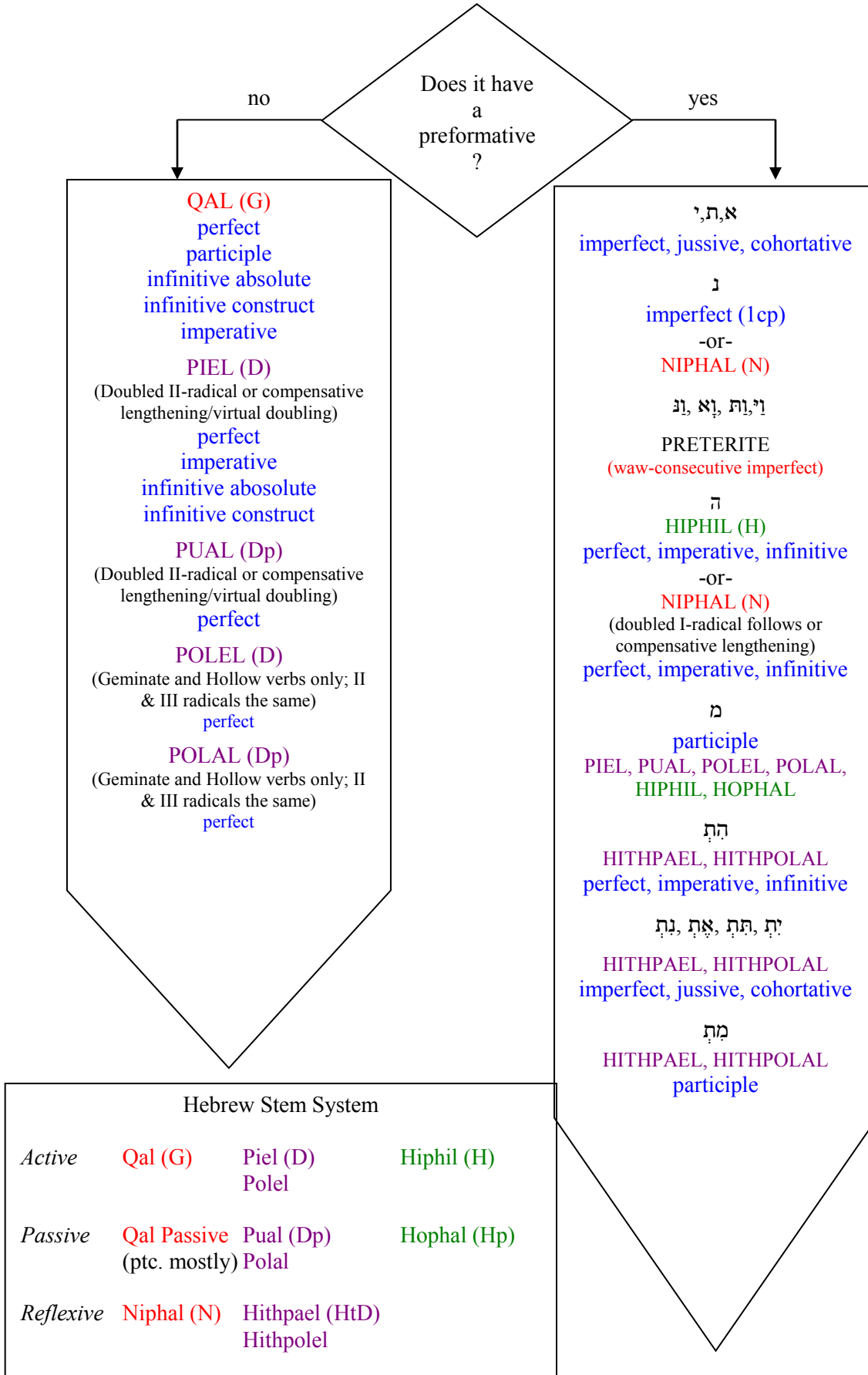


What the Hebrew Verb Will Tell You About Itself

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WHAT THE HEBREW VERB WILL TELL YOU ABOUT ITSELF PART I



WHAT THE HEBREW VERB WILL TELL YOU ABOUT ITSELF
PART II
What the Vowel with a Preformative Will Tell You

