Goals for Chapter 18

- For the following Qal Verb forms:
  - Imperative
  - Cohortative
  - Jussive

- Know how to:
  - translate
  - parse (strong & weak verbs)
  - write the paradigms (strong verbs only)
Roadmap for Chapter 18

- Review
  - Vowel position symbols and names
  - Rule of Shewa

- Qal Imperative, Cohortative, and Jussive
  - Meaning and Translation
  - Parsing the Imperative
  - Parsing the Cohortative
  - Parsing the Jussive
Symbols and Names for Vowels in Verbs

- $V_P = \text{Vowel under the verb prefix}$
  - aka ‘Prefix Vowel’ or ‘Preformative Vowel’
- $V_1 = \text{Vowel under the first root consonant}$
- $V_2 = \text{Vowel under the second root consonant}$
  - aka ‘Stem Vowel’ $V_S$
- E.g., יִקְטֹל
  - $V_P = \text{Hireq}$ ◆
  - $V_1 = \text{Shewa}$ ◇
  - $V_2 = V_S = \text{Holem}$  ◎
There are 4 Reduced Vowels

- Vocal Shewa
- Hateph Pathach
- Hateph Seghol
- Hateph Qamets Hatuf

- Silent Shewa is NOT a reduced vowel
  - It is NOT a vowel at all
“Rule of Shewa” Prevents 2 Reduced Vowels in a Row

- If would have 2 reduced vowels in a row, change the first reduced vowel to a short vowel. (§4.12)
  - Word-initial ◐ ◐ → ◐ ◐
  - If one of the reduced vowels is a Hatef vowel, change the first vowel to the corresponding short vowel.
    - ◐ ◐ → ◐ ◐
    - ◐ ◐ → ◐ ◐
    - ◐ ◐ → ◐ ◐
    - ◐ ◐ → ◐ ◐

- This explains changes to the first vowel of some imperative verbs.
Two Shewas in a Row are a Problem only if Word-Initial

- Two shewas in the middle of a word are no problem
  - 1st is silent
  - 2nd is vocal because preceded by a Shewa
- Two shewas at the end of a word are no problem
  - Both are silent
- Two shewas at the beginning of a word are a problem!
  - 1st is vocal because it begins a word
  - 2nd is vocal because preceded by a Shewa
  - We would have 2 reduced vowels in a row. No-no!
- The Rule of Shewa makes the first vowel short
Practice the Rule of Shewa

1. קִטְלוּ קִטְלוּ קִטְלוּ קִטְלוּ (both are Silent Shewa)
2. שִׁמְרָה שִׁמְרָה שִׁמְרָה שִׁמְרָה
3. בַּחֲרִיב בַּחֲרִיב בַּחֲרִיב בַּחֲרִיב
4. /רְנָה /רְנָה /רְנָה /רְנָה (first is Silent, second is Vocal)
5. קָטַלְתְּ קָטַלְתְּ קָטַלְתְּ קָטַלְתְּ (both are Silent Shewa)
6. תִּקְטְלוּת תִּקְטְלוּת תִּקְטְלוּת תִּקְטְלוּת (first is Silent, second is Vocal)
Roadmap for Chapter 18

- Review

- Qal Imperative, Cohortative, and Jussive
  - Meaning and Translation
  - Parsing the Imperative
    - Complications
    - Parsing the Cohortative
    - Parsing the Jussive
The Conjugations and their Parsing Codes

- Perfect (P)
- Imperfect (I)
- Perfect waw consecutive (Pwc)
- Imperfect waw consecutive (Iwc)
- Cohortative (C)
- Jussive (J)  
  \[ \text{Volitional conjugations} \]
- Imperative (M)
- Participle (Pt)
- Infinitive Construct (\(\infty\))
- Infinitive Absolute (A)
Volitional Conjugations Express “The Will”

- Usually express a person’s volition (their ‘will’)
  - Command or permission
  - Wish
  - Desire
  - Purpose

- Occasionally used to indicate a result
  - Even if the result was not intended
One Volitional Conjugation for each “Person”

- **Cohortative (C) = 1st Person (I, We)**
  - Often ‘shall’ or ‘let’ or ‘may’ to indicate resolve
  - E.g., I shall run! Let’s run! May we run!
  - Plural can be like Greek hortatory subjunctive

- **Imperative (M) = 2nd Person (You)**
  - E.g., Run!

