

Chapter 12a - Intro to Verbs

verbal stems: names

<i>English Spelling</i>		<i>Hebrew Spelling</i>	<i>Spelling Diagnostics</i>
Qal	>	קַל	unaugmented
Niphal	>	נִפְעַל	נִ prefix; Pathach stem vowel
Piel	>	פִּיעַל	Hireq-Tsere vowel pattern
Pual	>	פִּעֻל	Qibbutz-Pathach vowel pattern
Hiphil	>	הִפְעִיל	הִ prefix; Hireq Yod stem vowel
Hophal	>	הִפְעִיל	הִ prefix; Pathach stem vowel
Hithpael	>	הִתְפַּעֵל	הִתְ prefix; Tsere stem vowel

Chapter 12b - Intro to Verbs

verbal stems: meaning

Qal **Simple/Active.** Qal verbs are *active* in voice, though a few passive forms do exist. The Qal stem also exhibits the *simple* or unnuanced type of action.

Niphal **Simple/Passive or Reflexive.** The Niphal stem is used to express *simple* action with either a *passive* or *reflexive* voice. In other words, whatever a verb means in the Qal stem, it becomes passive or reflexive in the Niphal stem.

Piel **Intensive/Active.** The Piel stem is sometimes used to express an *intensive* type of action with an *active* voice. In other words, the simple action of the Qal stem will take on some type of intensive nuance in the Piel stem.

Pual **Intensive/Passive.** The Pual is the passive form of the Piel. The Pual stem, therefore, is used to express an *intensive* type of action with a *passive* voice.

Hiphil **Causative/Active.** The Hiphil stem is used to express *causative* action with an *active* voice. For example, the verb מָלַךְ means “he was king” or “he reigned” in the Qal stem. The Hiphil form, however, is הִמְלִיךֶה and means “he *caused* to reign” or “he *made* (someone) king.”

Hophal **Causative/Passive.** The Hophal is the passive form of the Hiphil. The Hophal stem, therefore, is used to express *causative* action with a *passive* voice. For example, the Hiphil verb הִמְלִיךֶה means “he made (someone) king.” The Hophal form is הִמְלִיךָ and it is translated “he *was made* king.”

Hithpael **Intensive/Reflexive.** The Hithpael stem is used to express an *intensive* type of action with a *reflexive* (or sometimes passive) voice. For example, the verb הִתְבַּא means “he hid” in the Qal stem. The Hithpael form is הִתְבַּא and it means “he hid *himself*.”

Chapter 12c - Intro to Verbs

summary: stem meaning and translation

	<i>Simple Action</i>	<i>Intensive Action</i>	<i>Causative Action</i>
<i>Active Voice</i>	Qal	Piel	Hiphil
<i>Passive Voice</i>	Niphal	Pual	Hophal
<i>Reflexive Voice</i>	Niphal	Hithpael	

	<i>Form</i>	<i>Translation</i>
<i>Qal</i>	שָׁמַע	he heard
<i>Niphal</i>	נִשְׁמַע	he was heard
<i>Piel</i>	שָׁבַר	he smashed into pieces
<i>Pual</i>	שֻׁבַר	he was smashed into pieces
<i>Hiphil</i>	הִמְלִיךְ	he made king
<i>Hophal</i>	הִמְלָךְ	he was made king
<i>Hithpael</i>	הִתְחַבֵּא	he hid himself



