

## Ross Lesson 38: Hollow (II-Waw/II-Yod) Weak Verbs LECTURE NOTES

### 1. Intro to “Hollow Verbs” (Ross 38.1)

1.1. Hebrew has a number of verbs whose middle letter is the semivowel waw or yod (ו/י). Since these letters represent vowels, there are only two consonants, so some refer to them as *biconsonantal verbs*. Other (like me) frequently describe them as *hollow verbs*. Still others as *middle-waw/yod verbs*, or as *II-Waw/II-Yod verbs*, or as *R-2 waw/yod verbs*. In any case, when you see these verbs, one of two things will have occurred:

1) The semivowel waw or yod (ו/י) has elided and so is missing.

Qal pft 3ms:      קָם ‘he arose’      שָׁם ‘he set’      בָּא ‘he entered’

2) The semivowel has contracted with another vowel and so appears as a *mater*, marking a historically long vowel.

Qal impf 3ms:      יָקוּם ‘he will arise’      יָשִׁים ‘he will set’      יָבוֹא ‘he will enter’

1.2 Since the original R-2 waw/yod is missing, Hebrew lexicons use the Qal infc form as the lexical form, since the middle letter is always visible in the Qal infc. We will use the following Hollow verbs in the chart below:

קוּם Q *rise, arise, stand up*

בוֹא Q *come, enter*

שָׁם / שוּם Q *put, place, set*

מוֹת Q *die*

בוּשׁ Q *be ashamed*

### 2. Representative forms in the Qal stem. (Ross 38.2–38.4)

Remember: the ACTIVE (פָּקַד)/STATIVE (פָּקַד/יָכַל) distinction is only a characteristic in the Qal stem.

		Active/Dynamic			Stative	
		II-waw	II-waw	II-yod	II-waw	II-waw
Qal Pft	3ms	קָם	בָּא	שָׁם	מָת	בָּשׁ/בוֹשׁ
	3fs	קָמָה	בָּאָה	שָׁמָה	מָתָה	בוֹשָׁה
	2ms	קָמְתָ	בָּאֲתָ	שָׁמְתָ	מָתָה	בוֹשְׁתָ
	1cs	קָמְתִי	בָּאֲתִי	שָׁמְתִי	מָתִי	בוֹשְׁתִי
	3cp	קָמוּ	בָּאוּ	שָׁמוּ	מָתוּ	בוֹשׁוּ/בוֹשׁוּ
	2mp	קָמְתֶם	בָּאֲתֶם	שָׁמְתֶם	מָתֶם	בוֹשְׁתֶם
	1cp	קָמְנוּ	בָּאֲנוּ	שָׁמְנוּ	מָתְנוּ	בוֹשְׁנוּ
Qal Impf	3ms	יָקוּם	יָבוֹא	יָשִׁים	יָמוּת	יָבוֹשׁ
	3fs	תָּקוּם	תָּבוֹא	תָּשִׁים	תָּמוּת	תָּבוֹשׁ
	2fs	תָּקוּמִי	תָּבוֹאִי	תָּשִׁימִי	תָּמוּתִי	תָּבוֹשִׁי
	1cs	אָקוּם	אָבוֹא	אָשִׁים	אָמוּת	אָבוֹשׁ
	3mp	יָקוּמוּ	יָבוֹאוּ	יָשִׁימוּ	יָמוּתוּ	יָבוֹשׁוּ
	3/2fp	תָּקוּמְיִנָּה	תָּבוֹאֲיִנָּה תָּבוֹאֲנָה	תָּשִׁימְיִנָּה	תָּמוּתְיִנָּה	
Qal Impv	2ms	קוּם	בוֹא	שִׁים	מוּת	בוֹשׁ
	2fs	קוּמִי	בוֹאִי	שִׁימִי	מוּתִי	בוֹשִׁי
	2mp	קוּמוּ	בוֹאוּ	שִׁימוּ	מוּתוּ	בוֹשׁוּ
Qal Ptc	ms	קָם	בָּא	שָׁם	מָת	בָּשׁ/בוֹשׁ
	fs	קָמָה	בָּאָה	שָׁמָה	מָתָה	בוֹשָׁה
	mp	קָמִים	בָּאִים	שָׁמִים	מָתִים	בוֹשִׁים

Qal Infç		קום	בוא	שים	מות	בוש
Qal Infa		קום	בוא	שום	מות	בוש

Comments:

**Qal Impf:** notice the helping vowel in 3fp/2fp! Also, note that the prefix vowel is long-A/qameš, but this vowel will reduce to VS when stress shifts toward the end, leaving it O/PPT. Note: this reduction to VS also occurs when pron. suffixes are attached directly to the verb:

יְשִׁים 'he will set'                      יְשִׁימְךָ 'he will set you' (+ 2ms sfx)

**Qal Impv:** take the Impf, chop off the head (prefix), and you've got the Impv! The only exception here is that the Qal Impv 2fp does not retain the helping vowel of the Impf and instead takes a tone-long vowel with R-1:

תִּקְוֹמִינָה 'You will arise',                      BUT קִמְנָה 'Arise (women)!'

תִּשְׂימִינָה 'You will put',                      BUT שִׂמְנָה 'Put (women)!'

**Qal Ptc:** notice that Ptc ms is identical to Pft 3ms; but Ptc fs differs from Pft 3fs by accent. Compare the following:

Qal pft            האִישׁ קָם:                      האִשָּׁה קָמָה:

Qal ptc            האִישׁ הִקָּם:                      האִשָּׁה הִקָּמָה:

**Qal Infç:** Identical to the uninflected Impv form. However, when pron. suffixes are added, the stress moves to the end, both II-waw and II-yod take the šureq vowel:

קוּמִי 'my (act of) arising'                      שוּמִי 'my (act of) putting' (not שִׁמִּי)

**Qal Impf/Juss/WCI:** As you saw above, in Qal Impf the II-waw verb shows a U-class theme vowel (וּ), while the II-yod shows an I-class theme vowel (יֹ). When the Jussive

and the WCI/wayyiqtol is formed, each type retains its vowel class, but slides down the length scale that you learned in the historical vowel chart.

