וכָּת מָלֵא מִדָּמָו וַיִּתֵּן עַל־תְּנוּךְ אֶ֑זֶר

Leviticus 8:23
Goals

• Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol forms derived from first nun [כ] roots and לֶכֶה.
Goals

• Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol forms derived from first nun ל roots and לָכֹח.
Goals

• Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol forms derived from first nun [ם] roots and לָכַח.
Goals

• Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol forms derived from first nun [ן] roots and לָכֶה.
Goals

• Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol forms derived from first nun [ג] roots and לֵכָה.

also התל
Goals

• Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol forms derived from first nun [נ] roots and לֹכַה.
Goals

• Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol forms derived from first nun [ג] roots and לָכָה.

Just to be clear... There is no such thing as I-ה or I-ל verbs. These are not classes of verbs. לָכָה and לָכָה are just two individual verbs, albeit very common verbs, that happen to follow the I-ו and I-י patterns respectively.
What we already know

What does a string of wayyiqtols indicate?
First nun roots

Examining our two wayyiqtols you should notice some similarities.

• What is the prefix vowel?
• What kind of dagesh is in the consonant following the prefix?
First nun roots

וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל־תְּנוּךְ אִ֫ילה אֶל־אָהֳרֹן

דָּגֶשׁ הַרְשָׁע

דָּגֶשׁ הַרְשָׁע
First nun roots

וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל־תְּנוּךְ אָהֳרֹן

וִיְהִיתָת וְיִרְכָּה
First nun roots

Voixh Meshah admo yithuUl-heunouAn-achar

Looks a bit like a Piel but it’s not. It’s just a plain Jane Qal. Piels have

• a shewa under the prefix
• no dagesh forte in the next letter.
• E.g. ובדר (Rocine Lesson 2)
First nun roots

וַיִּקַח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל־תְּנוּכֶת אָהֲרֹן

יִרְךְ הְכַח הְכַח

Looks a bit like a Piel but it’s not. It’s just a plain Jane Qal. Piels have
• a shewa under the prefix
• no dagesh forte in the next letter.
• E.g. יָבִיאָר (Rocine Lesson 2)
First nun roots

It’s a first Nun verb where the first Nun has assimilated to the next consonant so you get two of them and it is written as a dagesh forte.
What is Assimilation?

In English, “in” is a prefix negator for many words.

ability -> inability
active -> inactive
What is Assimilation?

In English, “in” is a prefix negator for many words.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ability</td>
<td>-&gt;</td>
<td>inability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active</td>
<td>-&gt;</td>
<td>inactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mobile</td>
<td>-&gt;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
What is Assimilation?

In English, “in” is a prefix negator for many words.

ability -> inability
active -> inactive
mobile -> inmobile ??
What is Assimilation?

In English, “in” is a prefix negator for many words.

ability -> inability
active -> inactive
mobile -> inmobile ??
mobile -> immobile

The “n” has assimilated to the next consonant and become an “m”.

What is Assimilation?

In English, “in” is a prefix negator for many words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>-&gt;</th>
<th>Result</th>
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<td>ability</td>
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<td>immoral</td>
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<td>mature</td>
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<td>immature</td>
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In Hebrew, the resulting double letter is written with a dagesh forte.
So, what we see here is the result of assimilation.
So, what we see here is the result of assimilation. And "לקח" happens to follow the I-Nun pattern.
RULE:
When the first root letter which appears in the wayyiqtol (or yiqtol) verb form is doubled by a dagesh forte,
• the first root letter is a missing first nun נ
• or the special case of the first lamed לַעֲקֹת meaning “take”.

טָוְיָקָטָל מְנֶאֶה דָּמוֹ עָלְּטֵנָו אֵוְאָבָו

ניָקָה מֶשֶׁה מְכַּה רוּחַ עָלְּטֵנָו אֵוְאָבָו

Missing Letter Rule #3

When the first root letter which appears in the wayyiqtol (or yiqtol) verb form is doubled by a dagesh forte,
• the first root letter is a missing first nun נ
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Missing Letter Rule #3
Rocine calls the dagesh resulting from an assimilated nun a “dagesh footprint”.

خصوصה של משה לפני וישו על- włosיו של אהרון

Piel or I-Nun
Piel or I-Nun

ניָּקָה מֵשָׁה מַדְמָמוֹ וַיֵּתֵן עַל־תְּנוּךְ אֵ֫֫֫זֶׁר אֵ֫֫֫זל אֲהָרֹן

RULE: A dagesh cannot be both
• the sign of the Piel stem
• and a footprint dagesh at the same time.

I.e., if we have a footprint dagesh, we have the Qal stem. In the Piel stem, a first nun does not assimilate.
Piel or I-Nun

וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל־תְּנוּךְ אֹזֶׁן אַהֲרֹן

RULE: A dagesh cannot be both
• the sign of the Piel stem
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I.e., if we have a footprint dagesh, we have the Qal stem. In the Piel stem, a first nun does not assimilate.

Genesis 45:15 And he kissed [Piel]...

Nun does NOT assimilate because it is in an open syllable. No intervening vowel between it and the next consonant. It is at the end of a closed syllable that Nun will tend to assimilate.
4 types of missing letter verbs
4 types of missing letter verbs

- "י-"  
- "ח-"  
- "ש-"  
- "ב-"

Compare
Verb Analysis

וֹ וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמ
וַיִּתֵּן
עַל־תְּנוּךְ אֹׁ֫֫זֶׁן
ן־אַהֲרֹן

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
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<th>Person, Gender, Number</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Root meaning</th>
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### Verb Analysis

וכח נשא משה יתומים.Transparent אָ֫זֶׁר

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Verb Analysis

וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל־תְּנוּכְל אָוֶ֫ן אַהֲרֹן

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## Verb Analysis

יִקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל־תְּנוּךְ אֹזֶרַת

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Prepositions

This *mem* is part of the preposition מִ.

Note the dagesh in the following dalet. This is an assimilated nun, a “footprint dagesh”, as we have seen with I-Nun verbs. See Animatedhebrew Lecture 8 - Preposition Min (11:25) for details.
4 types of missing letter verbs

I-י

III-חי

I-בי

Compare