

2. The letters 'ג, 'כ, 'ל realize as v, kh, f:

When the last letter of the root or word

מִלְכָה, מַלְכָה, מַלְכָה

Variations with radicals נ, נ, נ, י, ח:

1. When the second root letter is 'ח' or 'נ', the first one has a kamatz, rather than patah. סֶלֶגֶל, שֶׁלֶגֶל

2. When the third letter is 'נ' or 'י' and no suffix, such as נְגָדָל, יְגָדָל.

3. If the second consonant is a guttural.

לְגָדֵל, אֲגָדֵל, כְּגָדֵל, קְגָדֵל

#### 4.5.2 Irregular Verbs: פֹּולֶל, יְלֹעֶל

The root classification: י"י

• Verbs in the group have identical second and third consonants. They conjugate as regular verbs.

• Some י"י derive from bi-consonantal adjectives:

Gloss	Infinitive	Future	Present	Past	י"י	לְיִלְעַל	לְיִלְעַל
get warmed	לְהִרְפָּא	לְהִרְפָּא	לְהִרְפָּא	לְהִרְפָּא	לְאָהָרְפָּא	לְאָהָרְפָּא	לְאָהָרְפָּא
get cooled	לְהִרְפָּא	לְהִרְפָּא	לְהִרְפָּא	לְהִרְפָּא	לְאָהָרְפָּא	לְאָהָרְפָּא	לְאָהָרְפָּא

The root classification: merger of "י/ל"י with י"י:

• As in piel and pual, a new group of "י/ל"י verbs in hitpael. Again the second consonant duplicates

First root consonants ו/וֹ שׁ, וּ שׁ

- A first consonant ו/וֹ or וּ changes נַ to T, ts > st.

	Actual form:	Expected form:
histader	חִיטָדֵר	חִיטָדֵר
hishtalem	חִיטָלֵם	חִיטָלֵם

First root consonants תְּזִין

- A first root consonant תְּ changes נַ to T, tz > zd.

	Actual form:	Expected form:
hitzamen	חִיטָזָם	חִיטָזָם
hitzaken	חִיטָזָקָן	חִיטָזָקָן

First root consonant צָהָדִי

- A first root consonant tsadi צָהָדִי changes נַ to צָ.

	Actual form:	Expected form:
hitsta'er	חִיטָסָאֵר	חִיטָסָאֵר
hitstalem	חִיטָסָלֵם	חִיטָסָלֵם

A historical note:

- The consonant צָהָדִי is an emphatic consonant.
- Originally a different pronunciation with an s by the tongue raised toward the velum.

Variants with צָ, צִ, צֵ, צֶ

i) When צָ, צִ, צֵ, צֶ are the first root letter in all tenses and moods:  
חוּווּה: מִצְפְּלָخ: עֲכָלָה: הַמְפָלָח: עַלְיָד: כְּמַלָּח

ii) When the second letter is צָ, צִ, צֵ, צֶ  
חוּווּה: מִצְלָפְשָׁת: עֲכָלָה: הַמְלָפְשָׁת: עַלְיָד: כְּלָפָשָׁת  
צִוְוּה: הַמְלָפְשָׁת: עֲכָלָה: הַמְלָפְשָׁת: עַלְיָד: כְּלָפָשָׁת  
שְׁמַעַתְּבָעָל: לְהַמְלָפְשָׁת

אֵל כִּי לְבָנָי אֵל תַּהֲלֹת שֶׁ!

## The infinitive mood נְעִילָה

- The hitpael infinitive mood forms a stem as the imperative: הַתְלַבֵּשׁ, הַתְקַבֵּל, הַתְפַלֵּל with an additional -ל 'to' 'to get dressed, to be admitted, to pray':

I need to get dressed before I leave home.

אֵכֶלֶיךְ לְהַלְבִּין לְזַרְחָה

אֵכֶלֶיךְ יַצְאָה מִהְבָּית.

He hopes to be admitted to the University.

הַזְּמִינָה לְהַקְבִּיל  
לְאַוְנוּלָסִים.

## The verbal noun נְגֻעָה

- The hitpael verbal noun appends the suffix נִי- to the citation form. Nouns with נִי- are always feminine nouns.

Gerund	Stem	Gerund	Stem
נִילָגָה	לְלַבֵּשׁ	נִילְלָתָה	לְלַבֵּל

- A verbal noun of a transitive verb links an object by the same preposition as the finite verb:

I have no objection to the principles of the political decisions.

Familiarity with this domain is very important for the work in the lab.

הַזְּמִינָה כִּי חִזְקָה הַזְּמִינָה

מִזְמָנָת בְּמַעַד

Alternative stems with initial: ת, צ, ו, ו, א

- Sibilants are the whistling letters.

ודיד/ה: (אכ) הַתְלִבְשָׂה, (אכה) הַתְלִבְשָׂת, (אכ) הַתְלִבְשָׂת  
הוּא הַתְלִבְשָׂה, הֵא הַתְלִבְשָׂת  
לכ. מ/אכ: (אכפבו) הַתְלִבְשָׂנוּ, (אכמ) הַתְלִבְשָׂתֶם, (אכג) הַתְלִבְשָׂתֶם  
הֵם הַתְלִבְשָׂנוּ, הֵן הַתְלִבְשָׂתֶם

### A historical note:

Mishnaic Hebrew has variants of hitpael.

take place, exist פָּקִים be discovered כְּתֹבָלָה

Future tense עֲתִיד

The stem of the future tense of hitpael has two variants:

1. First and Second singular -tlabesh הַתְלִבְשָׂה

2. Second person feminine -tlabsh הַתְלִבְשָׂה

Singular and second and third  
person plural.

