

### Chapter 1 – The Hebrew Alphabet

Letter	Final Form	Name	Pronunciation	Translit	Comments
א or א		Alef	Silent	ʿ	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	ʿ	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?	• בגדכפת
What is special about them?	• They can take a Dagesh Lene, בגדכפת, which hardens their sound
What are the gutturals?	• אעהח
Which letters have final forms?	• ך ם ן ף ץ → כמנפצ (Common fats)

## Chapter 2 – The Hebrew Vowels

2.3 What are the long vowels?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ◌ֶ Qamets (<i>a</i> as in <i>father</i>) ā</li> <li>• ◌ֵ Tsere (<i>e</i> as in <i>they</i>) ē</li> <li>• ◌ֹ Holem (<i>o</i> as in <i>role</i>) ō</li> </ul>
2.4 What are the short vowels?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ◌ַ Pathach (<i>a</i> as in <i>bat</i>) a</li> <li>• ◌ִ Seghol (<i>e</i> as in <i>better</i>) e</li> <li>• ◌ִ Hireq (<i>i</i> as in <i>bitter</i>) i</li> <li>• ◌ֶ Qamets Hatuf (<i>o</i> as in <i>bottle</i>) o</li> <li>• ◌ֻ Qibbutz (<i>u</i> as in <i>ruler</i>) u</li> </ul>
2.5 What are the reduced vowels?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ◌ֶ֊ Hateph Pathach (<i>a</i> as in <i>amuse</i>) ă</li> <li>• ◌ֵ֊ Hateph Seghol (<i>e</i> as in <i>metallic</i>) ě</li> <li>• ◌ֹ֊ Hateph Qamets (<i>o</i> as in <i>commit</i>) ǒ</li> </ul>
2.8.1 What are the vowel letters written with ם?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• םֶ֊ Qamets He (<i>a</i> as in <i>father</i>) â</li> <li>• םֵ֊ Tsere He (<i>e</i> as in <i>they</i>) ê</li> <li>• םִ֊ Seghol He (<i>e</i> as in <i>better</i>) ê</li> <li>• םֹ֊ Holem He (<i>o</i> as in <i>role</i>) ô</li> </ul>
2.8.2 What are the vowel letters written with ן?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ןֹ֊ Holem Waw (<i>o</i> as in <i>role</i>) ô</li> <li>• ןֻ֊ Shureq (<i>u</i> as in <i>ruler</i>) û</li> </ul>
2.8.3 What are the vowel letters written with ף?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ףֵ֊ Tsere Yod (<i>e</i> as in <i>they</i>) ê</li> <li>• ףִ֊ Seghol Yod (<i>e</i> as in <i>better</i>) ê</li> <li>• ףִ֊ Hireq Yod (<i>i</i> as in <i>machine</i>) î</li> </ul>
2.8 Where can vowel letters occur?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vowel letters written with ם can only occur at the end of a word.</li> <li>• Vowel letters written with ן or ף can occur anywhere in a word.</li> </ul>
2.8 What is an unchangeable long vowel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vowel letters written with ן or ף are sometimes called <i>unchangeable long vowels</i>.</li> </ul>
2.10 What is defective writing?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When a word that is normally spelled with a vowel letter is written with a long vowel instead.</li> <li>• Holem Waw (ן) → Holem (נ)</li> <li>• Shureq (ס) → Qibbutz (ף)</li> <li>• Hireq Yod (ףִ) → Hireq (ףִ)</li> </ul>
2.11 What are the two kinds of shewa?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vocal shewa and silent shewa</li> </ul>
2.11 What is vocal shewa?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vocal shewa is a vowel that is pronounced like the <i>a</i> in <i>amuse</i></li> </ul>
2.11 What is silent shewa?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silent shewa is not a vowel.</li> <li>• It is never pronounced or transliterated.</li> </ul>
2.11 What is װ ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• װ is the consonant Shin (װ) with a holem vowel (נ)</li> </ul>

2.11 What is װ ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• װ is the consonant Sin (שׁ) with a holem vowel (וֹ)</li> <li>• The two dots sometimes are combined as (װ), so that the holem vowel is invisible.</li> </ul>
2.13 What does a Dagesh Forte look like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Dagesh Forte is a dot inside a consonant.</li> <li>• Dagesh Forte looks exactly like Dagesh Lene.</li> </ul>
2.13 Where can a Dagesh Forte go?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Dagesh Forte can go in any letter except a guttural or Resh.</li> </ul>
2.13 What does a Dagesh Forte do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Dagesh Forte doubles the sound.</li> <li>• For a begadkephat, a Dagesh Forte doubles the hard sound, so it includes the work of the Dagesh Lene.</li> </ul>

	a	e		i	o	u
<b>Long</b>	◌ֹ <b>Qamets</b> A as in <i>father</i> ā	◌ֵ <b>Tsere</b> E as in <i>They</i> ē			◌ֹ <b>Holem</b> O as in <i>role</i> ō	
<b>Short</b>	◌ַ <b>Pathach</b> A as in <i>bat</i> a	◌ֶ <b>Seghol</b> E as in <i>bet</i> e		◌ִ <b>Hireq</b> I as in <i>bit</i> i	◌ֻ <b>Qamets Hatuf</b> O as in <i>bottle</i> o	◌ֻ <b>Qibbutz</b> U as in <i>rule</i> u
<b>Vowel Letters with ׀</b>	׀ֹ <b>Qamets He</b> A as in <i>father</i> â	׀ֶ <b>Seghol He</b> E as in <i>better</i> ê	׀ֵ <b>Tsere He</b> E as in <i>they</i> ê		׀ֹ <b>Holem He</b> O as in <i>role</i> ô	
<b>Vowel Letters with ׀</b>					׀ֹ <b>Holem Waw</b> O as in <i>role</i> ô	׀ֻ <b>Shureq</b> U as in <i>rule</i> û
<b>Vowel Letters with ׀</b>		׀ֶ <b>Seghol Yod</b> E as in <i>bet</i> ê	׀ֵ <b>Tsere Yod</b> E as in <i>They</i> ê	׀ִ <b>Hireq Yod</b> I as in <i>machine</i> î		
<b>Reduced</b>	◌ֿ <b>Hateph Pathach</b> A as in <i>amuse</i> ă	◌ֿ <b>Hateph Seghol</b> E as in <i>metallic</i> ě			◌ֿ <b>Hateph Qamets</b> O as in <i>commit</i> ǝ	
<b>Other</b>	◌ֿ <b>Vocal Shewa</b> A as in <i>amuse</i> ə or e					

## Chapter 3 – Syllabification

3.2.2 What kinds of syllables exist?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open syllables and closed syllables</li> </ul>
3.2.1 What does every syllable begin with?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every syllable begins with a consonant.</li> <li>• [There is an exception in §5.7.2]</li> </ul>
3.2.1 What does every syllable have?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One or more consonants [There is an exception in §5.7.2]</li> <li>• One vowel or diphthong</li> </ul>
What are the patterns for open syllables?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CV</li> <li>• [C = Consonant, V = Vowel]</li> </ul>
What are the patterns for closed syllables?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CVC, CDC, or CVFC</li> <li>• [C=Consonant, V=Vowel, D=Diphthong, F=Furtive Pathach]</li> </ul>
3.3 Where are words accented?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Words are accented on either the last syllable or the next-to-last syllable.</li> </ul>
3.3 How are accents indicated in the textbook?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the accent is on the last syllable, there is no accent mark.</li> <li>• If the accent is on the next-to-last syllable, an accent mark <sup>◌</sup> is put over the vowel of that</li> </ul>
3.4 Name and explain the syllables.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tonic = accented</li> <li>• Pretonic = right before the tonic</li> <li>• Propretonic = right before the pretonic</li> </ul>
3.5 What affect does a Dagesh have on syllabification?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dagesh Lene has no effect.</li> <li>• Dagesh Forte always gets a syllable break at the Dagesh.</li> </ul>
3.5 What affect does a Dagesh have on gutturals and Resh?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gutturals (א ב ג ד) and Resh (ר) cannot take a Dagesh.</li> </ul>
3.5 How does one identify a Dagesh?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Dagesh is Lene if in a <i>begadkephat</i> AND NOT immediately preceded by a vowel.</li> <li>• Every other Dagesh is Forte.</li> </ul>
3.6 What affect does a Shewa have on gutturals and Resh?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gutturals (א ב ג ד) cannot take a Vocal Shewa.</li> <li>• Resh (ר) CAN take a Vocal Shewa.</li> </ul>
3.6 When is a Shewa silent?	<p>Silent if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not under dagesh forte &amp; short vowel immediately precedes, or</li> <li>• another Shewa immediately follows, or</li> <li>• the end of a word, or</li> <li>• under a guttural.</li> </ul>
3.6 When is a Shewa vocal?	<p>Vocal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial, or</li> <li>• Under Dagesh Forte, or</li> <li>• No rule forces it to be silent</li> </ul>
3.7 What is the vowel ם?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Usually Qamets Hatuf if closed, unaccented, without Metheg.</li> <li>• Usually Qamets if open, accented, or has Metheg.</li> </ul>

