

Chapter Twenty-Seven

Third-He Guttural Weak Verbs

Vocabulary

מחנה	camp	נדר	to vow
מטה	staff, rod, branch, tribe	נטע	to plant
מעשה	work, deed	נטש	to leave, forsake
משפחה	family	נסע	to set out, depart
נגף	to strike	נצר	to watch, guard
גדה	to drive out, banish	עלה	whole burnt offering

Weak Verb Designations						
	III	II	I	← Modern designation	Modern	Description
	ל	ע	פ	← Traditional		
1	ד	ב	ע	Pe Guttural	I - Guttural	Guttural in 1 st root position
2	ל	א	ש	‘Ayin Guttural	II - Guttural	Guttural in 2 nd root position
3	ה	ל	ש	Lamed Guttural	III - Guttural	Guttural in 3 rd root position
4	ל	כ	א	Pe ‘Alef	I – ‘Alef	‘Alef in 1 st root position
5	א	צ	מ	Lamed ‘Alef	III- ‘Alef	‘Alef in 3 rd root position
6	ה	נ	ב	Lamed He	III - He	He in 3rd root position
7	ל	פ	נ	Pe Nun	I - Nun	Nun in 1 st 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	ב	ט	Double ‘Ayin	Geminate	

III-He Guttural Weak Verbs

Third He verbs are designated as Lamed-He or III-He and are verbs whose final consonant is a He (ה). Examples of III-He verbs whose the third consonant is ה are:

בָּכָה	to weep
בָּנָה	to build
פָּדָה	to redeem

Rules of Inflection

The III-He verb has the following distinct characteristics¹.

A. *III-He verbs without affirmatives.*

1. All perfect verbs without suffixes end with הָ (qamets + he).
2. All imperfect verbs without suffixes end with הֻ (s^egol + he).
3. All imperative verbs without suffixes end with הֵ (tsere + he).
4. All infinitive construct verbs drop the final ה together with the vowel that precedes it replacing them with הוֹ (holem-vav + tav).
5. Infinitive absolute verbs end with הֵ (holem + he) or הֵ (tsere + he).
6. Masculine singular participles ending with הֻ (s^egol + he), are changed to הֵ (tsere + he) in the construct state.

B. *III-He verbs with affirmatives.*

1. The perfect 3 fs in all stems of the III-He verbs is formed by substituting הֵ for the final ה of the verb root and adding הָ, (the 3 fs suffix).

Qal	בָּנָהּ	→	בָּנָהָּ
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2. All other forms with vocalic suffixes are shortened by dropping the ה together with the vowel or vocal sheva that precedes it.

Qal Perf 3 cp	בָּנָהוּ	→	בָּנוּ
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C. *III-He verbs with consonantal affirmatives drop ה and substitute ך in its place. The result is a diphthong.*

1. For perfects in all active stems, ך (hireq-yod) is used.

	Qal	Piel	Hifil
Perf 2 mpl	בָּנִיחֶם	בָּנִיחֶם	הִבְנִיחֶם

2. For perfect consonantal suffixes in all passive stems, ךֹּ (sere-yod) is used.

¹ This section mostly adapted from Page Kelley, *Biblical Hebrew* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1992)

	Nifal	Pual	Hofal
Perf 2 mpl	בְּנִיתֶם	בְּנִיתֶם	הִבְנִיתֶם

3. For imperfects and imperative consonantal suffixes in all stems, ך (s^ogol-yod) is used.

		Nifal	Hifil
Impv 2 fpl	בְּנִינָה	הִבְנִינָה	הִבְנִינָה

Practice

- I. Memorize the vocabulary
- II. What is a weak verb?
- III. What are the two rules of III-Gutturals?