18 Introduction to Verbs, Part 2

Spelling and Verb Stem Table
Goal: Understand Terminology of Verb Components

Components of a verb’s spelling

- Root, R₁, R₂, R₃
- V₁, V₂, Vₛ
- Verb prefix, Vₚ, Personal ending, Vₐ

Components of a verb’s parsing

- Root
- Stem
- Conjugation
- Person, Gender, Number
- Any prefixes and suffixes added to it

Verb Stem Table
Components of An Inflected Verb Form
The ‘root’ of a verb is a set of consonants

- 3 root consonants: \( R_1, R_2, R_3 \)
- The root carries the lexical meaning (e.g., ‘run’, ‘eat’, ‘be holy’)

Example root

\[ \text{דבר} \quad \text{‘speak’} \]

\[ R_1 = \text{ד} \]
\[ R_2 = \text{ב} \]
\[ R_3 = \text{ר} \]
V₁, V₂ and V₃

V₁, V₂, and V₃ are the vowels that follow R₁, R₂, and R₃ in an inflected form:

- ָּ֫ר ְּ ַֽו ְּNST
  
  V₁ = ָּ֫ר  V₂ = ְּNST  V₃ = ְּNST

- ָּ֫ר ְּ ַֽו ְּן NST
  
  V₁ = ָּ֫ר  V₂ = ְּNST  There is no V₃

They depend upon the particular verb form (stem, conjugation, person, ...).
Some Verb Forms Have a Doubling Dagesh

A dagesh doubles IFF it is preceded by a vowel (not including shva)

Doubling dagesh gives you information

• The stem and conjugation
• A root consonant that disappeared (weak verbs next semester)

Ignore meaningless dagesh

Example בִּֽדְּ֪֫רָה

• Ignore meaningless dagesh in R₁
• Doubling dagesh in R₂ helps indicate stem (Piel, Pual, or Hitpael)
• Ignore meaningless dagesh in personal ending ב
Stem Vowel $V_S$

Stem vowel $V_S$ is the vowel in front of $R_3$

- $V_S = V_2$ for most verb forms
- $V_S = V_1$ for verbs that lack $R_2$ (and therefore lack $V_2$)
- $V_S$ does not exist for verbs that lack $R_3$

Stem vowel $V_S$ depends upon the inflected form (stem, conjugation, …)

- בַּעֲבוֹדָה $V_S = ⃞$
- בָּרִיבָה $V_S = ⃞$
Verb Prefix and Prefix Vowel $V_p$

The verb prefix occurs right before $R_1$

The verb prefix is usually one consonant and its vowel $V_p$

- הָדַבְרֵנָה prefix = ה \( V_p = ְ \)
- מְדֻבָּר prefix = מ \( V_p = ְ \)
- נָדַבְרֵנָה prefix = נ \( V_p = ְ \)

The verb prefix depends upon the verb form (stem, conjugation, person, etc.)

- Not all verb forms have a prefix
- בֹּדֵר has no prefix
Personal Ending

The personal ending is one or more consonants and vowels right after $R_3$

- ְּת דַב ֵ֫ר ָֿה personal ending = ְּת
  
- ְּנָהְּנָה personal ending = ְּת

The personal ending depends upon the verb form

- It helps indicate the conjugation, person, number & gender
- Not all verb forms have a personal ending
  - ְּבֵּר has no personal ending
Subcategories of Personal Endings

A vocalic personal ending consists of a vowel

- יִבְרֹה personal ending = י
- רִבְרֹה personal ending = ר

A consonantal personal ending begins with a consonant

- הִבְרֹה personal ending = ה
- בָּרֹה personal ending = ב
- חַבְרֹה personal ending = ח

A heavy personal ending has two consonants

- לְבָרֹה personal ending = ל
Connecting Vowel $V_C$

The connecting vowel $V_C$ connects the root to whatever follows the root

- To the personal ending, if there is one $V_C = \text{in יִבְרֵרַּו}$
- Otherwise, to the pronominal suffix, if there is one $V_C = \text{in יִבְרֵרַּו}$
- If nothing follows the root, there is no $V_C$

The location of $V_C$ depends upon the ending

- $V_C = V_2$ for vocalic endings $V_C = \text{in יִבְרֵרַּו}$
- $V_C = V_3$ for consonantal endings $V_C = \text{in יִבְרֵרַּו}$
Verb terminology

Parsing Features
Components of an Inflected Verb Form

Components of an inflected verb form

- 3 root consonants: $R_1$, $R_2$, $R_3$
- Vowels: $V_1$, $V_2$, $V_3$, and perhaps a doubling dagesh
- Stem vowel $V_S$
- Perhaps a verb prefix and the prefix vowel $V_P$
- Perhaps a personal ending and a connecting vowel $V_C$
- Perhaps other prefixes (e.g., †) or suffixes (e.g., pronominal suffix)

What to report when parsing

- Root, Stem, Conjugation
- Person, gender, number – if present
- Prefixes and suffixes – if present
What to Report When Parsing a Verb

- 3 root consonants
- Stem
- Conjugation
- Person if a finite verb
- Gender if not an infinitive
- Number if not an infinitive
- Any prefixed words
- Any suffix pronominal or paragogic

