

Chapter 14a – Qal Perfect: Weak

I-Guttural, II-Guttural and III-ה/ע Verbs

	<i>I-Guttural</i>	<i>II-Guttural</i>	<i>III-ה/ע</i>	<i>Strong</i>
<i>3ms</i>	עָמַד	בָּחַר	שָׁמַע	קָטַל
<i>3fs</i>	עָמְדָה	בָּחַרָה	שָׁמְעָה	קָטְלָה
<i>2ms</i>	עָמַדְתָּ	בָּחַרְתָּ	שָׁמַעְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ
<i>2fs</i>	עָמַדְתְּ	בָּחַרְתְּ	שָׁמַעְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ
<i>1cs</i>	עָמַדְתִּי	בָּחַרְתִּי	שָׁמַעְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי
<i>3cp</i>	עָמְדוּ	בָּחַרוּ	שָׁמְעוּ	קָטְלוּ
<i>2mp</i>	עָמַדְתֶּם	בָּחַרְתֶּם	שָׁמַעְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
<i>2fp</i>	עָמַדְתֶּן	בָּחַרְתֶּן	שָׁמַעְתֶּן	קָטַלְתֶּן
<i>1cp</i>	עָמַדְנוּ	בָּחַרְנוּ	שָׁמַעְנוּ	קָטַלְנוּ



Chapter 14b – Qal Perfect: Weak

Hateph Pathach in I-Guttural and II-Guttural Verbs

In certain forms of the I-Guttural and II-Guttural paradigms, the Vocal Shewas have changed to the reduced a-type vowel (Hateph Pathach) due to the presence of the guttural consonant. Gutturals can't take Vocal Shewa.

	<i>I-Guttural</i>	<i>II-Guttural</i>
<i>2mp</i>	עִמְדָתֶם	בִּחַרְהָ
<i>2fp</i>	עִמְדָתֶיךָ	בִּחַרְוּ



Chapter 14c – Qal Perfect: Weak

III-א Verbs

	III-א	Strong
3ms	מָצָא	קָטַל
3fs	מָצְאָה	קָטְלָהּ
2ms	מָצְאָתְךָ	קָטַלְתָּ
2fs	מָצְאָתְךָ	קָטַלְתְּ
1cs	מָצְאָתִי	קָטַלְתִּי
3cp	מָצְאוּ	קָטְלוּ
2mp	מָצְאֶתְכֶם	קָטַלְתֶּם
2fp	מָצְאֶתְכֶן	קָטַלְתֶּן
1cp	מָצְאָנוּ	קָטַלְנוּ



Chapter 14d – Qal Perfect: Weak

The Spelling of III-א Verbs

With III-א verbs, the א is silent in every form. III-א and III-ה weak verbs exhibit the following pattern in the 3ms (also the lexical form).



1. The stem vowel has changed from Pathach to Qamets in all but two forms (3fs/3cp).
2. Because of the quiescent א, the expected Shewa under the third root consonant of many of the inflected forms is no longer necessary (as in מְצֵאתָ).
3. The Daghash Lene, normally present in the initial consonant of the five sufformatives beginning with a ה, is absent. For example, the 1cs sufformative הִי has become הִי. This loss of the Daghash Lene is occasioned by the quiescing of the א in pronunciation. When this happens, the ה is preceded by a vowel sound and, therefore, loses the Daghash Lene.



Chapter 14e – Qal Perfect: Weak

III-ה Verbs

	III-ה	Strong
3ms	בָּנָה	קָטַל
3fs	בָּנְתָה	קָטְלָה
2ms	בָּנִיתָ	קָטַלְתָּ
2fs	בָּנִיתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ
1cs	בָּנִיתִי	קָטַלְתִּי
3cp	בָּנוּ	קָטְלוּ
2mp	בָּנִיתֶם	קָטַלְתֶּם
2fp	בָּנִיתֶן	קָטַלְתֶּן
1cp	בָּנִינוּ	קָטַלְנוּ



Chapter 14f – Qal Perfect: Weak

The Spelling of III-ה Verbs

The vowel pattern learned for III-א weak verbs in the 3ms is the same for III-ה verbs. The irregularities in the paradigm of this weak verb are occasioned by the loss of the final ה *in every form*.



