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

- \( V_P \) = Vowel under the verb prefix
  - aka ‘Prefix Vowel’ or ‘Preformative Vowel’
- \( V_1 \) = Vowel under the first root consonant
- \( V_2 \) = Vowel under the second root consonant
  - aka ‘Stem Vowel’ \( V_S \)
- \( V_S \) = Holem Ṫ

E.g., יִקְטֹל
  - \( V_P \) = Hireq Ḥ
  - \( V_1 \) = Shewa ʿ
  - \( V_2 = V_S \) = Holem Ṫ

There are 4 Reduced Vowels

- ʿ Vocal Shewa
- Ḥ Hateph Pathach
- Ṣ Hateph Seghol
- Ḥ Hateph Qamets Hatuf

Silent Shewa Ṭ 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.
  - Word-initial ֜ ֜ → ֜ ֜
  - Word-initial ֜ ֜ → ֜ ֜
  - Word-initial ֜ ֜ → ֜ ֜

- 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
2. שִׁמְרָה שִׁמְרָה שִׁמְרָה שִׁמְרָה
3. בַּחֲרִיבַּחֲרִיבַּחֲרִיבַּחֲרִי
4. ﷲ ﷲ ﷲ ﷲ 
5. קָטַלְתְּ קָטַלְתְּ קָטַלְתְּ קָטַלְתְּ
6. ﷲ ﷲ ﷲ ﷲ (both are Silent Shewa)

(both are Silent Shewa)

(both are Silent Shewa)

(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
  - Parsing the Jussive
      - אאאآنָ נָ נָ נָ

18-5

18-6

18-7

18-8
The Conjugations and their Parsing Codes

- Perfect (P)
- Imperfect (I)
- Perfect waw consecutive (Pwc)
- Imperfect waw consecutive (Iwc)
- Cohortative (C)
- Jussive (J)
- Imperative (M)
- Participle (Pt)
- Infinitive Construct (∞)
- 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.

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

- יִהְיֶה + 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

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

Imperfect Minus Prefix = Imperative

- Q12ms קְטֹלקְטֹלקְטֹלקְטֹל \(\rightarrow\) QM2ms קְטֹל
- Q12fs קְטֹלקְטֹלקְטֹלקְטֹל \(\rightarrow\) QM2fs קְטֹל
- Q12mp קְטֹלקְטֹלקְטֹלקְטֹל \(\rightarrow\) QM2mp קְטֹל
- Q12fp קְטֹלקְטֹלקְטֹלקְטֹל \(\rightarrow\) QM2fp קְטֹל

5 Characteristics Identify the Qal Imperative

1. Lacks Imperfect preformative (נָהaniel)
2. Has Imperfect sufformative
3. V₁ is or was reduced (except for some weak verbs)
   - קְטֹלקְטֹלקְטֹלקְטֹל (V₁ is reduced)
   - קְטֹלקְטְלִיקְטְלִיקְטְלִיקְטְלִי (V₁ was reduced, but rule of Shewa)
4. Has Imperfect Vₛ (except for some weak verbs)
   - קְטֹלקְטֹלקְטֹלקְטֹל
   - קְטֹלקְטְלִיקְטְלִיקְטְלִיקְטְלִי
5. Sometimes followed by נָהaniel (E.g., קְטֹלקְטַל בּוּז or קְטֹלקְטִנּוּנּוּנּוּנּוּנּוּנּוּn)

Identifying the Qal Imperative 2ms

- E.g., קְטֹל
  - No imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative (nothing)
  - V₁ is reduced (Vocal Shewa in קְטֹל)
  - Has imperfect Vₛ (Holem in קְטֹל)
- E.g., קְטֹל
  - No imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative (nothing)
  - V₁ is reduced (Hateph Seghol in קְטֹל)
  - Has imperfect Vₛ (Holem in קְטֹל)
Vowels Distinguish QM2ms from QP3ms

- Both lack preformative and sufformative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>V₂ = ‘Stem Vowel’</th>
<th>V₁</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QP3ms</td>
<td>Pathach ♀</td>
<td>Qamets ♀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QM2ms</td>
<td>Holem ○</td>
<td>Reduced ♀</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>= Imperfect V₂</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI2ms</td>
<td>Holem ○</td>
<td>Reduced ♀</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identifying the Imperative 2fs & 2fp

