

## Rocine Lesson 9

וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמּוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְנ־אֱהֶרֶן

Leviticus 8:23

# Goal

- Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol forms derived from first nun [נ] roots and לקח.

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# Goal

נ-ל

- Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol forms derived from first nun [נ] roots and לקח.

נ-ל

\_\_\_ נ

ה-ל

ה \_\_\_

י-ל

\_\_\_ י

# Goal

נ-ל

- Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol forms derived from first nun [נ] roots and לקח.

נ-ל

\_\_\_ נ

ה-ל

ה \_\_\_

י-ל

\_\_\_ י

also ה ל י

# Goal

נ-ל

- Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol forms derived from first nun [נ] roots and לקח.

נ-ל

— — נ

also

ל ק ח

ה-ל

ה — —

י-ל

— — י

also

ח ל ה

# Goal

I-נ

- Identify and read Qal wayyiqtol forms derived from first nun [נ] roots and לקח.

I-נ

— — נ

also

ל ק ח

III-ה

ה — —

I-י

— — י

also

ח ל ה

Just to be clear . . . There is no such thing as I-ה or I-ל verbs. These are not classes of verbs. הלך and לקח are just two individual verbs, albeit very common verbs, that happen to follow the I-י and I-נ patterns respectively.



# What we already know

וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיָּתֵן עַל־תְּנוּךְ אֹזן־אַהֲרֹן

- How many wayyiqtoles can you spot?
- What does a string of wayyiqtoles indicate?

# First nun roots

וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֹזֶן-אַהֲרֹן

Examining our two wayyiqtoles you should notice some similarities.

- What is the prefix vowel?
- What kind of dagesh is in the consonant following the prefix?

# First nun roots

וִיקַח מִנְשָׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְרָאֵהָרֹן

dagesh  
forte

ḥireq

dagesh  
forte

ḥireq

# First nun roots

וִיקַח מִנְשָׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְן-אַהֲרֹן

dagesh  
forte

ḥireq

dagesh  
forte

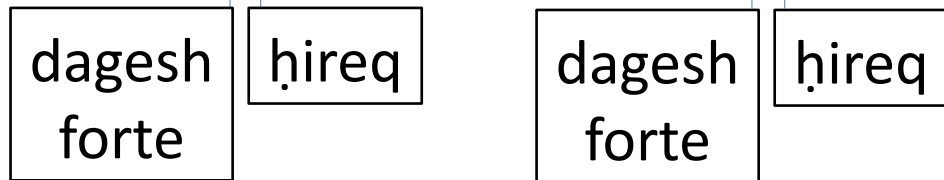
ḥireq

ו י י ת ת ן

ו י י ק ק ח

# First nun roots

וִיקַח מִנְשָׁה מִדָּמּוּ וַיֵּתֶן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְן-אַהֲרֹן



ו י י ת ת ן

ו י י ק ק ח

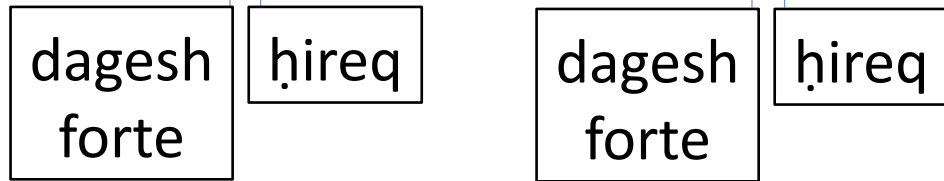
Looks a bit like a Piel but it's not. It's just a plain Jane Qal.

Piels have

- a shewa under the prefix
- no dagesh forte in the next letter.
- E.g. וַיִּדְבֹּר (Rocine Lesson 2)

# First nun roots

וִיקַח מִשָּׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְרָאֵהָרֹן



ו י י ת ת ן

ו י י ק ק ח

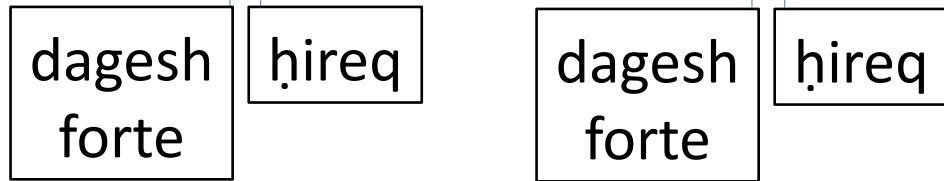
Looks a bit like a Piel but it's not. It's just a plain Jane Qal.  
Piel's have

- a shewa under the prefix
- no dagesh forte in the next letter.
- E.g. וַיִּדְבֹּר (Rocine Lesson 2)

So what  
is it?

