

carefully noted in the Verb Charts. The actual change of vowels does nothing to change the reading of the verb.

- (c) the Pe nun verb פָּנַח calls for special attention as the final nun is lost (assimilated in most cases) when standing over a shewa and the assimilation is marked by a dagesh forte.

(2) Identifying Procedures

- (a) A dagesh forte in the first radical of an apparent two radical stem is a sure sign of an assimilated nun... or almost a sure sign...there are one or two wrinkles...but it is your first choice.
- (b) a two radical root in which the first radical may not be doubled and there is apparent compensatory heightening on the preceding vowel is another "sure sign."

(3) Representative forms

$(\text{פָּנַח} \text{ נָחַח})$ פָּנַח typical assimilation of nun in qal

נָחַח retention of nun in pual פָּחַח .

פָּנִיחַ infinitive construct of פָּנַח with prep.

פָּנַח Q. Act Part, class II (pahtah)

(4) Tricky forms

- (a) the verb פָּנַח acts like a class I pe nun...and the liquidity of the lamedh is probably the reason. But you need to know it on sight and by heart.

- (b) several verbs are both pe nun and lamedh he. They will have the characteristics of both-.pe nun on the initial part of the word...lamedh he on the latter. Some of the more common ones are

פָּנַח , פָּנַח

and there are others.

(5) Other "weakened nun forms"

Sometime we will discuss paragogic nun and energetic nun. They have nothing to do with this verb system but the weakness of the nun is thereby exhibited.