Qal, Niphal, etc.
Perfect, Imperfect, etc.
1, 2, or 3
M, F, C
S or P
+1, +ם, +article
+2ms, +par ה
Abbreviations for Stems and Conjugations

Stems
- Qal (Q)
- Niphal (N)
- Piel (D)
- Hitpael (tD)
- Pual (Dp)
- Hiphil (H)
- Hophal (Hp)

Conjugations
- Perfect (P)
- Imperfect (I)
- Imperative (M)
- Participle (Pt)
- Infinitive construct (\(\infty\))
- Infinitive absolute (A)
- We will add additional information to the code for the imperfect
Examples of Parsing

וּבִּק שָׁתַם ַ֖ק בָּשָׁ מ (Piel perfect 3fs with vav and 3mp pronominal suffix)

לָלְּכֵה שָׁנִּ֣י קֶדֶ֗ש (Hiphil infinitive construct + הִּֽלַּכְּהֵּ֞שָׁנִּי קֶדֶ֗ש + 1cs pronominal suffix)

שָׁמָּ֣ר QPtMS+interrogative (Qal participle masculine singular + interrogative)

רֶשֶׁ֣ר QPtMP+2ms (Qal participle masculine plural + 2ms pronominal suffix)
# Verb Stem Table
The Verb Stem Table

It explains the spelling of all verb forms

• How each conjugation begins in each stem
  • Prefix, $V_P$, $V_1$, and any doubling dagesh
• Stem vowel $V_S$
• Connecting vowel $V_C$

Qal paradigm covers the remainder (future lectures)

• Personal endings and imperfect prefixes
• Accent rule

Weak verbs modify the spelling in predictable ways (future lectures)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qal (Q)</td>
<td>Niphal (N)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piel (D)</td>
<td>Hitpael (tD)</td>
<td>Pual (Dp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiphil (H)</td>
<td>Hiphil (H)</td>
<td>Hophal (Hp)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Verb-Stem Table Indicates Stem Vowel V<sub>s</sub> for Each Stem

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</tbody>
</table>
Stem Vowel $V_S$ in the Table Follows a Pattern

The last vowel in the stem name is the stem vowel

- Qal, Niphal, Pual, Hophal
- Piel and Hitpael
- Hiphil

Qal and Niphal list 2 vowels; the others list only 1

- Qal
- Niphal

The second vowel is in the Imperfect, Imperative, and Infinitive Construct
Additional Rules for Stem Vowels

Perfect $V_S$
- $1^{st}$ and $2^{nd}$ person $V_S$ is ְּ in all stems
- So Piel, Hitpael, and Hiphil have non-$V_S$ only in the $3^{rd}$ person

Participle $V_S$
- If the $V_S$ in the table is ְּ, then $V_S$ becomes ְ in the participle
- So Qal participle $V_S$ should be ְ, but it is ְ (and ד in the passive participle)

Infinitive Absolute $V_S$
- Always ְ, except that it is ד (or ְ) in the Qal and Niphal

Hiphil $V_S$
- ְ instead of ְ in an imperative with no ending and in short imperfect
Connecting Vowel $V_C$

What vowel connects the ending to the root?

Participle
- Participle endings are vocalic, so $V_C$ ends up being $V_2$, which is $V_S$
- Replace $V_S$ with ְ only if $V_S$ is ְ (So Qal, Piel, Hitpael)

Finite verbs $V_C$ normally ְ
- BUT keep a pre-existing vowel letter (ְו / ִ / ֵ)
- BUT keep $V_1$ in the Qal Perfect
- BUT not necessarily before a pronominal suffix or in a pausal form
### How to Use the Table: Piel ּ

<p>| | | | |</p>
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<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Piel perfect 3ms</td>
<td>קִט ל</td>
<td></td>
<td>Piel perfect 2ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Piel participle MS</td>
<td>קִט ל</td>
<td></td>
<td>Piel participle MP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Piel imperfect 3ms</td>
<td>י קַט ל</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M, ∞, A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Piel imperative 2ms, infinitive construct, and infinitive absolute</td>
<td>קַט ל</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Name of the Stem is the Perfect 3ms of פֶּלַל

Except for the Qal

Pretend that י does not reject dagesh

- Niphal נִפְּלֵל
- Piel פִּלֵל*
- Hitpael הִתְפֵּל
- Pual פֻּל*
- Hiphil הִפְּלֵל
- Hophal הָפְּלֵל (qamats qatan)

Hophal has an alternate name

- Huphal הָעְפֵל
Patterns to How Verbs Begin

Infinitive construct starts just like the imperative \((M, \infty)\)

Infinitive absolute starts like infinitive construct \((M, \infty, A)\)

- Except Qal and some Niphal, where it starts like the perfect \((P, A)\)

Participles begin with מ except in the Qal and Niphal

- Qal
- Niphal
- Piel
- Hitpael
- Pual
- Hiphil
- Hophal

Piel (D), Hitpael (tD), and Pual (Dp) have doubling dagesh in \(R_2\)

The first vowel in Piel and Hiphil is ה in the Perfect and ה elsewhere