

Chapter 1 – The Hebrew Alphabet

Letter	Final Form	Name	Pronunciation	Translit	Comments
א or א		Alef	Silent	ʾ	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		Het	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?	• אהחע
Which letters have final forms?	• כמנפצ → ךןףץ (CoMMoN FaTS)

Chapter 2 – The Hebrew Vowels

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

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

	a	e		i	o	u
Long	◊ Qamets A as in <i>father</i> ā	◊◊ Tsere E as in <i>They</i> ē			◊ Holem O as in <i>role</i> ō	
Short	◊ Pathach A as in <i>bat</i> a	◊ Seghol E as in <i>bet</i> e		◊ Hireq I as in <i>bit</i> i	◊ Qamets Hatuf O as in <i>bottle</i> o	◊ Qibbuts U as in <i>rule</i> u
Vowel Letters with ה	ה◊ Qamets He A as in <i>father</i> â	ה◊ Seghol He E as in <i>better</i> ê	ה◊ Tsere He E as in <i>they</i> ê		ה◊ Holem He O as in <i>role</i> ô	
Vowel Letters with ו					ו◊ Holem Waw O as in <i>role</i> ô	ו◊ Shureq U as in <i>rule</i> û
Vowel Letters with י		י◊ Seghol Yod E as in <i>bet</i> ê	י◊ Tsere Yod E as in <i>They</i> ê	י◊ Hireq Yod I as in <i>machine</i> î		
Reduced	◊◊ Hateph Pathach A as in <i>amuse</i> ă	◊◊◊ Hateph Seghol E as in <i>metallic</i> ě			◊◊ Hateph Qamets O as in <i>commit</i> ǒ	
Other	◊ Vocal Shewa 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"> • Open syllables and closed syllables
3.2.1 What does every syllable begin with?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every syllable begins with a consonant. • [The conjunction Shureq ׀ is the one exception. See §5.7.2]
3.2.1 What does every syllable have?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One or more consonants [Except the conjunction Shureq ׀. See §5.7.2] • One vowel or diphthong
What are the patterns for open syllables?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CV • [C = Consonant, V = Vowel]
What are the patterns for closed syllables?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CVC, CDC, or CVFC • [C=Consonant, V=Vowel, D=Diphthong, F=Furtive Pathach]
3.3 Where are words accented?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Words are accented on either the last syllable or the next-to-last syllable.
3.3 How are accents indicated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the accent is on the last syllable, there is no accent mark. • If the accent is on the next-to-last syllable, an accent mark [◌] is put over the vowel of that syllable. • [Accents are indicated differently in the Hebrew Bible itself]
3.4 Name the syllables with regard to the location of the accent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonic syllable = accented syllable • Pretonic syllable = syllable right before the tonic syllable • Propretonic syllable = syllable right before the pretonic syllable
3.5 What affect does a Dagesh have on syllabification?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dagesh Lene has no effect. • Dagesh Forte always gets a syllable break at the Dagesh.
3.5 What affect does a Dagesh have on gutturals and Resh?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gutturals (א ב ג ד) and Resh (ר) cannot take a Dagesh.
3.5 How does one identify a Dagesh?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Dagesh is Lene if in a <i>begadkephat</i> AND NOT immediately preceded by a vowel. • Every other Dagesh is Forte.
3.6 What is the relationship between Shewa and gutturals and Resh?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gutturals (א ב ג ד) can NOT take a Vocal Shewa. • Resh (ר) CAN take a Vocal Shewa. • Gutturals and Resh CAN take a Silent Shewa.
3.6 When is a Shewa silent?	<p>Silent if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not under dagesh forte & short vowel immediately precedes, or • another Shewa immediately follows, or • the end of a word, or • under a guttural.
3.6 When is a Shewa vocal?	<p>Vocal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial, or • Under Dagesh Forte, or • No rule forces it to be silent

