

1 (The Hebrew Alphabet)



















Letter	Final Form	Name	Pronunciation	Translit	Comments
א or א		Alef	Silent	'	Guttural
ב or ב		Bet	V as in <i>Vine</i>	<u>b</u>	
ב or ב			B as in <i>Boy</i>	b	With Dagesh Lene
ג or ג		Gimel	GH as in <i>Aghast</i>	<u>g</u>	
ג or ג			G as in <i>God</i>	g	With Dagesh Lene
ד or ד		Dalet	TH as in <i>The</i>	<u>d</u>	
ד or ד			D as in <i>Day</i>	d	With Dagesh Lene
ה or ה		He	H as in <i>Hay</i>	h	Guttural
ו or ו		Waw	W as in <i>Way</i>	w	Also called Vav
ז or ז		Zayin	Z as in <i>Zion</i>	z	
ח or ח		Ḥet	CH as in <i>Bach</i>	ḥ	Guttural
ט or ט		Tet	T as in <i>Toy</i>	ṭ	
י or י		Yod	Y as in <i>Yes</i>	y	
כ or כ	ך or ך or ך or ך	Kaf	CH as in <i>Bach</i>	<u>k</u>	
כ or כ			K as in <i>King</i>	k	With Dagesh Lene
ל or ל		Lamed	L as in <i>Lion</i>	l	
מ or מ	ם or ם	Mem	M as in <i>Mom</i>	m	
נ or נ	ן or ן	Nun	N as in <i>Now</i>	n	
ס or ס		Samek	S as in <i>Sin</i>	s	
ע or ע		Ayin	Silent	'	Guttural
פ or פ	ף or ף	Pe	PH as in <i>Phone</i>	<u>p</u>	
פ or פ			P as in <i>Pop</i>	p	With Dagesh Lene
צ or צ	ץ or ץ	Tsade	TS as in <i>Boots</i>	ṣ	
ק or ק		Qof	K as in <i>King</i>	q	
ר or ר		Resh	R as in <i>Run</i>	r	Cannot take a Dagesh Forte
ש or ש		Sin	S as in <i>Sin</i>	ś	
ש or ש		Shin	SH as in <i>Ship</i>	š	
ת or ת		Taw	TH as in <i>Thin</i>	<u>t</u>	
ת or ת			T as in <i>Toy</i>	t	With Dagesh Lene

What are the begadkephat constants?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ב ג ד כ פ ת • They can take a Dagesh Lene, ב ג ד כ פ ת, which hardens their sound
What are the gutturals? What is special about them?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • א ע ה ח • Gutturals cannot take a Dagesh Forte or a vocal shewa
What is special about ר ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resh cannot take a Dagesh Forte.

Chapter 2 (The Hebrew Vowels)

2.7 What kinds of Shewa exist?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocal shewa is a vowel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Vocal shewa cannot go under a guttural. • Silent shewa is not a vowel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Silent shewa marks the end of a syllable that ends in a consonant.
2.8 What is שְׁ ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • שְׁ is the consonant Shin (שׁ) with a holem vowel (◊)
2.8 What is שֵׁ ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • שֵׁ is the consonant Sin (שׂ) with a holem vowel (◊) • The two dots sometimes are combined as (שׂ), so that the holem vowel is invisible.
2.9 What does a Dagesh Forte look like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Dagesh Forte is a dot in a letter; it looks exactly like a Dagesh Lene.
2.9 Where can a Dagesh Forte go?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Dagesh Forte can go in any letter except a guttural or Resh.
2.9 What does a Dagesh Forte do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Dagesh Forte doubles the sound. • For a begadkephat, a Dagesh Forte doubles the hard sound, so it includes the work of the Dagesh Lene.
2.11 What is defective writing?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using a different vowel instead of an unchangeable long vowel. • Holem (◊) instead of Holem Waw (וֹ) • Qibbutz (◌◊) instead of Shureq (וּ) • Hireq (◌◊) instead of Hireq Yod (יֹ◊) • The substituted vowel (◊ or ◌◊ or ◌◊) will be unchangeable in the ways that an unchangeable long vowel is unchangeable.

Hebrew Vowels

	a	e		i	o	u
Short	 Pathach A as in <i>bat</i> a	 Seghol E as in <i>bet</i> e		 Hireq I as in <i>bit</i> i	 Qamets Hatuf OU as in <i>bought</i> o	 Qibbutz U as in <i>rule</i> u
Changeable Long	 Qamets A as in <i>father</i> ā	 Tsere E as in <i>They</i> ē			 Holem O as in <i>role</i> ō	
Unchangeable Long	 Qamets He A as in <i>father</i> â	 Tsere Yod E as in <i>They</i> ê	 Seghol Yod E as in <i>bet</i> ê	 Hireq Yod I as in <i>machine</i> î	 Holem Waw O as in <i>role</i> ô	 Shureq U as in <i>rule</i> û
Reduced	 Hateph Pathach A as in <i>amuse</i> ă	 Hateph Seghol A as in <i>amuse</i> ě			 Hateph Qamets A as in <i>amuse</i> ǒ	
Other	 Vocal Shewa A as in <i>amuse</i> ə or ^e					

Chapter 3 (Syllabification)

What kinds of syllables exist?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open: CV • Closed: CVC, CDC, or CVFC • [C=Consonant, V=Vowel, D=Diphthong, F=Furtive Pathach] • Never start syllable with vowel (one exception: conjunction ו)
What is the line under ׀ or ׆ at the end of a word?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Furtive Pathach, which is pronounced before the consonant, so that the consonant closes the syllable. CVFC. • The Furtive Pathach disappears when add a suffix to the word.
What is the most common Hebrew diphthong?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • וֹ • It is followed by a consonant that closes the syllable.
What is ׀ without a vowel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is silent (“quiescent”), and is ignored during syllabification.
Name the syllables:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonic, Pretonic, Propretonic. • Distant syllables = all syllables to the right of the Pretonic • Ultima, Penultima, Antepenultima.
How does one identify a Dagesh?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gutturals and Resh can’t take a Dagesh. ➤ ׀ has a Mappiq to indicate a consonant rather than a vowel letter. • In begadkephat a Dagesh after vowel is Forte; otherwise Lene. • In other consonants a Dagesh is always a Dagesh Forte.
How distinguish Shewas?	<p>Vocal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial, or • Under Dagesh Forte <p>Silent if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not under dagesh forte & short vowel immediately precedes, or • another Shewa immediately follows, or • the end of a word, or • under a guttural. <p>Vocal otherwise.</p>
What is the vowel ׁ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qamets with a Metheg (to distinguish it from Qamets Hatuf)
How distinguish Qamets from Qamets Hatuf?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qamets Hatuf if closed, unaccented, without Metheg. • Almost everywhere else it is Qamets. ➤ A few closed, unaccented syllables without Metheg have Qamets. ➤ Qamets Hatuf can occur in open unaccented syllable followed by ׁ
Which syllables do vowels prefer?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short vowels: closed-unaccented, or open-tonic. • Long vowels: closed-tonic, or open-pretonic. • Reduced vowels & vocal Shewa: open-distant. ➤ Must be open and unaccented
Which vowels do syllables prefer?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed unaccented: Short vowels (very few exceptions) • Closed tonic: Long vowels • Open tonic: Long (or short?) vowels • Open pretonic: Long vowels • Open distant: Reduced vowels and vocal Shewa

Chapter 4 (Nouns)

What numbers can nouns be?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singular, Dual (exactly 2), or Plural (2 or more)
What genders are Hebrew nouns?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masculine or feminine. (A few words are both).
Lexical irregularities in noun endings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A few nouns take the endings of the other gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Endingless FS, MS with FS ending, MP with FP ending, or FP with MP ending
What is a Geminate noun?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biconsonantal that originally ended with repeated consonant.
What happens to Geminate nouns when they add a suffix?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dagesh Forte the final consonant (“the return of the twin”). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ If geminate consonant is guttural or Resh, can’t take Dagesh Forte, so compensatory lengthening of initial vowel. ➢ [First syllable (closed, unaccented) wants to be short, so changeable long vowel shortens. (Tserē → Hireq; Holem → Qibbutz; Qamets → Pathach)]
What is a Segholate noun?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bi-syllabic with Penultima accented.
What happens to Segholate nouns when they add a suffix?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the first two vowels of the word to Vocal Shewa + Qamets. • If begins with guttural, use reduced vowel instead of vocal Shewa (usually Hateph Pathach).
When does propretonic reduction occur?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bi-syllabic noun, ultima is accented, and Penultima has Qamets or Tserē.
What happens to such nouns when they add a suffix?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the vowel that now is propretonic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Qamets or Tserē to vocal Shewa (or Hateph Pathach if guttural).
What is the vocal Shewa exclusion principle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocal Shewa cannot be at the end of a word or be followed by another Shewa (vocal, silent, or Hateph vowel).
How does Hebrew handle contiguous Shewas?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of a word → Both silent. • Middle of a word → First is silent and the second is vocal. • Beginning of a word → First becomes Hireq & second is silent. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Second is ך → Contract to Hireq Yod. ➢ Second is Guttural with reduced vowel → First becomes short vowel corresponding to reduced vowel. ➢ Shewa before אֱלֹהִים → Contract to אֱלֹ

Noun and adjective endings

	Masculine Noun	Feminine Noun
Singular	Endingless	הַ or תַּ or תָּ or יתַּ or ותַּ
Dual	יםִ	יםִ or תיםִ
Plural	יםִ	ותַּ or תַּ (defective spelling, so Holem is unchangeable long)

Noun Pluralization Drills

Lexical Form	Plural Suffix	Plural Form	Plural Meaning	Pluralization Pattern
אָב	וֹת	אָבוֹת	fathers	Irregular
בֶּן	ִים	בָּנִים	sons	Irregular
בַּיִת	ִים	בָּתִּים	houses	Irregular
אָח	ִים	אָחִים	brothers	Irregular
אִישׁ	ִים	אֲנָשִׁים	men, husbands	Irregular
אִשָּׁה	ִים	נָשִׁים	women, wives	Irregular
בַּת	וֹת	בָּנוֹת	daughters	Irregular
יוֹם	ִים	יָמִים	days	Irregular
הַר	ִים	הָרִים	mountains, mountain ranges	Irregular
עֵינַיִן	ִים	עֵינָיִם	(two) eyes, (two) springs	Irregular dual form.
עִיר	ִים	עָרִים	cities	Irregular
מִצְוָה	וֹת	מִצְוֹת	commands, commandments	Irregular
דְּבָר	ִים	דְּבָרִים	words, matters, things	Propretonic reduction
מֶלֶךְ	ִים	מְלָכִים	kings	Segholate
סוּס	ִים	סוּסִים	horses	
עֶבֶד	ִים	עֲבָדִים	servants	Segholate with initial guttural
שֵׁם	וֹת	שְׁמוֹת	names	Masculine but uses feminine plural suffix.
אֲדוֹן	ִים	אֲדוֹנִים	lords, masters	Propretonic reduction with initial guttural.
גּוֹי	ִים	גּוֹיִם	peoples, nations	
דֶּרֶךְ	ִים	דְּרָכִים	ways, roads	Segholate
לֵב	וֹת	לְבָבוֹת	hearts	Propretonic reduction. Masc but uses Fem plural suffix.
נֶפֶשׁ	וֹת	נַפְשׁוֹת	lives, souls	Segholate
נְבִיא	ִים	נְבִיאִים	prophets	Propretonic reduction
סֵפֶר	ִים	סִפְרִים	books, scrolls	Segholate

