

A denominative verb is a verb that is derived from either a primitive or derivative noun by using one of the stems of the verb to set the idea expressed by that noun in motion (e.g. מָלַךְ meaning "he reigned" and סָפַד meaning "he made atonement").

NOTE: A primitive noun is a noun that is not derived from a verb (e.g. מֶלֶךְ meaning "king"), and a derivative noun is a noun that is derived from a verb (e.g. פְּדוּת meaning "judgment").

III. Verbs Used Only in the Hiphil Stem

When a verb is used only in the Hiphil stem, the causative idea is considered to be inherent in the verb. Therefore, the verb is translated as though it were in the Qal stem (e.g. $\text{אָמַרְתָּ$ - "he declared" and not "he caused to declare").

IV. Number of Stems in which a Verb is Used

A verb is seldom used in all seven stems. When a verb is used in a number of stems, the meaning of the verb in some of the derived stems may be unusual (e.g. שָׁבַע meaning "to kneel" in the Qal and Hiphil, but "to bless" in the Piel, Hithpael, and Qal passive participle).

NOTE: If a verb is used in an active stem, it may be used in the passive of that stem as well if it is possible (e.g. בָּקַשׁ meaning "to seek" or "to search" in the Piel and Pual).

V. Verbs with a Seghol in the Third Masculine Singular Piel Perfect

There are only three verbs in the Hebrew Bible which have a seghol after the second letter of the verbal root in the third masculine singular Piel perfect. These verbs are דַּבַּרְתָּ meaning "he spoke," סָפַדְתָּ meaning "he made atonement;" and רָחַצְתָּ meaning "he washed."

VI. Lamedh Aleph Verb with Consonantal Sufformatives in the Derived Stems of the Perfect Tense

When a verb has an aleph (א) as the last letter of the verbal root and has a consonantal sufformative (light or heavy) in the derived stems of the perfect tense, the vowel after the second letter of the verbal root is always a sere (e.g. בָּרַאְתָּם - "you, man, were created").