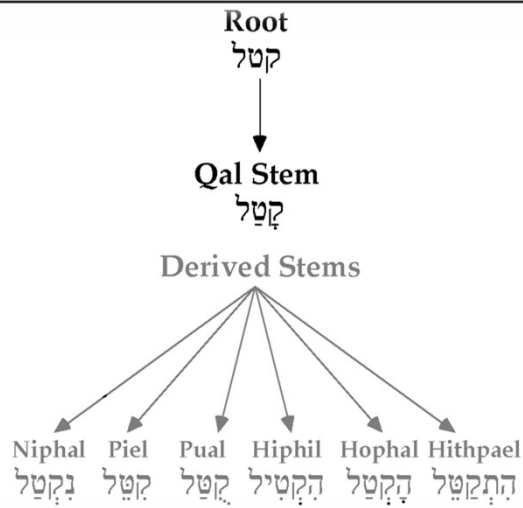


Gk-101 Introduction to Hebrew and Greek

Verbals

May 03, 2018

Verb Stems



Verbal Stems - Meaning

Stem Name	Meaning
QAL	Simple/Active. Qal verbs are primarily active in voice. The Qal stem exhibits simple action
NIPHAL	Simple/Passive or Reflexive. The Niphal is the passive (or reflexive) of the Qal. It is used to express simple action with either a passive or reflexive voice.

Week 10 – May 03, 2018

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Verbal Stems - Meaning

Stem Name	Meaning
PIEL	Intensive / Active. The Piel stem is sometimes used to express an intensive type of action with an active voice.
PUAL	Intensive / Passive. The Pual is the passive of the Piel. The Pual is used to express an intensive type of action with a passive voice.

Week 10 – May 03, 2018

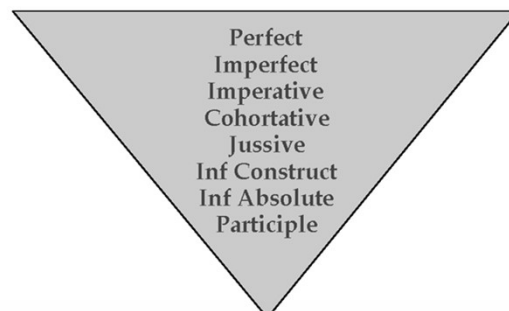
4

Verbal Stems - Meaning

Stem Name	Meaning
HIPHIL	Causative / Active. The Hiphil stem is used to express causative action with an active voice.
HOPHAL	Causative / Passive. The Hophal is the passive of the Hiphil. The Hophal stem is used to express causative action with a passive voice.
HITHPAEL	Intensive / Reflexive. The Hithpael stem is used to express an intensive type of action with a reflexive (or passive) voice,

Verbal Conjugations

Verbal Conjugations



Verbal Conjugations

Name	Meaning
PERFECT	Completed Action. The Perfect aspect denotes completed action, whether in the past, present, or future
Imperfect	Incomplete Action. The Imperfect aspect denotes incomplete action, whether in the past, present, or future

Verbal Conjugations

Name	Meaning
IMPER- ATIVE	2 nd person Volitional. The Imperative is used primarily to express direct commands, demanding immediate action from the one being addressed
COHOR- TATIVE	1 st person Volitional. The Cohortative is used to express a wish, request, or command. It may also be used to express purpose (in order to) or result (resulting in).

Verbal Conjugations

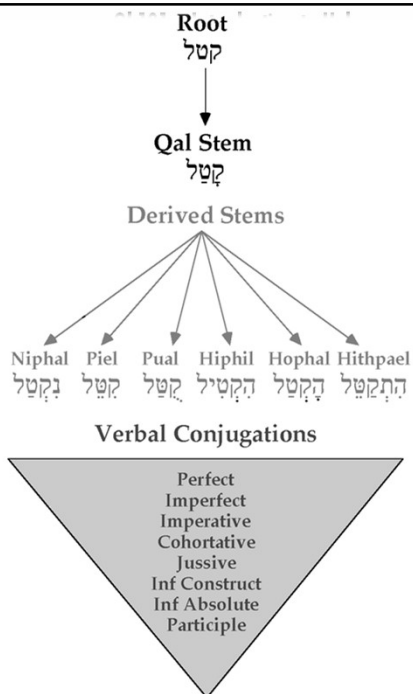
Name	Meaning
JUSSIVE	3 rd person Volitional. The Jussive conjugation is also used to express some type of mild command or strong wish.

Verbal Conjugations

Name	Meaning
INFINITIVE CONSTRUCT	Verbal Noun. Among is several uses, the Infinitive construct can function much like an English infinitive, usually translated with the preposition “to” plus a verb as in “to study” or “to learn”
INFINITIVE ABSOLUTE	Verbal noun. The Hebrew Infinitive Absolute has no real English counterpart. It may be used in conjunction with other verbs to emphasize or intensify the verbal action. It may also be used in the place of an Imperative to express a command

Verbal Conjugations

Name	Meaning
Participle	Verbal adjective. Verbally, the Participle expresses some type of verbal action such as “studying” or “Learning.” Adjectively, it is used much like a Hebrew adjective. Attributively, predicatively, or substantively.



Verbal Stems, Voice, & Intensity

Root – Kill קטל	Simple	Intensive	Causative
Active	Q-Qal he killed קָטַל	D-Piel he brutally killed קָטַל	H-Hiphil he made (Someone) kill הִקְטִיל
Passive	N-Niphal he was killed נִקְטַל	DP- Pual he was brutally killed קָטַל	Hp-Hophal he was made to kill הִקְטִיל
Reflexive	N-Niphal he killed himself נִקְטַל	HtD-Hithpael he brutally killed himself הִתְקַטַּל	

Week 10 – Nov 06, 2014

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The 7 Aspects of an Event

Mood	Aspect	Description	Representation
Real/Irreal	Constative	Portrays the event as a whole	
Real/Irreal	Instantaneous	Event has no progression: beginning = ending	
Real/Irreal	Ingressive (Inceptive)	Focus on the beginning of the event: progress not really in view	
Real/Irreal	Resultative (Telic)	Focus on the ending of the event: progress not really in view	
Real/Irreal	Perfective	Portrays both a completed action with a resulting state	
Irreal	Iterative (Habitual, Customary)	Focus on the progress of a repeated event	
Irreal	Continuous	Focus on the progress of a constant action or state without viewing beginning or ending	

Week 10 – Nov 06, 2014

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Now, about word order I will tell.



- Perhaps You can here the Star Wars Yoda ease here, with the subject and verb coming last.
 - Our English
the format is subject-verb-object. (SVO)
 - In normal Hebrew,
the format is verb-subject-object. (VSO)
- When deviations are found from VSO, it is time to check if it is marked for a special purpose.

Now, about word order I will tell.



- There are some constructions that are important and when observed on the first word of a sentence need to be followed up on:

Index	Prefix	First Word
1	!	+ verb
2	!	+ non verb
3	Other CJ	+ verb
4	Other CJ	+ non verb
5	No CJ	+ verb
6	NO CJ	+ non verb