Chapter 24 Lecture Roadmap

■ Stem Vowel
  – What it is
  – When it reduces

■ Overview of the stems

■ Meaning of Niphal

■ Niphal Preformatives

■ Niphal Stem Vowels

■ What to Memorize for the Niphal

■ Practice
Stem Vowel is Vowel with the 2\textsuperscript{nd} Root Consonant

\begin{itemize}
\item $V_S = V_2 = \text{Stem Vowel}$
  \begin{itemize}
  \item In לַּּקָּטַּל, $V_2 = \cdot = A = \text{short A}$
  \item In יַּקָּטַּל, $V_2 = ֹ = \check{O} = \text{long O}$
  \end{itemize}
\item If the first consonant is lost, $V_S$ is still the vowel with the second root consonant.
  \begin{itemize}
  \item In יֵשׁ (QM2ms of ישׁבישׁבישׁבישׁב), $V_S = V_2 = \cdot = \check{E} = \text{long E}$
  \end{itemize}
\item For biconsonantal verbs, $V_S$ is between the consonants
  \begin{itemize}
  \item In יֵלֶּב, $V_S = \cdot = \check{A} = \text{long A}$
  \item In יֵלֶּחֶב, $V_S = ֶ = \check{U} = \text{long U}$
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
Shewa before Finite Verb Endings

- Finite Verbs have ‘Person’ (1st, 2nd, 3rd)
  - Perfect, Imperfect, Imperative, Jussive, Cohortative

- Shewa before Finite Verb endings
  - Perfect: קָטַול, קָטַול, קָטַול
  - Imperfect: קָטַול, קָטַול, קָטַול
  - This reduces $V_S$ if sufformative begins with a vowel

- EXCEPT: Unchangeable vowel letters (ו, י, ה, ו) do not reduce (so no Shewa)
  - קָו = קָו QI3mp
  - בָּה = בָּה QI(2/3)fp
No Shewa Before Adjective Endings

- E.g., the adjective יָשָׁר, ‘straight, right, upright’
  - E.g., יָשָׁר, יָשָׁר, יָשָׁר

- Participles use adjective endings, so no shewa.
  - E.g., בֵּקֶשׁ, בֵּקֶשׁ, בֵּקֶשׁ, בֵּקֶשׁ Niphal

- Exception: If Participle $V_S = Ṣ$, it reduces.

  - Occurs in Qal active, Piel, and Hithpael
    - E.g., קֶפֶלֶת, קֶפֶלֶת, קֶפֶלֶת, קֶפֶלֶת Qal Active
    - E.g., מַקְסֵלָה, מַקְסֵלָה, מַקְסֵלָה, מַקְסֵלָה Piel
    - E.g., מַחְסֵלָה, מַחְסֵלָה, מַחְסֵלָה, מַחְסֵלָה Hithpael
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## Verb Stem Table (Ch 12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>Reflexive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Simple</strong></td>
<td><strong>Qal</strong></td>
<td><strong>Niphal</strong></td>
<td><strong>Niphal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“He heard”</td>
<td>“He was heard”</td>
<td>“He heard himself”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cause a state</strong></td>
<td><strong>Piel</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pual</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hithpael</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“He caused him to be angry”</td>
<td>“He was caused to be angry”</td>
<td>“He caused himself to be angry”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cause an action</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hiphil</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hophal</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“He caused him to go up”</td>
<td>“He was caused to go up”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Verb Stem Table Will Lead You Astray

- The table gives broad generalizations.

- Many verbs do not fit the table.

- When learning vocabulary:
  - Use the lexicon to check the meanings in different stems.
  - Memorize unexpected meanings or look them up each time.
Few Verbs Occur in All Stems

- Chapter 24 vocabulary lists 12 verbs that occur in the Niphal.

