Chapter 25 Lecture Roadmap

- Review of the Stems and the Niphal

- Weak Verbs in the Niphal
  - 1-Guttural
  - 1-Yod
  - 1-Nun
  - 3-Aleph

- 3-He Verb Principles

- What to Memorize for Niphal Weak Verbs

- Parsing Practice

- Translation Practice
### 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><strong>Simple</strong></td>
<td><em>Qal</em> “He heard”</td>
<td><em>Niphal</em> “He was heard”</td>
<td><em>Niphal</em> “He heard himself”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cause a state</strong></td>
<td><em>Piel</em> “He angered him”</td>
<td><em>Pual</em> “He was angered”</td>
<td><em>Hithpael</em> “He made himself angry”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cause an action</strong></td>
<td><em>Hiphil</em> “He lifted up”</td>
<td><em>Hophal</em> “It was lifted”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Qal**: Active voice
- **Niphal**: Simple Passive
- **Piel**: Cause a state
- **Pual**: Passive
- **Hiphil**: Cause an action
- **Hophal**: Passive
- **Hithpael**: Reflexive
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**
  - אמין (Niphal) = to be reliable, faithful, trustworthy
  - לחם (Niphal) = to fight, do battle with
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 〇 (Q active, Piel, Hithpael)

- **Infinitive Absolute V₃ = ̄Ē 〇**
  - Ḍ ́ (or Ō ́) for QA and some NA

- **Everything else uses Imperfect V₃**
  - Imperative, Jussive, Cohortative
  - Infinitive Construct
What to Memorize for the Niphal

- The Niphal is usually the passive or reflexive of the Qal.

- The Niphal preformatives
  - NP, NPt, and some NA
  - NI
  - NM, N∞, and some NA

- The Niphal stem vowel pattern and what it means
  - $A \sim \ddot{E}(A)$
Chapter 25 Lecture Roadmap

- Review of the Stems and the Niphal

- Weak Verbs in the Niphal
  - 1-Guttural
  - 1-Yod
  - 1-Nun
  - 3-Aleph

- 3-He Verb Principles

- What to Memorize for Niphal Weak Verbs

- Parsing Practice

- Translation Practice
1-Guttural Changes Niphal Preformatives

- Guttural takes Hateph Vowel instead of Shewa
  - נִ (נְ → נִ)  
  - נֶ (נֱ → נֶ)  
  - נַ (נֲ → נַ)  
  - נֶ (נֱ → נֶ)  
  - נֶס (נֶס → נֶס → נֶס)

- Guttural and Resh reject Dagesh Forte
  - נֶ and נֶנ → נֶנ
  - נֶ and נֶנ → נֶנ 1-Guttural / Resh
Most 1-Yod Were Originally 1-Waw

- 1-yod shifts to Holem Waw vowel with ֶָּ Preformative
  - * נִיְשַׁב → נִוָשֵַׁׁ֫ב
  - * נִיְשַׁב → נִוָשֵַׁׁ֫ב

- 1-yod shifts to consonantal waw with ֶָּ Preformative
  - * יִיָשֵׁב → יִוָשֵַׁׁ֫ב
  - * חִיָשֵׁב → חִוָשֵַׁׁ֫ב
  - * אִיָשֵׁב → אִוָשֵַׁׁ֫ב
  - * אִיָשֵׁב → אִוָשֵַׁׁ֫ב
  - * אִיָשֵׁב → אִוָשֵַׁׁ֫ב
  - * הִיָשֵׁב → הִוָשֵַׁׁ֫ב

- If you see a 1-waw verb, parse it as 1-yod.
- הלל acts like 1-Yod only in the Qal and Hiphil.
1-Nun with Silent Shewa Assimilates

1-Nun assimilates in the Qal Imperfect:

- QI3ms *ינזר → ינזר

1-Nun assimilates when the Niphal has preformative נצל

- NP3ms *נןצל →נןצל
- NPtMS *נןצל →נןצל
- NA *נןצל →נןצל
- NA *נןצל →נןצל
3-Aleph Niphal $V_S = \bar{A}(\bar{E}) \sim \bar{E}(E)$

- Can still parse based on the preformative.
  - So don’t memorize the changed $V_S$ Pattern

- $\bar{A}(\bar{E}) \sim$ means
  - $\bar{A}$ ($\emptyset$) in the NP 3rd person (reduced except in 3ms)
  - $\bar{E}$ ($\emptyset$) in the NP 1st and 2nd person

