

About This PDF

About

- This landscape PDF gathers the complete 25-chapter course presentation sequence into one continuous reference.

Reading & Navigation

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- Some Hebrew text, screenshots, and tables are image-based and may not appear in search results.

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WITH ADAM HOWELL

The Alphabet & Vowels

Chapter 1

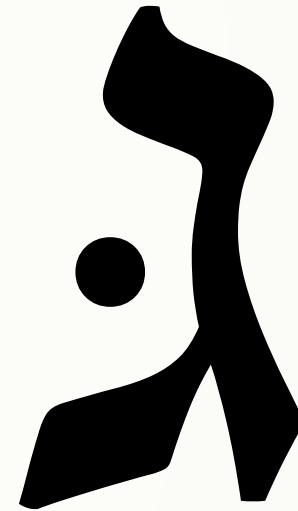
ALEPH

א

BET

ב

GIMEL



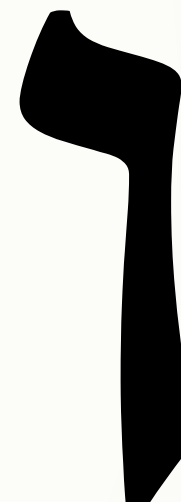
DALET

ד

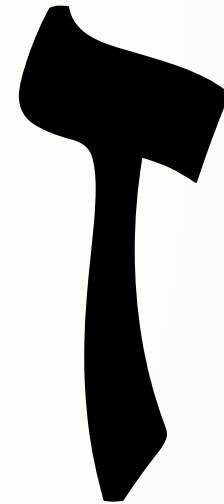
HE

ה

VAV



ZAYIN



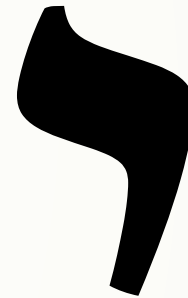
חֶט

ח

ṬET

ט

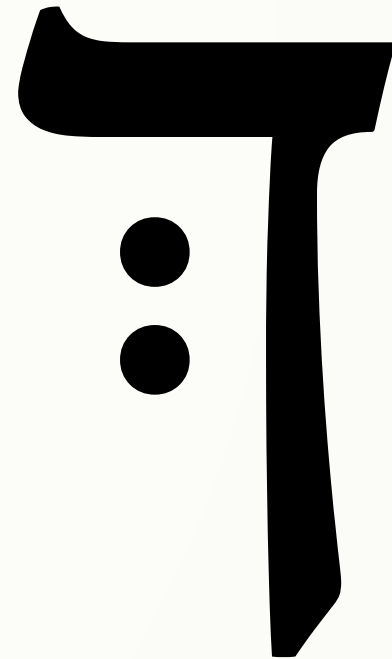
YOD



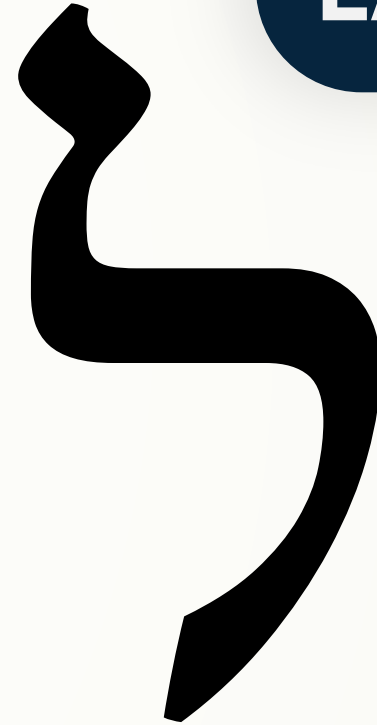
KAPH

כ

FINAL KAPH



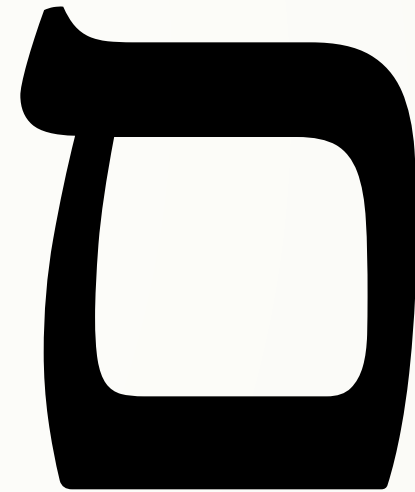
LAMED



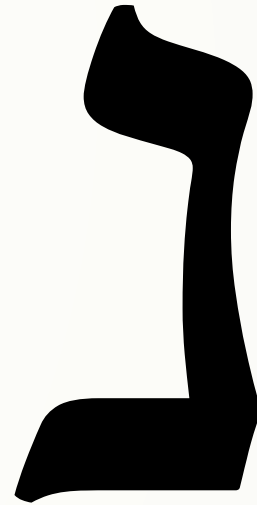
MEM

מ

FINAL MEM



NUN



FINAL NUN

ن

SAMEK

ד

AYIN

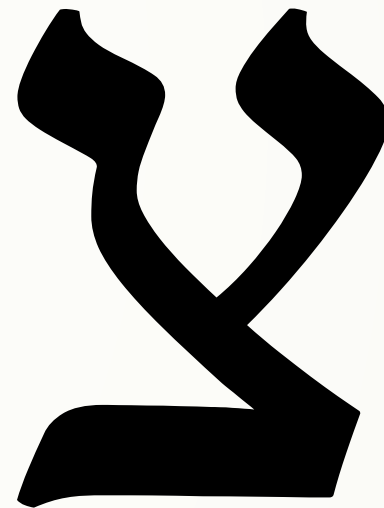
ע

פ

FINAL PE

ר

TSADE (ŞADE)



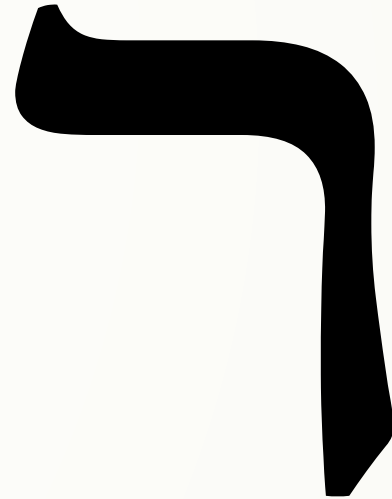
FINAL TSADE (ŞADE)

۲

QOF

ק

RESH



SIN

ש

SHIN

ש

TAV

ת

Table 1.1

פ	כ	ב	
pe	kaf	bet	
ף	ך	ד	
final kaf	resh	dalet	
ת	ח	ה	
tav	ḥet	he	
צ	ע		
tsade	ayin		
ם	ס		
final mem	samek		
ן	י	ז	ו
final nun	yod	zayin	vav
מ	ט		
mem	tet		
נ	ג		
nun	gimel		

Potentially
Confused
Consonants

Hebrew Vowels

Vowel Class	Short Vowels			Long Vowels		
	Vowel	Name	Pronunciation	Vowel	Name	Pronunciation
A	אֲ	Pataḥ	ā as in “father”	אָ	Qameṣ	ā as in “father”
				אֶה	Qameṣ-he	ā as in “father”
E	אֵ	Segol	e as in “pet”	אֵי	Segol-yod	ey as in “they”
				אֵי	Ṣere-yod	ey as in “they”
				אֵ	Ṣere	ey as in “they”
I	אִ	Ḥireq	i as in “hit”	אִי	Ḥireq-yod	î as in “ski”
O	אֹ	Qameṣ-Ḥatuf	ô as in “comb”	אֹו	Ḥolem-vav	ô as in “robe”
				אֹ	Ḥolem	ô as in “robe”
U	אֻ	Qibbuṣ	û as in “rule”	אֻו	Shureq	û as in “rule”

The Shewa

Table 1.2

Table 1.2		
Vocal Shewa(s)		Silent Shewa
◌ְ	Simple Vocal Shewa	◌ֻ
(a) ◌ְ	Hatef-Shewas (Composite Shewas; always vocal)	
(e/i) ◌ְ		
(o/u) ◌ְ		

BeGaD KePhaT Letters

Table 1.3

ב	בּ	כ, כּ ²	כּ, כ	פ, פּ	פּ
/v/ and in “vent”	/b/ as in “boy”	/ch/ as in “B <u>a</u> ch”	/k/ as in “kite”	/f/ as in “phonics”	/p/ as in “park”

Table 1.4

ת, תּ	ד, דּ	ג, גּ
/t/ as in “table”	/d/ as in “dog”	/g/ as in “girl”

Guttural Letters

(ר)

ע

ח

ה

א

Characteristics of Gutturals

1. Gutturals (including ׀) reject dagesh forte.
2. Gutturals take composite (ḥaṭef-) shewas (◌ֿ, ◌ֿֿ, ◌ֿֿֿ), not simple vocal shewas (◌ֿ).
3. Gutturals prefer /a/ sounds under and before them, usually pataḥ (◌ַ).
4. Gutturals ׀, ׀, ׀ at the end of the word take furtive pataḥ.
 - a. Furtive pataḥ represents a vocalic glide into the final /a/ sound of the guttural letter. It is *not* considered a vowel and will appear as a pataḥ that is slightly shifted to the right of the letter (◌ַֿ).
 - b. Furtive pataḥ should be ignored when we begin dividing syllables.

Quiescent א

קֹרְאֵתִי

Distinguishing Vav & Yod as a Consonant or Vowel

וּמְנֹשָׁה

סוּם

טוֹב

מַצּוֹה

מַצְוָה

מַצּוֹת

בֵּית

נְבִיא

יוֹם

דֵּין

שְׁמַיִם

דְּבָרִי

Alphabet Song

ח ט י כ ל

מ נ ס ע

פ צ ק ר

ש ש

Alphabet Song

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל
מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

Genesis 1:1

בראשית ברא אלהים
את השמים ואת הארץ

Genesis 1:1

בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים
אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ:



The Hebrew Syllable

WITH ADAM HOWELL

Chapter 2

Syllable Definition

“The Hebrew syllable must begin with a consonant and contain only one vowel.” (SkG, §2.1).

דִּבֶּר ← דִּ | בֶּר

דִּבְרִים ← דִּבְ | רִים

What about a shewa?

Open & Closed Syllables

Open syllables begin with a consonant and end with a vowel (“CV” syllables)

בַּר | דֶּ

לָהּ | קֵט

רֵץ | אֵ | הֵ | מֵ

Open & Closed Syllables

Closed syllables begin with a consonant, has only one vowel, and then ends with a vowel (“CVC” syllables)

בַּר | דָּ

רַע | אֶ | הַ | מִי

Dividing Words into Syllables

דְּבַר

מֵהָאָרֶץ

שׁוּפָה

Dividing Syllables with Quiescent א

בְּרַאשִׁית

Syllables and Accents

- **Tonic** – The accented syllable; the final syllable unless otherwise marked.
- **Pretonic** – The syllable immediately *before* the accented syllable.
- **Propretonic** – The syllable before the pretonic; may be more than one.
- **Post-tonic** – The syllable immediately *after* the accented syllable.

Syllables and Accents

דְּבַר

מֵהָאָרֶץ

שְׂפָה

Qameṣ and Qameṣ-ḥatuf

Two Criteria...

1. Closed syllable

AND

2. Unaccented syllable

הָאָרֶץ

וַיִּקֶּם



Working with Dageshes & Shewas

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Chapter 3

Distinguishing Silent & Vocal Shewas

Table 3.1

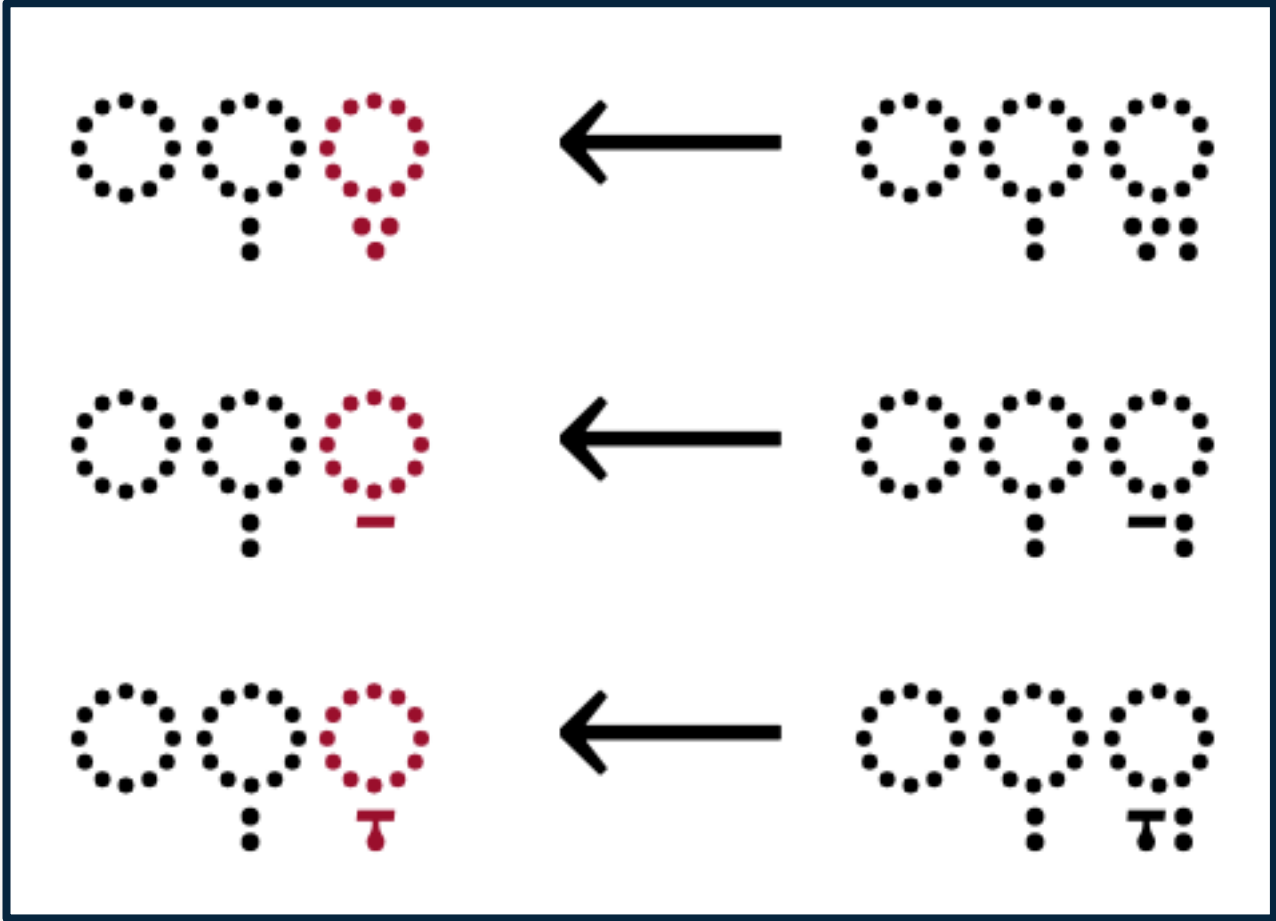
Table 3.1		
Vocal Shewa(s)		Silent Shewa
◌̣	Simple Vocal Shewa	◌̣
(a) ◌̣	Hatef-Shewas (Composite Shewas; always vocal)	
(e/i) ◌̣		
(o/u) ◌̣		

Distinguishing Silent & Vocal Shewas

Table 3.2

	One Shewa		Two Shewas	
Beginning	Vocal	דְּבָרִים VS	“Shewa fight” ²	דְּבָרִי ← דְּבָרִי
Middle	Look to the preceding vowel Short = <u>S</u> ilent <u>L</u> ong = Vocal	תְּקַטֵּל SS קְטִילֹת VS	Split the shewas 1st = Silent 2nd = Vocal	תְּקַטִּילֹּ ← תְּקַ טִילֹּ VS SS
End	Silent	מְלֹךְ (שֶׁבֶת) □ SS	Both Silent	קְטִילֹת SS SS
Dagesh Forte	Vocal	מְקַטִּילִים VS		

Shewa “Fight” with Composite Shewa



Dividing Syllables with Shewas

דְּבָרִים

דְּבָרֵי-

תִּקְטֹל

תִּקְטָלִי

קִטְלִים

Dagesh Lene & Dagesh Forte

What is a dagesh lene? (soft dagesh)

דָּבָר

בְּרֵאשִׁית

מִקֵּדָשׁ

Dagesh Lene & Dagesh Forte

What is a dagesh forte? (“loud” dagesh)

קִּטְל ← קִטְטִיל*

Dividing Syllables with Dagesh Forte

קִּטְלָ ← קִטְטְלָ*

קִּטְלָ

Dividing Syllables with Dagesh Forte

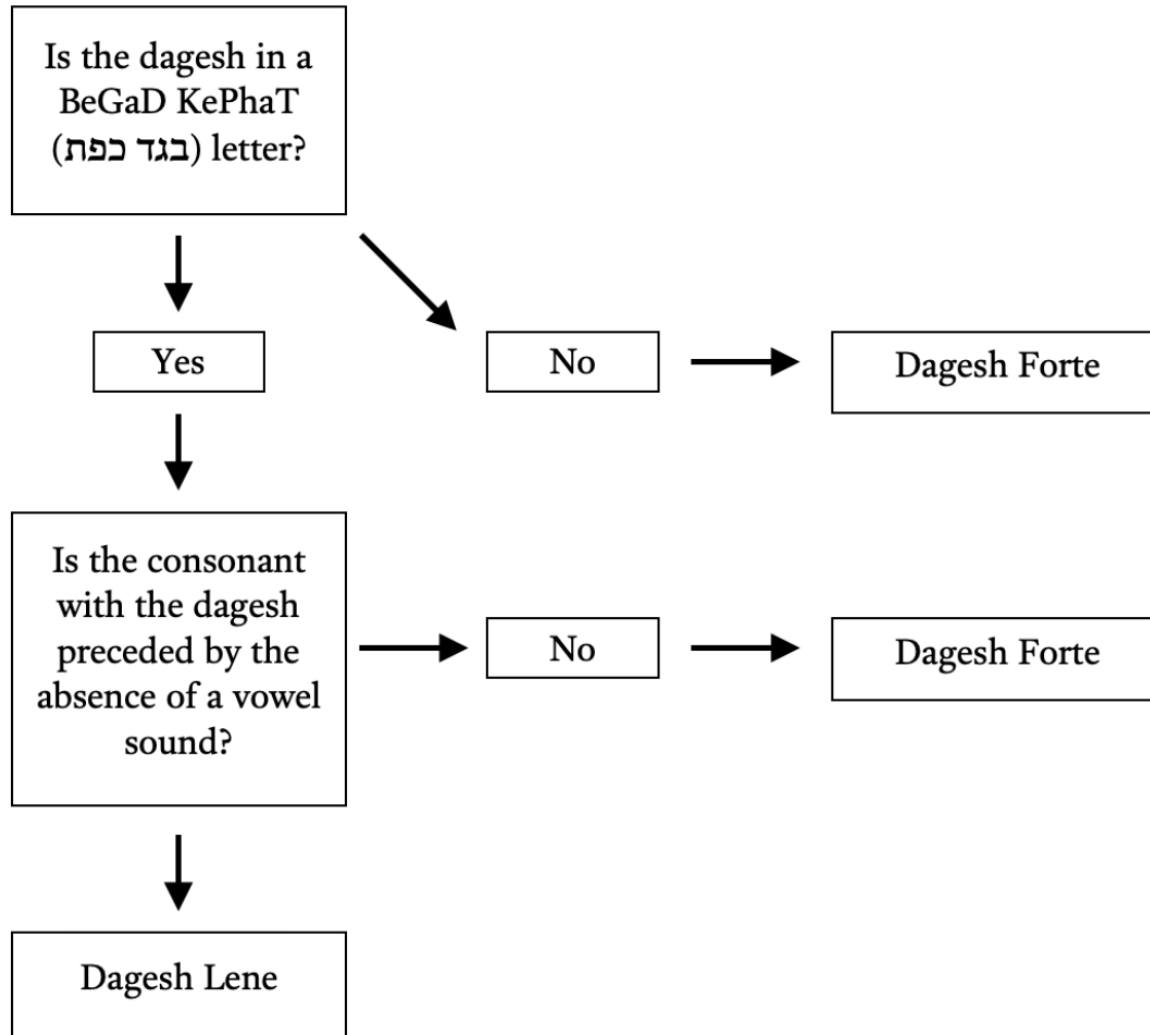
קִּטְלָ ← קִטְטְלָ*

קִּטְלָ

Shewa Under a Dagesh Forte

מִקְטָלִים

Distinguishing Dageshes



Dagesh Lene if...