- None of them occur in the Qal.
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Niphal is Often Simple Passive or Reflexive

<table>
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<td><strong>Pual</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hithpael</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“He angered him”</td>
<td>“He was angered”</td>
<td>“He made himself angry”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause an action</td>
<td><strong>Hiphil</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hophal</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“He lifted up”</td>
<td>“It was lifted”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Niphal Meaning May Not Seem Passive/Reflexive

- Obviously passive/reflexive:
  - ישׁע ישׁע ישׁע ישׁע (Niphal) = to be delivered, receive help
  - יחר (Niphal) = to be left over, remain
  - נצל (Niphal) = to be rescued, delivered

- Not as obviously passive/reflexive
  - אמן אמן אמן אמן (Niphal) = to be reliable, faithful, trustworthy
  - לחר (Niphal) = to fight, do battle with
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Niphal Preformative Always Contains Nun נ

- Nun is visible in some conjugations.
  - גנ נ N, NP, NPt, and some NA

- Nun assimilates to Dagesh Forte in other conjugations.
  - גנ NI (גנ, גנ, גנ, גנ)
    (1cs can have Seghol גג like the Qal)
  - גנ NM, N∞, and some NA

Memorize these three preformatives and the conjugations in which they are used.
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- **Niphal Preformatives**

- **Niphal Stem Vowels**

- **What to Memorize for the Niphal**

- **Practice**
Stem Vowel Pattern Nomenclature

- We will use a code to memorize and write in a compact way the stem vowels for non-Qal strong verbs.
  - For the Niphal, the stem vowel code is

\[
A \sim \bar{E}(A)
\]

- Perfect
- Imperfect
- Imperfect FP
- Jussive FP
- Imperative FP
- Imperative Construct
The Niphal Code is $A \sim \tilde{E}(A)$

- $A \sim \tilde{E}(A)$, so N Perfect $V_S = A = \text{בֹּקֶשׁ}$
  - E.g., NP3ms = בֹּקֶשׁ

- $A \sim \tilde{E}(A)$, so N Imperfect $V_S = \tilde{E} = \text{בֹּקֶשׁ}$
  - E.g., NI3ms = בֹּקֶשׁ
  - Also used in the Imperative and $\infty$

- $A \sim \tilde{E}(A)$, so N Imperfect FP $V_S = A = \text{בֹּקֶשׁ}$
  - E.g., NI(2/3)fp = בֹּקֶשׁ
  - Also used in the Imperative
Infinitive Absolute $V_S = \bar{E} = \mathring{O}$ (Usually)

- The infinitive absolute stem vowel is $\bar{E} = \mathring{O}$
- Except Qal (Always) and Niphal (Sometimes) Use $\mathring{O}$
  - Qal: $\mathring{\text{כִּפּוּל}}$
  - Niphal: $\mathring{\text{כִּפּוּל}}$ or $\mathring{\text{כִּפּוּל}}$
  - Niphal: $\mathring{\text{כִּפּוּל}}$ or $\mathring{\text{כִּפּוּל}}$
- $\mathring{O}$ can be written defectively as $\mathring{O}$
  - E.g., QA $\mathring{\text{כְּפּוּל}}$ or NA $\mathring{\text{כְּפּוּל}}$

- Ambiguity: QI1cp = NA
  - $\mathring{\text{כִּפל}}$ = NA or QI1cp
Participle $V_S$ is Lengthened P3ms (except Qal)

- For all stems (except the Qal):
  - Participle $V_S = $ Perfect $V_S$, but lengthened if possible.

- Examples:
  - NP3ms נִקְּנֵה (A) $\rightarrow$ NPtMS נִקְּנֵיה (Ē)
  - DP3ms כַּפַּל (Ē) $\rightarrow$ DPtMS כַּפַּלי (Ē)
  - DpP3ms כַּפַּל (A) $\rightarrow$ DpPtMS כַּפַּלי (Ē)
  - HtP3ms נֶהָמֵה (Ē) $\rightarrow$ HtPtMS נֶהָמֵיה (Ē)
  - HP3ms נֶכֶּה (Î) $\rightarrow$ HPtMS נֶכֶּיה (Î)
  - HpP3ms נֶכֶּה (A) $\rightarrow$ HpPtMS נֶכֶּיה (Ē)
$V_S$ Does Not Reduce in Niphal Participle

- Participles use adjective endings, so no shewa.
  - E.g., N Participle is בֵּיתָל בֵּיתָל בֵּיתָל בֵּיתָל

- This distinguishes NP3fs from NPtFS
  - בֵּיתָל is NPtFS because $V_S$ is long
  - בֵּיתָל is NP3fs because $V_S$ reduced
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What to Memorize

