Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Goals

- Know how to parse Qal Perfect weak verbs.
  - You do NOT need to write weak verbs in Hebrew.
  - You DO need to write strong verbs in Hebrew.

- Quizzes
  - Parse weak verbs.
  - Translate verbs that are vocabulary words.
  - Study guide questions about what weak verbs do.

Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
  - 3א and 3ב
  - Gutturals
    - 1G, 2G
    - 3ם/ן
  - 3א
  - 3ב and Doubly Weak
  - Geminate
  - Biconsonantal
  - Analysis and Summary

Strong Verbs vs. Weak Verbs

- Strong verbs follow the strong-verb paradigm
  - קספל is the paradigm verb
- A weak verb has a root consonant that causes it to deviate from the strong-verb paradigm (קספל)
  - A verb is weak only in the stems and conjugations where it deviates from קספל
  - So a verb may be weak in some stems and conjugations and strong in others.
    - E.g., Resh is only weak in verb forms that try to put a Dagesh Forte in it.
    - E.g., 1Nun is strong in the Qal Perfect, but weak in the Qal Imperfect.

Classify Weak Verbs by their Problematic Root Letter

- 3א R₃ is ג
  - גי
- 3ב R₃ is ב
  - בר
- 1G R₁ is a guttural
- 2G R₂ is a guttural
- 3ג R₃ is ב or ב
  - בָּה
  - בָּה
- 3א R₃ is א
  - אָה
  - אָה
- 3ב R₃ is ב
  - בָּה = בָּה
  - בָּה
- Biconsonantal R₂ is a vowel letter (כ or כ)
  - כָּה
  - כָּה
  - כָּה
  - כָּה

(aka Hollow)
Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
  - 3 כ and 3 מ
- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - 3 כ/מ
- 3 מ
- 3 מ and Doubly Weak
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Principles of Weak Consonants – כ and ל

- Nun with Silent Shewa assimilates to the next letter.
  - Becomes Dagesh Forte (unless guttural)
    - *כָּרַי → כָּרָי
    - *כָּרַת → כָּרָת

- Tau with Silent Shewa assimilates to the following Tau
  - *לָרָת → לָרָה

- This was discussed in chapter 13.

נ and ל with Silent Shewa Assimilate to Dagesh

כ assimilates to כ only. ל assimilates to anything.

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<th>3 מ</th>
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Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
  - 3 כ and 3 מ
- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - 3 כ/מ
- 3 מ
- 3 מ and Doubly Weak
- Geminate
- Biconsonantal
- Analysis and Summary
Principles of Weak Consonants – Gutturals

1. Gutturals and Resh reject Dagesh Forte.
   - Often compensatory lengthening.
   - ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ → ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌
   - ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ → ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌

2. Gutturals take Hateph Vowels instead of Vocal Shewa.
   - Usually Hateph Pathach ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ or Hateph Seghol ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌
   - *שֶׁפֶּרֶשֶׁר → שֶׁפֶּרֶשֶׁר

3. Gutturals prefer Pathach ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌
   - *יֶשֶׁלֶחֶל → יֶשֶׁלֶחֶל

1G and 2G Weak Verbs

- Guttural takes
  - Hateph Pathach ◌ instead of Vocal Shewa ◌

- To get back to the paradigm, Substitute Shewa ◌ for Hateph Vowels ◌ / ◌ / ◌

V3 Shewa stays (not → Hateph) because it is silent.

- 3ms
  - ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌

- 3fs
  - ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌

- 2ms
  - ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌

- 2fs
  - ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌

- 1cs
  - ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌

- 3cp
  - ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌

Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
  - 3ב and 3ר

  - Gutturals
    - 1G, 2G
      - 3מ/ר

  - 3ר

- 3ר and Doubly Weak

- Geminate

- Biconsonantal

- Analysis and Summary
Principles of Weak Verbs – Aleph & Begadkephat

- Aleph quiesces with Silent Shewa
  - Sometimes quiesces with Hateph vowels (=Vocal Shewa)
  - Often causes compensatory lengthening
  - *

- Begadkephat have Dagesh Lene only if not after a vowel
  - Preceded by a Silent Shewa
  - First letter of a word
  - Drop Dagesh Lene (and final Silent Shewa) if a vowel before the Begadkephat

3 נ quiesces with Silent Shewa

- 3 נ quiesces with Silent Shewa
  1. Compensatory Lengthening: $V_S$ Pathach (♀) → Qamets (♀)
  2. נ sufformatives lose Dagesh Lene because preceded by a vowel (Quiescent Aleph is ignored)
  3. 2fs sufformative loses Silent Shewa

3 נ is 3 נ and Tsere Stative

- 3 נ quiesces as usual.
  - נ loses Dagesh Lene & Shewa
- Tsere stative verb
  - $V_S$ = Tsere ♀ everywhere
  - $V_S$ reduces as usual
  - [Most Tsere statives have Tsere only in the 3ms]

Practice Parsing 3 נ QP

1. יצאת קָנִי QP1cp We went out
2. חטאת קָנִי QP2fs You (fs) sinned
3. נסאת קָנִי QP1cs I lifted
4. מצאת קָנִי QP3ms He found
5. מצאת קָנִי QP3fs She found
6. מצאת קָנִי QP1cp We found
7. מצאת קָנִי QP2mp You (mp) found
8. יראת קָנִי QP2fs You (fs) were/are afraid
Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
- 3ה and 3יה
- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - 3 하나
- 3י
- 3יה and Doubly Weak
  - Geminate
  - Biconsonantal
- Analysis and Summary

Principles of Weak Verbs – 3יה Verbs

- 3יה verbs have only 2 root consonants: R₁ and R₂
  - R₃ of 3יה verbs is the vowel letter ו
  - It is not a consonant. There is no R₃ consonant.
  - It used to be Yod, so Yod keeps showing up.
- V₂ of 3יה verbs follows its own pattern.
  - 3יה verbs do not follow the strong V₅ pattern.
- The 3יה verb V₂ pattern:
  - No sufformative → add ו in the Perfect
  - Sufformative starts with a vowel → Sufformative is V₂
  - Sufformative starts with a consonant
    → V₂ is Vowel+Yod → ו becomes ו

3יה Verbs Have Their Own V₂ Pattern

1. There is no R₃
2. What is V₂?
   a) No sufformative → V₂ is ו in the Perfect
   b) Sufformative starts with a vowel → The sufformative is V₂
   c) Sufformative starts with a consonant → V₂ is vowel+Yod
      (*ו in the Qal Perfect)
      Drop Dagesh Lene & Shewa in ו
3. Perfect 3fs sufformative is ו
   - The 3ms already took the ו

Practice Parsing 3יה QP

1. בנה She built
2. עשת You (ms) did
3. ראה She saw
4. השה She was
5. עשת You (ms) did
6. בנה She built
7. בנה We built
8. הכל He is finished
9. ראה They saw
10. בנה You (fs) built
Doubly Weak (1G+3הו or 2G + 3הו)
- Endings of a 3הו verb
- Hateph V₁ if 1G
- Hateph V₂ if 2G verb

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<td>נָהִי</td>
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</table>

This is a very common verb.
- 1G, 3הו
- The 2-Yod is a consonant, not a vowel letter, so this is not a biconsonantal verb.
- Reduced V₁ is מ instead of the expected מ in 2mp & 2fp.

Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda
- Weak Verb Types
- 3ָהו and 3הו
- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - 3ָהו/3הו
- 3ר
- 3הו and Doubly Weak
- Geminate
  - Biconsonantal
  - Analysis and Summary

Geminate Verbs
- Geminate Verbs have R₃ = R₂
  - No words have R₁ = R₂
- R₂ assimilates to R₃
  - R₂ disappears, so R₃ now looks like it is R₂
  - R₃ now has a Dagesh Forte
  - Often not in 3rd person
- V₅ and accent move to V₁
  - Accent must be on last 2 syllables
  - V₂ = מ before sufformative that starts with a consonant
Principles of Weak Verbs – Biconsonantal Verbs

- Biconsonantal verbs have \( R_2 = \text{Vowel Letter} \) (€ / ι / ι)
  - There are only 2 root consonants: \( R_1 \) and \( R_3 \)
  - E.g., בָּנָה, בָּדַת, and בָּדַר are biconsonantal
  - E.g., בָּדַר and בָּדַו are not biconsonantal
- The lexical vowel is the €, ι, or ι
  - You must memorize the lexical vowel with the vocab.
  - The lexical vowel disappears except for the Qal Imperfect, Imperative, and Infinitive Construct.
  - Like Greek contract verbs (αγαπάω \( \rightarrow \) αγαπῶ)
  - \( V_S \) and its accent move to \( V_1 \) and don’t reduce

Biconsonantal Verbs

- There is no \( R_2 \) consonant or \( V_2 \)
- \( V_S \) and its accent move to \( V_1 \)
  - They do not reduce before a finite verb suffective. E.g., אַבְרָהָם, אַבְרָחָם, and אַבְרָעָם
  - \( V_S \) lengthens in 3rd person (€ \( \rightarrow \) ι)
  - The accent shows you that \( R_2 \) was lost
  - E.g., בָּנָה is בָּנָה \( \rightarrow \) בָּנָה QP3ms
    - but בָּנָה is בָּנָה QP3fs
- Memorize the lexical form!
  - E.g., You need to remember that it is not קָטַלְתֶּן or קָטַלְתֶּן
  - This will be important later.
Practice Parsing Biconsonantal Verbs

1. צו לא QP3cp they ran
2. נסנ נס QP3ms he fled
3. שָׁב QP3fs she returned
Accent says $V_1$ is $V_S$, so Bicons, not 3rd
4. שִׁירש QP3cp they sang
5. שִׁירש QP1cs I put
6. קָמֵ QP3ms he rose
7. קָמֵ QP3cp they came
8. קָמֵ QP3cp they set
9. קָמֵ QP3fs [note accent] she put

חֲמַסיָה is Biconsonantal and Stative

- Recognize biconsonantal by the accent and missing root consonant.
  - $V_S$ and its accent moved to $V_1$
- Don’t get thrown by the Tsere stem vowel in the 3rd person
- It is also 3rd, but it never occurs in any forms that have a נ sufformative, so this isn’t an issue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>מַת</th>
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<tr>
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Recognizing any verb as Qal Perfect

1. No Preformative
2. Perfect sufformative
   - Lose Dagesh Lene & Sheva if vowel right before it.
     * קֹרָאָה → קֹרָא → קֹרָי
   - Reduced if heavy sufformative [2mp or 2fp]
   - Reduced if pronominal suffix [chapter 19]
   - Pathach if Biconsonantal or Geminate 1st or 2nd person

Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
  - 35 and 37
- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - 3ץ
- 3ץ
- 3ץ and Doubly Weak
- Geminate
- Biconsonantal
- Analysis and Summary
Missing a Root Consonant in Qal Perfect?

- If $V_1$ is accented, it is biconsonantal or geminate
- 1st & 2nd person: Look at Vowel before the sufformative
  - 3י if vowel+Yod ($י$)
  - Geminate if $י$
  - Biconsonantal if $י$
  - 3י or 3י if יי (where the י is the sufformative)
  - 3י if יי in the 1cp
- 3rd person:
  - Geminate if Dagesh Forte in what looks like it is $R_2$
  - Biconsonantal if $V_1$ is accented but no Dagesh in $R_2$
  - 3י if $V_2$ is accented as usual.