**15. Niphal Verb Stem**

**15 A. Introduction:** We have focused on the Qal stem as it dominates covering almost 70% of the verbs in the Tanak. The next series of chapters will now begin to master the other binyanim or verb stems. While the name of the Qal stem is built off of the word קָלַל which means light or simple, the others will be built off the verb פָּעַל (to do, make). Hence they are called the Niphal (נִפְעַל). It is sometimes written Nif’al. Note that פָּעַל is the root to which the נִ prefix is added and the vowels shifted from the simple Qal form שָׁמַר.

**Verbal system has seven constructions/patterns or *binyanim*** [בִּנְיָנִים]

Hebrew has seven basic verbal patterns. We will be focusing on the Qal (קָל “light) is a simple active which accounts for 69% of the usages in the Tanak (Waltke/O’Connor, *An Introduction to Biblical Hebrew Syntax*, p. 361). The verbal system may be described as seven variations or stems built off the basic root (שֹׁ֫רֶשׁ = root) and pictured as:

 **7 Verb Patterns (called *binyanim*** [בִּנְיָנִים]**)**

 **Simple Intensive Causative**

Active Qal (שָׁמַר) Piel ( שִׁמֵּר) Hiphil ( הִשְׁמִיר)

Passive Niphal (נִשְׁמַר ) Pual (שֻׁמַּר ) Hophal (הָשְׁמַר )

Reflexive Hithpael (הִשְׁתַּמֵּר )

 **Seven verb patterns** (the verb פָּעַל—(to make) **is used to identify the patterns**

Qal (קַל: simple/light, from קָלַל it was light) – פָּעַל Pā‘al – he made – 49,942x

Niphal – נִפְעַל Nip‘al – he was made (passive) – 4161x

Piel – פִּיעֵל Pî‘êl– he made (intensive) – 6491x

Hiphil -- הִפְעִיל Hipîl – he caused to make (causative)– 9386x

Hithpael – הִתְפַּעֵל Hitpa‘ēl – he made himself (intensive reflexive)– 842x

Pual – פּוּעַל Pû‘al – he was made (intensive passive) – 417x

Hophal -- Hophal (הָפְעַל ) -- he was caused to make (causative passive)– 392x

**15 B. The usage of the Niphal**

It is basically the passive of the Qal. An active verb is one where the subject does the action of the verb (e.g. Terry hit the ball). A passive verb is one where the subject receives the action of the verb (e.g. Terry was hit by the ball). Usually the passive form in English is achieved by inserting some form of the “is” verb, in the case above “was” shifts the “hit” to the passive where “Terry” receives the action of the verb even though he is the subject. So מָצַא is “he found” and נִמְצָא is “it was found” or שָׁמַע is “he hears” and נִשְׁמַע is “he was heard.” Quite often the passive in Hebrew will not express the agent (e.g. “the ball) although in Hebrew the agent is often may be indicated by a prepositional בְּ or לְ or מִן (Waltke/O’Connor, 385). Kelly well observes that in some verbs (סָתַר –to hide; שָׁמַר) the Niphal can be used for a reflexive (נִסְתַּר – he hid himselfְ; נִשְׁמַר he kept himself). Some verbs have no Qal in which case the Niphal form is used for the active meaning similar to if it had been a Qal (נִלְחַם—he fought; נִשְׁבַּע—he swore) (Kelly, 109; Waltke/O’Connor, 388).

**15 C. The morphology of the Niphal Perfect**

We will not memorize all the pronominal variations of the Niphal perfect. Instead we will learn the base form which is often just the 3ms to which the various prefixes and suffixes will be added. There will be variations when the prefixes and suffixes are added especially to weak verbs but rather than memorizing all the diverse forms we will learn to dance with the assimilating consonants and vowel shifting as a predictable result of the suffixes and prefixes being added.

