

Reading Biblical Hebrew

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Hebrew Keyboard

- This keyboard map is used by the online quiz system. It is based on the SIL Hebrew keyboard map.
- Qamats and Qamats Qatan are both typed as Shift-A.

	ת	ש	ש	ר	ק	ץ	צ	ף	פ	ע	ס	ן	נ	ם	מ	ל	ך	כ	י	ט	ח	ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א
	t	j	f	r	q		c		p		s		n		m	l		k	y	v	x	z	w	h	d	g	b	
Shift						C		P		<		N		M			K											>

	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	◌◌◌	
		=	u	o		i		e																					
Shift	6												E																
Shift Alt	\											O																	

Diagram 1: Standard Hebrew keyboard layout. Row 1: ~, 1-0, -, =, del. Row 2: Tab, Quf, Vav, Segol, Resh, Tav, Yud, Qubuts, Hiriq, Holam, Pe, /, \. Row 3: Caps, Patah, Samekh, Dalet, Sin, Gimel, He, Shin, Kaf, Lamed, Shva, Return. Row 4: Shift, Zayin, Het, Tsadi, Tet, Bet, Nun, Mem, /, Shift. Row 5: Ctrl, Alt/Option, Cmd, Space, Cmd, Alt/Option, Ctrl.

Diagram 2: Hebrew keyboard layout with final letters. Row 1: ~, 1-0, -, =, del. Row 2: Tab, Tserere, Holam, Final Pe, /, \. Row 3: Caps, Qamats, Final Kaf, Return. Row 4: Shift, Final Tsadi, Final Nun, Final Mem, Ayin, Alef, Shift. Row 5: Ctrl, Alt/Option, Cmd, Space, Cmd, Alt/Option, Ctrl.

Diagram 3: Hebrew keyboard layout with hataf accents. Row 1: ~, 1-0, -, =, del. Row 2: Tab, Hataf Segol, Hataf Qamats, Accent, /, \. Row 3: Caps, Hataf Patah, Return. Row 4: Shift, /, Shift. Row 5: Ctrl, Alt/Option, Cmd, Space, Cmd, Alt/Option, Ctrl.

Consonants

Pronunciation (if needed)	Name	Final Form	Consonant	
silent	Alef		א	1
V if no dagesh	Bet		ב	2
	Gimel		ג	3
	Dalet		ד	4
	He		ה	5
	Vav		ו	6
	Zayin		ז	7
KH	Het		ח	8
	Tet		ט	9
	Yud		י	10
KH if no dagesh	Kaf	ך	כ	11
	Lamed		ל	12
	Mem	ם	מ	13
	Nun	ן	נ	14
	Samekh		ס	15
silent	Ayin		ע	16
F if no dagesh	Pe	ף	פ	17
	Tsadi	ץ	צ	18
	Quf		ק	19
	Resh		ר	20
	Sin		שׁ	21
	Shin		שׂ	22
	Tav		ת	23

Vowels

Class	Sound	Vowel Letters		Vowel Points	
		Non-Reduced Vowels		Reduced Vowels	
A	latte	הָ ◌ Qamats He		◌ ◌ Patah	◌ ◌ Hataf Patah
E	bet	הֶ ◌ Segol He	יֶ ◌ Segol Yud	◌ ◌ Segol	◌ ◌ Hataf Segol
		הֵ ◌ Tserere He	יֵ ◌ Tserere Yud	◌ ◌ Tserere	
I	beet	יִ ◌ Hiriq Yud		◌ ◌ Hiriq	
O	go	הֹ ◌ Holam He	וֹ ◌ Holam Vav	◌ ◌ Qamats Qatan	◌ ◌ Hataf Qamats
				◌ ◌ Holam	
U	goo	וּ ◌ Shuruq		◌ ◌ Qubuts	
None	bet				◌ ◌ Vocal Shva
Class	Sound	Vowel Letters		Vowel Points	
		Non-Reduced Vowels		Reduced Vowels	

- A word-final vowel is always a vowel letter, except that a few specific suffixes end in Qamats ◌.
- He vowel letters (הָ ◌, הֶ ◌, הֵ ◌, הֹ ◌) can only occur at the end of a word.