1. BeGaD KePhaT Letter?
2. Preceded by the absence of a vowel sound?

Dividing Syllables with Dageshes

פִּלְשֵׁתִים

קִטְלֹתֶיהָ

תִּתְּנִי

Dividing Syllables with Qames & Qames-Hatuf

נִפְּלָה

קִטְּלָה

נִשְׁמַרְנָא

קִטְּלָה

כִּלְהֶאֱרַץ

What is a mappiq?

גַּבְהַ



Prefixed Words & Particles

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Chapter 4

The Definite Article

Table 4.1

The Definite Article

Before non-guttural consonants	הַ	הַדָּבָר	“the word”
Before א, ע, or ר	הָ	הָרֹאשׁ	“the head”
Before ה or ח	הֶ	הַהֵיכָל	“the temple”
Before a guttural with qames; חָ, הָ, or עָ	הֶּ	הַעֲפָרָה	“the dirt”
Before <i>accented</i> ה	הֶּ	הַהָר	“the mountain”

Interrogative מַה־

Table 4.2

The Interrogative מַה־

Before non-guttural consonants	מַה־	מַה־דָּבָר	“what word?”
Before א, ע, ר or the definite article	מָה־	מָה־רֹאשׁ	“what head?”
Before ה or ח	מַה־	מַה־הַיְכָל	“what temple?”
Before a guttural with qames; ח, ה, or ע	מָה־	מָה־עָפָר	“what dirt?”

Inseparable Prepositions (ב, ל, כ)

Table 4.3

Inseparable Prepositions

Normal	לְ	לְדָבָר
Before a simple vocal shewa	לְ	לְשִׁמוּאֵל ← לְשִׁמוּאֵל
Before a simple vocal shewa with yod	לִי	לִיהוֹשֻׁעַ ← לִיהוֹשֻׁעַ
Before a composite shewa	לִי לְ לִי	לְאֲדָמָה ← לְאֲדָמָה לְאָדָם ← לְאָדָם
In a pretonic open syllable	לְ or לִ	לְמֶלֶךְ or לִמֶלֶךְ
With the definite article	לֵּ לִ לִ לִ	הַדָּבָר ← לְדָבָר הָאָרֶץ ← לְאָרֶץ הַהֵיכָל ← לְהֵיכָל הָעֵפֶר ← לְעֵפֶר
Special case words אֱלֹהִים and יְהוָה	לִ and לֵּ	לִיהוָה and לְאֱלֹהִים

Conjunctive Vav (ו)

Table 4.4

Conjunctive Vav

Normal	וְ	וְדָבַר
Before a simple vocal shewa with yod	וִי	וְיִהְיוּשׁוּעַ ← וְיִהְיוּשׁוּעַ
Before a composite shewa	וֹ וֹ וֹ	וְאָדָמָה ← וְאָדָמָה וְאָדָם ← וְאָדָם
In a pretonic open syllable	וּ or וֹ	וְמֶלֶךְ ← וְמֶלֶךְ
Special case words אֱלֹהִים and יְהוָה	וִ and וּ	וְיִהְיוּ and וְאֱלֹהִים
Before a simple vocal shewa	וֹ	וְשִׁמוּאֵל
Before a בּוֹמֶר letter	וֹ	וּמִשָּׁה

מן Preposition

Table 4.5

Inseparable מן		
Normal	מִן	מִשְׁמוּאֵל
Before a simple vocal shewa <i>with yod</i>	מִי	מִיְהוֹשֻׁעַ ← מִיְהוֹשֻׁעַ
Before gutturals (reject dagesh)	מִן	מִן־אֶדְמָה ← מִן־אֶדְמָה מִן־אֶרֶץ ← מִן־אֶרֶץ

Interrogative ה

Table 4.6

Interrogative ה		
Normal	הַ	הַקֵּטֶל דָּוִד אֶת־גְּלִית:
Before a simple vocal shewa	הֶ	הִיהוּדָה ← הִיהוּדָה
Before a guttural	הֵ	הֵאֵף ← הֵאֵף
Before a guttural with qames	הִי	הִיעֵפֶר ← הִיעֵפֶר



Introduction to Grammar & Syntax for Translation

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Chapter 5

Dividing Syllables with Shewas

- Grammatical Person – “...the perception of the action from the point-of-view of the speaker.”
 - 1st person – “I,” “we”
 - 2nd person – “you,” “y’all”
 - 3rd person – “he,” “she,” “it,” “they”
- Grammatical Gender – Masculine & Feminine
- Grammatical Number – Singular & Plural; “Dual”

Personal Pronouns

Table 5.1

Personal Pronoun Chart

Singular		Plural	
1cs	אֲנִי/אֲנִכִּי I	1cp	אֲנַחְנוּ we
2ms	אַתָּה you	2mp	אַתֶּם y'all
2fs	אַתְּ you	2fp	אַתֶּן y'all
3ms	הוא he	3mp	הֵם/הֵמָּה they
3fs	היא she	3fp	הֵן/הֵנָּה they

Noun “State”

- **Absolute** – “nouns that function like a ‘regular ole noun.’”

סוס

“horse”

- **Construct** – nouns that communicate a genitive relationship; “of”

דברי-דוד

“words of David”

Table 5.2

Masculine Absolute		
Singular	None דָּבָר	“word”
Plural	יםֹ דְּבָרִים	“words”
Dual	יםֹ דְּבָרַיִם	“two words”

Masculine Construct		
Singular	ֹ- דְּבָרֹ- דְּבָרִי	“word of”
Plural	ֹ-יִ דְּבָרֵי- דְּבָרֵי	“words of”

Feminine Absolute	
הָ תּוֹרָה	“law”
ֹת תּוֹרוֹת	“laws”
תִּתִּים תּוֹרָתִים	“two laws”

Feminine Construct	
ֹת- תּוֹרַת- תּוֹרַתִּי	“law of”
ֹת- תּוֹרוֹת- תּוֹרוֹתֵי	“laws of”

Noun & Adjective Endings

Basic Verb Forms & Translation

Triconsonantal Roots

דבר משל שמר זכר בוא קטל

Verbal “Shells”

(Qal Pf 3ms) קטל = ׀׀׀ + קטל

(Qal Pf 1cs) קטלתי = ׀׀׀תי + קטל

Qal Perfect

Table 5.3

Qal Perfect

3ms

וָּקַטַּל

קַטַּל

“he killed”

3fs

וָּקַטְלָהּ

קַטְלָהּ

“she killed”

3cp

וָּקַטְלוּ

קַטְלוּ

“they killed”

Qal Imperfect

Table 5.4

Qal Imperfect

3ms	יִּקְטֹלֶה	יִקְטֹל	“he will kill”
3fs	תִּקְטֹלֶה	תִּקְטֹל	“she will kill”
3mp	יִּקְטֹלוּ	יִקְטֹלוּ	“they will kill”

Qal Vav-Consecutive Perfect *Veqatal*

Table 5.5

Qal Perfect + Vav-Consecutive (Veqatal)			
3ms	וְ	וְקָטַל	“and then he will kill”
3fs		וְקָטְלָהּ	“and then she will kill”
3cp		וְקָטְלוּ	“and then they will kill”

Qal Vav-Consecutive Imperfect *Vayyiqtol*

Table 5.6

Qal Imperfect + Vav-Consecutive (Vayyiqtol)

3ms	וַ	וַיִּקְטֹל	“and then he killed”
3fs		וַתִּקְטֹל	“and then she killed”
3mp		וַיִּקְטֹלוּ	“and then they killed”

Standard vs. Stative Verbs

- **Standard Verbs** – Verbs that communicate a simple action.
 - “run,” “speak,” “destroy”
- **Stative Verbs** – Verbs that communicate a “state of being.”
 - “to be old,” “to be small,” “to be ruined”

Hebrew Word Order

Modifiers ± Object ± Subject ± Verb



Definite Direct Object Marker אֶת; אֶת־

Genesis 37:2

לְיַעֲקֹב:

[belonging] to Jacob.”

אֶת־הַצֹּאן

the flock

שָׁמְרוּ

[they] kept

וְהָאֲחִים

and the brothers

וְיוֹסֵף

“Now Joseph

Marks the *definite* direct object in a sentence



Morphology of Nouns & Adjectives

WITH ADAM HOWELL

Chapter 6

Rules of “proto-Hebrew”

- Non-historic long vowels in BH were originally short vowels in PrH.

Table 6.1

Vowel Class	Short Vowel	Non-Historic Long Vowel
a-class	◌ַ	← ◌ֶ
i/e-class	◌ִ or ◌ֵ	← ◌ִ
o/u class	◌ֹ or ◌ֺ	← ◌ֹ

Rules of “proto-Hebrew”

- Vocal Shewas in BH are short vowels in PrH.

*דְּבַרִּים ← דְּבָרִים

Rules of “proto-Hebrew”

Everything else is the same...

Short vowels in BH are short vowels in PrH.

דְּבַר ← דְּבַר*

Historical long vowels in BH are historic long vowels in PrH.

דְּבָרִים ← דְּבָרִים*

Silent shewas in BH are silent shewas in PrH.

יִקְטֹל ← יִקְטֹל*

Summary of “proto-Hebrew” Rules

- Non-historic long vowels in BH were originally short vowels in PrH.
- Vocal shewas in BH are short vowels in PrH (usually pataḥ).
- Everything else is the same...
 - Short vowels in BH are short vowels in PrH.
 - Historical long vowels in BH are historic long vowels in PrH.
 - Silent shewas in BH are silent shewas in PrH.

Rules of Hebrew Syllables

- A closed accented syllable in PrH prefers a long vowel in BH.

דֶּבֶר ← דְּבַר *

- An open pretonic syllable in PrH requires a long vowel in BH.

דֶּבֶר ← דְּבַר *

- A closed unaccented syllable in PrH requires a short vowel in BH.

יְקַטֵּל ← יִקְטֹל *

- An open accented syllable in PrH prefers a short in BH.

יִלְדָּה ← יְלֵד *

- An originally open pro-pretonic syllable in PrH reduces the original short vowel to a vocal shewa in BH.

דְּבָרִים ← דְּבַר | בֵּ | רִים *

Mnemonic for Syllable Rules

- CAPL – **c**losed **a**ccented **p**refers **l**ong
- OPRL – **o**pen **p**retonic **r**equires **l**ong
- CURS – **c**losed **u**naccented **r**equires **s**hort
- OAPS – **o**pen **a**ccented **p**refers **s**hort
- OOPPS – **o**riginally **o**pen **p**ro-**p**retonic reduces to **s**hewa

Table 5.2

Masculine Absolute		
Singular	None דָּבָר	“word”
Plural	יםֹ דְּבָרִים	“words”
Dual	יםֹ דְּבָרַיִם	“two words”

Masculine Construct		
Singular	ֹ- דְּבָרֹ- דְּבָרִי־	“word of”
Plural	ֹ-יִ דְּבָרֵי־	“words of”

Feminine Absolute	
הָ תּוֹרָה	“law”
ֹת תּוֹרוֹת	“laws”
תִּתִּים תּוֹרָתִים	“two laws”

Feminine Construct	
ֹת- תּוֹרַת־	“law of”
ֹת- תּוֹרוֹת־	“laws of”

Noun & Adjective Endings

Steps to Create Hebrew Nouns

- Put the word into Proto-Hebrew (§6.2)
- Add the respective “box” to create the form (§6.4; §6.5)
- Follow the rules of syllables to get the vowels back to their biblical Hebrew form (§6.3)
- Make adjustments for gutturals (§1.5) or shewa fights.

Masculine Plural Absolute דָּבָר

1. Proto-Hebrew
2. “Box”
3. Rules of syllables

Accounting for Gutturals

Masculine Plural

Absolute עֶפֶר

1. Proto-Hebrew
2. “Box”
3. Rules of syllables

Accounting for Shewa Fight

Masculine Plural

Construct דָּבָר

1. Proto-Hebrew
2. “Box”
3. Rules of syllables

Feminine Nouns

Feminine Plural Construct תּוֹרָה

1. Remove the הֶּ of the noun.
2. Proto-Hebrew
3. “Box”
4. Rules of syllables

Syntax of Adjectives

Attributive Adjective

Indefinite Attributive Adjective: סוס גדול — “*a* large horse”

Definite Attributive Adjective: הסוס הגדול — “*the* large horse”

Syntax of Adjectives

Predicate Adjective

Predicate Adjective: הַסּוּס גָּדוֹל — “The horse [is] large.”

Syntax of Adjectives

Substantive Adjective

Substantive Adjective: הַגָּדוֹל — “the large one/man/thing”
הַטוֹב — “the good one/man/thing”
הַטוֹבָה — “the good one/woman/thing (f)”



Morphology of Segolate Nouns

WITH ADAM HOWELL

Chapter 7

Segolate Nouns

- Nouns that often have two short vowels and an accented R1.

אֶרֶץ מֵלֶךְ

נֶגֶד בֶּגֶד סֶפֶר

נֵעַר לְמַעַן תַּחַת

Segolate Vowel Classes

- Segolate nouns “originally” had one short vowel.

Segolate Vowel Classes

*אַרְצָ ← אֶרֶץ (a)

*מֶלֶךְ ← מַלְכָּ (a)

*סִפָּר ← סֵפֶר (i)

*קִדַּשׁ ← קֹדֶשׁ (o)

Singular Segolate Nouns

- Singular absolute and singular construct are identical forms.

מֶלֶךְ

Sg. Construct

מֶלֶךְ

Sg. Absolute

Singular Segolate Nouns

- Examples of singular construct segolates...

Genesis 14:1

וַיְהִי בַיּוֹמִי אֲמֶרְפֶּל מֶלֶךְ-שֵׁנֶעַר

אַרְיוֹךְ מֶלֶךְ אֱלֶסַר כְּדָרְלֶעָמֶר

מֶלֶךְ עֵילָם וְתִדְעֵל מֶלֶךְ גּוֹיִם:

Singular Segolate Nouns

- Example of a singular absolute segolate...

Deuteronomy 17:14b

וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲשֶׁיְמָה עָלַי מֶלֶךְ:

בְּכָל־הַגּוֹיִם אֲשֶׁר סְבִיבֹתַי:

Creating Singular Segolate Nouns

Proto-
Hebrew

Add
“box”

Rules of
Syllables

Segolate Proto Pattern

- Short vowel; shewa; shewa

*אַרְצָא ← אֶרֶץ (a)
*מְלִכָא ← מֶלֶךְ (a)
*סְפָרָא ← סֵפֶר (i)
*קְדִישָא ← קֹדֶשׁ (o)



Importance of this
letter...

Creating **Singular** Segolate Nouns

- Feminine **Singular** Absolute מְלִאָּה (a)

1. Proto-Hebrew
2. Add “Box”
3. Rules of Syllables

Creating **Plural** Segolate Nouns

Proto-
Hebrew

Add
“box”

Rules of
Syllables

דָּבָר Proto Pattern

- pataḥ; pataḥ; shewa

Creating **Plural** Segolate Nouns

- Masculine **Plural** Absolute מְלִאֲכָלִים (a)

1. Proto-Hebrew
2. Add “Box”
3. Rules of Syllables

Creating **Plural** Segolate Nouns

What the letter in parenthesis for **Plural** Segolates?

- Masculine **Plural** Construct מְלִכִּים (a) ←

1. Proto-Hebrew
2. Add “Box”
3. Rules of Syllables

Singular Segolate Nouns w/Gutturals

Table 7.1

	(a)- class	(i)-class	(o)-class
Singular Absolute	דָּעַת	נִצַּח	פָּעַל
Singular Construct	דָּעַת	נִצַּח	פָּעַל
Proto Forms	*דַּעַתְ	*נַצַּחְ	*פַּעַלְ

Plural Segolate Nouns w/Gutturals

Table 7.2

	(a)-class	(i)-class	(o)-class
Plural Absolute	דַּעְתִּים	נִצְחִים	פַּעֲלִים
Plural Construct	דַּעְתֵּי-'	נִצְחֵי-'	פַּעֲלֵי-'
Proto Forms	*דַּעַת	*נִצַּח	*פַּעַל



WITH ADAM HOWELL

Pronominal Suffixes

Chapter 8

Table 8.1 – Pronominal Suffixes

	Suffixes for <i>Singular</i> Nouns		Suffixes for <i>Plural</i> Nouns
1cs	ִּי	my	ִּי
2ms	ְךָ	your (m)	ִּיךָ
2fs	ְךָ	your (f)	ִּיךָ
3ms	וֹ	his	ִּיו
3fs	ָהָ	her	ִּיהָ
1cp	ִּנּוּ	our	ִּינוּ
2mp	ְכֶם	y'all's (m)	ִּיכֶם
2fp	ְכֶן	y'all's (f)	ִּיכֶן
3mp	ָם	their (m)	ִּיהֶם
3fp	ָן	their (f)	ִּיהֶן

Pronominal Suffix “Boxes”

Creating Nouns with Suffixes

- 1cs on a singular noun דָּבָר
- 2mp on a plural noun עָפָר
- 3fp on a plural noun דְּבָר

Proto-
Hebrew

Add
“box”

Rules of
Syllables

Unique Features of Suffixes on Feminine Nouns

- 3ms on a plural noun תּוֹרָה ("his laws")
- Remove הַ
- Singular noun – add תַּ
- Plural noun – add וֹת

Pronominal Suffixes on Prepositions

Table 8.6

ב preposition with suffixes			ל preposition with suffixes		
1cs	בִּי	in me	1cs	לִי	to me
2ms	בְּךָ	in you	2ms	לְךָ	to you
2fs	בְּךָ	in you	2fs	לְךָ	to you
3ms	בוֹ	in him	3ms	לוֹ	to him
3fs	בָּהּ	in her	3fs	לָהּ	to her
1cp	בָּנוּ	in us	1cp	לָנוּ	to us
2mp	בְּכֶם	in y'all	2mp	לְכֶם	to y'all
2fp	בְּכֶן	in y'all	2fp	לְכֶן	to y'all
3mp	בֵּהֶם / בָּם	in them	3mp	לָהֶם	to them
3fp	בֵּהֶן	in them	3fp	לָהֶן	to them

Pronominal Suffixes on Prepositions

Table 8.7

	עִם (עמם)	אֵת (אתת)	אֵת D.O. Marker
1cs	עִמִּי with me	אֵתִי with me	אֵתִי me
2ms	עִמָּךְ with you	אֵתְךָ with you	אֵתְךָ you
2fs	עִמָּךְ with you	אֵתְךָ with you	אֵתְךָ you
3ms	עִמּוֹ with him	אֵתּוֹ with him	אֵתּוֹ him
3fs	עִמָּהּ with her	אֵתָּהּ with her	אֵתָּהּ her
1cp	עִמָּנוּ with us	אֵתָּנוּ with us	אֵתָּנוּ us
2mp	עִמָּכֶם with y'all	אֵתְכֶם with y'all	אֵתְכֶם y'all
2fp	עִמָּכֶן with y'all	אֵתְכֶן with y'all	אֵתְכֶן y'all
3mp	עִמָּהֶם / עִמָּם with them	אֵתָּהֶם with them	אֵתָּהֶם / אֵתָּם them
3fp	עִמָּהֶן with them	אֵתָּהֶן with them	אֵתָּהֶן / אֵתָּן them

Pronominal Suffixes on Prepositions

Table 8.8

	אֵל	עַל	לְפָנַיִם
1cs	אֵלַי to me	עִלַּי with me	לְפָנַי before me
2ms	אֵלֶיךָ to you	עִלֶּיךָ with you	לְפָנֶיךָ before you
2fs	אֵלֶיךָ to you	עִלֶּיךָ with you	לְפָנֶיךָ before you
3ms	אֵלָיו to him	עִלָּיו with him	לְפָנָיו before him
3fs	אֵלֶיהָ to her	עִלֶּיהָ with her	לְפָנֶיהָ before her
1cp	אֵלֵינוּ to us	עִלֵּינוּ with us	לְפָנֵינוּ before us
2mp	אֵלֵיכֶם to y'all	עִלֵּיכֶם with y'all	לְפָנֵיכֶם before y'all
2fp	אֵלֵיכֶן to y'all	עִלֵּיכֶן with y'all	לְפָנֵיכֶן before y'all
3mp	אֵלֵיהֶם to them	עִלֵּיהֶם with them	לְפָנֵיהֶם before them
3fp	אֵלֵיהֶן to them	עִלֵּיהֶן with them	לְפָנֵיהֶן before them

Pronominal Suffixes on Prepositions

Table 8.9

כ			מן		
1cs	כְּמוֹנִי	like me	1cs	מִמֶּנִּי	from me
2ms	כְּמוֹךָ	like you	2ms	מִמְּךָ	from you
2fs	כְּמוֹדְךָ	like you	2fs	מִמְּדְךָ	from you
3ms	כְּמוֹהוּ	like him	3ms	מִמֶּנּוּ	from him
3fs	כְּמוֹהָ	like her	3fs	מִמֶּנָּה	from her
1cp	כְּמוֹנוּ	like us	1cp	מִמֶּנּוּ	from us
2mp	כְּכֶם	like y'all	2mp	מִכֶּם	from y'all
2fp	כְּכֶן	like y'all	2fp	מִכֶּן	from y'all
3mp	כְּמוֹהֶם / כְּהֶם	like them	3mp	מִהֶם	from them
3fp	כְּמוֹהֶן / כְּהֶן	like them	3fp	מֵהֶן	to them

Syntax of Nouns with Pronominal Suffixes

- Hebrew nouns with suffixes are definite.
- Hebrew pronominal suffixes function syntactically in a genitive relationship, often possessive.
- Nouns with pronominal suffixes indicate two grammatical numbers; one refers to the noun, and the other refers to the pronoun.