Qal	II-waw		II-yod		Theme vowel
Impf 3ms	יָקוּם	he will arise	יָשִׁים	he will set	Hist. Long
Juss 3ms	יָקֻם	let him arise	יָשִׁם	let him set	Tone Long
WCI/wayy 3ms	וַיָּקָם	he arose	וַיָּשֶׂם	he set	Tone Short

Note that for the wci form, the stress retracts (moves backward toward the front, landing on the prefix syllable), leaving the final syllable closed and unaccented. The CUSS rule, therefore, requires the tone long vowel to become tone short!

### 3. Niphal of Hollow Verbs (Ross 38.6)

#### 3.1. Niphal prefix-נ forms: Pft and Ptc.

Recall that in other weak verbs like I-yod and I-waw, whenever apheresis or contraction of R-1 occurs after a prefix, leaving only 2 verbal root, the prefix consonant is going to be OPEN and the vowel will be LONG:

הוֹשִׁיב                      נוֹלַד                      יִיטַב                      יִישַׁב

This is also the case also with the Niph Pft and Ptc (as well as all Hiph and Hoph forms!). The prefix vowel is long-A/Qameš, and the theme vowel is ḥolem-waw. With consonantal suffixes, the prefix vowel reduces to VS in O/PPT syllable, an additional ḥolem-waw helping vowel is used, and the theme vowel alternates between ḥolem-waw and šureq. [See chart below.]

#### 3.2. Niphal prefix-ה and NUTTY-prefix forms

These forms employ all the prefix consonants you learned for the Niphal Strong Verb, with the characteristic I-class prefix vowels and DF in R-1. However, the theme vowel is ḥolem-waw (instead of the typical וְ vowel sequence). [See chart below.]

NIPH		Strong Verb	Hollow Verb
Pft	3ms	נִפְקַד	נִקּוּם
	3fs	נִפְקְדָה	נִקּוּמָה
	2ms	נִפְקְדְתָּ	נִקּוּמוֹתָ
	2mp	נִפְקְדְתֶם	נִקּוּמוֹתֶם
Ptc	ms	נִפְקֹד	נִקּוּם
	fs	נִפְקְדָה	נִקּוּמָה
Impf	3ms	יִפְקַד	יִקּוּם
	3/2fp	תִּפְקְדֶנָּה	תִּקּוּמֶינָה
Wci	3ms	וַיִּפְקַד	וַיִּקּוּם
Juss	3ms	יִפְקֹד	יִקּוּם
Impv	2ms	הִפְקַד	הִקּוּם
	2mp	הִפְקְדוּ	הִקּוּמוּ
Infc		הִפְקֹד	הִקּוּם
Infa		נִפְקֹד/הִפְקֹד	הִקּוּם

#### 4. Hiphil and Hophal of Hollow Verbs (Ross 38.7–38.9)

These forms employ all the characteristic prefix consonants you learned for the Hiphil and Hophal Strong Verb. However, since there are only 2 consonantal roots instead of 3, the prefixes will not form a closed syllable (as with Qal Impf, Niph Pft/Ptc) and instead will be OPEN and LONG (either *šere* or *gameš*—see below). Since these vowels are changeable, they will reduce to VS when in O/PPT position. [See chart below.]

		HIPHIL		HOPHAL	
		Strong Verb	Hollow Verb	Strong Verb	Hollow Verb
Pft	3ms	הִפְקִיד	הִקִּים	הִפְקֹד	הִקּוּם
	3fs	הִפְקִידָה	הִקִּימָה		
	2mp	הִפְקִידְתֶם	הִקִּימוֹתֶם		

Impf	3ms	יִפְקִיד	יִקָּם	יִפְקֹד	יִקָּם
	3/2fp	תִּפְקֹדְנָה	תִּקְיֹמְיָנָה		
Wci	3ms	וַיִּפְקֹד	וַיִּקָּם	וַיִּפְקֹד	וַיִּקָּם
Juss	3ms	יִפְקֹד	יִקָּם	יִפְקֹד	יִקָּם
Impv	2ms	הִפְקֹד	הִקָּם		
	2mp	חִפְקִידוּ	הִקְיִמוּ		
Ptc	ms	מִפְקִיד	מִקָּם	מִפְקֹד	מִקָּם
	fs	מִפְקִידָה	מִקְיָמָה		
Infc		הִפְקִיד	הִקָּם	הִפְקֹד	הִקָּם
Infa		הִפְקֹד	הִקָּם	הִפְקֹד	הִקָּם

### 5. The Hollow/III-Gutt Verb נִיחַ in the Hiphil (Ross 38.10)

This verb behaves like other III-Gutt verbs in the Hiphil (where theme vowel hireq-yod is followed by furtive pataḥ under R-3, or theme vowel šere becomes pataḥ before R-3 guttural). In addition, this verb follows an alternate prefixing pattern (where instead of the prefix consonant forming an OPEN/LONG syllable, we see DF in R-1 and the prefix consonant forms a CLOSED syllable). The semantics of the verb depends on the formation pattern:

HIPHIL	Pattern A	Gloss	Pattern B	Gloss
Pft 3ms	הִנִּיחַ	he caused X to rest	הִנִּיחַ	he set X down
Impf 3ms	יִנִּיחַ	he will cause X to rest	יִנִּיחַ	he will set X down
Juss 3ms	יִנַּח	let him cause X to rest	יִנַּח	let him set X down