Plene vs. Defective Spelling

Plene	יִ ◌	וֹ ◌	וּ ◌
Defective	י ◌	ו ◌	וּ ◌

- Holam & Holam Vav interchange both ways (וֹ ↔ ◌). The others are one-way (יִ ◌ → ◌ and וּ ◌ → ◌).

Adjective Endings

Number	Gender	Absolute State		Construct State
		(Bare)	+Pronominal Suffix ■	
Singular	Masculine	(none) ◊	■◊	(none) ◊
	Feminine	הָ◊	■ת◊	תָ◊
		ת◊	■ת◊	ת◊
Plural	Masculine	יםָ◊	■י◊	יָ◊
	Feminine	ותָ◊	■ותי◊	ותָ◊

Noun Endings

Number	Gender	Absolute State		Construct State
		(Bare)	+Pronominal Suffix ■	
Singular	Usually Masculine	(none) ◊	■◊	(none) ◊
	Masculine	הָ◊	■◊	הָ◊
	Feminine	הָ◊	■ת◊	תָ◊
		ת◊	■ת◊	ת◊
Dual	Either	יםָ◊	■י◊	יָ◊
	Feminine	תיםָ◊	■תי◊	תיָ◊
Plural	Usually Masculine	יםָ◊	■י◊	יָ◊
	Usually Feminine	ותָ◊	■ותי◊	ותָ◊

- If no accent is shown, then either of the last two full vowels of the word can be accented.
- If no vowel is shown before י, ת, or a pronominal suffix ■, then the vowel varies.
 - ■י◊ only occurs on singular words. Duals and plurals use ■יָ◊, ■י◊, ■י◊, OR ■יָ◊
- The plural endings יםָ◊ and ותָ◊ may be written defectively as ם◊ and ת◊
- The feminine plural ending ■ותי◊ may omit the yud → ■ות◊

Pronominal Suffixes ■

Number	Person	Gender	Pronominal Suffixes ■				
Singular	1	C	נִי ¹	נִי	יְ ²	יַ ³	
	2	M	ךָ	ךָ			
		F	ךִּ				
	3	M	הוּ	נוּ	הָ	וּ	וּ
		F	הָ	נָה	הָ		
	Plural	1	C	נוּ	נוּ		
2		M	כֶּם				
		F	כֵּן				
3		M	הֶם	ם	מוּ		
		F	הֵן	ן			

- Within each row, the pronominal suffixes can be written in any order.
The order of columns in the table above was chosen simply to make the patterns easier to recognize.

¹ The 1cs pronominal suffix נִי is not used on the preposition בּ.

So בְּנִי is בֶּן+1cs 'my son.'

² The 1cs pronominal suffix יְ is used on prepositions. It is also used on singular nouns and adjectives.

So אָחִי is 'my brother.'

² The 1cs pronominal suffix יְ is NOT used on finite verbs (P, I, M). It is used non-finite verbs (∞, singular Pt).

³ The 1cs pronominal suffix יַ is used on prepositions. It is also used on dual and plural nouns and adjectives. So אָחָי is 'my brothers.'

³ The 1cs pronominal suffix יַ absorbs the ך of the ■ dual and plural ending.

This is why 'my brothers' is אָחָי (NOT אָחָי).

³ The 1cs pronominal suffix יַ is sometimes written יְ, following the ך → ךֿ rule.

So אָחָי is 'my brothers.'

