

Parsing Perfects

Qal to Hiphil

Review of Qal

The indicator vowel for Qal is a qametz

	Singular	Plural
3m	כָּתַב	כָּתְבוּ
3f	כָּתְבָה	
2m	כָּתַבְתָּ	כָּתַבְתֶּם
2	כָּתַבְתְּ	כָּתַבְתֶּן
1	כָּתַבְתִּי	כָּתַבְנוּ

In the case of the forms with the heavy suffixes, the vowel is patah; however the Qal is the only form with propretonic reduction, so the shewa indicates Qal

Review of Qal

- Hollow verbs and geminates, when they don't have a qametz, will have a patah:

סבֹּת

קִמְּתֵם

Summary of Qal Perfect

- The key to Qal is the first vowel: ִ
- Or With heavy suffixes, which have propretonic reduction, a shewa:

םתִּֿֿֿ

- With short roots (hollow/geminate) there may only be an identifying patah: ֶ

Review of Nipahl

The Niphal is easily identified by its nun prefix

	Singular	Plural
3m	נִכְתַּב	נִכְתְּבוּ
3f	נִכְתְּבָה	נִכְתְּבוּ
2m	נִכְתַּבְתָּ	נִכְתַּבְתֶּם
2f	נִכְתַּבְתְּ	נִכְתַּבְתֶּינָה
1c	נִכְתַּבְתִּי	נִכְתַּבְנוּ

The 3ms perfect can be confused with a stative Qal imperfect 1cp. Context is needed in this case.

Review of Niphal

- First gutturals may change the prefix vowel; however the nun should indicate Niphal:

נִאֲמַן

- I-yods usually revert to vav:

נִזְלַד

- Geminates and hollow take a qametz (lengthed vowel for short stem):

נִסַּב

Niphal Summary

- Look for perfect suffixes and a nun prefix
- Forms not to confuse with the perfect:
 - Participle: נִכְתָּב
 - Infinitive absolute: נִכְתֹּב

Review of Piel

		Singular	Plural
<p>The indicator vowel for Qal is a hireq. Notice the second vowel (sere) will change when a suffix is added</p>		גִּדְּלָ	גִּדְּלוּ
3f		גִּדְּלָהּ	
2m		גִּדְּלַתְּ	גִּדְּלֹתֶם
2f			גִּדְּלֹתֵינָּךְ
1c		גִּדְּלֹתֵי	גִּדְּלֹנֵנוּ

There is no propretonic reduction in Piel (hireq doesn't reduce)

Review of Piel

- Some II-guttural will cause the indicator vowel to lengthen:

מֵאֵן

- Even though a sere can reduce, it doesn't with the heavy suffixes:

מֵאַנְתָּם

Summary of Piel

- The Piel perfect will always have a hireq as the first vowel: ִּ
- Except for some of the l-guttural which do not virtually double; they will always have a sere as the first vowel: ִּ
- Other forms such as imperative and infinitives have a patah in the prefix: ִּ

Review of Pual

The indicator vowel for Pual is a qibbutz.		Singular	Plural
3m		גִּדְּלָ	גִּדְּלוּ
3f		גִּדְּלָהּ	
2m		גִּדְּלַתְּ	גִּדְּלַתְּם
2f			גִּדְּלַתְּנָן
1c		גִּדְּלַתִּי	גִּדְּלַנּוּ

There is no propretonic reduction in Pual (qibbutz doesn't reduce)


Review of Pual

- Because pual forms are relatively rare, you don't have to worry about weak forms.
- The only confusion could occur with the (rare) infinitive absolute:

קָפַל

- The infinitive absolute has a holem rather than a patah

Summary of Pual

- Look for a qibbutz as the first vowel: 

Review of Hiphil

	Singular	Plural
3m	הִשְׂמִיד	הִשְׂמִי
3f	הִשְׂמִידָה	הִשְׂמִי
2m	הִשְׂמַדְתָּ	הִשְׂמַדְתֶּם
2f	הִשְׂמַדְתְּ	הִשְׂמַתְתֶּם
1c	הִשְׂמַדְתִּי	הִשְׂמַדְנוּ

The he prefix indicates hiphil

If the ghost shewa doesn't move, the middle vowel becomes a patah

Review of Hiphil

I-yod	הוֹרֵד	Usually reverts to vav
I-guttural	הַעֲמִיד	Prefix vowels takes on the vowel of the half shewa
Hollow/geminate	הַקִּים	Prefix vowel lengthens to accommodate short root

Summary of Hiphil

- In almost all cases, identified by the prefix:
הַ

Final Summary

Qal	“a”	First vowel is either אָ or אַ; with short roots (hollow/geminate) there may be a אֲ
Niphal	“n”	נִּ prefix; short roots (hollow, geminate) will lengthen prefix vowel to נִּי; half-shewa on l-gutt will change prefix vowel: אֲנִי
Piel	“i”	First vowel is either אִ or אֵ
Pual	“u”	First vowel is אֹ
Hiphil	“h”	הִּ prefix; short roots (hollow, geminate) will lengthen prefix vowel to הִּי; half-shewa on l-gutt will change prefix vowel: אֲהִי