

Rocine Lesson 9

וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֲזִן-אֱהֲרֹן

Leviticus 8:23

Goals

- Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol forms derived from first nun [נ] roots and לקח.

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נ-ל

ה-ל

ה

ל-ל

ל

Goals



- Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol forms derived from first nun [נ] roots and לקח.

נ-**I**

___ ___ **נ**

ה-**III**

ה ___ ___

י-**I**

___ ___ **י**

also

ה **ל** **ד**
___ ___ ___

Goals



- Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol forms derived from first nun [נ] roots and לקח.

נ-**I**

___ ___ **נ**
___ ___ ___

also

ל **ק** **ד**
___ ___ ___

ה-**III**

ה ___ ___
___ ___ ___

י-**I**

___ ___ **י**
___ ___ ___

also

ה **ל** **ד**
___ ___ ___

Goals

נ-י

- Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol forms derived from first nun [נ] roots and לקח.

נ-י

___ ___ נ

also

ל ק ח

ה-י

ה ___

also

ל ח ה

י-י

___ ___ י

also

ל ח ה

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

What we already know

וַיִּקַּח מִנְּשָׂה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֲזִן-אֶהָרָן

- How many wayyiqtoles can you spot?
- What does a string of wayyiqtoles indicate?

First nun roots

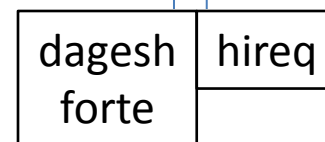
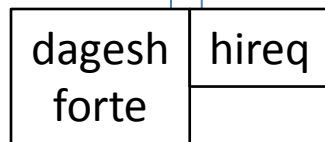
וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּדָּה אֶזְרָאֵהָרֶן

Examining our two wayyiqtoles you should notice some similarities.

- What is the prefix vowel?
- What kind of dagesh is in the consonant following the prefix?

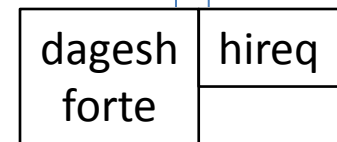
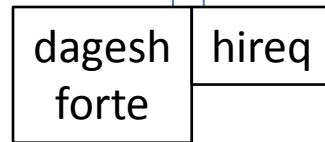
First nun roots

וַיִּקַּח מִשָּׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֲזַן-אֱהֲרֹן



First nun roots

וַיִּקַּח מִשָּׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְרָאֵהָרֹן



ו י י ת ת ן

ו י י ק ק ח

First nun roots

וַיִּקַּח מִשָּׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֲזָן-אֱהֲרֹן

dagesh forte hireq

dagesh forte hireq

ו י י ת ת ן

ו י י ק ק ח

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

- a shewa under the prefix
- no dagesh forte in the next letter.
- E.g. וַיִּדְבֹּר (Rocine Lesson 2)

First nun roots

וַיִּקַּח מִשָּׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֲזָן-אֱהֲרֹן

dagesh forte hireq

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וִיִּתֵּן

וִיִּקַּח

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- a shewa under the prefix
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**SO WHAT
IS IT?**

First nun roots

וַיִּקַּח מִשָּׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֲזָן-אֱהֲרֹן

dagesh forte hireq

dagesh forte hireq

וִיִּתְּתֵן

וִיִּקְקַח

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

mobile ->

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

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

What is Assimilation?

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

ability	->	in ability
active	->	in active
mobile	->	in mobile ??
mobile	->	im mobile

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

What is Assimilation?

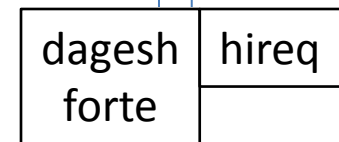
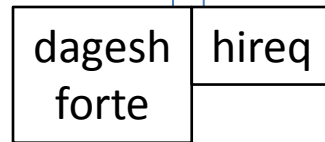
In English, “in” is a prefix negator for many words.

ability	->	in ability
active	->	in active
mobile	->	in mobile ??
mobile	->	im mobile
modest	->	im modest
moral	->	im moral
mature	->	im mature

In Hebrew, the resulting double letter is written with a dagesh forte.

First nun roots

וַיִּקַּח מִשָּׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֲזָן-אֱהֲרֹן



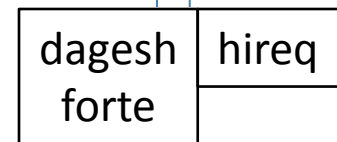
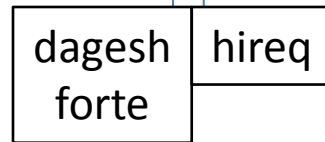
ו י י ת ת ן
↑
נ ת ן

ו י י ק ק ח

So, what we see here is the result of assimilation.

First nun roots

וַיִּקַּח מִשָּׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֲזָן-אֱהֲרֹן



ו י י ת ת ן
↑
נ ת ן

ו י י ק ק ח
↑
ל ת ן

So, what we see here is the result of assimilation.
And ויקח happens to follow the I-Nun pattern.

Missing Letter Rule #3

וַיִּקַּח מִשָּׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְרָאֵהָרֹן

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 ל** לקח meaning “take”.

Piel or I-Nun

וַיִּקַּח מִנְּשָׂה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֲזִן-אֶהָרֹן

Rocine calls the dagesh resulting from an assimilated nun a “dagesh footprint”.

Piel or I-Nun

וַיִּקַּח מִנְּשָׂה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּדָּ אֶזְרָאֵהָרֹן

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 מִנְּשָׂה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּדָּ אֶזְרָאֵהָרֹן

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וַיִּנְשֵׁק

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.

Verb Analysis

וַיִּקַּח מִנְּשָׂה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֲזַן-אֱהֵרֹן

Root	Stem	Form	Person, Gender, Number	Function	Root meaning

Verb Analysis

וַיִּקַּח מִשָּׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֲזַן-אֱהֲרֹן

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נתן	Qal	Wayyiqtol	3ms	Historical Narrative Mainline	To give

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Root	Stem	Form	Person, Gender, Number	Function	Root meaning
לִקַּח	Qal	Wayyiqtol	3ms	Historical Narrative Mainline	To take

Verb Analysis

וַיִּקַּח מִנְּשָׂה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֲזַן-אֱהֲרֹן

Root	Stem	Form	Person, Gender, Number	Function	Root meaning
נתן	Qal	Wayyiqtol	3ms	Historical Narrative Mainline	To give
לקח	Qal	Wayyiqtol	3ms	Historical Narrative Mainline	To take

Prepositions

וַיִּקַּח מִנְּשָׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֲזָן-אֱהֲרֹן

This *mem* is part of the preposition *מִן*.

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.