Verb-Stem Table

Active		Middle	Passive
Qal (Q) ◌ (◌P, ◌P3+■, ◌Pt, ◌Pp)		Niphal (N) ◌ (◌P, ◌Pt, ◌ _{some} A)	← Niphal
◌◌◌ P, Pp, A; qq: ∞+■, M2ms+■		◌◌◌ P, Pt, _{some} A	
◌◌◌ Pt			
◌◌◌ I		◌◌◌ I	
◌◌◌ M, ∞ (P+◌, Pp+◌)		◌◌◌ M, ∞, _{some} A	
Piel (D) ◌		Hitpael (htD) ◌	Pual (Dp) ◌ (◌Pt)
◌◌◌ P		◌◌◌ P, M, ∞, A	◌◌◌ P
◌◌◌ Pt		◌◌◌ Pt	◌◌◌ Pt
◌◌◌ I		◌◌◌ I	◌◌◌ I
◌◌◌ M, ∞, A			
Hiphil (H) ◌ (◌ A, M2ms+∅, short I+∅)		← Hiphil	Hophal (Hp) ◌ (◌Pt)
◌◌◌ P			◌◌◌ P
◌◌◌ Pt			◌◌◌ Pt
◌◌◌ I			◌◌◌ I
◌◌◌ M, ∞, A			

"+■" means a pronominal suffix. On the M2ms it also includes paragogic He.

"+◌" means any ending that grabs the accent: a pronominal suffix or an accented subject ending.

"+∅" means nothing at the end: no subject ending, no pronominal suffix, no paragogic He.

Verb spelling rules:

1. Shva before the subject ending unless it would replace V₁, a vowel letter, or Qamats. (Or it is Pausal).
2. Accent V₅ unless it is reduced, or there is an accented subject ending, or there is a pronominal suffix.
3. V₅ for the perfect 1st and 2nd person is Patah ◌ in all stems, even for weak verbs.
4. Qamats ◌ (rarely Tserē ◌) reduces to Shva if a non-reduced vowel separates it from the accent.

Stems	D Piel	Dp Pual	H Hiphil	Hp Hophal	htD Hitpael	N Niphal	Q Qal
Conjugations	A Absolute	I Imperfect	M Imperative	P Perfect	Pt Participle	Pp Passive Participle (Qal only)	∞ Infinitive

Qal (Q)

A	Absolute
I	Imperfect
M	Imperative
P	Perfect
Pt	Participle
Pp	Passive Participle (Qal only)
∞	Infinitive

Qal (Q) ◌ (◌P, ◌P3+■, ◌Pt, ◌Pp)

◌◌◌ P, Pp, A; qq: ∞+■, M2ms+■

◌◌◌ Pt

◌◌◌ I

◌◌◌ M, ∞ (P+◌, Pp+◌)

Number	Gender	Qal Participle		Qal Passive Participle	
		Absolute	Construct	Absolute	Construct
Singular	M	קָטֵל	← same קָטֵל	קָטוּל	קָטוּל
	F	קָטֹלָה	קָטֹלָת	קָטוּלָה	קָטוּלָת
	F	קָטֹלָת	← same קָטֹלָת	(cannot occur)	(cannot occur)
Plural	M	קָטְלִים	קָטְלֵי	קָטוּלִים	קָטוּלֵי
	F	קָטְלוֹת	← same קָטְלוֹת	קָטוּלוֹת	← same קָטוּלוֹת

PGN	Qal Perfect+■	Qal Perfect	Qal Imperfect	Qal Imperative
1cs	קָטַלְתִּי ■	קָטַלְתִּי	אֶקְטֹל	
2ms	קָטַלְתָּ ■	קָטַלְתָּ	תִּקְטֹל	or Q∞ קָטֹל
2fs	(omit)	קָטַלְתְּ	תִּקְטֹלִי	קָטֹלִי
3ms	קָטַל ■	קָטַל	יִקְטֹל	
3fs	קָטַלְתְּ ■	or QM2ms +parHe קָטַלְתָּ	תִּקְטֹל	
1cp	קָטַלְנוּ ■	קָטַלְנוּ	נִקְטֹל	
2mp	(omit)	קָטַלְתֶּם	תִּקְטֹלוּ	קָטֹלוּ
2fp	(omit)	קָטַלְתֶּן	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	קָטֹלְנָה
3mp	קָטַלוּ ■	קָטַלוּ	יִקְטֹלוּ	Q∞ = QM2ms
3fp			תִּקְטֹלְנָה	QA קָטֹל