**Strong Verbs:**

The Perfect of the Niphal for the regular verb is: just remember 3ms = נִשְׁמַר

1CS נִשְׁמַרְתִּי I was guarded 1CP נִשְׁמַרְנוּ we were guarded

2MS נִשְׁמַרְתָּ you (m) were guarded 2MP נִשְׁמַרְתֶּם you (m) were guarded

2FS נִשְׁמַרְתְּ you (f) were guarded 2FP נִשְׁמַרְתֶּן you (f) were guarded

3MS נִשְׁמַר he was guarded 3CP נִשְׁמְרוּ they were guarded

3FS נִשְׁמְרָה she was guarded

The pronominal endings are added normally with the vocalic endings (ָה and וּ) causing the vowel under the second consonant to drop to a ševā’ as they did in the Qal otherwise the simple ševā’ is used to tack on the normal perfect suffixes
 (תִּי, תָּ, תְּ, נוּ, תֶּם, תֶּן). The נִ on the front clearly will identify the form as a Niphal perfect verb.

Examples:

וּבְנָבִיא נִשְׁמָר (Hos 12:14)

 and by a prophet he was guarded

אֶת־חֲסִידָיו לְעוֹלָם נִשְׁמָרוּ (Psa 37:28)
 his faithful ones forever will be guarded

**15. D. Weak Verb Perfect Niphals**

There will be slight modifications for the weak verbs.

**Pē Yôd verbs:** יָשַׁב

 For the Pē Yôd verbs one must remember that they originally were built from an initial vāv where the yôd now sits. Instead of the Niphal starting with a נִ a נוֹ will be tacked on the front. Other than that it is pretty straight forward. Here is the Niphal of יָשַׁב (to sit, dwell).

1CS נוֹשַׁ֫בְתִּי I was seated 1CP נוֺשַׁ֫בְנוּ we were seated

2MS נוֹשַׁבְתָּ you (m) were seated 2MP נוֹשַׁבְתֶּם you (m) were seated

2FS נוֹשַׁבְתְּ you (f) were seated 2FP נוֹשַׁבְתֶּן you (f) were seated

3MS נוֹשַׁב he was seated 3CP נוֹשְׁבוּ they were seated

3FS נוֹשְׁבָה she was seated

Example:

 (Jer 22:6)אֲשִׁיתְךָ מִדְבָּר עָרִים לֹא נוֹשָֽׁבוּ

I will make you a desert, they will be uninhabited cities

**Pē Nûn Verbs:** נָגַשׁ

When you add the נִ onto the front of a Pē Nûn verb the nûn of the root assimilates into the second consonant of the verb doubling that second consonant with a doubling dagesh forte.

1CS נִגַּ֫שְׁתִּי I drew near 1CP נִגַּשְׁנוּ we drew near

2MS נִגַּ֫שְׁתָּ you (m) drew near 2MP נִגַּשְׁתֶּם you (m) drew near

2FS נִגַּשְׁתְּ you (f) drew near 2FP נִגַּשְׁתֶּן you (f) drew near

3MS נִגַּשׁ he drew near 3CP נִגַּשְׁוּ they drew near

3FS נִגְּשָׁה she drew near

Example of נָתַן

כִּי־כֻלָּם נִתְּנוּ לַמָּוֶת אֶל־אֶרֶץ תַּחְתִּית (Eze 31:14)
 for all of them will be given over to death unto the earth below

**Pē Guttural:** עָמַד

The נִ prefix shift to נֶ is the easy distinguishing mark of all of these. The ševā’ under the initial guttural shifts to a ḥatēf-seghôl (עֱ). When the vocalic sufformatives are added the ḥatēf-seghôl under the guttural becomes a seghôl.

