

Chapter 15 (Qal Imperfect Strong Verbs): Goals¹⁵⁻¹

- **Know how to parse and translate Qal imperfect verbs.**
 - Chapter 15 is strong verbs
 - Chapter 16 is weak verbs
- **Memorize the Qal Imperfect strong verb paradigm sheet**
 - You won't have to write Hebrew outside of class, but you need to know the details of this paradigm in order to recognize weak verbs and non-Qal verbs.
 - Quizzes will repeatedly ask you to write the whole paradigm or particular forms from the paradigm.
 - “Write קטל in the Qal Imperfect 3cp”
 - Accents are a required part of the paradigm.

Chapter 15 (Qal Imperfect Strong Verbs): Agenda¹⁵⁻²

- Translation and Parsing
- Paradigm
- Practice Parsing and Translating
- Paragogic Nun
- Stative Verbs
- 3rd Verbs
- Negative Commands

The Imperfect has Multiple Possible Translations¹⁵⁻³

- **Future** **I will study**
- **Modal** **I would/could/should/may/might study.**
Let's study!
May he study!
- **Imperfective** **I am/was studying**

- **When you don't have a context, translate it as future.**

- **If the verb begins a clause, it is probably modal.**
 - **We will call it the jussive conjugation in chapter 18.**

- **If it does not begin a clause, it is usually future.**

The Imperfect is a Finite Verb

- **<Root> Qal Imperfect <person> <gender> <number>**
 - **QI3ms = Qal Imperfect 3rd person Masculine Singular**
 - **QI1cp = Qal Imperfect 1st person Common Plural**
- **Finite Verbs**
 - **Verbs with ‘Person’ (1st, 2nd, 3rd)**
 - **Perfect, Imperfect, Imperative, Jussive, Cohortative**
- **Not finite verbs**
 - **Infinitive Construct**
 - **Infinitive Absolute**
 - **Participle**

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The Imperfect Always has a Preformative

- All stems (Qal, Niphal, Piel, ...) and all weak verbs
 - The imperfect is called the Prefix Conjugation
 - ׳ 3ms, 3mp
 - ׀ 1cs
 - ׁ 1cp
 - ׂ elsewhere (3fs, 3fp, 2ms, 2fs, 2mp, 2fp)
- Qal Imperfect strong verbs begin ׀׳ / ׀ׂ / ׀׃ / ׀ׄ
 - $V_P = \text{Hireq} = \text{I} = \text{׀}$ (Seghol = E = ׀ for 1cs)
 - $V_1 = \text{Silent Shewa}$
- It behaves as if it were from the Rule of Shewa (it isn't).
 - ׀׳ → ׀׳ ׀׃ → ׀׃

Qal Imperfect Strong-Verb Paradigm

	QI
3ms	יִּשְׁׁוּׁ
3fs	יִּשְׁׁוּׁתְּ
2ms	יִּשְׁׁוּׁתְּ
2fs	יִּשְׁׁוּׁתְּיְ
1cs	יִּשְׁׁוּׁאֵי
3mp	יִּשְׁׁוּׁוּׁ (וּ)
3fp	יִּשְׁׁוּׁוּׁתְּנָה
2mp	יִּשְׁׁוּׁוּׁתְּנָה (וּ)
2fp	יִּשְׁׁוּׁוּׁתְּנָהיְ
1cp	יִּשְׁׁוּׁנָה

- Imperfect preformative consonants
 - Yod for 3m*
 - Aleph or Nun for 1c*
 - Taw for everything else
- Imperfect sufformatives
- Shewa before finite verb sufformatives
- QI V_S is Holem ◌ unless reduced in step 3
- Accent V_S where possible
- QI V_P and V_1 (◌׳ etc.)
 - V_P = Hireq
 - V_1 = Silent Shewa

Notes on the Qal Imperfect Strong-Verb Paradigm¹⁵⁻⁸

	QI of קטל
3ms	יִקְטֹל
3fs	תִּקְטֹל
2ms	תִּקְטֹל
2fs	תִּקְטְלִי
1cs	אֶקְטֹל
3mp	יִקְטְלוּ (ו)
3fp	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה
2mp	תִּקְטְלוּ (ו)
2fp	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה
1cp	נִקְטֹל