- Participle $V_S$ is the P3ms $V_S$ lengthened.
  - But $\bar{A}$ ($\emptyset$) is already a long vowel,
    so NP3ms and NPtMS have the same $V_S$ and spelling

- בָּקָרַת is NP3ms or NPtMS
Chapter 25 Lecture Roadmap

- Review of the Stems and the Niphal
- Weak Verbs in the Niphal
  - 1-Guttural
  - 1-Yod
  - 1-Nun
  - 3-Aleph
- 3-He Verb Principles
- What to Memorize for Niphal Weak Verbs
- Parsing Practice
- Translation Practice
3-He Verbs use Same Endings as Always

General principles:

3-ה Verbs have 2 root consonants, not 3.

3-ה Verbs add a vowel after R$_2$

1. If the sufformative begins with a vowel, the sufformative vowel goes right after R$_2$

- נִבְנַ֫ו (not נִבְנָהו)
- תִבָנִַ֫י (not תִבָנָהִי)

NP3cp נְבָנָה (not נְבָנָהו)
NI2fs נְבָנָה (not נְבָנָהו)
3-He Verbs use Same Endings as (Almost) Always

2. If sufformative begins with a consonant, put vowel+Yod between R₂ and the sufformative.
   - יֵ Perfect (Non-passive stems: Q, D, H, Ht)
   - יֵ Perfect (Passive stems: N, Dp, Hp)
   - יֵ Imperfect & Imperative

Examples

- NP2ms נבְּנָית (not נבְּנָהת)
- NI3fp תִּבָּנָה (not תִּבָּנהנָה)
3-He Verbs use Same Endings as Always

3. If NO sufformative or pronominal suffix, add after R₄

- ה Perfect
- ה Imperfect, Participle
- ה Imperative, some Infinitive Absolute
- ה Infinitive Construct (even if pron. suffix)
- ה or ה or ה Infinitive Absolute (Qal never ה)
- Nothing Imperfect waw consecutive, Jussive

**Examples using בה**

- NP3ms בה — QI3ms יַ֙בָּה
- NM2ms יַֽבָּה — QJ3ms יַֽבְּה
- NI3ms יַֽבָּה — QIwc3ms לֶבֶ֣זֶּה

HebrewSyntax.org ©JCBeckman 2/22/2014 Copy freely [CC BY-NC-SA]
3-He Verbs use Same Endings as Always

4. **Perfect 3fs uses sufformative נַה**
   - Perfect 3fs ending is supposed to be נַה
   - But 3-ה 3ms ends in נַה
   - 3-ה 3fs adds נ to distinguish from 3ms. נַה → נַה

**Examples using בנה**

- NP3ms נָבְנָה
- NP3fs נְבָנְתָה

- QP3ms בָּנְה
- QP3fs בָּנְתָה (Qamets, not Qamets Hatuf)
Chapter 25 Lecture Roadmap

■ Review of the Stems and the Niphal

■ Weak Verbs in the Niphal
  – 1-Guttural
  – 1-Yod
  – 1-Nun
  – 3-Aleph

■ 3-He Verb Principles

■ What to Memorize for Niphal Weak Verbs

■ Parsing Practice

■ Translation Practice
What to Memorize for Niphal Weak Verbs

- You must be able to parse any Niphal weak verb.

- Think your way through weak verb preformatives:
  - 1-G נַ or בְּ or נֶ
  - 1-G/R יֵ or בְּ
  - נל is 1-Yod
  - Verbs that look 1-Waw are 1-Yod
  - וּ is 1-Nun version of בְּ