3.7 What is the vowel ם ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qamets (with a Metheg to distinguish it from Qamets Hatuf)</li> </ul>
3.8 What is the line under ן or ם at the end of a word?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a Furtive Pathach, which is pronounced before the consonant, so that the consonant closes the syllable. CVFC.</li> <li>• [The Furtive Pathach disappears when add a suffix to the word.]</li> </ul>
3.9 What is ם without a vowel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is silent (“<i>quiescent</i>”), and is ignored during syllabification.</li> </ul>
3.10 What is the most common Hebrew diphthong?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ם</li> <li>• It is followed by a consonant that closes the syllable.</li> </ul>
3.14 Advanced: Which syllables do vowels prefer?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short vowels: closed-unaccented, or open-tonic.</li> <li>• Long vowels: closed-tonic, or open-pretonic.</li> <li>• Reduced vowels &amp; vocal Shewa: open-propereonic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Must be open and unaccented</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
3.14 Advanced: Which vowels do syllables prefer?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closed unaccented: Short vowels (very few exceptions)</li> <li>• Closed tonic: Long vowels</li> <li>• Open tonic: Short vowels</li> <li>• Open pretonic: Long vowels</li> <li>• Open propereonic: Reduced vowels and vocal Shewa</li> </ul>

## Chapter 4 – Nouns

4.1 What numbers can nouns be?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Singular, Dual (exactly 2), or Plural (2 or more)</li> </ul>
4.1 What genders are Hebrew nouns?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Masculine or feminine.</li> <li>• (A few words are sometimes treated like M, sometimes like F)</li> </ul>
4.7 How consistent are the noun endings?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A few nouns take the endings of the other gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Endingless FS, MP with FP ending, or FP with MP ending</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
4.8.2 When does propretonic reduction occur?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bi-syllabic noun, ultima is accented, and Penultima has Qamets or Tsere.</li> </ul>
4.8.2 What happens to such nouns when they add a suffix?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the vowel that now is propretonic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Qamets or Tsere to vocal Shewa (or Hateph Pathach if guttural).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
4.8.3 What is a Segholate noun?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bi-syllabic with Penultima accented.</li> </ul>
4.8.3 What happens to Segholate nouns when they add a suffix?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change the first two vowels of the word to Vocal Shewa + Qamets.</li> <li>• If begins with guttural, use reduced vowel instead of vocal Shewa (usually Hateph Pathach).</li> </ul>
4.8.4 What is a Geminate noun?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biconsonantal that originally ended with repeated consonant.</li> </ul>
4.8.4 What happens to Geminate nouns when they add a suffix?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dagesh Forte the final consonant (“the return of the twin”).</li> </ul>
4.12.1 What vowels can't a vocal shewa be followed by?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Another vocal shewa</li> <li>• A reduced vowel (a Hateph vowel)</li> </ul>
4.12.1 What happens to two vocal shewas at the beginning of a word? (1 <sup>st</sup> rule of Shewa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first becomes Hireq and the second becomes silent</li> </ul>
4.12.2 What exception is there to the 1 <sup>st</sup> rule of Shewa?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the second is ך then the two Shewas contract to Hireq Yod (׳ִי)</li> </ul>
4.12.3 What happens to a vocal shewa at the beginning of a word that is followed by a reduced (hateph) vowel? (2 <sup>nd</sup> rule of Shewa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first becomes the short vowel corresponding to the Hateph vowel (e.g., םִֿֿ → םִֿֿ)</li> </ul>
4.12.4 What exception is there to the 2 <sup>nd</sup> rule of Shewa?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When a consonant with a Vocal Shewa is prefixed to the word אֱלֹהִים the Shewa → Tsere (ִ) and the Aleph loses its vowel. (e.g., לְאֱלֹהִים → לְאִלֹהִים)</li> </ul>

### Noun and adjective endings

	Masculine Noun	Feminine Noun
<b>Singular</b>	Endingless	הֶ or תֶ or תֵ or יֵ or וֵת
<b>Dual</b>	ִיםֶ	ִיםֶ or יֵתֵ
<b>Plural</b>	ִים	וֹת or תֹ (defective spelling)

## Chapter 5 – Definite Article and Conjunction Waw

5.1 How distinguish definite noun from indefinite noun?	<p>Definite if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definite article</li> <li>• Proper name</li> <li>• (2 other possibilities in later chapters)</li> </ul> <p>Indefinite otherwise</p>
5.2–6 What are all the possibilities for the spelling of the article?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ׁ</li> <li>• ׂ</li> <li>• ׃</li> <li>• ׄ</li> </ul>
5.4.2, 5.5 When is the definite article spelled ׁ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before ׁ or ׂ or ׃ or ׄ</li> </ul>
5.4.1 When is the definite article spelled ׂ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before ׅ or ׆ or ׇ</li> </ul>
5.4.3 When is the definite article spelled ׃?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before unaccented ׇ</li> <li>• Before unaccented ׈</li> <li>• Before ׉</li> </ul>
5.4.1 What is compensatory lengthening?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short vowels change to make up for guttural rejecting Dagesh. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pathach → Qamets</li> <li>➤ Hireq → Tserere</li> <li>➤ Qibbuts → Holem</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
5.4.2 What is virtual doubling?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guttural rejects Dagesh, but vowels do not change.</li> </ul>
5.7 What does the prefix ׀ mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conjunction: and, but, also, even, then</li> </ul>
5.7 Where does ׀ go?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always a prefix to another word as the first letter</li> </ul>
5.7 What are all the possibilities for the spelling of the conjunction waw?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ׀ or ׁ or ׂ or ׃ or ׄ or ׅ or ׆</li> </ul>
5.7.2 When is the conjunction waw spelled with a Shureq (ׁ)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before ׁ, ׂ, or ׃ (BUMP)</li> <li>• Before a Vocal Shewa</li> </ul>
5.7.2 When is the conjunction waw spelled Hireq Yod (ׂ)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before ׃ (ׂ → ׃)</li> </ul>
5.7.3 When is the conjunction waw spelled ׃?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before Hateph Pathach (ׄ). (ׄ → ׄ)</li> </ul>
5.7.3 When is the conjunction waw spelled ׄ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before Hateph Seghol (׆). (׆ → ׆)</li> </ul>
5.7.3, 5.7.4 When is the conjunction waw spelled ׅ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before Hateph Qamets (ׇ). (ׇ → ׇ)</li> <li>• Sometimes if the next syllable is accented.</li> </ul>

5.7.3 How identify the conjunction waw?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the consonant waw (or the vowel Shureq ץ) is the first letter of a word, it is almost always the conjunction.</li> </ul>
5.11 What does the definite article mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A particular one (“the city”)</li> <li>• Demonstrative adjective (“that city”)</li> <li>• Vocative (“O city”)</li> <li>• Superlative (“the best city”)</li> <li>• Possessive pronoun (“his city”)</li> </ul>
5.12 Does Hebrew have an indefinite article?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No indefinite article, but sometimes uses the number “one” (אֶחָד) to mark an indefinite noun.</li> </ul>

## Chapter 6 – Prepositions

6.1 What forms of prepositions exist in Hebrew?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent – separate word</li> <li>• Maqqef – joined to a word with “ - ”</li> <li>• Inseparable – prefixed to a word</li> </ul>
6.4 What are the inseparable prepositions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>בְּ</b> means in, by, with</li> <li>• <b>לְ</b> means to, for</li> <li>• <b>כְּ</b> means like, as, according to</li> </ul>
6.4.4 What happens when add an inseparable preposition to a word with the definite article?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep the vowel and Dagesh Forte of the definite article.</li> <li>• Replace the <b>א</b> of the definite article with the consonant of the inseparable preposition.</li> </ul>
6.4 How can you tell if there is an article with an inseparable preposition?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shewa or Hireq under preposition → No article</li> <li>• Dagesh after preposition → Article</li> <li>• Reduced vowel after preposition not correspond → Article</li> <li>• Reduced vowel after preposition corresponds → No article, except that <b>בְֹּ</b> , <b>לְֹ</b> , <b>כְֹּ</b> , and <b>כְֹּּ</b> are ambiguous.</li> </ul>
6.5 What are the two major ways that <b>מִן</b> is written?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As a Maqqef preposition <b>מִן־</b></li> <li>• As an inseparable position <b>מִןֹ</b></li> </ul>
6.5 What happens if <b>מִן</b> is prefixed as an inseparable preposition to a word that begins with a guttural or resh?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The guttural or resh rejects the Dagesh.</li> <li>• Before <b>א</b> often no other changes (<b>מִןֹּ</b>) (virtual doubling)</li> <li>• Otherwise Hireq lengthens to Tsere ( <b>ִ</b> → <b>ֵ</b> )</li> </ul>
6.6 What does <b>מִן־</b> mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preposition “from”</li> <li>• Comparative use. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ “too X for Y”</li> <li>➢ “more X than Y”</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Use with “all” <b>כֹּל</b> to form superlative <b>מִכֹּל</b> “the most ...”</li> <li>• Partitive “some of”</li> </ul>
6.7 How is the definite direct object marker spelled?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An independent preposition <b>אֵת</b> or <b>אֶת־</b></li> <li>• The same spelling as the preposition “with”</li> </ul>
6.7 When is the definite direct object marker used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Often used before a direct object that is definite.</li> </ul>

