

Practice Using Holladay Lexicon

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1. אָבִיב (vowel letters, multiple definitions)
2. אוה (unvocalized verbs)
3. את (under plene spelling)
4. אָרָם (homonymns, dagger)
5. נָדַל (verb stems & forms)
6. חֶסֶד (noun forms)
7. מְנַדְנֵת (plene vs. defective, unusual plurals)
8. תּוֹר (which meaning?)

Niphal

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- Parsing code for the Niphal: N
 - NP3MS is Niphal Perfect, 3rd person masculine singular
 - QP3MS is Qal Perfect, 3rd person masculine singular
- Niphal always has a preformative, either nun, imperfect, or he.
- Preformative vowel always Hireq in Niphal (except NI1CS הִ)
- Nun of Niphal either:
 - Present נִּ (Perfect, Participle, some Infinitive Abs)
 - Assimilated נִּהִ נִּי נִּתִּי נִּסִּי נִּי
- Beware NI1CP preformative נִּי
 - The Dagesh and Qamets after it indicate that it is imperfect, and that the nun is the nun of the imperfect, not the nun of the Niphal!

Niphal Participle vs. Perfect

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- Both participle and perfect begin with נִּי
- Distinguish most forms by sufformative.
- BUT 2 pairs of identical sufformatives:
 - NP3MS נִּיִּי
 - NPMS נִּיִּי
 - NP3FS נִּיִּיִּי
 - NPFS נִּיִּיִּי
- Niphal participle always has stem vowel Qamets (ִּ)
- Niphal perfect has stem vowel Pathach (ֶ) or Shewa (ֶּ)
- Perfect always puts Shewa before the sufformative.

Imperative vs. Infinitive Construct

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- In the Qal:
 - QM2MS = QC except for 2-guttural and 3-guttural verbs.
 - Both are spelled נִּיִּי
 - For 2-gutturals and 3-gutturals, only the QC is spelled נִּיִּיִּי
- In the Niphal
 - NM2MS = NC except for 3-תִּי verbs
 - Both are spelled נִּיִּיִּי
- Imperatives other than the 2ms are distinguished from the construct by their sufformative, except תִּי could be 2fs imperative or 1cs pronoun.

Derived Stems

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- Derived stems = All stems other than the Qal.
 - Niphal, Piel, Pual, Hiphil, Hophal, Hithpael.
 - Rare stems are spelling variations (e.g., Polel is variant spelling of Piel for biconsonantal verbs)
- All derived stems have only one kind of participle.
- Only the Qal has two kinds of participle: active and passive.

The Names of Derived Stems Come from פֿעַל

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- The names of the derived stems are the spelling of פֿעַל in the perfect if it were a strong verb.
 - Niphal נִפְעַל (נִפְעַל)
 - Piel פִּעַל (פִּעַל)
 - Pual פֻּעַל (פֻּעַל)
 - Hiphil הִפְעִיל (הִפְעִיל)
 - Hophal הִפְעִיל (הִפְעִיל)
 - Hithpael הִתְפַּעֵל (הִתְפַּעֵל)
- In some grammars (e.g., Gesenius, Jouon), to name weak roots, they use פֿעַל instead of 1, 2, 3. So a 3-ה verb is a ל"ה verb.

Parsing – Ex24, p191-2

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2. נִשְׁמְרֵתָן שָׁמַר NP2FP נִשְׁמְרֵתָן
3. תִּכְתְּבֶנָּה כָּתַב NI3FP/2FP תִּכְתְּבֶנָּה N-nun → Dagesh in כ
4. הִזְכְּרוּ זָכַר NM2MP הִזְכְּרוּ Niphal nun → Dagesh in ז
5. נִכְתְּבִים כָּתַב NPMP נִכְתְּבִים
6. הִשְׁלֵךְ שָׁלַךְ NM2MS/NC הִשְׁלֵךְ Niphal nun → Dagesh in ש
7. נִשְׁלַךְ שָׁלַךְ NI1CP נִשְׁלַךְ Niphal nun → Dagesh in ש
8. נִקְטַל קָטַל NP3MS נִקְטַל (stem vowel not Qamets)
9. נִקְטָל קָטַל NPMS נִקְטָל (stem vowel Qamets)
10. הִקְבִּץ קָבַץ NM2MS/NC הִקְבִּץ Niphal nun → Dagesh in ק
11. תִּקְבְּרִי קָבַר NI2FS תִּקְבְּרִי Niphal nun → Dagesh in ק

Parsing – Ex24, p192

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12. נִזְכְּרוּת זָכַר NPFP נִזְכְּרוּת (stem vowel Qamets)
13. נִשְׁבְּרוּ שָׁבַר NP3CP נִשְׁבְּרוּ Perfect b/c ו and SV not ו
14. הִשְׁבְּרוּ שָׁבַר NM2MP הִשְׁבְּרוּ Imperative b/c ו and ו
15. תִּשְׁבְּרוּ שָׁבַר NI2MP תִּשְׁבְּרוּ
16. נִשְׁמְדֵתִי שָׁמַד NP1CS נִשְׁמְדֵתִי Perfect b/c תִּי
17. נִכְתוּב כָּתַב NA נִכְתוּב There are 2 forms for InfAbs
18. הִכְתוּב כָּתַב NA הִכְתוּב There are 2 forms for InfAbs
19. הִשְׁמְרָנָה שָׁמַר NM2FP הִשְׁמְרָנָה
20. הִכְתְּבִי כָּתַב NM2FS/NC+1CS הִכְתְּבִי

הַנְּבִיאִים יִזְכְּרוּ

The prophets will be remembered.

- יִזְכְּרוּ = זָכַר NI3MP ‘they will be remembered’

אֶת־הַנְּבִיאִים יִזְכְּרוּ

They will remember the prophets.

