

### Rocine Lesson 47

וַיַּפַבוּ אָת־אָרוֹן אֶלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הֵסַבּוּ אֹתוֹ וַתְּהִי יַד־יְהוָה בָּעִיר מְהוּמָה גְּדוֹלָה מְאֹד

1 Samuel 5:8-9

### Goals

### Identify and read

- Geminate Hiphil yiqtol and wayyiqtol
- Qatal form used for scene-setting

# What we already know

וַיַּסֵּבוּ אָת־אָרוֹן אֶלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הֵסַבּוּ אֹתוֹ וַתְּהִי יַד־יִהוָה בָּעִיר מְהוּמָה גִּדוֹלָה מְאֹד

Let's parse the first word. (Guess the stem/binyan.)

Root	Stem	Form	PGN	Function	Root meaning

# What we already know

וַיַּסֶּבוּ אָת־אָרוֹן אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרְאֵל וַיְהִי אַחֲבֵי הֵסַבּוּ אֹתוֹ וַתְּהִי יַד־יִהוָה בָּעִיר מִהוּמָה גִּדוֹלָה מִאֹד

Let's parse the first word. (Guess the stem/binyan.)

Root	Stem	Form	PGN	Function	Root meaning
סבב	Hiphil	Wayyiqtol	3mp	Historical Narrative Mainline	Qal: turn about, go around, surround

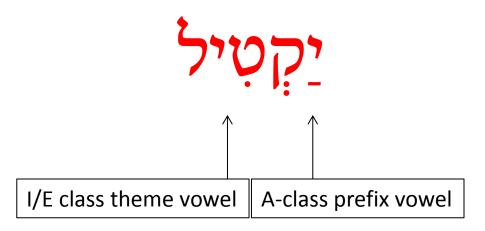
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יַד־יִהוָה בָּעִיר מְהוּמָה גִּדוֹלָה מְאֹד
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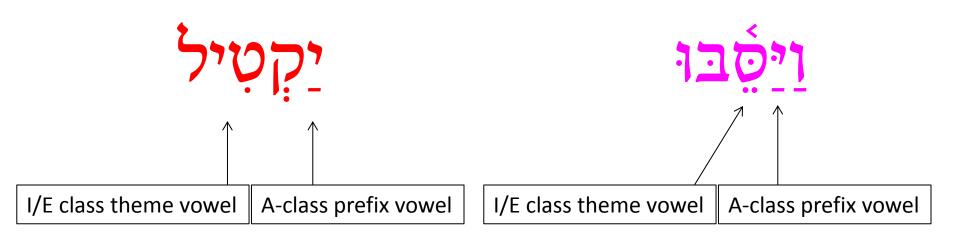
What is the chief sign of the Hiphil prefix verbs forms (yiqtol, wayyiqtol, imperatives, etc.)?

A-class prefix vowel. I/E class theme vowel.

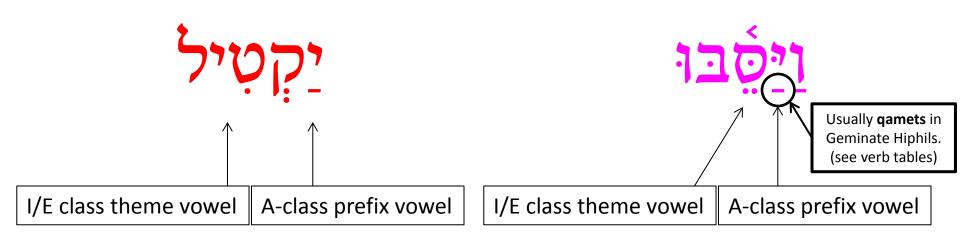
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וַיַּסֵּבוּ אָת־אָרוֹן אֶלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הֵסַבּוּ אֹתוֹ וַתְּהִי יַד־יִהוָה בָּעִיר מְהוּמָה גְּדוֹלָה מְאֹד

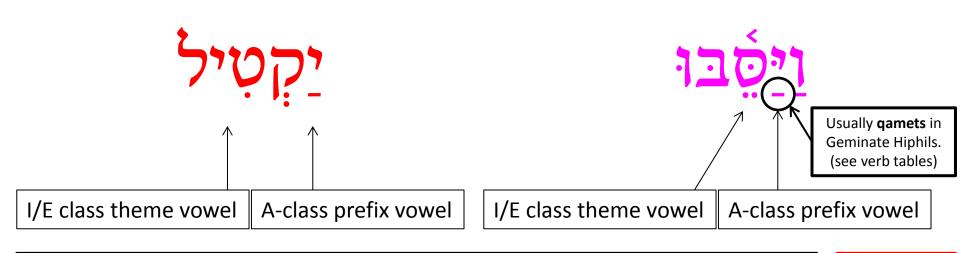


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What is the chief sign of the Hiphil prefix verbs forms (yiqtol, wayyiqtol, imperatives, etc.)?