Niphal (N)

A	Absolute
I	Imperfect
M	Imperative
P	Perfect
Pt	Participle
∞	Infinitive

Niphal (N)	וְ	(וְP, וְPt, וְsomeA)
וְוְוְ		P, Pt, someA
וְוְוְ		I
וְוְוְ		M, ∞, someA

Number	Gender	Niphal Participle	
		Absolute	Construct
Singular	M	נִקְטָל	(omit)
	F	נִקְטָלָה	
	F	נִקְטָלֹת	
Plural	M	נִקְטָלִים	(omit)
	F	נִקְטָלוֹת	

PGN	Niphal Perfect	Niphal Imperfect	Niphal Imperative
1cs	נִקְטַלְתִּי	אֶנְקַטֵּל / אֶנְקַטְלִי	
2ms	נִקְטַלְתָּ	תִּנְקַטֵּל	or N(∞/A) הִנְקַטֵּל
2fs	נִקְטַלְתְּ	תִּנְקַטְלִי	or N∞+1cs הִנְקַטְלִי
3ms	נִקְטַל	יִנְקַטֵּל	
3fs	נִקְטַלָּה	תִּנְקַטֵּל	
1cp	נִקְטַלְנוּ	נִנְקַטֵּל	
2mp	נִקְטַלְתֶּם	תִּנְקַטְלוּ	הִנְקַטְלוּ
2fp	נִקְטַלְתֶּן	תִּנְקַטְלֶנָּה	(omit)
3mp	נִקְטְלוּ	יִנְקַטְלוּ	N∞ = NM2ms
3fp		(תִּנְקַטְלֶנָּה)	NA = NM2ms‡

‡ NA has 4 spellings: הִנְקַטֵּל, הִנְקַטְלִי, הִנְקַטְלוּ, הִנְקַטְלֶנָּה

Piel (D)

A	Absolute
I	Imperfect
M	Imperative
P	Perfect
Pt	Participle
∞	Infinitive

Piel (D)	◌
◌◌◌	P
◌◌◌ְ	Pt
◌◌◌ִ	I
◌◌◌	M, ∞, A

Number	Gender	Piel Participle	
		Absolute	Construct
Singular	M	מְקַטֵּל	← same מְקַטֵּל
	F	(omit)	(omit)
	F	מְקַטְּלֹת	← same מְקַטְּלֹת
Plural	M	מְקַטְּלִים	מְקַטְּלֵי
	F	מְקַטְּלוֹת	← same מְקַטְּלוֹת

PGN	Piel Perfect	Piel Imperfect	Piel Imperative
1cs	קִטַּלְתִּי	אֶקַּטֵּל	
2ms	קִטַּלְתָּ	תִּקַּטֵּל	or D(∞/A) קַטֵּל
2fs	קִטַּלְתְּ	תִּקַּטְּלִי	or D∞+1cs קַטְּלִי
3ms	קִטֵּל	יִקַּטֵּל	
3fs	קִטְּלָהּ	תִּקַּטֵּל	
1cp	קִטְּלֵנוּ	נִקַּטֵּל	
2mp	קִטְּלֶתֶם	תִּקַּטְּלוּ	קַטְּלוּ
2fp	קִטְּלֶינָה	תִּקַּטְּלֶינָה	קַטְּלֶינָה
3mp	קַטְּלוּ	יִקַּטְּלוּ	D∞ = DM2ms
3fp		תִּקַּטְּלֶינָה	DA = DM2ms

Hitpael (htD)