1. The ה in the 3ms form (בְּנֶה) is not the third root consonant but a vowel letter used for the final vowel of this form.
2. Note the ה in the 3fs form (בְּנִיתָ). This ה will distinguish the 3fs form from the 3ms form.
3. In all second and first person forms, both singular and plural, the stem vowel is Hireq Yod (for example, בְּנִיתָ). It is helpful to understand that III-ה verbs were originally III-י and the stem vowel of a form like בְּנִיתָ is reminiscent of the original consonant in third root position. In the Qal conjugation, therefore, the diagnostic Hireq Yod stem vowel will help you to identify the III-ה class of verbs.
4. Lastly, as in the III-א paradigm, the Daghes Lene in the sufformatives beginning with ה is absent.



Chapter 14g – Qal Perfect: Weak

Doubly Weak Verbs

	III-ה / II-Gutt	III-ה / I-Gutt	Strong Verb
3ms	רָאָה	עָלָה	קָטַל
3fs	רָאָתָה	עָלָתָה	קָטַלְתָּה
2ms	רָאִיתָ	עָלִיתָ	קָטַלְתָּ
2fs	רָאִיתְּ	עָלִיתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ
1cs	רָאִיתִי	עָלִיתִי	קָטַלְתִּי
3cp	רָאוּ	עָלוּ	קָטְלוּ
2mp	רָאִיתֶם	עָלִיתֶם	קָטַלְתֶּם
2fp	רָאִיתֶן	עָלִיתֶן	קָטַלְתֶּן
1cp	רָאִינוּ	עָלִינוּ	קָטַלְנוּ



