Chapter 15 (Qal Imperfect Strong Verbs): Goals

- 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 נཏ in the Qal Imperfect 3cp”
    - Accents are a required part of the paradigm.

Chapter 15 (Qal Imperfect Strong Verbs): Agenda

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

The Imperfect has Multiple Possible Translations

- 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
  - \(\star\) 3ms, 3mp
  - \(\star\) 1cs
  - \(\star\) 1cp
  - \(\star\) elsewhere (3fs, 3fp, 2ms, 2fs, 2mp, 2fp)
- Qal Imperfect strong verbs begin .ordinal,
  \(\star\)
  \(\star\)
  \(\star\)
  \(\star\)
  \(\star\)
  \(\star\)
- \(\star\) = Hireq = I = \(\star\)
  (Seghol = E = \(\star\) for 1cs)
- \(\star\) = Silent Shewa
- It behaves as if it were from the Rule of Shewa (it isn’t).
  - \(\star\) \rightarrow \(\star\)
  - \(\star\) \rightarrow \(\star\)

Qal Imperfect Strong-Verb Paradigm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QI</th>
<th>1. Imperfect preformative consonants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>○(\ddot{n})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>○(\ddot{n})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>○(\ddot{n})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fs</td>
<td>○(\ddot{n})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>○(\ddot{n})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3mp</td>
<td>((\ddot{n}) ○(\ddot{n}))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fp</td>
<td>((\ddot{n}) ○(\ddot{n}))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2mp</td>
<td>((\ddot{n}) ○(\ddot{n}))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fp</td>
<td>((\ddot{n}) ○(\ddot{n}))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cp</td>
<td>○(\ddot{n})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Imperfect always has a preformative.

1. Call it the Prefix Conjugation or Yiqtol

1. Same rules as the Qal Perfect:

1. Shewa before finite verb sufformative

1. Accent \(V_S\) unless reduced

1. No heavy sufformatives

1. The \(QP2mp\) and \(QP2fp\) are the only ones

1. \(V_I\) = Silent Shewa \(\rightarrow\) Dagesh Lene in \(R_2\)

1. \(3fs = 2ms, 3fp = 2fp\)

1. \(3mp \neq 3fp\) “It’s imperfect to separate them.”

1. \(3mp\) and \(2mp\) may have paragogic nun

1. May see \(\ddot{n}\) or \(\ddot{n}\) or \(\ddot{n}\)
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Qal Imperfect Strong Verb Parsing Practice (1/2)

1. מִכְרָה QI2mp You will sell
2. רָדְפָה QI3ms He will pursue
3. קָבְצָה QI3fs/2ms She/you will gather
4. כְּרָתָה QI2mp You will cut
5. שָׁמְרוּ QI3mp They will guard
6. שָׁמְרוּ QI1cp We will guard
7. מָלְכֶה QI3mp They will reign
8. וְכֶרֶךְ QI(2/3)fp You/they will remember
9. כְּתַבּ QI2fs You will write
10. שָׁרֶפָה QI1cs I will burn

Qal Imperfect Strong Verb Parsing Practice (2/2)

11. שָׁבְרָה QI1cs I will break
12. שָׁרֶפָה QI2mp + interrogative Will you burn?
13. שָׁמְרָה QI3ms + interrogative Will he sell?
14. וְכֶרֶךְ QI3fs/2ms + interrogative Will she/you remember?
15. דְּרָשֶׁה QI1cs I will seek

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Paragogic Nun May Show Up in 2mp & 3mp

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paradigm</th>
<th>3ms</th>
<th>3fs</th>
<th>2ms</th>
<th>2fs</th>
<th>1cs</th>
<th>3mp</th>
<th>3fp</th>
<th>2mp</th>
<th>2fp</th>
<th>1cp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>⌂ o ⌂</td>
<td>⌂ o ⌂</td>
<td>⌂ o ⌂</td>
<td>⌂ o ⌂</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Paragogic Nun
  - Like the movable Nu of Greek.
  - Meaning (if any) is debated.
  - 3mp and 2mp only
    - QI3mp יִקְטְלוּ or יִקְטְלוּ or יִקְטְלוּ
    - QI2mp יִקְטְלוּ or יִקְטְלוּ or יִקְטְלוּ
  - Learn the paradigm with Paragogic Nun in parentheses.
  - If Paragogic Nun, final Shureq may be spelled defectively.
    - QI3mp יִקְטְלוּ or יִקְטְלוּ or יִקְטְלוּ

Stative Verbs Have \( V_S = \text{Pathach} \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paradigm</th>
<th>Stative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>יִקְטְלוּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>יִקְטְלוּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>יִקְטְלוּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fs</td>
<td>יִקְטְלוּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>יִקְטְלוּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3mp</td>
<td>יִקְטְלוּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fp</td>
<td>יִקְטְלוּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2mp</td>
<td>יִקְטְלוּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fp</td>
<td>יִקְטְלוּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cp</td>
<td>יִקְטְלוּ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( ^{32} \) assimilates to a consonant, as usual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paradigm</th>
<th>סָמִך</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>יִקְטְלוּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>יִקְטְלוּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>יִקְטְלוּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fs</td>
<td>יִקְטְלוּ</td>
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<tr>
<td>1cs</td>
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</tr>
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<td>יִקְטְלוּ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- When Nun has a Silent Shewa, it assimilates to the next consonant
  - It becomes Dagesh Forte
- \( ^{32} \) 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 \( ^{32} \) (Chapter 16)

Negative Commands: “Don’t ____!”

- "\( ^{32} \) + imperfect is typically permanent, blanket prohibition.
  - It becomes Dagesh Forte
- "\( ^{32} \) 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 \( ^{32} \) (Chapter 16)

- "\( ^{32} \) + jussive (ch 18) is typically temporary or circumstantial prohibition.
  - \( ^{32} \) (Jer 27:16) ‘Do not listen to the words of your prophets’