## Chapter 7 – Adjectives

7.2 What genders can adjectives be?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All adjectives can be either masculine or feminine</li> </ul>
7.2 What numbers can adjectives be?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All adjectives can be singular or plural</li> </ul>
7.2 What number of adjective is used to modify a dual noun?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjectives are never dual.</li> <li>Dual nouns use plural adjectives.</li> </ul>
7.2 How are adjectives inflected?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They use the same suffixes as nouns</li> <li>They always use the standard suffixes for their gender (unlike some nouns).</li> </ul>
7.3.1 What determines the gender and number of an adjective?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gender and number of an adjective match the noun that it modifies or replaces.</li> </ul>
7.4 How can adjectives be used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Attributive:</b> “the good book”</li> <li><b>Predicate:</b> “the book is good”</li> <li><b>Substantive:</b> “the good, the bad, and the ugly”</li> </ul>
7.4.1 What location and inflection do attributive adjectives use?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow the noun.</li> <li>Match the noun in gender, number, and definiteness.</li> <li><b>Mnemonic:</b> Attributive Adjective After</li> </ul>
7.4.2 What location and inflection do predicate adjectives use?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can precede or follow the noun.</li> <li>Matches the noun in gender and number.</li> <li>Never has the article.</li> <li><b>Mnemonic:</b> <u>P</u>redicate de<u>P</u>rived of article</li> </ul>
7.4.3 What location and inflection do substantive adjectives use?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No noun for it to relate to.</li> <li>Has the gender and number of the noun it stands for.</li> <li>Has the article if it stands for a definite noun.</li> </ul>
7.4 Summarize how to discover which way an adjective is used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No noun to modify → Substantive</li> <li>Has article; follows definite noun with same GN → Attributive</li> <li>Lacks article; precedes noun with same GN → Predicate</li> <li>Lacks article; follows indefinite noun with same GN → Attributive or Predicate</li> </ul>
7.5 What is the lexical form of an adjective?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Masculine singular</li> </ul>
7.6 What is the directional ending?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>נָּ (unaccented) as a suffix</li> <li>Spelled the same as the FS suffix נָּ except no accent.</li> <li>Means motion toward the noun.</li> </ul>
7.6 What is the suffix נָּ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If accented → FS ending on a noun or adjective</li> <li>If unaccented → Directional ending</li> </ul>
7.7.3 What is special about adjectives ending in נָּ in their MS form?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drop the נָּ when inflecting (treat it as if it were a MS ending).</li> </ul>

## Chapter 8 – Pronouns

8.1 What is a pronoun?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A word that replaces a noun (its antecedent)</li> </ul>
8.2 What does “independent” mean in “independent pronoun”?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is always a separate word (never a prefix or suffix on another word).</li> </ul>
8.2 How do independent personal pronouns function in a clause?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always the subject of a clause</li> </ul>
8.7.1 How does a demonstrative adjective function in a clause?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modifies a noun like an attributive adjective (e.g., “<u>this</u> book”)</li> </ul>
8.7.1 In “these women,” what gender and number does “these” have? Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feminine plural</li> <li>• because a demonstrative adjective has the same gender and number as the noun that it is modifying (women).</li> </ul>
8.7.1 What word order is used for a demonstrative adjective?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A demonstrative adjective always comes after the noun that it modifies.</li> </ul>
8.7.1 When does a demonstrative adjective have the article?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always</li> </ul>
8.7.1 What is the mnemonic for demonstrative adjectives?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>A</u>djective, <u>A</u>fter, <u>A</u>rticle</li> </ul>
8.7.2 How does a demonstrative pronoun function in a clause?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always the subject of a clause (e.g., “<u>This</u> is the book.”)</li> </ul>
8.7.2 In “This is the man,” what gender and number does “this” have? Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Masculine singular</li> <li>• because a demonstrative pronoun has the same gender and number as the noun that it stands for (man).</li> </ul>
8.7.2 What word order is used for a demonstrative pronoun?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A demonstrative pronoun always comes before the noun that it stands for.</li> </ul>
8.7.2 When does a demonstrative pronoun have the article?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Never</li> </ul>
8.7.2 What is the mnemonic for demonstrative pronouns?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>P</u>ronoun, <u>P</u>recedes, de<u>P</u>rived of article</li> </ul>
8.8 How is the relative pronoun spelled and what does it mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always spelled אֲשֶׁר (with or without Maqfef).</li> <li>• Means who, whom, that, or which.</li> </ul>
8.9 What are the interrogative pronouns?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• מִי (with or without Maqfef) means who? whom?</li> <li>• מָה or מַה or מֶה (with or without Maqfef) means what?</li> </ul>
8.10 How is the interrogative particle spelled?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• הַ prefixed to the first word of a sentence.</li> <li>➤ Spelled הַ before a guttural or consonant with Shewa</li> <li>➤ Spelled הֶ before a guttural with Qamets.</li> </ul>
8.10 How distinguish interrogative particle from definite article?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Added Dagesh Forte to the word → Usually the definite article</li> <li>• Prefixed to an adverb or particle → Always interrogative particle</li> <li>• Spelled הַ → Always interrogative particle</li> </ul>
8.10 What does the interrogative particle mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It indicates a question (just like a question mark in English).</li> </ul>

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

## Chapter 9 – Pronominal Suffixes

9.1 What is the meaning of a suffix on a noun?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possessive (my horse).</li> </ul>
9.1 What is the meaning of a suffix on a preposition or the definite direct object marker?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective (with me)</li> </ul>
9.3, 9.10 When are the 2 types of suffixes used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type 1 on singular nouns (my horse, our horse).</li> <li>• Type 2 on plural nouns (my horses, our horses).</li> <li>• Type 1 on the definite direct object marker.</li> <li>• Both types on prepositions.</li> </ul>
9.2–9.3 Tips for distinguishing type 1 and type 2?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type 2 always has yod but never hireq yod.</li> <li>• Type 1 never has yod (except hireq yod).</li> </ul>
9.3.4 What is the dot in ך?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Mappiq, indicating that the ך is acting as a consonant.</li> </ul>
9.4–9.5 How add a pronominal suffix to a noun that takes masculine endings?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drop the masculine ending before adding the suffix.</li> </ul>
9.6–9.7 How add a pronominal suffix to a noun that takes feminine endings?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Singular ending ךָ → ךָ before adding the suffix.</li> <li>• Plural ending no change (just add the suffix).</li> </ul>
9.9 What happens to some monosyllabic nouns (e.g., כֶּסֶף and סֶפֶר) when adding the pronominal suffix?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the singular, certain monosyllabic nouns add hireq yod before adding a (type 1) pronominal suffix</li> </ul>
9.12 What happens to the prepositions ךָ and ךָּ when adding a pronominal suffix?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add a ך before the singular or 1cp pronominal suffix.</li> <li>• ךָּ uses the form ךָּׁׁׁ twice (1cp and 3ms).</li> </ul>
9.14 Distinguish preposition “with” from definite direct object marker ךָּ or ךָּ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No pronominal suffix → indistinguishable.</li> <li>• With pronominal suffix:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ First vowel Hireq → always preposition “with”</li> <li>➢ 1<sup>st</sup> not Hireq → always definite direct object marker.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
9.15 Distinguish “people” ךָּ from “with” ךָּ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First vowel is Hireq → preposition “with”</li> <li>• First vowel not Hireq → noun “people”</li> </ul>

### Pronominal Suffixes

PGN	Meaning on Noun	Meaning on Preposition	Type 1 Suffixes	Type 2 Suffixes
1cs	my	me	יִ OR נִי	יִ
2ms	your	you	ךָ	יָךְ
2fs	your	you	ךָ	יָךְ
3ms	his / its	him / it	וֹ OR הוּ	וֹ
3fs	her / its	her / it	וָ OR הָ	וָ
1cp	our	us	נֵנוּ	יֵנוּ
2mp	your	you	כֶּם	יְכֶם
2fp	your	you	כֶּן	יְכֶן
3mp	their	them	הֶם OR ךָּם	יְהֶם
3fp	their	them	הֶן OR ךָּן	יְהֶן