- **Jussive (J) = 3rd Person (He, She, They)**
  - Translate like the cohortative.
  - E.g., He shall run. Let him run.
  - 2nd person jussives exist
Negative commands use the Jussive or Imperfect. 

- Negative commands never use the imperative.

- לא + imperfect
  - Absolute, permanent, blanket prohibition
    - E.g., ‘You shall not murder.’ (Exod 20:13)

- לא + jussive or cohortative
  - Immediate, circumstance-specific prohibition
    - E.g., ‘Do not listen to your prophets!’ (Jer 27:9)
  - 2nd person jussives are used for negative commands
Roadmap for Chapter 18

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Imperfect Minus Prefix = Imperative

- QI2ms תִּקְטֹל → קְטֹל QM2ms
- QI2fs תִּקְטְלִי → קְטְלִי QM2fs
- QI2mp תִּקְטְלוּ → קְטְלוּ QM2mp
- QI2fp תִּקְטְלְבֶּה → קְטְלְבֶּה QM2fp
5 Characteristics Identify the Qal Imperative

1. Lacks Imperfect preformative (נַּחַת הָ)  

2. Has Imperfect sufformative

3. $V_1$ is or was reduced (except for some weak verbs)  
   - קְטֹל (ms), קְטֹל (fp)  
   - קְטֹלוּ (fs), קְטֹלוּ (mp)  
   (V₁ is reduced)  
   (V₁ was reduced, but rule of Shewa)

4. Has Imperfect $V_S$ (except for some weak verbs)  
   - קְטֹל → קְטֹל  
   - שְׁמֹר → שְׁמֹר  
   - קֵם → קֵם

5. Sometimes followed by $ָה$ (E.g., שְׁמֹרַךְ שָמַר ָה, or שְׁמֹר ָה)
Identifying the Qal Imperative 2ms

- E.g., קְטֹל
  - No imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative  (nothing)
  - \( V_1 \) is reduced  (Vocal Shewa in קְ)
  - Has imperfect \( V_S \)  (Holem in טֹ)

- E.g., אֱמֹר
  - No imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative  (nothing)
  - \( V_1 \) is reduced  (Hateph Seghol in אֱ)
  - Has imperfect \( V_S \)  (Holem in מֹ)
### Vowels Distinguish QM2ms from QP3ms

- Both lack preformative and sufformative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$V_2$ = ‘Stem Vowel’</th>
<th>$V_1$</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QP3ms</td>
<td>Pathach ָ</td>
<td>Qamets ָ</td>
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<td>קטל</td>
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<td>QM2ms</td>
<td>Holem ֹ</td>
<td>Reduced ֹ</td>
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<td>קטול</td>
<td>= Imperfect $V_2$</td>
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<td>Reduced ֹ</td>
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<tr>
<td>חתקל</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Identifying the Imperative 2fs & 2fp

- E.g., מַצֶּּה = בַּחֲרִיבַּד.
  - Lacks imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative בַּחֲרִיבַּד (2fp)
  - V₁ is reduced
  - Has imperfect Vₜ (reduced, like imperfect תִּבְחֲרִיתִּבְחֲרִיתִּבְחֲרִי)

- E.g., בַּחֲרִיב = בַּחֲרִיב QM2fs
  - Lacks imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative בַּחֲרִיב (2fs)
  - V₁ was reduced (Rule of Shewa בַּחֲרִיב → בַּחֲרִיב)
  - Has imperfect Vₜ (reduced, like imperfect תִּבְחֲרִיתִּבְחֲרִיתִּבְחֲרִי)
Identifying the Imperative 2mp

- E.g., קִטְלוּ קִטְלוּ קִטְלוּ קִטְלוּ QM2mp
  - Lacks imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative (וּ)
  - $V_1$ was reduced (Rule of Shewa קְטְלוּ קְטְלוּ קְטְלוּ קְטְלוּ)
  - Has imperfect $V_S$ (reduced, like imperfect יִקְטְלוּ יִקְטְלוּ יִקְטְלוּ יִקְטְלוּ)