ודיד/ה: (אכ) אַתְלִבְשָׂה, (אכה) תְלִבְשָׂת, (אכ) תְלִבְשָׂת

הוּא 'תְלִבְשָׂה, הֵא תְלִבְשָׂת'

לכ. מ/אכ: (אכפבו) תְלִבְשָׂנוּ, (אכמ) תְלִבְשָׂתֶם, (אכג) תְלִבְשָׂתֶם

הֵם 'תְלִבְשָׂנוּ, הֵן תְלִבְשָׂתֶם'

The imperative mood צְא!

• Imperative includes the prefix hi of the hitpael pattern.  
הַתְלִבְשָׂ! חַתְלִבְשָׂו! הַתְלִבְשָׂו! (הַתְלִבְשָׂה)

The negative imperative

• Future tense with the negative particle נַח 'don't'!

## 4.5 Hitpa'el conjugation הַיְלָכֶה

- The stem hitpa'el has two components: -it + pa'el. The prefix:
  - As a present tense marker m: הַיְלָכֶה
  - As a past tense, imperative, and infinitive: הַיְלָכָה
  - In future tense, the subject prefix combines with the conjugation: הַיְלָכָה, הַיְלָכָה.

### 4.5.1 Regular verbs יָלֹךְ

- Regular verbs compose verbs with all root consonants in present tense forms

#### Present tense יָלֹךְ | יָלַט

- All present tense forms have a mit-, -יְלָךְ prefix: the m indicates present tense, and the t as a hitpa'el verb.

to get dressed וְלִבְשֵׂה

יָלֹךְ (א, ח, י, כ, כ, כ); וְלִבְשֵׂה (א, ח, ה, ח, כ, כ) : נ/ת/ת"

יָלְכָה (א, ח, י, כ, כ, כ); וְלִבְשָׁה (ו, ח, י, כ, כ, כ) : ג/ו/ג

#### Past tense יָלַט | יָלַט

- Hitpa'el has three variants:

1. Masculine, singular third person

hitlabesh-

הַלְבֵשָׁה

2. First and second person forms

hitlabash-

הַלְבֵשָׁה

3. Third person feminine singular

hitlabsch-

הַלְבֵשָׁה

and plural,

The money was not paid (by Ron). גָּעַל הַכֹּסֶף לֹא שׁוֹלֵם (בְּרִן)

The doctors immunized the children against measles. גָּעַל הַרְזְגָּחָם חִזְקָה אֲלֵיכֶם הַילְדִים בְּגַת אֶת

The children were immunized against measles. גָּעַל הַילְדִים הִזְקִיכָה בְּגַת אֶת

### Common use:

- Pu'al restricts to higher register, broadcasts, formal documents or speeches and in literature. Pi'el is more characteristic of everyday speech.

More formal This bill was paid. גָּעַל הַכְּבָדָה הַזֶּה שׁוֹלֵם.

Everyday use גָּעַל כָּל שִׁילְוח אֲלֵיכֶם הַזֶּה

Pu'al Participials as adjectives or nouns.

- Many participials (present tense) function as adjectives, nouns, or adverbs.

Adjective The hour is already late. הַשְׁעָה כָּל אֲלֵיכֶם

Adverb I arrived late to the meeting. הַגָּעָל, לְגַעַשָּׂה אֲלֵיכֶם

Noun All the dignitaries have arrived. כָּל הַדְּנוּתִים יְהִי הַגָּעָל

Adjective Professor Shwartz is a highly regarded scholar. גַּלְגֹּול שְׁוֹרֵךְ הַזֶּה אֲכִילָה.

Active piel and passive pu'al:

- In passive sentences, the grammatical subject of the sentence with pu'al verb is the recipient of the action rather than the initiator of the action. The recipient is often an object or an entity, not a person.

piel

The manager changed the daily schedule.

המִנהָל עָמַד תְּמִימָנוֹן.

pu'al

The daily schedule was changed by the manager.

בָּיִת מִינָהָל עָמַד עַל יָד מִנהָל.

- Some pu'al verbs in piel correspond to piel verbs, but not transitive.

It was not talked about in the last meeting of the government.

הַמִּשְׁבֵּחַ לֹא נִתְּבַּאֲרֵךְ בְּבִשְׁרָבָע.

Comparative note:

Active verbs in English have passive counterparts. This is not always true in Hebrew.

Dan did not pay Ron the money.

וְעַל דָּנִיָּהּ לֹא נִזְהַר לְרַон.

Ron was not paid the money.