## Chapter 10 – Hebrew Construct Chain

10.1 What is the meaning of a construct chain?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;Construct noun&gt; “of” &lt;absolute noun&gt; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ E.g., the voice of the man.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The meaning of the construction is as if the absolute noun were a Greek possessive genitive</li> </ul>
10.2.2 Is a chain definite or indefinite?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definite absolute noun → entire chain is definite. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The mother of Simon.</li> <li>➤ The book of the woman.</li> <li>➤ The house of the husband of the woman.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Indefinite absolute noun → entire chain is indefinite. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A book of a woman.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Construct nouns never get the article.</li> </ul>
10.2–10.4 How is a construct chain formed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One or more construct nouns followed by one absolute noun.</li> <li>• The nouns may be joined by a Maqqef.</li> <li>• No intervening words.</li> <li>• Substantival adjectives can function as nouns in a chain.</li> </ul>
10.3 Where do adjectives go?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjectives go at the end of the chain, after the absolute noun, because no intervening words are allowed in a chain.</li> </ul>
10.3 What marks a word as definite?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article</li> <li>• Proper noun</li> <li>• Pronominal suffix</li> </ul>
10.2.1 How does the spelling of the absolute noun change?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It doesn't.</li> </ul>
10.5 How does the spelling of the construct noun change?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segholate singular does not change (keeps accent).</li> <li>• Segholate plural → first two vowels to pathach and shewa ( ִּוּ ) then change MP ending to םִּ as usual</li> <li>• Vowel reduction (except Segholate) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Final closed Qamets → Pathach</li> <li>➤ Final closed Tsere <i>sometimes</i> → Pathach</li> <li>➤ Open unaccented Qamets or Tsere → Vocal Shewa (Hateph Pathach under a guttural).</li> <li>➤ Diphthong םִּוּ → םִּוּ</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ending changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ MP and MD endings change to םִּ</li> <li>➤ FS ending םִּוּ → םִּוּ</li> <li>➤ FP ending in םִּוּ unchanged</li> <li>➤ Singular ending in םִּוּ → םִּוּ</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Chapter 12 – Introduction to Verbs

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

### 12.6 Diagnostics of Major Verbal Stems

English Spelling	Hebrew Spelling	Prefix / Dagesh	Vowels
Qal	קַל		
Niphal	נִפְעַל	נְ	—Pathach
Piel	פִּעַל	Dagesh Forte in 2 <sup>nd</sup> root consonant	Hireq—Tsere
Pual	פֻּעַל	Dagesh Forte in 2 <sup>nd</sup> root consonant	Qibbuts—Pathach
Hiphil	הִפְעִיל	הִ	—Hireq Yod
Hophal	הִפְעַל	הֶ (Qamets Hatuf)	—Pathach
Hithpael	הִתְפַּעַל	הִתְ Dagesh Forte in 2 <sup>nd</sup> root consonant	—Tsere

### 12.8 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	

## Chapter 13 – Qal Perfect – Strong Verbs

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

### 13.5 Qal Perfect Paradigms to Memorize

- Vowels want to be ִּוּוּ
  - If sufformative starts with a vowel (3fs & 3cp), then the stem vowel is squeezed out. ִּוּוּ
  - If sufformative is CV (2ms, 1cs, and 1cp), then accent the stem vowel ִּוּוּ
  - If sufformative is CVC (2mp, 2fp), then first vowel reduces to vocal Shewa ִּוּוּ

	Sufformative	Vowels + Sufformative	Strong Verb Example
3ms		ִּוּוּ	קָטַל
3fs	ָהָ	ִּוּוּוּוּ	קָטַלָּהּ
2ms	ָתָ	ִּוּוּוּוּ	קָטַלְתָּ
2fs	ָתָ	ִּוּוּוּוּ	קָטַלְתְּ
1cs	ָתִי	ִּוּוּוּוּ	קָטַלְתִּי
3cp	וּ	ִּוּוּוּוּ	קָטַלוּ
2mp	ָתָם	ִּוּוּוּוּ	קָטַלְתֶּם
2fp	ָתֵן	ִּוּוּוּוּ	קָטַלְתֶּן
1cp	ָנוּ	ִּוּוּוּוּ	קָטַלְנוּ

### Chapter 14 – Qal Perfect – Weak Verbs

What happens to the sufformative tau when preceded by a vowel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tau in the sufformative can't take a Dagesh Lene or Shewa.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>Guttural can't have vocal shewa, so use Hataph Pathach instead.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I-Guttural: 2mp and 2fp forms affected.</li> <li>II-Guttural: 3fs and 3cp forms affected.</li> <li>All shewas in the I and II positions are vocal.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
14.2-14.3 How do III-ת/ו verbs form their Qal Perfect differently than strong verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expect no change because all shewas in the III position are silent</li> <li>BUT in the 2fs, the <i>silent</i> shewa under the III-ת/ו → Pathach.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(The 2fs is the form that ends in תִּ)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
14.4-14.5 How do III-ס verbs form their Qal Perfect differently than strong verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sufformative: No Dagesh lene or Shewa</li> <li>III-ס: Quiescent unless sufformative gives vowel</li> <li>Stem vowel: Pathach → Qamets</li> </ul>
14.6-14.7 How do III-ת verbs form their Qal Perfect differently than strong verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Root: Drop III-ת</li> <li>Sufformative: No Dagesh Lene or Shewa                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3ms has תִּ</li> <li>3fs has תִּת (adds ת to distinguish from 3ms)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Stem vowel: Hireq Yod םִ in all 2<sup>nd</sup> &amp; 1<sup>st</sup> person forms</li> </ul>
14.8-14.9 How do doubly weak verbs form their Qal Perfect differently than strong verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Combine the special rules for both forms of weakness.</li> <li>No interactions between the different weaknesses.</li> </ul>
14.10-14.11 How do Geminate (strong) verbs form their Qal Perfect differently than strong verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sufformative: No Dagesh Lene or shewa</li> <li>2<sup>nd</sup> &amp; 1<sup>st</sup> person: Assimilate &amp; change vowels → םִ םִ</li> </ul>
14.12-14.13 How do Strong Biconsonantal verbs form their Qal Perfect differently than strong verbs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accent the first syllable if word ends in a vowel.</li> <li>2<sup>nd</sup> &amp; 1<sup>st</sup> person: Vowels are Pathach + Silent Shewa (םִ םִ)</li> </ul>
What stem vowel is used in the lexical form of a verb?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most verbs םִ</li> <li>Stative verbs םִ or םִ or םִ</li> <li>3-ת and 3-ס םִ</li> <li>Biconsonantal תִ or תִ or םִ</li> </ul>
If have only two root consonants in the Qal Perfect, what kind of verb is it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>3<sup>rd</sup> person:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biconsonantal has accent on first syllable.</li> <li>Otherwise, it is a 3-ת verb.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3-ת if stem vowel is םִ</li> <li>Geminate if stem vowel is תִ</li> <li>Biconsonantal if stem vowel is םִ</li> <li>3-ת or 3-ת if stem vowel is םִ and has Dagesh in first consonant of sufformative.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

“normal” QP form to beware?	• 3fs ends in תָּה	→ III-ת or III-ה
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### 14.2–3 Qal Perfect Exercises – I-Guttural Weak Verbs

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

3ms	עָמַד	
3fs	עָמְדָה	
2ms	עָמַדְתָּ	
2fs	עָמַדְתְּ	
1cs	עָמַדְתִּי	
3cp	עָמְדוּ	
2mp	עָמַדְתֶּם	*RULE HERE*
2fp	עָמַדְתֶּן	*RULE HERE*
1cp	עָמַדְנוּ	

### 14.2–3 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	

### 14.2–3 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.

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

### 14.4–5 Qal Perfect Exercises – III-א Weak Verbs

- All shewas in the III position are silent, so you wouldn't expect any changes.
- BUT III-א rejects the Silent Shewa.
  - Compensatory lengthening: Stem vowel Pathach → Qamets
  - Sufformative loses the Dagesh Lene and the Shewa because preceded by a vowel

3ms	מָצָא	Stem vowel Qamets.
3fs	מָצָאָה	
2ms	מָצָאתָ	III-א rejects the silent Shewa. Stem vowel Qamets. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
2fs	מָצָאתְּ	III-א rejects the silent Shewa. Stem vowel Qamets. Sufformative loses the Dagesh Lene and Shewa.
1cs	מָצָאתִי	III-א rejects the silent Shewa. Stem vowel Qamets. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
3cp	מָצְאוּ	
2mp	מָצָאתֶם	III-א rejects the silent Shewa. Stem vowel Qamets. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
2fp	מָצָאתֶן	III-א rejects the silent Shewa. Stem vowel Qamets. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
1cp	מָצְאוּנִי	III-א rejects the silent Shewa. Stem vowel Qamets.

### 14.6–7 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.
- 3ms has sufformative הָֿ
- 3fs has sufformative הָֿהּ to distinguish from 3ms. Be careful to parse with the correct root!
- Stem vowel Hireq Yod םִ in all 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> person forms.

3ms	בָּנָה	Drop the III-ה. 3ms has sufformative הָֿ. Stem vowel Qamets.
3fs	בָּנָהָהּ	Drop the III-ה. 3fs has sufformative הָֿהּ to distinguish from 3ms. Beware the stem!
2ms	בָּנִיתָ	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod םִ in all 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 1 <sup>st</sup> person forms. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
2fs	בָּנִיתְּ	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod םִ in all 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 1 <sup>st</sup> person forms. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene and Silent Shewa.
1cs	בָּנִיתִי	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod םִ in all 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 1 <sup>st</sup> person forms. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
3cp	בָּנוּ	Drop the III-ה.
2mp	בָּנִיתֶם	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod םִ in all 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 1 <sup>st</sup> person forms. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
2fp	בָּנִיתֶן	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod םִ in all 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 1 <sup>st</sup> person forms. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
1cp	בָּנוּנִי	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod םִ in all 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 1 <sup>st</sup> person forms.

