

Dageshes (Chapter 3)

Question	Answer
What letters can't take a Forte?	The gutturals (א ה ח) and resh (ר)
What letters can take a Forte or a Lene?	Begadkephat (ב ג ד כ פ ת)
Where can a Dagesh Lene occur?	Lene only in a begadkephat that is NOT preceded by a vowel.
What is the dot in לָהֶ?	Mappiq to indicate that ה is a consonant, not a vowel letter
What is the dot in תַּחַת ("under")?	Lene because a begadkephat and NOT preceded by a vowel
What is the dot in לָמָּה ("why")?	Forte because only Begadkephat can take a Lene
What is the dot in אַתָּה ("you" ms)?	Forte because preceded by a vowel

Identify Shewas (Chapter 3)

Situation	Identify the Shewas
רְכוּשׁ	Vocal because initial
הַמְלָכִים	Vocal because under a Dagesh Forte. [Forte, so ignore short vowel.]
וַתִּשְׁלַח	Vocal because under a Dagesh Forte. [Forte, so ignore short vowel.]
שָׁמַעְתָּ	Silent because under a guttural. [But Resh can take vocal or silent]
כָּתַבְתָּ	First silent because followed by a Shewa. Second silent because at the end of a word.
מִשְׁפָּטִי	First silent because followed by another Shewa Second vocal because no reason to be silent.
פָּרַעַה	Silent because short vowel precedes and not under a Forte
כָּתְבוּ	Vocal because no reason to be short [Metheg → וּ is long (Qamets)]
חֲכָמָה	Silent because short vowel precedes and not under a Forte. [Closed, unaccented, no metheg → First וּ is short (Qamets Hatuf)]

Rules of Shewa (Chapter 4)

Words	Combine	Explain
לְ + נְבִיאִים	לְנְבִיאִים	וְו → וּו
לְ + יְהוּדָה	לְיְהוּדָה	וְי → וּי
לְ + חֲלוֹם	לְחֲלוֹם	First shewa becomes corresponding short vowel – Pathach
לְ + אֱלֹהִים	לְאֱלֹהִים	וְ + אֱלֹהִים → וְאֱלֹהִים

Pluralize Nouns and Explain (Chapter 4)

Lexical Form	Plural Suffix	Plural Form	Explain pluralization
דָּבָר	ִים	דְּבָרִים	Propretonic reduction (No ending, Bi-syllabic, Ultima accented, Penultima ִ or ִ) ➤ Reduce the propretonic vowel to vocal Shewa ְ
אָדוֹן	ִים	אֲדוֹנִים	Propretonic reduction with initial guttural (ִ instead of ִ)
שָׁנָה	ִים	שָׁנִים	Has ending, so no propretonic reduction. Drop the FS ending הָ
שָׁדָה	וֹת	שָׁדוֹת	Has ending, so no propretonic reduction. Drop the MS ending הָ
דָּרָךְ	ִים	דְּרָכִים	Segholate (Bi-syllabic, Penultima accented) ➤ Change the first two vowels to ְ ְ
עֶבֶד	ִים	עֲבָדִים	Segholate with initial guttural (ִ instead of ִ)
עַם	ִים	עַמִּים	Geminate (Final consonant was originally doubled) ➤ “Return of the twin” as a Dagesh Forte.
שָׂר	ִים	שָׂרִים	Geminate with (Guttural or Resh) as the Geminate consonant. ➤ Can’t take a Dagesh Forte, so lengthen initial vowel.
אָב	וֹת	אָבוֹת	Masculine noun taking FP ending. Otherwise regular.
בֶּן	ִים	בָּנִים	Irregular
בֵּית	ִים	בָּתִּים	Irregular
אָח	ִים	אָחִים	Irregular
אִישׁ	ִים	אֲנָשִׁים	Irregular
אִשָּׁה	ִים	נָשִׁים	Irregular
בֵּת	וֹת	בָּנוֹת	Irregular
יוֹם	ִים	יָמִים	Irregular
הָר	ִים	הָרִים	Irregular
עֵין	ִים	עֵינַיִם	Irregular dual form.
עֵיר	ִים	עָרִים	Irregular
מִצָּה	וֹת	מִצּוֹת	Irregular

Inflect Adjectives and Explain (Chapter 7)

MS	FS	MP	FP	Explain
טוב	טובה	טובים	טובות	No change
זקן	זקנה	זקנים	זקנות	Propretonic Reduction (No ending, Bi-syllabic, Ultima accented, Penultima is ֻ or ֹ) ➤ Reduce the propretonic to vocal Shewa ְ
קשה	קשה	קשים	קשות	Drop the MS ending ֶה before adding endings. No Propretonic reduction because it had an ending.
רב	רבה	רבים	רבות	Geminate, so Dagesh Forte whenever add a suffix.
רע	רעה	רעים	רעות	Geminate with (Guttural or Resh) as the Geminate. ➤ Can't Dagesh Forte, so lengthen initial vowel.

