

LESSON XIII

I. Pe Waw Verb

A. Identification of the Pe Waw Verb

The Pe Waw verb originally had the letter waw - װ - in the pe position, i.e. as the first letter of the verbal root, but that waw has been replaced by the letter yodh - ך - because a Hebrew word rarely begins with the letter waw (e.g. װשׁב - "to sit, remain" or "to dwell").

NOTE: Everything in the Pe Waw verb is completely regular from the second letter of the verbal root on. The irregularity occurs in the first letter of the verbal root, and in the vowel that precedes or follows it.

B. Formation of the Pe Waw Verb

1. Hiphil Stem

- a. The first letter of the verbal root - the original waw - combines with the vowel under the preformative and produces a long holem, and the silent shewa that was under the first letter of the verbal root drops out (e.g. װשׁב - ךׁשׁב).
combines to produce ךׁ
drops out װ
- b. The rest of the stem is formed like the Hiphil stem of the regular verb (e.g. perfect - ךׁשׁב, ךׁשׁב, and ךׁשׁב, imperfect - ךׁשׁב, ךׁשׁב, and ךׁשׁב, imperative - ךׁשׁב, ךׁשׁב, and ךׁשׁב, infinitive absolute - ךׁשׁב, infinitive construct - ךׁשׁב, and participle - ךׁשׁב).

2. Hophal Stem

- a. The first letter of the verbal root - the original waw - combines with the vowel under the preformative and produces a shureq, and the silent shewa that was under the first letter of the verbal root drops out (e.g. װשׁב - ךׁשׁב).
combines to produce ךׁ
drops out װ
- b. The rest of the stem is formed like the Hophal stem of the regular verb (e.g. perfect - ךׁשׁב, ךׁשׁב, and ךׁשׁב, imperfect - ךׁשׁב, ךׁשׁב, and ךׁשׁב, infinitive absolute - ךׁשׁב, infinitive construct - ךׁשׁב, and participle - ךׁשׁב).