### 14.10-11 Qal Perfect Exercises – Geminate Strong Verbs

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

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

### 14.12–13 Qal Perfect Exercises – Biconsonantal Strong Verbs

- Accent first syllable if word ends in a vowel
- 3<sup>rd</sup> person: first vowel is Qamets (ֶ)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> & 1<sup>st</sup> person: first two vowels are Pathach + Silent Shewa (ֶֿֿ)

3ms	קָם	3 <sup>rd</sup> person: First vowel is Qamets
3fs	קָמָה	3 <sup>rd</sup> person: First vowel is Qamets. Accent the first syllable because word ends in vowel.
2ms	קָמַתָּ	2 <sup>nd</sup> & 1 <sup>st</sup> person: first two vowels are (ֶֿֿ). Accent the first syllable because word ends in vowel.
2fs	קָמַתְּ	2 <sup>nd</sup> & 1 <sup>st</sup> person: first two vowels are (ֶֿֿ). Accent the first syllable because word ends in vowel.
1cs	קָמַתִּי	2 <sup>nd</sup> & 1 <sup>st</sup> person: first two vowels are (ֶֿֿ). Accent the first syllable because word ends in vowel.
3cp	קָמוּ	3 <sup>rd</sup> person: First vowel is Qamets. Accent the first syllable because word ends in vowel.
2mp	קָמַתֶּם	2 <sup>nd</sup> & 1 <sup>st</sup> person: first two vowels are (ֶֿֿ).
2fp	קָמַתֶּן	2 <sup>nd</sup> & 1 <sup>st</sup> person: first two vowels are (ֶֿֿ).
1cp	קָמַנּוּ	2 <sup>nd</sup> & 1 <sup>st</sup> person: first two vowels are (ֶֿֿ). Accent the first syllable because word ends in vowel.

### Chapter 15 – Qal Imperfect – Strong Verbs

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

### Qal Imperfect Paradigm

PGN	Sufformative	Vowels	Preformative	Combined	Example	Translation
3ms		וְ	י	וְי	יִקְטֹל	he will kill
3fs		וְ	ת	וְת	תִּקְטֹל	she will kill
2ms		וְ	ת	וְת	תִּקְטֹל	you (ms) will kill
2fs	וְ	וְ	ת	וְת	תִּקְטֹלִי	you (fs) will kill
1cs		וְ	א	וְא	אֶקְטֹל	I will kill
3mp	וְ or וְ	וְ	י	וְי	יִקְטֹלוּ	they (mp) will kill
3fp	נָה	וְ	ת	וְת	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	they (fp) will kill
2mp	וְ or וְ	וְ	ת	וְת	תִּקְטֹלוּ	you (mp) will kill
2fp	נָה	וְ	ת	וְת	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	you (fp) will kill
1cp		וְ	נ	וְנ	נִקְטֹל	we will kill

## Chapter 16 – Qal Imperfect – Weak Verbs

16.2-.3 How do II-Guttural, III-ק/ע, and Stative verbs differ from strong verbs in the Qal Imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stem vowel Pathach instead of Holem.</li> <li>• Stem vowel unchanged when it is shewa. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ II-Gutturals use Hateph Pathech instead of Vocal Shewa.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
16.4-.5 How do III-ס verbs differ from strong verbs in the Qal Imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alef quiescent when would have a Silent Shewa (like Perfect).</li> <li>• Stem vowel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ If no sufformative: Qamets instead of Holem</li> <li>➤ If sufformative קָה: Seghol instead of accented Holem</li> <li>➤ Other sufformatives: Keep the vocal shewa</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
16.6-.7 How do III-ה verbs differ from strong verbs in the Qal Imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drop the III-ה</li> <li>• If no sufformative, add sufformative הָו</li> <li>• Stem vowel וְ in 3fp and 2fp (the ones with sufformative הָה)</li> </ul>
16.8-.9 What are the preformative vowel and stem vowel of I-Guttural verbs in the Qal Imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• וְוּ or וְו (strong has וְוּ)</li> <li>• וְוּס or וְוּס (strong has וְוּס) in 1cs</li> </ul>
16.10-.11 What are the preformative vowel and stem vowel of I-ס verbs in the Qal Imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most I-ס verbs act like normal I-Guttural verbs</li> <li>• Five I-ס verbs follow a different pattern. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The five verbs are אָמַר (to say), אָכַל (to eat), אָבַד (to perish), אָפַק (to bake), and אָבַח (to be willing)</li> <li>➤ Vowels are וְוּ</li> <li>➤ Drop the I-ס in the 1cs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
16.12-.13 How do Geminate verbs differ from strong verbs in the Qal Imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always lose the repeated consonant.</li> <li>• Usually have a Dagesh Forte in one or both root consonants.</li> <li>• Preformative vowel Qamets, Hireq, or Tsere (וְ or וְ or וְ)</li> </ul>
16.14-.15 How do Biconsonantal verbs differ from strong verbs in the Qal Imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the stem vowel of the lexical form. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sometimes uses a different stem vowels (וְ or וְ, or וְ)</li> <li>➤ Sometimes the stem vowels are written defectively וְ → וְ      וְ → וְ      וְ → וְ</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
16.16-.17 How do I-י verbs differ from strong verbs in the Qal Imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drop the I-י and its vowel in all forms.</li> <li>• Preformative vowel is Tsere or Hireq Yod (וְ or וְ)</li> <li>• Stem vowel is Pathach or Tsere.</li> <li>• יָה acts like a I-י verb (with the I-ה dropping like I-י)</li> </ul>
16.18-.19 How do I-נ verbs differ from strong verbs in the Qal Imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I-נ assimilates into the II-Consonant (Dagesh Forte). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Dagesh Forte may be absent in a Skin-em-Levi consonant (צַשְׁסַקְנַמְלוּ) with</li> <li>➤ If II-guttural, the I-נ doesn't assimilate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Stem vowel is Pathach or Holem</li> <li>• נָה acts like a I-נ verb (with the I-ל assimilating like I-נ)</li> </ul>



## Chapter 17 – Waw Consecutive

17.1 What is the primary use of the waw consecutive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To denote sequences of consecutive actions in narrative</li> </ul>
17.2 How translate an imperfect with a waw consecutive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Translate as if it were a Perfect verb.</li> </ul>
17.2 How form the <i>imperfect</i> with the normal conjunction ׀?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preformative ׀</li> </ul>
17.2 How form the <i>imperfect</i> waw consecutive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preformative ׀</li> <li>Preformative ׀ if the following letter rejects the Dagesh Forte</li> </ul>
17.3 What happens to III-׀ and biconsonantal verbs in the imperfect when add a waw consecutive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>III-׀ verbs lose the final ׀</li> <li>In Biconsonantal verbs, the vowel letter changes to Qamets Hatuf ׀ or Seghol ׀</li> </ul>
17.4 How is a consecutive imperfect used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In a past-tense narrative sequence.</li> </ul>
17.4 How does a past-tense narrative sequence begin?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sequence begins with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a perfect verb, OR</li> <li>׀ (QI 3ms ׀ waw consecutive), OR</li> <li>an imperfect waw consecutive.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
17.4 What occasional interrupts a chain of imperfect waw consecutives?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A perfect verb (often when negated, often with prefix ׀)</li> </ul>
17.5 How form the <i>perfect</i> waw consecutive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exactly the same as the perfect with the conjunction ׀</li> <li>Preformative ׀</li> <li>Preformative ׀ in 2mp and 2fp because followed by vocal shewa</li> </ul>
17.5 How distinguish waw consecutive from conjunction ׀ in the perfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>׀ on a perfect verb is usually waw consecutive.</li> <li>In 2ms and 1cs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accent on ultima → waw consecutive</li> <li>Accent on penultima → conjunction ׀</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
17.6 How is the consecutive perfect used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In a future tense narrative sequence.</li> </ul>
17.6 How does a future tense narrative sequence begin?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imperfect verb</li> <li>Temporal modifier ׀ (QP 3ms ׀ waw consecutive).</li> <li>Imperative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following perfect waw consecutives carry imperatival force</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
17.7 How translate ׀ and ׀?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leave untranslated, or translate as ‘and’.</li> </ul>

