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 2nd Root Consonant

- $V_S = V_2 = $ Stem Vowel
  - In הָ לֶטַ, $V_2 = \varnothing = $ A = short A
  - In הָ לֶטְ, $V_2 = \ddot{\imath} = $ O = long O

- If the first consonant is lost, $V_S$ is still the vowel with the second root consonant.
  - In חָ לֶטַ (QM2ms of שֵׁב), $V_S = V_2 = \varnothing = $ E = long E

- For biconsonantal verbs, $V_S$ is between the consonants
  - In שֵׁ לֶטַ, $V_S = \varnothing = $ A = long A
  - In שֵׁ לֶטְ, $V_S = \ddot{\imath} = $ U = long U

Shewa before Finite Verb Endings

- Finite Verbs have ‘Person’ (1st, 2nd, 3rd)
  - Perfect, Imperfect, Imperative, Jussive, Cohortative
  - Shewa before Finite Verb endings
    - Perfect: נְלֵטָה, נְלֵטָה
    - Imperfect: נְלֵטְה, נְלֵטְה
    - This reduces $V_S$ if sufformative begins with a vowel
  - EXCEPT: Unchangeable vowel letters (‘, ∅, ֳ, ֳ, ֵ) do not reduce (so no Shewa)
    - QI(QI(2/3)mp
      - 그냥 = יָלְנָה

No Shewa Before Adjective Endings

- E.g., the adjective יָ פַשׁ, ‘straight, right, upright’
  - E.g., תָּ פָשׁ, תָּ פָשׁ, תָּ פָשׁ
- Participles use adjective endings, so no shewa.
  - E.g., próprio, próprio, próprio

- Exception: If Participle $V_S = \ddot{\imath} \varnothing$, it reduces.
  - Occurs in Qal active, Piel, and Hithpael
    - E.g., קֵ לָטַ, קֵ לָטַ, קֵ לָטַ, קֵ לָטַ Qal Active
    - E.g., קֵ לָטַ, קֵ לָטַ, קֵ לָטַ, קֵ לָטַ Piel
    - E.g., קֵ לָטַ, קֵ לָטַ, קֵ לָטַ, קֵ לָטַ 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>Simple</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Niphal</td>
<td>Niphal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“He heard”</td>
<td>“He was heard”</td>
<td>“He heard himself”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause a state</td>
<td>Piel</td>
<td>Pual</td>
<td>Hithpael</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>Cause an action</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>Hophal</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 Meaning May Not Seem Passive/Reflexive

- Obviously passive/reflexive:
  - ישׁוּ (Niphal) = to be delivered, receive help
  - יָרָא (Niphal) = to be left over, remain
  - נָעַל (Niphal) = to be rescued, delivered

- Not as obviously passive/reflexive
  - אְשָׁר (Niphal) = to be reliable, faithful, trustworthy
  - לָשָׁם (Niphal) = to fight, do battle with

Niphal is Often Simple Passive or Reflexive

<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>Piel</td>
<td>Pual</td>
<td>Hithpael</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a state</td>
<td>“He angered him”</td>
<td>“He was angered”</td>
<td>“He made himself angry”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>Hophal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an action</td>
<td>“He lifted up”</td>
<td>“It was lifted”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Niphal Preformative Always Contains Nun

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

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

Memorize these three preformatives and the conjugations in which they are used.

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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

The Niphal Code is \( A \sim \acute{E}(A) \)

- \( A \sim \acute{E}(A) \), so N Perfect \( V_S = A = \checkmark \)
  - E.g., NP3ms = יַקְנִי

- \( A \sim \acute{E}(A) \), so N Imperfect \( V_S = \acute{E} = \checkmark \)
  - E.g., NI3ms = יִקְנִי
  - Also used in the Imperative and \( \infty \)

- \( A \sim \acute{E}(A) \), so N Imperfect FP \( V_S = A = \checkmark \)
  - E.g., NI(2/3)fp = יִקֵּנִי
  - Also used in the Imperative
Infinitive Absolute V_S = Ē = o (Usually)

- The infinitive absolute stem vowel is Ē = o
- Except Qal (Always) and Niphal (Sometimes) Use Ō
  - Qal: בֹּקֶל
  - Niphal: בֹּקֶל or בֹּקֶל
- Ō Ō can be written defectively as o
  - E.g., QA בֹּקֶל or NA בֹּקֶל
- Ambiguity: QI1cp = NA
  - בֹּקֶל 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 לֶקֶט (A) NPtMS לֶקֶט (A)
  - DP3ms לֶקֶט (E) DPtMS לֶקֶט (E)
  - DpP3ms לֶקֶט (E) DpPtMS לֶקֶט (E)
  - HtP3ms לֶקֶט (E) HtPtMS לֶקֶט (E)
  - HP3ms לֶקֶט (I) HPtMS לֶקֶט (I)
  - HpP3ms לֶקֶט (A) HpPtMS לֶקֶט (A)