1CS נֶעֱמַ֫דְתִּי I was stood 1CP נֶעֱמַ֫דְנוּ we were stood

2MS נֶעֱמַ֫דְְתָּ you (m) were stood 2MP נֶעֱמַ֫דְתֶּם you (m) were stood

2FS נֶעֱמַדְתְּ you (f) were stood 2FP נֶעֱמַ֫דְתֶּן you (f) were stood

3MS נֶעֱמַד he was stood 3CP נֶעֶמְדוּ they were stood

3FS נֶעֶמַדָה she was stood

**Lāmed Hē** **Verbs:**  בָּנָה

When you add the נִ onto the front of a Lāmed Hē verb it is normal. It is the final Hē where the action takes place. When the consonantal endings are added the Hē shifts to ֵי and totally drops out when the vocalic 3cp sufformative is added and a media ת is added for the 3fs.

1CS נִבְנֵ֫יתִי I was built 1CP נִבְנֵ֫ינוּ we were built

2MS נִבְנֵ֫יתָ you (m) were built 2MP נִבְנֵיתֶּם you (m) were built

2FS נִבְנֵיתְ you (f) were built 2FP נִבְנֵיתֶּן you (f) were built

3MS נִבְנָה he was built 3CP נִבְנוּ they were built

3FS נִבְנתָה she was built

Example:

וְחֶבְרוֹן שֶׁבַע שָׁנִים נִבְנְתָה לִפְנֵי צֹעַן מִצְרָיִם (Num 13:22)
 Hebron was built seven years before Zoan in Egypt

**’Ālef Hē Verbs**: מָצָא

1CS נִמְצֵאתִי I was found 1CP נִמְצֵאנוּ we were found

2MS נִמְצֵאתָ you (m) were found 2MP נִמְצֵאתֶּם you (m) were found

2FS נִמְצֵאתְ you (f) were found 2FP נִמְצֵאתֶּן you (f) were found

3MS נִמְצָא he was found 3CP נִמְצְאוּ they were found

3FS נִמְצְאָה she was found

Example:

נִמְצֵאתִי לְלֹא בִקְשֻׁנִי (Isa 65:1)
 I was found by those who did not seek me

**15 D. The morphology of the Niphal Imperfect**

**Strong/Regular verb**

1CS אֶשָּׁמֵר I will be kept 1CP נִשָּׁמֵר we will be kept

2MS תִּשָּׁמֵר you (m) will be kept 2MP תִּשָּׁמְרוּ you (m) will be kept

2FS תִּשָּֽׁמְרִי you (f) will be kept 2FP תִּשָּׁמַרְנָה you (f) will be kept

3MS יִשָּׁמֵר he will be kept 3MP יִשָּׁמְרוּ they (m) will be kept

3FS תִּשָּׁמֵר she will be kept 3FP תִּשָּׁמַרְנָה they (f) will be kept

Note that the prefixes are added with a ḥîreq except for the 1CS which utilizes a seghôl. The nûn assimilate causing the initial consonant to double as is expected. The vowel under the second consonant is usually a ṣerê dropping to a ševā’ when a vocalic ending is added and a pataḥ when the consonantal נָה is added in the 2FP and 3FP.

Example:

וּבְכֹל אֲשֶׁר־אָמַרְתִּי אֲלֵיכֶם תִּשָּׁמֵרוּ (Exod 23:13)

 And all that I have said to you keep yourself

**15. D. Weak Verb Imperfect Niphals**

There will be slight modifications for the weak verbs.

**Pē Yôd verbs:** יָשַׁב

1CS אִוָּשֵׁב I will be seated 1CP נִוָּשֵׁב we will be seated

2MS תִּוָּשֵׁב you (m) will be seated 2MP תִּוָּשֵׁבוּ you (m) will be seated

2FS תִּוָּשֵׁבִי you (f) will be seated 2FP תִּוָּשַׁבְנָה you (f) will be seated

3MS תִּוָּשֵׁב he will be seated 3MP יִוָּשֵׁבוּ they (m) will be seated

3FS יִוָּשֵׁב she will be seated 3FP תִּוָּשַׁבְנָה they (f) will be seated

**Pē Nûn Verbs:** נָגַשׁ

1CS אֶנָּגֵשׁ I will draw near 1CP נִנָּגֵשׁ we will draw near

2MS תִּנָּגֵשׁ you (m) will draw near 2MP תִּנָּגְשׁוּ you (m) will draw near

2FS תִּנָּגֵשִׁי you (f) will draw near 2FP תִּנָּגַשְׁנָה you (f) will draw near