## Chapter 18 – Qal Imperative, Cohortative and Jussive

18.1 What are the volitional conjugations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imperative</li> <li>• Cohortative</li> <li>• Jussive</li> <li>• They usually express a command, wish, or desire.</li> </ul>
18.2 How is the imperative used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To command, request, or grant permission</li> </ul>
18.3 What is the person of the imperative?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The imperative occurs only in the second person</li> </ul>
18.4 How is the imperative formed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The imperative is formed like the imperfect without the preformative.</li> <li>• Sometimes, the 2ms imperative gets the ending הִּ</li> </ul>
18.4 Parse קְטֹלָה and קְטֹלָה	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The one with Metheg ִּ is Qal Perfect 3fs.</li> <li>• The one without Metheg ִּ is Qal Imperative 2ms with the ending הִּ</li> </ul>
18.5 How is the imperative negated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The imperative is never negated.</li> </ul>
18.5 How produce a negative command?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• לֹא + imperfect can be absolute and permanent prohibition.</li> <li>• אַל + imperfect can be immediate and specific prohibition.</li> </ul>
18.6 What does נָא or נָא־ mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marker of volitional verb (follows verb)</li> <li>• Sometimes softens like “please”</li> </ul>
18.7 How translate the imperative?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “(you) build!” “(you) sit!” etc.</li> </ul>
18.8 What can happen in the imperative in weak verbs that don’t lose a consonant in the imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minor vowel changes.</li> </ul>
18.9 What verb classes drop a root consonant in the Imperative?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• III-ה, I-נ, I-י , and geminate</li> </ul>
18.9-11 How recognize weak Imperatives that drop a root consonant?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take imperfect, remove preformative, change vowels.</li> <li>• Memorize III-ה and try the lexicon for the others.</li> </ul>
18.12 Parse כְּתֹבָה and כְּתֹבָה	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• כְּתֹבָה is QP3FS from כתב “she wrote”</li> <li>• כְּתֹבָה is QM2MS from כתב (with הִּ) “(you man) write!”</li> </ul>
18.12 Parse כְּתֹבוּ and כְּתֹבוּ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• כְּתֹבוּ is QP3CP from כתב “they wrote”</li> <li>• כְּתֹבוּ is QM2MP from כתב “(you men) write!”</li> </ul>
18.12 Parse בְּנוּ and בְּנוּ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• בְּנוּ is QP3CP from בנה “they built”</li> <li>• בְּנוּ is QM2MP from בנה “(you men) build!”</li> </ul>
18.12 Parse עָלוּ and עָלוּ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• עָלוּ is QP3CP from עלה “they went up”</li> <li>• עָלוּ is QM2MP from עלה “(you men) go up!”</li> </ul>
18.12 Parse בְּנִי	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• בְּנִי is QM2FS from בנה “(you woman) build!”</li> <li>• OR MS noun בֵּן with 1CS pronominal suffix “my son”</li> </ul>
18.13 What person is the cohortative?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cohortative is always 2<sup>nd</sup> person</li> </ul>

18.13 How translate the cohortative?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Let me build!” “Let us go up!” etc.</li> </ul>
18.13 What does the cohortative mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wish, request, or command</li> </ul>
18.13 How identify the cohortative?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spelled like the imperfect, but           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Cohortative is first word in the clause.</li> <li>➢ Imperfect is not the first word in the clause.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Often has הַוְּ at the end.</li> </ul>
18.13 What does הַוְּ at the end of a verb signal?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perfect 3FS ending</li> <li>• Alternate imperative 2MS ending</li> <li>• Alternative cohortative 1CS or 1CP ending</li> <li>• Can’t have the directional marker הַוְּ on a verb.</li> </ul>
18.14 What does the Jussive mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wish, request, or command</li> </ul>
18.14 What person is the Jussive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jussive is 3<sup>rd</sup> person.</li> </ul>
18.14 How translate the Jussive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Let him build” “May the Lord forgive me” etc.</li> </ul>
18.14 How identify the Jussive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jussive is spelled like the imperfect, but           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Jussive is first word in the clause</li> <li>➢ Imperfect is not the first word in the clause</li> </ul> </li> <li>• III-הַ verbs drop the הַוְּ ending in the jussive 3ms.</li> <li>• Some weak verbs have vowel changes in the jussive.</li> </ul>
18.15 How negate the Cohortative and Jussive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negate with אַל (or אַל-נָא)</li> <li>• This is milder prohibition than לֹא + Imperfect</li> </ul>

### Imperative Paradigm: Strong Verbs (18.3 and 18.4)

	Sufformative	Pattern	Strong Verb	Translation
2ms	Nothing or הַוְּ	וְּ or הַוְּ	קַטַּל or קַטְּלָה	(you) kill!
2fs	יְ	יְ	קַטְּלִי	(you) kill!
2mp	וְ	וְ	קַטְּלוּ	(you) kill!
2fp	נָה	נָה	קַטְּלֵנָה	(you) kill!

### Imperative Paradigm: III-הַ Verbs (18.9)

	Sufformative	Pattern	III-הַ	Strong Verb
2ms	הַ	הַ	בְּנֵה	וְּ or הַ
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	יִבֵּן 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

## Chapter 20 – Qal Infinitive Construct

20.1 What kinds of Hebrew infinitives exist?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infinitive Construct</li> <li>• Infinitive Absolute</li> </ul>
20.2 How does Hebrew Infinitive Construct inflect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infinitive Construct doesn't inflect.</li> </ul>
20.2 What form is usually identical to the Qal Infinitive Construct?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qal Imperative 2MS</li> </ul>
20.2-20.7 What are the forms of the Infinitive Construct?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>\text{וּפְּ}</math> Strong, II-Guttural, III-Guttural except III-ה</li> <li>• <math>\text{וּפֻ}</math> I-Guttural</li> <li>• <math>\text{וּפִּי}</math> I-ס</li> <li>• <math>\text{וּפְּהִי}</math> III-ה</li> <li>• Biconsonantal verbs keep the medial vowel.</li> <li>• Most I-ה and I-י verbs drop the first consonant and add ה at the end.</li> </ul>
20.2-20.7 Which forms have an infinitive construct form that is <b>not</b> the same as the Imperative 2MS?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I-ה (if drop I-ה and add ה at end of infinitive construct)</li> <li>• I-י (if drop I-ה and add ה at end of infinitive construct)</li> <li>• II-Guttural</li> <li>• III-Guttural</li> </ul>
20.8 What list when parsing the Infinitive Construct?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stem, “Infinitive Construct”, lexical form.</li> </ul>
20.9 What are the vowels when add a pronominal suffix to the Infinitive Construct?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>\text{וּפְּ}</math> are the first two vowels</li> </ul>
20.11 How is the Infinitive Construct negated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>\text{לֹא־וּפְּ}</math></li> <li>• <math>\text{לֹא־וּפֻ}</math></li> <li>• <math>\text{לֹא־וּפִּי}</math> and <math>\text{לֹא־וּפְּהִי}</math> are <b>not</b> used to negate the infinitive construct.</li> </ul>
20.1-20.2 What does the bare infinitive construct mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verbal noun (E.g., “To shut” or “shutting”)</li> <li>• Complementary (E.g., “by shutting”)</li> </ul>
20.9 What does the infinitive construct with a pronominal suffix mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verbal noun with subject (E.g., “my killing”)</li> <li>• Verbal noun with object (E.g., “killing me”) – Rare</li> </ul>
20.12 What does the infinitive construct with the prefix $\text{לְ}$ mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purpose, intention, or result (E.g., “in order to shut”)</li> <li>• Inceptive (E.g., “about to shut”)</li> <li>• Verbal noun (E.g., “to shut” or “shutting”)</li> <li>• Complementary (E.g., “by shutting”)</li> </ul>
20.12 What does the infinitive construct with the prefixes $\text{כִּי}$ or $\text{כִּי־}$ mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporal (When, while, or whenever)</li> </ul>

## Chapter 21 – Qal Infinitive Absolute

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

## Chapter 22 – Qal Participle

22.1 What is a participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A verbal adjective</li> </ul>
22.1 With what does a participle inflect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stem and voice (like a verb)</li> <li>• Gender and number (like an adjective)</li> </ul>
22.1 How can a participle be used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attributively (“the <i>sleeping</i> student”)</li> <li>• Predicately (“The student is <i>sleeping</i>.”)</li> <li>• Substantivally (“<i>the one who sleeps</i>”)</li> </ul>
22.1 How translate an active participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With “ing” (e.g., running, going, speaking)</li> </ul>
22.2 What is unusual about the feminine singular Qal active participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are two feminine singular forms (אֲרֹמְמִי and אֲרֹמְמִי)</li> </ul>
22.3 What is the Qal active participle diagnostic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• אֲרֹמְמִי</li> </ul>
22.4 What is unique about the Qal active participle diagnostic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first vowel can be spelled אֲ or אִ</li> <li>• The first vowel אֲ / אִ is present for all verbs, strong and weak, except for biconsonantal verbs.</li> </ul>
22.4 What verbs deviate from the strong verb pattern for the Qal Active Participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• II-guttural can’t take the vocal shewa, as usual</li> <li>• III-א/ע has unusual FS form (אֲרֹמְמִי not אֲרֹמְמִי)</li> <li>• III-ס has unusual FS form (אֲרֹמְמִי not אֲרֹמְמִי)</li> <li>• III-א drops the final א in all forms. See paradigm.</li> <li>• Biconsonantals have their own paradigm. Lack initial holem.</li> </ul>
22.4 What verb classes drop a letter in the Qal Active Participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• III-א drop the final א</li> </ul>
22.4 When is the initial Holem absent in a Qal Active Participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biconsonantals use Qamets instead.</li> </ul>
22.5 & 22.9 How is a participle used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attributive – Follows verb and matches GND</li> <li>• Predicate – Matches noun in GN, lacks article <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Usually follows verb (unlike predicate adjective)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Substantive – not modifying a noun</li> </ul>
22.6 How translate Qal Passive Participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Being X” (e.g., “being written”)</li> </ul>
22.8 What is diagnostic of the Qal Passive Participle spelling?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• אֲרֹמְמִי OR</li> <li>• אֲרֹמְמִי (defective spelling אֲ → אִ)</li> </ul>
22.8 What verbs deviate from the strong verb pattern for the Qal Passive Participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I-guttural can’t take the vocal Shewa, as usual.</li> <li>• III-א have yod instead of the III-א</li> </ul>
22.10 What list when parsing a participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stem Voice, “Participle,” Gender, Number, Lexical form <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Qal Active Participle MS אֲרֹמְמִי</li> <li>➤ Qal Passive Participle MS אֲרֹמְמִי</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>22.11 What prefixes and suffixes and states may be used with a participle?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Just like a noun:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Prepositional prefixes לְ, בְ, עַ and לְ</li> <li>➤ Pronominal suffixes</li> <li>➤ Construct or Absolute state</li> <li>➤ Definite article</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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### Qal Participle Paradigms