Chapter 14h – Qal Perfect: Weak

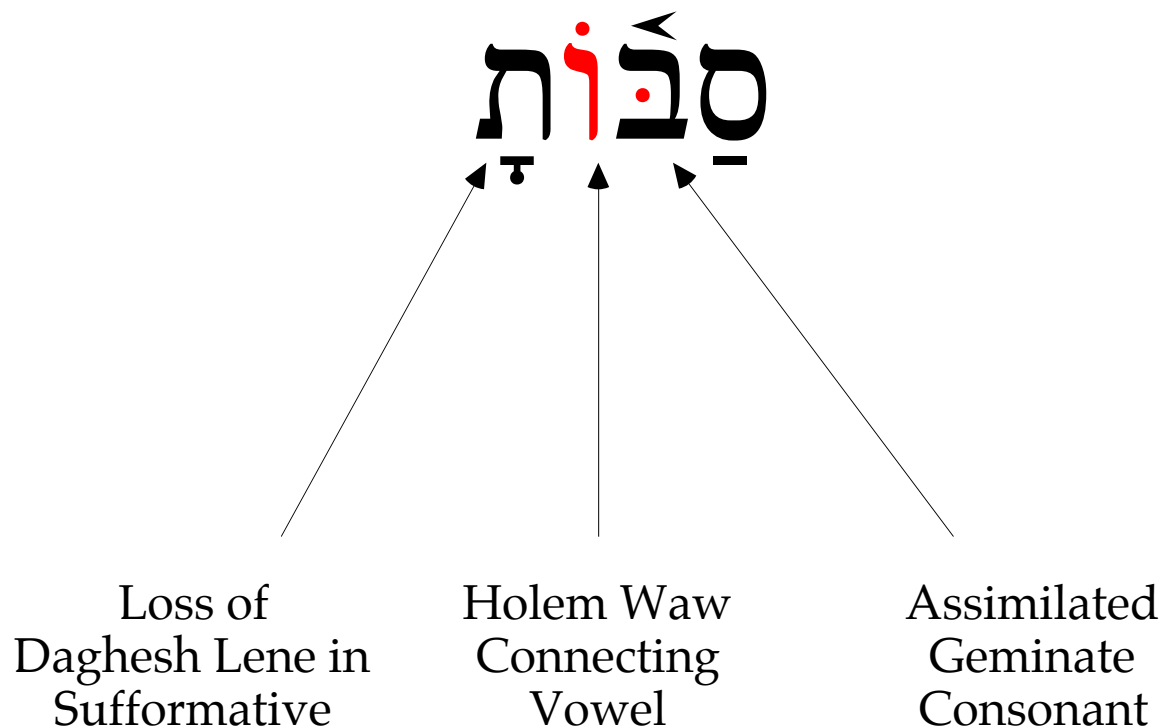
Geminate Verbs

	<i>Geminate Strong</i>	<i>Geminate Weak 1</i>	<i>Geminate Weak 2</i>	<i>Strong Verb</i>
3ms	סָבַב	אָרַר	תָּם	קָטַל
3fs	סָבְבָה	אָרְרָה	תָּמָה	קָטְלָה
2ms	סָבַוְתָּ	אָרוֹתָּ	תָּמוֹתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ
2fs	סָבוֹתָּ	אָרוֹתָּ	תָּמוֹתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ
1cs	סָבוֹתִי	אָרוֹתִי	תָּמוֹתִי	קָטַלְתִּי
3cp	סָבְבוּ	אָרְרוּ	תָּמוּ	קָטְלוּ
2mp	סָבוֹתְּם	אָרוֹתְּם	תָּמוֹתְּם	קָטַלְתְּם
2fp	סָבוֹתֶן	אָרוֹתֶן	תָּמוֹתֶן	קָטַלְתֶּן
1cp	סָבוֹנוּ	אָרוֹנוּ	תָּמוֹנוּ	קָטַלְנוּ



Chapter 14i – Qal Perfect: Weak

The Spelling of Geminate Verbs



1. The verb אָרַרְתָּ differs from סָבַב in one way. In the second and first person forms, singular and plural, the Geminate consonant of אָרַרְתָּ rejects the Daghesh Forte and the Pathach under the אָ becomes Qamets due to compensatory lengthening (אָרַרְתָּ).
2. With תָּמַם the Geminate consonant has assimilated in all forms and remains as a Daghesh Forte (except in the 3ms).



Chapter 14j – Qal Perfect: Weak

Biconsonantal Verbs

	<i>Strong</i> קוּם	<i>Strong</i> שׁוּם	<i>Weak</i> בּוּא	<i>Strong</i> <i>Verb</i>
<i>3ms</i>	קָם	שָׁם	בָּא	קָטַל
<i>3fs</i>	קָמָה	שָׁמָה	בָּאָה	קָטְלָה
<i>2ms</i>	קָמַתְּ	שָׁמַתְּ	בָּאתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ
<i>2fs</i>	קָמַתְּ	שָׁמַתְּ	בָּאתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ
<i>1cs</i>	קָמַתִּי	שָׁמַתִּי	בָּאתִי	קָטַלְתִּי
<i>3cp</i>	קָמוּ	שָׁמוּ	בָּאוּ	קָטְלוּ
<i>2mp</i>	קָמַתְּם	שָׁמַתְּם	בָּאתְּם	קָטַלְתְּם
<i>2fp</i>	קָמַתְּוּ	שָׁמַתְּוּ	בָּאתְּוּ	קָטַלְתְּוּ
<i>1cp</i>	קָמְנוּ	שָׁמְנוּ	בָּאנוּ	קָטַלְנוּ



Chapter 14k – Qal Perfect: Weak

The Lexical Form of Biconsonantal Verbs

Biconsonantal verbs are composed of two consonants. These verbs are also called “Hollow” or II-’/ו verbs.

קָם to rise

שָׁם to set, put

בָּא to enter

The lexical or dictionary form of a Biconsonantal verb is *not* the Qal Perfect 3ms form. These verbs are listed in the lexicon under their Infinitive Construct forms and, as such, appear with their vowel letters (either Shureq, Hireq Yod or Holem Waw).

Qal Perfect
3ms

קָם

שָׁם

בָּא

Lexical Form
(*Infinitive Construct*)

קוּם

שׁוּם

בוּא



Chapter 14I – Qal Perfect: Weak

Distinguishing Between III-ה, Geminate and Biconsonantal Verbs

With III-ה, Geminate and Biconsonantal verbs, only two root consonants are present in most Qal Perfect forms. In order to correctly identify the weak verb class, you will need to recognize certain diagnostic indicators. Study the Qal Perfect 2ms forms of these three weak verb classes.

