Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Goals

- Know how to parse Qal Perfect weak verbs.
  - You do NOT need to write weak verbs in Hebrew.
  - You DO need to write strong verbs in Hebrew.

- Quizzes
  - Parse weak verbs.
  - Translate verbs that are vocabulary words.
  - Study guide questions about what weak verbs do.
Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
  - ננננ and ננ
  - Gutturals
    - 1G, 2G
    - נ/ה
  - עע
- 3מה and Doubly Weak
- Geminate
- Biconsonantal
- Analysis and Summary
Strong Verbs vs. Weak Verbs

- Strong verbs follow the strong-verb paradigm
  - קסהל is the paradigm verb
- A weak verb has a root consonant that causes it to deviate from the strong-verb paradigm (קסהל)
  - A verb is weak only in the stems and conjugations where it deviates from קסהל
  - So a verb may be weak in some stems and conjugations and strong in others.
  - E.g., Resh is only weak in verb forms that try to put a Dagesh Forte in it.
  - E.g., 1Nun is strong in the Qal Perfect, but weak in the Qal Imperfect.
Classify Weak Verbs by their Problematic Root Letter

- נ: $R_3$ is $י$
- ה: $R_3$ is $יה$
- ג: $R_1$ is a guttural
- ג: $R_2$ is a guttural
- ח: $R_3$ is $י$ or $ק$
- נ: $R_3$ is $ן$
- נ: $R_3$ is the vowel letter $י$

- Geminate: $R_2 = R_3$
- Biconsonant: $R_2$ is a vowel letter ($י$ or $א$) (aka Hollow)
Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
  - 3 נ and 3 מ
- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - 3 ע/י
- 3 נ
- 3 ע and Doubly Weak
- Geminate
- Biconsonantal
- Analysis and Summary
Principles of Weak Consonants – ה and ב

- Nun with Silent Shewa assimilates to the next letter.
  - Becomes Dagesh Forte (unless guttural)
    - בָּנָתַ → בָּבְבֶת
    - בָּהֲנָה → בָּבְבֶת

- Tau with Silent Shewa assimilates to the following Tau
  - פָּרָת → פָּרָת

- This was discussed in chapter 13.
יְ and בַּ with Silent Shewa Assimilate to Dagesh

יְ assimilates to י only. בַּ assimilates to anything.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Perfect</th>
<th>Strong</th>
<th>3מ</th>
<th>3נ</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>י'סֶלָה</td>
<td>קַסָּלָה</td>
<td>יַרַת</td>
<td>יַרְתָּנִי</td>
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<tr>
<td>3FS</td>
<td>י'סֶלָה</td>
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<td>קַסָּלָה</td>
<td>יַרַת</td>
<td>יַרְתָּנִי</td>
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<td>1CS</td>
<td>י'סֶלָה</td>
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<td>יַרַת</td>
<td>יַרְתָּנִי</td>
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<td>קַסָּלָה</td>
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<td>יַרַת</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
- צ and צה

- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - צ/ח

- צמ

- צל and Doubly Weak

- Geminate

- Biconsonantal

- Analysis and Summary
Principles of Weak Consonants – Gutturals

1. Gutturals and Resh reject Dagesh Forte.
   – Often compensatory lengthening.
   – ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ → ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌
   – יֶקְבָּב יֶקְבָּב יֶקְבָּב יֶקְבָּב

2. Gutturals take Hateph Vowels instead of Vocal Shewa.
   – Usually Hateph Pathach ◌ or Hateph Seghol ◌
   – * ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ → ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌

3. Gutturals prefer Pathach ◌
   – * ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ → ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌
1G and 2G Weak Verbs

- **Guttural takes**
  - Hateph Pathach ֻ instead of Vocal Shewa ְ

- **To get back to the paradigm,**
  - Substitute Shewa ְ for Hateph Vowels ֻ / ָ / ַ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1G</th>
<th>2G</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3ms</strong></td>
<td>בָחַ</td>
<td>בָחַ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3fs</strong></td>
<td>מְדָ</td>
<td>מְדָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2ms</strong></td>
<td>דְתָ</td>
<td>דְתָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2fs</strong></td>
<td>בָחַ</td>
<td>בָחַ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1cs</strong></td>
<td>דְנוּ</td>
<td>דְנוּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3cp</strong></td>
<td>בָחַ</td>
<td>בָחַ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2mp</strong></td>
<td>מְדָ</td>
<td>מְדָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2fp</strong></td>
<td>בָחַ</td>
<td>בָחַ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1cp</strong></td>
<td>דְנוּ</td>
<td>דְנוּ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
¬ V₃ Shewa stays (not → Hateph) because it is silent.