Pronouns (Chapters 8 and 9)

PGN	Independent Personal	Near Demonstrative	Far Demonstrative	Type 1 Suffixes	Type 2 Suffixes
1cs	אֲנִי or אֲנִי	זֶה (M) זֵאת (F)	הוא (M) היא (F)	נִי OR יִי	יִי
2ms	אַתָּה			ךָ	יָךְ
2fs	אַתְּ			ךְ	יְךָ
3ms	הוא			וּ OR הוּ	וֹי
3fs	היא			הָ OR הִי	יָהּ
1cp	אֲנִיְהוּ	אֵלֶּה	הֵמָּה or הֵם (M) הֵנָּה or הֵן (F)	נֵנוּ	יֵינוּ
2mp	אַתֶּם			כֶּם	יְכֶם
2fp	אַתֶּנָּה			כֶּן	יְכֶן
3mp	הֵם or הֵמָּה			הֶם OR הֵם	יְהֵם
3fp	הֵן or הֵנָּה			הֵן OR הֵן	יְהֵן

Translate and Explain words with pronominal suffixes (Chapter 9)

אֹתִי	• “me” – no Dagesh in the ת, so it is the definite direct object marker אֹת
אִתִּי	• “with me” – Dagesh Forte in the ת, so it is the preposition אִתְּ (“with”)
עִמִּי	• “with me” – Hireq under the ע, so it is the preposition עִם (“with”)
עַמִּי	• “my people” – Not Hireq under the ע, so it is the noun עַם (“people”)

Translate, Identify, and Explain adjectives (Chapter 7)

אִישׁ טוֹב	• Attributive or Predicate because both noun and adjective lack article (“anarthrous”). • “A good man” or “A man is good.”
טוֹב אִישׁ	• Predicate because adjective precedes noun. “A man is good.”
הָאִישׁ הַטוֹב	• Article with Adjective is Attributive. “The good man”
טוֹב הָאִישׁ	• Predicate because adjective is anarthrous but noun has article. “The man is good.”
הָאִישׁ טוֹב	• Predicate because adjective is anarthrous but noun has article. “The man is good.”
טוֹב	• Substantive because no noun to modify. “A good one.”
הַטוֹב	• Substantive because no noun to modify. “The good one.”

Form Construct and Explain (Chapter 10)

Lexical Form	Construct Form	Explain formation of construct
דָּבָר	דְּבַר	• Open, unaccented Qamets & Tsere → Vocal Shewa. • Qamets in final closed syllable → Pathach.
דְּבָרִים	דְּבָרֵי	• Open, unaccented Qamets & Tsere → Vocal Shewa. • Rules of shewa (ְְ at beginning → ְְ) • Masculine plural and dual endings → ֵי
שָׁנָה	שָׁנָה	• Open, unaccented Qamets & Tsere → Vocal Shewa. • Feminine singular ending הָ → תְּ
עֵין	עֵין	• Diphthong ֵי → ֵי
מֶלֶךְ	מֶלֶךְ	• Segholates no change in the singular
מְלָכִים	מְלָכֵי	• Segholate plurals first two vowels → pathach and shewa (ְְ) • Masculine plural and dual endings → ֵי
שָׁרָה	שָׁרָה	• Open, unaccented Qamets & Tsere → Vocal Shewa. • Nouns ending in הָ → תְּ
בֵּן	בֶּן	• Monosyllabic nouns with changeable long vowel shorten the vowel.
כָּל	כָּל	• Monosyllabic nouns with changeable long vowel shorten the vowel.
יָד	יָד	• Monosyllabic nouns with changeable long vowel shorten the vowel.
אִשָּׁה	אִשָּׁה	• Irregular
אָב	אָבִי	• Irregular. Note that “my father” is אָבִי
אָח	אָחִי	• Irregular. Note that “my brother” is אָחִי
מָוֶת	מוֹת	• Irregular