Lexical Form	Plural Suffix	Plural Form	Plural Meaning	Pluralization Pattern
צָבָא	ות	צְבָאוֹת	armies, hosts	Propretonic reduction. Masc but uses Fem plural suffix.
קוֹל	ות	קוֹלוֹת	voices, sounds	Masculine but uses Feminine plural suffix.
ראש	יםִ	ראשִׁים	heads, chiefs, tops	
תּוֹרָה	ות	תּוֹרוֹת	laws, teachings, Torahs	
שִׁיר	יםִ	שִׁירִים	songs	
אוֹת	ות	אוֹתוֹת	signs	
חֲלוֹם	ות	חֲלוֹמוֹת	dreams	
רְחוֹב	ות	רְחוֹבוֹת	streets	
עָנָן	יםִ	עָנָנִים	clouds	Propretonic reduction with initial guttural.
חֲצָר	ות	חֲצָרוֹת	courtyards	Propretonic reduction with initial guttural.
כּוֹכָב	יםִ	כּוֹכָבִים	stars	
חֶרֶב	ות	חֶרְבוֹת	swords	Segholate with initial guttural.
בֹּקֶר	יםִ	בֹּקְרִים	mornings	Segholate
זָרַע	יםִ	זָרְעִים	seeds	Segholate
בָּעַל	יםִ	בָּעָלִים	lords	Segholate
נָעַר	יםִ	נָעָרִים	boys	Segholate
עַם	יםִ	עַמִּים	peoples	Geminate
הֵיכָל	ות	הֵיכָלוֹת	palaces, temples	Masculine but uses Feminine plural suffix
יָלֵד	יםִ	יָלָדִים	male children, boys	Segholate
מָקוֹם	יםִ	מָקוֹמִים	places	Propretonic reduction
מִשְׁפָּט	יםִ	מִשְׁפָּטִים	judgements, customs, justices	
שַׁעַר	יםִ	שַׁעָרִים	gates	Segholate
שַׂר	יםִ	שַׂרִים	officials, leaders, princes	Geminate with compensatory lengthening of initial vowel

Patterns and Irregular Pluralizations not taught in class

Lexical Form	Plural Suffix	Plural Form	Lexical Meaning	Pluralization Pattern
שָׁנָה	ים	שָׁנִים	years	[Drop the initial suffix; so no PP reduction.] Fem but uses Masc Plural suffix.
שָׂדֶה	ות	שָׂדוֹת	fields	[Drop the initial suffix, so no PP reduction.] Masc but uses Fem plural suffix.
מִזְבֵּחַ	ות	מִזְבְּחוֹת	altars	Masc but uses Fem plural suffix. [Eliminate furtive pathach; pretonic reduction.]
חֵץ	ים	חֵצִים	arrows	Geminate [Shorten initial long vowel]
חֶקֶד	ים	חֶקְדִים	statues	Geminate [Shorten initial long vowel]
יָם	ים	יָמִים	seas, (wests)	Geminate [Shorten initial long vowel]
לֵב	ים	לֵבִים	hearts	Geminate [Shorten initial long vowel]
כֹּהֵן	ים	כֹּהֲנִים	priests	[Pretonic reduction]
פֶּה	ים	פְּנִים	mouths	Irregular
רוּחַ	ות	רוּחוֹת	winds, spirits	[Drop the furtive pathach]

Chapter 5 (Definite Article and Conjunction Waw)

How distinguish definite noun from indefinite noun?	<p>Definite if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definite article • Proper name • Possessive pronoun suffix <p>Indefinite otherwise</p>
How spell the definite article?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ׁ or ׂ or ׃ or ׄ ➤ ׁ before most ׀ or ׆ and all ׁ or ׂ (“virtual doubling” because can’t take Dagesh) ➤ ׃ before ך or ן or ם (“compensatory lengthening” because can’t take Dagesh) ➤ ׄ before ן or unaccented ם or ן ➤ A few words change their initial vowel to Qamets when get article.
What is compensatory lengthening?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short vowels change to make up for lack of Dagesh with Guttural. ➤ Pathach → Qamets ➤ Hireq → Tsere ➤ Qibbuts → Holem
What does the definite article mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A particular one (“the city”) • Demonstrative adjective (“that city”) • Vocative (“O city”) • Superlative (“the best city”) • Possessive pronoun (“the city’s gate”)
What about an indefinite article?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No indefinite article, but use the number “one.”
What does the prefix ׀ mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conjunction: and, but, also, even
Where does ׀ go?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always a prefix to a word; never independent.
How spell the conjunction ׀?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ׀ or ׁ or ׂ or ׃ or (׀ with with short vowel corresponding to following reduced vowel). ➤ ׀ before ך or ן or ם and drop the Dagesh Lene from ך and ן ➤ ׀ before vocal Shewa usually. ➤ Follow the rules of shewa to get the other forms.
How identify the conjunction?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial Waw with any vowel is almost always the conjunction.

Chapter 6 (Prepositions)

What forms of prepositions exist?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent – separate word • Maqqef – joined to a word with “ - ” • Inseparable – prefixed to a word
What are the inseparable prepositions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • בְּ means in, by, with • לְ means to, for • כְּ means like, as, according to • מִן (note the Dagesh following) is the inseparable form of the Maqqef preposition מִןְ , which means “from”
What happens when add an inseparable preposition to a word with the definite article?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep the vowel and Dagesh Forte of the definite article. • Replace the הַ of the definite article with the consonant of the inseparable preposition.
How spell the preposition מִןְ ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • מִןְ as a Maqqef preposition. • As an inseparable preposition, the Nun assimilates to a Dagesh if possible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ מִןְ (note the Dagesh following) as an inseparable preposition ➤ מִןְ before guttural or Resh b/c compensatory lengthening ➤ Sometimes no compensatory lengthening before הַ
What does מִןְ mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preposition “from” • Comparative use. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ “too X for Y” ➤ “more X than Y” • Use with “all” כֻּלְ to form superlative מְכַלְ • Partative “some of”
What is the definite direct object marker?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (independent) אֵת or אֵתְ (same spelling as the preposition “with”) • Also called the accusative marker. • No marker is used for indefinite direct objects.

Chapter 7 (Adjectives)

What gender and number can adjectives be?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflect to masculine or feminine • Inflect to singular or plural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No dual form; use plural adjective with dual noun.
What determines the gender and number of an adjective?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender and number of an adjective match the noun that it modifies or replaces.
How are adjectives inflected?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They use the same suffixes as nouns • They always use the standard suffixes for their gender (unlike some nouns).
How can adjectives be used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attributive: “the good book” • Predicate: “the book is good” • Substantive: “the good, the bad, and the ugly”
How discover the use of an adjective?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No noun to modify → Substantive • Has article; follows definite noun with same GN → Attributive • Lacks article; precedes noun with same GN → Predicate • Lacks article; follows indefinite noun with same GN → Attributive or Predicate
What is the lexical form of an adjective?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masculine singular
What is special about adjectives ending in תָּ in their MS form?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop the תָּ when inflecting (treat it as if it were a MS ending).
What is the directional ending?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • תָּ (unaccented) as a suffix • Spelled the same as the FS suffix תָּ except no accent. • Means motion toward the noun.
What is the suffix תָּ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If accented → FS suffix • If unaccented → Directional ending

Chapter 8 (Pronouns)

What is a pronoun?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A word that replaces a noun (its antecedent)
What is an independent personal pronoun?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always a separate word, not a prefix or a suffix. • Always the subject of a verb.
How distinguish demonstrative adjective from demonstrative pronoun?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrative adjective just like attributive adjective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Follows noun and matches it in gender, number, and definiteness ➢ Last in a chain of attributive adjectives. • Demonstrative pronoun just like a predicate adjective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Can precede or follow noun; and matches it in gender and number, ➢ Never has article. • Has article; follows definite noun same GN → Demonstrative Adj • Lacks article; precedes noun same GN → Demonstrative Pronoun • Lacks article; follows indefinite noun same GN → Demonstrative Adjective or Demonstrative Pronoun
What is the relative pronoun?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • אֲשֶׁר (with or without Maqqef) • Uninflected. • Always at the beginning of the relative clause.
What are the interrogative pronouns?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • מַי (with or without Maqqef) means who? whom? • מָה or מַה־ or מַה־ (with or without Maqqef) means what?
What is the interrogative particle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • הַ prefixed to the first word of a sentence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Spelled הַ before a guttural or consonant with Shewa ➢ Spelled הֶ before a guttural with Qamets.
How distinguish interrogative particle from definite article?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added Dagesh Forte to the word → Usually the definite article • Prefixed to an adverb or particle → Always interrogative particle • Spelled הַ → Always interrogative particle

Independent Personal Pronouns

	Independent Personal (Subject)		Near Demonstrative (This)		Far Demonstrative (That)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1S	אֲנִי or אֲנֹכִי (I)		זֶה (this)	זֹאת (this)	הוא (that)	היא (that)
2S	אַתָּה (you)	אַתְּ (you)				
3S	הוא (he/it)	היא (she/it)				
1P	אֲנַחְנוּ (we)		אֵלֶּה (these)		הֵם or הֵנָּה (those)	
2P	אַתֶּם (you)	אַתֶּנָּה (you)				
3P	הֵם or הֵנָּה (they)	הֵנָּה or הֵנָּה (they)				

Chapter 9 (Pronominal Suffixes)

When are the 2 types of suffixes used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 1 on singular nouns (my horse, our horse). • Type 2 on plural nouns (my horses, our horses). • Type 1 on the definite direct object marker. • Both types on prepositions.
What is the meaning of a suffix on a noun?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possessive (my horse).
What is the meaning of a suffix on a preposition or the definite direct object marker?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective (with me)
Tips for distinguishing type 1 and type 2?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 2 always yod and never hireq yod.
What is the dot in ם?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Mappiq, indicating that the ם is acting as a consonant.
How add a pronominal suffix to a noun that takes masculine endings?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop the masculine ending before adding the suffix.
How add a pronominal suffix to a noun that takes feminine endings?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singular ending םָ → םֶ before adding the suffix. • Plural ending no change (just add the suffix).
What happens to some monosyllabic nouns (e.g., םָ and םֶ) when adding the pronominal suffix?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some singular monosyllabic nouns add hireq yod before adding a (type 1) pronominal suffix
What happens to the prepositions םֶ and םֶ when adding a pronominal suffix?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a ם before the singular or 1cs pronominal suffix. • םֶ uses the form םֶׁׁׁ twice (1cp and 3ms).
Distinguish preposition “with” from definite direct object marker םֶ or םֶ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No pronominal suffix → indistinguishable. • Pronominal suffix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Forte in tav (ם) → always preposition “with” ➢ No forte → always definite direct object marker.
Distinguish “people” םֶ from “with” םֶ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First vowel is Hireq → preposition “with” • First vowel pathach → noun “people”

Pronominal Suffixes

PGN	Meaning on Noun	Meaning on Preposition	Type 1 Suffixes	Type 2 Suffixes
1cs	my	me	יִ OR נִ	יִ
2ms	your	you	ךִ	יֶךָ
2fs	your	you	ךִ	יֶךְ
3ms	his (its)	him (it)	וֹ OR הוּ	יָו
3fs	her (its)	her (it)	וָ OR הָ	יָהָ
1cp	our	us	נֵנוּ	יֵנוּ
2mp	your	you	כֶּם	יֶכֶם
2fp	your	you	כֶּן	יֶכֶן
3mp	their	them	הֶם OR םֶ	יְהֶם
3fp	their	them	הֶן OR םֶ	יְהֶן

Chapter 10 (Hebrew Construct Chain)