	Active	Active III-ה	Active Biconsonantal	Passive	Passive III-ה
MS	וְיֹדֵעַ	הַיּוֹדֵעַ	וְיֹדֵעַ	וְיִדְוּעַ	יְיֹדֵעַ
FS	וְיֹדֵעָ	הַיְיֹדֵעָ			
FS	הַיְיֹדֵעָ	הַיְיֹדֵעָ	הַיְיֹדֵעָ	הַיְיֹדֵעָ	הַיְיֹדֵעָ
MP	וְיֹדְעִים	הַיְיֹדְעִים	וְיֹדְעִים	וְיִדְוְעִים	יְיֹדְעִים
FP	וְיֹדְעוֹת	הַיְיֹדְעוֹת	וְיֹדְעוֹת	וְיִדְוְעוֹת	יְיֹדְעוֹת

## Chapter 24 – The Niphal Stem – Strong Verbs

24.2 What does the Niphal Stem mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passive Voice (E.g., “He was heard.”)</li> <li>• Reflexive Voice (E.g., “He heard himself.”)</li> <li>• Reciprocal (E.g., “They heard one another.”)</li> <li>• Middle Voice (E.g., “The gate opened”)</li> <li>➤ The subject is the object.</li> </ul>
24.3 What diagnostic feature occurs in all Niphals? How does it appear in different conjugations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ך of the Niphal</li> <li>• Visible in Perfect, Participle, and some Infinitive Absolutes</li> <li>• Assimilated to a Dagesh Forte in the Imperfect, Imperative, Infinitive Construct, and some Infinitive Absolutes</li> </ul>
24.5 Niphal Perfect diagnostic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• םִּוּוּךְ</li> </ul>
24.5 Exceptions to NP diagnostic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• םִּוּוּךְ where sufformative begins with a vowel.</li> </ul>
24.7 Niphal Imperfect diagnostic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• םִּוּוּךְ</li> <li>• The ך of the Niphal assimilated to a Dagesh Forte.</li> </ul>
24.6-.7 Exceptions to NI diagnostic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• םִּוּוּךְ in 1cs where Preformative is ׀</li> </ul>
24.8-.9 Niphal Imperative and Infinitive Construct diagnostic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• םִּוּוּךְ</li> <li>• ך of the Niphal assimilated to a Dagesh Forte, and added a ך</li> </ul>
24.12 Niphal Infinitive Absolute Diagnostic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• םִּוּוּךְ</li> <li>• םִּוּוּךְ</li> <li>• The stem vowel ם may be ם or ם</li> </ul>
24.14 Niphal Participle Diagnostic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• םִּוּוּךְ</li> </ul>
How does the ך of the Niphal appear in various conjugations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ך in conjugations that start with “P” (Perfect &amp; Participle).</li> <li>• ך assimilates to םִּוּוּךְ in conjugations that start with “T” (Imperfect, Imperative, and Infinitives).</li> <li>➤ In the Imperfect, use the Preformative instead of the ך.</li> <li>• Some Infinitive Absolutes don’t assimilate the ך</li> </ul>

## Chapter 25 – The Niphal Stem – Weak Verbs

### Niphal Diagnostics

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
<b>Strong</b>	○ ○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ○ ׀ ○ ○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ○ ׀
<b>III-ס</b>	○ ○ ○ ׀	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	○ ○ ○ ׀	= Strong
<b>III-ה</b>	○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ׀ ○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ׀
<b>I-Gutt</b>	○ ○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ○ ׀ ○ ○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ○ ׀
<b>I-נ</b>	○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ׀ ○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ׀
<b>I-י</b>	○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ׀	○ ○ ׀		○ ○ ׀

### Comments on Niphal Weak Diagnostics

Verb Class	Comments on weak forms in Niphal
25.3 III-ס	• NP3MS and NPMS are identical for III-ס verbs because both have ○ stem vowel.
25.7 I-Gutt	• ○ ○ ׀ or ○ ○ ׀ where ׀ remains. Compensatory lengthening ○ → ○ where ׀ assimilates.
25.9 I-נ	• I-נ assimilates where the ׀ of the Niphal remains. (○ ׀)
25.11 I-י	• I-י → י (vowel) where the ׀ of the Niphal remains (perfect and participle). (נ׀) • I-י → י (consonant) where the ׀ of the Niphal assimilates (Imp/Imp/Inf) (י׀ or י׀)

### III-ה Stem Vowels that Differ from Strong Verbs

Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
(12P, Act & Refl) י׀ (12P, Passive SV) י׀	(FP) י׀	(FP) י׀			

### III-ה Endings that Differ from Strong Verbs

Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
(3MS) ה׀ (3FS) ה׀	(No Suf) ה׀	(No Suf) ה׀	ות	(Q) ה׀ (Q, N, Piel) ה׀ (N, Piel, Hiphil) ה׀	ה׀

## Chapter 26 – The Piel Stem – Strong Verbs

26.2 What voice is the Piel stem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Piel is Active Voice</li> </ul>
26.2 What does the Piel stem mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensive version of Qal.</li> <li>• Factitive (where Qal is intransitive, Piel is transitive)</li> <li>• Denominative – Verb based on a noun</li> <li>• Iterative</li> </ul>
26.16 When does definite article lose the Dagesh Forte?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When prefixed to words that begin with ךְ or ךָּ</li> <li>• So waw conversives on a Piel Imperfect 3MS &amp; 3MP lack Dagesh Forte</li> </ul>
26.16 What letters sometimes reject a Dagesh Forte, and when?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ל ו ל מ נ ק ש ש ס צ (SKiN ‘eM LeVI)</li> <li>• These may lose the Dagesh Forte when have a Vocal Shewa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ PI3MS and PI3MP waw conversives lack Dagesh Forte.</li> <li>➢ Piel participles with Definite Article lack Dagesh Forte.</li> <li>➢ 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 Shewa under a Dagesh Forte consonant is ALWAYS Vocal.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
26.17 When is a Conjunctive Dagesh added?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Often put a Dagesh Forte in the first consonant of a word when connected to the previous word (ending in ךְ or ךָּ) with a Maqqef.</li> </ul>
When can strong verbs lose the Dagesh Forte in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> root consonant in the Piel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the second root consonant is a “Skin ‘em Levi” letter with a Shewa under it.</li> <li>• The Skin ‘em Levi letters are ל ו ל מ נ ק ש ש ס צ</li> </ul>

### Piel Strong Verb Diagnostics

Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
(3ms) ○○ִּ○	○○ִּ׃	○○ִּ	○○ִּ	○○ִּ	○○ִּ׃
(1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> ) ○○ִּ	○○ִּ׃	○○ִּ	○○ִּ	○○ִּ	○○ִּ׃

- Note that in the book, the stem vowel in the Piel Perfect is not diagnostic, but we are treating it as.
- In the book, the Piel Perfect diagnostic is ○○ִּ (i.e., the stem vowel is not diagnostic)

### Chapter 27 –The Piel Stem – Weak Verbs

Question	Answer
27.1 Which weak verbs have different Piel diagnostics?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In class (not in the book), the Piel Perfect stem vowel is diagnostic for strong verbs. It is not diagnostic for weak verbs.</li> <li>Only II-Guttural has other changes</li> </ul>
27.3 Compare III-פ/ע verbs to strong verbs in the Piel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The same diagnostics except that the Perfect is ○○○</li> <li>The stem vowel (which isn't diagnostic) is always Pathach or Shewa for III-פ/ע verbs, never Tsere.</li> </ul>
27.4 Compare III-ס verbs to strong verbs in the Piel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The same diagnostics except that the Perfect is ○○○</li> <li>The stem vowel (which isn't diagnostic) is always Tsere, Seghol, or Shewa for III-ס verbs, never Pathach.</li> </ul>
27.5 Compare III-ת verbs to strong verbs in the Piel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The same diagnostics except that the Perfect is ○○</li> <li>III-ת verbs drop the III-ת and add the usual III-ת stem vowel&amp;ending</li> </ul>
27.6 Compare Geminate verbs to strong verbs in the Piel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exactly the same.</li> </ul>
27.7–11 What are the two ways that II-Guttural verbs inflect in the Piel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Always drop the Dagesh Forte in the II-Guttural</li> <li>Virtual doubling has no other changes</li> <li>Compensatory lengthening of preceding vowel (○ → ○ and ○ → ○)</li> </ul>
27.11 Which letters count as a II-Guttural in the Piel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All letters that reject a Dagesh Forte: ת ה ע ס and ר</li> </ul>
When does Piel lack Dagesh Forte in 2 <sup>nd</sup> root consonant?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>II-Guttural (including II-ר) always</li> <li>II-Skin 'em Levi when there is a Shewa under it.</li> </ul>
27.15 List some minor stems and what they mean.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Polel = Piel</li> <li>Polal = Pual</li> <li>Hithpolel = Hithpael</li> </ul>
27.15 Where are those minor stems used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Polel, Polal, and Hithpolel are used for Biconsonantals and Geminates.</li> </ul>
27.15 How is the Polel formed for Biconsonantals?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The pattern is <i>Polel</i>: פוּלַל</li> <li>Some forms use Pathach or Shewa instead of Tsere as stem vowel.</li> </ul>

