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

- $V_S = V_2 = \text{Stem Vowel}$
  - In קָטָל, $V_2 = \circ = \text{A} = \text{short A}$
  - In יִקְטָל, $V_2 = \dot\circ = \text{ō} = \text{long O}$

- If the first consonant is lost, $V_S$ is still the vowel with the second root consonant.
  - In קַּשׁ (QM2ms of יָשָׁב), $V_S = V_2 = \circ = \text{Ē} = \text{long E}$

- For biconsonantal verbs, $V_S$ is between the consonants
  - In קַּמ, $V_S = \dot\circ = \text{Ā} = \text{long A}$
  - In יָקַמ, $V_S = \dot\text{י} = \text{Ū} = \text{long U}$
Shewa before Finite Verb Endings

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

- **Shewa before Finite Verb endings**
  - **Perfect:** קָטִּלָּה, קָטִּלוּ, קָט
  - **Imperfect:** תִּקְטִּלָּה, תִּקְטִּלוּ, תִּקְט
  - This reduces Vₐ if sufformative begins with a vowel

- **EXCEPT:** Unchangeable vowel letters (ִי, ֶי, ָי, וּ) do not reduce (so no Shewa)
  - יָקַּוּמ = קֻם
  - תִּבְנֶַ֫ינָה = בנה QI(2/3)fp
No Shewa Before Adjective Endings

- E.g., the adjective יָשָר, ‘straight, right, upright’
  - E.g., יָשָר, יָשָׁרְיָה, יָשָׁרָה

- Particlples use adjective endings, so no shewa.
  - E.g., נִקְטַל, נִקְטַלְיָה, נִקְטַלִּי

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

- Occurs in Qal active, Piel, and Hithpael
  - E.g., קֶטֶל, קֶטֶלי, קֶטֶלֶה
  - E.g., מְקֶטֶל, מְקֶטֶלי, מְקֶטֶלֶה
  - E.g., מִקֶטֶל, מִקֶטֶלי, מִקֶטֶלֶה
  - E.g., מִקָּטְלִי, מִקָּטְלֶה, מִקָּטְלֵי

  - Qal Active
  - Piel
  - 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</strong></td>
<td><strong>Piel</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pual</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hithpael</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a state</td>
<td>“He caused him to</td>
<td>“He was caused to be angry”</td>
<td>“He caused himself to be angry”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>be angry”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cause</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hiphil</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hophal</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an action</td>
<td>“He caused him to go up”</td>
<td>“He was caused to go up”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“He caused him to go up”</td>
<td></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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>Reflexive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td><strong>Qal</strong> “He heard”</td>
<td><strong>Niphal</strong> “He was heard”</td>
<td><strong>Niphal</strong> “He heard himself”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td><strong>Piel</strong> “He angered him”</td>
<td><strong>Pual</strong> “He was angered”</td>
<td><strong>Hithpael</strong> “He made himself angry”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td><strong>Hiphil</strong> “He lifted up”</td>
<td><strong>Hophal</strong> “It was lifted”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Active**: Plain action
- **Passive**: Action done to the subject
- **Reflexive**: Action done by the subject to itself
Niphal Meaning May Not Seem Passive/Reflexive

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

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

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

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

Memorize these three preformatives and the conjugations in which they are used.
Chapter 24 Lecture Roadmap

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- **Niphal Preformatives**

- **Niphal Stem Vowels**

- **What to Memorize for the Niphal**

- **Practice**
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
  - Infinitive Construct
  - Jussive, Cohortative, Imperative
The Niphal Code is $A \sim \tilde{E}(A)$

- $A \sim \tilde{E}(A)$, so N Perfect $V_s = A = \circ$
  - E.g., NP$3ms = \text{בְּכַפּוֹלָה}$

- $A \sim \tilde{E}(A)$, so N Imperfect $V_s = \tilde{E} = \circ$
  - E.g., NI$3ms = \text{בְּכַפּוֹלָה}$
  - Also used in the Imperative and ∞

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

- The infinitive absolute stem vowel is $\tilde{E} = \circ$

- Except Qal (Always) and Niphal (Sometimes) Use $\dot{\text{O}}$
  - Qal: קַטַ֫וֹל
  - Niphal: נִקְטַ֫וֹל or נִקְט ַ֫ל
  - Niphal: בַקְט ַ֫וֹל or בַקְט ַ֫ל

- $\dot{\text{O}}$ can be written defectively as 所提供的音
  - E.g., QA קַט ַ֫ל or NA נִקְט ַ֫ל / נִקְט ַ֫ל