- E.g., שְׁבוּ שְׁבוּ שְׁבוּ שְׁבוּ QM2mp
  - Lacks imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative (וּ)
  - $V_1$ is reduced (שְׁ)
  - $V_2$ is missing because it lost a consonant
# V₁ Distinguishes QM2mp from QP3cp

- Both have sufformative ׃

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>ק.setViewpoint</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Practice Parsing Qal Imperative Strong Verbs

1. כתב כתבה QM2mp $V_1$ was reduced
2. קבץ קבצות QM2fs $V_1$ was reduced
3. נפל נפל QM2ms $V_1$ is reduced
4. ופל ופל QM2fp Reduced $V_1$, Imperfect $V_S$
5. שמור שמורה QM2mp $V_1$ was reduced
6. מכור מכירות QM2fp Reduced $V_1$, Imperfect $V_S$
7. שלוח שלחה QM2fs $V_1$ was reduced
8. שבע שבע QM2ms Reduced $V_1$, Imperfect $V_S$
9. קריא קריאה QM2mp $V_1$ was reduced
10. קריא קריאה QM2fp Reduced $V_1$, Imperfect $V_S$
# Practice Inflecting Qal Imperative Strong Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>QM2ms</th>
<th>QM2fs</th>
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<td>שפט</td>
<td>שָׁפֵט</td>
<td>שָׁפֵט</td>
<td>שָׁפֵט</td>
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Roadmap for Chapter 18

- Review

- Qal Imperative, Cohortative, and Jussive
  - Meaning and Translation
  - Parsing the Imperative

- Complications
  - Parsing the Cohortative
  - Parsing the Jussive

- אאאאנָ נָ נָ נָ
Sometimes Paragogic He on Imperative 2ms

- Paragogic He is a final הָ at the end of a word.
  - Scholars debate whether or not it has any meaning.
  - ‘Paragogic’ = dragged along = παρα + αγω

- Imperative 2ms sometimes (311x) has Paragogic He
  - קְטֹל = QM2ms
  - קָטְלָה = QM2ms + paragogic He
    - קִטְלָה = Qamets Hatuf + Silent Shewa
    - קָטְלָה = QM2ms + paragogic He
  - Sometimes Hireq instead of Qamets Hatuf

- Never get Directional He הָ at the end of a verb.
Paragogic הֵן or Pronominal Suffix Changes the QM2ms

- QM2ms + paragogic הֵן or pronominal suffix (ch 19) usually starts with Qamets Hatuf
  - קִטְלָה קִטְלָה קִטְלָה קִטְלָה qoṭlâ = קֶסֶל QM2ms + paragogic הֵן
V₂ for 3-ה Verbs

- No sufformative → Add ה vowel letter
  - ה for Perfect
  - ה for Imperfect
  - ה for Imperative

- Sufformative starts with a vowel
  → use that for V₂

- Sufformative starts with a consonant
  → add Yod vowel letter
  - י for Perfect
  - י for Imperfect and Imperative
Lose 1-י and some 1-ן in QM

- שֵׁבשֵׁבשֵׁבשֵׁב QI2ms שְׁבשְׁבשְׁבשְׁב QM

- יֵרֵישֵׁרֵישֵׁרֵישֵׁר QI2ms יָרְישְׁרָרְישָרְיש QM

- נְסַנְסְעֵנְסַנְסַנְס QI2ms נָּהסְעַסְעַסְע QM

- נְתֵנְתֵנְתֵנְתֵנְת QI2ms נָּהנְתָנְתָנְת QM

- Some 1-ן do not drop R₁ in the Qal Imperative:

- הבָּלָה הבָּלָה הבָּלָה הבָּלָה QI2ms הבָּלָה הבָּלָה הבָּלָה QM

- These have the imperfect V₅ (except when it reduces because it precedes the sufformative)
If Missing R₁ or R₂, Keep Imperfect V_s Instead of Reduced V₁