How is a construct chain formed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One or more construct nouns followed by one absolute noun. • The nouns may be joined by a Maqqef. • No intervening words. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inseparable prepositions are allowed. • Substantival adjectives can function as nouns in a chain.
What is the meaning of a construct chain?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <Construct noun> “of” <absolute noun> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ E.g., the voice of the man. • The meaning of the construction is as if the absolute noun were a Greek possessive genitive (GGBB, pp. 81-83)
Where do adjectives go?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjectives go at the end of the chain, after the absolute noun, because no intervening words are allowed in a chain.
Is a chain definite or indefinite?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definite absolute noun → entire chain is definite. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The mother of Simon. ➤ The book of the woman. ➤ The house of the husband of the woman. • Indefinite absolute noun → entire chain is indefinite. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A book of a woman. • The construct nouns never get the article.
What marks a word as definite?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article • Proper noun • Pronominal suffix
How does the spelling of the absolute noun change?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It doesn't.
How does the spelling of the construct noun change?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vowel reduction (except Segholate) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Final closed Qamets → Pathach ➤ (Final closed Tsere <i>sometimes</i> → Pathach) ➤ Open unaccented Qamets or Tsere → Vocal Shewa (Hateph Pathach under a guttural). • Singular ending in םֿ → םֿ and then vowel reduction. • MP and MD endings change to םֿ and then vowel reduction. • FS ending םֿ → םֿ and then vowel reduction. • FP ending in םֿ keep their ending and then get vowel reduction. • Diphthong םֿ → םֿ • Segholate singular same as absolute singular • Segholate plural treat as normal MP or FP, but change first two vowels to pathach and shewa (םֿ םֿ)

Write these words in the construct state

Absolute state	Construct state	Construct Meaning	Comments
בֵּן	בֶּן	son of	• Irregular
כָּל	כָּל (Qamets Hatuf)	all of	• Irregular
יָד	יָד	hand of	• Irregular
אִשָּׁה	אִשָּׁת	wife of	• Irregular
אָב	אָבִי	father of	• Irregular
אָח	אָחִי	brother of	• Irregular
מָוֶת	מוֹת	death of	• Irregular
בַּיִת	בֵּית	house of	• Diphthong יָוֹ → יִוֵּ
מִשְׁפָּט	מִשְׁפָּט	judgement of	• Qamets in final closed syllable → Pathach
נָבִיא	נָבִיא	prophet of	• Open, unaccented Qamets & Tsere → Vocal Shewa.
מָקוֹם	מָקוֹם	place of	• Open, unaccented Qamets & Tsere → Vocal Shewa.
דְּבָר	דְּבָר	word of	• Open, unaccented Qamets & Tsere → Vocal Shewa. • Qamets in final closed syllable → Pathach.
לֵב	לֵב	heart of	• Open, unaccented Qamets & Tsere → Vocal Shewa. • Qamets in final closed syllable → Pathach.
זָקֵן	זָקֵן	elder of	• Open, unaccented Qamets & Tsere → Vocal Shewa. • Tsere in final closed syllable <i>sometimes</i> → Pathach.
אֱלֹהִים	אֱלֹהֵי	God of	• Masculine plural and dual endings → יִוֵּ
בָּנִים	בָּנֵי	sons of	• Open, unaccented Qamets & Tsere → Vocal Shewa. • Masculine plural and dual endings → יִוֵּ
עֵינַיִם	עֵינָי	two eyes of	• Masculine plural and dual endings → יִוֵּ
דְּבָרִים	דְּבָרַי	words of	• Open, unaccented Qamets & Tsere → Vocal Shewa. • Rules of shewa (ְְ at beginning → ְְ) • Masculine plural and dual endings → יִוֵּ
תּוֹרָה	תּוֹרַת	law of	• Feminine singular ending הָ → תֶּ
מַלְכָּה	מַלְכַּת	queen of	• Feminine singular ending הָ → תֶּ
שָׁנָה	שָׁנַת	year of	• Open, unaccented Qamets & Tsere → Vocal Shewa. • Feminine singular ending הָ → תֶּ
שְׁמוֹת	שְׁמוֹת	names of	• Open, unaccented Qamets & Tsere → Vocal Shewa.
עֵיִן	עֵיִן	eye/spring of	• Diphthong יָוֹ → יִוֵּ
מֶלֶךְ	מֶלֶךְ	king of	• Segholates no change in the singular

Absolute state	Construct state	Construct Meaning	Comments
עֶבֶד	עֶבֶד	servant of	• Segholates no change in the singular
מְלָכִים	מְלָכֵי	kings of	• Segholate plurals first two vowels → pathach and shewa (ִ ְ) • Masculine plural and dual endings → יְ
עֲבָדִים	עֲבָדֵי	servants of	• Segholate plurals first two vowels → pathach and shewa (ִ ְ) • Masculine plural and dual endings → יְ
שָׂדֵה	שָׂדֵה	field of	• Open, unaccented Qamets & Tsere → Vocal Shewa. • Nouns ending in הֶ → הֵ

Chapter 12 (Introduction to Verbs)

12.2 What is the distinction between a root and a stem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root – Theoretical form from which several words (stems) may be derived. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A set of 3 (or 2) consonants. • Stem – The basic form of a particular word derived from the root.
12.5 What does the verbal stem indicate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of action: Simple, Intensive, Causative • Voice: Active, Reflexive, Passive
12.15 What list when parse a verb?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stem (7) – Qal, Piel, Hiphil, Niphal, Pual, Hophal, Hithpael <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Minor verbal stems do exist. • Conjugation (8) – Perfect, Imperfect, Imperative, Cohortative, Jussive, Infinitive Construct, Infinitive Absolute, Participle • Person (of subject) – 1, 2, 3 • Gender (of subject) – M or F • Number (of subject) – Singular or Plural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dual subjects take a plural verb. • Root or Lexical Form
12.5 What is a derived stem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All other stems are derived from the Qal stem
12.6 What is a stem vowel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vowel associated with the second consonant of the verbal root.
12.7 What is the diagnostic for the intensive stems?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dagesh forte in the second consonant of the stem indicates intensive action (Piel, Hithpael, Pual).
12.7-12.9 How do stems affect the meaning of a verb?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meaning of the verb changes from stem to stem. • The “typical meaning” chart below gives typical changes in meaning, but ultimately must consult the lexicon.
12.11 What are the meanings of the verbal conjugations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perfect – Completed action (past, present, or future) • Imperfect – Incomplete action (past, present, or future) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Incomplete, habitual, iterative, customary. • Imperative – 2nd person command or request. • Cohortative – 1st person wish, request, or command. • Jussive – 3rd person command or wish. • Infinitive construct – Verbal noun. Like an English infinitive • Infinitive absolute – Multiple uses. No English counterpart. • Participle – Verbal adjective.
12.12 What are strong and weak verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak verb – has a guttural, is biconsonantal, or is geminate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In some conjugations, resh, initial yod or initial nun are weak • Strong verb – any verb that isn’t weak.
12.14 What is typical word order?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verb, subject, object. • Other orders possible for emphasis.
12.16 What is the lexical form of a verb?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qal Perfect 3ms for a tri-consonantal verb. (Just the consonants) • Qal Infinitive Construct for biconsonantal verbs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Need the unchangeable long vowel from this form.

Typical Meaning of Major Verbal Stems

	Simple Action	Intensive Action	Causative Action
Active Voice	Qal	Piel	Hiphil
Passive Voice	Niphal	Pual	Hophal
Reflexive Voice		Hithpael	

Diagnostics of Major Verbal Stems

English Spelling	Hebrew Spelling	Prefix	Vowels
Qal	קַל		
Niphal	נִפְעַל	נִ	—Pathach
Piel	פִּעַל	Forte in 2 nd root consonant	Hireq—Tsere
Pual	פֻּעַל	Forte in 2 nd root consonant	Qibbutz—Pathach
Hiphil	הִפְעִיל	הִ	—Hireq Yod
Hophal	הִפְעַל	הִ (Qamets Hatuf)	—Pathach
Hithpael	הִתְפַּעֵל	הִתְ Forte in 2 nd root consonant	—Tsere

Vocabulary Mnemonics

Word	Meaning	Sound	Picture
אָכַל	to eat	A cal(orie)	
אָמַר	to say	A mar(riage)	Marriage requires lots of talking. And <i>say</i> “I do.”
הָלַךְ	to go, walk	Ha lack(ey)	The lackey has to <i>go</i> run errands and <i>walk</i>
הָיָה	to be, happen, become	יְהוּהָה	
יָצָא	to go (come) out (forth)		
יָשַׁב	to sit, dwell, inhabit	Ya shav(e)	<i>Sitting</i> down to shave
נָתַן	to give	Nathan(iel)	
עָשָׂה	to do, make	A saw	<i>Make</i> something with a saw.
רָאָה	to see	Raahh!	Cheering when you <i>see</i> a great play.
שָׁבַת	to cease, rest	שָׁבַת	
שָׁמַע	to hear, give ear to, obey	The shema	“ <i>Hear</i> O Israel, the LORD our God, the Lord ...”
אָרוֹן	ark, chest	Aaron	high priest Aaron with the ark of the covenant
מִנְחָה	gift, offering	Mina	
שַׁבָּת	Sabbath, rest	Shabbath	
אֶךְ	only, surely	Ach(med)	<i>Only</i> Achmed can do it.
אֵל	no, not	Al	Al saying “no”
אִם	if, then		
לֹא	no, not		

Chapter 13 (Qal Perfect – Strong Verbs)

13.2 What voice is the Qal stem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active (usually)
13.2 What type of action is the Qal?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple
13.2 What types of Qal verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitive, intransitive, and stative
13.3 What does the perfect conjugation portray?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portrays aspect: A completed action or state of being • Does not portray a specific time. Can be past, present, or future.
13.3 How translate the perfect conjugation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English past tense (He studied) • English present perfect (He has studied) • English past perfect (He had studied) • English future perfect (He will have studied) • Stative verbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ English present tense (He is wise) ➢ English past tense (He was wise) • Verbs of perception or attitude <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ English present tense (He knows, he loves)
13.6 What is the lexical form?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qal Perfect 3ms
13.8 Rule for forming the Qal Perfect of roots that end in ת?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assimilates with sufformative that begin with ת. ➢ תת → ת
13.9 Rule for forming the Qal perfect of roots that end in נ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assimilates with sufformatives that begin with ת or נ. ➢ נת → ת (sometimes) ➢ ננ → נ
13.10 What is a stem vowel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vowel associated with the second root consonant.
13.10 How classify stative verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are classified with their stem vowel.
13.10 How do stative verbs form their Qal Perfect, as compared to the strong verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pathach-Stative: No change • Tsere-Stative: Lexical form (3ms) uses Tsere stem vowel • Holem-Stative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Unchanged in 3fs & 3cp. ➢ Stem vowel is Qamets Hatuf in 2mp & 2fp. ➢ Stem vowel is Holem everywhere else.
13.10 Distinguish stative verb from the corresponding adjective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lexical forms identical (Qal perfect 3ms = ms adjective) • All other forms are distinguishable.
13.11 What does one list when parsing verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbal stem, conjugation, person, gender, number, root ➢ The root is just the consonants.
13.12 What do לא, לוא, and לו mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • לא and לוא mean “no” or “not.” ➢ They immediately precede the verb that they negate. • לו means “to him.” It is a preposition with 3ms suffix.
13.13 How is הנהגה inflected?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It takes type 1 pronominal suffixes.
13.13 What does הנהגה mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis • Indicate the important presence of someone • Introduce a fact upon which a subsequent statement is based.

Qal Perfect Paradigms to Memorize

• Vowels want to be ִּוּוּ

- 2p vowels want to be ִּוּוּ (because CVC sufformative).
- If sufformative starts with a vowel (3fs & 3cp), then the Pathach is squeezed out. ִּוּוּ
- If sufformative is consonant-vowel (2ms, 1cs, and 1cp), then accent the Pathach.