### Piel Diagnostics

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
<b>Strong</b>	(3ms) ○○○ (1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> ) ○○○	○○○י	○○○	○○○	○○○	○○○ן
<b>II-Gutt Virtual Doubling</b>	○○○	○○○י	○○○	○○○	○○○	○○○ן
<b>II-Gutt Compensatory Lengthening</b>	○○○	○○○י	○○○	○○○	○○○	○○○ן



### Chapters 30 and 31 – The Hiphil Stem

30.2 What is the voice of the Hiphil?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active voice</li> </ul>
30.2 What does the Hiphil mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Causative active (“he reigned” → “he caused to reign”)</li> <li>Simple action (Same as Qal)</li> <li>Declarative (“to be guilty” → “to declare guilty”)</li> <li>Factative (“to be great” → “to make someone great”)</li> </ul>
30.12 What Hiphil forms are identical?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hiphil Imperative 2MS = Hiphil Infinitive Absolute</li> </ul>
31.8–9 What happens to III-ה verbs in the Hiphil?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drop the III-ה as usual</li> <li>Add the usual III-ה sufformatives and stem vowels</li> </ul>
31.10–11 What happens to I-נ verbs in the Hiphil?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The I-נ assimilates to a Dagesh Forte in all forms.</li> </ul>
31.12–13 What happens to I-י verbs in the Hiphil?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The I-י assimilates to Holem Waw in all forms.</li> </ul>

### Hiphil Diagnostics

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
<b>Strong</b>	(3 <sup>rd</sup> ) וַיִּשְׁׁרְתָּ (1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> ) וְשִׁרְתָּ	וְשִׁרְתָּ	(ms/fp) שִׁרְתָּ (fs/mp) וְשִׁרְתִּי	וְשִׁרְתָּ	וְשִׁרְתָּ	וְשִׁרְתָּ
<b>I-Gutt</b>	(3 <sup>rd</sup> ) וַיִּשְׁׁרְתָּ (1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> ) וְשִׁרְתָּ	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong
<b>III-ה/ע</b>	= Strong	= Strong	(ms/fp) שִׁרְתָּ (fs/mp) = Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong
<b>III-ס</b>	(3 <sup>rd</sup> ) = Strong (1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> ) וְשִׁרְתָּ	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong
<b>III-ה</b>	(3 <sup>rd</sup> ) וְשִׁרְתָּ (1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> ) וְשִׁרְתָּ	וְשִׁרְתָּ	וְשִׁרְתָּ	וְשִׁרְתָּ	וְשִׁרְתָּ	וְשִׁרְתָּ
<b>I-נ</b>	(3 <sup>rd</sup> ) וַיִּשְׁׁרְתָּ (1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> ) וְשִׁרְתָּ	וְשִׁרְתָּ	(ms/fp) שִׁרְתָּ (fs/mp) וְשִׁרְתִּי	וְשִׁרְתָּ	וְשִׁרְתָּ	וְשִׁרְתָּ
<b>I-י</b>	(3 <sup>rd</sup> ) וַיִּשְׁׁרְתָּ (1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> ) וְשִׁרְתָּ	וְשִׁרְתָּ	(ms/fp) שִׁרְתָּ (fs/mp) וְשִׁרְתִּי	וְשִׁרְתָּ	וְשִׁרְתָּ	וְשִׁרְתָּ
<b>Bicons</b>	(3 <sup>rd</sup> ) וַיִּשְׁׁרְתָּ (1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> ) וְשִׁרְתָּ	וְשִׁרְתָּ	(ms/fp) שִׁרְתָּ (fs/mp) וְשִׁרְתִּי	וְשִׁרְתָּ	וְשִׁרְתָּ	וְשִׁרְתָּ

## Chapters 32 and 33 – The Hophal Stem

32.2 What is the voice of the Hophal?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passive</li> </ul>
32.2 What does the Hophil mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passive version of Hiphil.</li> <li>• Causative Passive (“He was made king”)</li> </ul>
32.3, 32.9 What two types of Hophals occur?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some use u-class vowels             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Usually Qibbutz</li> <li>➢ Some weak verbs use Shureq</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Some use o-class vowels             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Usually Qamets Hatuf</li> <li>➢ Some weak verbs use Holem or Holem Waw</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
32.12 What is “Verbal Hendiadys”?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connect two or more verbs with the conjunction ׀</li> <li>• One verb is the main idea.</li> <li>• The other verb(s) modify it as adverbs.</li> </ul>
33.4–5 What happens to III-ה verbs in the Hophal?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drop the III-ה as usual.</li> <li>• Add the usual III-ה sufformatives and stem vowels</li> </ul>
33.6–7 What happens to I-ה verbs in the Hophal?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The I-ה assimilates into a Dagesh Forte in all forms</li> </ul>
33.8–9 What happens to I-י verbs in the Hophal?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The I-י changes to Shureq in all forms</li> </ul>

### Hophal Diagnostics

Verb Class	Perfect	Imperfect	Participle
Strong Verbs (U class)	○ ○ ○ ה־	○ ○ ○ י־	○ ○ ○ מְ
Strong Verbs (O class)	○ ○ ○ ה־	○ ○ ○ י־	○ ○ ○ מְ
III-ה	○ ○ ה־	○ ○ י־	○ ○ מְ
I-ה	○ ○ ה־	○ ○ י־	○ ○ מְ
I-י	○ ○ הו־	○ ○ יו־	○ ○ מו־
Biconsonantal	○ ○ הו־	○ ○ יו־	○ ○ מו־
Geminate	○ ○ הו־	○ ○ יו־	○ ○ מו־

### Chapters 34 and 35 – The Hithpael Stem

34.2 What does the Hithpael mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflexive intensive (“he sanctified himself”)</li> <li>• Reciprocal (“they looked at each other”)</li> <li>• Iterative (“he walked back and forth”)</li> <li>• Simple active, just like Qal</li> </ul>
34.12 What is metathesis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Switching the order of two side-by-side letters</li> </ul>
34.12 When does metathesis occur in the Hithpael?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If first root consonant is שׁ שׂ ש׃ or צ, then the first root consonant switches places with the ת of הַתְּ the prefix</li> <li>• E.g., הַתְּסַח → הַסְּתַח</li> </ul>
34.13 When הַתְּ assimilate to הִתְּ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the first root consonant is וּ, דּ, ט, or ת</li> </ul>
35.3–4 What happens to III-הַ verbs in the Hithpael?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drop the III-הַ as usual.</li> <li>• Add the usual III-הַ sufformatives and stem vowels</li> </ul>
35.6–9 What are the two ways that II-Guttural verbs inflect in the Hithpael?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always drop the Dagesh Forte in the II-Guttural</li> <li>• Virtual doubling has no other changes</li> <li>• Compensatory lengthening lengthens the preceding vowel (ִ → ִֿ)</li> </ul>
35.9 Which letters count as a II-Guttural in the Pual?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All letters that reject a Dagesh Forte: הַ הֵ הֶ אַ and רַ</li> </ul>
When does the Hithpael lack the Dagesh Forte in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> root consonant?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• II-Guttural (including II-רַ) always</li> <li>• II-Skin ‘em Levi when there is a Shewa under it.</li> </ul>
35.13 What is the Hithpolel Stem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hithpolel = Hithpael</li> <li>• Used for some Biconsonantal and Geminate verbs</li> </ul>
35.13 How is the Hithpolel spelled?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pattern is <i>Hithpolel</i>: הַתְּפִּילֵל</li> <li>• Some forms use Shewa or Pathach as stem vowel.</li> </ul>
35.14 What does the verbs הַתְּפַלֵּא mean, and in what stem does it occur?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It means to worship by prostrating oneself on the ground.</li> <li>• It occurs only in the Hishtaphel stem.</li> <li>➤ הַשְּׁתַפַּלֵּא</li> </ul>

### Hithpael Diagnostics

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
<b>Strong</b>	ִּתְּֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿ
<b>III-הַ</b>	ִּתְּֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿ		ִּתְּֿֿֿ
<b>II-Guttural Virtual Doubling</b>	ִּתְּֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿ
<b>II-Guttural Compensatory Lengthening</b>	ִּתְּֿֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿֿ	ִּתְּֿֿֿֿ