- Memorize the list of 3-ה verb endings.
Chapter 25 Lecture Roadmap

- Review of the Stems and the Niphal
- Weak Verbs in the Niphal
  - 1-Guttural
  - 1-Yod
  - 1-Nun
  - 3-Aleph
- 3-He Verb Principles
- What to Memorize for Niphal Weak Verbs
- Parsing Practice
- Translation Practice
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hebrew Word</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>שמע</td>
<td>NP3cp</td>
<td>they were heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>בטח</td>
<td>NI2fs</td>
<td>you will be trusted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>עבר</td>
<td>NI1cp</td>
<td>we will be passed over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>מכסה</td>
<td>NM2ms or NA</td>
<td>be covered! / to be covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>שחורה</td>
<td>NI2fs</td>
<td>you will be drunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>שמע</td>
<td>NP3ms or QI1cp</td>
<td>he was heard / we will hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>ענה</td>
<td>NI(3f/2m)s</td>
<td>(she/you) will be answered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>קרא</td>
<td>NPtFP</td>
<td>called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>קרא</td>
<td>NI3mp</td>
<td>they will be called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>ישב</td>
<td>NPtMP</td>
<td>inhabited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Chapter 25 Parsing Randomized (p197-8, 205-6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Parsing</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>נֶעֶבְרַָ֫ה</td>
<td>NP3fs / QC1cp</td>
<td>she was passed over / we shall pass over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>ידוע</td>
<td>NI2fs</td>
<td>you will be known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>יללְה</td>
<td>NI3mp</td>
<td>they will be born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>ידוע</td>
<td>NM2fs / N∞+1cs</td>
<td>be known! / my being known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>והשׁבַּנָה</td>
<td>NI(2/3)fp</td>
<td>(you/they) will be reckoned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>והשׁלָנָה</td>
<td>NI(2/3)fp</td>
<td>(you/they) will be found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>ידוע</td>
<td>NP2mp</td>
<td>you were known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>נשׁחת</td>
<td>NP2ms</td>
<td>you were drunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>נשׁב</td>
<td>NPtFS</td>
<td>inhabited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>מתִים</td>
<td>NM2fp</td>
<td>be found!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>קרא נִקְרְאַׁו</td>
<td>NP3cp</td>
<td>they were called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>קרא נִקְרֵַׁאנו</td>
<td>NP1cp</td>
<td>we were called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>נפל נִפַַ֫לְנו</td>
<td>NP1cp</td>
<td>we fell for ourselves (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>חשב נחָשׁב</td>
<td>NM2ms / N∞ / NA</td>
<td>be reckoned! / to be reckoned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>עבר נֵעֱבַַׁרְנו</td>
<td>NP1cp</td>
<td>we were passed over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>בשת נבְשַׁח</td>
<td>NM2fs / N∞+1cs</td>
<td>be trusted! / my being trusted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>זהาะ נקְרַא</td>
<td>NI2mp</td>
<td>you will be called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>נגע נַעֲשַׁו</td>
<td>NP2mp</td>
<td>you were touched/beaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>_UNSOLVED</td>
<td>NPtFP</td>
<td>being made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>מסה נִגַַ֫עְתֶַׁ֫ו</td>
<td>NI3mp</td>
<td>they will be covered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Chapter 25 Parsing Randomized (p197-8, 205-6)²⁵⁻²²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hebrew Word</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>אֵעָנֶַ֫ה</td>
<td>NI1cs</td>
<td>I will be answered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>נִשָמַַ֫ע</td>
<td>NI1cp</td>
<td>we will be heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>יִשָתֶַׁ֫ה</td>
<td>NI3ms</td>
<td>he will be drunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>הִכָסַׁ֫ו</td>
<td>NM2mp</td>
<td>be covered!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>נֵעָנֶַׁ֫ה</td>
<td>NI1cp</td>
<td>we will be answered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>יִשָב</td>
<td>NM2fp</td>
<td>be inhabited!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>קֵרַא</td>
<td>NM2mp</td>
<td>be called!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>נֶאֶשָמַַׁע</td>
<td>NI1cs</td>
<td>I will be heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>יָלָּֽז</td>
<td>NP1cs</td>
<td>I was born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>עָבְר</td>
<td>NI(3f/2m)s</td>
<td>(she/you) will be crossed over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 25 Lecture Roadmap

- Review of the Stems and the Niphal
- Weak Verbs in the Niphal
  - 1-Guttural
  - 1-Yod
  - 1-Nun
  - 3-Aleph
- 3-He Verb Principles
- What to Memorize for Niphal Weak Verbs
- Parsing Practice
- Translation Practice
Translation Practice

- **Songs of joy will be heard in the land.**

- **Songs of joy were heard in the land.**

- **They will hear songs of joy in the land.**

- **A song of joy was heard in the land.**

- **We will hear a song of joy in the land.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Practice</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great cities will be built in the land.</td>
<td>הם בנו ערים גדולות בארץ</td>
<td>They will build great cities in the land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You/They will build great cities in the land.</td>
<td>נבנת ערים גדולות בארץ</td>
<td>We will build great cities in the land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We will build great cities in the land.</td>
<td>נבנה ערים גדולות בארץ</td>
<td>Great cities were built in the land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great cities were built in the land.</td>
<td>נבנה ערים גדולות בארץ</td>
<td>They built great cities in the land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They built great cities in the land.</td>
<td>נבנה ערים גדולות בארץ</td>
<td>They built great cities in the land.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>