3MS יִנָּגֵשׁ he will draw near 3MP יִנָּגַשוּ they (m) will draw near

3FS תִּנָּגֵשׁ she will draw near 3FP תִּנָּגַשְׁנָה they (f) will draw near

**Pē Guttural:** עָמַד

1CS אֵעָמֵד I will be stood 1CP נֵעָמֵד we will be stood

2MS תֵּעָמֵד you (m) will be stood 2MP תֵּעָֽמְדוּ you (m) will be stood

2FS תֵּעָֽמְדִי you (f) will be stood 2FP תֵּעָמַ֫דְנָה you (f) will be stood

3MS יֵעָמֵד he will be stood 3MP יֵעָֽמְדוּ they (m) will be stood

3FS תֵּעָמֵד she will be stood 3FP תֵּעָמַ֫דְנָה they (f) will be stood

**Lāmed Hē** **Verbs:**  בָּנָה

1CS אֶבָּנֶה I will be built 1CP נִבָּנֶה we will be built

2MS תִּבָּנֶה you (m) will be built 2MP תִּבָּנוּ you (m) will be built

2FS תִּבָּנִי you (f) will be built 2FP תִּבָּנֶ֫ינָה you (f) will be built

3MS יִבָּנֶה he will be built 3MP יִבָּנוּ they (m) will be built

3FS תִּבָּנֶה she will be built 3FP תִּבָּנֶ֫ינָה they (f) will be built

**’Ālef Hē Verbs**: מָצָא

1CS אֶמָּצֵא I will be found 1CP נִמָּצֵא we will be found

2MS תִּמָּצֵא you (m) will be found 2MP תִּמָּצְאוּ you (m) will be found

2FS תִּמָּצֵאִי you (f) will be found 2FP תִּמָּצֶ֫אנָהּ you (f) will be found

3MS יִמָּצֵא he will be found 3MP יִמָּצְאוּ they (m) will be found

3FS תִּמָּצֵא she will be found 3FP תִּמָּצֶ֫אנָהּ they (f) will be found

Examples of Niphal Imperfects

 יִקָּרֵ֣א אִשָּׁ֔ה כִּ֥י מֵאִ֖ישׁ לֻֽקֳחָה־זֹּֽאת (Gen 2:23)

this one shall be called Woman, for out of Man this one was taken."

וְאַתָּ֣ה קַח־לְךָ֗ מִכָּל־מַֽאֲכָל֙ אֲשֶׁ֣ר יֵֽאָכֵ֔ל (Gen 6:21)

 Also take with you every kind of food that is eaten

**Imperatives, Infinitives and Participles Strong verb**

The Niphal Imperative is formed by adding a הִ and assimilating the נ resulting in the doubling of the initial consonant of the verbal root just as in the imperfect.
הִשָּׁמֵר be kept [you ms] = Niphal Infinitive Construct

הִשָּֽׁמְרִי kept [you fs]

הִשָּֽׁמְרוּ be kept [you mp]

הִשָּׁמַ֫רְנָה be kept [you fp]

The infinitive absolute is formed either as נִשְׁמוֹר or as הִשָּׁמוֹר.

A frequently used Niphal is the verb שָׁבַע [to swear]. Here are the forms of its imperative:
הִשָּׁבַע [ms] הִשָּׁבְעִי[fs]הִשָּׁבְעוּ [mp] הִשָּׁבַעְְנָה [fp]

Example

וַיֹּ֣אמֶר יַעֲקֹ֗ב הִשָּׁ֤בְעָה לִּי֙ כַּיּ֔וֹם וַיִּשָּׁבַ֖ע ל֑וֹ (Gen 25:33)

 Jacob said, "Swear to me now." So he swore to him

The Niphal Imperative 2ms and the Infinitive Construct are exactly the same form and context will have to sort out which one is in use in a particular passage.