III-ה

Geminate

Biconsonantal

בָּנִיתַּ

סִבַּוְתַּ

קָמַתַּ

1. III-ה (originally III-י) verbs have a Hireq Yod stem vowel in most forms.
2. Geminate verbs have a Holem Waw connecting vowel and a Daghes Forte in the geminate consonant.
3. Biconsonantal verbs have neither the Hireq Yod stem vowel of the III-ה class, nor the Holem Waw connecting vowel or the Daghes Forte of the Geminate class.



Chapter 14m – Qal Perfect: Weak

The Verbs **נָתַן** and **הָיָה**

	נָתַן <i>to give</i>	הָיָה <i>to be</i>	<i>Strong Verb</i>
3ms	נָתַן	הָיָה	קָטַל
3fs	נָתְנָה	הָיְתָה	קָטְלָה
2ms	נָתַתָּ	הָיִיתָ	קָטַלְתָּ
2fs	נָתַתְּ	הָיִיתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ
1cs	נָתַתִּי	הָיִיתִי	קָטַלְתִּי
3cp	נָתְנוּ	הָיוּ	קָטְלוּ
2mp	נָתַתְּם	הָיִיתְּם	קָטַלְתְּם
2fp	נָתַתְוּ	הָיִיתְוּ	קָטַלְתְוּ
1cp	נָתַתְנוּ	הָיִינוּ	קָטַלְנוּ



Chapter 14n – Qal Perfect: Weak

The Verbs יָרָא and מוֹת

	יָרָא <i>to be afraid</i>	מוֹת <i>to die</i>	<i>Strong Verb</i>
<i>3ms</i>	יָרָא	מָת	קָטַל
<i>3fs</i>	יָרְאָה	מָתָה	קָטְלָה
<i>2ms</i>	יָרְאֶתְךָ	מָתְךָ	קָטַלְתָּ
<i>2fs</i>	יָרְאֶתְךָ	מָתְךָ	קָטַלְתְּ
<i>1cs</i>	יָרְאֵתִי	מָתִי	קָטַלְתִּי
<i>3cp</i>	יָרְאוּ	מָתוּ	קָטְלוּ
<i>2mp</i>	יָרְאוּכֶם	מָתְכֶם	קָטַלְתֶּם
<i>2fp</i>	יָרְאוּכֶן	מָתְכֶן	קָטַלְתֶּן
<i>1cp</i>	יָרְאוּנוּ	מָתְנוּ	קָטַלְנוּ



Chapter 14 – Qal Perfect: Weak

Verbs with Only Two Consonants in Certain Inflected Forms: Paradigms

	III-ה	Geminate	Biconsonantal
3ms	בָּנָה	סָבַב	קָם
3fs	בָּנְתָה	סָבְבָה	קָמָה
2ms	בָּנִיתָ	סָבַוְתָ	קָמַתָּ
2fs	בָּנִיתְּ	סָבַוְתְּ	קָמַתְּ
1cs	בָּנִיתִי	סָבַוְתִי	קָמַתִּי
3cp	בָּנוּ	סָבְבוּ	קָמוּ
2mp	בָּנִיתֶם	סָבַוְתֶם	קָמַתֶם
2fp	בָּנִיתֶן	סָבַוְתֶן	קָמַתֶן
1cp	בָּנִינוּ	סָבַוְנוּ	קָמַנּוּ



Chapter 14 – Qal Perfect: Weak

Verbs with Only Two Consonants in Certain Inflected Forms: Identification

1. With **III-ה** verbs, all second and first person forms have a Hireq-Yod stem vowel (בְּנִי־הֶ). Remember that III-ה verbs were originally III-י and that this stem vowel is “diagnostic” of this weak verb class. Identification of the 3ms (בְּנֶהֱ) and 3fs (בְּנִת־הֶ) forms should be no problem. Only the 3cp form (בְּנוּ) is ambiguous.
2. With **Geminate** verbs, all second and first person forms have the a Holem Waw connecting vowel (סִבּוֹת־הֶ). The Daghesh Forte in the second root consonant also distinguishes this weak verb class. The third person forms retain all three root letters (סִבְּבוּ, סִבְּבָה, סִבְּבִי).
3. With **Biconsonantal** verbs, there is no distinguishing stem vowel or connecting vowel. By process of elimination, this weak verb category is identified. In the 3cp form (קָמוּ), the position of the accent distinguishes it from the III-ה 3cp form (בְּנוּ).