Qal Perfect & Hebrew Numbers

WITH ADAM HOWELL

Chapter 9

Verbal Terminology

- **Verbal Root** – Consonants that determine the base meaning of a verb. Usually three root consonants.
- **Verb Stems** – Qal, Niphal, Piel, Pual, Hithpael, Hiphil, Hophal
- **Verb Conjugations** – Perfect, Imperfect, Imperative, Infinitive, Participle, Jussive, Cohortative, *Vayyiqtol*; *Veqatal*
- **Person, Gender, Number**
- **Preformative** – Letter or letters added at the beginning of the verbal root.
- **Sufformative** – Letter or letters added to the end of a verbal root.
 - **Vocalic Sufformative** – A sufformative that is *only* a vowel.
 - **Syllabic Sufformative** – A sufformative that is an entire syllable.
- **Affix**
 - **Prefix** – An affix that occurs at the beginning of a verb.
 - **Suffix** – An affix that occurs at the end of a verb.
- **Preformative Vowel** – Vowel that is associated with the preformative consonant.
- **Thematic Vowel** – The vowel that is associated with the second root consonant (R_2).

Qal Perfect		
1cs	קָטַלְתִּי	I killed/have killed
2ms	קָטַלְתָּ	You (ms) killed/have killed
2fs	קָטַלְתְּ	You (fs) killed/have killed
3ms	קָטַל	He killed/has killed
3fs	קָטַלָּהּ	She killed/has killed
1cp	קָטַלְנוּ	We killed/have killed
2mp	קָטַלְתֶּם	Y'all (mp) killed/have killed
2fp	קָטַלְתֶּן	Y'all (fp) killed/have killed
3cp	קָטַלּוּ	They killed/have killed

The Qal Paradigm

Past Tense; Completed Action

Vav-Consecutive Perfect

VEQATAL

וְקָטַל

Deut 6:4–9

⁴ וְשָׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְהוָה | אֶחָד:

⁵ וְאָהַבְתָּ אֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּכָל-לִבְבְּךָ וּבְכָל-נַפְשְׁךָ

וּבְכָל-מְאֹדְךָ:

⁶ וְהָיוּ הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי מְצִוְּךָ הַיּוֹם

עַל-לִבְבְּךָ:

⁷ וְשָׁנַנְתָּם לְבָנֶיךָ וְדַבַּרְתָּ בָם בְּשִׁבְתְּךָ בְּבֵיתְךָ

וּבִלְכֹתְךָ בְּדֶרֶךְ וּבְשֹׁכְבְּךָ וּבְקוּמְךָ:

⁸ וְקִשְׁרָתָם לְאוֹת עַל-יָדְךָ וְהָיוּ לְטֹטְפֹת בֵּין עֵינֶיךָ:

⁹ וְכַתַּבְתָּם עַל-מְזוֹזֹת בֵּיתְךָ וּבְשַׁעְרֶיךָ:

Hebrew Numbers

Cardinal Numbers

Cardinal Numbers				
	Fem. Abs.	Fem. Const.	Masc. Abs.	Masc. Const.
One	אַחַת	אַחַת	אֶחָד	אֶחָד
Two	שְׁתֵּי	שְׁתֵּי	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנַיִם
Three	שְׁלֹשׁ	שְׁלֹשׁ	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁה
Four	אַרְבַּע	אַרְבַּע	אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבָּעָה
Five	חֲמִשׁ	חֲמִשׁ	חֲמִשָּׁה	חֲמִשָּׁה
Six	שֵׁשׁ	שֵׁשׁ	שֵׁשָׁה	שֵׁשָׁה
Seven	שִׁבְעַ	שִׁבְעַ	שִׁבְעָה	שִׁבְעָה
Eight	שְׁמוֹנֶה	שְׁמוֹנֶה	שְׁמוֹנָה	שְׁמוֹנָה
Nine	תֵּשַׁע	תֵּשַׁע	תֵּשַׁעָה	תֵּשַׁעָה
Ten	עָשָׂר	עָשָׂר	עָשָׂרָה	עָשָׂרָה

Hebrew Numbers

Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal Numbers		
	Masculine	Feminine
First	רִאשׁוֹן	רִאשׁוֹנָה
Second	שֵׁנִי	שֵׁנִית
Third	שְׁלִישִׁי	שְׁלִישִׁית
Fourth	רְבִיעִי	רְבִיעִית
Fifth	חֲמִישִׁי	חֲמִישִׁית
Sixth	שֵׁשִׁי	שֵׁשִׁית
Seventh	שְׁבִיעִי	שְׁבִיעִית
Eighth	שְׁמִינִי	שְׁמִינִית
Ninth	תְּשִׁיעִי	תְּשִׁיעִית
Tenth	עֲשָׂרִי	עֲשָׂרִית

Hebrew Numbers

Multiples of 10

Multiples of Ten	
Twenty	עֶשְׂרִים
Thirty	שְׁלוֹשִׁים
Forty	אַרְבָּעִים
Fifty	חֲמִשִּׁים
Sixty	שִׁשִּׁים
Seventy	שִׁבְעִים
Eighty	שְׁמֹנִים
Ninety	תִּשְׁעִים



Qal Imperfect & Volitionals

WITH ADAM HOWELL

Chapter 10

Qal Imperfect

Future/Present Tense Incomplete Action Aspect

Table 10.1

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Cohortative	Jussive
1cs	קִטַּלְתִּי	אֶקְטַל		אֶקְטַלְהָ	
2ms	קִטַּלְתָּ	תִּקְטַל	קְטַל		תִּקְטַל
2fs	קִטַּלְתְּ	תִּקְטָלִי	קְטָלִי		תִּקְטָלִי
3ms	קִטַּל	יִקְטַל			יִקְטַל
3fs	קִטַּלָּהּ	תִּקְטַל			תִּקְטַל
1cp	קִטַּלְנוּ	נִקְטַל		נִקְטַלְהָ	
2mp	קִטַּלְתֶּם	תִּקְטְלוּ	קְטְלוּ		תִּקְטְלוּ
2fp	קִטַּלְתֶּן	תִּקְטַלְנָה	קְטַלְנָה		תִּקְטַלְנָה
3mp		יִקְטְלוּ			יִקְטְלוּ
(3cp)	קִטַּלְוּ				
3fp		תִּקְטַלְנָה	Long Form Imperative קְטַלְהָ		תִּקְטַלְנָה

Qal Volitionals

Table 10.1

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Cohortative	Jussive
1cs	קִטַּלְתִּי	אֶקְטַל		אֶקְטַלְהָ	
2ms	קִטַּלְתָּ	תִּקְטַל	קְטַל		תִּקְטַל
2fs	קִטַּלְתְּ	תִּקְטְלִי	קְטְלִי		תִּקְטְלִי
3ms	קִטַּל	יִקְטַל			יִקְטַל
3fs	קִטַּלָּהּ	תִּקְטַל			תִּקְטַל
1cp	קִטַּלְנוּ	נִקְטַל		נִקְטַלְהָ	
2mp	קִטַּלְתֶּם	תִּקְטְלוּ	קְטְלוּ		תִּקְטְלוּ
2fp	קִטַּלְתְּנָה	תִּקְטַלְנָה	קְטַלְנָה		תִּקְטַלְנָה
3mp		יִקְטְלוּ			יִקְטְלוּ
3fp (3cp)	קִטַּלְוּ	תִּקְטַלְנָה	Long Form Imperative קְטַלְהָ		תִּקְטַלְנָה

Cohortative 1st person
“may I” or “let me”

Imperative 2nd person
“Go” or “Sit”

Jussive 2nd and 3rd person
“Let him” or “may she”

Vav-Consecutive Imperfect

VAYYIQTOL

Form:

Points like the definite article.

Meaning:

Temporal Succession - “And then...
and then...and then...”

Logical Succession – “And so...”

וַיִּקְטֹל
וַתִּקְטֹל
וַאֲקֹטֵל

Vav + Imperative

UQETOL

Simple Conjunctive Vav joining two or more imperatives in sequence...

וַיְבָרֶךְ אֶתְכֶם אֱלֹהִים לֵאמֹר פְּרוּ וּרְבוּ וּמְלֹאוּ
אֶת־הַמַּיִם בַּיַּמִּים וְהָעוֹף יִרְבַּ בָּאָרֶץ:

Genesis 1:22

May communicate purpose...

וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יוֹסֵף בְּיוֹם הַנְּשָׁלִישִׁי זֹאת עֲשֹׂה
וַחֲיוֹ אֶת־הָאֱלֹהִים אֲנִי יֵרָא:

Genesis 42:18

Hebrew Prohibitions

Imperfect + אִלּ

- “Absolute Prohibition”
- Stronger Prohibition

Jussive + לֹא

- Negative command/prohibition

Disjunctive Accents

Disjunctive Accents				
	Sof Pasuq	⋮		דְּבַרְךָ
Kings/D ₀	Silluq	◌ִ		דְּבַרְךָ
	Athnāḥ	◌ֶ		דְּבַרְךָ
Princes/D ₁	Segolta	◌ִ	postpositive	דְּבַרְךָ
	Shalshleth	◌ִ		דְּבַרְךָ
	Zaqef Qaton	◌ִ		דְּבַרְךָ
	Zaqef Gadol	◌ִ		דְּבַרְךָ
	Tiphcha	◌ִ		דְּבַרְךָ
Dukes/D ₂	Rebia	◌ִ		דְּבַרְךָ
	Zarqa	◌ִ	postpositive	דְּבַרְךָ
	Pashta	◌ִ	postpositive	דְּבַרְךָ
	Yethib	◌ִ	prepositive	דְּבַרְךָ
	Tebir	◌ִ		דְּבַרְךָ
Counts/D ₃	Geresh	◌ִ		דְּבַרְךָ
	Gershaim	◌ִ		דְּבַרְךָ
	Pazer	◌ִ		דְּבַרְךָ
	Pazer Gadol (Qarne Parah)	◌ִ		דְּבַרְךָ
	Telisha Gadol	◌ִ	prepositive	דְּבַרְךָ
	Legarmeh	◌ִ		דְּבַרְךָ

Introduction to the Masoretic Accents

Conjunctive Accents

Conjunctive Accents			
Munach	◌ֿ		דְּבַר־
Mehuppach	◌ֿֿ		דְּבַר־
Merecha	◌ֿֿ		דְּבַר־
Merecha Kepula	◌ֿֿֿ		דְּבַר־
Darga	◌ֿֿֿֿ		דְּבַר־
Azla (Qadma)	◌ֿֿֿֿֿ		דְּבַר־
Telisha Qaton	◌ֿֿֿֿֿֿ	postpositive	דְּבַר־
Galgol	◌ֿֿֿֿֿֿֿ		דְּבַר־
Mayela	◌ֿֿֿֿֿֿֿֿֿ		דְּבַר־



Qal Participles & Infinitives

WITH ADAM HOWELL

Chapter 11

Qal Participles

Absolute Participles Durative Aspect

Table 11.1

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Cohortative	Jussive	Participle
1cs	קָטַלְתִּי	אֶקְטֹל		אֶקְטֹלָה		Active
2ms	קָטַלְתָּ	תִּקְטֹל	קְטֹל		תִּקְטֹל	קָטֹל ms
2fs	קָטַלְתְּ	תִּקְטֹלִי	קְטֹלִי		תִּקְטֹלִי	קָטֹלָה fs
3ms	קָטַל	יִקְטֹל			יִקְטֹל	קָטֹלִים mp
3fs	קָטַלָּה	תִּקְטֹל			תִּקְטֹל	קָטֹלוֹת fp
1cp	קָטַלְנוּ	נִקְטֹל		נִקְטֹלָה		קָטֹלְתַּם t-form
2mp	קָטַלְתֶּם	תִּקְטֹלוּ	קְטֹלוּ		תִּקְטֹלוּ	Passive
2fp	קָטַלְתְּוּ	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	קְטֹלְנָה		תִּקְטֹלְנָה	קָטֹלוּ ms
3mp		יִקְטֹלוּ			יִקְטֹלוּ	קָטֹלוֹהָ fs
3fp (3cp)	קָטַלְוּ	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	Long Form Imperative קָטֹלָה		תִּקְטֹלְנָה	קָטֹלוֹלִים mp
						קָטֹלוֹת fp
		Infinitive Absolute	קְטֹל	Infinitive Construct	קָטֹל	

Qal Participles

Construct Participles Durative Aspect

Table 11.2
Construct Participles

Qal Active Participle	
ms Const	קָטֵל
mp Const	קֹטְלִי
fs Const	קֹטֶלֶת
fp Const	קֹטְלוֹת
t-form	קֹטֵלֶת

Qal Passive Participle	
ms Const	קָטוּל
mp Const	קֹטוּלִי
fs Const	קֹטוּלָה
fp Const	קֹטוּלוֹת

Qal Infinitive

Infinitive Absolute & Infinitive Construct

Table 11.1

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Cohortative	Jussive	Participle
1cs	קָטַלְתִּי	אֶקְטַל		אֶקְטַלְהָ		Active
2ms	קָטַלְתָּ	תִּקְטַל	קְטַל		תִּקְטַל	קָטַל ms
2fs	קָטַלְתְּ	תִּקְטָלִי	קְטָלִי		תִּקְטָלִי	קָטַלְהָ fs
3ms	קָטַל	יִקְטַל			יִקְטַל	קָטַלִּים mp
3fs	קָטַלָּה	תִּקְטַל			תִּקְטַל	קָטַלֹּת fp
1cp	קָטַלְנוּ	נִקְטַל		נִקְטַלְהָ		קָטַלְתָּ t-form
2mp	קָטַלְתֶּם	תִּקְטְלוּ	קְטְלוּ		תִּקְטְלוּ	Passive
2fp	קָטַלְתְּוּ	תִּקְטַלְנָה	קְטַלְנָה		תִּקְטַלְנָה	קָטַלוּ ms
3mp		יִקְטְלוּ			יִקְטְלוּ	קָטַלְהָ fs
3fp (3cp)	קָטַלְוּ	תִּקְטַלְנָה	Long Form Imperative קָטַלְהָ		תִּקְטַלְנָה	קָטַלִּים mp
						קָטַלֹּת fp
		Infinitive Absolute	קָטַל	Infinitive Construct	קָטַל	

Meaning of Participles

Attributive Verbal Adjective

Genesis 48:15

וַיְבָרֶךְ אֶת־יֹסֵף וַיֹּאמֶר הָאֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר הִתְהַלְכֻּ אֲבֹתַי לִפְנֵי אַבְרָהָם וְיִצְחָק הָאֱלֹהִים
הַרְעָה אֹתִי מֵעוֹדִי עַד־הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה:

*“And he blessed Joseph and he said, ‘The God before whom my fathers walked, Abraham and Isaac, **the God, the one shepherding** me from my time before until this day.’”*

Meaning of Participles

Attributive Verbal Adjective

Genesis 48:16

הַמַּלְאָךְ הַגֹּאֵל אֹתִי מִכָּל-רָע

“The angel, the one redeeming me from all evil...”

Meaning of Participles

Predicate Verbal Adjective

Exodus 3:2

וַיֵּרָא מַלְאֲכֵי יְהוָה אֵלָיו בְּלִבַּת-אֵשׁ מִתּוֹךְ הַסִּנֶּה וַיֵּרָא וְהִנֵּה הַסִּנֶּה בֹעֵר בְּאֵשׁ וְהַסִּנֶּה
אֵינּוֹ אֵכָל:

*“And the angel of the Lord appears to him in the heart of the fire, from the midst of the bush, and he looked, and behold, **the bush [was] a burning one** with the fire, but the bush was not consumed.”*

Meaning of Participles

Substantival Verbal Adjectives

Genesis 7:16

וְהַבָּאִים זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה מִכָּל-בָּשָׂר בָּאוּ כְּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֱלֹהִים וַיִּסָּגֶר יְהוָה בַּעֲדָוּ:

*“And **the ones entering**, male and female, from all flesh, they entered just as God commanded me. And the Lord shut him in.”*

Meaning of Infinitives

Infinitive Absolute - Intensive

Exodus 19:5

וְעַתָּה אִם-שָׁמוֹעַ תִּשְׁמָעוּ בְּקוֹלִי וּשְׁמַרְתֶּם אֶת-בְּרִיתִי

*“And now, if **obeying you will obey** my voice and keep my covenant...”*

Meaning of Infinitives

Infinitive Absolute - Continual Action

Joshua 6:9b

וְהַמֵּאֲסָף הֵלֵךְ אַחֲרֵי הָאָרֹן הֵלֹךְ וְתָקַע בְּשׁוֹפָרוֹת:

*“And the rear guard [were] walking after the ark, **going and blowing** the shopharot.”*

Meaning of Infinitives

Infinitive Absolute - Substitutes for a Main Verb

Deuteronomy 5:12

שְׁמֹר אֶת-יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת לְקֹדְשׁוֹ כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוְּךָ | יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ:

“Keep the Sabbath day, to make it holy just as the Lord your God commanded you.”