"The Hiphil wayyiqtols of geminate roots that have patakh under the prefixed pronoun far out number the wayyiqtols and yiqtols which do not. However, there are a few Hiphil wayyiqtols and yiqtols of geminate roots which you are here warned may have qamets under the prefixed subject pronoun rather than the Hiphil's customary patakh." (Rocine 47.2b, p 260.)

NOTE: I don't think this is correct. See next slide.

### Most common Geminate Prefix Vowel

I did an Accordance search of yiqtols and wayyiqtols of frequently occurring Geminates and it yielded prefix vowels in the following proportions:

•	Qamets	59%
•	Patach	25%
•	Sheva	13%
•	Complex shevas	2%
•	Tsere	1%

#### **Accordance Search**

Verb: hifil (wawConsecutive, imperfect)
Root: בב?, לל?, עע?, מם?, דד?, נגן?, רר,?גן

This search would include the common Geminates listed to the right (also listed in Rocine 46.5).

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

Detailed results on next slide.

**Accordance Search Detailed Results** 

	Accordance Search Detailed Results									
	Qamets		Patach	Sheva	Hataph-patach	Tsere				
	אָפִיר = 1	$1=ar{\eta}$ תלו	1 = אַחֵל	יְהֵילִילוּ = 1	יַלִיל $=1$	$1=rac{1}{2}$ אילִילָה				
	ר אַבֶּל = 1	רַבְּבֶּר ב	אַרְגָן = 1	וְבְתָלוּ = זְהָתֵלוּ	a  a  a  a  a  a  a  a  a  a  a  a  a					
	יָהֵל = 1	זְםְבֵּרוּ = 1	1 = יַתַד	יִילִילוּ = 1						
	יָהֵלּוּ = 1	ּתְרֵעוּ	1 = יַחֵל	יָנָדָ = 1						
	יָתַד = 1	2 = אָחֵל	1 = יַתֵּם	יָסָבּ = 1						
	יֶּהֶל = 1	אַרַע = 2	בַּשִּׁים = 1	לַבֵּי = 1						
	ರಿಫ್ಲಿ = 1	יָגֶן $= 2$	תַמֵּר = 1	יִשָׁמַ = 1						
	אָבֶּרוּ = 1	2 = יָחֵל	הַרְנִין $=1$	ז = הְּהָתֵלוּ						
	בֿי <sub>ז</sub> = 1	ַרַיַּ = 2	תַּמֵם = 1							
	יניי $ au$ ייי $ au$	זָרָע <b>ז</b> = 2	ביִשִּׁים = 2	•						
	יָבֵל = 1	2 = מְּחֶל	ז = יַּמֶבוּ	יִילִיל = 4						
	יָּרֶד = 1	עַרַע = 2	בַּקב = 12							
	יָּרַע <u>יְּרַ</u> יַּ	לַבֶּר = 3								
	יָבַעַ = 1	לַב <u>ֿ</u> בּ אַ בֿב								
	1 = נְּמֵב	יָתֵלּוּ $^{ au}=4$								
	1 = נְסֵבְּה	יָבעוּ = 4								
	נְרַע = 1	5 = יָּמֶל								
	קָהֶל = 1	קֿרֵעוּ = 5								
	תְּחֵל = 1									
TOTALS		63	26	14	2	1				
TOTALS %		<b>→</b> 59%	25%	13%	2%	1%				

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וַיַּ<u>ס</u>ָּבוּ אֶת־אָרוֹן אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הֵסַבּוּ אֹתוֹ וַתְּהִי
יַד־יְהוָה בָּעִיר מְהוּמָה גְּדוֹלָה מְאֹד
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Let's try and translate the first phrase above. Remember, the first word is a Hiphil.

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וַיַּסֵּבוּ אָת־אָרוֹן אֶלֹהֵי יִשְּׂרָאֵל וַיְהִי אַחֲבֵי הֵסַבּוּ אֹתוֹ וַתְּהִי
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Let's try and translate the first phrase above. Remember, the first word is a Hiphil.

So they carried around/brought around the ark of the God of Israel...

וַיַּפַבוּ אָת־אָרוֹן אֶלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הֵסַבּוּ אֹתוֹ וַתְּהִי יַד־יִהוָה בָּעִיר מְהוּמָה גִּדוֹלָה מְאֹד

Translate וַיְהֵי אַחֲבֵי

What is the discourse function of יֵיָהֵי ?