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

Chapter 4 – Nouns

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

Noun and adjective endings

	Masculine Noun	Feminine Noun
Singular	Endingless	הַ or תַּ or תָּ or יַתַּ or וַתַּ
Dual	יָיִם	יָיִם or תָּיִם
Plural	יָם	וֹת or תַּוֹ (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"> • Definite article • Proper name • (2 other possibilities in later chapters) <p>Indefinite otherwise</p>
5.2–6 What are all the possibilities for the spelling of the article?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ׁ • ׂ • ׃ • ׄ
5.4.2, 5.5 When is the definite article spelled ׂ (no dagesh)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before ׁ or ׂ or ׃ or ׄ
5.4.1 When is the definite article spelled ׃ ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before ׅ or ׆ or ׇ
5.4.3 When is the definite article spelled ׄ ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before unaccented ׆ • Before unaccented ׃ • Before ׂ
5.4.1 What is compensatory lengthening?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short vowels change to make up for guttural rejecting Dagesh. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Pathach → Qamets ➢ Hireq → Tseré ➢ Qibbuts → Holem
5.4.2 What is virtual doubling?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guttural rejects Dagesh, but vowels do not change.
5.7 What does the prefix ׀ mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conjunction: and, but, also, even, then
5.7 Where does ׀ go?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always a prefix to another word as the first letter
5.7 What are all the possibilities for the spelling of the conjunction waw?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ׀ or ׁ or ׂ or ׃ or ׄ or ׅ
5.7.2 When is the conjunction waw spelled with a Shureq (ׁ)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before ׁ, ׂ, or ׃ (BUMP) • Before a Vocal Shewa
5.7.2 When is the conjunction Waw spelled with Hireq Yod (׃)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before ׃ (׃ → ׃)
5.7.3 When is the conjunction waw spelled ׃ ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before Hateph Pathach (׃). (׃ → ׃)
5.7.3 When is the conjunction waw spelled ׄ ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before Hateph Seghol (ׄ). (ׄ → ׄ)
5.7.3, 5.7.4 When is the conjunction waw spelled ׅ ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before Hateph Qamets (ׅ). (ׅ → ׅ) • Sometimes if the next syllable is accented.

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

Chapter 6 – Prepositions

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

Chapter 7 – Adjectives

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

Chapter 8 – Pronouns

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

	Independent Personal (Subject)		Near Demonstrative (This)		Far Demonstrative (That)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1S	אֲנִי or אַנְכִי (I)		זֶה (this)	זֵאת (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)	
2P	אַתֶּם (you)	אַתֶּנָּה (you)				
3P	הֵם or הֵנָּה (they)	הֵנּוּ 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"> • Possessive (my horse).
9.1 What is the meaning of a suffix on a preposition or the definite direct object marker?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective (with me)
9.3, 9.10 When are the 2 types of suffixes used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 1 on singular nouns (my horse, our horse). • Type 2 on plural nouns (my horses, our horses). • Type 1 on the definite direct object marker. • Both types on prepositions.
9.2–9.3 Tips for distinguishing type 1 and type 2?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 2 always has yod but never hireq yod. • Type 1 never has yod (except hireq yod).
9.3.4 What is the dot in ך?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Mappiq, indicating that the ך is acting as a consonant.
9.4–9.5 How is a pronominal suffix added to a noun that takes masculine endings?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop the masculine ending before adding the suffix.
9.6–9.7 How is a pronominal suffix added to a noun that takes feminine endings?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singular ending ךָ → ך before adding the suffix. • Plural ending no change (just add the suffix).
9.9 What happens to some monosyllabic nouns (e.g., כּב and כּבָּ) when adding the pronominal suffix?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the singular, certain monosyllabic nouns add hireq yod before adding a (type 1) pronominal suffix
9.12 What happens to the prepositions ך and ךָ when adding a pronominal suffix?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a ך before the singular or 1cp pronominal suffix. • ךָ uses the form ךָךך twice (1cp and 3ms).
9.14 How is the preposition “with” (ךך or ךָך) distinguished from the definite direct object marker?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No pronominal suffix → indistinguishable. • With pronominal suffix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ First vowel Hireq → always preposition “with” ➢ 1st not Hireq → always definite direct object marker.
9.15 How is “people” ך distinguished from “with” ך when there is a pronominal suffix?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First vowel is Hireq → preposition “with” • First vowel not Hireq → noun “people”