The infinitive absolute can be either נִשְׁמוֹר or הִשָּׁמוֹר.

The Niphal participle is formed by adding the נִ prefix.

MS נִשְׁמַר

FS נִשְׁמֶרֶת

MP נִשְׁמַרִים

FP נִשְׁמָרוֹת

**A sample of weak verbs of the Niphal Imperative, Infinitive Construct, Infinitive Absolute and Participles**

**Imperative of Select Weak Verbs**

בָּנָה יָשַׁב נָגַשׁ שָׁלַח

הִבָּנֵה הִוָּשֵׁב הִנָגֵשׁ הִשָּׁלַח

הִבָּנִי הִוָּשְׁבִי הִנָּגְשִׁי הִשָּׁלְחִי

הִבָּנוּ הִוָּשְׁבוּ הִנָגְשׁוּ הִשָּׁלחוּ

הִבָּנֶינָה הִוָּשַׁבְנָה הִנָּגַשְׁנָה הִשָּׁלַחְנָה

Inf. Constr.

הִבָּנוֹת הִוָּשֵׁב הִנָּגֵשׁ הִשָּׁלַח

Inf. Abs.

נִבְנֹה הִוָּשֵׁב הִנָּגֵשׁ נִשְׁלוֹחַ

הִבָּנֵה הִשָּׁלֵחַ

Participle

נִבְנֶה נוֹשָׁב נִגָּשׁ נִשְׁלָח

נִבְנִים נוֹשָׁבִים נִגָּשִׁים נִשְׁלָחִים

נִבְנָה נוֹשָׁבָה נִגָּשָׁה נִשְׁלָחָה

נִבְנוֹת נוֹשָׁבוֹת נִגָּשׁוֹת נִשְׁלָחוֹת

**Niphal Chant:**

**Niphal Perfect Regular Verb:**

1CS נִשְׁמַרְתִּי I was guarded

3CP נִשְׁמְרוּ they were guarded

**Niphal Imperfect Regular Verb:**

2MS תִּשָּׁמֵר you (m) will be kept

3MP יִשָּׁמְרוּ they (m) will be kept

**Imprv / Inf Const. Inf. Abs. Ptc. Masc. Fem.**

הִשָּׁמֵר [=Inf. Const.] הִשָּׁמוֹר נִשְׁמַר נִשְׁמֶרֶת

**15. Chapter 15 Vocabulary List**

1. אֹ֫הֶל tent 346

2. אַהֲרוֹן Aaron 347

3. / תָּ֫וֶךְ בְּתוֹךְ midst, middle 418

4. יָרֵא to fear 322

5. לִפְנֵי before, front of 668

6. נָבִיא prophet 316

7. עֵץ tree 329

8. רָעָה bad, evil, disaster 354

9. שָׂדֶה field 328

10. שָׁבַע to swear 186

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chapter 15 Niphal Verbs

**1. Vocabulary Review**

1. soul, life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. from, out of, because, since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. spring, eye \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. under, below \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. to take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. to go up, ascend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. to swear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. to carry, lift, raise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. prophet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. to strike, hit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. gate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. altar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. utterance, declaration \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. official, commander, prince \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Parsing**

Form: נִשְׁמַרְתִּי Niphal Pf 1CS from שָׁמַר I was guarded

1. נִרְאוּ (Gen 8:5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. יִקָּרֵא (Gen 2:23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.הִשָּׁמְרוּ (Exo 19:12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. נִמְצָא (Gen 41:38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. יִמָּצְאוּן (Gen 18:31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. תִּשָּׁמֵרוּ (Ex 23:13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. הַנִּרְאֶה (Gen 12:7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. נִשְׁמַע (Gen 45:16) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. נַעֲשׂוּ (Lev 18:30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10.יֵאָכֵל (Gen 6:21) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translations**

1. עַל־כֵּן֙ יֵֽאָמַ֔ר כְּנִמְרֹ֛ד גִּבּ֥וֹר צַ֖יִד לִפְנֵ֥י יְהוָֽה׃ (Gen 10:9)
 Therefore it is said, "Like Nimrod a mighty hunter before the LORD."

