

LESSON XVI

1. Ayin Waw Verb

A. Identification of the Ayin Waw Verb

The Ayin Waw verb has the vowel letter waw in the ayin position, i.e. as the second letter of the verbal root. It can be distinguished from a regular verb with a waw as the second letter of the verbal root by virtue of the fact that the waw in the regular verb is a consonant and has a vowel under it whereas the waw in the Ayin Waw verb is a vowel letter (e.g. קִיּוּם - "to arise, stand up," or "to stand" cf. יָאָב - "to expire, perish," or "to die").

NOTE: Almost everything in the Ayin Waw verb before the first letter of the verbal root and after the third letter of the verbal root is regular. The irregularity of this verb occurs in the second letter of the verbal root, and in the vowel that precedes and follows it.

B. Verbal Root of the Ayin Waw Verb

The verbal root of the Ayin Waw verb is the Qal, Infinitive, Construct instead of the third, masculine, singular, Qal, perfect. The reason for this is that the vowel letter waw does not appear in the third, masculine, singular, Qal, perfect, but it does appear in the Qal, Infinitive, Construct (e.g. קִיּוּם - Qal, Infinitive, Construct cf. קָם - third, masculine, singular, Qal, perfect).

C. Various Types of the Ayin Waw Verb

1. Active Verbs Represented by קִיּוּם - "to arise, stand up," or "to stand"
2. Active Verb בִּוּא - "to come in, come, go in," or "to go"
3. Stative Verb מִוּת - "to die"
4. Stative Verb בִּוּשׁ - "to be ashamed"

D. Base Forms of the Stems in the Ayin Waw Verb

1. Hophal - קִיּוּם
2. Hiphil
 - a. Perfect and Participle - קִיּוּם