֶּה שֶּׁבַע פְּעָמִים רַק בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא סָבְבוּ אֶת־הָעִיר שֶּׁבַע פְּעָמִים

Joshua 6:15

MODULE SIX

- Geminates (e.g. הלל ,חלל ,סבב)
- Numbers
- Discourse
 - using a qatal to set the time of a scene
 - modal yiqtol
 - marking peak in a discourse

Lesson 46 - Goals

Identify and read

• geminate roots

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Identify

- the Wayyiqtols
- the Qatals

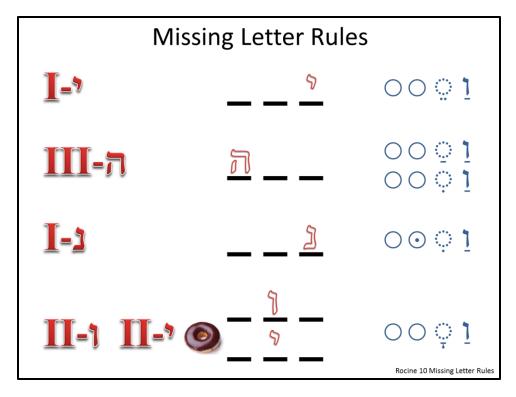
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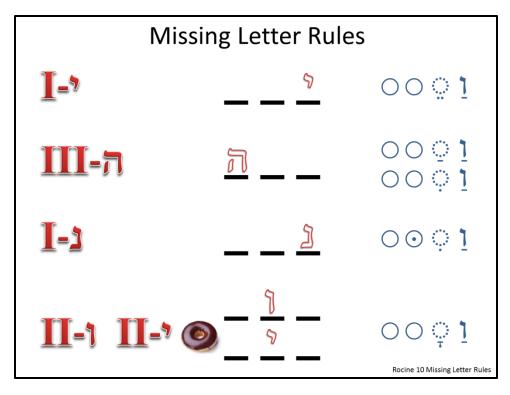
What would the Missing Letter Rules predict for the first verb?



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What would the Missing Letter Rules predict for the first verb?

- The qamets prefix would point to a Hollow verb.
- Though the dagesh forte in the bet hints that something else may be going on here, we will find that there is considerable overlap between Hollow verbs and Geminate verbs.



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DEFINITION:

- Roots whose 2nd and 3rd letters are the same are called geminates.
- They conjugate erratically,
 - often losing one of the twin root letters
 - and showing the nikkud of a hollow verb.

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Let's translate the first phrase.

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סְבִבוּ אֶת־הָעִיר שֶּׁבַע פְּעָמִים
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Let's translate the first phrase. And they surrounded the city

וַיָּסֹבוּ אֶת־הָעִיר בַּמִּשְׁפְּט הַזֶּה שֶּׁבַע פְּעָמִים רַק בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא סָבִבוּ אֵת־הָעִיר שַּׁבַע פִּעָמִים

Now, let's try translating the whole verse.

• מְשְׁפְּט can mean *manner, custom* as well as judgment.

What clause boundary options do we have here in this verse?

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סְבְבוּ אֵת־הָעִיר שֶּׁבַע פְּעָמִים
יִּיְרָבוּ אֵת־הָעִיר שֶּׁבַע פְּעָמִים
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To determine clause boundaries it is helpful to identify the verbs and their function.

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```

The wayyiqtol is straight forward. It's the mainline for historical narrative and it starts a clause. But what options do we have for qatal? Does qatal start a clause?

וַיָּסֹבוּ אָת־הָעִיר כַּמִּשְׁפְּט הַזֶּה שֶּׁבַע פְּעָמִים רַק בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא סְבְבוּ אֵת־הָעִיר שֶּׁבַע פְּעָמִים יִּרְבוּ אֵת־הָעִיר שֶּׁבַע פְּעָמִים

The wayyiqtol is straight forward. It's the mainline for historical narrative and it starts a clause. But what options do we have for qatal? Does qatal start a clause?

- Wegatal
- Qatal in dependent clause
- X-Qatal
- Qatal at the start of a clause can open an Historical Narrative
 - "A clause-initial qatal often opens Historical Narrative that is within direct speech." (Rocine 26.2)

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Masoretic cantillation (טְּעָמִים tea'mim) is also very helpful for determining clause boundaries.

 Can you see where the Masoretes place the clause boundary?

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סְבְבְוּ אָת־הָעָיר שֶׁבַע פִּעָמִים:
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See "What are the Accents? (Tea'mim - Cantillations) | Biblical Hebrew Q&A with eTeacherBiblical" on YouTube for a nice introduction to the topic. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GMzawdQMb-E

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Parse סָבְבְוּ

Root	Stem	Form	PGN	Function	Root meaning

Parse סְבְבָּוֹ

Root	Stem	Form	PGN	Function	Root meaning
סבב	Qal	Qatal	Зср	X-Qatal topicalization	To surround

They surrounded the city according to this manner seven times. It was only on that day that they surrounded the city seven times.

Geminate morphology

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וַיָּסְבוּ אֶת־הָעֶיר כַּמִּשְׁפְּט הַזָּה שֶׁבַע פְּעָמִים רַק בַּיִּוֹם הַהֹּוּא
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- Geminate morphology is a bit erratic, but there are patterns as can be seen in the verb tables.
- For a detailed discussion of Geminate verbs see Animated Hebrew lecture 39.

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"The <u>best strategy</u> for dealing with geminates is to **know the commonly used roots** and keep them in mind when you only see two root letters of a verb."

(Rocine 46.2b., p. 256)

Common Geminates

סבב	Surround	תמם	Be complete	מדד	Measure
רבב	Become great	שמם	Be desolate	שדד	Lay waste
		חמם	Become warm		
הלל	Praise	המם	Make a noise	חנן	Show favour
חלל	Profane Begin			רנן	Give a piercing cry
פלל	Pray				
				צרר	Be hostile
רעע	Be evil			ארר	Curse