Qal Imperfect Diagnostics (Chapter 16)

Strong	I-י	I-Guttural	I-א	Biconsonantal	יכל	הלך	I-נ
י	י OR יי	י OR יי	י	י	יך	י	י

Qal Participle Paradigms (Chapters 22-23)

	Active Participle (Strong)	Active Participle (III-ה)	Passive Participle
ms	ֹּוֹ	הֹּוֹ	וֹּוֹ
fs	תֹּוֹ OR הֹּוֹ	הֹּוֹ OR הִּיָּהֹוֹ	וֹּוֹ
mp	יָּוִי	יָּוִי	וֹּוִי
fp	וֹּוֹת	וֹּוֹת	וֹּוֹת

Qal Strong Verb Paradigms (Chapters 13, 15, 18)

	Perfect	Imperfect	Volitional
3ms	וֹּוֹ	וֹּוֹי	(Jussive) וֹּוֹי
3fs	תֹּוֹ	תֹּוֹי	(Jussive) תֹּוֹי
2ms	תֹּוֹ	תֹּוֹי	(Imperative) וֹּוֹ or תֹּוֹ or תֹּוֹ
2fs	תֹּוֹ	תֹּוֹי	(Imperative) וֹּוֹי
1cs	תֹּוֹי	וֹּוֹי	(Cohortative) וֹּוֹי
3mp	וֹּוֹי	וֹּוֹי	(Jussive) וֹּוֹי
3fp	וֹּוֹי	תֹּוֹי	(Jussive) תֹּוֹי
2mp	תֹּוֹי	תֹּוֹי	(Imperative) וֹּוֹי
2fp	תֹּוֹי	תֹּוֹי	(Imperative) תֹּוֹי
1cp	וֹּוֹי	וֹּוֹי	(Cohortative) וֹּוֹי

III-ה Stem Vowels (SV) and Endings (Chapter 25, etc.)

Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
(3MS) הֹּוֹ (3FS) תֹּוֹ (1-2P SV) וֹּוֹ (1-2P, Passive SV) וֹּוֹי	(No Suf) הֹּוֹ (FP) וֹּוֹי	(No Suf) הֹּוֹ (FP) וֹּוֹי	וֹת	(Q, N, Piel) הֹּוֹ (N, Piel, Hiphil) הֹּוֹ	הֹּוֹ

Strong Verb Diagnostics (Chapters 13-35)

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
Qal	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	(A) ○ ○ ○
						(P) ○ ○ ○
Niphal	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○
					○ ○ ○	
Piel	(SV ○/○) ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○
Pual	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○				○ ○ ○
Hiphil	(○/○) ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	(○/○) ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○
Hophal	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○				○ ○ ○
Hophal	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○				○ ○ ○
Hithpaal	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○

Niphal Diagnostics (Chapters 24-25)

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
Strong	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○
					○ ○ ○	
III-א	(SV ○/○) ○ ○ ○	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong
III-ה	(SV י 12P) ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○
					○ ○ ○	
I-Gutt	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○
					○ ○ ○	
I-נ	○ ○ ○	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○
					= Strong	
I-י	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○		○ ○ ○
III-ח/ע	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong

Piel Diagnostics (Chapters 26-27)

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
Strong	(SV פִּ/פִּי) פִּיפִּי	פִּיפִּי׃	פִּיפִּי	פִּיפִּי	פִּיפִּי	פִּיפִּיִּי
III-פ/ע	פִּיפִּי	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong
III-ס	פִּיפִּי	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong
III-ה	הִפִּי	הִפִּי׃	הִפִּי	הִפִּי	הִפִּי הִפִּי	הִפִּיִּי
Geminate	The same as strong, except lose Dagesh if sufformative is a vowel.					
II-Gutt Virtual Doubling	פִּיפִּי	פִּיפִּי׃	פִּיפִּי	פִּיפִּי	פִּיפִּי	פִּיפִּיִּי
II-Gutt Compens Length	(SV פִּ/פִּי) פִּיפִּי	פִּיפִּי׃	פִּיפִּי	פִּיפִּי	פִּיפִּי	פִּיפִּיִּי

Pual Diagnostics (Chapters 28-29)

