

## Chapter Twenty-Four

### Second Guttural Weak Verbs

#### Vocabulary

אחר	behind, after	מנחה	offering, gift
אויב	enemy	נחל	to take possession, inherit
קטן	to test	נחם	to be sorry, have compassion, repent
בער	to burn	צחק	to laugh
בקר	herd, cattle	צעק	to cry out
זבח	sacrifice	שחק	to laugh, jest
מגדל	tower, fortress	שחט	to kill, slaughter
[מהר]	to hasten		

Weak Verb Designations						
	III	II	I	← Modern designation	Modern	Description
	ל	ע	ף	← Traditional		
1	ד	מ	ע	Pe Guttural	I - Guttural	Guttural in 1 <sup>st</sup> root position
2	ל	א	ש	‘Ayin Guttural	II - Guttural	Guttural in 2 <sup>nd</sup> root position
3	ח	ל	ש	Lamed Guttural	III - Guttural	Guttural in 3 <sup>rd</sup> root position
4	ל	כ	א	Pe ‘Alef	I – ‘Alef	‘Alef in 1 <sup>st</sup> root position
5	א	צ	מ	Lamed ‘Alef	III- ‘Alef	‘Alef in 3 <sup>rd</sup> root position
6	ה	ג	ב	Lamed He	III - He	He in 3 <sup>rd</sup> root position
7	ל	פ	נ	Pe Nun	I - Nun	Nun in 1 <sup>st</sup> root position
8	ב	ו	ש	‘Ayin Vav or Yod	II – Vav or Yod	II – Vav/Yod
9	ב	ש	ו	Pe Vav or Yod	I - Vav or Yod	I – Vav/Yod
10	ב	ה	ט	Double ‘Ayin	Geminate	

## Second Guttural Verbs

A Second Guttural verb designated as ‘Ayin Guttural or II-Guttural is one whose second consonant is one of the gutturals: א, ה, ח, ע, or ר. Examples where the second root consonant is a guttural are:

2 <sup>st</sup> Root Consonant	Word	
א	קָאָס	he refused, rejected
ה	מָהָר	he made haste
ח	בָּחַן	he tested
ע	בָּעַר	he burned, consumed
ר	פָּרַד	he divided, separated

### Rules of Inflection

All the normal rules for gutturals apply to II-Gutturals.

1. *Gutturals cannot be doubled.* Since gutturals do not possess a dagesh forte they require lengthening of the preceding vowel.
  - a. *Gutturals א, ר and ע.* When א and ר (and occasionally ע) appear in the second root consonant of the verb, the preceding vowel must be lengthened. The rules are again given as follows:
    - Patach (ַ) is lengthened to Qamets (ָ).
    - Hireq (ִ) is lengthened to Tsere (ֵ).
    - Qibbutz (ֹ) is lengthened to Holem (ֹ).
  - b. *Gutturals ה, ח and ע.* When ה, ח and ע appear in the second root consonant of the verb, the vowel in the preceding syllable remains short, since ה and ח are considered to be doubled.
2. Gutturals generally take an “a” class vowel.
  - a. *Qal.* The Qal imperfect and imperative forms would normally have a Holem as the stem vowel, but with the II-Guttural it has the “a” class Patach instead.

That is: יִבְחַר not יְבַחַר

- b. *Pi’el.* Pi’el perfect 3ms forms normally take a Tsere in the second stem vowel, but II-Guttural verbs take a Patach.

That is: בִּרְחַק not בְּרַחַק

3. Gutturals normally take compound shevas.
  - a. A vocal sheva normally stands beneath the middle root consonant, however, the middle root guttural will take a hatef-patach (ְּ).

**Practice**

- I. Memorize the vocabulary
- II. What is a weak verb?
- III. Memorize the three rules of gutturals