

Friedrich Wilhelm Gesenius, *Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar*, ed. E. Kautzsch and Sir Arthur Ernest Cowley, 2nd English ed. (Clarendon Press, 1910), 73, 74:

## §20l

3. Omission of the strengthening, or at least the loss of the *Dageš forte* occurs...

## §20m

(b) Very frequently in certain consonants with *Šwâ mobile*, since the absence of a strong vowel causes the strengthening to be less noticeable. This occurs principally in the case of ו and י (on ו and י after the article, see § 35 b; on ו after מִן, § 37 b); and in the sonants מ, נ and ל; also in the sibilants, especially when a guttural follows...;—and finally in the emphatic ק.

Christo H. J. van der Merwe, Jacobus A. Naudé, and Jan H. Kroeze, *A Biblical Hebrew Reference Grammar*, 2nd ed. (Bloomsbury T&T Clark, 2017), 33:

## §8.2.5. *Qenemlui letters*

It sometimes happens that the doubling of the consonant is dropped, as in the י of

יִיָּהּ /wayəhî/ < יִיָּיָהּ /wayyāhî/

This is due to the fact that the doubling of certain consonants is dropped when they are followed by an audible *šwā*ʾ. This occurs with י, ו, ל, מ, נ and ק, the so-called *qenemlui* letters, and the sibilants (§4.2.5.1).