Verb Class	Perfect	Imperfect	Participle
Strong Verbs	פִּיפִּי	פִּיפִּי׃	פִּיפִּיִּי
III-ס	(SV פִּ/פִּי)	= Strong	= Strong
III-ה	הִפִּי	הִפִּי׃	הִפִּיִּי
II-Gutt Virtual Doubling	פִּיפִּי	פִּיפִּי׃	פִּיפִּיִּי
II-Gutt Compensatory Lengthening	פִּיפִּי	פִּיפִּי׃	פִּיפִּיִּי

Typical Meaning of Major Verbal Stems (Chapter 12)

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

Hiphil Diagnostics (Chapters 30-31)

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
Strong	הִיָּזְזָה (יָ/וְ)	יִזְזֶה	הִיָּזְזֵה (יָ/וְ)	הִיָּזְזֵה	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה
I-Gutt	הִיָּזְזָה instead of הִיָּזְזָה	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong
III-ה/ע	= Strong	= Strong	(SV יָ/וְ)	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong
III-א	(SV יָ/וְ)	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong
III-ה	הִיָּזְזָה (X/יָ)	יִזְזֶה	הִיָּזְזֵה	הִיָּזְזֵה	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה
I-נ	הִיָּזְזָה (יָ/וְ)	יִזְזֶה	הִיָּזְזֵה (יָ/וְ)	הִיָּזְזֵה	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה
I-י	הִיָּזְזָה (יָ/וְ)	יִזְזֶה	הִיָּזְזֵה (יָ/וְ)	הִיָּזְזֵה	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה
Bicons	הִיָּזְזָה (הִ/הִ)	יִזְזֶה	הִיָּזְזֵה (יָ/וְ)	הִיָּזְזֵה	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה

Hophal Diagnostics (Chapters 32-33)

Verb Class	Perfect	Imperfect	Participle
Strong Verbs (U class)	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה
Strong Verbs (O class)	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה
I-Gutt	=Strong (o-class)	=Strong (o-class)	=Strong (o-class)
III-ה	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה
I-נ	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה
I-י	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה
Biconsonantal	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה
Geminate	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה	יִזְזֶה

Hithpael Diagnostics (Chapters 34-35)

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
Strong	הִתְּֿֿֿ	יִתְּֿֿֿ	הִתְּֿֿֿ (same as Perfect)			מִתְּֿֿֿ
Geminate	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong			= Strong
III-ה	הִתְּֿֿֿה	הִתְּֿֿֿה	הִתְּֿֿֿה	הִתְּֿֿֿוֹת		מִתְּֿֿֿה
II-Gutt Virtual Doubling	הִתְּֿֿֿ	יִתְּֿֿֿ	הִתְּֿֿֿ (Same as Perfect)			מִתְּֿֿֿ
II-Gutt Compens Lengthen	הִתְּֿֿֿ	יִתְּֿֿֿ	הִתְּֿֿֿ (Same as Perfect)			מִתְּֿֿֿ

Verb Misc

Question	Answer
How ID Qal Bicons?	• I-vowel (ֿ=Perfect & Act Part; י=Inf Abs; All others=Lexical vowel).
When Qal Imperative MS lack Holem SV?	• II-Gutt, III-Gutt, I-י, Some I-נ (the ones that drop the I-נ)
How form the perfect waw conversive?	• וְ Prefix • ו in the 2MP and 2FP because of the following vocal Shewa
How form the imperfect waw conversive?	• וְ Prefix
How begin a string of perfect waw conversives?	• וְהִיָּה Temporal modifier (QP3MS הִיָּה waw conversive) • Imperfect verb • Imperative verb
How begin a string of imperfect waw conversives?	• וְיִהְיֶה Temporal modifier (QI3MS יִהְיֶה waw conversive) • Perfect verb • Imperfect waw conversive
How negate perfect?	• לֹא or לֹא־
How negate imperfect	• לֹא can be used to indicate absolute, permanent prohibition. • אַל can be used to indicate immediate, specific, non-durative prohibition
How negate imperative?	• Don't negate the imperative. Use the imperfect with אַל or לֹא instead.
How negate cohortative?	• אַל + cohortative expresses negative wish or mild prohibition.
How negate jussive?	• אַל + jussive expresses negative wish or mild prohibition.
How negate infinitive construct?	• לֹא־ or לֹא־