

## Observations on Tenses in Archaizing Poetry

by David Steinberg

[David.Steinberg@houseofdavid.ca](mailto:David.Steinberg@houseofdavid.ca)

Home page <http://www.houseofdavid.ca/>

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See [\*Tenses or Aspects in Biblical Hebrew\*](#)

Table B

Present Tense Indicated by the use of the **SC** of a **Stative** or **Quasi-stative** Verb  
and the **PC<sub>imp</sub>** of an **Action Verb** in the Same Verse

(Confirmed by context)

Chapter & Verse of Hebrew Text	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>NRSV</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Unless Otherwise Noted</p>	Masoretic Text <sup>1</sup>
<p><a href="#">Dt 32:22</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Table A</a> , <a href="#">Table E</a></p> <p>Either -</p> <p>1) <b>SC<sub>past</sub></b> - <b>past</b> (קדחה)</p> <p><b>PC<sub>pretWC</sub></b> - <b>past</b></p> <p>וּתִקַּד - wat'tiqad (:wat'iqad PC<sub>imp</sub>:wa'tiqad PC<sub>jus</sub>)  וּתֹאכַל wat'tôkil (:watô'kil PC<sub>imp</sub>:wa'tôkil PC<sub>jus</sub>)  וּתְלַהֵט watta'lahhit  (:watalah'hit PC<sub>imp</sub>:wata'lahhit PC<sub>jus</sub>)</p> <p>OR,</p> <p>2) <b>SC<sub>state</sub></b>- <b>present</b> (קדחה)</p> <p><b>PC<sub>pretWC</sub></b> - <b>present</b> mirroring the meaning of the accompanying <b>SC<sub>state</sub></b>  (וּתְלַהֵט וּתֹאכַל וּתִקַּד)</p>	<p>כִּי־אֵשׁ קָדְחָה בְּאֶפֶי  וּתִקַּד עַד־שָׂאֹל תַּחֲתֶיהָ  וּתֹאכַל אֶרֶץ וַיְבַלֶּהָ  וּתְלַהֵט מוֹסְדֵי הָרִים</p>
<p><a href="#">Dt 32:40</a></p>	<p><b>PC<sub>imp_prfut</sub></b><sup>2</sup> - present/future אֵשׁ אִישָׁא' (: "iśśa'  PC<sub>jus</sub>/PC<sub>pret</sub>)  <b>SC<sub>past</sub></b> - past (וְאָמַרְתִּי)</p>	<p>כִּי־אֵשׁ אֶל־שָׁמַיִם יָדִי וְאָמַרְתִּי חִי אֲנֹכִי לְעֹלָם</p>
<p><a href="#">Dt 32:41</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Table A</a></p> <p><b>SC<sub>state</sub></b>- <b>present</b> (שְׁנֵתִי)</p> <p><b>PC<sub>imp_prfut</sub></b> - <b>present/future</b> - וְתֹאחֲזוּ - watô'hiz (:wa'tôhiz  PC<sub>jus</sub>/PC<sub>pret_sim</sub>)  אֵשׁב - 'a'shib (: "ašib PC<sub>jus</sub>/PC<sub>pret_sim</sub>)  אֵשְׁלַם - 'ašal'lim (: 'ašallim PC<sub>jus</sub>/PC<sub>pret_sim</sub>)</p>	<p>אִם־שְׁנוֹתַי בְּרַק חֲרָפִי  וּתֹאחֲזוּ בְּמִשְׁפַּט יָדַי  אֲשִׁיב נֶקֶם לְצַרִּי  וּלְמִשְׁנָאֵי אֲשִׁלַּם</p>

1 From The Westminster Leningrad Codex - <http://www.tanach.us/>.

<sup>2</sup> IN EBHP and LBHP THE JUSSIVE (PC<sub>jus</sub>), COHORTATIVE (PC<sub>coh</sub>), IMPERFECT (PC<sub>imp</sub>) AND PRETERITE (PC<sub>pret\_sim</sub>/PC<sub>pretWC</sub>) are, in some forms, distinguished by the placement of syllabic stress when not carrying object suffixes. See -  
- [http://www.adath-shalom.ca/history\\_of\\_hebrew3a.htm#indic\\_jus](http://www.adath-shalom.ca/history_of_hebrew3a.htm#indic_jus) AND  
- [http://www.adath-shalom.ca/history\\_of\\_hebrew3a.htm#Prefix\\_Conjugation](http://www.adath-shalom.ca/history_of_hebrew3a.htm#Prefix_Conjugation)