A	Absolute
I	Imperfect
M	Imperative
P	Perfect
Pt	Participle
∞	Infinitive

Hitpael (htD) ◌

◌◌◌ִתְּֿ הִתְּֿ P, M, ∞, A

◌◌◌ִתְּֿ מִתְּֿ Pt

◌◌◌ִתְּֿ יִתְּֿ I

Number	Gender	Hitpael Participle	
		Absolute	Construct
Singular	M	מִתְּקַטֵּל	(omit)
	F	(omit)	
	F	מִתְּקַטְּלוֹת	
Plural	M	מִתְּקַטְּלִים	
	F	מִתְּקַטְּלוֹת	

PGN	Hitpael Perfect	Hitpael Imperfect	Hitpael Imperative
1cs	הִתְּקַטַּלְתִּי	אֶתְקַטֵּל	
2ms	הִתְּקַטַּלְתָּ	תִּתְקַטֵּל	= htDP3ms
2fs	הִתְּקַטַּלְתְּ	תִּתְקַטְּלִי	הִתְּקַטְּלִי
3ms	or M2ms/∞/A הִתְּקַטֵּל	יִתְקַטֵּל	
3fs	(omit)	תִּתְקַטֵּל	
1cp	הִתְּקַטַּלְנוּ	נִתְקַטֵּל	
2mp	הִתְּקַטַּלְתֶּם	תִּתְקַטְּלוּ	= htDP3cp
2fp	(omit)	(omit)	(omit)
3mp	or M2mp הִתְּקַטְּלוּ	יִתְקַטְּלוּ	htD∞ = htDP3ms
3fp		תִּתְקַטְּלֶנָּה	htDA = htDP3ms

Pual (Dp)

I	Imperfect
P	Perfect
Pt	Participle

Pual (Dp)	וְ	(וְ Pt)
וְוְוְ	P	
וְוְוְ	Pt	
וְוְוְ	I	

Number	Gender	Pual Participle	
		Absolute	Construct
Singular	M	מְקַטְּלִים	(omit)
	F	מְקַטְּלָה	
	F	מְקַטְּלֹת	
Plural	M	מְקַטְּלִים	(omit)
	F	מְקַטְּלוֹת	

PGN	Pual Perfect	Pual Imperfect	Pual Imperative
1cs	קָטַלְתִּי	(omit)	
2ms	קָטַלְתָּ	תִּקְטַל	(omit)
2fs	קָטַלְתְּ	תִּקְטְלִי	(omit)
3ms	קָטַל	יִקְטַל	
3fs	קָטַלָּה	תִּקְטַל	
1cp	קָטַלְנוּ	(omit)	
2mp	קָטַלְתֶּם	תִּקְטְלוּ	(omit)
2fp	(omit)	(omit)	(omit)
3mp	קָטַלוּ	יִקְטְלוּ	Dp∞ (omit)
3fp		(omit)	DpA (omit)

Hiphil (H)

A	Absolute
I	Imperfect
M	Imperative
P	Perfect
Pt	Participle
∞	Infinitive

Hiphil (H)	יְ	(א, M2ms+∅, short I+∅)
הִקְטִיל	P	
הִקְטִילִי	Pt	
הִקְטִילִי	I	
הִקְטִיל	M, ∞, A	

Number	Gender	Hiphil Participle	
		Absolute	Construct
Singular	M	מִקְטִיל	← same מִקְטִיל
	F	מִקְטִילָה	מִקְטִילַת
	F	מִקְטִילַת	← same מִקְטִילַת
Plural	M	מִקְטִילִים	מִקְטִילֵי
	F	מִקְטִילוֹת	← same מִקְטִילוֹת

