(c) Simple he ending with a strong vowel. Qametz in the perfect, seghol in the imperfect, holem in the infinitive absolute, sere in the imperative.

## (3) Some Representative forms

Remember that some lamedh he verbs have almost exact counterparts in the ayin ayin system. You will tend to confuse 777 and 277. You will also discover a lot of similarities in the words 777 and 277. But observation of the general principles will deliver you. Review the paradigms and keep your eyes open.

## b. The Pe Nun system

## (1) The irregularity

Nun, a liquid sound, is characteristically weak. When it occurs in the initial position, it tends to assimilate as to point and manner with the following consonant when there is no strong vowel to hold it. This condition occurs with the addition of preformative as these bring a strong vowel and tend to reduce the vowel under the first radical to shewa. Nun will not, as a rule, tolerate the shewa in this circumstance and will according assimilate. In instances where a shewa is the normal first vowel (Q.impv., inf. const.), the nun will normally just "drop off." Naturally, if it is pointed with a strong vowel it will stand its ground.

- (a) The assimilation will be marked by a doubling of the following consonant. If this consonant cannot be doubled there will be compensatory heightening with the vowel of the preceeding consonant. If that consonant cannot take such, you will have implicit doubling. There is always something else.
- (b) There are three classes of pe-nun verbs. Class I follows regular vowel pointings, class II uses a pahtah in the Qal as its main vowel, class III uses a sere in the Qal as the main vowel. The irregularities of these should be