

Psalm 2 Part 2 verse 6

872 adj. -ms lcs sf ctr 249 n.m.s 851 pr.noun prep n.m.s lcs sf 572 651 BDB Qal Perfect lcs 58 BDB pers pr lcs cony VG
 ḥḳḏ - ḥḳḏ | ḥḳḏ - ḥḳḏ | ḥḳḏ - ḥḳḏ | ḥḳḏ - ḥḳḏ | ḥḳḏ - ḥḳḏ
 my holiness of hill Zion on my king have installed, I And
 Strong's 5258 Englishman's Hebrew Concordance page 820

A 1 samuel 10:1 "Then Samuel took a vial of oil, and poured it upon (sauls) head, and kissed him, and said, Is it not because the LORD hath anointed (strongs 4886 māshach מָשַׁח) thee to be captain over his inheritance?"

1 samuel 16:13 "Then samuel took the horn of oil, and anointed 4886 (same as 1 sam 10:1) him in the midst of his brethren: and the Spirit of the LORD came upon David from that day forward."
 (at Bethlehem)

2samuel 2:4 "And the men of Judah came, and there they anointed 4886 David King over the house of Judah"

2samuel 5:3 "So all the elders of Israel came to the king to Hebron; and king David made a league with them in Hebron before the LORD: and they anointed 4886 David King over Israel."

1Kings 1:33-34, 35 "... and cause Solomon my son to ride upon mine own mule, and bring him down to Gihon: v34 And let Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet anoint 4886 him there King over Israel. (Gihon) v35 for he shall be king in my stead: and I have appointed (6680 מָשַׁח tsāvah = note, not 4886 and not 5258) him to be ruler over Israel and over Judah.

5258 מָשַׁח → from מָשַׁח^{"nsk"} the root has a double meaning: used with religious application for "offer, sacrifice" and also to "pour out" esp. as a "libation". It is also used in metalworking (Ugaritic designation for a silversmith 'nsk כֶּסֶף" etc.)

As a verb "nsk" = "pour" 25 times → 7 Qal, 1 Niph, 1 Piel, 14 Hiphil, 2 Hophal. nsk as a libation 60 occurrences, 2xs as a meaning of covering or to cover.

The issue with understanding this as Niphal: ① Niphal is the Passive voice of the Qal. This would make the activity of the Father in Ps 2:6 passed/passive. The Niphal can also be understood as Passive with reflexive or reciprocal meanings -

using the English word "set" which will be morphed for this example -
He was set, He set himself (reflexive), They agreed? to set
passive reflexive reciprocal (not true examp)

The verb in our text of Ps 2 is perfect -

which can mean - Simple Past - An action that has happened.

Perfect - Something that although past, there are continuing effects from that act.

Present - describing a state vs. an action

Indicative - factual objective or statement

70] in Ps 2 is in the Qal perfect -

this means → Qal simple action, if in the Niphal as scholars have tried to suggest - we end up with the passive and not active voice in our verb -

But if - we translate ① the Qal as simple active voice

② perfect - as a) indicative - that is a factual statement

b) An action that indeed happened in the past - but the Action has effects that are still on going because of the next verses content.