PGN	Hiphil Perfect	Hiphil Imperfect	Hiphil Imperfect (Short)	Hiphil Imperative
1cs	הִקְטַלְתִּי	אֶקְטִיל	(no short form)	
2ms	הִקְטַלְתָּ	תִּקְטִיל	תִּקְטִל	or HA הִקְטִל
2fs	הִקְטַלְתְּ	תִּקְטִילִי	(no short form)	הִקְטִילִי
3ms	הִקְטִיל	יִקְטִיל	יִקְטִל	
3fs	הִקְטִילָה	תִּקְטִיל	תִּקְטִל	
1cp	הִקְטַלְנוּ	נִקְטִיל	(no short form)	
2mp	הִקְטַלְתֶּם	תִּקְטִילוּ	(no short form)	הִקְטִילוּ
2fp	(omit)	(omit)	(no short form)	(omit)
3mp	הִקְטִילוּ	יִקְטִילוּ	(no short form)	H∞ הִקְטִיל
3fp		(omit)	(no short form)	HA = HM2ms

Hophal (Hp)

I	Imperfect
P	Perfect
Pt	Participle

Hophal (Hp) ◌ (◌ Pt)

◌◌◌ִהָ/הָ P

◌◌◌ִמָּ/מָ Pt

◌◌◌ִי/י I

Number	Gender	Hophal Participle	
		Absolute	Construct
Singular	M	מְקַטֵּל/מִקְטֵל	(omit)
	F	(omit)	
	F	מְקַטֵּלָּת/מִקְטֵלָּת	
Plural	M	מְקַטְּלִים/מִקְטֵלִים	(omit)
	F	(omit)	

PGN	Hophal Perfect	Hophal Imperfect	Hophal Imperative	
1cs	הִקְטַלְתִּי/הִקְטַלְתִּי	אֶקְטֹל/אֶקְטֹל		
2ms	הִקְטַלְתָּ/הִקְטַלְתָּ	תִּקְטֹל/תִּקְטֹל	(omit)	
2fs	הִקְטַלְתְּ/הִקְטַלְתְּ	תִּקְטֹלִי/תִּקְטֹלִי	(omit)	
3ms	הִקְטֵל/הִקְטֵל	יִקְטֹל/יִקְטֹל		
3fs	הִקְטִילָהּ/הִקְטִילָהּ	תִּקְטֹל/תִּקְטֹל		
1cp	הִקְטַלְנוּ/הִקְטַלְנוּ	נִקְטֹל/נִקְטֹל		
2mp	הִקְטַלְתֶּם/הִקְטַלְתֶּם	תִּקְטֹלוּ/תִּקְטֹלוּ	(omit)	
2fp	(omit)	(omit)	(omit)	
3mp	הִקְטִילוּ/הִקְטִילוּ	יִקְטֹלוּ/יִקְטֹלוּ	Hp∞	(omit)
3fp		תִּקְטֹלְנָהּ/תִּקְטֹלְנָהּ	HpA	(omit)

Meaning of the Verb Stems

Verbs that do NOT occur in the Qal are never causative. Translate them like a Qal:

	Active Voice	Middle Voice	Passive Voice
Basic	Qal	Niphal נבא prophesy	Niphal (passive only if Qal exists)
Causative if verb of being	Piel דבר speak	Hitpael נבא prophesy	Pual דבר be spoken
Causative if occurs in Qal	Hiphil שלך throw	Hiphil (too rare to care)	Hophal שלך be thrown

Verbs of Being are causative outside of the Qal:

Example: קדש	Active Voice	Middle Voice	Passive Voice
Basic	Qal be/become in holy state	Niphal cause self to be in holy state	Niphal be caused to be in holy state
Causative if verb of being	Piel cause ___ to be in holy state	Hitpael cause self to be in holy state	Pual be caused to be in holy state
Causative if occurs in Qal	Hiphil cause ___ to be in holy state	Hiphil (too rare to care)	Hophal be caused to be in holy state

Verbs of Doing that occur in the Qal are causative in the Hiphil and Hophal:

Example: קבץ	Active Voice	Middle Voice	Passive Voice
Basic	Qal gather ___	Niphal gather selves	Niphal be gathered
Causative if verb of being	Piel gather ___	Hitpael gather selves	Pual be gathered
Causative if occurs in Qal	Hiphil cause ___ to gather ___	Hiphil (too rare to care)	Hophal be caused to gather