Meaning of Infinitives

Infinitive Absolute - Substitutes for a Noun

Isaiah 1:17

לְמַדּוּ הַיָּטֵב דְּרָשׁוּ מִשְׁפָּט

*“Learn **doing-good**; seek justice...”*

Meaning of Infinitives

Infinitive Construct – Expresses Purpose

Genesis 2:15

וַיִּקַּח יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאָדָם בְּגֶן־עֵדֶן לְעֲבֹדָהּ וּלְשִׁמְרָהּ:

*“And the Lord God took the man, and he placed him in the Garden of Eden **to work it and to preserve it.**”*

Meaning of Infinitives

Infinitive Construct – Expresses Time (Temporal Clause)

Object	+	Subject	+	Infinitive Construct + כּ
גִּלְיָת		דָּוִד		בְּקָטַל
Goliath		David		the killing of + “at” (the time of)

←

“When David killed Goliath...”

Deuteronomy 4:10

יוֹם אֲשֶׁר עָמַדְתָּ לִפְנֵי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּחֹרֵב בְּאֶמֶר יְהוָה אֵלַי

*“The day which you stood before the Lord your God at Horeb, **when the Lord spoke to me...**”*

Meaning of Infinitives

Infinitive Construct Complementary Infinitive

Gen 4:26b

אִז הוֹחֵל לְקַרֵּא בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה:

*“...then he began **to call** on the name of the Lord.”*

Meaning of Infinitives

Infinitive Construct – Expresses Manner

Deuteronomy 6:2a

לְמַעַן תִּירָא אֶת־יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ לְשֹׁמֵר אֶת־כָּל־חֻקֹּתָיו וּמִצְוֹתָיו אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי
מְצַוֶּךָ

*“So that you might fear the Lord your God **by keeping** all his statutes and his commands
which I [am] commanding you...”*

Stative Verbs

Thematic Vowel Symbols

Qal	Standard Verb	Stative Verb
	A/O כתב	E/A מלא
	A/E נתן	A-e/A כבד
	A/A שלח	A/A גדל
		O/A קטן
Whether upper or lower case, the letter nomenclature represents...		
A = pataḥ (ֿ)		
E = sere (ֿ)		
O = ḥolem (ֿ)		
I = hireq-yod (יֿ)		

Stative Verbs

מלא E/A

מלא E/A

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Cohortative	Jussive	Participle
1cs	מִלֵּאתִי	אֶמְלֵא		אֶמְלֵאָה		Active
2ms	מִלֵּאתָ	תִּמְלֵא	מִלֵּא		תִּמְלֵא	מִלֵּא ms
2fs	מִלֵּאת	תִּמְלְאִי	מִלְאִי		תִּמְלְאִי	מִלְאָה fs
3ms	מִלֵּא	יִמְלֵא			יִמְלֵא	מִלְאִים mp
3fs	מִלְּאָה	תִּמְלֵא			תִּמְלֵא	מִלְאוֹת fp
1cp	מִלְּאֵנוּ	נִמְלֵא		נִמְלֵאָה		
2mp	מִלְּאֶתֶם	תִּמְלְאוּ	מִלְּאוּ		תִּמְלְאוּ	
2fp	מִלְּאֶתְן	תִּמְלְאֵנָה	מִלְּאֵנָה		תִּמְלְאֵנָה	
3mp (3cp)		יִמְלְאוּ			יִמְלְאוּ	
3fp	מִלְּאוּ	תִּמְלְאֵנָה			תִּמְלְאֵנָה	
		Infinitive Absolute	מִלֵּא	Infinitive Construct	מִלֵּא	

Stative Verbs

כבד A-e/A

כבד A-e/A

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Cohortative	Jussive	Participle
1cs	כָּבַדְתִּי	אֶכְבֵּד		אֶכְבְּדָה		Active
2ms	כָּבַדְתָּ	תִּכְבֵּד	כָּבֵד		תִּכְבֵּד	כָּבֵד ms
2fs	כָּבַדְתְּ	תִּכְבְּדִי	כָּבְדִי		תִּכְבְּדִי	כָּבְדָה fs
3ms	כָּבַד	יִכְבֵּד			יִכְבֵּד	כָּבְדִים mp
3fs	כָּבְדָה	תִּכְבֵּד			תִּכְבֵּד	כָּבְדוֹת fp
1cp	כָּבַדְנוּ	נִכְבֵּד		נִכְבְּדָה		
2mp	כָּבַדְתֶּם	תִּכְבְּדוּ	כָּבְדוּ		תִּכְבְּדוּ	
2fp	כָּבַדְתֶּן	תִּכְבְּדֶנָּה	כָּבְדֶנָּה		תִּכְבְּדֶנָּה	
3mp		יִכְבְּדוּ			יִכְבְּדוּ	
3fp (3cp)	כָּבְדוּ	תִּכְבְּדֶנָּה			תִּכְבְּדֶנָּה	
		Infinitive Absolute	כָּבֹד	Infinitive Construct	כָּבֵד	

Stative Verbs

גדל A/A

גדל A/A

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Cohortative	Jussive	Participle
1cs	גִּדַּלְתִּי	אֶגְדֵּל		אֶגְדֹּלְהָ		Active
2ms	גִּדַּלְתָּ	תִּגְדֹּל	גִּדֵּל		תִּגְדֹּל	גִּדֵּל ms
2fs	גִּדַּלְתְּ	תִּגְדְּלִי	גִּדְּלִי		תִּגְדְּלִי	גִּדְּלָה fs
3ms	גִּדַּל	יִגְדֹּל			יִגְדֹּל	גִּדְּלִים mp
3fs	גִּדְּלָהּ	תִּגְדֹּל			תִּגְדֹּל	גִּדְּלוֹת fp
1cp	גִּדַּלְנוּ	נִגְדֹּל		נִגְדֹּלְהָ		
2mp	גִּדַּלְתֶּם	תִּגְדְּלוּ	גִּדְּלוּ		תִּגְדְּלוּ	
2fp	גִּדַּלְתֶּן	תִּגְדְּלֶנָּה	גִּדְּלֶנָּה		תִּגְדְּלֶנָּה	
3mp		יִגְדֹּל			יִגְדֹּל	
(3cp)	גִּדְּלוּ					
3fp		תִּגְדְּלֶנָּה			תִּגְדְּלֶנָּה	
		Infinitive Absolute	גִּדּוּל	Infinitive Construct	גִּדֹּל	

Stative Verbs

גדל A/A

קטן O/A

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Cohortative	Jussive	Participle
1cs	קִטַּנְתִּי	אֶקְטֵן	אֶקְטֶנָּה			Active
2ms	קִטַּנְתָּ	תִּקְטֵן	קְטֵן		תִּקְטֵן	קָטַן ms
2fs	קִטַּנְתְּ	תִּקְטֵנִי	קְטֵנִי		תִּקְטֵנִי	קָטְנָה fs
3ms	קָטַן	יִקְטֵן			יִקְטֵן	קָטְנִים mp
3fs	קִטְנָה	תִּקְטֵן			תִּקְטֵן	קָטְנוֹת fp
1cp	קִטְנוּ ⁴	נִקְטֵן	נִקְטֶנָּה			
2mp	קִטְנַתֶּם ⁵	תִּקְטְנוּ	קְטְנוּ		תִּקְטְנוּ	
2fp	קִטְנַתְּ	תִּקְטְנָה	קְטְנָה		תִּקְטְנָה	
3mp		יִקְטְנוּ			יִקְטְנוּ	
(3cp)	קִטְנוּ	תִּקְטְנָה	Long Form Imperative קִטְנָה		תִּקְטְנָה	
3fp						
		Infinitive Absolute	קְטֹן	Infinitive Construct	קָטַן	



Strong Verb Derived Stems “The Chart”

WITH ADAM HOWELL

Chapter 12

The Derived Stems Chart

	Niph'al A/E-a	פ.ע.ל	
Perfect	נִפְעַל	נִפְעַל Niph'al	
Imperfect	נִפְעֵל	פִּיעַל Pi'el	
Imperative	נִפְעָל	פִּעֵל Pu'al	
Infinitive	נִפְעֹל/נִפְעֵל	הִתְפַּעֵל Hithpa'el	
Participle	נִפְעָל	הִפְעִיל Hiph'il	
		הִפְעֵל Hoph'al	
	Pi'el A-e/E	Pu'al A/A	Hithpa'el A-e/E-a
Perfect	פִּיעַל	פִּיעַל	הִתְפַּעֵל
Imperfect	פִּיעֵל	פִּיעֵל	הִתְפַּעֵל
Imperative	פִּיעָל		הִתְפַּעֵל
Infinitive	פִּיעֹל		הִתְפַּעֵל
Participle	פִּיעָל	פִּיעָל	הִתְפַּעֵל
	Hiph'il A-i/I-e	Hoph'al A/A	A (or a) = <i>pataḥ</i> E (or e) = <i>ṣere</i> I (or i) = <i>ḥireq-yod</i> O = <i>holem</i> ○ = any root consonant ○ ○ ○ R₃ R₂ R₁
Perfect	הִפְעִיל	הִפְעִיל	
Imperfect	הִפְעֵל	הִפְעֵל	
Imperative	הִפְעָל		
Infinitive	הִפְעֹל		
Participle	הִפְעָל	הִפְעָל	

Thematic Vowel Symbols

<i>Perfect/Impf. & Impv.</i> E.g., Hithpael ← Perfect / Imperfect & Imperative → A-e/E-a Lower case = 3rd persons (3ms, 3fs, 3cp) Lower case = Fem. Pls. (2fp, 3fp)	Qal	Standard A/O כתב A/E נתן A/A שלח	Stative E/A מלא A-e/A כבד A/A גדל O/A קטן
	Niphal	A/E-a	<i>These are all listed in the charts above as well.</i> A = Pataḥ E = Šere I = Ḥireq-Yod O = Ḥolem
	Piel	A-e/E	
	Pual	A/A	
	Hithpael	A-e/E-a	
	Hiphil	A-i/I-e	
	Hophal	A/A	
<i>Infinitives</i>	Absolute	O	Niphal; Piel(!); [Pual]
		E	Hiphil [ְ]; Hithpael; Piel (!)
	Construct	E or [I]	Hiphil [ְ]; Piel; Hithpael; Niphal
<i>Participles</i>		A	NiphAl; PuAl; HophAl [ְ]
		E or [I]	PiEl; HithpaEl; HiphIl [ְ or ְ]

The Derived Stems

	Active	Passive	Reflexive
Simple	Pa'al (Qal) פָּעַל	Niph'al נִפְעַל	
Intensive/ Cause State	Pi'el פִּיעַל	Pu'al פֻּעַל	Hithpa'el הִתְפַּעֵל
Cause Action	Hiph'il הִפְעִיל	Hoph'al הֻפְעַל	

	Active	Passive	Reflexive
Simple	Pa'al (Qal) שָׁמַר "he kept"	Niph'al נִשְׁמַר "he/it was kept"	
Intensive/ Cause State	Pi'el שִׁמַּר "he kept diligently"	Pu'al שֻׁמַּר "he/it was kept diligently"	Hithpa'el הִתְשַׁמַּר "he kept/guarded himself"
Cause Action	Hiph'il הִשְׁמִיר "he caused to keep"	Hoph'al הֻשְׁמַר "he was caused to keep"	



Strong Verb Derived Stems: Creating & Parsing Forms

WITH ADAM HOWELL

Chapter 13

	Niph'al		
	A/E-a		
perfect	○ ○ ְּ	A (or a) = <i>pataḥ</i> (○)	
imperfect	○ ○ ְּ׃	Ā (or ā) = <i>qameṣ</i> (׃)	
imperative	○ ○ ְּה	E (or e) = <i>ṣere</i> (◌ִ)	
infinitive	○ ○ ְּ׀ / ְּה	I (or i) = <i>hireq-yod</i> (׃׃)	
participle	○ ○ ְּ׃	O = <i>holem</i> (◌ֻ)	
		○ = any root consonant	
		R ₃	R ₂ R ₁
	Pi'el	Pu'al	Hithpa'el
	A-e/E	A/A	A-e/E-a
perfect	○ ○ ְּ	○ ○ ְּ	○ ○ ְּ׃
imperfect	○ ○ ְּ׃	○ ○ ְּ׃	○ ○ ְּ׃׃
imperative	○ ○ ְּ		○ ○ ְּ׃׃
infinitive	○ ○ ְּ		○ ○ ְּ׃׃
participle	○ ○ ְּ׃׃	○ ○ ְּ׃׃	○ ○ ְּ׃׃׃
	Hiph'il	Hoph'al	
	A-i/I-e	A/A	
perfect	○ ○ ְּ׃	○ ○ ְּ׃	
imperfect	○ ○ ְּ׃׃	○ ○ ְּ׃׃	
imperative	○ ○ ְּ׃׃		
infinitive	○ ○ ְּ׃׃		
participle	○ ○ ְּ׃׃׃	○ ○ ְּ׃׃׃	

Perfect/Impf. & Impv.	Qal	Standard A/O כתב A/E נתן A/A שלח	Stative E/A מלא A-e/A כבד A/A גדל O/A קטן
	Niphal	A/E-a	These are all listed in the chart to the left as well. A (or a) = <i>pataḥ</i> (ִ) Ā (or ā) = <i>qameṣ</i> (ֶ) E (or e) = <i>ṣere</i> (ֵ) I (or i) = <i>hireq-yod</i> (יִ) O = <i>holem</i> (ֹ)
	Piel	A-e/E	
	Pual	A/A	
	Hithpael	A-e/E-a	
	Hiphil	A-i/I-e	
	Hophal	A/A	
Infinitives	Abs	O	Niphal; Piel(!); [Pual]
		E	Hiphil [יִ]; Hithpael; Piel (!)
	Cstr	E or [I]	Hiphil [יִ]; Piel; Hithpael; Niphal
Participles		A	NiphĀl; PuĀl; HophĀl [ֶ]
		E or [I]	PiEl; HithpaEl; HiphIl [ֵ or יִ]

Creating Strong Verbs

1. Shell/ “box”
2. Thematic Vowel
3. Qal Distinctives
 - a. Make any final adjustments

שבר Piel Impf 2fs

Niphal Participle mp זכר

Piel Impf 1cp משל

שמר Piel Impf 2fs

What is up with SQeNMLeVY? (SQNMLVY Rule)

שמר Hithpael Pf 2mp

Did those two consonants really just switch places? (Hithpael metathesis)

Hithpael Pf 2mp שׁמר

Why does that form *not* have a ḥireq-yod when my vowel symbols say that it should? Hiphil
Ṣere Forms (J.I.I.V.E.)

Parsing Verbs - Working Backwards

קָטַל

Parsing Verbs - Working Backwards

נִזְכָּרָה

Parsing Verbs - Working Backwards

מִסְתַּכְלִים



The Meaning of the Derived Stems

WITH ADAM HOWELL

Chapter 14

The Derived Stems

	Active	Passive	Reflexive
Simple	Pa'al (Qal) פָּעַל	Niph'al נִפְעַל	
Intensive/ Cause State	Pi'el פִּיעַל	Pu'al פֻּעַל	Hithpa'el הִתְפַּעַל
Cause Action	Hiph'il הִפְעִיל	Hoph'al הֻפְעַל	

	Active	Passive	Reflexive
Simple	Pa'al (Qal) שָׁמַר "he kept"	Niph'al נִשְׁמַר "he/it was kept"	
Intensive/ Cause State	Pi'el שִׁמַּר "he kept diligently"	Pu'al שֻׁמַּר "he/it was kept diligently"	Hithpa'el הִתְשַׁמַּר "he kept/guarded himself"
Cause Action	Hiph'il הִשְׁמִיר "he caused to keep"	Hoph'al הֻשְׁמַר "he was caused to keep"	

Chapter 14 Summary

The Meaning of the Derived Stems¹

Qal

1. Action verbs – subject performs the action
2. Stative verbs – express a state of being (e.g., ‘to be holy’ [קדש]; ‘to be small’ [קטן]; ‘to be large’ [גדל]).

Niphal

1. Passive of the Qal
2. Reflexive of the Qal
 - a. Ordinary Reflexive – “I will avenge myself”
 - b. Reciprocal – “when men strive with one another”
3. Some Niphal verbs are simply the base meaning of the word. This occurs when there is no Qal forms of the verb (e.g., לחם – “to fight;” שבע – “to swear an oath”).

Piel

1. Factitive – “to cause a state”
 - a. If the verb is a stative verb in the Qal, then when that root occurs as a Piel, it will mean “to cause that state” or “to put the object into that state.”
 - b. קדש – “to be holy” in the Qal will be “to make [cause to be] holy” in the Piel. The better way to say that in English is “to sanctify” or “to consecrate.”
2. Resultative
 - a. If Qal describes the process of the verb, Piel may describe the result.
 - b. This one can be difficult to determine and must include context. One cannot discern this semantic use only by the morphological form of a Piel.
3. Denominative
 - a. Refers to the action of the subject referred to in the noun of the same root letters.
 - i. כֹּהֵן – noun – a priest [the subject]
 - ii. כִּהֵן – denominative verb – to act/serve as a priest
 - b. Denominatives are “derived from the nominative (noun)” of the same tri-consonantal verbal root.

Piel (cont.)

4. Intensive/Extensive
 - a. Intensive – verbal action done with intensity
 - i. Qal of שבר, “to break”; Piel of שבר, “to smash.”
 - ii. Qal of קטל, “to kill”; Piel of קטל, “to massacre.”
 - b. Extensive – verbal action done to an extreme extent, entirely, or completely
 - i. 1 Kgs 18:38 – לחך – every last bit of the water on the altar was “licked up.”

Pual

1. Passive of the Piel

Hithpael

1. Reflexive or Reciprocal of the Qal
 - a. Distinguish from the Niphal
 - i. Niphal may communicate the reflexive or reciprocal action focusing on the result of the action.
 - ii. Hithpael communicates reflexive or reciprocal action focusing on the process of the action.
 1. Leviticus 11:43 has one of each – “Do not **become unclean** (Hithpael טמא; process) by them and [therefore] **be defiled** (Niphal טמא; result) by them.”
2. Active meaning if the root does not occur as a Qal.
 - a. פלל – only occurs as a Hithpael, but does not have additional nuanced meaning beyond “to pray.”

Hiphil

1. Causative of the Qal
2. Verbs that occur in the Hiphil but not the Qal take the Hiphil as the “base” meaning.
 - a. שכם – “to rise early”

Hophal

1. Passive of the Hiphil

¹ This outline is adapted from the discussion in Christo H. J. van der Merwe, Jacobus A. Naudé, and Jan H. Kroeze, *A Biblical Hebrew Reference Grammar*, 2nd ed. (London: Bloomsbury T&T Clark, 2017), §16.

The Meaning of the Niphal

Niphal

1. Passive of the Qal
2. Reflexive of the Qal
 - a. Ordinary Reflexive - "I will avenge myself"
 - b. Reciprocal - "when men strive with one another"
3. Some Niphal verbs are simply the base meaning of the word. This occurs when there is no Qal forms of the verb (e.g., לחם - "to fight;" שבע - "to swear an oath").

The Meaning of the Piel & Pual

Piel

1. Factitive – “to cause a state”
 - a. If the verb is a stative verb in the Qal, then when that root occurs as a Piel, it will mean “to cause that state” or “to put the object into that state.”
 - b. קדש - “to be holy” in the Qal will be “to make [cause to be] holy” in the Piel. The better way to say that in English is “to sanctify” or “to consecrate.”
2. Resultative
 - a. If Qal describes the process of the verb, Piel may describe the result.
 - b. This one can be difficult to determine and must include context. One cannot discern this semantic use only by the morphological form of a Piel.
3. Denominative
 - a. Refers to the action of the subject referred to in the noun of the same root letters.
 - i. כֹּהֵן - noun - a priest [the subject]
 - ii. כִּהֵּן - denominative verb - to act/serve as a priest
 - b. Denominatives are “derived from the nominative (noun)” of the same tri-consonantal verbal root.

Piel (cont.)

4. Intensive/Extensive
 - a. Intensive – verbal action done with intensity
 - i. Qal of שָׁבַר, “to break”; Piel of שִׁבַּר, “to smash.”
 - ii. Qal of קָטַל, “to kill”; Piel of קִטַּל, “to massacre.”
 - b. Extensive – verbal action done to an extreme extent, entirely, or completely
 - i. 1 Kgs 18:38 - לָחֵץ - every last bit of the water on the altar was “licked up.”

