Weak Verbs: III-He (Ross 36) Dr. Phillip Marshall

1.1 In this chapter we meet verbs whose weakness is not on the front end (R1), but on the back end (R3)! These verbs are called III-He verbs because their lexical forms end with the *mater*—\(\tau\), as in the uncovered/revealed (no mappiq, compared to a verb like \(\tau\) the/it was high where R3 is a consonant—\(\tau\)). Thus, the \(\tau\) in R3-position is not really a root letter (since it's not a consonant); the real R3 letter was probably originally YOD or even WAW. Either way, with III-He verbs, we only see R1 and R2, and original R3-yod appears most frequently as a *mater-yod*, rarely as a consonant-yod (or waw, if R3 was originally waw).

גלה	Qal pft 1cs	ּבְּלִרתִּר	I uncovered/revealed
גלה	Qal pass. ptc ms		uncovered/revealed
שלה	Qal pft 3ms	نْقِجْد	he was at ease

1.2 III-He Inflectional Patterns.

1.2.1 With NO Inflectional Endings: III-he verbs show a remarkable uniformity throughout the 7 stems' conjugation patterns when that conjugation pattern has NO inflectional ending (zero-ending). The R1 vowel will look just like it does in any of the verbal stems. The R2 vowel (theme vowel) will not! The following uninflected endings for III-he verbs is added to R2. Note: these uninflected III-he endings apply to ALL STEMS (and so you cannot depend on the theme vowel to parse the stem—look at the front end since the back end is weak!).

Hint: pull out your handout with the inflectional prefixes and suffixes of Hebrew verbs to see where the inflectional ending is zero.

Conjugation Pattern	Uninflected Forms	III-he Ending	Qal form (sample)
Perfect		ਜ਼੍-	
Imperfect		ਜ ਼ −	
Imperative		ਜ:ੁ−	
Participle		ਜ੍ਹ-	
Infinitive Cst		חֹי–	
Infinitive Abs		ਜਂ∵– or ਜ <i>਼</i> −	

Compare these uninflected III-he forms with your paradigm below and see the consistency throughout the 7 stems.

1.2.2 With VOCALIC Inflectional Endings:

Review your inflections handout: where do you see vocalic endings?

1.2.2.1 Generally: Remove the uninflected form's *mater*— wowel and add the vocalic ending to the remaining R2 consonant. (Since the final in is a *mater* and not a consonant, you cannot add vowels to it.)

Uninflected basic	Removed <i>mater</i> -	Add vocalic	Gloss
form	T vowel	inflection to R2	
נְּלָה	ڏ ر	בָּלוּ	they uncovered
Qal pft 3ms	·	Qal pft 3cp	
יִנְלֶּה	ֻרָּל	רַבְּלוּ	they will uncover
Qal impf 3ms	•	Qal impf 3mp	

1.2.2.2 However, the Pft 3fs vocalic ending is slightly different: Remove the uninflected form's mater- \square vowel, add VS under R2, and then add a fem. sing. \square (as if it were R3) along with the 3fs \square vocalic ending to the \square .

Uninflected basic Pft form	Removed <i>mater</i> -	Add 기기우 to R2	Gloss
ڐؚڔٛٙؾ	ڏ ر	<u>ַ</u> בְּלְתָּה	she uncovered
Qal pft 3ms		Qal pft 3fs	
נגלָה	¢ָר	נגלתה	she was uncovered
Ni pft 3ms		Ni pft 3fs	

So, how do the Pft 3ms and Pft 3fs forms look the same?

How will you be able to tell the difference?

1.2.3 With CONSONANTAL Inflectional Endings:

Review your inflections handout: where do you see consonantal endings?

In order to add consonantal endings, remove the uninflected form's *mater*—\(\bar\) vowel, insert a helping vowel (with *mater-yod*) under R2, then add the consonantal ending. R2 will take the stress (unless the consonantal ending is heavy—\(\bar\)\(\bar

Perfect (suffix) Conjugation:

Active Stems (Qal, Pi, Hi) and Hithp: 🤊 ;-

Passive Stems (Ni, Pu, Ho): 🦫

Imperfect (prefix) Conjugations (and those using the prefix system: WCI, juss, coh, impv):

ALL Stems: 7:

1.3 Paradigm of sample forms of [Qal: to uncover, reveal'; Pi 'to uncover'; Hi 'to lead into exile')

PFT	Qal	Ni	Pi	Pu	Hithp	Hi	Но
3ms	נְּלָה	נְנְלָה	נִּלְה	נָּלְה	ָהִתְּנַלָּה הַתְּנַלָּה	הִּלְּה	הָגְלָה
3fs	נְּלְתָה	נְגְלְתָה	נּלְתָה	נֿלָתֿע	<u>הַלְּלְת</u> ָה	הגְלְתָה	הָגְלְתָה
2ms	נְּלִיתְ	נּגְלֵיתְ	נֹּלִירתְ	נִֿבָּרתָ	ָהִתְ <u>ּ</u> לִּיתְ	דִוּלְלִיתְ	דָּגְלֵיתָ
2fs	<u>ל</u> ּלִית	נְגְלֵית	נּלִית	צֿבֿית	<u>הַתְּגַלִּית</u>	הִגְלִית	הָגְלֵית
1cs	<u>לְּ</u> לָרתִר	נְלְלֵיתִי	נְּלִיתִי	ו ְבֵּרתִר	<u>הַתְּבַּ</u> לִּיתִי	בוּלְלִיתִי	דָּבְּלֵיתִי
3cp etc.	נְּלוּ	נְנְלוּ	נֹכִר	נְּלֹרָ	בִּתְנַּלּוּ	הְּלוּ	דָּוֹלְר
IMPF	,	,	,	,	,	,	,
3ms	יִנְלֶה	ָּנ ְּ לֶּה	רָ <u>ר</u> ּבֶּה	ٺڏڅِٺ	ڒڵڐٙڎۭٮ	יַּנְלֶה	יַּנְלֶח
3fs	עּגָּלֶה	ناؤثي	לַּנְלֶּה	ּתְגָּלֶּה	ڬ۬ڶٲڐڎۭٮ	עּגָלֶה	לַּגְלָה
2ms	עּגְבֶה	ناؤثي	ּלִנּלָה	ּתְגָלֶה	ڬڶٲڐؚڎۭٮ	עּגָלֶה	הַּגְלֶה
2fs	نالأخرر	نالأخرر	לּדַּלָּר	كأثخر	<u>טֹלוּדְ</u> לִּי	עּגְלִי	לּלְלִי
1cs	אָּגְלֶה	אָּבְּלֶה	אָבּלֶּה	אָגָלֶּה	אָּתְנַּלֶּה	אַּגְלֶה	אָּגְלֶה
3mp	יְנְלוּ	<u>וַלְּ</u> לוּ	ג <u>ֿד</u> ֿלָנ	ذلاخ	יִתְ <u>נ</u> ּלִּר	רַבְּלוּ	רַבְלּר
3fp	תּגְלֶינְה	ּתִּבְּלֶינְה	הְנַלֶּינְה	הָגָלֶינְה	טּענֿצָּגני	תַּגְלֶינְה	הָּגְלֶינָה
2mp	תִּלְר	טּבָּלוּ	הִנַלוּ	הֹנְלוּ	<u></u> הִתְנַּלִּרְ	תַּנְלוּ	הַגְּלֹר