- יִזְכְּרוּ = זָכַר QI3MP ‘they will remember’
 - This is the standard form of a QI3MP.
 - A Niphal imperfect would begin with יִזְּ not יִזְּ.

הַנְּבִיאִים זָכְרוּ

The prophets remembered.

- זָכְרוּ = זָכַר QP3CP ‘they remembered’
 - This is the standard form of a QP3CP.
 - It cannot be Niphal because it lacks the Nun of the Niphal.

הַנְּבִיאִים נִזְכְּרוּ

The prophets were remembered.

- נִזְכְּרוּ = זָכַר NP3CP ‘they were remembered’
 - וּ is a perfect ending, not a participle ending.
 - The Niphal participle always has the stem vowel Qamets, whereas the perfect never does.
 - The perfect always puts a Shewa before the ending, but the Participle does not.

זָכַר אֶת־הַנְּבִיאִים

Remember the prophets!

- זָכַר = זָכַר QM2MS ‘remember!’
 - ׀׀׀ is the standard pattern for a Qal Imperative.
 - It cannot be Niphal b/c it lacks the nun of the Niphal.

אֶת־הַנְּבִיאִים תִּזְכְּרוּ

You will remember the prophets.

- תִּזְכְּרוּ = זָכַר QI2MP ‘you will remember’
 - ׀׀׀׀ is a QI2MP.
 - It cannot be Niphal b/c it lacks the nun of the Niphal (׀ after ׀)

שָׁמְרוּ אֶת־מִצְוֹת הַמֶּלֶךְ

Keep the commandments of the king!

- שָׁמְרוּ = שָׁמַר QM2MP ‘keep!’
 - ׀׀׀׀ is a QM2MP
 - Niphal imperative is ׀׀׀׀׀

מִצְוֹת הַמֶּלֶךְ תִּשְׁמְרָנָה

The commandments of the king will be kept.

- תִּשְׁמְרָנָה = שָׁמַר NI3FP/2FP ‘they/you will be kept’
 - ׀׀׀׀׀׀ is a NI3FP/2FP
 - The nun of the Niphal assimilated to a Dagesh in the Shin ש
 - Niphal Imperfect Diagnostics: ׀׀׀׀׀

מִצְוַת הַמֶּלֶךְ נִשְׁמְרָה

The commandment of the king was kept.

- נִשְׁמְרָה = שָׁמַר NP3FS ‘she was kept’
 - Both the NP3FS and the NPFS use the הָ ending.
 - The Niphal participle always has the stem vowel Qamets, whereas the perfect never does.
 - The perfect always puts a Shewa before the ending, but the Participle does not.

אֶת־מִצְוַת הַמֶּלֶךְ שָׁמַר

He kept the commandment of the king.

- שָׁמַר = שָׁמַר QP3MS ‘he kept’
 - This is the lexical form (QP3MS)

אֶת־מִצְוַת הַמֶּלֶךְ שָׁמְרוּ

They kept the commandments of the king.

- שָׁמְרוּ = שָׁמַר QP3CP ‘they kept’
 - שָׁמְרוּ is the QP3CP strong verb form.

שָׁמְרוּנָה אֶת־מִצְוַת הַמֶּלֶךְ

Keep the commandment of the king!

- שָׁמְרוּנָה = שָׁמַר QM2FP ‘keep!’
 - שָׁמְרוּנָה is the QM2FP strong verb form.

וְהָיָה זֶרְעֶךָ כְּעֹפֶר הָאָרֶץ וּפְרָצְתָּ יָמָה וּקְדָמָה וּצְפֹנָה וְנִגְבָּה
וְנִבְרְכוּ בְךָ כָּל־מִשְׁפְּחֹת הָאָדָמָה וּבְזֶרְעֶךָ

Your seed will be like the dust of the earth, and you will spread out towards the west and east and north and south, and all the clans of the earth will be blessed in you and in your seed.

[They will be blessed in you, all the clans of the earth, and in your seed.]

- וְהָיָה = הָיָה QPwc3MS ‘he will be’
- כְּ = עֹפֶר ‘dust’ ‘like’
- If it had the article, would have כָּ not כַּ, b/c compensatory lengthen
- וּפְרָצְתָּ = פָּרַץ QPwc2MS ‘you will spread out’
- יָמָה = יָם ‘sea/west’ + הָ directional suffix ‘toward’
- וְנִבְרְכוּ = בָּרַךְ NPwc3CP ‘they will be blessed/bless themselves’
 - ׀ is Niphal Perfect diagnostic, but stem vowel → Shewa.
 - ׀ is Perfect 3CP sufformative.

הִשְׁמְרוּ לָכֶם פֶּן־תִּשְׁכַּחוּ אֶת־בְּרִית יְהוָה
אֱלֹהֵיכֶם אֲשֶׁר כָּרַת עִמָּכֶם וַעֲשִׂיתֶם לָכֶם פֶּסֶל

Take heed to yourselves lest you will forget the covenant of YHWH your God, which he made with you, and make for yourselves an idol.

- הִשְׁמְרוּ = שָׁמַר NM2MP ‘keep/watch/guard!’ but ׀ → ׀
 - Reflexive meaning of Niphal. ‘guard yourself’.
 - The reflexive meaning is underscored by לָכֶם
- לָכֶם = לְ + כֶם 2MP pronominal suffix ‘you’ = ‘to/for yourselves’
- תִּשְׁכַּחוּ = שָׁכַח QI2MP ‘you will forget’
- כָּרַת = קָרַת QP3MS ‘he cut’
- וַעֲשִׂיתֶם = עָשָׂה QPwc2MP ‘you will make’