¬ 2fs takes Pathach (○) instead of Silent Shewa
  - This is unexplained.
  - The Dagesh is Lene, despite the preceding vowel!
Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
- ננ and ני
- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - נ/נ
- נג
- 3ג and Doubly Weak
- Geminate
- Biconsonantal
- Analysis and Summary
Principles of Weak Verbs – Aleph & Begadkephat

- **Aleph quiesces with Silent Shewa**
  - Sometimes quiesces with Hateph vowels (=Vocal Shewa)
  - Often causes compensatory lengthening
  - *מָמָמָמָמָ → מָמָמָמָמָ *

- **Begadkephat have Dagesh Lene only if not after a vowel**
  - Preceded by a Silent Shewa
  - First letter of a word
  - *Drop Dagesh Lene (and final Silent Shewa) if a vowel before the Begadkephat*  

\[ \text{Barb2right \ Barb2right \ Barb2right} \]
## 3א Quiesces with Silent Shewa

- **3א quiesces with Silent Shewa**
  1. **Compensatory Lengthening:**
     - \( V_s \) Pathach (○) → Qamets (○)
  2. **ה sufformatives lose Dagesh Lene**
     - because preceded by a vowel
     - (Quiescent Aleph is ignored)
  3. **2fs sufformative loses Silent Shewa**

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>3א</th>
<th>Strong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>קָטַלמָצָא</td>
<td>קָטְלָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>קָטָהמָ</td>
<td>קָטָהמָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>קָטֲלַהמָ</td>
<td>קָטֲלַהמָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fs</td>
<td>קָטֲלַהמָ</td>
<td>קָטֲלַהמָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>קָטֲלְתָמְצָ</td>
<td>קָטֲלְתָמְצָ</td>
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<td>2mp</td>
<td>קָטֲלַהמָ</td>
<td>קָטֲלַהמָ</td>
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<td>2fp</td>
<td>קָטֲלַהמָ</td>
<td>קָטֲלַהמָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cp</td>
<td>קָטֲלַהמָ</td>
<td>קָטֲלַהמָ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
is 3ms and Tsere Stative

- 3ms quiesces as usual.
  - יָרֵא loses Dagesh Lene & Shewa

- Tsere stative verb
  - \( V_S = \text{Tsere}\) everywhere
  - \( V_S\) reduces as usual
  - [Most Tsere statives have Tsere only in the 3ms]
### Practice Parsing 3א QP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QP</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>יָצָאִים                            We went out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>הָטָאֲת                          You (fs) sinned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>נָשְׂה                             I lifted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>מָצָא                             He found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>מָצָא                             She found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>מָצָא                             We found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>מְצָאת                          You (mp) found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>יָרֶאת                            You (fs) were/are afraid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
- ננננ and 3ל
- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - 3ש/ח
- 3ג

- 3ל and Doubly Weak
- Geminate
- Biconsonantal
- Analysis and Summary
Principles of Weak Verbs – 3ַּ Verbs

- 3ַּ verbs have only 2 root consonants: R₁ and R₂
  - R₃ of 3ַּ verbs is the vowel letter הָהָהָה
  - It is not a consonant. There is no R₃ consonant.
  - It used to be Yod, so Yod keeps showing up.
- V₂ of 3ַּ verbs follows its own pattern.
  - 3ַּ verbs do not follow the strong Vₛ pattern.
- The 3ַּ verb V₂ pattern:
  - No sufformative \(\rightarrow\) add הָהָהָה in the Perfect
  - Sufformative starts with a vowel \(\rightarrow\) Sufformative is V₂
  - Sufformative starts with a consonant
  \[\rightarrow V₂ \text{ is Vowel+Yod} \rightarrow הָהָהָה \text{ becomes הָהָהָה}\]
3ד Verbs Have Their Own V2 Pattern

1. There is no R3

2. What is V2?
   a) No sufformative
      \( \rightarrow V_2 \) is \( זך \) in the Perfect
   b) Sufformative starts with a vowel
      \( \rightarrow \) The sufformative is \( V_2 \)
   c) Sufformative starts with a consonant
      \( \rightarrow V_2 \) is vowel+Yod
         ("\( zc \) in the Qal Perfect)
      Drop Dagesh Lene & Shewa in \( זך \)

3. Perfect 3fs sufformative is \( זך \)
   - The 3ms already took the \( זך \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>3ד</th>
<th>Strong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>זך</td>
<td>זך</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>זך</td>
<td>זך</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>זך</td>
<td>זך</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fs</td>
<td>זך</td>
<td>זך</td>
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<tr>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>זך</td>
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<td>3cp</td>
<td>זך</td>
<td>זך</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2mp</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2fp</td>
<td>זך</td>
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<tr>
<td>1cp</td>
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### Practice Parsing 3 העת QP

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>בנה עתית</td>
<td>She built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>תשת עשתה</td>
<td>You (ms) did</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ראתה ראתה</td>
<td>She saw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>ויהת וייתה</td>
<td>She was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>תשת עשתה</td>
<td>You (mp) did</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>בנה בניה</td>
<td>They built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>בנה בניה</td>
<td>We built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>כלת כלתה</td>
<td>He is finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>ראתה ראתה</td>
<td>They saw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>בנה בניה</td>
<td>You (fs) built</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Doubly Weak (1G+3ָה or 2G + 3ָה)

- Endings of a 3ָה verb
- Hateph V₁ if 1G
- Hateph V₂ if 2G verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1G+3ָה</th>
<th>2G+3ָה</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>יָהוּ</td>
<td>יָה</td>
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<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>יָהֲה</td>
<td>יָה</td>
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<tr>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>יָרָה</td>
<td>יָר</td>
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<td>2fs</td>
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<td>1cs</td>
<td>יָרִי</td>
<td>יָר</td>
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<tr>
<td>3cp</td>
<td>יָי</td>
<td>יָי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2mp</td>
<td>יָרִים</td>
<td>יָרִים</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fp</td>
<td>יָרִים</td>
<td>יָרִים</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cp</td>
<td>יָרִים</td>
<td>יָרִים</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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This is a very common verb.
- 1G, 3י
- The 2-Yod is a consonant, not a vowel letter, so this is not a biconsonantal verb.

Reduced V₁ is י instead of the expected י in 2mp & 2fp.
Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
- ננננ and 3ר
- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - 3כ/ד
- 3ח
- 3ל and Doubly Weak

- Geminate

- Biconsonantal

- Analysis and Summary
Geminate Verbs

- Geminate Verbs have $R_3 = R_2$
  - No words have $R_1 = R_2$
- $R_2$ assimilates to $R_3$
  - $R_2$ disappears,
    so $R_3$ now looks like it is $R_2$
  - $R_3$ now has a Dagesh Forte
  - Often not in 3rd person
- $V_S$ and accent move to $V_1$
  - Accent must be on last 2 syllables
  - $V_2 = 'i$ before sufformative
    that starts with a consonant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gem</th>
<th>Strong</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>קסטול סב / סב</td>
<td>קסטול</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>בbasta סב / סב</td>
<td>בbasta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>ספורה</td>
<td>ספורה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fs</td>
<td>ספורה</td>
<td>ספורה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>ספורה</td>
<td>ספורה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3cp</td>
<td>סב / סב</td>
<td>סב</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2mp</td>
<td>ספורה</td>
<td>ספורה</td>
</tr>
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<td>ספורה</td>
<td>ספורה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cp</td>
<td>ספורה</td>
<td>ספורה</td>
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# Practice Parsing Geminate Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>סבב נוכיו</td>
<td>QP3cp they surrounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>סבב נוכיה</td>
<td>QP2ms you surrounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>נוכל נוכל</td>
<td>QP2mp you plundered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>נור נר</td>
<td>QP1cp we cursed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>סבב נוכיה</td>
<td>QP1cp we surrounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>נור נר</td>
<td>QP3cp they cursed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>סבב נוכיה</td>
<td>QP2fs you surrounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>נור נר</td>
<td>QP2fs you cursed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>תמכ תמכ</td>
<td>QP3cp they are finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>תמכ תמכ</td>
<td>QP3ms he is finished</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
- ננ and 3ַּ
- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - 3ֳ and 3ִ
- 3ֳ
- 3ִ and Doubly Weak
- Geminate