# First nun roots

וַיִּקַּח מִשָּׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְ-אֶהָרֹן



ו י י ת ת ן

ו י י ק ק ח

It's a first Nun verb where the first nun has assimilated into the next consonant so you get two of them and it is written with a dagesh forte.

# First nun roots

וִיקָח מִשָּׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְרָאֵהָרֹן

dagesh  
forte

ḥireq

dagesh  
forte

ḥireq

ו י י ת ת ן

נ ת ן

ו י י ק ק ח

So, what we see here is the result of assimilation.



# First nun roots

וִיקַח מִשָּׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיֵּתֶן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְרָאֵהָרֹן

dagesh  
forte

ḥireq

dagesh  
forte

ḥireq

ו י י ת ת ן

נ ת ן

ו י י ק ק ח

ל ק ח

So, what we see here is the result of assimilation.  
And לִקַּח happens to follow the I-Nun pattern.

# Missing Letter Rule #3

וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיָּתֵן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְרָאֵהָרֹן

## RULE:

When the first root letter that appears in the wayyiqtol (or yiqtol) verb form is doubled by a dagesh forte,

- the first root letter is a missing **first nun**.
- or the special case of the **first lamed** לָקַח meaning “take.”

# Piel or I-Nun

וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמּוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְנוֹ-אֶהָרֹן

Rocine calls the dagesh resulting from an assimilated nun (or lamed) a “footprint dagesh.”

# Piel or I-Nun

וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמּוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֲזֶן-אַהֲרֹן

RULE: A dagesh **cannot be both**

- the sign of the Piel stem
- and a footprint dagesh at the same time.

That is, if we have a footprint dagesh, we have the Qal stem. In the Piel stem, a first nun does not assimilate.

# Piel or I-Nun

וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמּוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּדָּה אֶזְזוּ-אֶהְרֹן

RULE: A dagesh **cannot be both**

- the sign of the Piel stem
- and a footprint dagesh at the same time.

That is, if we have a footprint dagesh, we have the Qal stem. In the Piel stem, a first nun does not assimilate.

וַיִּנְשֹׁק

Genesis 45:15 *And he kissed [Piel]...*

The nun does NOT assimilate; it remains in the piel stem.

# 4 types of missing letter verbs

I-י

— — י



.. י

III-ה

ה — —



- י



. י

I-נ

— — נ



. י

# 4 types of missing letter verbs

I-י

— — י



.. י

III-ה

ה — —

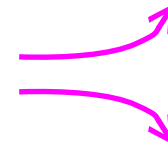


— י



— י

Compare



I-נ

— — נ



. י

# Verb Analysis

וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיָּתֵן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְנוֹ-אַהֲרֹן

Root	Stem	Form	Person, Gender, Number	Function	Root meaning



# Verb Analysis

וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְרָאֵהָרֹן

Root	Stem	Form	Person, Gender, Number	Function	Root meaning
נתן	Qal	Wayyiqtol	3ms	Historical Narrative Mainline	To give

# Verb Analysis

וַיִּקַּח מִשָּׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיֵּתֶן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְרָאֵהָרֹן

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# Verb Analysis

וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיָּתֵן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְרָאֵהָרֹן

Root	Stem	Form	Person, Gender, Number	Function	Root meaning
לָקַח	Qal	Wayyiqtol	3ms	Historical Narrative Mainline	To take

# Verb Analysis

וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמּוֹ וַיֵּתֶן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְרָאֵהָרֹן

Root	Stem	Form	Person, Gender, Number	Function	Root meaning
נתן	Qal	Wayyiqtol	3ms	Historical Narrative Mainline	To give
לקח	Qal	Wayyiqtol	3ms	Historical Narrative Mainline	To take

# Prepositions

וַיִּקַּח מֹשֶׁה מִדָּמוֹ וַיִּתֵּן עַל-תְּנוּךְ אֶזְרָאֵהָרֹן

This *mem* is part of the preposition *מִן*.

Note the dagesh in the following dalet. This is an assimilated nun, a “footprint dagesh,” as we have seen with I-Nun verbs. See Animatedhebrew Lecture 8 - Preposition Min (11:25) for details.