Rocine Lesson 29

וְהִכִיתֶם כָּל־עִיר מִבְצָר وּכָּל־עִיר מִבְחוֹר וּכָּל־עֵץ טוֹב תַפִּילו

2 Kings 3:19
Goals

Identify and read

- 2 special verbs ננה and נכה
  - Both very common
  - Both almost always in the Hiphil
  - Both I-Nun
  - The First is “doubly weak”

- III-Heh in the Hiphil

- The important identifying signs of a Yiqtol in the Hiphil
  - You don’t see the Hiphil heh so you have to look at something else, namely the vowels.

- A note about translating כל על
What we already know

Even if we don’t know the root of the first verb, what does the combination of the initial waw and the final 받 tell us?
What we already know

• Even if we don’t know the root of the first verb, what does the combination of the initial waw and the final תֶם tell us? 

• What are the 2 signs of a Hiphil Qatal? Now that we’ve identified the verb above as a weqatal, it’s a little easier to see the 2 signs of the Hiphil Qatal.
What we already know

Even if we don’t know the root of the first verb, what does the combination of the initial waw and the final תֶם tell us?

What are the 2 signs of a Hiphil Qatal? Now that we’ve identified the verb above as a weqatal, it’s a little easier to see the 2 signs of the Hiphil Qatal.

• Initial heh
• Dot vowel (I/E vowel) after the 2nd root letter

(Recine 27.2b)
What we already know

When you are trying to figure out a verb, look for what is most obvious first. For some verbs it will be the stem, others a form, or part of the form, others the root, etc. Identifying verbs is a process of elimination and start with what jumps out at you first. You’ll often get your answer before you have run through ‘all the steps.’
The verb דָּבַח דָּבַח is “doubly weak”

• I-Nun
• III-Heh

What might we expect from these weak letters in their respective root positions?
• (Note that a letter is not necessarily ‘weak’ in all root letter positions.)
The verb נכה

The verb נכה is “doubly weak”

• I-Nun
  – Nuns have a tendency to assimilate (i.e. show up as a dagesh forte in the next letter) if they find themselves at the end of a closed syllable.
  – I-Nuns will find themselves in this situation when there is a prefix of some sort (e.g. the prefix consonant, Hiphil heh, Niphal nun, participle prefix prefix mem, etc.)
Assimilating Nun

Natan in the qal qatal 3ms
This doesn’t actually exist but if it did, this is what it would look like.

To make the Hiphil qatal, we add the preformative heh at the beginning.
Assimilating Nun

Natan in the qal qatal 3ms
This doesn’t actually exist but if it did, this is what it would look like.

To make the Hiphil qatal, we add the preformative heh at the beginning.

The heh “steals” the nun to make a close syllable because its vowel is short (hireq).
Assimilating Nun

Natan in the qal qatal 3ms
This doesn’t actually exist but if it did, this is what it would look like.

To make the Hiphil qatal, we add the preformative heh at the beginning.

The heh “steals” the nun to make a close syllable because its vowel is short (hireq).

This leaves a situation where nun is at the END of a close syllable and therefore there is no vowel between it and the next consonant.
Natan in the qal qatal 3ms
This doesn’t actually exist but if it
did, this is what it would look like.

To make the Hiphil qatal,
we add the preformative
heh at the beginning.

The heh “steals” the nun
to make a close syllable
because its vowel is short
(hireq).

This leaves a situation where nun is at the END of a
close syllable and therefore there is no vowel
between it and the next consonant.

When there is no vowel between a nun and a
following consonant, it will assimilate to that
consonant., i.e. it will become that consonant.
Assimilating Nun

Natan in the qal qatal 3ms
This doesn’t actually exist but if it did, this is what it would look like.

To make the Hiphil qatal, we add the preformative heh at the beginning.
The heh “steals” the nun to make a close syllable because its vowel is short (hireq).

This leaves a situation where nun is at the END of a close syllable and therefore there is no vowel between it and the next consonant.

When there is no vowel between a nun and a following consonant, it will assimilate to that consonant., i.e. it will become that consonant.

All that’s left of the nun, now, is the dagesh forte. One could call this the “footprint” dagesh.
The verb נכה

The verb נכה is “doubly weak”

• I-Nun
  – Nuns have a tendency to assimilate (i.e. show up as a dagesh forte in the next letter) if they find themselves at the end of a closed syllable.
  – I-Nuns will find themselves in this situation when there is a prefix of some sort (e.g. the prefix consonant, Hiphil heh, Niphal nun, participle prefix prefix mem, etc.)

• III-Heh
  – Heh in the third position has a tendency to drop.
  – In III-Heh verbs, when there is a consonantal affix (qatal) or consonantal complement (yiqtol), i.e. when there is a bit at the end of the verb following the Heh, the Heh will ‘change’ to a yod. In actual fact, the yod is the original root consonant that show us up in the presence of an affix or complement.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strong</th>
<th>I-Nun</th>
<th>III-Heh</th>
<th>Hiphil נכה</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>נקטיל</td>
<td>נגיש</td>
<td>הראה</td>
<td>נכהות</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>נקטילה</td>
<td>נגישה</td>
<td>הראהה</td>
<td>נכהות*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>נקטלת</td>
<td>נגישה</td>
<td>הראאת</td>
<td>נכהית</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fs</td>
<td>נקטלת</td>
<td>נגישה</td>
<td>הראית</td>
<td>נכהית*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>נקטלת</td>
<td>נגישה</td>
<td>הראית</td>
<td>נכהית</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3cp</td>
<td>נקטיל</td>
<td>נגישה</td>
<td>הראה</td>
<td>נכה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2mp</td>
<td>נקטילה</td>
<td>נגישה</td>
<td>הראית</td>
<td>נכה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fp</td>
<td>נקטילה</td>
<td>נגישה</td>
<td>הראית*</td>
<td>נכה*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cp</td>
<td>נקטילה</td>
<td>נגישה</td>
<td>הראית</td>
<td>נכה*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hiphil Yiqtol