גַּם לֹא נִזְהַר רַונְהָיָהּ לְמִזְרָב.

b. Four-consonantal verbs from existing native nouns

	Pu'al form	pi'el	Root	Base noun
be ensured	כִּיְלָה	כִּילָה	ק-ל-ה	armor

c. Four-consonantal verbs: with -וּ, -סַתּ, -חַ, or -צַ as first consonant

<u>Verb meaning</u>	<u>Pu'al</u>	<u>pi'el</u>	<u>Root</u>	<u>Source</u>
be rewritten	כִּרְכַּתּ	כִּרְכַּתּ	ק-ר-כ-ת	א+כְּלֵל
be drilled	לִכְתֹּב	לִכְתֹּב	ל-כ-ת-ב	לִכְתֹּב
be reinforced	לִזְמֹנָה	לִזְמֹנָה	ל-ז-מ-נ-ה	לִזְמֹנָה
be diagnosed	לִזְמֹנָה	לִזְמֹנָה	ל-ז-מ-נ-ה	לִזְמֹנָה
be referred	לִזְמֹנָה	לִזְמֹנָה	ל-ז-מ-נ-ה	לִזְמֹנָה
be enumerated	לִזְמֹנָה	לִזְמֹנָה	ל-ז-מ-נ-ה	לִזְמֹנָה

Associated meanings:

- Pu'al verbs are common in third person, for objects and persons.

Pu'al in all persons:

We were hugged and (were) kissed.

לִזְמֹנָה לִזְמֹנָה

Pu'al in plural:

The workers were organized for the strike.

לִזְמֹנָה לִזְמֹנָה

- Singular is regularly not possible.

I was organized, -or- I was cancelled.

to be confused לְהַיִלְכֵד

### Root classification

(אֶלְכָה, אֶלְכֵד)

Root

כ-ל-כ

Present

הַלְכָה

לְיַחַד

ח'ל

Past

אֶלְכָה

אֶלְכָה

לְכָה

Future

אֶלְכָה

אֶלְכָה

לְכָה

Expansion to four-letter roots

◦ The p'iel stem expands to four letter roots.

to be famous; be advertised חָפֹץ חָפֹד

### Root classification

חָפֹד

Root

ח-פ-ד

הַפְּ

ח'פ

ח'ל

Present

אֶחָפֹד

אֶחָפֹד

חָפֹד

Past 3<sup>rd</sup> Person

חָפֹד

חָפֹד

חָפֹד

Future 3<sup>rd</sup> Person

חָפֹד'

חָפֹד'

חָפֹד'

Derived Four-consonantal Verbs

a. Derived from foreign words

◦ Foreign words adapt into root consonants in the same manner as in the p'iel conjugation.

	p'iel form	p'iel	New root	Noun
be hypnotized	חָמַת	חָמַת	ח-מ-ת	חָמָת
be neutralized	חָנוּת	חָנוּת	ח-נוּת	חָנוּת

## The root classification "לְלִי"

- As with other Binyanim, yod (ׁ) realizes as the e or a in final position. Elsewhere, it realizes as ey, or elides before another vowel.

	to be experienced	לְהִלְאָגָה	-א-ל-ע-ת-ו-
Present	לֵלֶל	לֵלֶא	לֵלֶא
Past	לֵלֶה	לֵלֶה	לֵלֶה
Future	לֵלֶה'	לֵלֶה'	לֵלֶה'

## 4.4.3 Derived and newly created verbs

- New verb forms for pu'al, mostly by virtue almost-automatically counter pi'el. Generally, all new verb formation patterns allow pi'el, as well as pu'al.

Gloss	לְגַעַד	Gloss	לְגַעַד	Gloss	Base
place	(לְפִקְדָּה) לְפִקְדָּה	place	לְפִקְדָּה	place	לְפִקְדָּה
report	(לְתִיקְרֵב) לְתִיקְרֵב	report	לְתִיקְרֵב	report	לְתִיקְרֵב
File	(לְכִילָה) לְכִילָה	file	לְכִילָה	file	לְכִילָה

## Reduplicated roots:

- The same pi'el-pu'al relationship applies in reduplicated first syllables.

## 4.4.2. Irregular Verbs נִגְמַנְתִּים וְנִגְמָנִים

- Irregular verbs parallel pi'el conjugation

The root classification: merger of יְיַע/יְיָע with יְיָי

- In pu'al, as in pi'el and hitpael, יְיַע/יְיָע verbs behave as if יְיָי ones: the final root consonant duplicates.

Gloss	Future	Present	Past	יְיַע	יְיָי
be spun around		וְיַעֲרֹתָה	וְיַעֲרָתָה	יַעֲרָתָה	יַעֲרָתָה (י-א-ת)
be incited	וְיַעֲרֵתָה	וְיַעֲרֵתָה	וְיַעֲרֵתָה	(יַעֲרֵתָה)	יַעֲרֵתָה (י-א-ת)

### The יְיָי root classification:

- When the third root consonant is 'Y, it never pronounces at the end of syllable. In first and second person, of past tense, the a vowel replaces by an e.

In the third person, the patah replaces by kamats.  
לְהַזְכִּיר פָּאָלָה to be filled

יְיָי	לְהַזְכִּיר	הַזְכִּיר	לְהַזְכִּיר	הַזְכִּיר
Present	מַעֲלֵה	מַעֲלֵה	מַעֲלֵה	מַעֲלֵה
Past	מַעֲלָה	מַעֲלָה	מַעֲלָה	מַעֲלָה
Future	מַעֲלֵה	מַעֲלֵה	מַעֲלֵה	מַעֲלֵה

## Future tense תְּמִימָה

of future tense uses the stem -CaCaC.