Pual

1. Passive of the Piel

The Meaning of the Hithpael

Hithpael

1. Reflexive or Reciprocal of the Qal
 - a. Distinguish from the Niphal
 - i. Niphal may communicate the reflexive or reciprocal action focusing on the result of the action.
 - ii. Hithpael communicates reflexive or reciprocal action focusing on the process of the action.
 1. Leviticus 11:43 has one of each - "Do not *become unclean* (Hithpael טמא; process) by them and [therefore] *be defiled* (Niphal טמא; result) by them."
2. Active meaning if the root does not occur as a Qal.
 - a. פלל - only occurs as a Hithpael, but does not have additional nuanced meaning beyond "to pray."

The Meaning of the Hiphil & Hophal

Hiphil

1. Causative of the Qal
2. Verbs that occur in the Hiphil but not the Qal take the Hiphil as the “base” meaning.
 - a. שָׁכַם - “to rise early”

Hophal

1. Passive of the Hiphil

The Derived Stems

	Active	Passive	Reflexive
Simple	Pa'al (Qal) פָּעַל	Niph'al נִפְעַל	
Intensive/ Cause State	Pi'el פִּיעַל	Pu'al פֻּעַל	Hithpa'el הִתְפַּעֵל
Cause Action	Hiph'il הִפְעִיל	Hoph'al הֻפְעַל	

	Active	Passive	Reflexive
Simple	Pa'al (Qal) שָׁמַר "he kept"	Niph'al נִשְׁמַר "he/it was kept"	
Intensive/ Cause State	Pi'el שִׁמַּר "he kept diligently"	Pu'al שֻׁמַּר "he/it was kept diligently"	Hithpa'el הִתְשַׁמַּר "he kept/guarded himself"
Cause Action	Hiph'il הִשְׁמִיר "he caused to keep"	Hoph'al הֻשְׁמַר "he was caused to keep"	



Pronominal Suffixes on Verbs

WITH ADAM HOWELL

Chapter 15

תִּשְׁמְרוּ

Suffix

Sufformative

Verbal Root

Preformative

Prefix



Preformatives and sufformatives are considered part of the conjugated verbal form. In this example, the ת preformative and the ו sufformative are necessary elements to mark the Imperfect 2mp conjugated verbal form.

הו

ה

ה

ה



The final verb puts all of this together, but students will need to be able to distinguish the parts for both verb parsing and sentence syntax. This verb is actually an entire sentence with (implied) subject and direct object pronominal suffix.

Qal Imperfect 2mp + 3ms suffix + interr. ה

“Will you all guard him?”

15.2.1 PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES FOR THE PERFECT

Table 15.1

		Suffixes Attach Directly to the Verb		Suffixes Attach with Connecting Vowels to the Verb	
Syllabic Ending	1cs	נִי		נִי	
Syllabic Ending	2ms	ךָ		ךָ	
Alphabetic Ending	2fs	ךְ		ךְֹּ with a 3fs verb	ךְֹּ
Syllabic Ending	3ms	הוּ			וּ
Syllabic Ending	3fs	הָ	הָֹּ		
Syllabic Ending	1cp	נוּ	נוֹּּ		
Syllabic Ending	2mp	כֶּם	כֶּםֹּ		
Syllabic Ending	2fp	כֶּן	כֶּןֹּ		
Alphabetic Ending	3mp	ם	םֹֹּּ with a 3fs verb		םֹֹּּ
Alphabetic Ending	3fp	ן	ןֹֹּּ with a 3fs verb		ןֹֹּּ

15.2.2 PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES CHART FOR THE IMPERFECT AND IMPERATIVE

Table 15.2

	Suffixes Attach Directly to the Verb	Suffixes Attach with Connecting Vowels to the Verb	Suffixes Connect to Verb with Connecting Vowel and Energetic Nun
1cs	אֲנִי	אֲנִי	אֲנִי
2ms	אַתָּה	אַתָּה	אַתָּה
2fs	אַתָּה	אַתָּה	
3ms	הוא	הוא	הוא
3fs	היא	היא or היא	היא
1cp	אנו	אנו	אנו
2mp	אתם	אתם	
2fp	אתן	אתן	
3mp	ם	ם	
3fp	ן	ן	

Suffixes on the Perfect					Suffixes on the Imperfect and Imperative				Noun Pronominal Suffixes	
		Suffixes Attach Directly to the Verb		Suffixes Attach with Connecting Vowels to the Verb		Suffixes Attach Directly to the Verb	Suffixes Attach with Connecting Vowels to the Verb	Suffixes Connect to Verb with Connecting Vowel and Energetic Nun	Singular Noun	Plural Noun
			with a 3fs verb							
Syllabic Ending	1cs	נִי		נִי	1cs	נִי	נִי	נִי	י	י
Syllabic Ending	2ms	ךָ		ךָ	2ms	ךָ	ךָ	ךָ	ךָ	יךָ
Alphabetic Ending	2fs	ךָ	ךָ	ךָ	2fs	ךָ	ךָ		ךָ	יךָ
Syllabic Ending	3ms	הוּ		הוּ	3ms	הוּ	הוּ	וּ	וּ	יוּ
Syllabic Ending	3fs	הָ		הָ	3fs	הָ	הָ or הָ	נָה	הָ	יָהּ
Syllabic Ending	1cp	נוּ		נוּ	1cp	נוּ	נוּ	נוּ	נוּ	ינוּ
Syllabic Ending	2mp	כֶּם		כֶּם	2mp	כֶּם	כֶּם		כֶּם	יכֶם
Syllabic Ending	2fp	כֶּן		כֶּן	2fp	כֶּן	כֶּן		כֶּן	יכֶן
Alphabetic Ending	3mp	ם	ם	ם	3mp	ם	ם		ם	יהם
Alphabetic Ending	3fp	ן	ן	ן	3fp	ן	ן		ן	יהן

Table 15.4

	Perfect (a-class)	Impf/Impv (e-class)		Perfect (a-class)	Impf/Impv (e-class)	
1cs	נִיָֹּוֹ	נִיָֹּוֹ		נִיָֹּוֹ	נִיָֹּוֹ	1cp
2ms	יָֹוֹ			כֶּםֹֹוֹ		2mp
2fs	יָֹוֹ			כֶּןֹֹוֹ		2fp
3ms	הוֹֹּוֹ	הוֹֹּוֹ		הֶֹֹוֹ	הֶֹֹוֹ	3mp
3fs	הָֹֹוֹ			הָֹֹוֹ	הָֹֹוֹ	3fp

תְּשׁוּפָנוּ

Examples

תִּשּׁוּפָנוּ

Qal Imperfect 2ms/3fs תִּשּׁוּף + 3ms (infix ָנ)

(from Genesis 3:15 “you shall bruise him on the heel,” so 2ms)

בְּרָאִם

בְּרָאִם

Qal Perfect 3ms ברא + 3mp suffix

“he created them”

Pronominal Suffixes on the Perfect

- Proto Forms of verbs with suffixes.
 - “Normal” is Rule 1 of Proto Hebrew (§6.2)
 - Non-historical long vowels become the corresponding short vowel of the same vowel class.

קִטַּלְתִּי ← קִטַּלְתִּי

Pronominal Suffixes on the Perfect

- Proto Forms of verbs with suffixes.
 - Memorize the proto forms for the Perfect 3fs, 2fs, 2mp.
 - 3fs - קִטְלָת (feminine ת)
 - 2fs - קִטְלָתִי (identical to 1cs)
 - 2mp - קִטְלָתוּ
 - *These all will take suffixes attached DIRECTLY to the verb (EVEN THE 3fs).

Pronominal Suffixes on the Perfect Proto Forms

1cs	קַטַּלְתִּי	קַטַּלְנוּ	1cp
2ms	קַטַּלְתָּ	קַטַּלְתּוּ	2mp
2fs	קַטַּלְתְּ	קַטַּלְתוּ	2fp
3ms	קַטַּל	קַטַּלוּ	3cp
3fs	קַטַּלְתְּ		

Anticipating Vowel Reduction

Qal Perfect Conjugation

- The Perfect with suffixes reduces according to the noun reduction rules.

קָטַלְתִּי ← קָטַלְתָּ ← קָטַלְתָּהוּ ← קָטַלְתָּהוּ

Anticipating Vowel Reduction

Piel & Hiphil Perfect Conjugation

- Piel w/suffixes - Reduces thematic vowel according to verbal reduction rules = R2 reduces to a vocal Shewa.

אֲשַׁרְוֶנִּי

- Hiphil w/suffixes - Never reduces thematic vowels.

הִזְכַּרְתִּנִּי

הִפִּי־עָם

Pronominal Suffixes on the Imperfect & Imperative

Anticipating Vowel Changes

Table 15.5

Holem/Şere (o- or e-class)	Verbal reduction pattern: Reduction of the R ₂ vowel to a vocal shewa.	יְקַטֵּל + הוּ → יְקַטֵּלְהוּ ← יְקַטֵּלְהוּ O-class thematic vowel reduces to a vocal shewa.
Pataḥ (a-class)	Noun reduction pattern: Open pretonic syllable requires a long vowel (OPRL); the thematic vowel will lengthen to a long qameṣ.	יִשְׁלַח + הָ → יִשְׁלַחְהָ → יִשְׁלַחְהָה A-class thematic vowel lengthens in open pretonic syllable.

Pronominal Suffixes on the Imperfect & Imperative

Anticipating Vowel Changes

אֶדְרֹשׁנוּ

יִקְרְאוּנוּ

יִפְגַּשׁנוּ

Pronominal Suffixes

on the Imperative Proto Forms

Table 15.6

Proto Forms of the Qal Imperative with Suffixes

o-class thematic vowel	2ms	קָטַלְּךָ	The Impv 2ms uses suffixes with connecting vowels (šere) that replaces the silent shewa under the R ₃ . The R ₁ vowel is a qameš-ḥatuf in a closed and unaccented syllable, so it remains a qameš-ḥatuf. קָטַלְּךָ + הוּ ← קָטַלְּהוּ
	2fs	קָטַלְּיָי	For the Impv 2fs and 2mp, both forms end with a historic long vowel. Because of this, the suffixes attach directly to the verb and the hireq under the R ₁ is in a closed and unaccented syllable, so it remains a short hireq. This means that technically these are <i>not</i> proto forms, but rather you just attach the suffixes directly to the Impv forms. קָטַלְּיָי + הוּ ← קָטַלְּיָהוּ
	2mp	קָטַלְּיוּ	
a-class thematic vowel	all	שָׁלַחְךָ	For all a-class Imperatives, the proto form is the same even with the 2fs and 2mp Imperatives. Like the Imperfect, the a-class Imperatives will lengthen the R ₂ thematic vowel after adding the suffix. שָׁלַחְךָ + אֲנִי ← שָׁלַחְכִּי ← שָׁלַחְכִּי

Pronominal Suffixes

on the Infinitive Construct Proto Forms

Table 15.7

Proto Forms of the Qal Infinitive Construct with Suffixes

Normal	*קַטְלִי
w/ heavy endings (2ms, 2mp, 2fp)	*קַטְלִי

אֲכַלְךָ

נִסְעָם

	Ending	Suffix	Vowel	Sufformative	Parse & Translate
	שְׁמַרְתָּךְ i-class	2fs ("you")	2nd person (inconclusive)	historic 3fs ("she_____")	Qal Perfect 3fs 2+ שְׁמַר ("she kept you")
1	קִטְלִיתִי				
2	שְׁמַעְנוּ				
3	הִמְלִיכוּ				



Introduction to Weak Verbs

WITH ADAM HOWELL

Chapter 16

Weaknesses	Alternate Names	Example(s)
R ₁ -Gutturals	I-Guttural; א Gutturals	עבד
R ₁ -Alef (special cases)	I-Alef; א Alef	אמר, אכל, אבד אפה, אבה, (אחז)
R ₂ -Gutturals	II-Gutturals; ע Gutturals	ברך
R ₃ -Gutturals	III- Gutturals; ל Gutturals	שלח
R ₃ -Alef	III-Alef	מלא
R ₁ -Nun	I-Nun; נ Nun	נפל
R ₁ -Vav/Yod	I-Vav/Yod; ו Vav/Yod	ישב
R ₂ -Vav/Yod	II-Vav/Yod; ע Vav/Yod; Hollow Verbs	קום
R ₃ -Vav/Yod	III-ה Verbs	גלה
Geminate Verbs		סבב

Characteristics of Gutturals

§16.3.1.1 Gutturals Reject Dagesh Forte

בַּעַר ← בֵּיעַר בֵּירָד ← בִּירָד

יִעָבֵד ← יַעֲבֹד

Characteristics of Gutturals

§16.3.1.2 Gutturals Take Composite Shewa

אָמַר ← אֶמַר

יַעֲבֹר ← יֵעֲבֹר

Characteristics of Gutturals

§16.3.1.3 Gutturals Prefer /a/ Sounds Around Them

Qal Imperative 2ms of בחר

בַּחַר ← בַּחֲר

Piel Perfect 3ms of בקע

בִּיקַע ← בִּיקֵּע

Characteristics of Gutturals

§16.3.1.4 Gutturals ע, ח, ה at the End of a Word Take a Furtive Pataḥ

(1) Historic Long Thematic Vowels

Hiphil Perfect 3ms of שמע

הַשְׁמִיעַ

Qal Passive Participle ms

שֹׁלֵחַ

Characteristics of Gutturals

§16.3.1.4 Gutturals ע, ח, ה at the End of a Word Take a Furtive Pataḥ

(2) Non-finite Verbal Forms

Qal Infinitive Construct

נִשְׁלַח

Characteristics of Gutturals

§16.3.1.4 Gutturals ע, ח, ה at the End of a Word Take a Furtive Pataḥ

(3) Finite Verb Pausal Forms¹

Piel Perfect 3ms (pausal form)

בִּקַּעַ

Characteristics of Gutturals

§16.3.1.4 Guttural & Quiesces with a Silent Shewa

וַיֹּאמֶר

מֶלֶךְ אֱתִי

Weak Verbs

§16.3.2 Nun with a silent shewa likes to assimilate

Qal Imperfect 3ms נטע

יִטַּע ← *יְטַטַּע ← *יְטַטַּע

Vavs and Yods in Weak Verbs

§16.3.3.1 Vavs and Yods may drop

Qal Perfect 3ms בוא

בוא ← באַ

Qal Imperfect 3fs יֵשֵׁב

תֵּשֵׁב* ← תֵּשֵׁב

Vavs and Yods in Weak Verbs

§16.3.3.2 Vavs and Yods may contract/coalesce into vowels

Nothing new...

בִּיהוּדָה ← בִּיהוּדָה ← בִּיהוּדָה ← בִּיהוּדָה + בִּ

Vavs and Yods in Weak Verbs

§16.3.3.2 Vavs and Yods may contract/coalesce into vowels

Table 16.2

aw → ô	יֹו ← יוֹ
ay → ē (segol-yod)	יְיֹ ← יְיֹ
ay → ē (şere-yod)	יִיֹ ← יִיֹ
iy → î	יִיֹ ← יִיֹ
uw → û	יֹו ← יוֹ

Geminate Verbs (“Twins”)

§16.3.4 Hebrew Does Not Usually Write Consecutive Consonants

Qal Perfect 3cp סבב

סָבַב ← סָבַבּ

*

Preformative Vowels In Weak Verbs

§16.3.5 Preformative Vowels Were Originally /a/ Vowels

Qal (a/o)

יָקוּם

Hiphil (a/i)

יִקְרֶה

*

How To Think About Weak Verbs

“The Strong Verb Equation”

$$(2 + 2) = (2 + 1 + 1)$$

Qal Imperfect 2fs קטל = Qal Imperfect 2fs ישב

תִּשְׁבִּי = תִּקְטְלִי

*



III-ה Verbs (III-ו/י Verbs)

WITH ADAM HOWELL

Chapter 17

General Principles

- III-ה verbs are verbs with a ה in the R3 **in the lexical form**.
 - ג.ל.ה = ג.ל.י
- “Originally,” they were III-י/ו verbs and hence they will morph using the basic principles of vavs and yods (they will either coalesce/contract or drop).
- III-י/ו will coalesce with syllabic sufformatives (—גְּלִיתִי Qal Pf 1cs).
- III-י/ו will drop with vocalic sufformatives (—גְּלוֹ Qal Pf 3cp).

Typical (Basic) Endings

Table 17.1

Conjugation	Representative (Non)Ending	
Perfect	הַ (3ms) תָּהָּ (3fs)	גָּלָה (3ms) גָּלְתָּהּ (3fs)
Imperfect	הַ	יִגְלֶה
Imperative	הַ	גִּלֵּה
Infinitive Absolute	הֹ	גִּלֵּה
Infinitive Construct	וֹת	גִּלּוֹת
Participle	הַ	גֹּלֵה

Specific Principles

The Perfect

Table 17.2

Perfect

Specific Endings	הַ		Qal Pf 3ms	גָּלָה
	תָּה		Qal Pf 3fs	גָּלְתָּה
	וּ		Qal Pf 3cp	גָּלוּ
Retain Original ,	יָ	Qal, Piel, Hithpael, Hiphil	Qal Pf 1cs	גָּלִיתִי
	יָ	Niphal, Pual, Hophal	Niphal Pf 1cs	נִגְלִיתִי

Specific Principles

The Imperfect

Table 17.3
Imperfect

Imperfect				
Without Sufformatives	הִ		Qal Impf 3ms Qal Impf 2ms	יִגְלֶה תִּגְלֶה
Vocalic Sufformative		attach sufformative directly to the R ₂	Qal Impf 2fs Qal Impf 3mp	תִּגְלִי יִגְלוּ
Syllabic Sufformative	יִ		Qal Impf 2/3fp	תִּגְלִינָה
Apocopated forms		Drop final ה and employ a variety of short-form consonant clusters or segolized vowel patterns	Qal Jussives Qal Vav-Cons. Hiphil Jussive	יִגְלֵ, יִגְלֵ יִגְלֵ, יִגְלֵ וַיִּגְלֵ יִגְלֵ

Specific Principles

The Infinitive Absolute

Table 17.5

Infinitive Absolute

Infinitive Absolute				
without sufformative	הֹ	Qal, Niphal, Piel, Pual	Qal Inf Abs	גִּלָּה
			Niphal Inf Abs	הִגִּלָּה
	הִ	Hiphil, Hophal, Hithpael	Hiphil Inf Abs	הִגִּילָה
			Hithpael Inf Abs	הִתְגִּילָה

Specific Principles

The Infinitive Construct

Table 17.6

Infinitive Construct			
ותֹ	All forms contract the original III-וּ to a holem-vav and add ת.	Qal Inf Const	גִּלּוֹת (גלה) עֲשׂוֹת (עשה)

Specific Principles

Participles

Table 17.7

Participle

Participle				
Active	הַ	Drop the original ה and add the participle ending directly to the R ₂ .	Qal Ptc ms	גֹּלֶה
	יםַ		Qal Ptc mp	גֹּלִים
	הָ		Qal Ptc fs	גֹּלָה
	ותַ		Qal Ptc fp	גֹּלוֹת
	יתַ		Qal Ptc t-form	גֹּלִית
Passive	Retain the original III-י as a consonant.		Qal Passive Ptc ms	גָּלוּי
			Qal Passive Ptc mp	גָּלוּיִם
			Qal Passive Ptc fs	גָּלוּיָהּ
			Qal Passive Ptc fp	גָּלוּיוֹת

Parsing Examples

Proverbs 24:3

בְּחִכְמָה יִבְנֶה בַּיִת וּבְתִבּוּנָה יִתְכַּוֵּן:

“With wisdom a house is built, and with understanding it is established.”