The Hiphil Heh is lost in the yiqtol

• You can’t have 2 prefixes (hiphil heh and prefix consonant) and the hiphil heh loses out

So... we have to look at the vowel patterns to detect a Hiphil Yiqtol
**RULE:** The signs of the yiqtol and wayyiqtol of the Hiphil stem are

- a patakh under the prefixed pronoun and
- a dot vowel (I/E vowel) after the second root letter.
Hiphil Yiqtol

RULE: The signs of the yiqtol and wayyiqtol of the Hiphil stem are

• a patakh under the prefixed pronoun and
• a dot vowel (I/E vowel) after the second root letter.

Note that we also see this in the Hiphil Qatal, though it is a secondary sign and is not always present (especially in the second and first persons).
Hiphil Yiqtol

Example:

• Can you find the Hiphil yiqtol in our lesson verse?
• Compare with the Hiphil qatal.
  – What is the same? What is different?
  – What are the signs of each? (They each have 2 signs.)
וּוְהִכִיתֶם כָּל־עִיר מִבְצָר וְכָּל־עִיר מִבְחוֹר וְכָּל־עֵץ טוֹב תַּפִִּ֫֫יַּל.

Hiphil Yiqtol

I/E Vowel
Patach Prefix Vowel

Hiphil Qatal

I/E Vowel
Heh

Hiphil Qatal

I/E Vowel
Hiphil Heh
Hiphil Yiqtol

וּוְהִכִיתֶם כָּל־עִיר מִבְצָר וְכָּל־עִיר מִבְחוֹר וְכָּל־עֵץ טוֹב תַּפִּיל

These are the same.

These are different.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strong</th>
<th>I-Nun</th>
<th>III-Heh</th>
<th>(Wayyiqtol) Hiphil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>נכה</td>
<td>נכה</td>
<td>נכה</td>
<td>נכה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>יַּקְטִִ֫יל</td>
<td>יַּגְלֶה</td>
<td>וַּיַּכֶּ֫ה</td>
<td>וַּיַּכֶּ֫ה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>תַּקְטִֵ֫יל</td>
<td>תַּגְלִֶ֫יה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכִֵ֫יה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכִֵ֫יה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>תַּקְטִֵ֫יל</td>
<td>תַּגְלִֶ֫יה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכִֵ֫יה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכִֵ֫יה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fs</td>
<td>תַּקְטִֵ֫יל</td>
<td>תַּגְלִֶ֫יה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכִֵ֫יה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכִֵ֫יה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>אַקְטִֵ֫יל</td>
<td>אַגְלֶה</td>
<td>וָּאַּכֶּ֫ה</td>
<td>וָּאַּכֶּ֫ה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3mp</td>
<td>יַּקְטִִ֫יל</td>
<td>יַּגְלֶה</td>
<td>וַּיַּכֶּ֫ה</td>
<td>וַּיַּכֶּ֫ה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fp</td>
<td>תַּקְטִֵ֫לְנָּה</td>
<td>תַּגְלִֶ֫ינָּה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכִֵ֫ינָּה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכִֵ֫ינָּה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2mp</td>
<td>תַּקְטִֵ֫לְנָּה</td>
<td>תַּגְלִֶ֫ינָּה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכִֵ֫ינָּה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכִֵ֫ינָּה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fp</td>
<td>תַּקְטִֵ֫לְנָּה</td>
<td>תַּגְלִֶ֫ינָּה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכִֵ֫ינָּה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכִֵ֫ינָּה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cp</td>
<td>יַּקְטִִ֫יל</td>
<td>יַּגְלֶה</td>
<td>וַּיַּכֶּ֫ה</td>
<td>וַּיַּכֶּ֫ה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An exercise in Rocine 29.4c
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strong</th>
<th>I-Nun</th>
<th>III-Heh</th>
<th>(Wayyiqtol) Hiphil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>יַּקְטִיל</td>
<td>יַּגְלֶה</td>
<td>וַּיַּךְ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>תַּקְטִיל</td>
<td>תַּגְלֶה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכְּה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>תַּקְטִיל</td>
<td>תַּגְלֶה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכְּה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fs</td>
<td>תַּקְטִיל</td>
<td>תַּגְלֶה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכְּה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>אַקְטִיל</td>
<td>אַגְלֶה</td>
<td>וָּאַכֶה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3mp</td>
<td>יַּקְטִיל</td>
<td>יַּגְלֶה</td>
<td>וַּיַּכְּה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fp</td>
<td>תַּקְטִיל</td>
<td>תַּגְלֶה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכְּה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2mp</td>
<td>תַּקְטִיל</td>
<td>תַּגְלֶה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכְּה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fp</td>
<td>תַּקְטִיל</td>
<td>תַּגְלֶה</td>
<td>וַּתַּכְּה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cp</td>
<td>יַּקְטִיל</td>
<td>יַּגְלֶה</td>
<td>וַּנַּכֶה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: You ‘cannot’ double a letter at the end of a word, so we do NOT see the assimilated nun as a dagesh in these forms.

However, if you add a pronominal suffix, the dagesh will show up.
- E.g. וַּיַּכֵּם "And he defeated them" in Genesis 14:15.
A note about translating כולם כולם

 RULE: When כולם is followed by

• a singular noun or singular construct chain translate it every.

• a plural noun or plural construct chains or collective nouns (e.g. עמ) translate it all.