- Ambiguity: QI1cp = NA
  - קַטַ֫ל = נִק ַ֫ל NA or QI1cp
Participle $V_S$ is Lengthened P3ms (except Qal)

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

- **Examples:**
  - NP3ms נִקְטַ֫ל (A) NPtMS נִקְטַ֫ל (Ā)
  - DP3ms קִטַ֫ל (Ē) DPtMS קִטַ֫ל (Ē)
  - DpP3ms קִטַ֫ל (A) DpPtMS קִטַ֫ל (Ā)
  - HtP3ms הִקְטִַ֫יל (Ē) HtPtMS הִקְטִַ֫יל (Ē)
  - HP3ms הִקְטִַ֫יל (Î) HPtMS הִקְטִַ֫יל (Î)
  - HpP3ms הִקְטִַ֫יל (A) HpPtMS הִקְטִַ֫יל (Ā)
Vₜ Does Not Reduce in Niphal Participle

- Participles use adjective endings, so no shewa.
  - E.g., N Participle is נִקְטַָ֫ל, נִקְטָלִים, נִקְטָלַ֫יָם

- This distinguishes NP3fs from NPtFS
  - נִקְטַָ֫ל is NPtFS because Vₜ is long
  - נִקְטָלִים is NP3fs because Vₜ reduced
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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 $V_S = \bar{\mathsf{E}} \breve{\mathsf{Z}}$ (Q active, Piel, Hithpael)

- **Infinitive Absolute $V_S = \bar{\mathsf{E}} \breve{\mathsf{Z}}$**
  - $\bar{\mathsf{O}} \breve{\mathsf{I}}$ (or $\bar{\mathsf{O}} \breve{\mathsf{Z}}$) 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**
  - נִ נָ נַ נִ נַ נִ נַ נִ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ НP, НPt, and some NA
  - נִ נָ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ НI
  - נִ נָ נַ נַ נַ נַ נַ НM, Н∞, 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.
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  - Translation
  - Bible Translation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Parse</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>שָׁבְר֣וֹת נָשְׁבְּרָּהָּ</td>
<td>NP3cp</td>
<td>They were broken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>שָׁבְר֣וֹת נָשְׁבָּרּוּ</td>
<td>NM2mp</td>
<td>Be broken!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>מַחְתֶּבֶּרַיִךְ נַשְׁבָּרִים</td>
<td>NM2fs/N∞+1cs</td>
<td>Be written! / My being written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>נַשְׁלָךְ נַשְׁלָלִיָּה</td>
<td>NI1cp</td>
<td>We will be let go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>זֶכֶר נַשְׁלָךְ</td>
<td>NM2mp</td>
<td>Be remembered!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>נַשְׁמַאֲרָתָּהּ נַשְׁמֶרְבֶּרָּה</td>
<td>NM2fp</td>
<td>Be careful!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>יֵפָקָדֶךָ נַפְּקָדָּהּ</td>
<td>NI3ms</td>
<td>He will missed/appointed/etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>נַפְּקָדֶךָ נַפְּקָדָּהּ</td>
<td>NPtFP</td>
<td>Being remembered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>נַפְּקָדֶךָ נַפְּקָדָּהּ</td>
<td>NPtMP</td>
<td>Being written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>נַכְזָרָבּוֹרַות נַכְזָרָבּוֹרַות</td>
<td>NM2ms/N∞/NA</td>
<td>Be gathered/to be gathered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Chapter 24 Parsing Randomized (p191-2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Parse</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>נִקְטַל</td>
<td>NP3ms</td>
<td>He was killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>תִכָתְבַנִה</td>
<td>NI(2/3)fp</td>
<td>You/they will be written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>נִכְתַ֫וֹב</td>
<td>NA / QI1cp</td>
<td>to be written / We will write.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>נִשְבַּר</td>
<td>NI2mp</td>
<td>You will be broken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>נִכְתַ֫וֹל</td>
<td>NPtMS</td>
<td>being killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>נִכְתַ֫וֹל</td>
<td>NI2fs</td>
<td>You will be buried.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>נִשָּמַר</td>
<td>NP1cs</td>
<td>I was careful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>נִשָּמַר</td>
<td>NP2fp</td>
<td>You were careful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>נִשְׁלָל</td>
<td>NM2ms / N∞ / NA</td>
<td>Be sent!/to be sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>נִכְתַ֫ב</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>to be written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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  - 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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- Translation
- Bible Translation
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.