- Imperfect always has a preformative.
 - Call it the Prefix Conjugation or Yiqtol
- Same rules as the Qal Perfect:
 - Shewa before finite verb sufformative
 - Accent V_s unless reduced
- No heavy sufformatives
 - The QP2mp and QP2fp are the only ones
- $V_1 = \text{Silent Shewa} \rightarrow \text{Dagesh Lene in } R_2$
- 3fs = 2ms, 3fp = 2fp
- 3mp \neq 3fp “It’s imperfect to separate them.”
- 3mp and 2mp may have paragogic nun
 - May see יִקְטְלוּ or יִקְטְלוּ or יִקְטְלוּ

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Qal Imperfect Strong Verb Parsing Practice (1/2)¹⁵⁻¹⁰

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-----|-----------|------------------------|
| 1. | תִּמְכְּרוּ | מכר | QI2mp | You will sell |
| 2. | יִרְדֹּף | רדף | QI3ms | He will pursue |
| 3. | תִּקְבֹּץ | קבץ | QI3fs/2ms | She/you will gather |
| 4. | תִּכְרֹתוּ | כרת | QI2mp | You will cut |
| 5. | יִשְׁמְרוּ | שמר | QI3mp | They will guard |
| 6. | נִשְׁמַר | שמר | QI1cp | We will guard |
| 7. | יִמְלֹכוּ | מלך | QI3mp | They will reign |
| 8. | תִּזְכְּרוּ | זכר | QI(2/3)fp | You/they will remember |
| 9. | תִּכְתֹּב | כתב | QI2fs | You will write |
| 10. | אֶשְׂרֹף | שרף | QI1cs | I will burn |

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Paragogic Nun May Show Up in 2mp & 3mp

	Paradigm
3ms	יְֹוֹ
3fs	תְֹוֹ
2ms	תְֹוֹ
2fs	יְֹוֹ
1cs	אֲֹוֹ
3mp	יְֹוֹ (וְ)
3fp	תְֹוֹנָה
2mp	יְֹוֹ (וְ)
2fp	תְֹוֹנָה
1cp	נְֹוֹ

- **Paragogic Nun**

- Like the movable Nu of Greek.
- Meaning (if any) is debated.

- **3mp and 2mp only**

- QI3mp יְֹוֹ or יְֹוֹ
- QI2mp יְֹוֹ or יְֹוֹ

- **Learn the paradigm with Paragogic Nun in parentheses.**

יְֹוֹ (וְ)

- **If Paragogic Nun, final Shureq may be spelled defectively.**

- QI3mp יְֹוֹ or יְֹוֹ

Stative Verbs Have $V_S = \text{Pathach}$

	Paradigm	Stative
3ms	יִקְטֹל	יִגְדֹל
3fs	תִּקְטֹל	תִּגְדֹל
2ms	תִּקְטֹל	תִּגְדֹל
2fs	תִּקְטְלִי	תִּגְדְּלִי
1cs	אֶקְטֹל	אֶגְדֹל
3mp	יִקְטְלוּ (ו)	יִגְדְּלוּ (ו)
3fp	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה	תִּגְדְּלֶנָּה
2mp	תִּקְטְלוּ (ו)	תִּגְדְּלוּ (ו)
2fp	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה	תִּגְדְּלֶנָּה
1cp	נִקְטֹל	נִגְדֹל

- Paradigm $V_S = \text{Holem}$
- Stative $V_S = \text{Pathach}$
 - For all stative verbs

נ assimilates to a consonant, as usual

	Paradigm	שכּן
3ms	יִקְטֹל	
3fs	תִּקְטֹל	
2ms	תִּקְטֹל	
2fs	תִּקְטְלִי	
1cs	אֶקְטֹל	
3mp	יִקְטְלוּ (ו)	
3fp	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה	תִּשְׁכְּנֶנָּה
2mp	תִּקְטְלוּ (ו)	
2fp	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה	
1cp	נִקְטֹל	

- When Nun has a Silent Shewa, it assimilates to the next consonant
 - It becomes Dagesh Forte
- נ verbs do this when the sufformative starts with a consonant.
 - We saw this in the QP
 - This happens in the QI(2/3)fp
- $V_1 =$ Silent Shewa in the QI, so anticipate this happening for נ (Chapter 16)

Negative Commands: “Don’t ____!”

- לֹא + imperfect is typically permanent, blanket prohibition.
 - לֹא תִרְצַח ‘Thou shalt not murder’ (Exod 20:13)

- אַל + jussive (ch 18) is typically temporary or circumstantial prohibition.
 - אַל-תִּשְׁמְעוּ אֶל-דְּבַרֵי נְבִיאֵיכֶם (Jer 27:16)
 - ‘Do not listen to the words of your prophets’