- חָסֵק → קָסֵק = קוסק QM2ms (1-Nun)
- חָשֵׁב → נָשֵׁב יָשֵׁב QM2ms (1-Yod)
- חָרָשֵׁת → נָרָשׁ יָרָשׁ QM2ms (1-Yod)
- קָפֹו → קָפָה קופה QM2ms (Biconsonantal)
- קָשְׁוָה → קֶשְׁוָה קֶשָׁו QM2ms (Biconsonantal)
- קָבֶּזֶה → בֵּזֶה בֶּזֶה QM2ms (Biconsonantal)
- קָסֵב → סֵב סב QM2ms (Geminate)
- קָסֵמ → קָסֵמ קוסמ QM2ms (Geminate)
Distinguishing Perfect from Imperative

- Neither has a preformative
- QP3ms and QM2ms both have no sufformative
- QP3cp and QM2mp both have sufformative
- How do we distinguish them?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>QP3ms</th>
<th>QM2ms</th>
<th>QP3cp</th>
<th>QM2mp</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Strong Verbs</strong></td>
<td>קִטְלוּ</td>
<td>קָטַל</td>
<td>קָטַל</td>
<td>קָטַל</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1-Yod</strong></td>
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<td>יָשַׁב</td>
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<td><strong>3-He</strong></td>
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</table>
Parsing Weak Verbs in QM, QP, QI (1/4)

1. עֲלֵה עֲלֵה עֲלֵה עֲלֵה QM2ms מְנַלָּה ending says 3-י מְנַלָּה
   - 3-י or 1-ו
2. נִסְעָ נִסְעָ נִסְעָ נִסְעָ QM2ms מְנַלָּה
   - 1-ו or 1-ו
3. יְדִשׁ יְדִשׁ QM2ms מְנַלָּה
   - 1-ו or 1-ו
4. עֲלֵה עֲלֵה עֲלֵה עֲלֵה QP3fs מְנַלָּה
   - Metheg indicates Qamets
5. עֲלֵה עֲלֵה עֲלֵה עֲלֵה QM2fp מְנַלָּה
   - תִּנְפְּקָה indicates 3-י
6. נַפְלָ נַפְלָ נַפְלָ נַפְלָ QM2fp מְנַלָּה
   - 1-ו or 1-ו
7. נַשְׂה נַשְׂה נַשְׂה נַשְׂה QM2fp מְנַלָּה
   - 1-ו or 1-ו or 3-י
8. נַשְׂה נַשְׂה נַשְׂה QM2mp מְנַלָּה
   - 1-ו or 1-ו or 3-י
9. עֲשִׂי עֲשִׂי עֲשִׂי QM2fs מְנַלָּה
   - 1-ו or 1-ו or 3-י
Parsing Weak Verbs in QM, QP, QI (2/4)

10. עשה עשה עשה עשה QM2mp

11. יצאה יצאה יצאה יצאה QM2fp

12. קמה קמה קמה קמה QM2fs

13. בניה בניה בניה בניה QM2fp

14. בניה בניה בניה בניה QI3ms

15. נדה נדה נדה נדה QM2mp

16. נשת נשת נשת נשת QM2mp

17. ידות ידות ידות ידות QM2fp

18. ירשה ירשה ירשה ירשה QM2ms

ו or 1-_arm 3-

ו indicates 3-

ו indicates 3-ו Imperfect

V₁ was reduced.

ו or 1-_arm 3-

ו or 1- or 3-

ו or 1- or 3-
## Parsing Weak Verbs in QM, QP, QI (3/4)

| 19. | ירש ירש ירש ירש | QM2fs | 1- or 1- or 3- |
| 20. | ירש ירש ירש ירש | QP1cp | |
| 21. | קום קום קום קום | QM2ms | Has QI stem vowel |
| 22. | נסה נסה נסה נסה | QM2fp | י indicates 3- |
| 23. | נסה נסה נסה נסה | QM2ms | י ending says 3- M2ms |
| 24. | נסה נסה נסה נסה | QM2fs | 1- or 1- or 3- |
| 25. | נסה נסה נסה נסה | QM2mp | 1- or 1- or 3- |
| 26. | שים שים שים שים | QI2mp | Biconsonantal lexical vowel |
| 27. | שים שים שים שים | QM2mp | Biconsonantal lexical vowel |

