

LESSON 9

Genesis 42:23 **וְהֵם לֹא יָדְעוּ כִּי שָׁמַעַתְּ יוֹסֵף**

The first letter in the first word is well known it is the _____

Do you recognize the independent personal pronoun that the conjunction is attached to? Its paradigm is from Ross, Chapter 11.

3msg	הוא	he	3mpl	הֵמָּה or הֵם	they
3fsg	היא	she	3fpl	הֵנָּה or הֵן	they
2msg	אתה	you	2mpl	אתם	you
2fsg	את	you	2fpl	אתֵנָּה or אתֵּן	you
1csg	אני or אנכי	I	1cpl	אֲנַחְנוּ	we

לֹא

We know the second word means: _____

It will negate the action of the verb that will follow. Let's analyze this verb.

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
יָדְעוּ	יָדַע	Qal	affix	3 c. pl.	

You might remember that we looked at the Qal Perfect (Affix) Form Paradigm in Lesson 4.

What Tense will we use in translation: _____

We can translate the first three words as:

כִּי means _____

שָׁמַעַתְּ Has an extra vowel at the end. What is it?

		Qal
<i>perfect</i>	3msg	עָשָׂה
	3fsg	עָשְׂתָּה
	2msg	עָשִׂיתָ
	2fsg	עָשִׂיתְּ
	1csg	עָשִׂיתִי
	3cpl	עָשׂוּ
	2mpl	עָשִׂיתֶם
	2fpl	עָשִׂיתְּנָה
	1cpl	עָשִׂינוּ

Genesis 42:23 וְהֵם לֹא יָדְעוּ כִּי שָׁמַע יוֹסֵף

You know the verb “to hear” but it’s not pointed the same as one would expect with what we’ve learned this far. What we have with this new pointing is the:

Ross Covers this subject and gives us the paradigm in Chapter 16.

<i>msg</i>	פָּקַד	<i>mpl</i>	פְּקָדִים
<i>fsg</i>	פְּקֻדָּה	<i>fpl</i>	פְּקֻדוֹת
	or פְּקֻדָּה		

Can you guess the pointing that helps us identify the Participle in the Qal stem?

In the Qal stem, holem םָ or םִ after the first root letter indicates the **participle** form.

Let’s analyze this Participle:

Verb	Root	Stem	Form	P/G/N	Spec. Feat.
שָׁמַעַ	שמע	Qal	participle	m. sg.	

You may write “participle” in the Form column. Participles function as nouns and adjectives as well as verbs. Participles have noun endings. Where there is no extra ending, the participle is masculine singular, as it is here. Participles have no person (no pronouns for 1st, 2nd, or 3rd person), but they modify nouns and pronouns. In the PGN column write “m. sg.”

Many students mistakenly believe that all participles in English end in “-ing,” and conversely that all words ending in “-ing” are participles. Neither statement is true. Because participles may be used in verb clauses or as nouns or adjectives, the appropriate translation must make use of syntactical clues and context.

Let’s consider the this phrase. **שִׁמַע יוֹסֵף**

יוֹסֵף is a name, *Joseph*. The participle modifies the noun Joseph. In this simple phrase the participle provides the action, the verbal component. You can translate: *Joseph was listening* or *Joseph is listening*. The tense will be decided by the main verb of the verse. Other possible translations exist for this construction, but this will suffice for the moment.

Sometimes the participle is used in a construction as a noun. A hypothetical phrase might be:

יוֹסֵף הַשֹּׁמֵעַ דָּבָר	<i>Joseph, the listener, spoke</i>
	<i>Joseph, the one who heard, spoke</i>
	<i>Joseph, who was listening, spoke</i>

Again, the larger context and syntax of the verse would help us decide on the translation (and a more exact description of the function of the participle). Whether used as verbal action or as a noun, the **participle** always involves someone doing something. Frequently you will be helped by having a noun or pronoun in the immediate vicinity of the participle, and you will remember this rule.

The participle never stands for the action of the verb in the abstract.

That is, for example, the participle of **שָׁמַע** would never mean the act of listening as in *listening is an art*.

We can translate this verse then as follows:

To identify the Qal participle, you must look for the holem after the first root letter. Remember, this vowel can be written two ways in Hebrew: וְ and ׁ. Thus two spellings are possible for the Qal participle. For example:

defectiva

שִׁמַּעַ

plene

שׁוֹמַעַ

For hollow verbs (verbs which are missing the middle root letter in the vav conversive form), there is an irregular participle form. In this case the 3 m. sg. affix and the masculine singular participle are identical in the Qal: בָּא can be either the 3 m. sg. affix or the m. sg. participle.

Three hints can help you decide on the form used:

1. You have a participle if the ambiguous form is combined with another participle.

Joshua 6:1 אֵין יוֹצֵא וְאֵין בָּא
ambiguous regular

None was going out and none was coming in.

2. You most likely have a participle if the ambiguous form is combined with an independent

pronoun or a pronoun attached to הִנֵּה (See Lesson 10)

Exodus 3:13 אָנֹכִי בָא אֶל-בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל [אֲנִי-אָנֹכִי]

I am coming to the children of Israel.

3. You have a participle if the definite article is attached to the ambiguous form, since the affix cannot be combined with the definite article.

Psalms 118:26 [בְּרוּךְ] *blessed* (adj.) יְהוָה בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה

Blessed is he who comes in the name of the LORD.

Analyze the following verbs in the charts provided:

הִלִּיךְ

וְשָׁמַעַ

הִנְחִינָן

וְאָמַר

יִדְעַ

Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
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Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features
Root	Stem	Form	Person/Gender/Number	Special Features

Lesson 9 homework: TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING VERSES INTO ENGLISH

Be able to tell whether **נִי** is a participle or an affix form in the verses below.

VOCABULARY FOR LESSON NINE – WORDS 101 TO 110

HEBREW	ENGLISH
צָבָא	Army, Host
צָוָה	Charge, command
הִיא	She, that
קָדֵשׁ	Righteous, sacred, holiness

2 Samuel 12:23 אֲנִי הֲלֵךְ אֵלָיו	שָׁמַר	Keep	
2 Samuel 17:9 וְשָׁמַע הַשָּׁמַע וְאָמַר		watch,	
Exodus 1:6 וַיָּמַת יוֹסֵף... וְכָל הַדּוֹר [generation] דּוֹר 6.1a וַיָּמַת 6		guard	
1 Samuel 13:8 וְלֹא-בָּא שְׂמוּאֵל הַגִּלְגָּל			
Judges 4:14 בִּי זֶה הַיּוֹם אֲשֶׁר נָתַן יְהוָה אֶת-סִסְרָא בְיָדְךָ [בְּיָדְךָ into your hand]		Find, reach	
Judges 15:14 הוּא-בָּא עַד-לְחֵי עוֹלָם		Eternity,	
Ocholet 1:4 דּוֹר הֲלֵךְ וְדוֹר בָּא		antiquity	
Psalms 118:24 זֶה-הַיּוֹם עָשָׂה יְהוָה עֲתוֹ		Now	
2 Kings 8:7 בָּא אִישׁ הָאֶלְהִים			
Psalms 1:6 בִּי-יִוָּדַע יְהוָה דְּרֹךְ צְדִיקִים צְדִיקִים		Fall, lie	
Genesis 44:4 הֵם יֵצְאוּ אֶת-הָעִיר			
Genesis 4:17 שָׁלֹשׁ וַיִּקְרָא שֵׁם הָעִיר כְּשֵׁם בְּנוֹ		Three (f)	
	שָׁלֹשׁ	Three(m)	