V_S Does Not Reduce in Niphal Participle

- Participles use adjective endings, so no shewa.
  - E.g., N Participle is בֹּקֶל. בֹּקֶל. בֹּקֶל. בֹּקֶל
- This distinguishes NP3fs from NPtFS
  - לֶקֶט is NPtFS because V_S is long
  - לֶקֶט is NP3fs because V_S reduced

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What to Memorize about V₃ for Derived Stems

- Meaning of V₃ pattern
  - Perfect ~ Imperfect (Imperfect FP)
- Always a Shewa before finite verb endings
  - Shewa before Participle endings only if Tsere.
- Participle V₃ = P3ms V₃ lengthened if possible
  - Reduces only if V₃ = Ē ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ (Q active, Piel, Hithpael)
- Infinitive Absolute V₃ = Ē ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ for QA and some NA
- Everything else uses Imperfect V₃
  - Imperative, Jussive, Cohortative
  - Infinitive Construct

What to Memorize for the Niphal

- The Niphal preformatives
  - הֵ נִ הֵ נִ הֵ נִ נִ NP, NPt, and some NA
  - נִ NI
  - נִ NM, N∞, and some NA
- The Niphal stem vowel pattern and what it means
  - A ~ Ė(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.

Chapter 24 Parsing Randomized (p191-2)

1. נְפָר יָשְׁבָר NM2mp They were broken.
2. נְפָר נְפָר נְפָר נְפָר NM2fs/N∞+1cs Be broken! / My being written
3. הָעַ הנִּפְט הָעַ הנִּפְט הָעַ הנִּפְט לִפְט NM2fs/N∞+1cs Be written! / My being written
4. נְפָר נְפָר נְפָר נְפָר NI1cp We will be let go
5. נְפָר נְפָר N∞+1cs Be remembered!
6. נְפָר נְפָר N∞+1cs Be careful!
7. נְפָר נְפָר N∞+1cs He will missed/appointed/etc.
8. נְפָר נְפָר N∞+1cs Being remembered
9. נְפָר נְפָר N∞+1cs Being written
10. נְפָר נְפָר N∞+1cs Be gathered/to be gathered
Chapter 24 Parsing Randomized (p191-2)

11. רֵפָּא נֶפֶשׁ NP3ms He was killed.
12. נָהַב חֲצִיבָה נֶפֶשׁ NI(2/3)fp You/they will be written.
13. נָהַב נֶפֶשׁ NA / QI1cp to be written / We will write.
14. נָהַב נֶפֶשׁ NI2mp You will be broken.
15. נָהַב נֶפֶשׁ NPlMS being killed
16. נָהַב נֶפֶשׁ NI2fs You will be buried.
17. שֵׁר נֶפֶשׁ NP1cs I was careful.
18. שֵׁר נֶפֶשׁ NP2f You were careful.
19. נִזְכְּר שֶׁפֶל NA / N∞ / NA Be sent!/to be sent to be written
20. נִזְכְּר שֶׁפֶל NA

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  - 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!

6. Keep the king’s commandments!

7. The king’s commandments will be kept.

8. The king’s commandment was kept.

9. He kept the king’s commandment.

10. Keep (fp) the king’s commandment!
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24-29

 אבל תבוא אל-אבותיכם ובשנים טובות poopeh (Gen 15:15)

- בנה QI2ms ‘you will come’
- קבר Ni2ms ‘you will be buried’
- But you will come to your fathers in peace.
  You will be buried at a good old age.

24-30

ךָבֶּץְּךָבֶּץְּךָבֶּץְּךָבֶּץ (Gen 21:8)

- גדל QIwc3ms ‘he grew’
- גמלNIwc3ms ‘he was weaned’
- עשה QIwc3ms ‘he made’
- נ∞ נ∞ ‘to be weaned’
- The boy grew and was weaned, and Abraham made a huge feast on the day that Isaac was weaned.

Be gathered together and listen, O sons of Jacob.
Listen to Israel, your father.

24-31

( Gen 49:2)

- נמממ mastem ‘be gathered together’
- שומם QM2mp+1 ‘and listen’

24-32

( Gen 21:8)

- יבהל ויהי QIwc3ms ‘he grew’
- נממלש NIwc3ms ‘he was weaned’
- העשה QIwc3ms ‘he made’
- נ∞ נ∞ ‘to be weaned’

Be gathered together and listen, O sons of Jacob.
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