Parsing Examples

Haggai 1:2

כֹּה אָמַר יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת לֵאמֹר הָעַם הַזֶּה אָמְרוּ לֹא עָתִידָא עֵת־בֵּית יְהוָה
לְהִבְנוֹת:

*“Thus says the Lord of hosts saying, ‘This people says the time has not come, the time of
the house of the Lord **to be built**.’”*

Parsing Examples

1 Kings 8:27

כִּי הָאֱמָנִים יֵשֵׁב אֱלֹהִים עַל־הָאָרֶץ הֲנִהּ הַשָּׁמַיִם וְשָׁמַי הַשָּׁמַיִם לֹא יִכְלְלוּךָ
אֵף כִּי־הַבַּיִת הַזֶּה אֲשֶׁר בָּנִיתִי:

“For will God truly dwell on the earth? Behold, heaven and the heavens of heaven they cannot contain you; how much less this house which I have built.”



WITH ADAM HOWELL

י-ו Verbs

Chapter 18

General Principles

- I-י/י verbs will contract (coalesce) or drop the original י or original ם in the R1 position when it is vowelless (i.e., with a shewa [silent or vocal]).
- Both I-י verbs and I-ם verbs have a yod as the R1 in the lexicon.

General Principles

- Mnemonic for I-י verbs...

“It is good (יטב) and right (ישר) to advise (יעץ) a parent to nurse (ינק) a baby when he wakes (יקץ) and wails (ילל). Then use your right hand (ימן) to burp him so that he can sleep (ישן).”¹

- All others are original I-י verbs.

General Principles

- If the I- י/י has a vowel in the R1, the verbs is strong.

Example: Piel Imperfect 3ms of ישב

יִשֵּׁב

Niphal Imperfect 3ms of י.ש.ב – יִשֵּׁב

Contractions

Table 18.1²

יֹוֹ ← יְוֹ	aw → ô
יְוֹ ← יְוֹ	ay → ê (şere)
יְוֹ ← יְוֹ	ay → ê (segol)
יְוֹ ← יְוֹ	iy → î
יֹוֹ ← יְוֹ	uw → ū

I-ו Verbs

Vowelless I-ו Contracts (Niphal)

Niphal Perfect 3ms ישב

נִשְׁבַּח ← נִשְׁבַּח

ô

←

aw

Niphal Participle mp ילד

נִלְדָּם ← נִלְדָּם

ô

←

aw

I-ו Verbs

Vowelless I-ו Contracts (Hiphil)

Hiphil Perfect 3ms ישב

הוֹשִׁיב ← הוֹשִׁיב

ô ← aw

Hiphil Imperfect 3mp ישב

יוֹשִׁיב ← יוֹשִׁיב

ô ← aw

Hiphil Participle fs ישב

מוֹשִׁיבָּה ← מוֹשִׁיבָּה

ô ← aw

I-ו Verbs

Vowelless I-ו Contracts (Hophal)

Hophal Perfect 3ms ירד [Gen 39:1]

הִירֵד ← הִירַד ← הִירָד
ū uw [Huphal] Hophal

Hophal Imperfect 3fs יקד [Lev 6:2]

תִּיקַד ← תִּיקֶד ← תִּיקֶד
ū uw [Huphal] Hophal

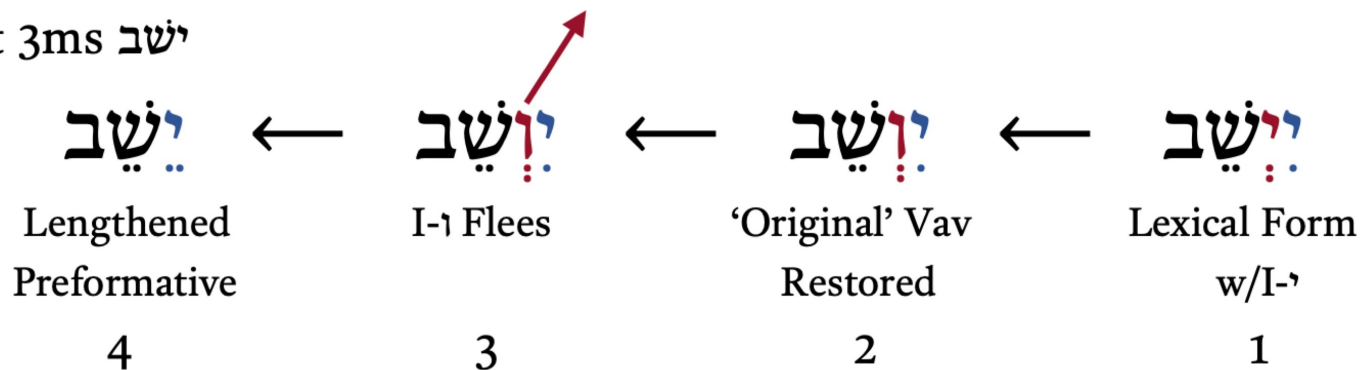
Hophal Participle ms ישב [Gen 43:12]

מוֹשֵׁב ← מוֹשֵׁב ← מוֹשֵׁב
ū uw [Huphal] Hophal

I-ו Verbs

Vowelless I-ו Drops (Qal Imperfect)

Qal Imperfect 3ms ישב



I-ו Verbs

Vowelless I-ו Drops (Qal Imperative)

Table 18.2

	Qal Imperative		Qal Imperfect
2ms	שֵׁב	←	תִּשֵּׁב
2fs	שִׁבִּי	←	תִּשְׁבִּי
2mp	שִׁבוּ	←	תִּשְׁבוּ
2fp	שִׁבְנָה	←	תִּשְׁבְּנָה

I-ו Verbs

Vowelless I- ו Drops (Infinitive Construct)



I-ו Verbs

Final Considerations

- Thematic Vowels in the Qal are A/E-a for I-ו verbs.
- Vav-consecutives retract the accent to the preformative consonant.

Qal Imperfect 3ms + vav-consecutive יֵשֵׁב

יֵשֵׁב ← וְיֵשֵׁב* ← וְיֵשֶׁב
1 2 3

I-י Verbs Contract

יטב Qal Imperfect 3ms

יִיטֵב ← יִיטֵב

ינק Qal Imperfect 2mp [Isa 66:11]

תִּינָקוּ ← תִּינָקוּ

I-י Verbs Contract

Hiphil Participle ms יטב [1 Sam 16:17]

מִיִּטְיֵב ← מִיִּטְיֵב

ê ← ay

Hiphil Perfect 3cp יטב [Deut 18:17]

הִיִּטְיֵבוּ ← הִיִּטְיֵבוּ

ê ← ay

Mixed Forms

Table 18.3

יִרָא		
Original I-י	Original I-ו	
יִרָא		Qal Imperfect 3ms
יִרָא		Qal Imperative 2ms
(irregular form) יִרָאָה		Qal Infinitive Construct
	יִרְאָה	Niphal Imperfect 3ms
יִרְשֶׁ		
Original I-י	Original I-ו	
יִרְשֶׁ		Qal Imperfect 3ms
	יִרְשֶׁ	Qal Imperative 2ms
	יִרְשֶׁת	Qal Infinitive Construct
	יִרְשֶׁ	Niphal Imperfect 3ms
	הִזְרִישׁ	Hiphil Perfect 3ms

Adapted from Fuller and Choi, pg. 242.

הלך

Table 18.4

יֵלֵךְ	יֵהְיֶה ← יֵלֵךְ ←	Qal Imperfect 3ms
לֵךְ	הֵלֵךְ ← וְלֵךְ ←	Qal Imperative 2ms
לָכֶת ←	הֵלֵךְ ← וְלֵךְ ← לָכֶת ←	Qal Infinitive Construct
הוֹלִיךְ	הֵהָלִיךְ ← הוֹלִיךְ ←	Hiphil Perfect 3ms

Parsing Examples

Genesis 2:7

וַיִּצַּר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאָדָם עָפָר

*And then the Lord God **fashioned** the man [from] dust from the ground...*

Genesis 3:16

אֶל־הָאִשָּׁה אָמַר ה'רְבָּה אֲרֻבָּה עֲצָבוֹנְךָ וְהָרַגְדְּ בְּעָצֹב תֵּלְדִי בָנִים

“To the woman he said, ‘I will surely multiply your hardship and your pregnancy, with pain,
you shall give birth to sons...”

Parsing Examples

Genesis 5:7

וַיְחִי־שֵׁת אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת־אֵנוֹשׁ שִׁבְעַ שָׁנִים וּשְׁמֹנֶה מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד
בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

“And Seth lived, after *his fathering [of]* Enosh, seven years and eight-hundred years (807 years), and
he caused to be born sons and daughters.”



WITH ADAM HOWELL

II-ו/י Verbs

Chapter 19

General Principles

- II-י/ו verbs will **contract** (coalesce) or **drop** the original י or original ו in the R2 position.
- **No** II-י/ו verbs are strong. 😞
- Concept of Biconsonantal roots.
- **Lexical form** for II-י/ו verbs is the Infinitive Construct.
קום בוא שית

II-י/ו Verbs: Qal

- Weak verb original Hebrew preformative vowels are a-class (יָקום). [cf. §16.3.5]
- Remember to think in terms of vowel class for thematic vowels and not specific vowels.
 - יָקום and יָבוא are both Qal
 - A/Ô[Û]

II-י/ו Verbs: Qal

“Short” Forms: Perfect and Participle

- Thematic Vowel: A-ā/
 - 3rd persons: qames

Table 19.2

Qal Participle of קום	
ms	קָם
fs	קָמָה
mp	קָמִים
fp	קָמוֹת

Table 19.1

Qal Perfect of קום	
1cs	קָמַתִּי
2ms	קָמַתָּ
2fs	קָמַתְּ
3ms	קָם
3fs	קָמָה
1cp	קָמַנּוּ
2mp	קָמַתֶּם
2fp	קָמַתֶּן
3cp	קָמוּ

II-י/ו Verbs: Qal

“Long” Forms: All other conjugations

Table 19.3

	Qal Inf. Const	Qal Impf (3ms)	Qal Jussive (3mp)	Qal Vav-cons.	Qal Impv. (2ms)
u-class	קוֹם	יִקוּם	יִקְוּמוּ	וַיִּקְוּמוּ	קוּם
o-class ²	בֹּא	יִבֹּא	יִבְאוּ	וַיִּבְאוּ	בֹּא
i-class ³	שִׂים	יִשֵּׂים	יִשְׂימוּ	וַיִּשְׂימוּ	שִׂים

II-י/ו Verbs: Qal

Imperfect

Table 19.4

	u-class	o-class	i-class
1cs	אֶקוּם	אֶבּוֹא	אֶשׁוּם
2ms	תֶּקוּם	תֶּבּוֹא	תֶּשׁוּם
2fs	תִּקְוִי	תִּבְּוִי	תִּשְׁוִי
3ms	יִקְוּם	יִבְּוֹא	יִשְׁוּם
3fs	תִּקְוֶה	תִּבְּוֶה	תִּשְׁוֶה
1cp	נִקְוֶה	נִבְּוֶה	נִשְׁוֶה
2mp	תִּקְוֶמוּ	תִּבְּוֶמוּ	תִּשְׁוֶמוּ
2fp	תִּקְוֶינָה	תִּבְּוֶינָה	תִּשְׁוֶינָה
3mp	יִקְוֶמוּ	יִבְּוֶמוּ	יִשְׁוֶמוּ
3fp	תִּקְוֶינָה	תִּבְּוֶינָה	תִּשְׁוֶינָה

II-י/ו Verbs: Qal

Imperative

Table 19.5

	u-class	o-class	i-class
2ms	קוּם	בּוֹא	שִׁים
2fs	קוּמִי	בּוֹאִי	שִׁימִי
2mp	קוּמוּ	בּוֹאוּ	שִׁימוּ
2fp	קוּמִינָה	בּוֹאנָה	שִׁימִנָה

II-י/ו Verbs: Qal

Infinitive Construct

Table 19.6

u-class	o-class	i-class
קום	בוא	שים

Infinitive Absolute

Table 19.7

u-class	o-class	i-class
קום	בוא	שום

II-י/ו Verbs: Niphal

General Thoughts

- Once again you can pair the Perfect and Participle with similar morphology.
- Thematic vowel is holem-vav (י).
- Syllabic sufformatives use a helping vowel— נִקְוִי.

II-י/ו Verbs: Niphal

- Perfect and Participle: Shift to a-class preformative; reduce to vocal shewa if in an open pro-pretonic syllable (OOPPS).

Niphal Perfect 3ms

נִקְוָה ← נִקְוָה ← נִקְוָה

Niphal Participle mp

נִקְוָה ← נִקְוָה ← נִקְוָה ← נִקְוָה

II-י/ו Verbs: Niphal

Imperfect, Imperative, Infinitive

Table 19.8

	Niphal Imperfect	Niphal Imperative	Niphal Infinitive	
1cs	אָקום		הָקום	Absolute
2ms	תָּקום	הָקום		
2fs	תִּקְוִי	הִקְוִי	הָקום	Construct
3ms	יָקום	הִקְוֵהוּ		
3fs	תִּקְוֶה	הִקְוִינָהּ		
1cp	נִקְוֶה			
2mp	תִּקְוֵהוּ			
2fp	תִּקְוִינָהּ			
3mp	יִקְוֵהוּ			
3fp	תִּקְוִינָהּ			

II-י/ו Verbs: Hiphil

General Thoughts

- Perfect and Participle: Hireq preformative vowel follows vowel lengthening/reduction rules
 - OPRL—הִקִּים
 - OOPPS—הִקִּימוֹתִי
- Thematic vowel is hireq-yod, except for J.I.I.V.E forms.
- Impf, Impv, Inf. preformative is a-class OPRL—יִקְרֶה

Table 19.9

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Participle	
1cs	הִקִּימֹתִי	אֶקִּים		מִקִּים	ms
2ms	הִקִּימֹתָ	תִּקֶּים	הִקֵּם ⁸	מִקִּימָה	fs
2fs	הִקִּימֹתְ	תִּקְיָמִי	הִקְיָמִי	מִקִּימִים	mp
3ms	הִקִּים	יִקֶּים		מִקִּימֹת	fp
3fs	הִקְיָמָה	תִּקֶּים			
1cp	הִקִּימֹנוּ	נִקֶּים			
2mp	הִקִּימוּתֶם	תִּקְיָמוּ	הִקְיָמוּ	Infinitive	
2fp	הִקִּימוּתְךָ	תִּקְמְנָה ⁹	הִקְמְנָה	הִקֵּם ¹⁰	Absolute
3cp/3mp	הִקְיָמוּ	יִקְיָמוּ		הִקֵּם	Construct
3fp		תִּקְמְנָה			

II-י/ו Verbs: Hophal (Huphal)

General Thoughts

- Perfect and Participle: Hireq preformative vowel follows vowel lengthening/reduction rules
 - OPRL—הִקִּים
 - OOPPS—הִקִּימוֹתִי
- Thematic vowel is hireq-yod, except for J.I.I.V.E forms.
- Impf, Impv, Inf. preformative is a-class OPRL—יִקְרָ

II-י/ו Verbs: Polel, Polal, Hithpolel

General Thoughts

- Essentially the Piel, Pual, and Hithpael of II-י/ו verbs.
- Reduplicate the R3 and contract the middle ו.

II-י/ו Verbs: Polel, Polal, Hithpolel

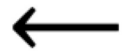
Polel

קִוִּיָּם

Piel

(hypothetical form)

קִיָּם



Polal

קִוִּיָּם

Pual

(hypothetical form)

קִיָּם



Hithpolel

הִתְקִוּוּיָּם

Hithpael

(hypothetical form)

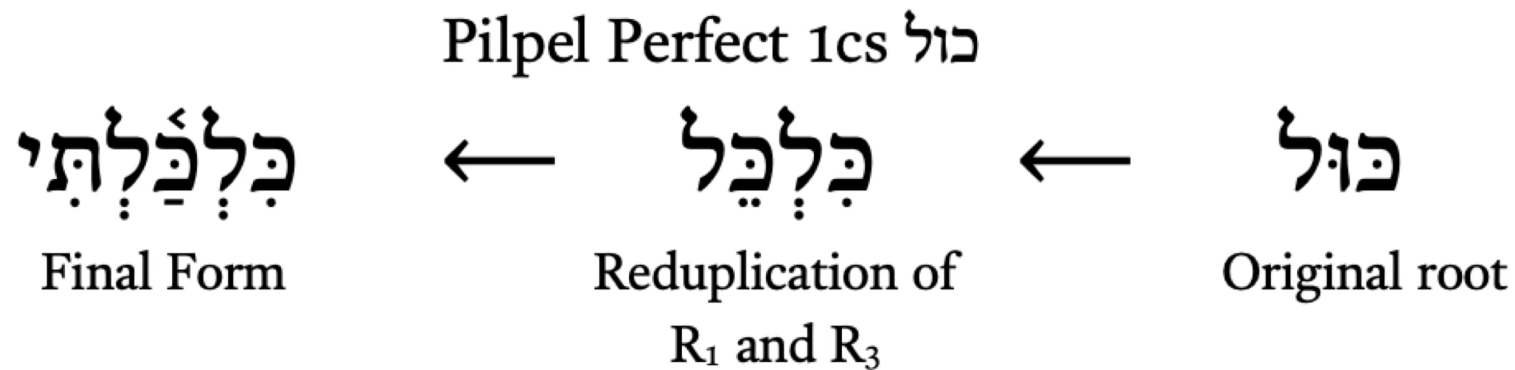
הִתְקִיָּם



II-י/ו Verbs: Pilpel, Palpel, Hithpalpel

General Thoughts

- Essentially the Piel, Pual, and Hithpael of II-י/ו verbs.
- Reduplicate **both R1 and R3**.



II-ו/י Verbs

Parsing Examples

Genesis 2:17

וַיִּמְנַח הָדֵעַת טוֹב וְרָע לֹא תֹאכַל מִמֶּנּוּ כִּי בַיּוֹם אֲכָלְךָ מִמֶּנּוּ מוֹת תָּמוּת:

“Now from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, you shall not eat from it, for on the day of your eating from it, **dying** **you shall die** (you shall surely die).”

II-ו/י Verbs

Parsing Examples

Genesis 9:9

וְאֲנִי הִנְנִי מֵקִים אֶת-בְּרִיתִי אִתְּכֶם וְאֶת-זֶרְעֵכֶם אַחֲרֵיכֶם:

“And I, behold I [am] **causing to stand (establishing)** my covenant with you and with your offspring after you.”



Geminate Verbs

WITH ADAM HOWELL

Chapter 20

General Principles

- Geminate Verbs are verbs with a “doubled” or “twinned” R2 and R3. סבב הלל ארר
- Hebrew avoids writing consecutive consonants, so geminate verbs will often display a dagesh forte.
- Usually the R2 will double, but sometimes the R1 can double (“transposition of gemination”).
- Some strong forms do exist. (see §20.2)

Table 20.4

Qal Perfect

1cs	סִבֹּתִי
2ms	סִבֹּתָ
1cp	סִבֹּנוּ
3cp	סִבּוּ
Qal Imperfect	
2fs	תִּסְבִּי
3mp	יִסְבּוּ
2,3fp	תִּסְבְּיָנָה
Qal Imperative	
2fs	סְבִי
2mp	סְבּוּ

General Characteristics

- Doubling **usually** happens with the R2/R3 with sufformatives.

General Characteristics

- Doubling **may** happen with R1.
(transposition of gemination).

סבב Qal Imperfect 3mp

יִקְטֹל ← יִסְסֹבּוּ* ← יִסְבּוּ

סבב Qal Imperfect 2fs

תִּקְטֹלִי ← תִּסְסֹבִי* ← תִּסְבִּי

General Characteristics

- Doubling may happen with R1 and R2/R3.
- Only 7 times in the HB.
§20.3.1.3

סבב Ezekiel 10:16 – Qal Imperfect 3mp

וּבְלָכַת הַכְּרוּבִים יֵלְכוּ הָאוֹפָנִים אַחֲרָם
וּבְשִׂאת הַכְּרוּבִים אֶת־כַּנְפֵיהֶם לָרוּם מֵעַל
הָאָרֶץ לֹא־יָסֹבּוּ הָאוֹפָנִים גַּם־הֵם מֵאַחֲרָם:

General Characteristics

- Thematic vowel unites R1 and R2.