- Biconsonantal

- Analysis and Summary
Principles of Weak Verbs – Biconsonantal Verbs

- Biconsonantal verbs have $R_2 = \text{Vowel Letter (\ ꝭ / ꝭ / ꝭ)}$
  - There are only 2 root consonants: $R_1$ and $R_3$
  - E.g., בָּזְפָּה, הָזָה, and בָּזְפָּה are biconsonantal
  - E.g., בָּזְפָּה and בָּזְפָּה are not biconsonantal

- The lexical vowel is the ꝭ, ꝭ, or ꝭ
  - You must memorize the lexical vowel with the vocab.
  - The lexical vowel disappears except for the Qal Imperfect, Imperative, and Infinitive Construct.
  - Like Greek contract verbs (ἀγαπάω → ἀγαπῶ)
  - $V_S$ and its accent move to $V_1$ and don’t reduce
Biconsonantal Verbs

- There is no $R_2$ consonant or $V_2$
- $V_S$ and its accent move to $V_1$
  - They do not reduce before a finite verb sufformative. E.g., $בָּנָה$ not $בָּנוּה$
  - $V_S$ lengthens in 3rd person ($◌◌ ◌◌ → ◌◌ ◌◌ ◌◌$)
  - The accent shows you that $R_2$ was lost
  - E.g., $בָּנָה$ is QP3ms $בָּנה$ QP3ms
    but $בָּנָה$ is QP3fs $בָּנה$ QP3fs
- Memorize the lexical form!
  - E.g., You need to remember that it is $קוּמ$ not $ם$ $ק$ $ו$ $מ$
  - This will be important later.
Practice Parsing Biconsonantal Verbs

1. צוּ QP3cp they ran
2. נָס QP3ms he fled
3. שִׁב QP3fs she returned

Accent says V₁ is Vₛ, so Bicons, not 3ԇ

4. נוּ QP3cp they sang
5. נִמ QP1cs I put
6. קֶ QP3ms he rose
7. בֶנ QP3cp they came
8. נוּ QP3cp they set
9. שִׁמ QP3fs [note accent] she put
מוּת is Biconsonantal and Stative

- Recognize biconsonantal by the accent and missing root consonant.
  - $V_S$ and its accent moved to $V_1$

- Don’t get thrown by the Tsere stem vowel in the 3rd person

- It is also 3ר, but it never occurs in any forms that have a ־ sufformative, so this isn’t an issue.

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Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
- נָנ and נָה
- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - 3ג/ג
- בָּג
- גָּל and Doubly Weak
- Geminate
- בָּגָנ

Analysis and Summary
Recognizing any verb as Qal Perfect

1. No Preformative

2. Perfect sufformative
   - Lose Dagesh Lene & Shewa if vowel right before it.

3. \( V_1 = \text{Qamets} (◌) \)
   - Reduced if heavy sufformative [2mp or 2fp]
   - Reduced if pronominal suffix [chapter 19]
   - Pathach if Biconsonantal or Geminate 1\(^{st}\) or 2\(^{nd}\) person
Missing a Root Consonant in Qal Perfect?

- If $V_1$ is accented, it is biconsonantal or geminate
- 1st & 2nd person: Look at Vowel before the sufformative
  - 3ה if vowel+Yod (ָּ)
  - Geminate if ַמ
  - Biconsonantal if ַה
  - 3ו or 3ה if ַמ (where the ַ is the sufformative)
  - 3ו if ַמ in the 1cp

- 3rd person:
  - Geminate if Dagesh Forte in what looks like it is $R_2$
  - Biconsonantal if $V_1$ is accented but no Dagesh in $R_2$
  - 3ה if $V_2$ is accented as usual.