

6. Niphal

The Niphal stem is the passive of the Qal stem (e.g. לָּקַח "he was killed").

7. Hithpael

The Hithpael stem is reflexive (e.g. $\text{לָּקַח$ - "he killed himself").

NOTE: The Piel, Pual, Hiphil, Hophal, Niphal, and Hithpael stems are called derived stems because they are derived from the Qal stem.

C. Base Forms of the Stems in the Perfect Tense (the base form of each stem is the third masculine singular of that stem)

1. Qal - לָּקַח
2. Piel - לָּקַח
3. Pual - לָּקַח
4. Hiphil - לָּקַח
5. Hophal - לָּקַח
6. Niphal - לָּקַח
7. Hithpael - לָּקַח

NOTE: The name of the Qal stem is a transliteration of the Hebrew adjective לָּקַח meaning "light." The reason this name is given to this stem is that this stem is not weighted down by a daghesh forte or a stem preformative. The names of the Piel, Pual, Hiphil, Hophal, Niphal, and Hithpael stems are transliterations of the third masculine singular of these stems of the verb לָּקַח meaning "to do" or "to make" (e.g. לָּקַח - Pi'el, לָּקַח - Pu'al, לָּקַח - Hiph'iyl, לָּקַח - Hoph'al, לָּקַח - Niph'al, and לָּקַח - Hithpa'el).

D. Characteristics of the Stems

1. In the Piel, Pual, and Hithpael stems, the second letter of the verbal root is always doubled except when it is a laryngeal (aleph - א , he - ה , heth - ח , or ayin - ע), or the consonant resh (ר) in which case compensatory heightening or implicit doubling occurs (e.g. לָּקַח - "he slaughtered," לָּקַח - "he blessed," and לָּקַח - "he destroyed").
2. In the Hiphil, Hophal, Niphal perfect and participle, and the