

Ross Lesson 37: Doubly Weak Verbs LECTURE NOTES

1. Intro to Doubly Weak Verbs (Ross 37.1)

1.1 The verbs in this chapter are the sickest of all the weak verbs, because they are not just weak on the front end (R1) or on the back end (R3). They are weak on both ends! These verbs are called “Doubly Weak” verbs, since the weak root letter is found in two places. However, there is good news! Basically, this chapter is a review chapter of Lessons 32–36 since the weaknesses we will see in R1 were already discussed in 32–35 (I-Gutt/I-Nun/I-Yod/Waw), and the weaknesses of R3 were already discussed in 36 (III-Hē). Now for 37, both sorts of weakness occur in the *same verb*. When the weakness occurred only in, say R1, we had the benefit of the back end of the verb being normal (and so the theme vowel could help identify the form); here, we have to do just a little more detective work because as III-Hē verbs, the doubly weak verb’s theme vowel will be obscured, on top of R1 possibly looking different (through needing different vowel-pointing due to R1-gutturals, or assimilation of R1-nun, or apheresis of R1-nun or R1-waw). But it’s not insurmountable!

2. I-Gutt and III-Hē Verbs (Ross 37.2)

Below I have listed 4 columns (R-to-L): the strong verb, typical I-Gutt verbs, typical III-Hē verbs, and the Doubly Weak verbs having both I-Gutt and III-Hē. Seeing that the doubly weak verb simply combines the front of one with the back of the other can be helpful.

2.1 Qal forms

			I-Gutt + III-Hē	III-Hē	I-Gutt	Strong
			(עלה ‘to ascend’)	(גלה ‘to reveal’)	(עמד ‘to stand’)	(פקד ‘to visit’)
Qal	pft	3ms	עָלָה	גָּלָה	עָמַד	פָּקַד
Qal	pft	3fs	עָלְתָה	גָּלְתָה	עָמַדָה	פָּקַדָה
Qal	pft	2mp	עָלִיתֶם	גָּלִיתֶם	עָמַדְתֶּם	פָּקַדְתֶּם
Qal	impf	3ms	יַעֲלֶה	יַגִּילֶה	יַעֲמִיד	יַפְקִיד
Qal	impf	2fs	תַּעֲלִי	תַּגִּילִי	תַּעֲמִידִי	תַּפְקִידִי
Qal	impf	3fp	תַּעֲלִינָה	תַּגִּילִינָה	תַּעֲמִידְנָה	תַּפְקִידְנָה
Qal	wci	3ms	וַיַּעֲלֶה	וַיַּגִּילֶה	וַיַּעֲמִיד	וַיַּפְקִיד
Qal	wci	3fs	וַתַּעֲלֶה	וַתַּגִּילֶה	וַתַּעֲמִיד	וַתַּפְקִיד
Qal	juss	3ms	יַעֲלֶה	יַגִּילֶה	יַעֲמִיד	יַפְקִיד
Qal	juss	3fs	תַּעֲלֶה	תַּגִּילֶה	תַּעֲמִיד	תַּפְקִיד
Qal	coh	1cs	אֶעֱלֶה	אֶגִּילֶה	אֶעֱמִיד	אֶפְקִיד

Qal coh 1cp	נַעֲלָה	נִגְלָה	נַעֲמְדָה	נִפְקְדָה
Qal impv 2ms	עֲלֵה	גִּלֵּה	עֲמַד	פְּקַד
Qal impv 2mp	עֲלוּ	גִּלוּ	עֲמְדוּ	פְּקְדוּ
Qal ptc ms	עֹלֶה	גֹּלֶה	עֹמֵד	פֹּקֵד
Qal ptc fs	עֹלָה	גֹּלָה	עֹמְדָה	פֹּקְדָה
			עֹמְדָת or	פֹּקְדָת or
Qal infa	עֲלוֹת	גִּלוֹת	עֲמַד	פְּקַד

2.2 Hiphil forms

	I-Gutt + III-Hē	III-Hē	I-Gutt	Strong
	(עלה Hi 'to bring up')	(גלה Hi 'to exile')	(עמד Hi 'to cause to stand')	(פקד Hi 'to cause to visit')
Hi pft 3ms	הֵעִילָה	הִגְלָה	הֵעֲמִיד	הִפְקִיד
Hi impf 3ms	יַעֲלֶה	יִגְלֶה	יַעֲמִיד	יִפְקִיד
Hi wci 3ms	וַיַּעֲלֶה	וַיִּגְלֶה	וַיַּעֲמִיד	וַיִּפְקִיד
Hi juss 3ms	יַעֲלֵ	יִגְלֵ	יַעֲמִיד	יִפְקִיד
Hi coh 1cs	אֶעֱלֶה	אֶגְלֶה	אֶעֱמִיד	אֶפְקִיד
Hi impv 2ms	הֵעֲלֵה	הִגְלֵה	הֵעֲמִיד	הִפְקִיד
	הֵעֵל or			
Hi ptc ms	מַעֲלֶה	מִגְלֶה	מַעֲמִיד	מִפְקִיד
Hi infc	הֵעֲלוֹת	הִגְלוֹת	הֵעֲמִיד	הִפְקִיד
Hi infa	הֵעֲלָה	הִגְלָה	הֵעֲמִיד	הִפְקִיד