Practice
What to Memorize about \( V_S \) for Derived Stems

- **Meaning of \( V_S \) pattern**
  - Perfect ~ Imperfect (Imperfect FP)
- **Always a Shewa before finite verb endings**
  - Shewa before Participle endings only if Tsere.
- **Participle \( V_S = P3ms \) \( V_S \) lengthened if possible**
  - Reduces only if \( V_S = \text{̄E} \overset{\circ}{\cdot} \) (Q active, Piel, Hithpael)
- **Infinitive Absolute \( V_S = \text{̄E} \overset{\circ}{\cdot} \)**
  - \( \text{Ô i} \) (or \( \text{Ō ņ} \)) for QA and some NA
- **Everything else uses Imperfect \( V_S \)**
  - Imperative, Jussive, Cohortative
  - Infinitive Construct
What to Memorize for the Niphal

- The Niphal preformatives
  - נִNP, NPt, and some NA
  - ניNI
  - נִמְלָםNM, N∞, and some NA

- The Niphal stem vowel pattern and what it means
  - א ~ א (A)

- Memorize the Qal and these Principles.
  - Don’t memorize the non-Qal paradigms.
  - You can write the paradigms from the principles.
    - Test yourself by writing the Niphal paradigm.
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  - Translation
  - Bible Translation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>נשבְרַה נְשַׁבְרַה</td>
<td>They were broken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>נשבְרַה נְשַׁבְרַה</td>
<td>Be broken!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>חָבֵב חָבֵב</td>
<td>Be written! / My being written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>נִשְׁלָה נִשְׁלָה</td>
<td>We will be let go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>זֶכַר זֶכַר</td>
<td>Be remembered!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>נֵכְתָּבִ נֵכְתָּבִ</td>
<td>Be careful!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>בִּקְדָּה בִּקְדָּה</td>
<td>He will missed/appointed/etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>נְכָר נְכָר</td>
<td>Being remembered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>נְכָבָה נְכָבָה</td>
<td>Being written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>נְכַבּוּ נְכַבּוּ</td>
<td>Be gathered/to be gathered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Chapter 24 Parsing Randomized (p191-2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>קסלו Bắcשלי</td>
<td>NP3ms He was killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>כתוב בתכנתה</td>
<td>NI(2/3)fp You/they will be written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>כתוב בצְבוֹל</td>
<td>NA / QI1cp to be written / We will write.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>שבְּרַה תשֶבֶּלה</td>
<td>NI2mp You will be broken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>קסלו Bắcשלי</td>
<td>NPtMS being killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>כְּבָר הָכָּתַל</td>
<td>NI2fs You will be buried.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>שָמֶר גָּשְמַרְתֶּה</td>
<td>NP1cs I was careful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>שָמֶר גָּשְמַרְתֶּה</td>
<td>NP2fp You were careful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>נִשָּׁמְלָן</td>
<td>NM2ms / נ∞ / NA Be sent!/to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>כתוב התכנת</td>
<td>NA to be written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Practice
  - Parsing
  - Translation
  - Bible Translation
Translation Practice

1. The prophets will be remembered.
2. They will remember the prophets.
3. The prophets remembered.
4. The prophets were remembered.
5. Remember (ms) the prophets!

1. הַנְּבִיאִים יִזָּכְּר  זָכֹר NI3mp
2. אַתֶּה הַנְּבִיאִים יִזָּכְּר QI3mp
3. הַנְּבִיאִים יִזָּכְּר QP3cp
4. אַתֶּה הַנְּבִיאִים יִזָּכְּר NP3cp
5. זָכֹר אַתֶּה הַנְּבִיאִים QM2mp
Translation Practice

6. Keep the king’s commandments!
   שמרָה אשְׁרָה מִצְוָה חַפֶלֶךָ = שָׁמַר QM2mp

7. The king’s commandments will be kept.
   מִצְוַה חַפֶלֶךָ נִשְׁמְרָה = NI(2/3)fp

8. The king’s commandment was kept.
   נִשְׁמְרָה = NP3fs
   מִצְוַה חַפֶלֶךָ נִשְׁמְרָה

9. He kept the king’s commandment.
   שָׁמַר = שָׁמַר QP3ms
   מִצְוַה חַפֶלֶךָ נִשְׁמְרָה

10. Keep (fp) the king’s commandment!
    נִשְׁמְרָה = QM2fp
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But you will come to your fathers in peace. You will be buried at a good old age.
Be gathered together and listen, O sons of Jacob. Listen to Israel, your father.
The boy grew and was weaned, and Abraham made a huge feast on the day that Isaac was weaned.