לְמַנְמֵר (מְאֵן), לְמַנְמֵר (מְאֵן), לְמַנְמֵר (מְאֵן) : ה/ת' פ'

לְמַנְמֵר, לְמַנְמֵר, לְמַנְמֵר

לְמַנְמֵר (מְאֵן), לְמַנְמֵר (מְאֵן), לְמַנְמֵר (מְאֵן) : ה/ו/י/ל

לְמַנְמֵר, לְמַנְמֵר, לְמַנְמֵר

Variants w

Variants with 'ג, 'כ, 'ל:

i) When the first letter is past tense עֲלֵיכֶם, כְּלֵיכֶם, לְמַנְמֵר

ii) When it is the second letter in all עֲלֵיכֶם, כְּלֵיכֶם, לְמַנְמֵר

tenses and moods

לְמַנְמֵר, כְּלֵיכֶם, עֲלֵיכֶם, כְּלֵיכֶם

עֲלֵיכֶם, כְּלֵיכֶם, לְמַנְמֵר, כְּלֵיכֶם

The letters 'ג, 'כ, 'ל realize as v, kh, f

i) When the first root letter is from תְּמִימָה, מְמִימָה, עֲלֵיכֶם, לְמַנְמֵר

in the present and future tenses. עֲלֵיכֶם, כְּלֵיכֶם, לְמַנְמֵר, כְּלֵיכֶם

ii) When the third letter root עֲלֵיכֶם, כְּלֵיכֶם, לְמַנְמֵר

Variations with root letters 'ל, 'נ, 'מ, 'מ, 'ל, 'ח

o When the second consonant is a guttural one.

- No imperative or infinitive moods

## Regular Verbs      מילא, א

## Present tense

- Present tense verbs match a -s prefix.

to be arranged/neat 7709 71174

(אכ' אכה הוא) מולדת; (אכ' אכה היא) מולדת

(אנו פהו, אוגם, הם) מודדרים; (אנו חוו, אוגם, הם) מודדרים

ג'נ'ז

2010/11/27

- Many present tense forms of plural function as adjectives.

	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Citation Form</u>	<u>Root</u>
Obliged	אָלֵיכָה (אָלִיכָה)	be obliged	א-ל-כ
Riveted	אָלְקָד (אָלְקָד)	be riveted	א-ל-ק-ד
Connected	אָלְכָל (אָלְכָל)	be connected	א-ל-כ-ל
Signified/marked,	אָלְאָדָה (אָלְאָדָה)	be marked	א-ל-א-ד

## Past tense      TTV PST

- Pu'al past tense has two variants:

In the first and second person:

In the third feminine singular and plural: पुत्र-

769

709

to be fired 7090101173

: ה/ת' פ'

卷之二

### b. Repeated/intensive action:

- Some verbs share roots with pairs of repeated action. Thus, if יְקַפֵּת kafets is 'jump', יְקַפֵּת kipets is 'jump again and again', or 'jump back and forth'.
  - Sometimes intensive, תִּפְרֹעַ shavar is 'break', תִּפְרֹעַ shiber is 'smash, shatter'.

ל-6. קידום מיין אל כל הagi. ס. The clerks sorted all the files.

We didn't read the book - we  
only leafed through it.

תל אביב יפו 79071 נס ציונה 71

סְבָדָלִים בְּלִילָה תַּחֲזֵק One preserves fruit in this manner.

### C. Removal

- Removal  
A small group of verbs in pi'el refer to removal  
(often related to a base noun).

One should uproot violence from the schools.

על ד' לשלש אל האליזארכ  
מבריהו

We'll remove all the thugs.

## כל אג כל חכמים

## Prial Conjugation: 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇

- Passive counterpart to piel verbs.

- A discontinuous u-a vowel sequence

<u>Pattern</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Root</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Root</u>
CiCeC	(ip, 7)   p, 7	7-p-7	(79, 0) 790	7-9-0
CuCaC	(ip, 7)   p, 7	7-p-7	(7910) 790	

## Four consonantal verbs with initial letters י, X, ס

- The prefixes -י, -X, -ס characterizes new roots

Verb meaning	Citation Form	Root	Noun
drill, exercise	לְגַלֵּג	ל-ג-ל-ג	לֶגֶל
function	פָּרֹגֶן	פ-ר-ג-ג	פָּרָגָן
diagnose	לִפְנֵי-X	ל-פ-נ-י-X	לִפְנֵי
refer	לְכֹתֶב	ל-כ-ו-ת-ב	לְכֹתֶב
enumerate	לְ�ַמֵּן	ל-ג-מ-ן	לְגַמְּן
mortgage	לְעַכְלָה	ל-ע-כ-ל-ה	לְעַכְלָה

### Associated Meanings

- Piel is transitive, e.g. תַּזְהִיר 'arrange', or intransitive, e.g. תַּזְהִיר 'speak'. As an 'agentive' verb, it designates a voluntary activity; also the initiator and controller by the actor/doer.

The director is a friend of ours  
and he got us good tickets for  
the show.

- a. Causative; 'cause to be', or 'cause to become'

The volunteer physicians cure  
patients in many distant  
villages.

The danger unified the family.

הַלְּקִדְמָה הַמְּאַכְלָה מְאַכְלָה

הַלְּקִדְמָה תְּכִלָּה לְפִידָה

לְעַכְלָה אַפְלָה אֲלַמְּנָה

## Four-consonantal verbs derived from existing nouns:

- Diacritics are another way for four-consonant nouns.

