



Rocine Lesson 42

וְאֶת־נֶפֶל לְפָנַי יְהוָה אֶת אַרְבַּעַיִם הַיּוֹם וְאֶת־אַרְבַּעַיִם הַלַּיְלָה
אֲשֶׁר הִתְנַפְּלֹתִי

Deuteronomy 9:25

Goals

Identify and read

- verbs in the Hitpael stem

What we already know

וְאֶתְנַפֵּל לְפָנֶי יְהוָה אֶת אַרְבַּעַיִם הַיּוֹם וְאֶת אַרְבַּעַיִם הַלַּיְלָה
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Identify the **wayyiqtol** and the **qatal** in this verse.

What we already know

וַאֲתַנְפִּיל לְפָנַי יְהוָה אֶת אַרְבָּעִים הַיּוֹם וְאֶת־אַרְבָּעִים הַלַּיְלָה
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Wayyiqtol Waw
Prefix
Affix

Identify the **wayyiqtol** and the **qatal** in this verse.

The signs of the Hitpael stem

וְאַתְּנַפֵּל לְפָנַי יְהוָה אֶת אַרְבַּעַיִם הַיּוֹם וְאֶת אַרְבַּעַיִם הַלַּיְלָה
אֲשֶׁר הִתְנַפַּלְתִּי

The signs of the Hitpael are very clear.

RULE: The signs of the Hitpael stem are

1. a pre-formed ***something-tav*** unit [ת___]
2. and a ***dagesh forte*** in the middle root letter.

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➤ נַתְּ אַתְּ תַתְּ יַתְּ

➤ מַתְּ

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➤ הַת

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➤ מַת

Can you guess which
pre-formed units go on
which forms?

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- הַת ← Qatal, Imperatives, Infinitives (inf and abs)
- נַת אֶת תַּת יַת ← Yiqtol/Wayyiqtol (also Jussive/Cohortative)
- מַת ← Participle

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The signs of the Hitpael stem

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Let's part the verbs.

Root	Stem	Form	PGN	Function	Root meaning

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נפל	Hithpael	Wayyiqtol	1cs	Historical Narrative Mainline	To fall

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Root	Stem	Form	PGN	Function	Root meaning
נפֿל	Hithpael	Qatal	1cs	Qatal in dep. Clause = Rel. past background	To fall

The meaning of the Hitpael stem

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What does נפל mean in the Qal?

The meaning of the Hitpael stem

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What does נפל mean in the Qal?

To fall

In the Hithpael נפל means

- *to prostrate oneself*
- *to throw oneself upon.*

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- *to prostrate oneself*
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Like the Niphal, the Hithpael can give a root a reflexive meaning. Sometimes also a *frequentive* or *repetitive* meaning.

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Root	Qal	Hithpael
ראה	See	Look at one another
הלך	Walk, go	Go to and fro
לקח	Take	Take hold of oneself, Flash about (said of lightning)
חזק	Be strong	Strengthen oneself
נשא	Lift	Exalt oneself
קדש	Be holy	Display or celebrate one's holiness

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Genesis 42:1

וַיֵּרָא יַעֲקֹב כִּי יֵשׁ-שֶׁבֶר בְּמִצְרַיִם
וַיֹּאמֶר יַעֲקֹב לְבָנָיו
לָמָּה תִּתְרְאוּ:

When Jacob saw that there was grain in Egypt,
he said to his sons,

"Why do you **look at one another**?"

The meaning of the Hitpael stem

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Genesis 5:22,24

Hiph Inf. Const.
+ 3ms sfx

וַיִּתְהַלֵּךְ חֲנוּךְ אֶת־הָאֱלֹהִים אַחֲרַי הוּלִידוּ אֶת־מֶתוּשֶׁלַח
שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֵד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
וַיִּתְהַלֵּךְ חֲנוּךְ אֶת־הָאֱלֹהִים וְאֵינֶנּוּ כִּי־לָקַח אֹתוֹ אֱלֹהִים:

Enoch **walked with** God after he fathered Methuselah 300 years and had other sons and daughters.

Enoch **walked with** God, and he was not, for God took him.

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Exodus 9:24

וַיְהִי בַרְדַּ וְאֵשׁ מִתְלַקַּחַת בְּתוֹךְ הַבָּרָד כְּבֵד מְאֹד
אֲשֶׁר לֹא־הָיָה כִּמְהוּ בְּכָל־אֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם
מֵאֲזֻ הִיְתָה לְגוֹי:

There was hail and fire **flashing continually** in the midst of the hail, very heavy,
such was not like it in all the land of Egypt
Since [from when] it became a nation.

