Rocine Lesson 29

וְהִכִּיתֶם כָּל־עִיר מִבְצָר וְכָל־עִיר מִבְחוֹר וְכָל־עֵץ טוֹב תַּפִּילוּ וְכָל־עֵץ טוֹב תַּפִּ֫ילוּ

2 Kings 3:19

Goals

Identify and read
- 2 special verbs נכה and נגד
  - 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 כּוֹל כָּל

What we already know

וְהִכִּיתֶם כָּל־עִיר מִבְצָר וְכָל־עִיר מִבְחוֹר וְכָל־עֵץ טוֹב תַּפִּילוּ

- 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 we already know

וְהִכִּיתֶם כָּל־עִיר מִבְצָר וְכָל־עִיר מִבְחוֹר וְכָל־עֵץ טוֹב תַּפִּילוּ

- 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?   weqatal

- 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

וְהִכִּיתֶם כָּל־עִיר מִבְצָר וְכָל־עִיר מִבְחוֹר וְכָל־עֵץ טוֹב תַּפִּילוּ

- 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? weqatal

- 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

(Rocine 27.2b)

What we already know

וְהִכִּיתֶם כָּל־עִיר מִבְצָר וְכָל־עִיר מִבְחוֹר וְכָל־עֵץ טוֹב תַּפִּילוּ

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 נכה

The verb נכה 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 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.

→

נָכָה

הִ

←

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.

→ נָכָה הִ

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

כָה הִן

← 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.

→ נָכָה

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

הֵ

כָה הֵן

← 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. →

הֵנְכָה

Assimilating Nun

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

נָכַה ה.

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

הִן כָה

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.

הִנְכָה

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.

הִכְּכָה

Assimilating Nun

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

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

הִן כָה

← 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. → הִנְכָה

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. → הִכְּכָה

All that's left of the nun, now, is the dagesh forte. One could call this the "footprint" dagesh. → הִכָּה

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 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.

Hiphil Qatal of נכה

	Strong	I-Nun	III-Heh	נכה
	קטל Hiphil	נגש Hiphil	ראה Hiphil	נכה Hiphil
3ms	הִקְטִיל	הִגִּישׁ	הֶרְאָה	הִכָּה
3fs	הִקְטִילָה	הִגִּישָׁה	הֶרְאֲתָה	הִכְּתָה*
2ms	הִקְטַ֫לְתָּ	הִגַּ֫שְׁתָּ	הִרְאִ֫יתָ	הִכִּ֫יתָ
2fs	הִקְטַלְתְּ	הִגַּשְׁתְּ	הֶרְאֵית	הִכִּית*
1cs	הִקְטַ֫לְתִּי	הִגַּ֫שְׁתִּי	הֶרְאֵ֫יתִי	הִכֵּ֫יתִי
3cp	הִקְטִילוּ	הִגִּ֫ישׁוּ	הֶרְאוּ	הִכּוּ
2mp	הִקְטַלְתֶּם	הִגַּשְׁתֶּם	הֶרְאֵיתֶם	הִכִּיתֶם
2fp	הִקְטַלְתֶּן	הִגַּשְׁתֶּן	הֶרְאֵיתֶן*	הִכִּיתֶן*
1cp	הִקְטַ֫לְנוּ	הִגַּ֫שְׁנוּ	הֶרְאֵ֫ינוּ	הִכִּ֫ינוּ*

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

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

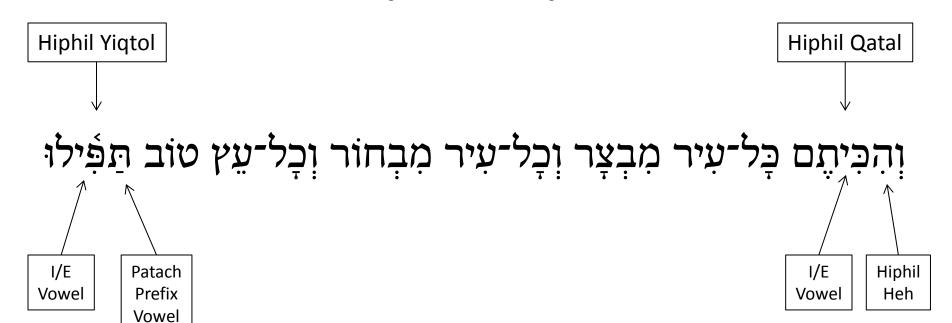**RULE**: The signs of the yiqtol and wayyiqtol of the Hiphil stem are