Note the problem of ambiguity between the Qal and Hi impf/wci/juss forms of עֲלֵה:

	Qal	Gloss	Hiphil	Gloss
Impf 3ms	יַעֲלֶה	he will go up	יַעֲלֶה	he will bring up
Wci 3ms	וַיַּעֲלֶה	(and) he went up	וַיִּגְלֶה	(and) he brought up
Juss 3ms	יַעֲלֵ	let him go up	יַעֲלֵ	let him bring up

3. Qal forms of הָיָה 'to be' and חָיָה 'to live'. (Ross 37.3)

These verbs are both I-Gutt and III-Hē, but there are a few places where their forms look unusual. Here is just a sampling of forms for הָיָה 'to be' (for the most part, just switch the ה for a ח to see what would be the corresponding form of חָיָה 'to live').

Stem	Conj	PG#	Form	Gloss
Qal	pft	3ms	הָיָה	he was
Qal	pft	3fs	הָיְתָה	she was
Qal	pft	1cs	הָיִיתִי	I was
Qal	impf	3ms	יִהְיֶה	he will be
Qal	impf	3fs	תִּהְיֶה	she will be
Qal	impf	2fs	תִּהְיִי	you will be
Qal	impf	1cs	אֶהְיֶה	I will be
Qal	wci	3ms	וַיְהִי	(and) he was
Qal	wci	3fs	וַתְּהִי	(and) she was
Qal	juss	3ms	יְהִי	let X be,
			יִהְיֶה or	let there be X
Qal	impv	2ms	הָיֵה	Be!
			הֵיְהֵה or	
Qal	inf		הֵיְהוֹת	to be
Qal	infa		הֵיְהוֹת	to be
			הֵיְהוֹת or	

4. I-Nun and III-Hē Verbs (Ross 37.4)

These doubly weak verbs undergo Assimilation problems on the front end with R1 (when R1-nun closes a syllable with a prefix cons.); the back end suffers from the III-Hē weaknesses we've been seeing.

4.1 Qal: This stem is illustrated with the verb נָטָה 'to extend, stretch out'.

			I-Nun + III-Hē	III-Hē
			(נָטָה 'to extend, stretch out')	(גָּלָה 'to reveal')
Qal	pft	3ms	נָטָה	גָּלָה
Qal	pft	3fs	נָטָתָה	גָּלָתָה
Qal	pft	2ms	נָטִיתָ	גָּלִיתָ
Qal	impf	3ms	יִטֶּה	יִגְלֶה
Qal	impf	2fs	תִּטִּי	תִּגְלִי
Qal	impf	3fp	תִּטְיֶנָּה	תִּגְלִינָה
Qal	wci	3ms	וַיִּט	וַיִּגַּל
Qal	wci	3fs	וַתִּט	וַתִּגַּל
Qal	juss	3ms	יִט	יִגַּל
Qal	juss	3fs	תִּט	תִּגַּל
Qal	juss	3mp	יִטּוּ	יִגְלוּ
Qal	impv	2ms	נָטֵה	גָּלֵה
Qal	impv	2mp	נָטוּ	גָּלוּ
Qal	inf		נָטוּת	גָּלוּת

4.2 Hiphil: This stem is illustrated with the verb נָכַח Hi: 'to attack'.

			I-Nun + III-Hē	III-Hē
			(נָכַח Hi: 'to attack')	(גָּלָה Hi 'to exile')
Hi	pft	3ms	הִכָּה	הִגְלָה
Hi	impf	3ms	יִכֶּה	יִגְלֶה
Hi	wci	3ms	וַיִּכֶּה	וַיִּגְלֶה
Hi	juss	3ms	יִכֵּה	יִגְלֶה
Hi	coh	1cs	אֶכֶּה	אֶגְלֶה
Hi	impv	2ms	הִכֵּה	הִגְלֵה
			הִכֵּה or	

Hi	ptc	ms	מָכָה	מַגְלָה
Hi	inf		הַכּוֹת	הַגְּלוֹת
Hi	infa		הַכָּה	הַגְּלָה

5. I-Waw and III-Hē Verbs (Ross 37.5)

These doubly weak verbs show the same problems on the front end as originally I-Waw verbs (usually R1 is missing, suffering apheresis in the Qal, and showing up as mater-waw in other stems). As with the other doubly weak verbs, the back end suffers from the III-Hē weaknesses we've been seeing. We will show the paradigm for the HIPHIL stem of these types of verbs using ירה Hi 'to teach, point, show'.

			I-Waw + III-Hē	I-Waw
			(ירה Hi 'to teach, point, show')	(יָרַד Hi 'to bring down')
Hi	pft	3ms	הוֹרָה	הוֹרִיד
Hi	impf	3ms	יוֹרֶה	יוֹרִיד
Hi	wci	3ms	וַיֹּר	וַיֹּרֵד
Hi	juss	3ms	יֹר	יֹרֵד
Hi	coh	1cs	אוֹרָה	אוֹרִידָה
Hi	impv	2ms	הוֹרֵה	הוֹרֵד
Hi	ptc	ms	מוֹרָה	מוֹרִיד
Hi	inf		הוֹרוֹת	הוֹרִיד
Hi	infa		הוֹרָה	הוֹרֵד