Pronominal Suffixes

PGN	Meaning on Noun	Meaning on Preposition	Type 1 Suffixes	Type 2 Suffixes
1cs	my	me	יִ OR יְ	יִ
2ms	your	you	ךְ	יְךָ
2fs	your	you	ךְ	יְךָ
3ms	his / its	him / it	וֹ OR הוּ	וֹ
3fs	her / its	her / it	וָּ OR הָ	וָּ
1cp	our	us	נוּ	יְנוּ
2mp	your	you	כֶּם	יְכֶם
2fp	your	you	כֶּן	יְכֶן
3mp	their	them	הֶם OR ךָּ	יְהֶם
3fp	their	them	הֶן OR ךָּ	יְהֶן

Chapter 10 – Hebrew Construct Chain

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

Chapter 12 – Introduction to Verbs

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

12.6 Diagnostics of Major Verbal Stems

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

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	הִָּוּוּ	קָטַלָּהּ
2ms	תָּ	תִָּּוּוּ	קָטַלְתָּ
2fs	תָּ	תִָּּוּוּ	קָטַלְתְּ
1cs	תִּי	תִִּּוּוּ	קָטַלְתִּי
3cp	וּ	וִּּוּוּ	קָטַלוּ
2mp	תֶּם	תִֶּּוּוּ	קָטַלְתֶּם
2fp	תֶּן	תִֶּּוּוּ	קָטַלְתֶּן
1cp	נִי	נִִּוּוּ	קָטַלְנוּ

Chapter 14 – Qal Perfect – Weak Verbs

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

	consonant of the sufformative.	
“normal” QP form to beware?	• 3fs ends in תָּה	→ III-ת or III-ה

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	בָּחְרָה	*RULE HERE*
2ms	בָּחַרְתָּ	
2fs	בָּחַרְתְּ	
1cs	בָּחַרְתִּי	
3cp	בָּחְרוּ	*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	מָצֵא	Stem vowel Qamets.
3fs	מָצְאָה	
2ms	מָצְאתָ	III-א rejects the silent Shewa. Stem vowel Qamets. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
2fs	מָצְאתְ	III-א rejects the silent Shewa. Stem vowel Qamets. Sufformative loses the Dagesh Lene and Shewa.
1cs	מָצְאתִי	III-א rejects the silent Shewa. Stem vowel Qamets. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
3cp	מָצְאוּ	
2mp	מָצְאתֶם	III-א rejects the silent Shewa. Stem vowel Qamets. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
2fp	מָצְאתֶן	III-א rejects the silent Shewa. Stem vowel Qamets. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
1cp	מָצְאנוּ	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 הָהֿ to distinguish from 3ms. Be careful to parse with the correct root!
- Stem vowel Hireq Yod םֿ in all 2nd and 1st person forms.

3ms	בָּנֵה	Drop the III-ה. 3ms has sufformative הָֿ. Stem vowel Qamets.
3fs	בָּנְהָה	Drop the III-ה. 3fs has sufformative הָהֿ to distinguish from 3ms. Beware the stem!
2ms	בָּנִיתָ	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod םֿ in all 2 nd and 1 st person forms. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
2fs	בָּנִיתְ	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod םֿ in all 2 nd and 1 st person forms. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene and Silent Shewa.
1cs	בָּנִיתִי	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod םֿ in all 2 nd and 1 st person forms. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
3cp	בָּנוּ	Drop the III-ה.
2mp	בָּנִיתֶם	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod םֿ in all 2 nd and 1 st person forms. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
2fp	בָּנִיתֶן	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod םֿ in all 2 nd and 1 st person forms. Sufformative loses Dagesh Lene.
1cp	בָּנִינוּ	Drop the III-ה. Stem vowel Hireq Yod םֿ in all 2 nd and 1 st person forms.

14.10-11 Qal Perfect Exercises – Geminate Strong Verbs

- Sufformative: No Dagesh Lene or Shewa
- All 2nd & 1st person forms:

- Geminate consonant assimilates to Dagesh Forte
- First two vowels are Pathach and Holem Waw (וֹוְ)