2fp	תִּגְלֵינָה	תִּנְלֵינָה	הְגַּלֶּינְה	תִּנֻלֵּינַה	תִתְנֵּלֶינְה	תַּגְלֵינָה	הַּנְלֵינָה
1cp	נגלה	ָנּגְּלֶה ייִי	נְגַלֶּה יִנְלָּה	֖֧֧֧֖֡֝֝֓֓֓֓֝֝֓֝ ֖֖֖֖֖֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	ָנִלְ <u>נַ</u> לֶּח 	ַבַּגְּלֶה בַּגְלֶה	ַבְּגְלֶה בְּגְלֶה
WCI	v : ·	νт٠	· - :	v »:	· - : ·	∵ : -	∵:т
3ms	רַּיִּנֶּל נַיִּבֶּל	וֿיִנְּל	וַיְּנֵל	וַיְּגֶל	וַיִּתְנֵּל	<u>ו</u> ڿٞڎؚؚڂ	
3fs etc. JUSS	רַתְּנֶל	וּשׁבָּל	וַתְּנַל	רַתְּגֶל	וֹשִׁלְּנֵּל	רַּשֶּׁנֶּל	
3ms	ڔٞڐڔ	ڔڐؚڔ	רְגַל	רְגֶל	ָרִתְ <u>נ</u> ֵּל	ڋۣڐ۪ڂ	
3fs etc. COH	ۻؘۘڎؚڂ	ناؤر	הְגַל	הְגָל	תִּתְנֵּל	ָה <u>ָ</u> בֶּל	
1cs etc. IMPV	אָּנְלֶּה	אָנְּלֶה	אָנּלֶּה	אָגָלֶּה	אָּתְנַּכֶּה	אַּנְלֶּה	אָּנְלֶה
2ms	ּבְלֵה	הַנְּלֵה	<u>ו</u> ּלֵה		<u>הַעְּ</u> בֵּלֵה	הַּנְלֵה	
2fs	נּלָר	ڬڐٙڔٚۮ	<u> </u>		<u></u> בִּלִּר	בֿוּגָלִי	
2mp	ָּבְלוּ בְּלוּ	ָ הַגְּלוּ	נַלוּ		ָ הִתְנַּלּוּ	<u>ה</u> ּלְּר	
2fp	ּנְּלֶינְה	הָנְּלֶינְה	נַּڮֶּׂינְה		הָתְנַּלֶּינָה	הַגְּלֶינָה	
PTC							
ms	נֹלָה	נְנְלֶה	מְנַכֶּה	לְגָלֶה	טִרְנַ לֶּה	בַגְלֶה	ځٰڋڮؚٚؗٮ
fs	נֹלָה	נְנְלָה	מְנַלָּה	לְגָלָה	מִתְ <u>נ</u> ּלָה	בַּגְלָה	בָגְלָה
mp	גֹּלִים	נְגְלִים	מָ <u>ג</u> ּלִים	מָגָלִים	מִתְנַּלִים	בַּגְלִים	
fp	בּלוֹת				בְּרְנִת ּ		
INFC	נְלוֹת	הגלות	גלות	נְּלוֹת	הָתִנַּלּוֹת	הגלות	הָנְלוֹת
INFA	בְּלֹה בְּלֹה	•		•	הִתְּנֵלֵה	•	

1.4 III-He Verbs and "Apocopation" (Short Forms)

- 1.4.1 The III-He verb in the Qal Impf exhibits a normal "long" form: רְּבֶּהֶ ('he will build', from אָבֶּרָ). However, in the Juss and Wci forms, the form is "apocopated" (that is, the ending is cut off) and so becomes a "short form": רְבֶּיָּ ('let him build') and רְבָּיָּרַן ('and he built').
- 1.4.2 In the Qal Jussive and Qal wci, there are <u>four</u> possible vowel patterns for the apocopated forms, depending on which prefix vowel is used, and depending on whether there is a helping vowel under R1 or not. In the Hiphil Jussive and Hiphil wci, there are <u>two</u> possible vowel patterns. See the following chart, which uses the verb as a model; however, keep in mind that no single III-He verb employs all four patterns; you must look at your lexicon to determine which III-He verbs use which vowel patterns. Note: in *all forms*, the final is dropped, so that you only see R1 and R2 with the prefix consonant.

1.4.2.1 QAL FORMS (using Qal juss 3ms as a sample):

	Helping Vowel (segol)	No Helping Vowel (ss)
Prefix hireq	יָֿבֶּן	יִרְן
Prefix sere	֡֝֝֝ <u>֓</u> ֖֖֖֚֚֚֚֚֚֚֚֝֝	יִרְן

1.4.2.2 HIPHIL FORMS (using Hiph juss 3ms as a sample):

Helping Vowel (segol)	No Helping Vowel (ss)
ָבֶּרֶן בָּבֶּרָ	יַרְן

This is similar to the development of the lexical form "king" בָּלֶבֶּׁ from the originally monosyllabic בַּלְבִּיּ

1.4.3 COMMENTS:

- 1. Since the shortened forms only occur in *prefixed conjugations*, you won't see it in the Pft.
- 2. Apocopation only occurs in the uninflected forms ending with הְּבָּוֹל , so all prefix forms that also take an inflectional suffix (2fs, 3mp, 3fp, 2mp, 2fp) cannot apocopate: וְּתַּבְּנֵר / וַיִּבְנֵר / וַתְּבְנֵר / וַתְּבְנֵר /.

3. By the same token, all prefix forms that end with הוי and don't take an inflectional suffix (3ms, 3fs, 2ms, 1cs, 1cp) can be shortened!: בַּלְבֶּן (1cp); בְּלֶבֶן (1cs); בְּלֶבֶן (3fs/2ms); בַּלֶּבֶן (3ms).