

3. Niphal Stem

a. Perfect and Participle

- (1) 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

combines to produce a
drops out (e.g. נָשַׁב - נֹשֵׁב).

- (2) The rest of the perfect and participle are formed like the Niphal perfect and participle of the regular verb (e.g. perfect - נֹשַׁב , נֹשַׁבְתָּ , and נֹשַׁבְתְּ , and participle - נוֹשֵׁב).

b. Imperfect, Imperative, and Infinitives

The first letter of the verbal root - the original waw - is retained as a consonant, and these parts of the stem are formed like the Niphal imperfect, imperative, and infinitives of the regular verb (e.g. imperfect - יִנְשַׁב , יִנְשַׁבְתָּ , and יִנְשַׁבְתְּ , imperative - יִנְשַׁב , יִנְשַׁבְתָּ , and יִנְשַׁבְתְּ , infinitive absolute - יִנְשַׁב , and infinitive construct - יִנְשַׁב).

4. Piel, Pual, and Hithpael Stems

The Piel, Pual, and Hithpael stems are formed like the Piel, Pual, and Hithpael stems of the regular verb (e.g. Piel perfect - יִשַׁב , יִשַׁבְתָּ , and יִשַׁבְתְּ , Pual perfect - יִשַׁב , יִשַׁבְתָּ , and יִשַׁבְתְּ , and Hithpael perfect - יִשַׁב , יִשַׁבְתָּ , and יִשַׁבְתְּ).

NOTE: The first letter of the verbal root - the original waw - changes to a yodh in these stems.

5. Qal Stem

a. Class I (Active Verbs)

- (1) Perfect Tense

The perfect tense is formed like the perfect tense of the regular verb (e.g. קָטַף , קָטַפְתָּ , and קָטַפְתְּ).

NOTE: The verb קָטַף means "to pour, cast," or "to flow."

- (2) Imperfect Tense

- (a) The first letter of the verbal root - the yodh -