Qal stem verbs are active in voice with the simple or unnuanced type of action. The simple action of the Qal stem is further divided into transitive, intransitive and stative.

--- Transitive ---
Transitive verbs can take a direct object. In the example “the prophet wrote the book,” the verb “wrote” is transitive because it can take a direct object. In this example, the word “book” is the direct object of the verb “wrote” because it receives the verbal action.

--- Intransitive ---
Intransitive verbs cannot take a direct object. In the example “the king perished in the battle,” the verb “perished” cannot take a direct object.

--- Stative ---
Stative verbs are used to describe a state of being. In the example “the priest is old,” the verbal construction “is old” describes the state or condition of the subject (the priest). In English, a stative (or state-of-being) idea is expressed with a form of the verb “to be” (is) and an adjective (old). In Hebrew, a stative idea is expressed through various verbs themselves, such as כָּבֵד (to be heavy) and קָטֹן (to be small). Most stative verbs are considered to be intransitive.
The Perfect conjugation is used to express a completed action or state of being whether in the past, present or future.

The Perfect conjugation is sometimes called the “suffix” conjugation because different inflectional endings or sufformatives are added to the verbal stem in order to indicate person, gender and number.

At the beginning of your studies, it is best to translate Perfect verbs with the past tense and stative verbs with the present tense.
## Chapter 13c – Qal Perfect: Strong

### Qal Perfect: Strong Verb Paradigm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perfect Sufformative</th>
<th>Perfect Paradigm</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3ms קָטַל</td>
<td>קָטַל</td>
<td>he killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fs קָטַל</td>
<td>קָטַל לַהּ</td>
<td>she killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ms קָטַל</td>
<td>קָטַל לָתָּ</td>
<td>you killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fs קָטַל</td>
<td>קָטַל לָתָּ</td>
<td>you killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cs קְטַלְתִי</td>
<td>קְטַלְתִי לְתוֹ</td>
<td>I killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3cp קְטַל</td>
<td>קְטַל לָהּ</td>
<td>they killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2mp קְטַלְתְּם</td>
<td>קְטַלְתְּם לְם</td>
<td>you killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fp קְטַלְתְּם</td>
<td>קְטַלְתְּם לְמָ</td>
<td>you killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cp קְטַלְתִּנָה</td>
<td>קְטַלְתִּנָה לְנוֹ</td>
<td>we killed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Chapter 13d – Qal Perfect: Strong

**Other Qal Perfect Strong Verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>יושב</th>
<th>זכר</th>
<th>כתב</th>
<th>נשמר</th>
<th>קבש</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3ms</strong></td>
<td>יושב</td>
<td>זכר</td>
<td>כתב</td>
<td>נשמר</td>
<td>קבש</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3fs</strong></td>
<td>ישבה</td>
<td>זכרה</td>
<td>כתבה</td>
<td>נשמרה</td>
<td>קבצה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2ms</strong></td>
<td>ישבה</td>
<td>זכרה</td>
<td>כתבה</td>
<td>נשמרה</td>
<td>קבצה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2fs</strong></td>
<td>ישבה</td>
<td>זכרה</td>
<td>כתבה</td>
<td>נשמרה</td>
<td>קבצה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1cs</strong></td>
<td>ישבה</td>
<td>זכרה</td>
<td>כתבה</td>
<td>נשמרה</td>
<td>קבצה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3cp</strong></td>
<td>ישבה</td>
<td>זכרה</td>
<td>כתבה</td>
<td>נשמרה</td>
<td>קבצה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2mp</strong></td>
<td>ישבה</td>
<td>זכרה</td>
<td>כתבה</td>
<td>נשמרה</td>
<td>קבצה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2fp</strong></td>
<td>ישבה</td>
<td>זכרה</td>
<td>כתבה</td>
<td>נשמרה</td>
<td>קבצה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1cp</strong></td>
<td>ישבה</td>
<td>זכרה</td>
<td>כתבה</td>
<td>נשמרה</td>
<td>קבצה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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When a verbal root ending in ה receives a sufformative beginning with ה, the two identical consonants become one consonant with a Daghesh Forte (תת ➢ תּ). Five of the Perfect sufformatives begin with ה.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbal Root Ending in ה</th>
<th>Sufformative</th>
<th>Person Number</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>קְרַתְתָּ</td>
<td>➢ קְרַתְתָּ</td>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>you cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קְרַתְתָּ</td>
<td>➢ קְרַתְתָּ</td>
<td>2fs</td>
<td>you cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קְרַתְתֶּן</td>
<td>➢ קְרַתֶּן</td>
<td>2mp</td>
<td>you cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קְרַתְתֶּּה</td>
<td>➢ קְרַתֶּּה</td>
<td>2mp</td>
<td>you cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קְרַתְתֶּּו</td>
<td>➢ קְרַתֶּּו</td>
<td>2fp</td>
<td>you cut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Chapter 13f – Qal Perfect: Strong
Verbal Roots Ending in נ

When a verbal root ending in נ receives a Perfect sufformative beginning with נ, the two identical consonants become one consonant with Daghesh Forte (ננ ➝ נ). The only sufformative that begins with נ is the 1cp (נו). The final נ of a verbal root may also assimilate into sufformatives ending in ת (נת ➝ ת).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{נָכַנְנִהוּ} & \rightarrow \text{נָכַנְנִהוּ} & \text{1cp} & \text{we dwelt} \\
\text{בָּהְנָתִי} & \rightarrow \text{בָּהְנָתִי} & \text{1cs} & \text{I gave}
\end{align*}
\]
Stative verbs are classified by their stem vowel. 