- E.g., מַצָּה = מַצָּה. QM2fp
  - Lacks imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative רֵנֵו (2fp)
  - V₁ is reduced
  - Has imperfect Vₛ (וּוּוּוּ)
- E.g., בַּחֲרִיב = בַּחֲרִיב. QM2fs
  - Lacks imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative (וּוּוּ)
  - V₁ was reduced (Rule of Shewa בְּחֲרִיב → בְּחֲרִיב)
  - Has imperfect Vₛ (reduced, like imperfect בְּחֲרִיב)

Identifying the Imperative 2mp

- E.g., קִטְלוּ = קִטְלוּ. QM2mp
  - Lacks imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative (וּוּוּ)
  - V₁ was reduced (Rule of Shewa קִטְלוּ → קִטְלוּ)
  - Has imperfect Vₛ (reduced, like imperfect קִטְלוּ)
- E.g., שְׁבוּ = שְׁבוּ. QM2mp
  - Lacks imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative (וּוּוּ)
  - V₁ is reduced (שְׁבוּ)
  - V₂ is missing because it lost a consonant

V₁ Distinguishes QM2mp from QP3cp

- Both have sufformative מ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>V₂ = ‘Stem Vowel’</th>
<th>V₁</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QP3cp</td>
<td>(Reduced)</td>
<td>Qamets ♀</td>
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<tr>
<td>QM2mp</td>
<td>(Reduced)</td>
<td>Was Reduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI2mp</td>
<td>(Reduced)</td>
<td>Shewa ♀</td>
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### Practice Parsing Qal Imperative Strong Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>QM2ms</th>
<th>QM2fs</th>
<th>QM2mp</th>
<th>QM2fp</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>הבּ</td>
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<td>judge</td>
<td>קַס</td>
<td>קַס</td>
<td>קַס</td>
<td>קַס</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Practice Inflecting Qal Imperative Strong Verbs

1. הבּו<br>2. זָלֻה<br>3. זְכּו<br>4. סָמֻה<br>5. שָבֻה<br>6. קָבֻה<br>7. קַסֻה<br>8. קָזֻה<br>9. זָלֻה<br>10. הבּו

### Roadmap for Chapter 18

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

### Sometimes Paragographic He on Imperative 2ms

- Paragogic He is a final ה 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 Paragographic He
  - הבּ = QM2ms
  - זָלֻה = QM2ms + paragogic He
    - קָס = Qamets Hatuf + Silent Shewa
    - קָז = QM2ms + paragogic He
  - Sometimes Hireq instead of Qamets Hatuf
- Never get Directional He ה at the end of a verb.
Paragogic נ or Pronominal Suffix Changes the QM2ms\(^{18-25}\)

- QM2ms + paragogic נ or pronominal suffix (ch 19) usually starts with Qamets Hatuf
  - קָטְלָה קָטְלָה קָטְלָה קָטְלָה qotlå = קָטְלָה קָטְלָה QM2ms + paragogic נ

V\(_2\) for 3- getpid Verbs

- No sufformative \(\rightarrow\) Add ה vowel letter
  - נ for Perfect
  - נ for Imperfect
  - נ for Imperative

- Sufformative starts with a vowel
  \(\rightarrow\) use that for V\(_2\)
  - נ for Perfect
  - נ for Imperfect and Imperative

- Sufformative starts with a consonant
  \(\rightarrow\) add Yod vowel letter
  - נ for Perfect
  - נ for Imperfect and Imperative

Lose 1- and some 1- in QM

- יָשָׁב יָשָׁב יָשָׁב יָשָׁב נָשָׁב Q12ms נָשָׁב QM נָשָׁב
  - יָרָשׁ יָרָשׁ יָרָשׁ יָרָשׁ נָרָשׁ Q12ms נָרָשׁ QM נָרָשׁ
  - יָבָט יָבָט יָבָט יָבָט נָבָט Q12ms נָבָט QM נָבָט
  - יָנָו יָנָו יָנָו יָנָו נָנָו Q12ms נָנָו QM נָנָו

- Some 1- do not drop R\(_1\) in the Qal Imperative:
  - יָבָט יָבָט יָבָט יָבָט נָבָט Q12ms נָבָט QM נָבָט

- These have the imperfect V\(_5\) (except when it reduces because it precedes the sufformative)

If Missing R\(_1\) or R\(_2\) , Keep Imperfect V\(_5\)  Instead of Reduced V\(_1\)

- יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי = יָשָׁפְלִי.QM2ms
- יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי = יָשָׁפְלִי.QM2ms
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- יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי = יָשָׁפְלִי.QM2ms

- יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי = יָשָׁפְלִי.QM2ms
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- יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי = יָשָׁפְלִי.QM2ms
- יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי יָשָׁפְלִי = יָשָׁפְלִי.QM2ms
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>Strong Verbs</th>
<th>QP3ms</th>
<th>QM2ms</th>
<th>QP3cp</th>
<th>QM2mp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QM2ms</td>
<td>קֶסֶל קֶסֶל</td>
<td>קֶסֶל קֶסֶל</td>
<td>קֶסֶל קֶסֶל</td>
<td>קֶסֶל קֶסֶל</td>
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<td>1-Yod</td>
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<td>שֶׁב שֶׁב</td>
<td>שֶׁב שֶׁב</td>
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<td>1-Nun</td>
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<td>3-He</td>
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<td>בֵּנָה בֵּנָה</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biconsonantal</td>
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<td>קְפוֹמָ קְפוֹמָ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Neither has a preformative
2. QM2ms
3. QM2ms
4. QP3fs
5. QM2fp
6. QM2fp
7. QM2fp
8. QM2mp
9. QM2fs

Parsing Weak Verbs in QM, QP, QI (1/4)

1. ועלה QM2ms ᴴו ending says 3-ל M2ms
2. םעט QM2ms
3. יידע QM2ms
4. יעל בּוּליְּה QP3fs
5. יעל הֶלֶּה QM2fp
6. מְלַלַּה QM2fp
7. מְסַמְּמַּה QM2fp
8. מָשַּה QM2mp
9. מָשַּה QM2fs

Parsing Weak Verbs in QM, QP, QI (2/4)

10. נשׁו QM2mp
11. יַצָּא QM2fp
12. קָה QM2fs
13. הנָבִּים QM2fp ¹ indicates 3-ל
14. בּוּלַּה QI3ms ¹ indicates 3-ל Imperfect
15. נָבָּה QM2mp
16. רַס QM2mp
17. יִרְשׁוּ QM2fp
18. יִרְשׁוּ QM2ms

Parsing Weak Verbs in QM, QP, QI (3/4)

19. יִרְשׁוּ QM2fs
20. יִרְשׁוּ QP1cp
21. קָח QM2ms
22. מְלַלַּ הֶלֶּה QM2fp ¹ indicates 3-ל
23. מְסַמְּמַּ הֶלֶּה QM2fp
24. מָשַּה QM2fs
25. מָשַּה QM2mp
26. שָׁב QI2mp
27. שָׁב QM2mp

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

19. possui demark QM2fs
20. possui demark QP1cp
21. possui demark QM2ms
22. possui demark QM2fp
23. possui demark QM2fs
24. possui demark QM2mp
25. possui demark QI2mp
26. possui demark QM2mp

Biconsonantal lexical vowel ¹

Biconsonantal lexical vowel ¹

M2ms

was reduced.
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

Identifying the Cohortative and Jussive

- If SPELLED like an imperfect
  - Possibly with final נ (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)

ןֹ Ending on Cohortative

- Cohortative usually ends in נֹ
  - No need to mention it in parsing.
  - E.g., קְטֹל קְטֹל קְטֹל קְטֹל = קְטֹל QC1cs
- Cohortative can omit the נֹ
  - Unusual, so mention it in parsing.
  - E.g., קְטֹל קְטֹל קְטֹל קְטֹל QC1cs (unmarked)
- Non-cohortative can end in נֹ
  - Unusual, so mention it in parsing
  - E.g., קְטֹל קְטֹל קְטֹל קְטֹל Q1cs+ןֹ
Some Weak Verbs Often Shorten the Jussive 3sing

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

- Bi-consonantal verbs in the Jussive 3ms & 3fs
  - ִי→ִ or ָי
    - E.g., יָשִׂים QI3ms → יָשֵׂם QJ3ms ‘let him put’
    - י→ָ
    - E.g., יָשָׁב QI3ms → יָשֹׁב 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. יִבְנֶה QI2mp
2. יִבְנֶה QI2fs
3. שָׁמָר QC1cs QI1cs + ֤
4. שָׁמָר QC1cp QI1cp + ֤
5. זָר QI(2/3)fp
6. זָר QC1cs QI1cs + ֤
7. שָׁמֲר QI2mp
8. זָר QC1cp QI1cp + ֤

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ני Indicates that Preceding Verb is Volitive

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

- Scholars debate whether or not י means anything.