

קָרַךְ Qal: Kneel, Piel: Bless.

לָמַד Qal: Learn, Piel: Teach

** The Causative idea is not true of verbs found only in the Hiphil and there are plenty of them

טָבַח Qal: Be Good, Hiphil: Do Good

***Likewise some Niphal verbs have no passive sense at all and may be only found in Niphal.

****And the Hithpael may sometimes have a passive as well as reflexive meaning..its idea is close to the Greek middle..if that helps!

Much of this sort of thing become clear when the student actually gets working in the text. I do not expect you to master it now..I expect you to know that you have seen it.

D. Varieties of (in) Hebrew Verbs

The bulk of Hebrew verbs are irregular according to set patterns. The inflection as noted on page 23 does not change but the roots of the verbs wriggle around a bit in the inflectional process. Here are the chief classes of verbs.

1. Verbs ending in **ה**, are called "three-he" verbs in many modern grammars and historically are called "lamedh-he" verbs. The third radical is **he** with a preceding **gemes**.

בָּנָה "he built"

2. Verbs ending with identical second and third radicals are called "Ayin-Ayin" or "Geminates"

רָבַב "he multiplied"

3. Verbs having the first radical Nun, a weak letter, often find the nun gone in formations: assimilated, dropped, etc. These are called "1 Nun" or Pe-Nun verbs.

נָפַל "he fell"