*The stem vowel is the vowel that is associated with the second root consonant.* With strong verbs that are transitive, the stem vowel is Pathach as in קָטַל, שָׁמַר and זָכַר. With stative verbs, the stem vowel is variable. There are three classes of stative verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pathach-Stative</th>
<th>Tsere-Stative</th>
<th>Holem-Stative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>גָּדַל to be great</td>
<td>כָּבֵד to be heavy</td>
<td>פֶּטַן to be small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>חָכַם to be wise</td>
<td>זָקֵן to be old</td>
<td>יָכֹל to be able</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 13h – Qal Perfect: Strong
Stative Verbs: Qal Perfect Paradigms

Compared to the Qal Perfect inflection of the strong verb, spelling differences are indicated in red.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pathach-Stative</th>
<th>Tsere-Stative</th>
<th>Holem-Stative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>קָטֹן</td>
<td>בְדָגַל</td>
<td>קָטָו</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3fs</td>
<td>דְלָה</td>
<td>בְדָגִי</td>
<td>קָטָנָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>לְתָּ</td>
<td>בְדוּגָּ</td>
<td>קָטָנָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fs</td>
<td>לְתָּ</td>
<td>בְדוּגִי</td>
<td>קָטָנָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>נְתָּ</td>
<td>בְדוּגִי</td>
<td>קָטָנָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3cp</td>
<td>דְלוּ</td>
<td>בְדוּגִי</td>
<td>קָטָנָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2mp</td>
<td>קְטָנְתֶּם</td>
<td>בְדוּגִי</td>
<td>קָטָנָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fp</td>
<td>קְטָנְתֶּן</td>
<td>בְדוּגִי</td>
<td>קָטָנָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1cp</td>
<td>לְנוּ</td>
<td>בְדוּגִי</td>
<td>קָטָנָה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stative verbs are closely related to their corresponding adjectives. The Qal Perfect 3ms and the ms adjective are identical in form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stative Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qal Perfect 3ms</td>
<td>Masculine Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כָּבֵד</td>
<td>כָּבֵד</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כָּבֵד it is heavy</td>
<td>כָּבֵד heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מָלֵא</td>
<td>מָלֵא</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מָלֵא it is full</td>
<td>מָלֵא full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>טָמֵא</td>
<td>טָמֵא</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>טָמֵא it is unclean</td>
<td>טָמֵא unclean</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The difference between the two is that one is inflected as a verb and the other as an adjective. The adjective inflects as כָּבֵד (ms), כְּבֵד (mp), כְּבֵדָה (fs), כְּבֵדוֹת (fp). Identical forms exist only with the Qal Perfect 3ms and the ms adjective (כָּבֵד). In this case, you will need to rely on context in order to correctly identify the form. The Qal Perfect 3fs (כָּבֵד) and fs adjective (כָּבֵד) are similar but should not be confused.
The parsing of Perfect verbs involves the identification of the verbal stem, conjugation, person, gender, number and verbal root. When parsing, give the appropriate information in the proper order as the following examples illustrate.

רְתִּי  זָכַר
זָכַר  רְתִּי
שָׁמַר  נְשַׁמֶּה
נְשַׁמֶּה  שָׁמַר
Perfect (and Imperfect) verbs are negated with the particle לֹא, usually translated “not.” It may also be spelled לוֹא. The negative particle is always placed immediately before the verb.

לֹא שְׁמַרְתֶּם אֲתֵהֶרְתוֹת
You did not observe the laws.

לֹא בּּרִית אֲתֵהֶרְתִּיהָ
You did not remember the covenant.
The word הִנֵּה (also as הֵן and –הֶן) is commonly translated “behold.” It can stand alone or take Type 1 pronominal suffixes as in the following examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1cs</td>
<td>הִנְנִי / נִי</td>
<td>הִנֵּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ms</td>
<td>הִנְּ</td>
<td>הִנָּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2fs</td>
<td>הִנְּ</td>
<td>הִנָּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ms</td>
<td>הִנּוֹ</td>
<td>הִנָּ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. It may be used to add *emphasis* or to *stress the importance of something* (demonstrative interjection).

    יִרְאָהּ אֶלֹהִים אֶת־כָּל־אֱלֹהִים אֶת־שָׁמַעְתִּי אֶלֹהִים וַיִּרְאָהּ אֶת־כָּל־אֱלֹהִים

    And God saw all that he had made, and *behold*, (it was) very good (Gen 1:31).

2. It may be used to indicate the *immediate presence* of someone or something.

    וְעָשָׂה אֲשֶׁר כָּל־אֱלֹהִים הִנֵּהוִי מְאֹד טוֹב

    And *behold*, I am with you (Gen 28:15).

3. It may be used to *introduce a fact or situation* upon which a subsequent statement is based.

    יִשְׂרָאֵל כָּל אֶל־שְׁמוּאֵל וַיֹּאמֶר לִיהִנֵּה אֲמַרְתֶּם אֲשֶׁר לְכֹל בְּקֹלְכֶם שָׁמַעְתִּי
    מֶלֶךְ עֲלֵיכֶם וָאַמְלִיךְ

    And Samuel said to all of Israel, “*Behold, I have listened to all that you have said to me and (therefore) I have caused a king to reign over you*” (1 Sam 12:1).