וַיַּפַבוּ אָת־אָרוֹן אֶלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הֵסַבּוּ אֹתוֹ וַתְּהִי יַד־יִהוָה בָּעִיר מְהוּמָה גִּדוֹלָה מְאֹד

Translate וַיְהֵי אַחֲרֵי

And it happened after ...

What is the discourse function of יֵיָהֵי ?

Historical Narrative Transition Marker (Rocine 11.2)

וַיַּסֵּבוּ אֶת־אֲרוֹן אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הֵסַבּוּ אֹתוֹ וַתְּהִי יַד־יְהוָה בְּעִיר מְהוּמָה גְּדוֹלְה מְאֹד

Parse הַּסְבּוּ

Root	Stem	Form	PGN	Function	Root meaning

וַיַּסֵּבוּ אֶת־אֲרוֹן אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הֵסַבּוּ אֹתוֹ וַתְּהִי יַד־יְהוָה בְּעִיר מְהוּמָה גְּדוֹלְה מְאֹד

Parse הֶּסֶבּוֹּ

Root	Stem	Form	PGN	Function	Root meaning
סבב	Hiphil	Qatal	Зср	?	Qal: turn about, go around, surround

#### Parse הסבו

Root	Stem	Form	PGN	Function	Root meaning
סבב	Hiphil	Qatal	Зср	?	Qal: turn about, go around, surround

Not simply an X-qatal with אַחֵרֵי as the "X".

וַיַּסֵּבוּ אֶת־אֲרוֹן אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הֵסַבּוּ אֹתוֹ וַתְּהִי יַד־יְהוָה בָּעִיר מְהוּמָה גְּדוֹלָה מְאֹד

#### Parse הֶּסֶבּוּ

Root	Stem	Form	PGN	Function	Root meaning
סבב	Hiphil	Qatal	Зср	?	Qal: turn about, go around, surround

Not simply an X-qatal with אַחֵרֵי as the "X".

The phrase הֵסַבּוּ together with the following qatal הֵסַבּוּ create a temporal clause much like the temporal adverbial phrases you learned about in (34.4a) which are constructed with the prefixed preposition בְּ or בְּ plus the infinitive. Only this time the prefixed preposition plus infinitive is replaced by the independent preposition אַחֲבִי plus the qatal.

וַיַּסֵּבוּ אֶת־אֲרוֹן אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הֵסַבּוּ אֹתוֹ וַתְּהִי יַד־יְהוָה בָּעִיר מְהוּמָה גְּדוֹלָה מְאֹד

#### Parse הֶּסֶבּוּ

Root	Stem	Form	PGN	Function	Root meaning
סבב	Hiphil	Qatal	Зср	וַיְהִי + preposition + qatal = Temporal scene-setting	Qal: turn about, go around, surround

Not simply an X-qatal with אַחֵרֵי as the "X".

The phrase הֵסַבּוּ together with the following qatal הֵסַבּוּ create a temporal clause much like the temporal adverbial phrases you learned about in (34.4a) which are constructed with the prefixed preposition בְּ or בְּ plus the infinitive. Only this time the prefixed preposition plus infinitive is replaced by the independent preposition אַחֲבִי plus the qatal.

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#### **RULE:**

- When a preposition plus qatal follows וַיִּהִי in Historical Narrative, the entire construction has a scene-setting function, usually identifying the time of the scene.
- This construction places the qatal in a lowranking function in Historical Narrative like the participle.

וַיַּפַבוּ אָת־אָרוֹן אֶלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הֵסַבּוּ אֹתוֹ וַתְּהִי יַד־יִהוָה בָּעִיר מְהוּמָה גִּדוֹלָה מְאֹד

#### **RULE:**

- When a preposition plus qatal follows יַּיָהַי in Historical Narrative, the entire construction has a scene-setting function, usually identifying the time of the scene.

  The scene-setting isn't always temporal. For an example see the last sentence in exercise 47.6b.
- This construction places the qatal in a lowranking function in Historical Narrative like the participle.

וַיַּפַבוּ אָת־אָרוֹן אֶלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וַיְהִי אַחֲרֵי הֵסַבּוּ אֹתוֹ וַתְּהִי יַד־יִהוָה בָּעִיר מְהוּמָה גִּדוֹלָה מְאֹד

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- When a preposition plus qatal follows וַיִּהִי in Historical Narrative, the entire construction has a scene-setting function, usually identifying the time of the scene.
- This construction places the qatal in a lowranking function in Historical Narrative like the participle.

  Note also that this rule applies for ALL gatals, not just Geminate gatals.

#### **Geminate Forms**

Geminates are a bit messy.

A good way to start to learn them is to do the Rocine 47.6a exercise with the Geminate verb table in front of you (Rocine p. 403). Use the verb tables to help with the parsing. Then check the answer key.