	Sufformative	Vowels + Sufformative	Strong Verb Example
3ms		ִּוּוּ	קָטַל
3fs	הָ	הִָּוּוּ	קָטַלָּהּ
2ms	תָּ	תִָּּוּוּ	קָטַלְתָּ
2fs	תְּ	תְִּּוּוּ	קָטַלְתְּ
1cs	תִּי	תִּיִּוּוּ	קָטַלְתִּי
3cp	וּ	וִּּוּוּ	קָטַלוּ
2mp	תֶּם	תֶּםִּוּוּ	קָטַלְתֶּם
2fp	תֶּן	תֶּןִּוּוּ	קָטַלְתֶּן
1cp	נִי	נִיִּוּוּ	קָטַלְנִי

Vocabulary Mnemonics

Word	Meaning	Sound	Picture
בָּרַךְ	to bless		
זָכַר	to remember	za car	Remember the car keys
זָקַן	to be(come) old	za cane	Old man with a cane
חָזַק	to be(come) strong	Hey, Zach!	Strong friend Zach
יָדַע	to know	yada yada	Someone droning on about something I know
כָּבֵד	to be heavy	כָּבוֹד (glory)	
כָּתַב	to write	Cut	Write in cuneiform by cutting stone.
מָלֵא	to be full, fill, fulfill	Malay	Full after a huge feast in Malaysia.
מָלַךְ	to reign, be king	מֶלֶךְ (king)	
מָצָא	to find	Matzah	Find the hidden Matzah after a Passover meal
פָּקַד	to visit, number, appoint	Pick	Pick people out and appoint them
שָׁכַב	to lie down, have sexual intercourse	Calve(s)	Baby calves lying down in a pasture
שָׁלַח	to stretch out, let go, send	Shellac	Stretch out something before shellacking it
שָׁמַר	to keep, watch, guard, observe	Shamur(ai)	Samurai guarding a palace

Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect – Weak Verbs)

What happens to the sufformative taw when preceded by a vowel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The taw in the sufformative can't take a Dagesh Lene or Shewa.
14.2-14.3 How do I-Guttural and II-Guttural verbs form their Qal Perfect differently than strong verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guttural can't have vocal shewa, so use Hataph Pathach instead. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ I-Guttural: 2mp and 2fp forms affected. ➤ II-Guttural: 3fs and 3cp forms affected. ➤ All shewas in the I and II positions are vocal.
14.2-14.3 How do III-פ/צ verbs form their Qal Perfect differently than strong verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expect no change because all shewas in the III position are silent • BUT in the 2fs, the <i>silent</i> shewa under the III-פ/צ → Pathach. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ (The 2fs is the form that ends in פִּי)
14.4-14.5 How do III-ס verbs form their Qal Perfect differently than strong verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufformative: No Dagesh lene or Shewa • III-ס: Quiescent (sufformative can give a vowel) • Stem vowel: Pathach → Qamets
14.6-14.7 How do III-ק verbs form their Qal Perfect differently than strong verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root: Drop III-ק • Sufformative: No Dagesh Lene or Shewa • Sufformative: 3ms has קֹ • Sufformative: 3fs has קִּי (adds י to distinguish 3ms) • Stem vowel: Hireq Yod יֹ in all 2nd & 1st person forms
14.8-14.9 How do doubly weak verbs form their Qal Perfect differently than strong verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combine the special rules for both forms of weakness. • No interactions between the different weaknesses.
14.10-14.11 How do Geminate (strong) verbs form their Qal Perfect differently than strong verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufformative: No Dagesh Lene or shewa • 2nd & 1st person: Assimilate & change vowels → יֹוֹ
14.12-14.13 How do Strong Biconsonantal verbs form their Qal Perfect differently than strong verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd person: Accent the first syllable (except the lexical form) • 2nd & 1st person: Vowels are Pathach + Silent Shewa (ֹוֹ)
14.12 What is the lexical form of a verb?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biconsonantal verbs: Consonants of Infinitive Construct <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Must include the unchangeable long vowel. • All other verbs: Consonants of Qal Perfect 3ms
What is root if missing root consonant in QP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ends in קֹ & No accent mark → III-ק (3MS) • First syllable accented → Biconsonantal • (2nd or 1st) & Stem vowel יֹ → III-ק • (1CP) Dagesh in sufformative קִּי → III-ק • (2nd or 1st) & Begins with יֹוֹ → Geminate • (2nd or 1st) & First two vowels וֹוֹ → Biconsonantal
What is root if missing root consonant in QP and no marker?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufformative begins with ק → III-ק or III-ק • וֹ is the whole word → Biconsonantal (3MS) • יֹוֹ is the whole word → III-ק (3CP)
“normal” QP form to beware?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3FS ending in קִּי → III-ק or III-ק

Vocabulary Mnemonics

Word	Meaning	Sound	Picture
בוא	to go in, enter, come	Bow	Enter the cave, bow in hand
בנה	to build	banana	Build a house from bananas
ילד	to bring forth, bear	ילד (boy)	Bear a child
ירא	to fear, be afraid	Ya ray	Fear the rays of the sun (sunburn)
ירד	to go down		
לקח	to take	la cash	Take the cache
מות	to die	moot	It's a moot point if you die . [מות is "death of"]
נפל	to fall	na fell	Fall
נשא	to lift up, bear, carry	na sa(ck)	Lift up and carry it in the sack
עלה	to go up	Ah lah	Go up singing "ah la, la la la la"
עבר	to pass over, transgress	A ver(itable)	God passed over a veritable transgression
עמד	to stand	A mad	A mad boy standing and yelling
קום	to rise, arise, stand		Jesus told the dead girl, "Talitha cum!" which means, "little girl, get up!"
קרא	to call, meet, read aloud	Cara	Call Cara and meet her.
שוב	to turn, return	Shove	Shove someone when they turn and return .
שים	to set, put, place	Seam	Don't put it on the seam!
פה	here	Po(et)	Here is a poet.

Qal Perfect Exercises – I-Guttural Weak Verbs

- Use Hateph Pathach instead of vocal Shewa under the guttural.

3ms	עמד	
3fs	עמדה	
2ms	עמדת	
2fs	עמדת	
1cs	עמדתי	
3cp	עמדו	
2mp	עמדתם	*RULE HERE*
2fp	עמדתן	*RULE HERE*
1cp	עמדנו	

Qal Perfect Exercises – II-Guttural Weak Verbs

- Use Hateph Pathach instead of vocal Shewa under the guttural.

3ms	בָּחַר	
3fs	בָּחַרְהָ	*RULE HERE*
2ms	בָּחַרְתָּ	
2fs	בָּחַרְתְּ	
1cs	בָּחַרְתִּי	
3cp	בָּחַרוּ	*RULE HERE*
2mp	בָּחַרְתֶּם	
2fp	בָּחַרְתֶּן	
1cp	בָּחַרְנוּ	

Qal Perfect Exercises – III- ח / ע Weak Verbs

- All shewas in the III position are silent, so there shouldn't be any changes.
- BUT the shewa in the 2fs becomes Pathach.
 - Doesn't like two silent shewas in a row at the end of a word if the first is a guttural.

3ms	שָׁמַע	
3fs	שָׁמְעָה	
2ms	שָׁמַעְתָּ	
2fs	שָׁמַעְתְּ	*RULE HERE* First shewa becomes Pathach
1cs	שָׁמַעְתִּי	
3cp	שָׁמְעוּ	
2mp	שָׁמַעְתֶּם	
2fp	שָׁמַעְתֶּן	
1cp	שָׁמַעְנוּ	

Qal Perfect Exercises – III-ס Weak Verbs

- All shewas in the III position are silent, so there shouldn't be any changes.
- BUT III-ס rejects the Silent Shewa.
 - Compensatory lengthening: Stem vowel Pathach → Qamets
 - Sufformative loses the Dagesh Lene and the Shewa because preceded by a vowel rather than by a silent shewa.

3ms	מָצַא	Stem vowel Qamets for III-ה and III-ס verbs.
3fs	מָצְאָה	
2ms	מָצַאתָ	III-ס rejects the silent Shewa. Compensatory lengthening. Lose the Dagesh Lene.
2fs	מָצַאתְּ	III-ס rejects the silent Shewa. Compensatory lengthening. Sufformative loses the Dagesh Lene and Shewa.
1cs	מָצַאתִי	III-ס rejects the silent Shewa. Compensatory lengthening. Lose the Dagesh Lene.
3cp	מָצְאוּ	
2mp	מָצַאתֶם	III-ס rejects the silent Shewa. Compensatory lengthening. Lose the Dagesh Lene.
2fp	מָצַאתֶן	III-ס rejects the silent Shewa. Compensatory lengthening. Lose the Dagesh Lene.
1cp	מָצְאוּנוּ	III-ס rejects the silent Shewa. Compensatory lengthening.

Qal Perfect Exercises – III-ה Weak Verbs

- All shewas in the III position are silent, so there shouldn't be any changes.
- BUT III-ה drops out.
 - Sufformative loses the Dagesh Lene and the Shewa because preceded by a vowel rather than by a silent shewa.
- 3ms has sufformative הֶּ
- 3fs has sufformative הֶּהָ to distinguish from 3ms. Be careful to parse with the correct root!
- Stem vowel Hireq Yod יֶ in all 2nd and 1st person forms.

3ms	בָּנָה	Drop the III-ה. 3ms has sufformative הֶּ. Stem vowel Qamets for III-ה and III-ס verbs.
3fs	בָּנְתָהּ	Drop the III-ה. 3fs has sufformative הֶּהָ to distinguish from 3ms. Beware the stem!
2ms	בָּנִיתָ	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod יֶ in all 2 nd and 1 st person forms. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
2fs	בָּנִיתְּ	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod יֶ in all 2 nd and 1 st person forms. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene and Silent Shewa.
1cs	בָּנִיתִי	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod יֶ in all 2 nd and 1 st person forms. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
3cp	בָּנוּ	Drop the III-ה.
2mp	בָּנִיתֶם	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod יֶ in all 2 nd and 1 st person forms. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
2fp	בָּנִיתֶן	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod יֶ in all 2 nd and 1 st person forms. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
1cp	בָּנִינוּ	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod יֶ in all 2 nd and 1 st person forms.