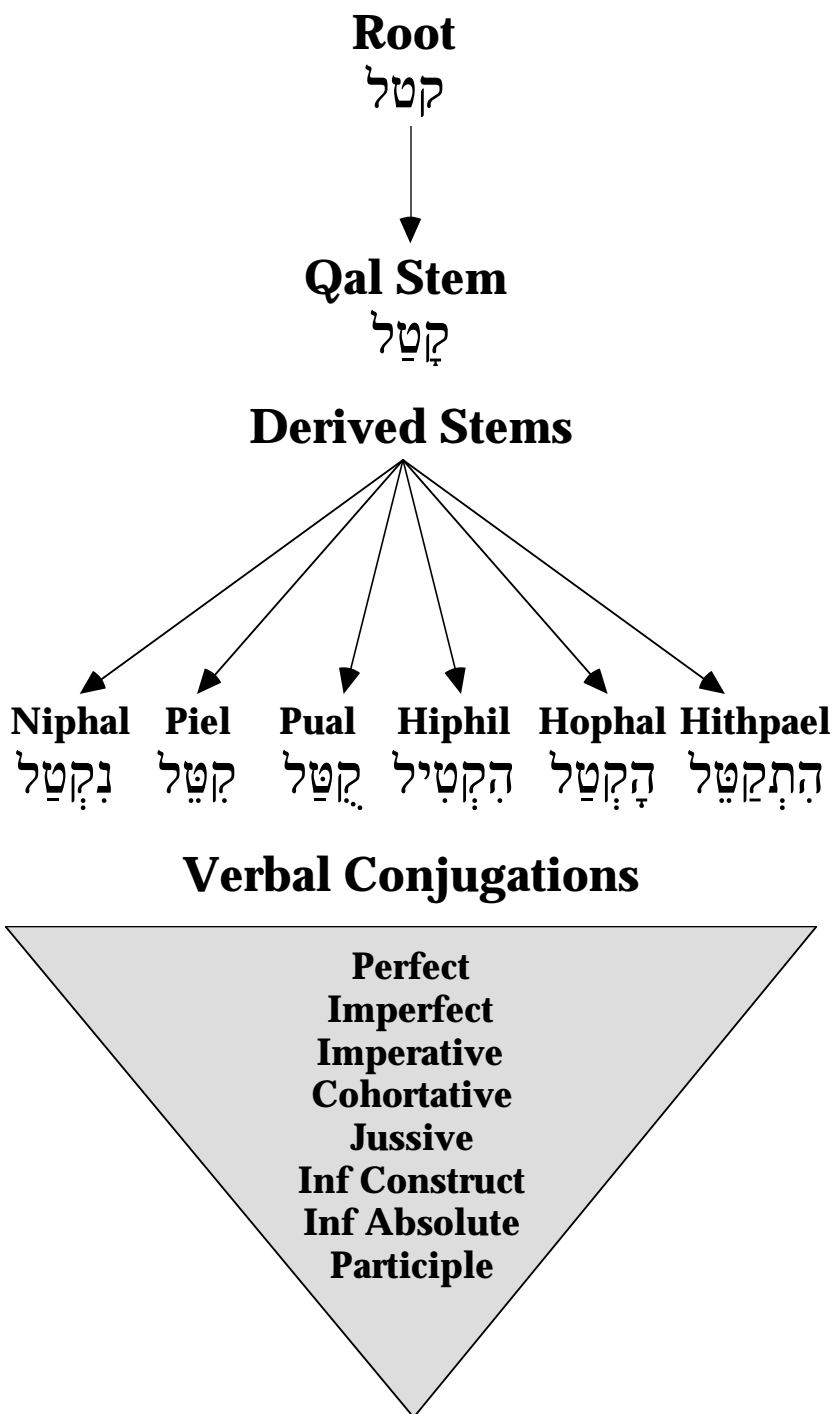
Chapter 12d - Intro to Verbs

verbal conjugations

- Perfect** **Completed Action.** The Perfect aspect denotes completed action, whether in the past, present or future.
- Imperfect** **Incomplete Action.** The Imperfect aspect denotes incomplete action, whether in the past, present or future.
- Imperative** **2nd Person Command.** The Imperative conjugation is used primarily to express direct commands, demanding immediate action from the one being addressed.
- Cohortative** **1st Person Volitional.** The Cohortative is used to express a wish, request or command. It may also be used to express purpose (in order to) or result (resulting in).
- Jussive** **3rd Person Volitional.** The Jussive conjugation is also used to express some type of mild command or strong wish.
- Infinitive Construct** **Verbal Noun.** The Infinitive Construct can function much like an English Infinitive, usually translated with the preposition “to” plus a verb as in “to study” or “to learn.”
- Infinitive Absolute** **Verbal Noun.** The Hebrew Infinitive Absolute has no real English counterpart. It may be used in conjunction with other verbs to emphasize or intensify the verbal action. It may also be used in the place of an Imperative to express a command.
- Participle** **Verbal Adjective.** Verbally, the Participle expresses some type of verbal action such as “studying” or “learning.” Adjectivally, it is used much like a Hebrew adjective: attributively, predicatively or substantively.

Chapter 12e - Intro to Verbs

roots, stems & conjugations



Chapter 12f - Intro to Verbs

weak verb classification

<i>Class</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Description</i>
I-Guttural	עֲמַד	guttural in first root position
II-Guttural	גִּאֲל	guttural in second root position
III-ה/ע	בִּרַח	ה or ע in third root position
III-א	מִצָּא	א in third root position
III-ה	בִּנְה	ה in third root position
I-י	יִשֵּׁב	י in first root position
I-נ	נִפֵּל	נ in first root position
Doubly Weak	עֲלָה	I-Guttural <i>and</i> III-ה (for one example)
Biconsonantal	קָם	only two root consonants
Geminate	סָבַב	identical second and third consonants

Chapter 12g - Intro to Verbs

verbal sentence word order

Normal word order for a verbal sentence is

verb-subject-object.

object *object* *subject* *verb*
בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ

God created the heavens and the earth.
Gen 1:1

It is not uncommon for the direct object to stand
at the beginning of a Hebrew sentence
for the purpose of emphasis.

verb *object*
אֶת־יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ תִירָא

Yahweh your God you shall fear.
Deut 10:20