יְ	QAL NIPHAL (doubled initial radical follows)
הִ	HIPHIL
<hr/>	
	QAL I-א
יְ	QAL I-guttural, 1cs
יִ	QAL I-guttural that is also stative or II-guttural or III-guttural
	HIPHIL I-guttural (look for interior “i/e” vowel)
הִ	HIPHIL I-guttural (perfect)
	Imperfect 1cp of all of the above
יִ	NIPHAL I-guttural (perfect, infinitive absolute, participle; look for doubled initial radical following the preformative!)
<hr/>	
xִ	QAL I-א
<hr/>	
יְ	QAL I-guttural
הִ	HIPHIL (imperative, infinitive)
מִ	HIPHIL (participle)
<hr/>	
	QAL II-י, II-י
יְ	HIPHIL II-י, II-י
	HOPHAL
הִ	HIPHIL II-י, II-י (imperative, infinitive)
	HOPHAL
מִ	HOPHAL (participle)
יִ	NIPHAL II-י, II-י (perfect, participle)
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יְ	QAL I-י NIPHAL I-guttural
הִ	HIPHIL I-י (perfect, imperative, infinitive) II-י (perfect)
מִ	HIPHIL I-י, II-י (participle)
<hr/>	
יְ	PIEL, PUAL, POLEL, POLAL
מִ	PIEL, PUAL, POLEL, POLEL (participle)
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יִי	HIPHIL I-י(ו)
הוּ	HIPHIL I-י(ו) (perfect, imperative, infinitive) NIPHAL (imperative, infinitive construct; look for doubled initial radical following the preformative!)
מוּ	HIPHIL I-י(ו) (participle)
נוּ	NIPHAL I-י(ו) (perfect, infinitive absolute, participle)

יִי or יִי	HOPHAL I-נ, I-י, II-י, II-נ (perfect, imperative, infinitive) [מִי, מִיִּי participles]
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WHAT THE HEBREW VERB WILL TELL YOU ABOUT ITSELF PART III

I only have two (or, egad!, one root letter)! What do I do?

❖ DON'T PANIC.

- Look for assimilated נ's. I-נ verbs will show assimilation of the נ when preformatives are present. III-נ verbs will show assimilation of the נ when affirmatives are present. נתן is both a I-נ and III-נ and will at times have only one root letter present. Remember, our good friend לקח behaves like a I-נ!
- Look for compensative lengthening when gutturals (especially ע, א) are present and נ can't assimilate.
- Remember, III-ה verbs will do one of two things:
 - In some cases the ה will be missing (e.g., before the affirmative ו). These can look similar to hollow verbs, but the accent is often final (*milra* '), whereas the accent on hollow verbs usually is not (*mil* 'ēl).
 - In some cases the original III-י will appear as a mater before an affirmative (e.g., בְּנִיתִי Qal perfect 1cs of בנה).
- Hollow verbs (II-י, II-ו) often only show two root letters. So do geminates in some cases. If nothing else works, suspect these.
- I-י verbs that where initially I-ו will show the ו as a mater when a preformative is present in the Niphal, Hiphil and Hophal stems.
- I-י verbs that came into this world as ו will show the ו as a mater when a preformative is present in the Hiphil stem.
- Verbs that are I-נ and III-ה at times will show only the middle root consonant. *When you see only one root letter it is one of these verbs.* There are only three such roots in the Bible:
 - נכה *strike, smite*
 - נטה *stretch out, incline, bend, bow*
 - נזה *sprinkle*
- Finally, remember when the final root letter appears twice, you may have a Polel, Polal or Hithpoel stem. The verb could be geminate—but it might be one of those wacky hollow verbs!