Chapter 12 (Hebrew Verbs) – Agenda

- Components of a Verb
  - Root, R₁ R₂ R₃
  - Preformative, Sufformative, Vₚ V₁ V₂ V₃ Vₛ

- Stem
  - Derived Stem

- Person, Gender, Number

- Conjugation
  - Finite Verbs
  - Non-Finite Verbs

- Parsing
  - Information to list when parsing
  - Lexical form
Verbs are Based on 3 Root Consonants

- A root is the set of consonants on which a verb is based.
- Most verbs have 3 root consonants: $R_1$, $R_2$, and $R_3$
  - E.g., קִסֵּלָהָי has the root קִסֵּלָהָי
    - $R_1 = ק$, $R_2 = ט$, $R_3 = ל$
- For some verbs, $R_2$ or $R_3$ is a vowel letter
  - E.g., קֵחַבְּאָה has the root קֵחַבְּאָה
    - $R_1 = ק$, $R_2 = ו$, $R_3 = מ$
  - E.g., בָּנָה (usually written בָּנָה) has the root בָּנָה
    - $R_1 = ב$, $R_2 = ג$, $R_3 = ה$
- The lexical form shows all three root consonants
Preformative, Sufformative, Pronominal Suffix

- A preformative (if any) goes before \( R_1 \)
- A sufformative (if any) goes after \( R_3 \)
- A pronominal suffix (if any) goes after the sufformative

- קָטַל קָטַל קָטַל קָטַל Root=קטלקטלקטלקטל \( R_1 = ק \) \( R_2 = ס \) \( R_3 = ל \)
  Sufformative = יִקְטְלָי

- בָּקָטַל בָּקָטַל בָּקָטַל בָּקָטַל Root=קטלקטלקטלקטל \( R_1 = ק \) \( R_2 = ס \) \( R_3 = ל \)
  Preformative = יִ
  Sufformative = יִ

- יִקְטְלָי יִקְטְלָי יִקְטְלָי יִקְטְלָי Root=קטלקטלקטלקטל \( R_1 = ק \) \( R_2 = ס \) \( R_3 = ל \)
  Preformative = יִ
  Sufformative = יִ
  Pronominal suffix = הָ
Important Vowels in a Verb

- $V_P$ is the vowel with the preformative
- $V_1$ and $V_2$ are the vowels with $R_1$ and $R_2$
- $V_S$ is the stem vowel
  - $V_S$ is $V_2$ for most verbs

- $יִקְטְלָּה$ $V_1 = ● ● ● ●$ $V_2 = ● ● = V_S$
- $יִקְטְלָה$ $V_P = ●$ $V_1 = ●$ $V_2 = ● ● = V_S$
- $יִקְטְלָה$ $V_P = ●$ $V_1 = ● ● ● ●$ $V_2 = ● ● = V_S$
Chapter 12 (Hebrew Verbs) – Agenda

- Components of a Verb
  - Root, $R_1 R_2 R_3$
  - Preformative, Sufformative, $V_P V_1 V_2 V_3 V_S$
- Stem
  - Derived Stem
- Person, Gender, Number
- Conjugation
  - Finite Verbs
  - Non-Finite Verbs
- Parsing
  - Information to list when parsing
  - Lexical form
Verb Stems

- The verb stem affects the meaning of the verb itself.
  - There are general rules for what stems mean, but those rules will sometimes lead you astray. So to find the meaning of a verb in a particular stem, you must use a lexicon.

- The table on the next page is an inaccurate over-generalization.

- For each verb, check the definitions in the different stems, and if it isn’t what you would expect, then memorize it as part of the definition (or look it up each time).
## Stem Indicates Kind of Action and Voice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Action</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>Reflexive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qal (Q)</td>
<td>“He saw” “He is holy”</td>
<td>Niphal (N) “He appeared” = “He was seen”</td>
<td>Niphal (N) “He saw himself”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piel (D)</td>
<td>“He caused it to be holy”</td>
<td>Pual (Dp) “It was caused to be holy”</td>
<td>Hithpael (Ht) “He caused himself to be holy”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiphil (H)</td>
<td>“He caused them to see it”</td>
<td>Hophal (Hp) “It was caused to be seen”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Derived Stem = Every stem except for the Qal**
Chapter 12 (Hebrew Verbs) – Agenda

- Components of a Verb
  - Root, $R_1 R_2 R_3$
  - Preformative, Sufformative, $V_P V_1 V_2 V_3 V_S$

- Stem
  - Derived Stem

- Person, Gender, Number

- Conjugation
  - Finite Verbs
  - Non-Finite Verbs

- Parsing
  - Information to list when parsing
  - Lexical form
Person, Gender, and Number of the Subject

- **Person**
  - 1st person is the speaker  ‘I/we sat’
  - 2nd person is the person spoken to  ‘you sat’
  - 3rd person is anyone else  ‘he/she/it/they sat’

- **Gender**
  - Masculine is a masculine noun  ‘He/the book sat’
  - Feminine is a feminine noun  ‘She/the Torah sat’
  - Common is for verb forms that could be M or F

- **Number**
  - Singular  ‘I/you/he/she/it sat’
  - Plural  ‘We/you/they sat’
Chapter 12 (Hebrew Verbs) – Agenda

- Components of a Verb
  - Root, $R_1 \ R_2 \ R_3$
  - Preformative, Sufformative, $V_P \ V_1 \ V_2 \ V_3 \ V_S$
- Stem
  - Derived Stem
- Person, Gender, Number

- Conjugation
  - Finite Verbs
  - Non-Finite Verbs

- Parsing
  - Information to list when parsing
  - Lexical form
Finite Verb Conjugations Have ‘Person’

- **Perfect (P) = Qatal = Suffix Conjugation**
  - Usually translate as past tense.  ‘She ran’

- **Imperfect (I) = Yiqtol = Prefix Conjugation**
  - Usually translate as future tense.  ‘She will run’

- **Perfect + Waw (P+ו) = Weqatal**

- **Imperfect + Waw (I+ו)= Weyiqtol**

- **Imperfect Waw Consecutive (Iwc) = Wayyiqtol**

- **Imperative (M): 2nd person command.**  ‘Run!’

- **Cohortative (C): 1st person modal**  ‘I should run’

- **Jussive (J): 3rd person modal**  ‘She should run’
Non-Finite Conjugations Lack ‘Person’

- **Infinitive construct** (∞)
  - Like a Greek infinitive ‘to run’, ‘running’

- **Infinitive absolute** (A)
  - Multiple purposes. Less common.

- **Participle** (Pt)
  - An adjective made out of a verb
    - **Substantival** ‘runner’
    - **Attributive** ‘the woman who runs’
    - **Predicate** ‘we are running’
Chapter 12 (Hebrew Verbs) – Agenda

- Components of a Verb
  - Root, $R_1 R_2 R_3$
  - Preformative, Sufformative, $V_P V_1 V_2 V_3 V_S$

- Stem
  - Derived Stem

- Person, Gender, Number

- Conjugation
  - Finite Verbs
  - Non-Finite Verbs

- Parsing
  - Information to list when parsing
  - Lexical form
What to List while Parsing – My Parsing Code

- Root consonants

- Stem
  - Q = Qal, N = Niphal, D = Piel, Dp = Pual,
    Ht = Hithpael, H = Hiphil, Hp = Hophal

- Conjugation
  - P = Perfect, I = Imperfect,
    Iwc = Imperfect Waw Consecutive,
    M = Imperative, J = Jussive, C = Cohortative

- (Person): 1, 2, 3 only for finite verb conjugations

- Gender: M = masculine, F = feminine, C = common

- Number: S = singular, P = plural
Parsing Code Examples

- הקטלקטלקטלקטל QP3fs = Qal Perfect 3\textsuperscript{rd} person feminine singular
- םםםםםישִׂישִׂישִׂישִׂי NP3cp = Niphal Perfect 3\textsuperscript{rd} person common plural
- הבנה DI2ms = Piel Imperfect 2\textsuperscript{nd} person masculine singular
-קרקרקרקר HPtMP = Hiphil Participle masculine plural
The Lexical Form is the QP3ms for Most Verbs

- Look up a verb in a lexicon by its 3 root consonants
  - Treat vowel letters as if they were consonants.
    - בנה → בנה קומ → קומ קשל
- The lexical form is the QP3ms
  - קומ → קומ קשל → קשל
- Omit the vowels if the verb does not occur in the QP3ms
  - תרש, אמן, גזר
- If $R_2$ is a vowel, lexical form is the $Q\infty$
  - שים, בונים, קומ