Verb meaning	Citation form	Root	Base Noun.
interest	ʃɔ:gɪ	ʃ-ɔ:-ɪ-ʃ	ʃə:tʃ
calculate	ʃə:kʊlɪ	ʃ-ə:k-ʊ-ʃ	ʃə:kʊl
ensure, obtain	ʃə:nʃ	ʃ-ə:n-ʃ	ʃə:nʃ

## Verbs from foreign words:

- The consonants of foreign words adapt into root consonants from pi'el Four or Five consonantal patterns:

	Citation Form	New root	
telephone	ʃə:bɪl/ʃə:bɪl	ʃ-ə:b-ɪ-l	ʃə:bɪl
hypnotize	hɪ:pntɪz	hɪ:p-n-tɪ-z	hɪ:pntɪz
Fantasize	fən'ta:sɪz	fən-ta:sɪ-z	fən'ta:sɪz
Flirt	flɪ:t	flɪ:t	flɪ:t
refresh	rɪ:fʃ	rɪ:f-ʃ	rɪ:fʃ
Compile	maɪ:kə:p	maɪ:k-ə:p	maɪ:kə:p

## Four consonant roots expanded from three-consonantal roots:

- The -W consonant as the first consonant creates new words.

Verb meaning	Citation Form	Root Gloss	Base
Convince	vɪ:ksw	v-ɪ-k-s-w	vɪ:ksw
rewrite	wrɪ:t	w-rɪ:t	wrɪ:t
duplicate, copy	dʌ:pɪkət	d-ʌ:p-ɪ-k-ə-t	dʌ:pɪkət

#### 4.3.3 Derived and newly created verbs:

##### Three-consonantal verbs from nouns:

- Several agentive verbs (where the subject carries out an action) with tri-consonantal roots

	Citation form		Noun Stem
place	(אָקַד (אִקְדָּה)	place	(תְּאַקֵּד (אַקְדָּה)
report	(תְּאַתֵּת (תִּתְאַתֵּת)	report	(תְּאַתֵּת (תִּתְאַתֵּת)
mechanize	(אָכַל (אִכְלָה)	mechanize	(אָכַל (אִכְלָה)
file	(אָקַד (אִקְדָּה)	file	(תְּאַקֵּד (אַקְדָּה)

##### Derived from four-consonantal roots:

- Most Hebrew is three-consonantal roots, but sometimes four.

provide likelihood דָּבֶר gnaw צְבַע

- The oldest historical method reduplicated the first syllable, לְלֻחָה 'roll' and לְלֹכֶד 'confuse'.

##### First stem Syllable reduplication:

to roll לְלֻחָה

Root classification	Verbal Noun	Infinitive	Root
אֲלִיכָה (אִיכְלָה, אַיכָּה)	אֲלַכָּה	אֲלַכָּה	ל-ל-ק-ק
—	לְלֻחָה	לְלֻחָה	ל-ל-ק-ק
Present	אֲלַלְלָה	אֲלַלְלָה	ל-ל-ל-ק
Past	אֲלַלָּה	אֲלַלָּה	ל-ל-ל-ק
Future	אֲלַלְלָה	אֲלַלְסָה	ל-ל-ל-ק
Imperative	אֲלַלְלָה	אֲלַלְלָה	ל-ל-ל-ק

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לַתְּלֹא "Past"

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לְלֹא לְלֹא "Present"

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לְלֹא לְלֹא "Future"

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לְלֹא לְלֹא "Imperative"

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לְלֹא לְלֹא "Infinitive"

2. The letters 'ב, 'ג, 'כ, 'ל realize as v, kh, ph

i. When the first root letter precedes a prefix, in the present, future, and infinitives:

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לְלֹא לְלֹא "Present"

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לְלֹא לְלֹא "Future"

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לְלֹא לְלֹא "Infinitive"

ii. When it is the last letter of the root word.

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לְלֹא לְלֹא

Variations with guttural consonants 'ח, 'נ, 'מ, 'ע, 'ץ

1. When the second root letter is 'ץ or 'ח, the first i replaces e in the past tense: נֵצֶר, נֵנֶר, נֵמֶר, נֵעֶר

2. When the second root letter is a guttural, the expected zero vowel replaces the hataf patach נֵהָר, נֵמָר, נֵעָר.

3. When the second root letter is 'ץ or 'ח, the patah under the first replaces the kamats. נֵעֲרָה, נֵמֲרָה, נֵצֲרָה

4. When the third root letter is 'י', 'ת' and with no suffix. The normative form has a stem vowel a:

תַּלְאָן, עֲמָן

### Irregular Verbs: עֲלָאָה צְדָקָה וְכַלְמָה

The root classification: י"י

Verbs in this group have identical second and third root consonants. They conjugate as regular verbs.

Some of the י"י roots derive from bi-consonant adjectives:

Gloss	Infinitive	Future	Present	Past	י"י תְּלִיאָה	T-T-ת
Sharpen	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאֵה	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאָה	T-T-ת	< תְּלִיאָה
warm up	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאָה	T-T-ת	< תְּלִיאָה
cool down	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאָה	T-T-ת	< תְּלִיאָה
embitter	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאָה	T-T-ת	< תְּלִיאָה

The root classification: merger of י"י/ל"י with י"י

• Piel, pual, and hitpael י"י/ל"י verbs behave as י"י ones.