Qal Perfect Exercises – Geminate Strong Verbs

- Sufformative: No Dagesh Lene or shewa
- All 2nd & 1st person forms:
 - Geminate consonant assimilates to Dagesh Forte
 - First two vowels are Pathach and Holem Waw (וֹוֹ)

3ms	סָבַב	
3fs	סָבְבָה	
2ms	סָבַבְתָּ	1 st and 2 nd person: Assimilate geminate consonant to Dagesh Forte. Vowels are וֹוֹ
2fs	סָבַבְתְּ	1 st and 2 nd person: Assimilate geminate consonant to Dagesh Forte. Vowels are וֹוֹ
1cs	סָבַבְתִּי	1 st and 2 nd person: Assimilate geminate consonant to Dagesh Forte. Vowels are וֹוֹ
3cp	סָבְבוּ	
2mp	סָבַבְתֶּם	1 st and 2 nd person: Assimilate geminate consonant to Dagesh Forte. Vowels are וֹוֹ
2fp	סָבַבְתֶּן	1 st and 2 nd person: Assimilate geminate consonant to Dagesh Forte. Vowels are וֹוֹ
1cp	סָבַבְנוּ	1 st and 2 nd person: Assimilate geminate consonant to Dagesh Forte. Vowels are וֹוֹ

Qal Perfect Exercises – Biconsonantal Strong Verbs

- Accent first syllable except 2fs, 2mp, and 2fp
- 3rd person:
 - Root vowel is Qamets (sufformative has its own vowels)
- 2nd & 1st person:
 - Root vowels are Pathach + Silent Shewa (וֹוֹ)

3ms	קָם	3 rd person: Root vowel is Qamets
3fs	קָמָה	3 rd person: Root vowel is Qamets. Accent the first syllable except 2fs, 2mp, and 2fp.
2ms	קָמַתָּ	2 nd & 1 st person: Root vowels are (וֹוֹ). Accent the first syllable except 2fs, 2mp, & 2fp
2fs	קָמַתְּ	2 nd & 1 st person: Root vowels are (וֹוֹ). Accent the first syllable except 2fs, 2mp, & 2fp
1cs	קָמַתִּי	2 nd & 1 st person: Root vowels are (וֹוֹ). Accent the first syllable except 2fs, 2mp, & 2fp
3cp	קָמוּ	3 rd person: Root vowel is Qamets. Accent the first syllable except 2fs, 2mp, and 2fp.
2mp	קָמַתֶּם	2 nd & 1 st person: Root vowels are (וֹוֹ).
2fp	קָמַתֶּן	2 nd & 1 st person: Root vowels are (וֹוֹ).
1cp	קָמַנוּ	2 nd & 1 st person: Root vowels are (וֹוֹ). Accent the first syllable except 2fs, 2mp, & 2fp

Chapter 15 (Qal Imperfect – Strong Verbs)

15.2 What does the imperfect conjugation portray?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action for which the conclusion is not in view. • Aspect: Incomplete action (including habitual or customary) • No time. It can be past, present, or future.
15.2 How translate the imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English present tense (I study) • English future tense (I will study) • Habitual actions (He prays regularly) • May add modal (would, could, should, may, can, ...)
15.4 Which forms are identical in the imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3fs and 2ms (“she will X” OR “you (ms) will X”) • 3fp and 2fp (“they (fp) will X” OR “you (fp) will X”)
15.4 What is normally true for an initial begadkephat letter?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An initial begadkephat letter will normally have a Dagesh Lene.
15.4 What are the diagnostics of the Qal Imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\text{וְ} \text{וֹ} \text{וֵ} \text{וֶ} \text{וַ}$ ➤ Preformative with hireq. (No other has a preformative). ➤ Stem vowel holem
15.4 What is the sufformative וְ ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperfect 3mp or 2mp sufformative with <i>Nun Paragogicum</i>.
15.6 How do stative verbs form their imperfect differently?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stative verbs use Pathach instead of Holem for the stem vowel.
15.6 What happens in the imperfect to verbs that end in nun?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nun assimilates with the sufformatives that begin in nun. ➤ $\text{וְנָה} \rightarrow \text{נָה}$ (in the 3fp and 2fp)
15.9 What do לֹא and אַל mean when immediately followed by an imperfect verb?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They negate the <i>imperfect</i> verb that immediately follows. ➤ לֹא is permanent and absolute negation. ➤ אַל is immediate, specific, and non-durative prohibition.
15.5 What happens to begadkephat letters when inflecting words?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial letter → Dagesh Lene • Consonant precedes → Dagesh Lene • Vowel precedes → No Dagesh

Qal Imperfect Paradigm

- Sufformative (יָ in 2fs), (וּ in 3mp & 2mp), (נָה in 3fp & 2fp), and (none elsewhere)
- Vowels (וּ no suff), (וּ suff begins with vowel), (וּוּ suff begins with consonant)
- Preformative (אֶ in 3ms & 3mp), (אֶ in 1cs), (נָ in 1cp), and (אֶ elsewhere)





























PGN	Sufformative	Vowels	Preformative	Combined	Example	Translation
3ms		וּ	י	יּוּ	יִקְטֹל	he will kill
3fs		וּ	ת	תּוּ	תִּקְטֹל	she will kill
2ms		וּ	ת	תּוּ	תִּקְטֹל	you (ms) will kill
2fs	י	וּ	ת	תּוּי	תִּקְטֹלִי	you (fs) will kill
1cs		וּ	א	אֶוּ	אֶקְטֹל	I will kill
3mp	וּ or וּן	וּ	י	יּוּוּ	יִקְטֹלוּ	they (mp) will kill
3fp	נָה	וּוּ	ת	תּוּנָה	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	they (fp) will kill
2mp	וּ or וּן	וּ	ת	תּוּוּ	תִּקְטֹלוּ	you (mp) will kill
2fp	נָה	וּוּ	ת	תּוּנָה	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	you (fp) will kill
1cp		וּ	נ	נּוּ	נִקְטֹל	we will kill

Vocabulary Mnemonics

Word	Meaning	Sound	Picture
חַיָּה	to live		
יָכַל	to be able	ya coal	Coal advertising: We are <i>able</i> to provide.
כָּרַת	to cut off, make a covenant		
סוּר	to turn	Sewer	A sewer pipe <i>turning</i>
עָנָה	to answer	Anna	<i>Answer</i> the phone, Anna!
עָבַד	to serve	עֶבֶד (servant)	
אָזן	ear (feminine)		
אֵיל	ram	aisle	A <i>ram</i> going down the aisle of a grocery store.
גִּבּוֹר	warrior, mighty man		
זָבַח	sacrifice		
צְדָקָה	righteousness (feminine)	צְדִיק (righteous)	
צָפוֹן	north (feminine)		
אָז	then, since	Oz	Dorothy in Oz, wondering what to do <i>then</i>
אֵךְ	also, even	Af(ter)	<i>Also</i> do this after that
פֶּן	lest		

Chapter 16 (Qal Imperfect – Weak Verbs)

16.2-16.3 How do II-Guttural, III-ק/כ, and Stative verbs differ from strong verbs in the Qal Imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stem vowel Pathach instead of Holem. • Stem vowel unchanged when it is shewa (all are vocal). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ II-Gutturals use Hatheph Pathech, as usual.
16.4-16.5 How do III-ס verbs differ from strong verbs in the Qal Imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alef is quiescent except when the sufformative begins with a vowel. • Stem vowel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If no sufformative: Qamets instead of Holem ➤ If sufformative קָנָ: Seghol instead of accented Holem ➤ Other sufformatives: Keep the vocal shewa
16.6-16.7 How do III-ח verbs differ from strong verbs in the Qal Imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop the III-ח • Stem vowel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If no sufformative: חָו instead of Holem ➤ If sufformative חָנָ: וֹ instead of accented Holem ➤ Other sufformatives: Nothing
16.8-16.9 How do I-Guttural verbs differ from strong verbs in the Qal Imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I-Guttural Type 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ וְוֹ where sufformative is a vowel (Strong has וְוֹוֹ) ➤ וְוֹ elsewhere (Strong has וְוֹוֹ or וְוֹוֹ) • I-Guttural Type 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ וְוֹ where sufformative is a vowel (Strong has וְוֹוֹ) ➤ וְוֹ where preformative is סִ (Strong has וְוֹוֹ) ➤ וְוֹ elsewhere (Strong has וְוֹוֹ)
16.10-16.11 How do I-ס verbs differ from strong verbs in the Qal Imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most I-ס verbs follow the I-Guttural type 1 pattern above. • Five I-ס verbs follow a different pattern. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The five verbs are אָמַר (to say), אָכַל (to eat), אָבַד (to perish), אָפַק (to bake), and אָבַח (to be willing) ➤ וְוֹ where sufformative is a vowel (Strong has וְוֹוֹ) ➤ וְוֹ where preformative is סִ (Drop the I-ס) ➤ וְוֹ elsewhere (Strong has וְוֹוֹ)

<p>16.12-16.13 How do Geminate verbs differ from strong verbs in the Qal Imperfect?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geminate Type 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If no sufformative:  ➤ If sufformative : ➤ Other sufformatives:   • Geminate Type 1 Alternate like geminate type 1, but: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dagesh the I-consonant. ➤ 1cs:  ➤ Use Hireq instead of Qamets in preformative. • Geminate Type 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If no sufformative:  ➤ If sufformative : ➤ Other sufformatives:  
<p>16.14-16.15 How do Biconsonantal verbs differ from strong verbs in the Qal Imperfect?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If sufformative is :   ➤ “{ }” refers to the I-consonant with the stem vowel. • Elsewhere, preformative vowel is always Qamets. • Accent I-Consonant where there is a sufformative. • Sometimes the stem vowels switch with each other. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stem vowels are , , and . • Sometimes the stem vowels are written defectively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤  →  ➤  →  ➤  → 
<p>16.16-16.17 How do I-^h verbs differ from strong verbs in the Qal Imperfect?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop the I-^h and its vowel in all forms. • Type 1 (and the verb  ): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preformative vowel is Tsere. ➤ If sufformative is , the form is  ➤ If no sufformative, use stem vowel Tsere. • Type 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preformative vowel is Hireq Yod. ➤ If sufformative is , the form is  ➤ If no sufformative, use stem vowel Pathach.
<p>16.18-16.19 How do I-^g verbs differ from strong verbs in the Qal Imperfect?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I-^g assimilates into the II-Consonant (Dagesh Forte). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lose both the consonant and its vowel. ➤ The Dagesh Forte may be absent in some forms. ➤ If II-guttural, keep the II-^g. • May use Pathach instead of Holem for the stem vowel.
<p>16.22 What root consonants can be lost in the Qal Imperfect?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I-^h (type 1), I-^g, III-, and geminate.

16.23 How figure out which root consonant was lost?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preformative vowel Qamets: Geminate (type 1) or Biconsonantal • Preformative vowel Tsere: I-^ו (type 1) or Geminate (type 2) • Stem vowel Seghol: III-^ו • Dagesh Forte in the first remaining root consonant: I-^ו or Gem • Dagesh Forte in the final root consonant: Geminate • None of the above: It could be any of them.
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Vocabulary Mnemonics

Word	Meaning	Sound	Picture
קָרַב	to draw near	Carafe	<i>Draw near</i> and have a carafe of wine.
חָטָא	to miss (a mark), sin	Hot	<i>Sin</i> leads to hot Hell.
יָרַשׁ	to subdue, possess, dispossess, inherit	Ya rash	Rashly <i>subduing</i> someone.
רָבָה	to be(come) numerous, be great	רַב	
יָסַף	to add	Yaseph (Joseph)	Joseph <i>adding</i> to the grain storehouse.
נָטָה	to turn, stretch out	Nata (Net)	<i>Stretch out</i> a net
עָזַב	to leave, abandon		
גָּאֵל	to redeem	Gal	Jesus <i>redeeming</i> a gal.
כָּפַר	to cover	Cover	
שָׁתָה	to drink	Shut-ah	Shut the door and <i>drink</i> booze
תָּמַם	to be complete	To ma'am	A <i>complete</i> child says "Ma'am"
כַּף	hand, palm [feminine]	Cough	Cough into your <i>hand</i>
רֵעַ	friend, fellow, companion	Rare	A true <i>friend</i> is rare
נָגַד	before, opposite	Naked	Naked <i>before</i> someone

Chapter 17 (Waw Conversive)

17.1 What is the primary use of the waw conversive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To denote sequences of consecutive actions in narrative
17.1 What is another name for the waw conversive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waw consecutive
17.1 What is another name for the imperfect waw conversive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Converted imperfect
17.1 What is another name for the perfect waw conversive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Converted perfect
17.1 What is the meaning of an verb in the waw conversive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperfect waw conversive → perfect meaning • Perfect waw conversive → imperfect meaning
17.2 How form the imperfect waw conversive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preformative ׀ • Preformative ׀ if the following letter rejects the Dagesh Forte • Preformative ׀ if the following letter is ׀ (p 196 fn 5)
17.2 How form the imperfect with the conjunction ׀?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preformative ׀
17.3 How begin a string of imperfect waw conversives?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perfect verb • Temporal modifier ׀׀׀ (QI 3ms ׀׀׀ waw conversive). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Usually left untranslated. ➢ Can translate as “and” or “and it came to pass that” • Imperfect waw conversive
17.3 What often interrupts a chain of imperfect waw conversives?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A perfect verb (often when negated, often with prefix ׀)
17.4 What changes happen to the spelling of Qal Imperfect verb when forming the waw conversive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most verbs no change • Forms with no sufformative (except 1cs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ I-א, some I-י, and ׀׀׀ Stem vowel seghol ➢ Biconsonantal Lose medial vowel letter (use something instead) ➢ III-ה Drop final ה
17.4 Why stem vowel change in יִאָמַר → יִאָמְרָ ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I-א Qal Imperfect waw conversive with no sufformative (except 1cs) have stem vowel seghol • This is caused by the accent retracting to the penultima.
17.4 Why stem vowel change in יִשָּׁב → יִשָּׁבָ ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some I-י Qal Imperfect waw conversive with no sufformative (except 1cs) have stem vowel seghol • This is caused by the accent retracting to the penultima.
17.4 Why stem vowel change in יִלְךָ → יִלְךָ ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ׀׀׀ Qal Imperfect waw conversive with no sufformative (except 1cs) have stem vowel seghol • This is caused by the accent retracting to the penultima.