3ms	קָבַבְ	
3fs	קָבַבְהָ	
2ms	קָבַבְתָּ	1 st and 2 nd person: Assimilate geminate consonant to Dagesh Forte. Vowels are וֹוְ
2fs	קָבַבְתְּ	1 st and 2 nd person: Assimilate geminate consonant to Dagesh Forte. Vowels are וֹוְ
1cs	קָבַבְתִּי	1 st and 2 nd person: Assimilate geminate consonant to Dagesh Forte. Vowels are וֹוְ
3cp	קָבַבְנוּ	
2mp	קָבַבְתֶּם	1 st and 2 nd person: Assimilate geminate consonant to Dagesh Forte. Vowels are וֹוְ
2fp	קָבַבְתֶּן	1 st and 2 nd person: Assimilate geminate consonant to Dagesh Forte. Vowels are וֹוְ
1cp	קָבַבְנוּ	1 st and 2 nd 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
- 3rd person: first vowel is Qamets (וְ)
- 2nd & 1st person: first two vowels are Pathach + Silent Shewa (וְוְ)

3ms	קָמַ	3 rd person: First vowel is Qamets
3fs	קָמָה	3 rd person: First vowel is Qamets. Accent the first syllable because word ends in vowel.
2ms	קָמַתָּ	2 nd & 1 st person: first two vowels are (וְוְ). Accent the first syllable because word ends in vowel.
2fs	קָמַתְּ	2 nd & 1 st person: first two vowels are (וְוְ). Accent the first syllable because word ends in vowel.
1cs	קָמַתִּי	2 nd & 1 st person: first two vowels are (וְוְ). Accent the first syllable because word ends in vowel.
3cp	קָמַנוּ	3 rd person: First vowel is Qamets. Accent the first syllable because word ends in vowel.
2mp	קָמַתֶּם	2 nd & 1 st person: first two vowels are (וְוְ).
2fp	קָמַתֶּן	2 nd & 1 st person: first two vowels are (וְוְ).
1cp	קָמַנוּ	2 nd & 1 st person: first two vowels are (וְוְ). 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"> Action for which the conclusion is not in view. Aspect: Incomplete action (including habitual or customary) No time. It can be past, present, or future.
15.2 How can the imperfect be translated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English present tense (I study) English future tense (I will study) Habitual actions (He prays regularly) May add modal (would, could, should, may, can, ...)
15.4 Which forms are identical in the imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3fs and 2ms (“she will X” OR “you (ms) will X”) 3fp and 2fp (“they (fp) will X” OR “you (fp) will X”)
15.4 What is normally true for an initial begadkephat letter?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An initial begadkephat letter will normally have a Dagesh Lene.
15.4 What are the diagnostics of the Qal Imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> וֹוֹוֹ ➤ Preformative with hireq. (No other has a preformative). ➤ Stem vowel holem
15.4 What is the sufformative וַיְ ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imperfect 3mp or 2mp sufformative with <i>Nun Paragogicum</i>.
15.5 What happens to begadkephat letters when inflecting words?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial letter → Add a Dagesh Lene Silent Shewa precedes → Add a Dagesh Lene Vowel precedes → No Dagesh Lene
15.6 How do stative verbs form their imperfect differently?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All stative verbs use Pathach instead of Holem for the stem vowel.
15.6 What happens in the imperfect to verbs that end in nun?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nun assimilates with the sufformatives that begin in nun. ➤ נָנָה → נָה (in the 3fp and 2fp)
15.9 What do לֹא and לֹא־ mean when immediately followed by an imperfect verb?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They negate the <i>imperfect</i> verb that immediately follows. ➤ לֹא is permanent and absolute negation. ➤ לֹא־ is immediate, specific, and non-durative prohibition.

Qal Imperfect Paradigm

PGN	Sufformative	Vowels	Preformative	Combined	Example	Translation
3ms		וֹ	יְ	וֹיְ	יִקְטֹל	he will kill
3fs		וֹ	תְ	וֹתְ	תִּקְטֹל	she will kill
2ms		וֹ	תְ	וֹתְ	תִּקְטֹל	you (ms) will kill
2fs	יְ	וֹ	תְ	יְוֹתְ	תִּקְטֹלִי	you (fs) will kill
1cs		וֹ	אֶ	וֹאֶ	אֶקְטֹל	I will kill
3mp	וַיְ or וַיְ	וֹ	יְ	וֹוֹיְ	יִקְטֹלוּ	they (mp) will kill
3fp	נָה	וֹוֹ	תְ	נָהוֹוֹתְ	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	they (fp) will kill
2mp	וַיְ or וַיְ	וֹ	תְ	וֹוֹתְ	תִּקְטֹלוּ	you (mp) will kill
2fp	נָה	וֹוֹ	תְ	נָהוֹוֹתְ	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	you (fp) will kill
1cp		וֹ	נְ	וֹנְ	נִקְטֹל	we will kill

Chapter 16 – Qal Imperfect – Weak Verbs

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

16.22–.23 What if only 2 root consonants are visible in the Qal Imperfect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I-י, I-ג, III-ה, geminate, biconsonantal, לְקַח, הִלְךְ, or לָקַח
16.22–.23 How can one figure out which root consonant was lost?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • י Geminate or Biconsonantal • י I-י or Geminate • Stem vowel Seghol: III-ה • Dagesh Forte after preformative: I-ג or Gem • Dagesh Forte in final root consonant: Geminate • None of the above: Any of the above
16.22–.23 What kind of weak verb may it be if you see only 2 root consonants and the preformative vowel is Hireq yod (יִ)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-י
16.22–.23 What kind of weak verb may it be if you see only 2 root consonants and the preformative vowel is Hireq (יִ)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-ה ends in הִּ if no sufformative expected. • 3-ה 3fp/2fp ends in יִנְהִי • 1-ג and לְקַח have יִ • Geminate usually has a Dagesh Forte in a root consonant.
16.22–.23 What kind of weak verb may it be if you see only 2 root consonants and the preformative vowel is Qamets (יִ)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geminate usually has a Dagesh Forte in a root consonant. • Biconsonantal has the lexical stem vowel (יִ or יִ or יִ)
16.22–.23 What kind of weak verb may it be if you see only 2 root consonants and the preformative vowel is Tseret (יִ)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geminate usually has a Dagesh Forte in a root consonant. • 1-י or הִלְךְ
16.22–.23 What kind of weak verb may it be if you see only 2 root consonants and the preformative vowel is Shureq (יִ)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • יכֵל

Preformative Vowel

Strong	I-י	I-Gutt	I-ס	Geminate	Bicons	I-ג	יכֵל	הִלְךְ	לְקַח
יִ	יִ OR יִ	יִ OR יִ	יִ OR יִ	יִ OR יִ OR יִ	יִ	יִ	יִ	יִ	יִ

Chapter 17 – Waw Consecutive

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

Chapter 18 – Qal Imperative, Cohortative and Jussive

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

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

Imperative Paradigm: Strong Verbs (18.3 and 18.4)

	Sufformative	Pattern	Strong Verb	Translation
2ms	Nothing or הַּ	וְ or הַּוְ	קַטַּל or קַטְּלָהּ	(you) kill!
2fs	יְ	יְוְ	קַטְּלִי	(you) kill!
2mp	וְ	וְוְ	קַטְּלוּ	(you) kill!
2fp	נָהּ	נָהּוְ	קַטְּלֵנָהּ	(you) kill!

Imperative Paradigm: III-הַ Verbs (18.9)

	Sufformative	Pattern	III-הַ	Strong Verb
2ms	הַּ	הַּוְ	בְּנֵה	וְ or הַּוְ
2fs	יְ	יְוְ	בְּנִי	יְוְ
2mp	וְ	וְוְ	בְּנוּ	וְוְ
2fp	נָהּ	נָהּוְ	בְּנֵינָהּ	נָהּוְ

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

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

Chapter 20 – Qal Infinitive Construct

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

Chapter 21 – Qal Infinitive Absolute

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

Chapter 22 – Qal Participle

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

22.11 What prefixes and suffixes and states may be used with a participle?

- Just like a noun:
 - Prepositional prefixes לְ, בְ, עַל and לְ
 - Pronominal suffixes
 - Construct or Absolute state
 - Definite article

Qal Participle Paradigms

	Active	Active III-ה	Active Biconsonantal	Passive	Passive III-ה
MS	וֹרֵךְ	הוֹרֵךְ	וֹרֵךְ	וּרְוָךְ	וְרוּיָךְ
FS	תוֹרֵךְ	הוֹיָךְ			
FS	הוֹרֵךְ	הוֹרֵךְ	הוֹרֵךְ	הוּרְוָךְ	הוּרוּיָךְ
MP	וֹרְיָם	וֹרְיָם	וֹרְיָם	וּרְוֵיָם	וְרוּיָם
FP	וֹתְוֵם	וֹתְוֵם	וֹתְוֵם	וּתְוֵמוֹת	וְתוּוֵמוֹת

Chapter 24 – The Niphal Stem – Strong Verbs

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

Chapter 25 – The Niphal Stem – Weak Verbs

Niphal Diagnostics

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
Strong	○ ○ ○ ך	○ ○ ץ׳	○ ○ ץ׃	○ ○ ץ׃	○ ן ○ ○ ך ○ ן ○ ץ׃	○ ץ׃ ך
III-ס	○ ץ׃ ך	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	○ ן ○ ○ ך	= Strong
III-ה	○ ○ ך	○ ץ׳	○ ץ׃	○ ץ׃	○ ○ ך ○ ץ׃	○ ○ ך
I-Gutt	○ ○ ך ך	○ ○ ץ׳׳	○ ○ ץ׃׃	○ ○ ץ׃׃	○ ן ○ ץ׃ ך ○ ן ○ ץ׃ ץ׃	○ ץ׃ ך ך
I-נ	○ ○ ך	○ ץ׳	○ ץ׃	○ ץ׃	○ ן ○ ך ○ ן ○ ץ׃	○ ץ׃ ך
I-י	○ ן י ך	○ ן י׳	○ ן י׃	○ ן י׃		○ ץ׃ י ך

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 ץ stem vowel.
25.7 I-Gutt	• ך ך or ץ ך where ך remains. Compensatory lengthening ץ → ץ׳ where ך assimilates.
25.9 I-נ	• I-נ assimilates where the נ of the Niphal remains. (ןן)
25.11 I-י	• I-י → י (vowel) where the נ of the Niphal remains (perfect and participle). (ןי) • I-י → י (consonant) where the נ of the Niphal assimilates (Imp/Imp/Inf) (ןי׳ or ןי׃)

III-ה Stem Vowels that Differ from Strong Verbs

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

III-ה Endings that Differ from Strong Verbs

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

Chapter 26 – The Piel Stem – Strong Verbs

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

Piel Strong Verb Diagnostics

Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
(3ms) ◊◊◊	◊◊◊׳	◊◊◊	◊◊◊	◊◊◊	◊◊◊׳
(1 st /2 nd) ◊◊◊					

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

Piel Diagnostics

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

Chapters 28 & 29 – The Pual Stem

28.2 What voice is the Pual stem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pual is Passive Voice
28.2 What does the Pual stem mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passive version of the Piel.
28.2 Translate קטל in the Pual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “He was slaughtered”
In what conjugations does the Pual Stem occur?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It occurs in all conjugations, but only study the Perfect, Imperfect, and Participle, because the others are very rare.
29.3 Compare III-ס verbs to strong verbs in the Pual.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The same diagnostics • The stem vowel (which isn’t diagnostic) differs from the strong verb in many forms
29.4 Compare III-ת verbs to strong verbs in the Pual.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The same diagnostics • III-ת verbs drop the III-ת and add the usual III-ת stem vowels and endings.
29.5–9 What are the two ways that II-Guttural verbs inflect in the Pual?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always drop the Dagesh Forte in the II-Guttural • Virtual doubling has no other changes • Compensatory lengthening lengthens the preceding vowel (◌◌ → ◌◌◌)
29.9 Which letters count as a II-Guttural in the Pual?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All letters that reject a Dagesh Forte: ת ה ע ס and כ
When does the Pual lack the Dagesh Forte in the 2 nd root consonant?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • II-Guttural (including II-כ) always • II-Skin ‘em Levi when there is a Shewa under it.
When does the Pual lack the Qibbuts vowel (◌◌◌) under the 1 st root consonant?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • II-Guttural verbs that use compensatory lengthening.
How distinguish Pual II-Guttural Perfect with compensatory lengthening from Qal Active Participle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for distinctive Perfect or Participle endings. • ◌◌◌◌ Pual II-Guttural Perfect • ◌◌◌◌ or ◌◌◌◌ Qal Active Participle
29.13 What is the Polal stem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polal = Passive Polel • Polal = Pual for some Biconsonantal and geminate roots
29.13 How form the Polal stem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pattern is <i>Polal</i>: פולל • Some forms use Shewa instead of Pathach as stem vowel. • Forms where the Polel doesn’t use Tserere as the stem vowel are identical in the Polel and the Polal.

Pual Diagnostics

Verb Class	Perfect	Imperfect	Participle
Strong Verbs	◌◌◌◌	◌◌◌◌׃	◌◌◌◌ן
II-Gutt Virtual Doubling	◌◌◌◌	◌◌◌◌׃	◌◌◌◌ן
II-Gutt Compensatory Lengthening	◌◌◌◌	◌◌◌◌׃	◌◌◌◌ן

Chapters 30 and 31 – The Hiphil Stem

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

Hiphil Diagnostics

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
Strong	(3 rd) וְיָצְאוּ (1 st /2 nd) יָצְאוּ	יֵצְאוּ	(ms/fp) יָצֵאוּ (fs/mp) יֵצְאוּ	יָצֵאוּ	יָצְאוּ	יֹצְאִים
I-Gutt	(3 rd) וְיָצְאוּ (1 st /2 nd) יָצְאוּ	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong
III-ה/ע	= Strong	= Strong	(ms/fp) יָצֵאוּ (fs/mp) יֵצְאוּ	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong
III-ס	(3 rd) = Strong (1 st /2 nd) יָצְאוּ	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong	= Strong
III-ה	(3 rd) יָצְאוּ (1 st /2 nd) יָצְאוּ	יָצְאוּ	יָצְאוּ	יָצְאוּ	יָצְאוּ	יָצְאוּ
I-נ	(3 rd) יָצְאוּ (1 st /2 nd) יָצְאוּ	יָצְאוּ	(ms/fp) יָצְאוּ (fs/mp) יָצְאוּ	יָצְאוּ	יָצְאוּ	יָצְאוּ
I-י	(3 rd) יָצְאוּ (1 st /2 nd) יָצְאוּ	יָצְאוּ	(ms/fp) יָצְאוּ (fs/mp) יָצְאוּ	יָצְאוּ	יָצְאוּ	יָצְאוּ
Bicons	(3 rd) יָצְאוּ (1 st /2 nd) יָצְאוּ	יָצְאוּ	(ms/fp) יָצְאוּ (fs/mp) יָצְאוּ	יָצְאוּ	יָצְאוּ	יָצְאוּ

Chapters 32 and 33 – The Hophal Stem

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

Hophal Diagnostics

Verb Class	Perfect	Imperfect	Participle
Strong Verbs (U class)	○ ○ ○ הֵ	○ ○ ○ יֵ	○ ○ ○ מֵ
Strong Verbs (O class)	○ ○ ○ הֶ	○ ○ ○ יֶ	○ ○ ○ מֶ
III-ה	○ ○ הֵ	○ ○ יֵ	○ ○ מֵ
I-נ	○ ○ הֵ	○ ○ יֵ	○ ○ מֵ
I-י	○ ○ הֵי	○ ○ יֵי	○ ○ מֵי
Biconsonantal	○ ○ הֵי	○ ○ יֵי	○ ○ מֵי
Geminate	○ ○ הֵי	○ ○ יֵי	○ ○ מֵי

Chapters 34 and 35 – The Hithpael Stem

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

Hithpael Diagnostics

	Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative	Infinitive Construct	Infinitive Absolute	Participle
Strong	הַתְּֿֿֿ	יַתְּֿֿֿ	הַתְּֿֿֿ	הַתְּֿֿֿ	הַתְּֿֿֿ	מַתְּֿֿֿ
III-הַ	הַתְּֿֿֿ	יַתְּֿֿֿ	הַתְּֿֿֿ	הַתְּֿֿֿ		מַתְּֿֿֿ
II-Guttural Virtual Doubling	הַתְּֿֿֿ	יַתְּֿֿֿ	הַתְּֿֿֿ	הַתְּֿֿֿ	הַתְּֿֿֿ	מַתְּֿֿֿ
II-Guttural Compensatory Lengthening	הַתְּֿֿֿ	יַתְּֿֿֿ	הַתְּֿֿֿ	הַתְּֿֿֿ	הַתְּֿֿֿ	מַתְּֿֿֿ