- a patakh under the prefixed pronoun and

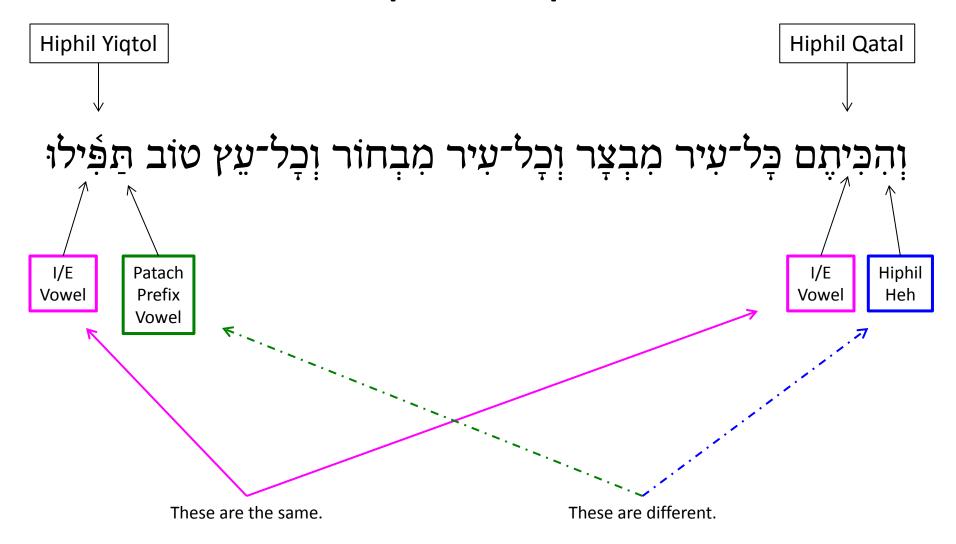- a dot vowel (I/E vowel) after the second root letter.

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

וְהִכִּיתֶם כָּל־עִיר מִבְצָר וְכָל־עִיר מִבְחוֹר וְכָל־עֵץ טוֹב תַּפִּילוּ

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.)

Hiphil Yiqtol

Hiphil Yiqtol

Hiphil Qatal

וְהִכִּיתֶם כָּל־עִיר מִבְצָר וְכָל־עִיר מִבְחוֹר וְכָל־עֵץ טוֹב תַּפִּ֫ילוּ

I/E Vowel

Patach Prefix Vowel

I/E Vowel

Hiphil Heh

Hiphil Yiqtol

Hiphil Yiqtol

Hiphil Qatal

וְהִכִּיתֶ֣ם כָּל־עִ֣יר מִבְצָ֗ר וְכָל־עִיר֙ מִבְח֔וֹר וְכָל־עֵ֣ץ טוֹב֙ תַּפִּ֔ילוּ

I/E Vowel

Patach Prefix Vowel

I/E Vowel

Hiphil Heh

These are the same.

These are different.

Hiphil Yiqtol of נכה

	Strong	I-Nun	III-Heh	נכה
	קטל Hiphil	נגד Hiphil	גלה Hiphil	נכה Hiphil (Wayyiqtol)
3ms	יַקְטִיל		יַגְלֶה	וַיַּךְ
3fs	תַּקְטִיל		תַּגְלֶה	וַתַּךְ
2ms	תַּקְטִיל		תַּגְלֶה	וַתַּךְ
2fs	תַּקְטִֽילִי		תַּגְלִי	וַתַּכִּי*
1cs	אַקְטִיל		אַגְלֶה	וָאַכֶּה
3mp	יַקְטִֽילוּ		יַגְלוּ	וַיַּכּוּ
3fp	תַּקְטֵֽלְנָה		תַּגְלֶֽינָה	וַתַּכֶּֽינָה*
2mp	תַּקְטִֽילוּ		תַּגְלוּ	וַתַּכּוּ*
2fp	תַּקְטֵֽלְנָה		תַּגְלֶֽינָה	וַתַּכֶּֽינָה*
1cp	נַקְטִיל		נַגְלֶה	וַנַּכֶּה

An exercise in Rocine 29.4c

Hiphil Yiqtol of נכה

	Strong	I-Nun	III-Heh	נכה
	Hiphil קטל	נגד Hiphil	גלה Hiphil	נכה Hiphil (Wayyiqtol)
3ms	יַקְטִיל			וַיַּ֫ךְ
3fs	תַּקְטִיל			וַתַּ֫ךְ
2ms	תַּקְטִיל			וַתַּ֫ךְ
2fs	תַּקְטִ֫ילִי			וַתַּכִּי*
1cs	אַקְטִיל			וָאַכֶּה
3mp	יַקְטִ֫ילוּ			וַיַּכּוּ
3fp	תַּקְטֵ֫לְנָה			וַתַּכֶּ֫ינָה*
2mp	תַּקְטִ֫ילוּ		תַּגְלוּ	וַתַּכּוּ*
2fp	תַּקְטֵ֫לְנָה		תַּגְלֶ֫ינָה	וַתַּכֶּ֫ינָה*
1cp	נַקְטִיל		נַגְלֶה	וַנַּכֶּה

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. וַיַּכֵּם "And he defeated them" in Genesis 14:15.

A note about translating כָּל כֹּל

וְהִכִּיתֶם כָּל־עִיר מִבְצָר וְכָל־עִיר מִבְחוֹר וְכָל־עֵץ טוֹב תַּפִּילוּ

RULE: When כָּל 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. עַם) translate it *all*.