The particle את as a marker of the accusative case

וְאַתְנַפֵּל לְפָנַי יְהוָה אֶת אַרְבַּעַיִם הַיּוֹם וְאֶת-אַרְבַּעַיִם הַלַּיְלָה
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So far we've seen 2 uses for את

- With
- DDO (Definite Direct Object marker)

What does it appear to do in our lesson verse?

The particle את as a marker of the accusative case

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So far we've seen 2 uses for את

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What does it appear to do in our lesson verse?

- It sets apart the words which tell for how long the speaker prostrated himself.
- This is called an Adverbial Accusative.

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Both Adverbs and Direct Objects are in the Accusative case.

- Biblical Hebrew does not mark the accusative case morphologically.
 - Greek, Latin, German, Russian do
 - English, French, Hebrew don't (or very little)

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German Cases

	Nom	Acc	Gen	Dat
masc	der große Mann	den großen Mann	des großen Mannes	dem großen Mann(e)
neut	das große Haus	das große Haus	des großen Hauses	dem großen Haus(e)
fem	die große Frau	die große Frau	der großen Frau	der großen Frau
pl	die großen Npl	die großen Npl	der großen Npl	den großen Npl -n

	masc.	neut.	fem.	pl.
nominative	<i>der</i>	<i>das</i>	<i>die</i>	
accusative	<i>den</i>			
dative	<i>dem</i>		<i>den</i>	
genitive	<i>des</i>		<i>der</i>	

The particle **את** as a marker of the accusative case

וְאַתְנַפֵּל לְפָנַי יְהוָה **אֶת** אַרְבָּעִים הַיּוֹם וְאֶת-אַרְבָּעִים הַלַּיְלָה
אֲשֶׁר הִתְנַפַּלְתִּי

English Cases

PRONOUN CASES

- **Nominative Case (Subject)**

	Singular	Plural
1st	<u>I</u>	<u>we</u>
2nd	<u>you</u>	<u>you</u>
3rd	<u>he/she/it</u>	<u>they</u>

- **Objective Case (Object)**

	Singular	Plural
1st	<u>me</u>	<u>us</u>
2nd	<u>you</u>	<u>you</u>
3rd	<u>him/her/it</u>	<u>them</u>



Also called accusative

- **Possessive Case**

	Singular	Plural
1st	<u>my</u>	<u>our</u>
2nd	<u>your</u>	<u>your</u>
3rd	<u>his/her/its</u>	<u>their</u>

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Accusative

- Means more than just Direct Objects
- Def: “that which modifies the verb”
 - Hence DO or adverbs

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Accusative

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In Hebrew, these accusatives (adverbs or DO) can be marked by את IF they are DEFINITE.

- Both accusatives can exist WITHOUT את when they are INDEFINITE.

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אֲשֶׁר הִתְנַפַּלְתִּי

Examples of Accusatives (Direct Objects and Adverbial Accusatives of ...)

I prostrated myself before YHWH [for] 40 days and 40 nights [Adverbial Accusative of TIME; Definite]	Deut 9:25	Lesson verse above	1
He divided [his troops] against them [in the] night [Adverbial Accusative of TIME; Indefinite, i.e. no את]	Genesis 14:15	וַיַּחֲלֶק עֲלֵיהֶם לַיְלָה	2
The woman was taken [to] house of Pharaoh [Adverbial Accusative of PLACE; Indefinite, i.e. no את]	Genesis 12:15	וַתִּקַּח הָאִשָּׁה בֵּית פַּרְעֹה:	3
The land was filled [with] water [Adverbial Accusative of MATERIAL; Definite]	2 Kings 3:20	וַתִּמְלֵא הָאָרֶץ אֶת־הַמַּיִם:	4
And YHWH God formed the man [using] dust from the ground [the man = DIRECT OBJECT; Definite] [dust from the ground = Adverbial Accusative of MATERIAL; Indefinite, i.e. no את]	Genesis 2:7	וַיִּצַר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאָדָם עֹפָר מִן־הָאֲדָמָה	5

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את can sometimes also mark a subject

- This is NOT an accusative. It would be nominative.
- A bit of a “mystery” (Rocine p. 238)