12.1.Verbs are those words used to describe an action or state of being.

12.3.Person, Gender, and Number.
In Hebrew, Most verbs have person, gender, and number. Example:
כָּתַבmeans "he wrote". כָּתְבָהmeans "she wrote."
The different endings indicate person, gender, and number.
They can indicate person, gender, and number by themselves.

12.6.English and Hebrew Spelling of the Verbal Stems with Diagnostics.
Qal קַלis the basic verbal stem. The six derived stems have names that are constructed on the verbal root פעל. Their spelling preserves certain diagnostic points of vocalization.
Stem vowel is that vowel which is associated with the second consonant of the verbal root.

English Spelling	Hebrew Spelling	Spelling Diagnostics
Qal	קַל	unaugmented
Niphal	נִפְעַל	נִprefix;Pathach Stem vowel
Piel	פִּעֵל	Hireq-Tsere vowel pattern
Pual	פֻּעַל	Qibbuts-Pathach vowel pattern
Hiphil	הִפְעִיל	הִprefix;Hireq Yod stem vowel
Hophal	הָפְעַל	הָprefix;Pathach stem vowel
Hithpael	הִתְפַּעֵל	הִתprefix;Tsere stem vowel

12.9.Summary of Verbal Translation Values.
Review the spelling patterns and the translation values for each of the verbal stems.

Verbal Stem	Verbal Form	Translation Value
Qal	שָׁמַע	he heard
Niphal	נִשְׁמַע	he was heard
Piel	שִׁבֵּר	he smashed into pieces
Pual	שֻׁבַּר	he was smashed into pieces
Hiphil	הִמְלִיךְ	he made king

| Hophal | הָמְלַךְ | he was made king |
| Hithpael | הִתְחַבֵּא | he hid himself |

12.11.Introduction to the Verbal Conjugations.

1.Perfect. The Perfect conjugation is used to express a completed action or a state of being.

2.Imperfect. 未完成体 The Imperfect conjugation is used to express incomplete action and is usually translated by the English present tense or future tense.

3.Imperative.(volitional 意志 conjugations) 祈使语气的 Used to express some type of command, wish, or desire.

4.Cohortative.(volitional 意志 conjugations) Used to express a wish, request, or command. It may also be used to express purpose or result. The Cohortative conjugation occurs in the first person.

5.Jussive.(volitional 意志 conjugations) Used to express either some type of mild 温和的 command or strong wish. It occurs only in the third person, singular and plural.

6.Infinitive Construct. 不定式 An Infinitive is a verbal noun. There are two Infinitive forms: the Infinitive Construct and the Infinitive Absolute. The Infinitive Construct may function much like an English Infinitive, usually translated with the preposition "to" plus a verb. As in "to study" or "to learn".
Like a noun, it can be used as the subject or object of a verb.

7.Infinitive Absolute. No real English counterpart. May be used in conjunction with other verbs to emphasize or intensify the verbal action.

8.Participle. A participle is a verbal adjective.

12.7.

שָׁמַע נִשְׁמַע

he heard(Qal). he was heard(Niphal, passive or reflexive voice).

שָׁבַר שִׁבֵּר

he broke(Qal). he smashed into pieces(Piel, express an intensive type of action with an active voice)

שִׁבֵּר שֻׁבַּר

he smashed into pieces(Piel). it was smashed into pieces(Pual, passive form of the Piel)

מָלַךְ הִמְלִיךְ

he was king(Qal). he caused to reign / he made (someone) king(Hiphil, express causative action with an active voice)

הִמְלִיךְ הָמְלַךְ

he made (someone) king(Hiphil). he was made king(Hophal, passive form of the Hiphil)

חָבָא הִתְחַבֵּא

he hid(Qal). he hid himself(Hithpael, express an intensive type of action with a reflexive voice)