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### Parsing Weak Verbs in QM, QP, QI (4/4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Verb Stem</th>
<th>Affixes</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>בָּהָה בָּהָה</td>
<td>QM2ms</td>
<td>Biconsonantal lexical vowel א’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>בָּהָה בָּהָה</td>
<td>QM2fs</td>
<td>Biconsonantal lexical vowel א’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>סֶבֶב סֶבֶב</td>
<td>QM2fp</td>
<td>Dagesh Forte indicates Geminate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>סֶבֶב סֶבֶב</td>
<td>QM2mp</td>
<td>Dagesh Forte indicates Geminate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>עֲנֵה עֲנֵה</td>
<td>QM2ms</td>
<td>‘ה ending says 3-ֵה M2ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>עֲנֵה עֲנֵה</td>
<td>QM2mp</td>
<td>1- or 1- ֵה or 3- ֵה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>רְאֵה רְאֵה</td>
<td>QM2fp</td>
<td>‘ו indicates 3-ו</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>רְאֵה רְאֵה</td>
<td>QM2mp</td>
<td>1- or 1- ֵה or 3- ֵה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Roadmap for Chapter 18

- **Review**

- **Qal Imperative, Cohortative, and Jussive**
  - Meaning and Translation
  - Parsing the Imperative

- **Complications**
  - Parsing the Cohortative
  - Parsing the Jussive

- אָאֵּנָּ נָּ נָּ נָּ
Identifying the Cohortative and Jussive

- If SPELLED like an imperfect
  - Possibly with final ה (1st person) or ‘shortened’
- and CONTEXT suggests desire, command, purpose, resolve, or result
- and FIRST word in its clause
  - May be preceded by לא ‘not’
  - Occasionally it is later in the clause
- Then
  - Parse as Cohortative ‘C’ if 1st person
  - Parse as Jussive ‘J’ if 2nd or 3rd person (usually 3rd)
Ending on Cohortative

- Cohortative usually ends in קְטָלֶה
  - No need to mention it in parsing.
  - E.g., קְטָלֶה = קֹטָלֶה QC1cs

- Cohortative can omit the קְטָלֶה
  - Unusual, so mention it in parsing.
  - E.g., קֹטָל = קֹטָל QC1cs (unmarked)

- Non-cohortative can end in קְטָלֶה
  - Unusual, so mention it in parsing
  - E.g., קְטָלֶה = קֹטָל QC1cs+
Some Weak Verbs Often Shorten the Jussive 3sing

- 3-ה verbs in the Jussive 3ms & 3fs
  - Often drop the ה (and other changes)
    - E.g., QI3ms → QJ3ms ‘let him build’

- Bi-consonantal verbs in the Jussive 3ms & 3fs
  - ב or ו or
    - E.g., QI3ms → QJ3ms ‘let him put’
  - ב
    - E.g., QI3ms → QJ3ms ‘let him return’

- Sometimes jussive that could shorten is not shortened.
- Sometimes non-jussive Imperfect is shortened.
## Practice Parsing the Jussive and Cohortative

1. כתיב חכמה - QI2mp
2. קבץ חכמה - QI2fs
3. שמיר אשמרה - QC1cs
4. שמיר נשמרה - QC1cp
5. זכר חפרה - QI(2/3)fp
6. זכר חפרה - QC1cs
7. שמיר חפרה - QI2mp
8. זכר נברת - QC1cp
Roadmap for Chapter 18

- Review
- Qal Imperative, Cohortative, and Jussive
  - Meaning and Translation
  - Parsing the Imperative
    - Complications
    - Parsing the Cohortative
    - Parsing the Jussive
 나타

Indicates that Preceding Verb is Volitive

- Volitive verbs may be (191x) followed by 나타 or 나타
  - E.g., שְׁמֹר or 나타
  - Never any words between the verb and 나타
  - 나타 never (?) follows a non-volitive verb
    - This helps you parse!

- Scholars debate whether or not 나타 means anything.