Gloss	Infinitive	Future	Present	Past	י"י	ל"י
spin around	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאֵה	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאָה	T-T-ת	(T-T-ת)
incite	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאֵה	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאָה	(T-T-ת)	T-T-ת
fulfill, realize	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאֵה	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאָה	T-T-ת	T-T-ת
incite, arouse	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאֵה	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאָה	T-T-ת	T-T-ת
aim, direct	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאֵה	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאָה	T-T-ת	T-T-ת
found, establish	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאֵה	תְּלִיאָה	תְּלִיאָה	T-T-ת	T-T-ת

to speak; to talk לֹא־דָבַר

ודָבַר (גַּח), דָבַרְתִּי, (אַחֲרָה) דָבַרְתָּךְ, (אֶלְךָ) דָבַרְתָּךְ

הוּא דָבָר; הֵא דָבָרָה

לֹא־מַלְאַת (גַּח), מַלְאַתְּךָ (אֶלְךָ), דָבַרְתָּנוּ, (אַחֲרָם) דָבַרְתָּם, (אֶלְךָם) דָבַרְתָּם

הֵם דָבָרָה, הֵן דָבָרָם

- The character "י" separates pi'el from pa'al verbs.

### Future Tense עַתִּיד

- The future tense of pi'el has two stem variants:

- In all first and second person singulars -daber -דָבֵר- and first person plurals
- In the second person feminine singular; -dabru -דָבַרְתִּי- and second and third person plural

וְיַדְעֵדְתִּי (אֶלְךָ) אַדְבָּרָךְ, (אַחֲרָה) תְּדַבֵּרָךְ, (אֶלְךָ) תְּדַבֵּרְךָ

לֹא־מַלְאַת (אֶלְךָ), מַלְאַתְּךָ (אֶלְךָ), מַלְאַתְּךָ (אֶלְךָ), מַלְאַתְּךָ

הֵם דָבָרָה, הֵן דָבָרָם, (אֶלְךָ) מַלְאַתְּךָ

### The imperative mood צְרָרָה

- The imperative shares the same stem with the future tense.

לֹא־מַלְאַת! מַלְאַת! (אֶלְךָ)

- Future forms used for negative and positive ones in speech:

לֹא־מַלְאַת

מַלְאַתְּךָ!

מַלְאַתְּךָ!

לֹא־מַלְאַתְּךָ!

מַלְאַתְּךָ!

מַלְאַתְּךָ!

## The infinitive mood נְעִמָּדָה

- The pi'el infinitive uses the same stem as the present, future, and imperative: נְאַתֵּן, נְאַתֵּן, נְאַתֵּן

I want to talk to him about מה שקרה א gestern. נְאַתֵּן לְבָל אֵיכָה עַל

Talking to him is like talking to the wall. נְאַתֵּן אֵיכָה כַּמָּה לְבָל עַל הַקִּיר,

## Verbal noun נְעִמָּדָה

- The pi'el Verbal noun uses a form similar to the 'citation form', but the second vowel is u rather than e:

<u>Gerund:</u>	<u>Stem:</u>	<u>Gerund</u>	<u>Stem:</u>
נִתְבָּא	נִתְבָּא	נִתְבָּא	נִתְבָּא
נִתְבָּא	נִתְבָּא	נִתְבָּא	נִתְבָּא

## Variants with ב, כ, ג

- The letters ב, כ, ג realize as b, k, p:
  - When it is the first root letter in the past and imperative:

נִכְלָא נִכְלָא, נִכְלָא, נִכְלָא

נִכְלָא נִכְלָא, נִכְלָא!

- When it is the second root letter in all tenses and moods.

Moshe separated from Hanna  
after many years.

מֹשֶׁה [נָסַר] אֶלְעָזָר אֱלֹהִים  
שָׂכֵם נָסַר.

### Other meanings:

- Verbs in hif'il are not necessarily passive, inchoative, or reciprocal. Many involve none of the above or an active meaning.

We opened the door and  
entered the room.

נוֹפַל [נָפַל] אֲחֵה הַדָּלָק [בְּכָבוֹד]  
לְפָדָר.

We hurried to help them.

נוֹפַל צָבֵא לְעַזְלָגָם.

Britain fought the Nazi regime.

נוֹפַל בָּנָכִיה כְּלַחְדָּעָה כְּתָשָׁאָר  
לְנַצְחָה.

He wrestled with his conscience.

נוֹפַל צָבֵא עַמְּקָמִים מְגַדֵּל.

### Piel Conjugation נָפַל

- The נָפַל, CiCeC sequence characterizes the stem of the third person masculine singular, in the past tense.
- A historical residue from the diacritics, a geminated second radical doubling the length of the consonant.

### Regular Verbs נָסַר

- When the root consonant is present in all forms.

Present tense נָסַר | יָסַר

- This conjugation pattern has a -ṣ prefix

תְּלִבְּרָגָן (הַיָּחֶד) אֲלֹבֶל (הַזָּמֵן); תְּלִבְּרָגָן (אַחֲרֶיהָ, הַזָּמֵן); תְּלִבְּרָגָן (אַחֲרֶיהָ, הַזָּמֵן)

- The present tense forms generate adjectives and nouns.

