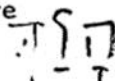


(4) Deceptive words

- (a) acts like a class III (sere) pe yodh. It is quite regular in that system.
- (b) and there are a few pe yodh, lamedh he verbs of which one must beware

 is the most common.

d. The ayin waw system (ayin yodh)(1) The irregularity

The second radical is waw or yodh (the ayin position). It tends to disappear without a trace. There is good linguistic reason for it but that is another course. For the moment...it is just gone. You are left with two radicals when you have removed the affirmatives and there is no marking on either as to what has transpired. That in itself is a clue.

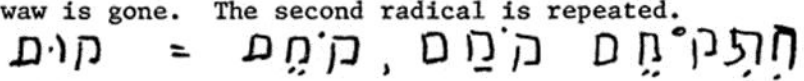
- (a) The waw is retained in the Q. Impf., Inf, Impf, and in the impv. It is in the Q pass part as a shureg. and in the Niphal
- (b) Strong helping vowels (holem, etc.) are used with consonantal sufformatives in the Hiphil and Niphal Pf.
- (c) New preformative vowels are introduced. Up till now, you have used the same preformative vowels for regular and irregular alike. The new ones are:

Hiphil Pf.	sere	(hateph with cons. suff)
	Impf. games	(shewa with sff)
Hophal...	shureg throughout	
Niphal Pf.	games	(shewa with sff)
	Impf.	like regular verb

You will need to observe these in the Verb Charts. They are better learned by observation than by sheer memory although in this course we will settle for any learning.

(2) The new stems --intensive

In the intensive stems (piel, pual, hithpaal), the Ayin Waw verbs use a new series...normally. These are called Polel, Polal, and Hithpolel, respectively. For these, note the following:

- (a) the waw is gone. The second radical is repeated.

- (b) holem points the first consonant and the second is marked by sere or pahtah depending on the polel, al designation.
- (c) the stems tend to serve the same function as the older intensives.

Observation in the paradigms is a fruitful exercise.