17.4 Why stem vowel change in יָקוּם → וַיִּקָּם ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biconsonantal verbs Imperfect waw conversive with no sufformative (except 1cs) lose the medial vowel letter and use something else instead. • This is caused by the accent retracting to the penultima.
17.4 Why lose final הָ in יִבְנֶה → וַיִּבְנֶה ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • III-הָ verbs imperfect waw conversive with no sufformative (except 1cs) lose the final הָ. • This is caused by the accent retracting to the penultima.
17.5 How form the perfect waw conversive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exactly the same as the perfect with the conjunction וַ • Preformative וַ • Preformative וַ in 2mp and 2fp because followed by vocal shewa
17.5 How distinguish waw conversive from conjunction וַ in the perfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2ms and 1cs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Accent on ultima → waw conversive ➢ Accent on penultima → conjunction וַ
17.6 How begin a string of perfect waw conversives?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperfect verb • Temporal modifier וַיְהִי־וַיְהִי (QP 3ms וַיְהִי waw conversive). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Usually left untranslated. ➢ Can translate as “and” or “and it will be that” • Imperative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ The following perfect waw conversives carry imperatival force

Vocabulary Mnemonics

Word	Meaning	Sound	Picture
אָהַב	to love	a have	Love leads to wedding vow “to have and to hold”
אָסַף	to gather, take in	a saffe	Gather safflowers
כָּלָה	to cease, come to an end, finish, complete	call-ah	Call it off when it finishes
שָׁפַט	to judge, enter into controversy		שָׁפַט
אָבַד	to perish	avad (evade)	evade the trap or perish
גָּלָה	to reveal, uncover	gala	Reveal the winner at a gala event
רוּם	to be(come) high, exalted	room	Pyramid with no room for 2 people to be high
טָהַר	to be clean, be pure	ta hair	Clean with a hair brush
בָּעַר	to consume, burn	bear	A bear consuming food
אָמַת	truth, trustworthiness (feminine)	u-meth	Someone on meth telling the truth on a job ap
כִּסֵּא	seat, throne	kiss-say	Kiss the dirt before the throne
מִסְפָּר	number	miss par	By what number of strokes did you miss par?
עֶשֶׂר	(group of) ten, decade	Es(th)er	Queen Esther with ten servants
שָׁמַשׁ	sun		

Chapter 18 (Qal Imperative, Cohortative and Jussive)

18.1 What are the volitional conjugations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperative • Cohortative • Jussive
18.2 What is the primary use of the imperative?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Express direct commands that demand action from the one being addressed
18.2 What is the number of the imperative?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The imperative occurs only in the second person
18.4 How is the imperative formed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The imperative is formed like the imperfect without the preformative.
18.5 How is the imperative negated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The imperative is never negated.
18.5 How produce a negative command?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • לֹא + imperfect can be absolute and permanent prohibition. • אַל + imperfect can be immediate and specific prohibition.
18.6 What does אָנֹכִי or אָנֹכִי־נָא mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marker of volitional verb (follows verb) • Sometimes softens to a “please”
18.7 How translate the imperative?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “(you) build!” “(you) sit!” etc.
18.8 What can happen in the imperative in weak verbs that don’t lose a consonant?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor vowel changes.
18.9 What verb classes drop a root consonant in the Imperative?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • III-ה, I-ג, I-י, and geminate
18.9-11 How recognize weak Imperatives that drop a root consonant?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take imperfect, remove preformative, change vowels. • Memorize III-ה and try the lexicon for the others.
18.12 Parse כָּתְבָהּ and כָּתְבֶהּ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • כָּתְבָהּ is QP3FS from כתב “she wrote” • כָּתְבֶהּ is QV2MS from כתב (with הָ) “(you man) write!”
18.12 Parse כָּתְבוּ and כָּתְבוּ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • כָּתְבוּ is QP3CP from כתב “they wrote” • כָּתְבוּ is QV2MP from כתב “(you men) write!”
18.12 Parse בָּנוּ and בָּנוּ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • בָּנוּ is QP3CP from בנה “they built” • בָּנוּ is QV2MP from בנה “(you men) build!”
18.12 Parse עָלוּ and עָלוּ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • עָלוּ is QP3CP from עלה “they went up” • עָלוּ is QV2MP from עלה “(you men) go up!”
18.12 Parse בָּנִי	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • בָּנִי is QV2FS from בנה “(you woman) build!” • OR MS noun בֵּן with 1CS pronominal suffix “my son”
18.13 What number is the cohortative?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cohortative is always 2nd person
18.13 How translate the cohortative?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Let me build!” “Let us go up!” etc.
18.13 What does the cohortative mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request permission • Issue command or request • Express wish, purpose, or result.

18.13 How form the cohortative?	• Take Imperfect 1S/1P and add הַּ to the end.
18.13 What does הַּ at the end of a verb signal?	• Perfect 3FS ending • Imperative 2MS ending • Cohortative 1CS or 1CP ending • Can't have the directional marker הַּ on a verb.
18.14 What does the Jussive mean?	• Mild command or strong wish.
18.14 What person is the Jussive?	• Jussive is 3 rd person. • Rarely, jussive occurs in the 1 st and 2 nd person.
18.14 How translate the Jussive?	• “Let him build” “May the Lord forgive me” etc.
18.14 How form the Jussive?	• Strong verbs – The same as the imperfect 3 rd person. • Weak verbs – Some weak verbs shorten the imperfect.
18.15 How negate the Cohortative and Jussive?	• Negate with אַל (or אַל־נָא) • This is milder prohibition than אַל + Imperfect
18.16 What is the meaning of the imperative followed by a perfect waw conversive?	• A perfect waw conversive following an imperative carries the full imperatival force of the imperative.
18.16 What is the meaning of an imperative followed by an imperfect with וְ?	• Purpose or result
18.16 What is the meaning of an imperative followed by a cohortative?	• Purpose or result

Imperative Paradigm: Strong Verbs (18.3 and 18.4)

	Sufformative	Pattern	Strong Verb	Translation
2ms	Nothing or הַּ	וְ or הַּ or הַּ	קַטַּל or קַטְלָה or קַטְלוּ	(you) kill!
2fs	יְ	יְ	קַטְלִי	(you) kill!
2mp	וְ	וְ	קַטְלוּ	(you) kill!
2fp	נָה	נָה	קַטְלֵנָה	(you) kill!

Imperative Paradigm: III-הַ Verbs (18.9)

	Sufformative	Pattern	III-הַ	Strong Verb
2ms	הַּ	הַּ	בְּנֵה	וְ or הַּ or הַּ
2fs	יְ	יְ	בְּנִי	יְ
2mp	וְ	וְ	בְּנוּ	וְ
2fp	נָה	נָה	בְּנֵינָה	נָה

Jussive for III-ה Verbs (18.14) drop the final ה

Perfect III-ה	Imperfect III-ה	Jussive III-ה
בָּנָה he built	יִבְנֶה he will build	יִבֶן let him build
עָשָׂה he made	יַעֲשֶׂה he will make	יַעֲשֵׂ let him make
עָלָה he went up	יַעֲלֶה he will go up	יַעֲלֵ let him go up
רָאָה he saw	יִרְאֶה he will see	יִרְאֵ let him see

Vocabulary Mnemonics

Word	Meaning	Sound	Picture
בָּחַר	to choose		
בִּין	to understand, perceive	Bean	Geek in a beanie cap <i>understanding</i>
דָּרַשׁ	to seek	da rash	Looking at child's skin, <i>Seeking</i> a rash
הָרַג	to kill	ha rag	<i>Kill</i> the king with a wet rag over the mouth
קָדַשׁ	to be holy		קָדוֹשׁ
רָעָה	to feed, graze, tend flocks	raw	Flocks <i>grazing</i> on raw meat
חָפַץ	to please, delight, take pleasure	ha fates	<i>Take pleasure</i> and say "Ha!" to fate
טוֹב	to be good, pleasant		
שָׁאַל	to ask (for), demand	Shall	<i>Asking</i> "Shall we dance?"
בָּעַל	owner, husband, Baal		
שִׁבְטֵי	rod, staff, tribe	Shave it	Shaving the bark off of a <i>rod</i>
נָא	please, now; particle of entreaty often not translated		
נֹא	please, now; particle of entreaty often not translated		
עֵן	on account of, because	yawn	Yawning at someone explaining " <i>Because...</i> "
בְּעַד	behind, through	bad	Bad man <i>behind</i> you stabbing you <i>through</i>
בְּעַד	behind, through	bad	Bad man <i>behind</i> you stabbing you <i>through</i>

Chapter 20 (Qal Infinitive Construct)

20.1 What kinds of Hebrew infinitives exist?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infinitive Construct • Infinitive Absolute
20.2 How does Hebrew Infinitive Construct inflect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infinitive Construct doesn't inflect.
20.2 What form is usually identical to the Qal Infinitive Construct?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qal Imperative 2MS
20.2-20.5 What are the forms of the Infinitive Construct?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • וּפְּתוּחַ Strong, II-Guttural, III-Guttural except III-ה • וּפְּתוּחַ I-Guttural • וּפְּתוּחַ I-א • וּפְּתוּחַ III-ה • Biconsonantal verbs keep the medial vowel.
20.6-20.7 What forms are variable?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I-נ and I-י verbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ They may act like a strong verb (וּפְּתוּחַ and drop nothing) ➢ They may drop the initial consonant and add a final ה. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inconsistent vowels when they do. ○ Often accent the penult.
20.2-20.5 Which forms have an infinitive construct form that is not the same as the Imperative 2MS?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I-נ • I-י • II-Guttural • III-Guttural
20.8 What list when parsing the Infinitive Construct?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stem, “Infinitive Construct”, Root
20.9 What are the vowels when add a pronominal suffix to the Infinitive Construct?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • וּפְּתוּחַ are the first two vowels
20.11 How is the Infinitive Construct negated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • לֹא־לְפְּתוּחַ • לֹא־לְפְּתוּחַ • לֹא־לְפְּתוּחַ and לֹא־לְפְּתוּחַ are not used to negate the infinitive construct.
20.1-20.2 What does the bare infinitive construct mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbal noun (E.g., “To shut” or “shutting”) • Complementary (E.g., “by shutting”)
20.9 What does the infinitive construct with a pronominal suffix mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbal noun with subject (E.g., “my killing”) • Verbal noun with object (E.g., “killing me”) – Rare
20.12 What does the infinitive construct with the prefix לְ mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose, intention, or result (E.g., “in order to shut”) • Inceptive (E.g., “about to shut”) • Verbal noun (E.g., “to shut” or “shutting”) • Complementary (E.g., “by shutting”)
20.12 What does the infinitive construct with the prefixes כִּי or כִּי mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporal When, while, or whenever