	<u>Adjective:</u> fascinating reinforcing fantastic	<u>Citation form:</u> fascinate reinforce drive mad	<u>Root:</u> פ-ג-ג פ-ת-ת ע-ג-ע

- Speakers add new adjectives constantly, e.g.:

	<u>Adjective</u> astonishing	<u>Citation Form:</u> shock	<u>Root:</u> ע-ג-ג

- Nouns with a pi'el present tense form:

	<u>Noun:</u> immigrant trainer/coach narrator gambler	<u>Citation form:</u> immigrate train tell, narrate gamble	<u>Roots:</u> ת-ג-ת ע-ג-ע ת-ג-ו ע-ג-ע

## Past Tense תְּלִבְּרָגָן | יְלִבְּרָגָן

- Past tense of pi'el has three stem variants:

Masculine singular 3<sup>rd</sup> person:

diben תְּלִבְּרָגָן

1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person forms:

dibar תְּלִבְּרָגָן

3<sup>rd</sup> person feminine singular and plural:

dibr- תְּלִבְּרָגָן

- Some characteristics of a nif'al verb, a recipient of the action, not the agent, and minimal components in the sentence.

גָּעַל (גָּעִיל) [T<sub>3</sub>XW<sub>1</sub>I]<sub>2</sub>]<sub>1</sub> [גָּעַל (גָּעִיל)]<sub>1</sub>  
 תְּשַׁלֵּחַ הַמְכַלֶּגֶת [T<sub>3</sub>XW<sub>1</sub>I]<sub>2</sub>]<sub>1</sub> תְּשַׁלֵּחַ הַמְכַלֶּגֶת

Agent: subject

The police interrogated suspects.

Agent: Indirect object

The suspects were interrogated  
by the police.

### Inchoative (change of state) meaning:

- Inchoative verbs involve a change of state, e.g. going from wakefulness to a state of sleep, such as 'fall asleep' [T<sub>3</sub>XI].
- Hebrew's agent is animate objects.  
Dan remembered that he forgot to close the door.
- The patient weakened after the difficult treatment.
- Again, sentences such as 'the window pane broke'; the breaking occurred on its own without someone.
- Hebrew has conjugation, nif'al for active/passive verbs when the subject is after the preposition.

The shops never close. הַמִּנְיָנִים אֵלֹא מֵשֶׁת  
הַחֲנִינִים אֲגַדְּלָה כָּל יֻמּוֹת  
The shops are closed every Tuesday afternoon. אֶתְלָל הַצְּהָרִים.

◦ Nif'al describes the process, whereas paal passive participle בָּיִסְתַּבְּדֵל describes the state resulting from that process. The person causing the action, at the same time undergoing it, in which case is 'reflexive'.

Dan is registering for school today.

.דָּנָן לְלִכְדֵּן הַיּוֹם

Joseph leaned on the wall.

.יְהֹוָשָׁעַ בְּלִבְנֵי

Reciprocal meaning:

◦ Nif'al binyan shares another meaning with hitpael, that of reciprocity. With a few verbs, where the causes of the action and recipient of it are not the same, in English - 'each other'.

Dan and Rina met at work. דָּנָן וַרְינָה בָּקָרְבָּן

Moshe and Hanna separated after many years. מוֹשֶׁה וַהֲנָה בָּזְבֻּדָּה  
שְׁנָיוֹן בְּזֵבּוֹבָן

◦ When the subject is singular, verbs take the object by an obligatory preposition.

Dan gets together with Rina every evening. דָּנָן עִמּוֹ לִיכְהָכֵל עַל  
שְׁנָיוֹן עַל גַּתְבָּה

1/□XX XX □XX

## Imperative

## הקסזה והקסה

### 4.5.3 Deriving new hitpael verbs

- **dittpiel** focuses on the recipient, or entity undergoing process
  - Many are reflexive (action back onto self) or reciprocal (mutual action b/each other).

<u>Gloss</u>	<u>לִגְעַל</u>	<u>גָּזֵל</u>	<u>גִּיל</u>	<u>Gloss</u>	<u>Base</u>
Settle(intr.)	הַגְמֹדֶת	מְגֻדֶּל	מְגֻדֶּל	place	מְגֻדֶּל
Focus(intr.)	הַגְמֹדֶת	מְגֻדֶּל	מְגֻדֶּל	focus	מְגֻדֶּל
realize(int.)	הַגְמֹדֶת	מְגֻדֶּל	מְגֻדֶּל	real(lly)	מְגֻדֶּל
become	תְּגַמֵּד	שְׁגַם	שְׁגַם	T <sub>2</sub> V+U	
Subjugated					
become	הַמְּכֻלָּה	שְׁכֻלָּה	שְׁכֻלָּה	שְׁכֻלָּה	
perfect					

to get confused שְׁגַלֵּת

Root classification	Verbal noun	Infinitive	Root
klgl (קָלְגָל)	הַכְלִיל	הַכְלִיל	ל-ל-ל
	הַיָּא	הַיָּא	א-ל-ה
Present	מִכְלָלָה	מִכְלָלִים	מִכְלָל
Past	הַכְלִיל	הַכְלִיל	הַכְלִיל
Future	וְכָלֵל	וְכָלֵל	וְכָלֵל
	א-ל-ה	א-ל-ה	א-ל-ה
Imperative	הַכְלִיל	הַכְלִיל	הַכְלִיל

## Derived from adjectives

## Citation form

## Source

<u>Gloss</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Future</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>ל"י</u>	<u>ל"ג</u>
spin around	לסובב	סובב	סובב	סובב	סובב	סובב
wake up	להקיער	הקיער	הקיער	הקיער	הקיער	הקיער

Note: Some ל/ל roots have two forms of hitpael:  
one conjugates as p'iel, the other as a medial  
semi-vowel 'i or '.