Qal Imperfect 3ms סבב

יִסְבּ ← יִסְבָּ*

collapsed form

hypothetical
strong form

Table 20.5

Qal Perfect	
1cs	סִבֹּתִי
2ms	סִבֹּתָ
1cp	סִבֹּנוּ
Qal Imperfect	
2,3fp	תִּסְבֵּינָה
Qal Imperative	
2fp	סִבֵּינָה

General Characteristics

- Syllabic sufformatives use helping vowels.

Qal

Table 20.6

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Participle	
1cs	סָבֹתִי	אֶסֵּב/אָסֵב		סֹבֵב	ms
2ms	סָבֹתָ	תִּסֵּב/תָּסֵב	סֵב	סֹבֵבָה	fs
2fs	סָבֹתְ	תִּסֵּבִי/תָּסֵבִי	סֵבִי	סֹבְבִים	mp
3ms	סָבַח/סָבַב	יִסֵּב/יָסֵב		סֹבֵבֹת	fp
3fs	סָבְחָה/סָבְבָה	תִּסֵּב/תָּסֵב			
1cp	סָבוֹנוּ	נִסֵּב/נָסֵב			
2mp	סָבוּתֶם	תִּסֵּבוּ/תָּסֵבוּ	סֵבוּ	Infinitive	
2fp	סָבוּתְ	תִּסֵּבְנָה/תָּסֵבְנָה	סֵבְיָנָה	סֵב	Absolute
3cp/3mp	סָבוּ/סָבְבוּ	יִסֵּבוּ/יָסֵבוּ		סֵב	Construct
3fp		תִּסֵּבְנָה/תָּסֵבְנָה			

Niphal

Table 20.7

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Participle	
1cs	נִסְבֹּתִי	אֲסֹב		נֹסֵב	ms
2ms	נִסְבֹּתָ	תִּסֵּב	הִסֵּב	נֹסֵבָה	fs
2fs	נִסְבֹּתְ	תִּסְבִּי	הִסְבִּי	נֹסְבִים	mp
3ms	נִסֵּב	יִסֵּב		נֹסְבוֹת	fp
3fs	נִסְבָּה	תִּסֵּב			
1cp	נִסְבֹּנוּ	נִסֵּב			
2mp	נִסְבוּתֶם	תִּסְבוּ	הִסְבוּ	Infinitive	
2fp	נִסְבוּתֶיךָ	תִּסְבִּינָה	הִסְבִּינָה	הֹסֵב	Absolute
3cp/3mp	נִסְבוּ	יִסְבוּ		הֹסֵב	Construct
3fp		תִּסְבִּינָה			

Polel, Hithpolel, Hithpalpel

Strong Form – Piel Perfect 2ms חָלַל in Genesis 49:4

חָלַלְתָּ

Polel – Polel Participle חֹקֵק in Genesis 49:10

מְחַקֵּק

Hithpolel – Hithpolel Participle סֹלֵל (with metathesis [§13.3 example 3]) in Exodus 9:17

מְסַלֵּל

Hithpalpel (with Double Reduplication) – Hithpalpel Inf Const לֵּה + מָהּה in Exodus 12:39

לֵּהֲתַמְהֶמָּה

Hiphil

Table 20.8

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Participle	
1cs	הִסְבֹּתִי	אֲסִב		מִסֵּב	ms
2ms	הִסְבֹּתָ	תִּסֵּב	הִסֵּב	מִסְבֵּה	fs
2fs	הִסְבֹּתְ	תִסְבִּי	הִסְבִּי	מִסְבִּים	mp
3ms	הִסֵּב	יִסֵּב		מִסְבֹּת	fp
3fs	הִסְבָּה	תִּסֵּב			
1cp	הִסְבֹּנוּ	נִסֵּב			
2mp	הִסְבֹּתֶם	תִּסְבוּ	הִסְבוּ	Infinitive	
2fp	הִסְבֹּתְוָן	תִּסְבִּינָה	הִסְבִּינָה	הִסֵּב	Absolute
3cp/3mp	הִסְבוּ	יִסְבוּ		הִסֵּב	Construct
3fp		תִּסְבִּינָה			

Hophal/Huphal

Table 20.9

	Perfect	Imperfect	Participle	
1cs	הוֹסַבְתִּי	אוֹסֵב	מוֹסֵב	ms
2ms	הוֹסַבְתָּ	תוֹסֵב	מוֹסֵבָה	fs
2fs	הוֹסַבְתְּ	תוֹסְבִי	מוֹסְבִים	mp
3ms	הוֹסֵב	יוֹסֵב	מוֹסְבוֹת	fp
3fs	הוֹסְבָה	תוֹסֵב		
1cp	הוֹסַבְנוּ	נוֹסֵב		
2mp	הוֹסַבְתֶּם	תוֹסְבוּ		
2fp	הוֹסַבְתֶּן	תוֹסְפִינָה		
3cp/3mp	הוֹסְבוּ	יוֹסְבוּ		
3fp		תוֹסְפִינָה		

Geminate Verbs

Final Considerations

- Hebrew does not double final consonant.

Qal Perfect 3ms

(.)

סֵב

“floating” dagesh

Qal Perfect 3cp

סֵבּוּ

dagesh forte revealed with sufformative

Geminate Verbs

Final Considerations

- Gutturals do not double.

Qal Perfect 3fs רָעַע in 2 Sam 19:8

רָעַע* ← רָעַע

rejection and
compensatory lengthening

Qal Perfect 1cs שָׁחַח in Psalm 35:14

שָׁחַח* ← שָׁחַח

“hidden” dagesh
(no compensatory lengthening)

Geminate Verbs

Parsing Examples

Exodus 23:21

הַשֹּׁמֵר מִפָּנָיו וְשָׁמַע בְּקוֹלוֹ אֶל-תִּמְרָ בּוֹ כִּי לֹא יִשָּׂא לְפִשְׁעֵכֶם כִּי שְׁמִי
בְּקִרְבּוֹ:

Geminate Verbs

Parsing Examples

Leviticus 23:39

אֲדָ בַּחֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁבִיעִי בְּאַסְפְּכֶם אֶת־תְּבוּאת הָאָרֶץ תִּחְגְּוּ
אֶת־חַג־יְהוָה שְׁבַעַת יָמִים בַּיּוֹם הָרִאשׁוֹן שִׁבְתּוֹן וּבַיּוֹם הַשְּׁמִינִי שִׁבְתּוֹן:

Geminate Verbs

Parsing Examples

Leviticus 26:39

וְהַנְּשֹׂאֲרִים בְּכֶם יִמְקֹוּ בְּעֹנֶם בְּאַרְצָת אֲבִיכֶם וְאֵף בְּעֹנֶת אֲבֹתָם אֹתָם
יִמְקֹוּ:



WITH ADAM HOWELL

I-إ Verbs

Chapter 21

General Principles

- I-נ will **assimilate** (w/silent shewa) or **drop** (w/vocal shewa).
- Assimilation with מן

מן מִנְּשָׁה ← מִן־מִנְּשָׁה ← מִן־מִנְּשָׁה ← מִן־מִנְּשָׁה

“Strong” Forms

- If I-נ has a vowel or dagesh forte, נ will remain.
- Piel Imperfect 3ms יִנְגֵּשׁ
- Niphal Imperfect 3ms יִנָּגֵּשׁ
- If I-נ has a vocal shewa in the Perfect
- Qal Perfect 2mp נִפְּלִיתֶם
- If I-נ is followed by a guttural.
- Qal Imperfect 3ms יִנְהֶג

I-נ Assimilates

- ...with a silent shewa.

יְקַטֵּל ← יִגְשׁ* ← יִגְשׁ* ← יִגְשׁ

assimilated nun
as dagesh forte

nun with silent
shewa

Qal Imperfect
3ms

Table 21.1

Qal Imperfect of נפל	
1cs	אֶפֶל
2ms	תִּפֹּל
2fs	תִּפְּלִי
3ms	יִפֹּל
3fs	תִּפֹּל
1cp	נִפֹּל
2mp	תִּפְּלוּ
2fp	תִּפְּלֶנָּה
3mp	יִפְּלוּ
3fp	תִּפְּלֶנָּה

I-נ Assimilates

- Qal Imperfect

I-נ Assimilates

- Niphal Perfect and Participle

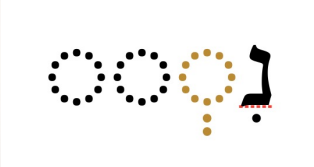


Table 21.2			
Niphal Perfect of נגש		Niphal Participle נגש	
1cs	נִגַּשְׁתִּי	נִגָּשׁ	ms
2ms	נִגַּשְׁתָּ	נִגָּשָׁה	fs
2fs	נִגַּשְׁתְּ	נִגָּשִׁים	mp
3ms	נִגַּשׁ	נִגָּשׁוֹת	fp
3fs	נִגָּשָׁה		
1cp	נִגַּשְׁנוּ		
2mp	נִגַּשְׁתֶּם		
2fp	נִגַּשְׁתֶּן		
3cp	נִגַּשׁוּ		

I-נ Assimilates

- Hiphil (all)

Table 21.3				
	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Participle
1cs	הִגֵּשְׁתִּי	אֲגִישׁ		מִגִּישׁ ms
2ms	הִגֵּשְׁתָּ	תִּגֹּשׁ	הִגֵּשׁ	מִגִּיֶּשֶׁה fs
2fs	הִגֵּשְׁתְּ	תִּגִּישִׁי	הִגִּישִׁי	מִגִּיִּשִׁים mp
3ms	הִגִּישׁ	יִגִּישׁ		מִגִּישׁוֹת fp
3fs	הִגִּיֶּשֶׁה	תִּגִּישׁ		
1cp	הִגֵּשְׁנוּ	נִגִּישׁ		
2mp	הִגֵּשְׁתֶּם	תִּגִּישׁוּ	הִגִּישׁוּ	Infinitive הִגֵּשׁ Absolute הִגִּישׁ Construct
2fp	הִגֵּשְׁתְּ	תִּגִּישְׁנָה	הִגִּישְׁנָה	
3cp/3mp	הִגִּישׁוּ	יִגִּישׁוּ		
3fp		תִּגִּישְׁנָה		

Table 21.3

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Participle	
1cs	הִגַּשְׁתִּי	אֲגִישׁ		מִגִּישׁ	ms
2ms	הִגַּשְׁתָּ	תִּגֹּשׁ	הִגֵּשׁ	מִגִּיֶּשֶׁה	fs
2fs	הִגַּשְׁתְּ	תִּגִּיֶּשִׁי	הִגִּיֶּשִׁי	מִגִּיֶּשִׁים	mp
3ms	הִגִּישׁ	יִגִּישׁ		מִגִּישׁוֹת	fp
3fs	הִגִּיֶּשֶׁה	תִּגִּישׁ			
1cp	הִגַּשְׁנוּ	נִגִּישׁ			
2mp	הִגַּשְׁתֶּם	תִּגִּיֶּשׁוּ	הִגִּיֶּשׁוּ	Infinitive	
2fp	הִגַּשְׁתְּוּ	תִּגִּיֶּשְׁנָה	הִגִּיֶּשְׁנָה	הִגֵּשׁ	Absolute
3cp/3mp	הִגִּיֶּשׁוּ	יִגִּיֶּשׁוּ		הִגִּישׁ	Construct
3fp		תִּגִּיֶּשְׁנָה			

I-נ Assimilates

- Hophal/Huphal

Table 21.4

	Perfect	Imperfect	Participle
1cs	הִנֵּשְׁתִּי	אֲנִישׁ	מִנֵּשׁ ms
2ms	הִנֵּשְׁתָּ	תִּנֵּשׁ	מִנֵּשָׁה fs
2fs	הִנֵּשְׁתְּ	תִנֵּשִׁי	מִנֵּשִׁים mp
3ms	הִנֵּשׁ	יִנֵּשׂ	מִנֵּשׁוֹת fp
3fs	הִנֵּשָׁה	תִּנֵּשׂ	
1cp	הִנֵּשׁוּ	נִנֵּשׂ	
2mp	הִנֵּשְׁתֶּם	תִּנֵּשׁוּ	
2fp	הִנֵּשְׁתֶּן	תִּנֵּשְׁנָה	
3cp/3mp	הִנֵּשְׁנוּ	יִנֵּשׁוּ	
3fp		תִּנֵּשְׁנָה	

Table 21.4

	Perfect	Imperfect	Participle	
1cs	הִגַּשְׁתִּי	אֲגִשׁ	מִגֵּשׁ	ms
2ms	הִגַּשְׁתָּ	תִּגַּשׁ	מִגֵּשָׁה	fs
2fs	הִגַּשְׁתְּ	תִּגַּשִּׁי	מִגֵּשִׁים	mp
3ms	הִגִּישׁ	יִגֵּשׁ	מִגִּישׁוֹת	fp
3fs	הִגִּיֶּשָׁה	תִּגִּישׁ		
1cp	הִגִּישׁוּ	נִגִּישׁ		
2mp	הִגִּשְׁתֶּם	תִּגִּישׁוּ		
2fp	הִגִּשְׁתֶּן	תִּגִּיֶּשְׁנָה		
3cp/3mp	הִגִּישׁוּ	יִגִּישׁוּ		
3fp		תִּגִּיֶּשְׁנָה		

I-י Drops

- A very specific but common stem & conjugation:
 - Qal Imperative and Infinitive Construct with /A or /E thematic vowels.

Table 21.5

	Thematic Vowel Class ¹		
	“O”	“A”	“E”
Qal Impv 2ms	נִפְּלֵ	גִּשׁ	תִּזְ
Qal Impv 2fs	נִפְּלִי	גִּשִׁי	תִּנִּי
Qal Impv 2mp	נִפְּלוּ	גִּשׁוּ	תִּנוּ
Qal Impv 2fp	נִפְּלְנָה	גִּשְׁנָה	תִּנְּנָה
Qal Infinitive Construct	נִפְּלֵ	גִּשְׁתָּ ← גִּשְׁתְּ ← גִּשְׁתִּי	תִּנְּתָּ ← תִּנְּתְּ ← תִּנְּתִי
Inf Const with לְ preposition	לְנִפְּלֵ	לְגִּשְׁתָּ	לְתִּנְּתָּ

Table 21.6

Qal Imperfect	
2fs	תִּקְחִי
3ms	יִקַּח
Qal Imperative	
2ms	קַח
2fs	קַחִי
Qal Infinitive Construct	
קַחַת	

לִקַּח

- I-ל assimilates or drops in the Qal.

Table 21.7

Qal Perfect	
1cs	נָתַתִּי ← נִתְּתִי
2ms	נָתַתָּ ← נִתְּתָה
2fs	נָתַתְּ ← נִתְּתִי
1cp	נָתַתְנוּ ← נִתְּתֵנוּ
Qal Imperative	
2ms	תֵּן
2fp	תִּתְּנִי ← תִּתְּנָה
Qal Infinitive Construct	
נִתֵּן ← תִּתְּנָה ← תֵּת	

נתן

- I-נ and III-נ !!



I-Guttural Verbs

WITH ADAM HOWELL

Chapter 22

General Principles

Characteristics of Gutturals (§1.4.1)

1. Gutturals (including ך) reject a dagesh forte.
2. Gutturals take composite (ḥatef-)shewas, not simple vocal shewas.
3. Gutturals prefer /a/ sounds under them and before them, usually a pataḥ.
4. Gutturals ה, ח, ע at the end of a word take a furtive pataḥ.
5. Furtive pataḥ is a vocalic glide into the final /a/ sound of the guttural letter. It is not considered a vowel and will appear as a pataḥ that is slightly shifted to the right of the letter (רוֹחַ).

General Principles

- In a particular subset of I-Guttural verbs (I- $\aleph$ Special Case Verbs; I- $\aleph$ $\bar{o}$ PV), we will see the $\aleph$ quiesce.

Strong Areas of I-Gutturals

Table 22.1

Piel Imperfect 3ms חפש

יִחַפֵּשׁ Gen 31:35

Pual Participle mp חשק

מְחַשְּׁקִים Exod 27:17

Hithpael Imperfect 3ms עצב

יִתְעַצֵּב Gen 6:6

Qal Perfect 2ms חשך

חָשַׁךְ Gen 22:12, 16

Qal Imperative 2fs עבר

עֲבְרִי Isa 23:10

Qal Imperative 2mp חזק

חֲזֹקוּ Deut 31:6

Qal Participle ms חלם

חָלַם Gen 41:1

Qal Infinitive Absolute ענש

עָנוּשׁ Exod 21:22

Gutturals Reject Dagesh Forte

Niphal

Imperfect

וַיִּשְׁמַע

Imperative

שִׁמַּע

Infinitive

שִׁמְעַ/שִׁמַּע

Gutturals Take Composite Shewas

- §22.5.1 I-Gutturals take a composite shewa rather than a simple vocal shewa.
- When the “strong” form has a simple vocal shewa, I-Gutturals will make it a composite shewa.

Table 22.2

Qal Imperative 2ms עבד	עֲבֹד ← עֶבֶד
Qal Infinitive Construct עזב	עֲזֹב ← עֶזֶב
Qal Imperative 2ms אמר (I-א)	אֲמַר ← אֶמַר

Gutturals Take Composite Shewas

- §22.5.2 I-Gutturals take a composite shewa rather than a silent shewa.

Table 22.3

Standard Verb	Qal Imperfect 3ms עבד	יַעֲמֹד ← יַעְמֹד ← יַעֲמֹד
Stative Verb	Qal Imperfect 3ms חזק	יַחֲזֹק ← יַחֲזֹק
Standard/Stative Verb Imperfect 1cs	Qal Imperfect 1cs	(standard) אַעֲמֹד (stative) אַחֲזֹק
Standard /O Verb with I-א	Qal Imperfect 3ms אסר	יֹאסֵר ← יֹאסֵר

Gutturals Take Composite Shewas

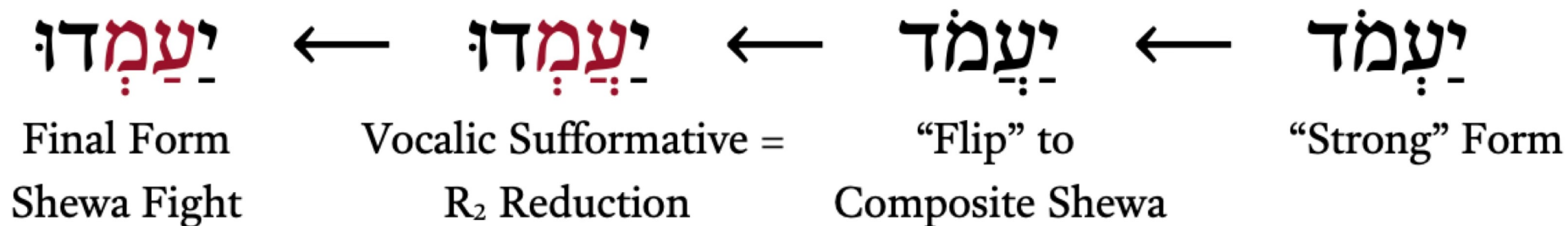
- Representative forms for the derived stems.
- Follow the vowel class of the preformative vowel.

Table 22.4

Niphal Participle t-form חרף	נִחַרְפָּת	Lev 19:20
Niphal Perfect 3ms עצב	נִעְצַב	2 Sam 19:3
Hiphil Perfect 1cs עשר	הִעֲשֵׂרְתִּי	Gen 14:23
Hiphil Imperfect 3mp חטא	יִחַטְּאוּ	Exod 23:33
Hiphil Participle ms חרב	מִחַרְבִּיב	Judg 16:24
Hophal Imperfect 3ms חרם	יִחַרְמוּ	Lev 27:29

Gutturals Take Composite Shewas

- What if there is not a composite shewa?