2. אֵ֥ל שַׁדַּ֛י נִרְאָֽה־אֵלַ֥י בְּל֖וּז בְּאֶ֣רֶץ כְּנָ֑עַן (Gen 48:3) [ל֖וּז=Luz (town)]

3. וְלֹא־יִקָּרֵ֥א ע֛וֹד אֶת־שִׁמְךָ֖ אַבְרָ֑ם (Gen 17:5)
 No longer shall your name be called Abram

4. וַיֹּ֥אמֶר אֵלָ֖יו אַבְרָהָ֑ם הִשָּׁ֣מֶר לְךָ֔ פֶּן־תָּשִׁ֥יב אֶת־בְּנִ֖י שָֽׁמָּה׃ (Gen 24:6)

 [פֶּן־=lest; שָֽׁמָּה=to there (locative ה)]

 5. אוּלַ֛י יִמָּצְא֥וּן שָׁ֖ם אַרְבָּעִ֑ים (Gen 18:29)
 What if only forty are found there?"

6. יֵאָמֵ֣ר הַיּ֔וֹם בְּהַ֥ר יְהוָ֖ה יֵרָאֶֽה (Gen 22:14)

וּכְב֣וֹד יְהוָ֗ה נִרְאָה֙ וּכְב֣וֹד יְהוָ֗ה נִרְאָה֙ בְּאֹ֣הֶל מוֹעֵ֔ד אֶֽל־כָּל־בְּנֵ֖י יִשְׂרָאֵֽל׃7.

 (Num 14:10) [כְב֣וֹד=glory; אֹ֣הֶל מוֹעֵ֔ד=tent of meeting]

 Then the glory of the LORD appeared at the tent of meeting to all the Israelites.

8. לֹא־יֵעָשֶׂ֥ה כֵ֖ן בִּמְקוֹמֵ֑נוּ (Gen 29:26)

9. וְלֹ֤א יִשְׁכַּח֙ אֶת־בְּרִ֣ית אֲבֹתֶ֔יךָ אֲשֶׁ֥ר נִשְׁבַּ֖ע לָהֶֽם׃ (Deu 4:31)

 he will not forget the covenant with your ancestors that he swore to them.

10.לֵאמֹ֔ר הִשָּׁמְר֥וּ לָכֶ֛ם עֲל֥וֹת בָּהָ֖ר (Exo 19:12)

11. וְלֹֽא־יִוָּדַ֤ע הַשָּׂבָע֙ בָּאָ֔רֶץ (Gen 41:31)

The plenty will no longer be known in the land

12. אֲשֶׁ֙ר יִמָּצֵ֥א אִתּ֛וֹ מֵעֲבָדֶ֖יךָ (Gen 44:9) [אֲשֶׁ֙ר=if]

13. וַאֲמַרְתֶּ֣ם לָהֶ֗ם אֲשֶׁ֙ר נִכְרְת֜וּ מֵימֵ֤י הַיַּרְדֵּן֙ מִפְּנֵי֙ אֲר֣וֹן בְּרִית־יְהוָ֔ה
 (Jos 4:7)

 then you shall tell them that the waters of the Jordan were cut off in front of the
 ark of the covenant of the LORD.

14. מִכָּל־מִצְוֹ֧ת יְהוָ֛ה אֲשֶׁ֥ר לֹא־תֵעָשֶׂ֖ינָה (Lev 4:13)

15. הִנֵּ֙ה נִרְאָ֤ה אֵלַי֙ הָאִ֔ישׁ אֲשֶׁר־בָּ֥א בַיּ֖וֹם אֵלָֽי׃ (Jdg 13:10)

"The man who came to me the other day has appeared to me."