Vocabulary Mnemonics

Word	Meaning	Sound	Picture
אָחַז	to seize	Ah has	“I has you now” when <i>seizing</i> someone.
טָמֵא	to be unclean	Tammy	Tammy Baker’s make-up running & <i>unclean</i>
יָצַר	to form, shape, function		
נוּס	to flee	Noose	<i>Flee</i> a hangman’s noose
נָגַע	to touch, reach		
סָבַב	to turn around, surround	Save-av	<i>Turn around</i> to save someone
סָפַר	to write, count, number	Suffer	Suffering while <i>counting</i> lots of stuff
שָׁבַר	to break	Shove(ar)	Shove someone and <i>break</i> the table
שָׂמַח	to rejoice	S(a)mack	<i>Rejoicing</i> & kissing (smack!) my wife
עֲבוּדָה	service	עָבָד	
עֵדָה	congregation	Aid-ah	Getting aid from the <i>congregation</i>
יָחַד	(noun) community, union (adverb) together, at the same time		
יַחְדָּו	(noun) community, union (adverb) together, at the same time		
יַיִן	wine	Yaiyin!	Exclaiming “yaiyin!” upon drinking bad <i>wine</i>
בְּלֹא	not, in order not		
לְבִלְתִּי	not, in order not		

Chapter 21 (Qal Infinitive Absolute)

21.1 What is the Infinitive Construct?	• A verbal noun
21.2 How does Hebrew Infinitive Absolute inflect?	• Infinitive Absolute doesn't inflect.
21.2 How is the Infinitive Absolute spelled?	• $\text{וְ\text{וּ}}$
21.3 How else can the Infinitive Absolute be spelled?	• $\text{וְ\text{וּ}}$ (ו written defectively as ו)
21.3 What prefixes and suffixes can go on the Infinitive Absolute?	• None.
21.4 What weak verbs use a different spelling for the Infinitive Absolute?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • III-ו/ע add a furtive Pathach (e.g., שְׁכַוְּה and שְׁמוּעַ) • III-ו sometimes drops the final ו • Biconsonantals lack the initial ו <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lost the medial vowel ➤ Holem-waw biconsonantals spell both infinitives the same
21.5 What list when parse the Infinitive Absolute?	• Qal Infinitive Absolute <root>
21.6 How use the Infinitive Absolute?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphatic (“to die you will die” = “You will certainly die”) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Precedes or follow perfect or imperfect of same root • Imperatival (“listen!”) • Contemporaneous action of two Infinitive Absolute Verbs • Complementary – translate like main verb of sentence.
21.7 What does $\text{וְ\text{וּ}}$ mean?	• Something exists (“There is a king”)
21.7 What does $\text{וְ\text{וּ}}$ mean when followed by the preposition לְ with a pronominal suffix?	• Possession (E.g., “There is to me hope” = “I have hope”)
21.7 What does $\text{לֹא\text{וְ\text{וּ}}$ mean?	• Something does not exist. (“There is not a king”)

Vocabulary Mnemonics

Word	Meaning	Sound	Picture
נָסַע	to depart	Nah Saah	Saying “No, sir” and <i>departing</i>
זָבַח	to slaughter, sacrifice		זָבַח
הֶחָנָה	to encamp	Hanna(bel)	Hannabel <i>encamping</i> around a city
נִוַח	to rest, settle down	“Noah”	Noah will give us rest
פָּנָה	to turn about, turn aside	pan-ah	Tiny ballerina doing a pirouette (<i>turning about</i>) in a frying pan.
פָּתַח	to open	path-ach	<i>Open</i> a path
רָדַף	to pursue, persecute	rad-af	Bull <i>pursuing</i> someone with a red “F” shirt
שָׂנֵא	to hate	Sunny	God shines His sun on people who <i>hate</i> him
שָׁאַר	to remain	שָׁעַר	<i>Remain</i> inside the gate
בָּמָה	high place, funerary intallation	bummer	Bummer at the long climb to the <i>high place</i>
חָקָה	statute, prescription	Hooker	<i>Statute</i> against hookers
חֻקֹּת	statutes, prescriptions (the plural)		
חֻקֹּת	statutes, prescriptions (the plural)		
יָמִין	right, right side (feminine)	Yah-mean	Patient in doctor’s office has mangled <i>right</i> arm. Doctor says “You mean this one?”
מִשְׁכָּן	dwelling, tabernacle	Mish-can	Can with change to build a <i>dwelling</i> for a missionary
נָחַל	stream, wadi	Na-haul	Haul stuff through the <i>stream</i>
רָעַב	hunger, famine		Hunger is the opposite of רָב

Chapter 22 (Qal Participle)

22.1 What is a participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A verbal adjective
22.1 With what does a participle inflect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stem and voice (like a verb) • Gender and number (like an adjective)
22.1 How can a participle be used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attributively • Predicately • Substantially
22.1 How translate an active participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With “ing” (e.g., running, going, speaking)
22.3 What is distinctive of the Qal Active Participle spelling?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First vowel is $\ddot{\text{a}}$ or $\ddot{\text{e}}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Present for all verbs except Biconsonantal
22.4 What verbs deviate from the strong verb pattern for the Qal Active Participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • II-guttural can't take the vocal shewa, as usual • III-ק/ע has unusual alternate FS form (קֹּוֹוֹ not קֹּוֹוֹוֹ) • III-ס has unusual alternate FS form (סֹּוֹוֹ not סֹּוֹוֹוֹ) • III-ה drops the final ה in all forms. See paradigm. • Biconsonantals have their own paradigm. Lack initial holem.
22.4 What verb classes drop a letter in the Qal Active Participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • III-ה drop the final ה
22.4 When is the initial Holem absent in a Qal Active Participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biconsonantals use Qamets instead.
22.5 & 22.9 How is a participle used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attributive – Follows verb and matches GND • Predicate – Matches noun in GN, lacks article <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Usually follows verb (unlike predicate adjective) • Substantive – not modifying a noun
22.6 How translate Qal Passive Participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Being X” (e.g., “being written”)
22.8 What is diagnostic of the Qal Passive Participle spelling?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{e}}\ddot{\text{a}}$ • $\ddot{\text{e}}\ddot{\text{e}}\ddot{\text{a}}$ (Alternate with Shureq defectively as Qibbuts)
22.8 What verbs deviate from the strong verb pattern for the Qal Passive Participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I-guttural can't take the vocal Shewa, as usual. • III-ה have yod instead of the III-ה
22.10 What list when parsing a participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stem Voice, “Participle” Gender Number Root <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Qal Active Participle MS יִשָּׁב ➢ Qal Passive Participle MS יֵשָׁב
22.11 What prefixes and suffixes and states may be used with a participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just like a noun: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Prepositional prefixes בְּ, עַל and לְ ➢ Pronominal suffixes ➢ Construct or Absolute state ➢ Definite article

Qal Participle Paradigms

	Active	Active III-ה (drop ה and stem vowel)	Active Biconsonantal (drop medial vowel, use initial ׀)	Passive
MS	ׁׁׁ	הׁׁׁ	ׁׁׁ	ׁׁׁׁ
FS	תׁׁׁׁ	יהׁׁׁׁ		
FS	הׁׁׁׁ	הׁׁׁׁ	הׁׁׁׁ	הׁׁׁׁׁ
MP	יםׁׁׁׁ	יםׁׁׁׁ	יםׁׁׁׁ	יםׁׁׁׁׁ
FP	ותׁׁׁׁ	ותׁׁׁׁ	ותׁׁׁׁ	ותׁׁׁׁׁ

Vocabulary Mnemonics

Word	Meaning	Sound	Picture
אָרַר	to curse	A “raaar”	<i>Curse</i> sounds like a roaring lion
בוּשׁ	to be ashamed	boash(t)	<i>Be ashamed</i> after boas(t)ing
גָּדַל	to be(come) strong, great		גָּדוֹל
חָשַׁב	to account, regard, value, think	ha shav(e)	Shave so that people <i>regard</i> you well
יָטַב	to be good		טוֹב
לָכַד	to seize, capture	la CAD	<i>Seize</i> the CAD database.
נָגַשׁ	to draw near, approach	na gash	<i>Draw near</i> to examine a knee gash
קָבַץ	to gather	ka vats	<i>Gather</i> grapes into vats with a “ק” on them
קָבַר	to bury	cover	<i>Bury</i> someone by covering with dirt
שָׁכַן	to dwell, settle, tent	Shake-on	Shaking about where to <i>Dwell</i>
שָׁפַךְ	to pour out		
חוֹמָה	(city) wall	(C)home	A mouse whose home is in the (<i>city</i>) wall
חָק	statute, prescription, ordinance		חֻקָּה
כֶּבֶשׂ	young ram, lamb		

Vocabulary Mnemonics

Word	Meaning	Sound	Picture
אָמֵן	(Niphal) To be steady, firm, trustworthy, faithful (Hiphil) To believe	Amen	
יִשָּׁע	(Niphal) To be saved (Hiphil) To save	Yashua	
יָתַר	(Niphal) To be left, remain		
כּוֹן	(Niphal) To be firm, established	coon	A raccoon <i>firm</i> and <i>established</i> in a tree.
לָחַם	(Niphal) To fight		<i>Fight</i> over מָלָח
מָלַט	(Niphal) To escape	M' lad(t)	<i>Escape</i> , my lad!
נָחַם	(Niphal) to be sorry, repent; (Piel) comfort, console		
נָכַח	(Niphal) to be hit; (Hiphil) to smite	Na-(c)ha!	Exclamation as <i>smite</i> someone with sword.
נָצַב	(Niphal) to take one's stand, be stationed	Nats (av)	Allied forces <i>take their stand</i> at the Battle of the Bulge. When asked to surrender, the Allied commander replied "Nuts!"
נָצַל	(Niphal) to be delivered; (Hiphil) to snatch away	Nats (al)	And the Allied force was <i>delivered</i>
סָתַר	(Niphal) to conceal, hide (Hiphil) hide someone	Satyr	A Satyr <i>concealing</i> something
פָּלָא	(Niphal) To be extraordinary, wonderful	Pala(ce)	An <i>extraordinary, wonderful</i> palace
רוּץ	to run	Roots	A plant with roots <i>running</i>
שָׁחַת	(Niphal) to be corrupt, spoiled (Hiphil) to destroy		
שָׁמַד	(Niphal) to be destroyed, exterminated (Hiphil) to exterminate	Sha-mad	It's so mad to <i>exterminate</i> someone

Chapter 25 (The Niphal Stem – Weak Verbs)

Niphal Diagnostics

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
Strong	○ ○ ○ ַ	○ ○ ○ ַיְ	○ ○ ○ ַהּ	○ ○ ○ ַהּ	○ ַ ○ ○ ○ ַ ○ ַ ○ ○ ○ ַהּ	○ ַ ○ ○ ○ ַ
III-ס	(SV 12P) ○ ○ ○ ַ	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong
III-ה	Same except for the stem vowel changes and dropping the III-ה. See table below.					
I-Gutt	○ ○ ○ ַ	○ ○ ○ ַיְ	○ ○ ○ ַהּ	○ ○ ○ ַהּ	○ ַ ○ ○ ○ ַ ○ ַ ○ ○ ○ ַהּ	○ ַ ○ ○ ○ ַ
I-ג	○ ○ ַ	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	○ ○ ○ ַהּ = Strong	○ ַ ○ ○ ַ
I-י	○ ○ ַיְ	○ ○ ַיְיְ	○ ○ ַיְהּ	○ ○ ַיְהּ		○ ַ ○ ○ ַיְ
III-ה/ע	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong

Comments on Niphal Weak Diagnostics

Verb Class	Comments on weak forms in Niphal
25.3 III-ס	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same diagnostics except Perfect, due to stem vowel being part of the diagnostic. • NP3MS and NPartMS are identical for III-ס verbs because both have ַ stem vowel.
25.5 III-ה	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same diagnostics except for the stem vowel changes. See separate table.
25.7 I-Gutt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensatory lengthening where ג of Niphal assimilates and disappears. • ַּ or ַּ where ג of Niphal doesn't assimilate.
25.8 I-ג	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I-ג assimilates where the ג of the Niphal remains. (○ ַּ)
25.10 I-י	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I-י → י (vowel) where the ג of the Niphal remains (perfect and participle). (גַּיְ) • I-י → י (consonant) where the ג of the Niphal assimilates (Imp/Imp/Inf) (יַיְ or יַיְהּ)

III-ה Stem Vowels When Sufformative Not Stem Vowel

Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
(3MS) הַּ (1-2P, Act & Refl) יַ (1-2P, Pas) יַ	(No Suf) הַּ (Suf הַּ) יַ	(No Suf) הַּ (Suf הַּ) יַ	וַ	(Q, N, Piel) הַּ (N, Piel, Hiphil) הַּ	(Act) הַּ

Vocabulary Mnemonics

Word	Meaning	Sound	Picture
הִפֹּךְ	to turn, overturn	Ha fac(t)	Overturn the case with a fact.
זָנָה	to commit fornication, play the harlot		
חָרָה	to become hot, angry	Harrah!	I'm angry , so I won't say "Harrah!"
רָעַע	to be wicked, evil		רָע
שָׁכַח	to forget	Sha Cach	Shake for cash when forget where put it
שָׁמַם	to be astonished, be desolate	Sha Maim	Be astonished at how someone is maimed
שָׂבַע	to satisfy, be satiated	Sav-ah	Satiated , so save the food and say "ahhh"
זָכָר	man, male	Za car	Man driving a car
חֹשֶׁךְ	darkness		
מִגְרָשׁ	pasture, pasture-land	Mig-Rash	Rashly flying a MIG jet over a pasture
מַמְלָכָה	kingdom		מַלְכָּה
נָהַר	river, stream		
צְדָקָה	righteousness, what is right, just		צְדָקָה also means righteousness
רֹעֵה	shepherd		

Chapter 26 (The Piel Stem – Strong Verbs)

26.2 What voice is the Piel stem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piel is Active Voice
26.2 What does the Piel stem mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive version of Qal. • Transitive “factive” (where Qal is intransitive) • Denominative – Verb based on a noun • Iterative
26.16 When does definite article lose the Dagesh Forte?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When prefixed to words that begin with י or נ • So waw conversives on a Piel Imperfect 3MS & 3MP lack Dagesh Forte
26.16 What letters sometimes reject a Dagesh Forte, and when?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • י ו ל מ נ ק ש ש ס צ • These may lose the Dagesh Forte when have a Vocal Shewa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ PI3MS and PI3MP waw conversives lack Dagesh Forte. ➢ Piel participles with Definite Article lack Dagesh Forte. ➢ If one of those letters is the second root consonant of a Piel verb, the Dagesh Forte may be missing in forms that put a vocal shewa there. Note that the Shewas under the Dagesh Forte consonant would ALWAYS be Vocal.
26.17 When is a Conjunctive Dagesh added?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often put a Dagesh Forte in the first consonant of a word when connected to the previous word (ending in הֶ or הֵ) with a Maqqef.

Piel Strong Verb Diagnostics

Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
(SVִ/וֹ) ○○○	○○○׃	○○○	○○○	○○○	○○○ִ

Chapter 26 (The Piel Stem – Weak Verbs)

Piel Diagnostics

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
Strong	(SV ִ/ֵ) ִִִ	ִִִִ		ִִִ		ִִִִ
III-ת/ע	= Strong, but SV ִ everywhere except infinitive absolute and MS participle (both ִ)					
III-ס	= Strong, but SV ִ except ִ in imperfect 3FP/2FP					
III-ה	= Strong (But different stem vowels, as usual)					
Gem	= Strong					
II-Gutt Virtual Doubling	ִִִ	ִִִִ		ִִִ		ִִִִ
II-Gutt Compens Lengthen	(SV ִ/ֵ) ִִִ	ִִִִ		ִִִ		ִִִִ

Comments on Piel Weak Forms

Verb Class	Comments on weak forms in Piel
27.3 III-ת/ע	• Stem vowel is ִ everywhere except Participle MS has ִ
27.4 III-ס	• Stem vowel is ִ everywhere, including Perfect 3MS
27.5 III-ה	• Uses the usual III-ה stem vowels
27.7 II-Gutt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • II-Gutt rejects the Dagesh Forte. ➤ Either compensatory lengthening (of preceding vowel) ➤ OR virtual doubling ➤ Which happens depends on the verb, and some verbs are inconsistent.

Minor Stems

Question	Answer
27.15 List some minor stems and what they mean.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polel = Piel • Polal = Pual • Hithpolel = Hithpael
27.15 Where are those minor stems used?	• The Polel, Polal, and Hithpolel are used for Biconsonantals and Gemimates.
27.15 How is the Polel formed for Biconsonantals?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stem vowel ִ • Duplicate the second root consonant except in the top form (MS)

Chapters 28 & 29 (The Pual Stem)

28.2 What voice is the Pual stem?	• Pual is Passive Voice
28.2 What does the Pual stem mean?	• Passive version of the Piel. • Passive intensive
28.2 Translate קטל in the Pual	• “He was slaughtered”
In what conjugations does the Pual Stem occur?	• It occurs in all conjugations, but only study the Perfect, Imperfect, and Participle, because the others are very rare.
29.2 What verb classes differ from the strong, and how?	• III-ת use their usual stem vowels and endings. • II-Gutturals either use virtual doubling or compensatory lengthening
How distinguish Pual II-Guttural Perfect with compensatory lengthening from Qal Active Participle?	• ִּוֹּּ Pual II-Guttural Perfect • ִּוֹֹּּּ or ִּוֹֹּּּ Qal Active Participle
29.13 What is the Polal stem?	• Polal = Passive Polel • Polal = Pual for some Biconsonantal and geminate roots
29.13 How form the Polal stem?	• The same as the Polel for most forms.

Pual Diagnostics

Verb Class	Perfect	Imperfect	Participle
Strong Verbs	וֹֹּּּ	וֹֹֹּּּּ	וֹֹֹּּּּ
III-ס	SV וֹֹּּּ	= Strong	= Strong
III-ת	The usual for III-ת verbs		
II-Gutt Virtual Doubling	וֹֹֹּּּּ	וֹֹֹֹּּּּּ	וֹֹֹֹּּּּּ
II-Gutt Compensatory Lengthening	וֹֹֹֹּּּּּ	וֹֹֹֹֹּּּּּּ	וֹֹֹֹֹּּּּּּ

Chapters 30 and 31 (The Hiphil Stem)

30.2 What is the voice of the Hiphil?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active voice
30.2 What does the Hiphil mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causative active (“he reigned” → “he caused to reign”) • Simple action (Same as Qal) • Declarative (“to be guilty” → “to declare guilty”) • Transitive / Factative (“to be great” → “to make someone great”)
30.12 What Hiphil forms are identical?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiphil Imperative MS = Hiphil Infinitive Absolute
31.11 What happens to I- נ verbs in the Hiphil?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The I-נ assimilates to a Dagesh Forte in all forms.
31.13 What happens to I- ו verbs in the Hiphil?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The I-ו assimilates to Holem Waw in all forms.

Hiphil Diagnostics

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
Strong	(SV יִ/וֹ) יִּוֹוּ	יִּוֹוִי	(SV וֹ/יֹ) וּוּוּ	יִּוֹוֶה	וּוּוֶה	יִּוֹוֶה
I-Gutt	וֹ instead of וּ	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong
III-ת/ע	= Strong	= Strong	(SV וֹ/יֹ)	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong
III-ס	(SV יִ/וֹ)	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong
III-ה	The usual for III-ה verbs					
I-נ	Assimilate the first root consonant (Dagesh isn't “diagnostic”)					
I-ו	ו (vowel) replaces I-ו and the preformative vowel.					
Bicons	(3P) יִּוֹוּ (1-2P) יִּוֹוֶה	יִּוֹוִי	(SV וֹ/יֹ) וּוּוּ	יִּוֹוֶה	וּוּוֶה	יִּוֹוֶה

Chapters 32 and 33 (The Hophal Stem)

32.2 What is the voice of the Hophal?	• Passive
32.2 What does the Hophil mean?	• Passive version of Hiphil. • Causative Passive (“He was made king”)
32.3, 32.9 What two types of Hophals occur?	• Some use u-class vowels ➤ usually Qibbut, but some weak verbs use Shureq • Some use o-class vowels ➤ Usually Qamets Hatuf, but some weak verbs use Holem or Holem Waw
32.12 What is “Verbal Hendiadys”?	• Connect two or more verbs with the conjunction ׀ • Translate the helper verbs adverbially
33.7 What happens to I-׀ verbs in the Hophal?	• The I-׀ assimilates into a Dagesh Forte in all forms
33.9 What happens to I-״ verbs in the Hophal?	• The I-״ changes to Shureq in all forms

Hophal Diagnostics

Verb Class	Perfect	Imperfect	Participle
Strong Verbs (U class)	○◌○◌׀	○◌○◌״	○◌○◌׀
Strong Verbs (O class)	○◌○◌׀	○◌○◌״	○◌○◌׀
I-Gutt	Same as strong. Usually use o-class vowel		
III-׀	The usual for III-׀ verbs		
I-׀	Assimilate the I-׀. Usually u-class.		
I-״	I-״ → ׀ (shureq) and replaces preformative vowel.		
Biconsonantal	Preformative vowel ׀ (shureq).		
Geminate	Preformative vowel ׀ (shureq). [Connecting vowel ׀ in perfect, not diagnostic]		

Chapters 34 and 35 (The Hithpael Stem)

34.2 What is the voice of the Hithpael?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflexive
34.2 What does the Hithpael mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflexive intensive (“he sanctified himself”) • Reciprocal (“they looked at each other”) • Iterative (“he walked back and forth”) • Simple active, just like Qal
34.12 What is metathesis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If verbal root begins with שׁ שׂ סׁ or צׁ, put the ת of the prefix after the first consonant of the verbal root. הַתַּסּ → הַסְּתַּ
34.13 When does the ת of the Hithpael Preformative assimilate into a Dagesh Forte?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If verbal root begins with ט ז ד or ת
35.13 What is the Hithpolel Stem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hithpolel = Hithpael, but used for some Biconsonantal and Geminate verbs
35.13 How is the Hithpolel spelled?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • הִתְּוּ (Imperfect uses יִתְּוּ and Participle uses מִתְּוּ)
35.14 What does the verbs הִתְּוּ mean, and in what stem does it occur?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It means to bow down, worship. • It occurs only in the Hishtaphel stem. ➤ הִשְׁתַּוּ

Hithpael Diagnostics

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
Strong	הִתְּוּ	יִתְּוּ	הִתְּוּ (same as Perfect)			מִתְּוּ
Geminate	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong			= Strong
III-ה	The usual for III-ה verbs					
II-Gutt Virtual Doubling	הִתְּוּ	יִתְּוּ	הִתְּוּ (Same as Perfect)			מִתְּוּ
II-Gutt Compens Lengthen	הִתְּוּ	יִתְּוּ	הִתְּוּ (Same as Perfect)			מִתְּוּ