Gutturals Take Composite Shewas

- Some l-Guttural verbs **may** retain the silent shewa.
- The **preformative vowel** still changes!

Niphal Perfect 3ms הפך

נִהְפָּךְ ← נִהְפַּךְ ← נִהְפֵּךְ
3 2 1

Qal Imperfect 3ms עסה

יַעֲסֶה ← יַעֲסֶה ← יַעֲסֶה
3 2 1

Qal Imperfect 3ms אסר

יֶאֱסֹר ← יֶאֱסֹר ← יֶאֱסֹר
3 2 1

I-א̄ PV Verbs

- He **said** (אמר): “I am **willing** (אבה) to **eat** (אכל) what I **bake** (אפה) even if I **perish** (אבד).”

Table 22.5

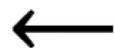
Verb	Definition	Total Occurrences ²	Qal Imperfect
אמר	“to say”	5,307x	232x
אבה	“to want/be willing”	54x	11x
אכל	“to eat”	810x	269x
אפה	“to bake”	13x	2x
אבד	“to perish”	186x	35x

I-א̣ ṽPV Verbs

- The “Canaanite Shift”

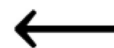
אָמַר

Canaanite Shift to
Ḥolem



אָמַר

Quiesced א̣ and
compensatory lengthening



אָמַר

Historic /a/ preformative

I-א̣ ṽPV Verbs

- The “Canaanite Shift” - Qal Imperfect 1cs (א̣ preformative).



I-א̄ ṓPV Verbs

- Dissimilation of thematic vowels...

Table 22.6⁵

	Standard	Vav-Consecutive
Non-Pausal Forms	יאמר יאכל יאבד (יאחז)	וַיֹּאמֶר וַיֹּאכַל וַיֹּאבֵד (1cs only) וָאָמַר
Pausal Forms	יאַמר יאַכל יאַבד	וַיֹּאמֶר וַיֹּאכַל

Parsing I-Guttural Verbs

Genesis 1:26

וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים **נַעֲשֶׂה** אָדָם בְּצִלְמֵנוּ כְּדִמוּתֵנוּ וַיְרִדּוּ בְדִגְתַּיִם וּבְעוֹף
הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבַבְּהֵמָה וּבְכָל־הָאָרֶץ וּבְכָל־הָרֶמֶשׂ הָרֹמֵשׁ עַל־הָאָרֶץ:

Parsing I-Guttural Verbs

Genesis 47:7

וַיָּבֹא יוֹסֵף אֶת־יַעֲקֹב אָבִיו וַיַּעֲמֶדְהוּ לִפְנֵי פַרְעֹה וַיְבָרֶךְ יַעֲקֹב אֶת־פַּרְעֹה:

Parsing I-Guttural Verbs

Exodus 10:26

וְגַם־מִקֵּלְנוּ יִלְךְ עִמָּנוּ לֹא תִשָּׂאֵל פֶּרֶסָה כִּי מִמֶּנּוּ נִקָּח לַעֲבֹד אֶת־יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאַנְחֵנוּ
לֹא־יִדַּע מֶה־נַּעֲבֹד אֶת־יְהוָה עַד־בֹּאֵנוּ שָׁמָּה:

Parsing I-Guttural Verbs

Psalm 71:18

וְגַם עַד־זְקָנָהּ | וְשִׁיבָהּ אֱלֹהִים אֶל־תַּעֲזִבֵנִי עַד־אֶגִּיד זְרוּעֶיךָ לְדֹר לְכָל־יָבוֹא גְבוּרָתְךָ:

Parsing I-Guttural Verbs

Psalm 81:7

הַסִּירוּתִי מִסֶּבֶל שְׁכֻמּוֹ כִּפְּיוֹ מִדּוֹד תַּעֲבִרְנָה:



II-Guttural Verbs

WITH ADAM HOWELL

Chapter 23

General Principles

Characteristics of Gutturals at play in II-Gutturals

1. Gutturals (including ʔ) reject a dagesh forte.
2. Gutturals take composite (ḥatef-)shewas, not simple vocal shewas.
3. Gutturals prefer /a/ sounds under them and before them, usually a pataḥ.

Rejection of the Dagesh Forte

- Only applied in the Piel, Pual, and Hithpael where the second root letter normally has a dagesh forte.

Table 23.1

Piel Perfect 1cs	בִּרְכָתִי ← בִּרְכָתִי	Gen 17:20
Piel Imperfect 3mp ¹	יְבַרְכוּ ← יְבַרְכוּ	Gen 24:60
Hithpael Perfect 3ms	הִתְבַּרַּךְ ← הִתְבַּרַּךְ	Deut 29:18
Hithpael Imperfect 3mp	יִתְבַּרְכוּ ← יִתְבַּרְכוּ	Psa 72:17
Pual Participle ms	מְבַרֵּךְ ← מְבַרֵּךְ	Psa 113:2

Rejection of the Dagesh Forte

- Some gutturals will “hide” the dagesh forte or “imply” it. There is no dagesh, but also no compensatory lengthening.

Table 23.2

Piel Imperfect 3fs	תִּבְחֶשׁ ← תִּבְחֶשׁ	Gen 18:15
Piel Participle ms	מִצְחֶק ← מִצְחֶק	Gen 19:14
Piel Infinitive Construct	שַׁחַת ← שַׁחַת	Deut 29:18
Hithpael Participle mp	מִתְלַחֲשִׁים ← מִתְלַחֲשִׁים	2 Sam 12:19

Rejection of the Dagesh Forte

- How do I anticipate whether the II-Guttural will reject or imply the dagesh forte?

	<i>Piel</i>	<i>Pual</i>	<i>Hithpael</i>
א	R	R	R
ה	I	R	I
ח	I	I	I
ע	I	R	I
ך	R	R	R

Gutturals take Composite Shewas

- Vocalic ending = R2 reduction to a vocal shewa.

Qal Imperfect 3mp of שחט in Leviticus 7:2

יִשְׁחָטוּ ← יִשְׁחָטוּ

Minor Implications

- Thematic Vowels often become /A in the Qal Imperfect and Imperative.

Table 23.4

Qal Imperfect 3ms בער	יִבְעַר	Exod 3:3
Qal Imperfect 2ms צעק	תִּצְעַק	Exod 14:15
Qal Imperfect 3ms רחץ	יִרְחַץ	Lev 1:9
Qal Imperative 2ms מחץ	מִחַץ	Deut 33:11
Qal Imperative 2ms בער	בִּחַר	2 Sam 24:12

Minor Implications

- Qal Imperative 2ms and Infinitive Construct are distinguishable forms in II-Gutturals.

Qal Standard Verbs	
Qal Imperative 2ms	קַטֵּל
Qal Infinitive Construct	קַטֹּל

Qal II-Guttural Verbs	
Qal Imperative 2ms	בַּחֲרֵ
Qal Infinitive Construct	בַּחֲרֹ

Parsing II-Gutturals

Genesis 1:2

וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה תֵהוֹ וּבְהוּ וְחֹשֶׁךְ עַל־פְּנֵי תְהוֹם וְרוּחַ אֱלֹהִים מְרַחֶפֶת עַל־פְּנֵי
הַמַּיִם:

Parsing II-Gutturals

Genesis 6:11

וַתִּשְׁחַת הָאָרֶץ לִפְנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים וַתִּמָּלֵא הָאָרֶץ חֲמָס:

Parsing II-Gutturals

Genesis 9:15

וְזָכַרְתִּי אֶת-בְּרִיתִי אֲשֶׁר בֵּינִי וּבֵינֵיכֶם וּבֵין כָּל-נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה בְּכָל-בֶּשֶׂר וְלֹא-
יְהִי עוֹד הַמַּיִם לְמַבּוּל לְשִׁחָת כָּל-בֶּשֶׂר:



III-Guttural Verbs

WITH ADAM HOWELL

Chapter 24

General Principles

- Essentially III- γ and III- η verbs.
- Gutturals prefer a-class vowels under and before them.
- **Finite Verb** - have person and number and serve as the head of a declarative sentence.
- **Non-Finite Verb** - Infinitive and Participle.

Finite Verbs

- Perfect, Imperfect, and Imperative
 - Šere thematic vowel becomes pataḥ.

Table 24.1

Verb	III-Guttural Form	Strong Form	Verse
Niphal Imperfect 3ms שָׁבַע	יִשְׁבַּע	יִקְטֹל	Exod 23:13
Piel Perfect 3ms שָׁמַח	שָׂמַח	קָטַל	Deut 24:5
Hithpael Perfect 3ms גָּלַע	הִתְגַּלַּע	הִתְקַטֵּל	Prov 17:14
Hiphil Imperfect 3ms צָמַח + vav-consecutive ¹	וַיִּצְמַח	וַיִּקְטֹל	Gen 2:9

Finite Verbs

- Perfect, Imperfect, and Imperative
 - Retains thematic vowel but with a furtive pataḥ.
 - With historic long vowels.

Hiphil Imperfect 3ms

יְשַׁמֵּיעַ ← יִשְׁמִיעַ ← יִקְטִיל

Furtive Pataḥ Strong Form Strong Form

Superimposed

Finite Verbs

- Perfect, Imperfect, and Imperative
 - Retains thematic vowel but with a furtive pataḥ.
 - With pausal forms.

Niphal Imperfect 3ms

יִקְטֹל ← יִשְׁמַע ← יִשְׁמַע

Finite Verbs

- Perfect, Imperfect, and Imperative

Table 24.2

Verb	III-Guttural Form	Strong Form	Verse
Hiphil Imperfect 2ms רבע	תִּרְבִּיעַ	תִּקְטִיל	Lev 19:19
Hiphil Perfect 3ms צלח	הִצְלִיחַ	הִקְטִיל	Gen 24:56
Niphal Imperfect 1cs (pausal) שבע	אֲשַׁבֵּעַ:	אֲקַטֵּל	Gen 21:24
Piel Perfect 3ms (pausal) בקע	בִּקַּע:	קִטַּל	2 Kgs 15:16

Non-Finite Verbs

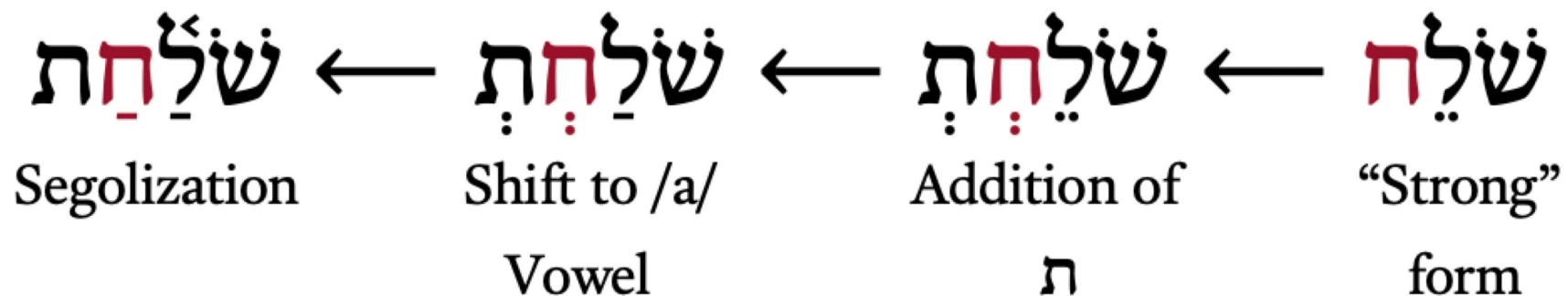
Infinitive & Participle

Table 24.3

Verb	III-Guttural Form	Strong Form	Verse
Qal Participle הֹ + שמע	הַשְׁמַעַ	הַקָּטֹל	Gen 21:6
Qal Infinitive Construct כ + שמע	כַּשְׁמַעַ	כַּקָּטֹל	Gen 27:34
Qal Passive Participle ms רבע	רְבֹועַ	קָטֹל	Exod 30:2
Qal Infinitive Absolute שמע	שְׁמוּעַ	קָטֹל	Deut 15:5
Piel Infinitive Construct ל + שלח	לְשַׁלַּח	לְקָטֹל	Exod 7:27
Piel Participle ms שלח	מְשַׁלַּח	מְקָטֹל	Exod 8:17
Hithpael Participle ms (pausal) שגע	מִשְׁתַּגֵּעַ ²	מִתְקַטֵּל	1 Sam 21:15
Hiphil Participle ms ברח	מִבְרַח ³	מִקְטִיל	Exod 26:28

Non-Finite Verbs

One Exception: T-Form Participle



Qal Impf & Impv

- Take /A thematic vowels due to the guttural.

Qal Imperfect 3ms שלח

יִקְטֹל ← יִשְׁלַח* ← יִשְׁלַח

Qal Imperative 2ms שלח

קְטֹל ← שְׁלַח* ← שְׁלַח

III-Gutturals and Shewas

- III-Gutturals often retain a silent shewa.

Qal Perfect 1cs שמע in Gen 3:10

שָׁמַעְתִּי

Qal Perfect 2ms משה in Gen 31:13

מָשַׁחְתָּ

III-Gutturals and Shewas

- Perfect 2fs forms

Hiphil Perfect 2fs שמע in Ezekiel 27:33

הַקְטִילָתָּ ← הַשְׁמַעְתָּ* ← הַשְׁמַעְתָּ

Hiphil Perfect 2fs שמע in Ezekiel 27:33

הַקְטִילָתָּ ← הַשְׁמַעְתָּ* ← הַשְׁמַעְתָּ

Hophal Perfect 2fs מלח in Ezekiel 16:4

הַקְטִילָתָּ ← הַמְלַחְתָּ* ← הַמְלַחְתָּ

III-Gutturals and Shewas

- Addition of 2ms pronominal suffix - composite shewa.

Table 24.4

	אֲשַׁבֵּיעַךְ	Gen 24:3
	נִשְׁלַחְךָ	Gen 26:29
	בִּרְחַךְ	Gen 35:1
	מִגַּעְךָ	Num 24:11

III-Gutturals and Shewas

- Addition of 2ms pronominal suffix - composite shewa.

Table 24.4

Hiphil Imperfect 1cs שבע + 2ms suffix	אֲשַׁבֵּיעַךְ	Gen 24:3
Piel Imperfect 1cp שלח + 2ms suffix	נִשְׁלַחְךָ	Gen 26:29
Qal Infinitive Construct ברח + 2ms suffix	בִּרְחֶךָ	Gen 35:1
Qal Perfect 3ms מגע + 2ms suffix	מָגַעְךָ	Num 24:11

Parsing III-Gutturals

Genesis 3:18

וְקוֹץ וְדִרְדָּר תַּצְמִיחַ לָדָּ וְאָכַלְתָּ אֶת-עֵשֶׂב הַשָּׂדֶה:

Parsing III-Gutturals

Genesis 8:8

וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת־הַיּוֹנָה מֵאֹתוֹ לִרְאוֹת הַקָּלוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל פְּנֵי הָאָדָמָה:

Parsing III-Gutturals

Exodus 7:27

וְאִם־מֵאֵן אַתָּה לְשַׁלַּח הִנֵּה אֲנֹכִי נִגַּף אֶת־כָּל־גְּבוּלְךָ בַּצַּרְדִּים:

Parsing III-Gutturals

Genesis 21:24

וַיֹּאמֶר אֲבִרְהָם אֶנְכִי אֲשַׁבֵּעַ:



WITH ADAM HOWELL

III-~~x~~ Verbs

Chapter 25

General Principles

- 13% of these verbs are Qal Perfect 3ms - just memorize the vocabulary card.
- III-ⲁ often quiesces with a silent shewa.
- III-ⲁ prefers sere thematic vowels in the PERFECT conjugation.

III-א Quiesces

In the middle of a word...

Qal Perfect 1cs קרא

קָרָאתִי ← קִרְאתִי ← קִרְאתִי

Compensatory
Lengthening

Quiescent
א

Strong
Form

III-א Quiesces

At the end of a word...

Qal Perfect 3ms קרא

קרא ← קרא ← קרא

Compensatory
Lengthening

Quiescent
א

Silent Shewa
Written Explicitly

Qal Imperfect 3ms ברא¹

ברא ← ברא ← ברא

Compensatory
Lengthening

Quiescent
א

Silent Shewa
Written Explicitly

III-⌘ Prefer Şere in the Perfect

- Only in the Perfect conjugation.
- Mixed stems become pure E/, pure stems become mixed E/.

III-⌘ Prefer Šere in the Perfect

Table 25.1²

		Normal	III-⌘ Effect
“Mixed”	Qal Stative ³	A-ē/	Ē/
	Piel	A-ē/	Ē/
	Hithpael	A-ē/	Ē/
	Hiphil	A-î/	Ē-î/
“Pure”	Niphal	A/	Ē-ā/
	Pual	A/	Ē-ā/

Qal Impf & Impv

- Take /A thematic vowels.

Table 25.2

	III-א	III-Guttural	II-Guttural	Strong Verb
Qal Imperfect 3ms	יִקְרָא	יִשְׁלַח	יִבְחַר	יִקְטֹל
Qal Imperative 2ms	קִרְא	שְׁלַח	בְּחַר	קְטֹל

Impf & Impv 2, 3fp Form

- Take **segol** as the thematic vowel.

Table 25.3

Parsing	Verb	Verse
Qal Imperfect 3fp קרא	תִּקְרָאנָה	Exod 1:10
Piel Imperfect 3fp מלא	תִּמְלֹאנָה	Exod 2:16
Qal Imperative 2fp קרא	קְרֹאנִי	Ruth 1:20 ⁴

T-form Participles

- III- $\aleph$ Quiesces and gets a şere (compensatory lengthening).

Qal Participle (t-form) fs $\aleph$ in 2 Samuel 18:22

קִטְלָת ← מְצַאֵת ← מְצַאֵת ← מְצַאֵת

Compensatory
Lengthening

Quiescent
 $\aleph^5$

“Strong”
Form

T-form Participles

- III- $\aleph$ Quiesces and gets a ֿ ere (compensatory lengthening).

Niphal Participle (t-form) fs פלא in Psalm 118:23

נִפְּלָאֵת ← נִפְּלָאֵת ← נִפְּלָאֵת ← נִקְטָלֵת

Compensatory
Lengthening⁶

Quiescent
 $\aleph$

“Strong”
Form

Parsing III-א Verbs

Genesis 1:11

וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים **תִּדְשָׂא** הָאָרֶץ דָּשָׂא עֲשֵׂב מִזֶּרַע זֶרַע יֵעַן פָּרִי עֲשֶׂה פָרִי
לְמִינּוֹ אֲשֶׁר זֶרְעוֹ-בּוֹ עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיְהִי-כֵן:

Parsing III-א Verbs

Genesis 1:27

וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים | אֶת־הָאָדָם בְּצִלְמוֹ בְּצֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים בָּרָא אֹתוֹ זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה בָּרָא
אֹתָם:

Parsing III-א Verbs

Genesis 6:7

וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶמְחָה אֶת־הָאָדָם אֲשֶׁר־בָּרָאֲתִי מֵעַל פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה מֵאָדָם עַד־
בְּהֵמָה עַד־רֶמֶשׂ וְעַד־עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם כִּי נַחֲמָתִי כִּי עָשִׂיתָם:

Parsing III-א Verbs

Exodus 28:41

וְהִלְבַּשְׁתָּ אֹתָם אֶת-אֶהָרָן אָחִיד וְאֶת-בָּנָיו אִתּוֹ וּמִשְׁחָה אֹתָם וּמִלֵּאתָ אֶת-
יָדָם וְקִדַּשְׁתָּ אֹתָם וְכִהְנֹוּ לִי: