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
  - נ and ת
- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - ח/ע
- 3ג
- 3ח and Doubly Weak
- Geminate
- Biconsonantal
- Analysis and Summary
Strong Verbs vs. Weak Verbs

- **Strong verbs follow the strong-verb paradigm**
  -aniel is the paradigm verb

- **A weak verb has a root consonant that causes it to deviate from the strong-verb paradigm**
  - A verb is weak only in the stems and conjugations where it deviates fromaniel
  - 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

- **3ג**  
  R₃ is י

- **3ח**  
  R₃ is ח

- **1G**  
  R₁ is a guttural

- **2G**  
  R₂ is a guttural

- **3ח**  
  R₃ is ח or ט

- **3ג**  
  R₃ is ג

- **3ת**  
  R₃ is the vowel letter פ

- **Geminate**  
  R₂ = R₃

- **Biconsonantal**  
  R₂ is a vowel letter (א, י, ו)  
  (aka Hollow)
Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
  - נ and ת

- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - ח/ע

- ב and Doubly Weak

- Geminate

- Biconsonantal

- Analysis and Summary
Principles of Weak Consonants – ה and נ

- Nun with Silent Shewa assimilates to the next letter.
  - Becomes Dagesh Forte (unless guttural)
    - נָת → נַתִּית
    - נֹת → נַתִּית

- Tau with Silent Shewa assimilates to the following Tau
  - כָר → כָרִית

- This was discussed in chapter 13.
### ת and ב with Silent Shewa Assimilate to Dagesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Perfect</th>
<th>Strong</th>
<th>3ת</th>
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<td>כֶּלֶל</td>
<td>כֶּלֶל</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ן assimilates to ת only. ב assimilates to anything.

In the Perfect and Strong conjugations, the שewa assimilates to dagesh only.
Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
- 3נ and 3תר

- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - 3ח/עס

- 3א

- 3תר and Doubly Weak

- Geminate

- Biconsonantal

- Analysis and Summary
Principles of Weak Consonants – Gutturals

1. Gutturals and Resh reject Dagesh Forte.
   – Often compensatory lengthening.
   – יִ֒עֳכֶ֑ב יֵ֒עֳכֶ֑ב

2. Gutturals take Hateph Vowels instead of Vocal Shewa.
   – Usually Hateph Pathach ֹ or Hateph Seghol ֶ
   – יְוָ֑דֵ֐ת יְוָ֑דֵ֐ת

3. Gutturals prefer Pathach ֹ
   – יְשֲלֵ֑ת יְשֲלֵ֑ת
# 1G and 2G Weak Verbs

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1G</th>
<th>2G</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>עָמַד</td>
<td>בַחַר</td>
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<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>עָמַדה</td>
<td>בַחַדה</td>
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<tr>
<td>2ms</td>
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<td>1cs</td>
<td>עָמַה</td>
<td>בַחַה</td>
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<tr>
<td>3cp</td>
<td>וּעָמַד</td>
<td>בַחַד</td>
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<tr>
<td>2mp</td>
<td>בָחַה</td>
<td>עָמַדה</td>
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<tr>
<td>2fp</td>
<td>בַחַה</td>
<td>עָמַדה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cp</td>
<td>וּעָמַג</td>
<td>בַחַג</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V₃ Shewa stays (not → Hateph) because it is silent.

2fs takes Pathach (.Vertex) instead of Silent Shewa

- This is unexplained.
- The Dagesh is Lene, despite the preceding vowel!
Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
- ה and ה
- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - ח/ע
- ה
- ה 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
    - *מָצְאֵת → מָצָּאֵת

- 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
    - *כֶּזֶאת → כֶּזֶאת
### 3א Quiesces with Silent Shewa

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

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>גָּלַת נְגָלָה</td>
<td>קָט לָה</td>
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<tr>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>קָלָת נְקָלָה</td>
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<td>קָלָת נְקָלָה</td>
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<tr>
<td>1cp</td>
<td>קָלָת נְקָלָה</td>
<td>קָט לָה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
is 3א and Tsere Stative

- 3א quiesces as usual.
  - י loses Dagesh Lene & Shewa

- Tsere stative verb
  - $V_S = \text{Tsere}$ everywhere
  - $V_S$ reduces as usual
  - [Most Tsere statives have Tsere only in the 3ms]

<table>
<thead>
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<th>יָרֵַ֫א</th>
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<td>1cp</td>
<td>מָצָאת</td>
<td>יָרֵַ֫א</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Practice Parsing 3§ QP

1. יָצָא QP1cp  We went out
2. חָטָאת QP2fs  You (fs) sinned
3. נָשָאת QP1cs  I lifted
4. מָצָא QP3ms  He found
5. מָצָאת QP3fs  She found
6. מָצָא QP1cp  We found
7. מָצָאת QP2mp  You (mp) found
8. יָרֵאת QP2fs  You (fs) were/are afraid
Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
- נ and ת
- Gutturals
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- ה
- 3א and Doubly Weak
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- Analysis and Summary
Principles of Weak Verbs – 3י Verbs

- 3י verbs have only 2 root consonants: R₁ and R₂
  - R₃ of 3י verbs is the vowel letter א
  - It is not a consonant. There is no R₃ consonant.
  - It used to be Yod, so Yod keeps showing up.

- V₂ of 3י verbs follows its own pattern.
  - 3י verbs do not follow the strong Vₛ pattern.

- The 3י verb V₂ pattern:
  - No sufformative \(\rightarrow\) add א in the Perfect
  - Sufformative starts with a vowel \(\rightarrow\) Sufformative is V₂
  - Sufformative starts with a consonant
    \(\rightarrow\) V₂ is Vowel+Yod \(\rightarrow\) א becomes י
Verbs Have Their Own V₂ Pattern

1. There is no R₃

2. What is V₂?
   a) No sufformative
      \[ \rightarrow V₂ \text{ is } \text{יָה} \text{ in the Perfect} \]
   b) Sufformative starts with a vowel
      \[ \rightarrow \text{The sufformative is } V₂ \]
   c) Sufformative starts with a consonant
      \[ \rightarrow V₂ \text{ is vowel+Yod} \]
      \[
      \text{וּ in the Qal Perfect)}
      \]
      Drop Dagesh Lene & Shewa in ה

3. Perfect 3fs sufformative is הָה
   - The 3ms already took the הָה

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>הָה</td>
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<td>הָה</td>
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<tr>
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## Practice Parsing 3מ QP

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<th>Arabic</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1. בנה בנה</td>
<td>She built</td>
<td>QP3fs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. עשה עשה</td>
<td>You (ms) did</td>
<td>QP2ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ראאת ראאת</td>
<td>She saw</td>
<td>QP3fs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. היה היה</td>
<td>She was</td>
<td>QP3fs</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. עשה עשה</td>
<td>You (mp) did</td>
<td>QP2mp</td>
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<td>6. בנה בנה</td>
<td>They built</td>
<td>QP3cp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. בנה בנה</td>
<td>We built</td>
<td>QP1cp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. מלאה מלאה</td>
<td>He is finished</td>
<td>QP3ms</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. ראאת ראת</td>
<td>They saw</td>
<td>QP3cp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. בנה בנה</td>
<td>You (fs) built</td>
<td>QP2fs</td>
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Doubly Weak (1G+3ָּה or 2G + 3ָּה)

- Endings of a 3ָּּה verb
- Hateph V₁ if 1G
- Hateph V₂ if 2G verb

<table>
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<td>לָהְתָה</td>
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<td>1cs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cp</td>
<td>יָהְי</td>
<td>יָהְי</td>
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</table>
This is a very common verb.

- **1G, 3ָה**: The 2-Yod is a consonant, not a vowel letter, so this is not a biconsonantal verb.

- Reduced **V₁** is › instead of the expected ◄ in 2mp & 2fp.
Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
- נָ and הָ
- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - 3ח/ע
- הָ
- בָ and Doubly Weak
- Geminate
- Biconsonantal
- Analysis and Summary
### Geminate Verbs

- **Geminate Verbs have** $R_3 = R_2$
  - No words have $R_1 = R_2$
- **$R_2$ assimilates to** $R_3$
  - $R_2$ disappears, so $R_3$ now looks like it is $R_2$
  - $R_3$ now has a Dagesh Forte
  - Often not in 3rd person
  - $V_S$ and accent move to $V_1$
    - Accent must be on last 2 syllables
  - $V_2 = \breve{a}$ before sufformative that starts with a consonant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gem</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>סבב / סב</td>
<td>קסהל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>סבביה / סביה</td>
<td>קסהל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>סביה</td>
<td>קסהל</td>
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<td>סביה</td>
<td>קסהל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>סבוי</td>
<td>קסהל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3cp</td>
<td>סבבי / סבי</td>
<td>קסהל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2mp</td>
<td>סבמות</td>
<td>קסהל</td>
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<tr>
<td>2fp</td>
<td>סבמות</td>
<td>קסהל</td>
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<tr>
<td>1cp</td>
<td>סבוני</td>
<td>קסהל</td>
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### Practice Parsing Geminate Verbs

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<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>סָבַב סֵבּוּת</td>
<td>they surrounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>סָבַב סֵבּוּת</td>
<td>you surrounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>נָשָׁל נָשָׁלָה</td>
<td>you plundered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>אָרְרָה אָרְרֶה</td>
<td>we cursed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>סָבַב סֵבּוּת</td>
<td>we surrounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>אָרְרָה אָרְרֶה</td>
<td>they cursed</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>סָבַב סֵבּוּת</td>
<td>you surrounded</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>אָרְרָה אָרְרֶה</td>
<td>you cursed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>הָמַמ הָמְמָה</td>
<td>they are finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>הָמַמ הָמְמָה</td>
<td>he is finished</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 14 (Qal Perfect Weak Verbs): Agenda

- Weak Verb Types
  - נ and ה
- Gutturals
  - 1G, 2G
  - ח/ע
- נ
- 3ה and Doubly Weak
- Geminate
- Бiconsonantal
- Analysis and Summary
Principles of Weak Verbs – Biconsonantal Verbs

- Biconsonantal verbs have $R_2 = \text{Vowel Letter (י/ו/וא)}$
  - There are only 2 root consonants: $R_1$ and $R_3$
  - E.g., בֵּותָכָם, שֶׁבֶם, and בֵּשָׁם are biconsonantal
  - E.g., יַזֵּה and יָזָה are not biconsonantal

- The lexical vowel is the י, י, or ו
  - 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 (ἀγαπάω → ἀγαπῶ)
  - $V_S$ and its accent move to $V_1$ and don’t reduce
**Biconsonantal Verbs**

- **There is no R\textsubscript{2} consonant or V\textsubscript{2}**
- **V\textsubscript{S} and its accent move to V\textsubscript{1}**
  - They do not reduce before a finite verb sufformative. E.g., קָמָה not קַמָּה
  - V\textsubscript{S} lengthens in 3\textsuperscript{rd} person (ך → בָּ)
  - The accent shows you that R\textsubscript{2} was lost
  - E.g., בָּה is בָּה QP3ms
    but בָּה is בָּה QP3fs
- **Memorize the lexical form!**
  - E.g., You need to remember that קֻם קָמָה or קֻמּ not קֻמ
  - This will be important later.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>קֻמ</th>
<th>Strong</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cp</td>
<td>קָמָה</td>
<td>קָמָה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Practice Parsing Biconsonantal Verbs

1. רָצַה QP3cp they ran
2. נָס QP3ms he fled
3. שָׁבֶה QP3fs she returned

Accent says $V_1$ is $V_S$, so Bicons, not $3ו$

4. בָּא QP3cp they sang
5. שְׁחַת QP1cs I put
6. קָם QP3ms he rose
7. בָּא QP3cp they came
8. שִׁית QP3cp they set
9. שָׁם QP3fs [note accent] she put
 מוּת 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 3מ, but it never occurs in any forms that have a מ sufformative, so this isn’t an issue.
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Analysis and Summary
Recognizing any verb as Qal Perfect

1. No Preformative

2. Perfect sufformative
   - Lose Dagesh Lene & Shewa if vowel right before it.

3. $V_1 = \text{Qamets (ך)}$
   - Reduced if heavy sufformative $[2\text{mp or 2fp}]$
   - Reduced if pronominal suffix $[\text{chapter 19}]$
   - Pathach if Biconsonantal or Geminate $1^{\text{st}}$ or $2^{\text{nd}}$ person
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
  - קי if vowel+Yod (י)
  - Geminate if י
  - Biconsonantal if ְ
  - ק or ק if קְ (where the ק is the sufformative)
  - ק if קְ 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 $R_2$
  - ק if $V_2$ is accented as usual.