Default Meaning of the Verb Conjugations

qatal Past.

weqatal Same as coordinated clause (i.e., same time, aspect, and mood).

yiqtol Future. Volitional if clause initial. Imperfective aspect if context is past or present time.

weyiqtol Same as coordinated clause. Purpose if coordinated with a command or request.

wayyiqtol Same as coordinated clause. Usually used in past-time contexts.

imperative Command or request

vav+imperative Command or request. Often also the purpose of the preceding command or request.

predicate participle: Imperfective aspect at the time set by the context. Sometimes imminent future.

Verb Parsing Tips

- In a construct chain∞, Pt, Pp
- Object of a preposition.....∞, Pt, Pp
- Relative וְ.....P, I
- ArticlePt, Pp
- Begins וַיִּשְׁלַח.....wayyiqtol
- Prefix י / ת / נ / שׁ.....I (except וְ N(P/Pt/A))
- Paragogic HeI1cs, I1cp, M2ms
- Paragogic NunI2mp, I3mp
- Volitional שׁ.....I, M
- Subject ending וְ.....P, I, M
- ImperativeNever +? or +2nd person ■
- AbsoluteNever ending or change V_S
- No verbal prefix..... Q, D, Dp
- V_P = וְ Verb-stem chart V_P וְ, V₁ וְ
- V₁ = וְ Never D, htD, Dp, Hollow, or Geminate-that-lost-R₂
- V_S = וְ / וְ QPp. OR Q(IM∞)_{hollow}
- V_S = וְ / וְ Q or NA. OR N_{hollow}
- V_S = וְ / וְ H. OR Q_{hollow}
- V_S = וְ qq Q(IM∞)
- V_S = וְ V_S was וְ (usually)
- V_S = וְ Never Hiphil, Hollow, or Geminate-that-lost-R₂
- V_S to ignore if possible V_S = וְ וְ וְ

Missing Root Consonant

- [R₁] 1Yud, 1Nun, (1ש Angry Baker QI1cs); [R₂] Hollow, Geminate; [R₃] 3He, (3Tav, בתן)
- Lost 1Yud or 1Nun → Had V₁ Shva → Never D, htD, Dp. QM∞ drop R₁, and Q∞ adds ת to end.
- Doubling Dagesh: After verbal prefix → 1Nun (or Geminate); In R₃ → Geminate; In subject ת → 3Tav or בתן
- Vowel before the subject ending: וְ → Hollow or Geminate; וְ, וְ, וְ → 3He

V _P 1Yud	
QI וְ (וְ)	N(P, Pt, A) וְ
Hiphil וְ	Hophal וְ

V _P Hollow or Geminate _{most}			
QI וְ (→ וְ)		N(P, Pt, A) וְ (→ וְ)	
HP וְ (→ וְ)	HPt וְ (→ וְ)	H(IM∞A) וְ (→ וְ)	Hophal וְ

3He Verb Endings

- None..... Short I
- וְ Long I, PtMS absolute state
- וְ M2ms, PtMS construct state, DA, HA
- וְ or וְ QA (or +3ms ■)
- וְ ∞ (or PtFP)
- וְ P3ms (or PtFS)
- וְ P3fs

Special Verbs

- ראה see.....וַיִּרְאֵה is QI3ms+וְ wayyiqtol
- היה beוַיְהִי and וְהָיָה are QI3ms (short)
- חיה liveוַיְחַיֵּה and וְחָיָה are QI3ms (short)
- הלך go..... 1Yud in Q and H
- לקח take 1Nun
- יכל be ableAlways Qal. QI looks Hophal. QP קָפַל
- יטב go wellV_P וְ in the Hiphil
- נכה strike..... 1Nun 3He. וַיִּכֶה
- נתן give 1Nun 3Nun. וְתָתַן QM
- מות be dead.....V_S וְ in QP and QPt