<u>Gloss</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Citation form</u>	<u>hitpael root</u>	<u>Source</u>
take place, + exit	להתקיים	התקיים	ת-ק-י	ב-א-פ
rise up	להתקדם	התקדם	ת-ק-ד	ב-א-פ

<u>Gloss</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Citation form</u>	<u>hitpael root</u>	<u>Source</u>
intend, mean	להזכיר	הזכיר	כ-מ-צ	ב-א-פ
get ready, plan	להזכיר	הזכיר	כ-מ-צ	ב-א-פ

### The root classification: פל, ל"י, ח

° A ' realizes as a e or a. in the final position.  
to experience, to put to the test ל"ג אוליך

<u>Root classification</u>	<u>Verbal noun</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Root</u>
פל, ל"י	הזכיר	להזכיר	כ-מ-ז
Present	היא	היא	ח-א-י
Past	מזכיר	מזכיר	א-מ-צ-ץ
Future	הזכירה	הזכירה	ה-מ-צ-ה

get trained | יִתְעַכֵּב — train(tr). | תָּעַכֵּב

#### 4. Derived from transitive verbs in paal.

	<u>Citation form</u>	<u>Source</u>
get washed	יִתְהַנֵּן — wash	תָּהַנֵּן
get dressed	יִתְבְּלֹשׁ — clothe(tr.)	תָּבְלֹשׁ
get undressed	יִתְעַמֵּד — take off clothes	תָּעַמֵּד

#### 5. A few verbs derive from intransitive paal verbs

	<u>Citation form</u>	<u>Source</u>
become enraged	הַגְּרָגָן boil	הַגְּרָגָן
get angry	הַגְּרָגָן be angry	הַגְּרָגָן
become silent	הַשְׁתֵּתֶךְ be silent	הַשְׁתֵּתֶךְ

#### 6. Derived from another binyanim

	<u>Citation Form</u>	<u>Source</u>
get ready	הַגְּכִיל prepare	הַגְּכִיל
hide oneself	הַמְּגִיל hide	הַמְּגִיל
trade places	הַמְּלַטֵּב replace	הַמְּלַטֵּב

#### 4.5.4. Associated meanings

Hitpaal associates reflexive and reciprocal meanings. Other relations include passive, repeated action, and flinging doing something.

##### a. Reflexive meaning:

- A case where the instigator (the 'agent') and the recipient (the patient) refer to the same entity.

become strong

Strong

Strong

become hot

Hot

Hot

become clear

Clear

Clear

get closer

Close

Close

distance oneself

Far, distant

Far, distant

straighten up

Straight

Straight

## 2. Derived from nouns

### Citation form

Calcify

XIGEG

Stone

TZIX

become friendly

TZAKHAR

Focus

TIPX

become a citizen

HAKELAH

Citizen

HAKELAH

take a shower

HAKLAL

Shower

HAKLAL

acclimatize  
oneself

HAKHALIM

Climate

HAKHALIM

take some

HAHALIM

Air

HAXIM

air

## 3. Many verbs derive from transitive pi'el verbs

### Citation form

improve(tr.)

HAZAKAH

improve(tr.)

79W

make a living

HAZER

provide for

67D

get cold

HAZOT

cool (tr.)

ZEX

get spoiled

HAZAKLAH

spoil (tr.)

KALP

take a risk

HAZOTC

risk(tr.)

12D

advance

HAZTPA

advance (tr.)

HTP?

oneself

## 4.6. Hif'il Conjugation

כלי הפל

The name of the verb pattern hif'il reflects the third person singular masculine, its citation form.

1. The stem vowel "o" of *b'iyit* is the pattern.
  2. The initial vowel of the past tense follows the prefix *h* as *i*. However, other tenses change to *a*:

	Infinitive	Future	Present	Past	Root
to explain	לְמַבְאַחֲר	לִמְבָאֵר	לִמְבָאֵר	לִמְבָאֵר	ל-מ-ב-א-ר

### 4.6.1 Regular verbs

الآن

The group of regular verbs compose all the root consonants present in all verb forms.

## Present tense

π π Δ T

The present tense of the conjugation has a prefix.

to explain 7.10.7

### b. Reciprocal Meaning:

- Participant roles are equivalent, or shift back and forth between them.
- Sometimes Subject is plural with more than one entity.

Dan and Dana got married.

דאן ודן התחתנו.

Transitive meaning - focus on the initiator's action

Dan married Dana.

דאן חתם דנה.

Dana married Dan.

דנה חתמה דן.

### c. Passive

- Several verbs in hitpael have transitive verbs, usually in piel.

Active meaning:

Dan requested that I meet with him. דן ביקש לי לפגש.

Passive meaning:

I was asked to meet with Dan.

הבקש לי, דן פגש עמו.

Active meaning:

The president appointed his spokesperson.

הנשיא מינה את שפכון.

Passive meaning:

The spokesperson was appointed.

הבחרה מינהה.

### d. Additional meanings

1. Occasionally hitpael verbs have a feature of repeated action:

run around      זריזל — run

זריז

Stroll      הליכה — walk

הליכה

2. A few verbs carry the meaning feature of 'pretend to, make believe'

Feign naivety      מילא — naive

מיילא

Pretend to be sick

הוּא נִזְחַלֵּךְ