Hello. /We will begin the sixth lecture on Hebrew. /At this time we will review the perfect and imperfect forms of Hebrew verbs that we learned in our last lecture. /We will continue with the first person, second person, third person imperatives of the imperfect form.

/Let me show you the perfect form and the imperfect form here on the board. /These are the ends of words of the perfect and imperfect form in Hebrew. /The perfect form of Hebrew is made up of basic consonants, which <u>do not</u> include endings, prefixes or suffixes.

/We will use these three blank spaces at this time. /The squares show us the three basic consonants of Hebrew verbs. /Next, the third person feminine singular of the perfect form.

/There is the ending □□□(ah). /Next, the second person masculine singular. / The second person masculine singular has the ending □□(ta). /Next, the second person feminine singular. /The second person feminine singular has the ending □□(t) at the root of the basic consonant.

/Next, the first person common singular. /The first person common singular has the ending □□□(ti) at the root of the basic consonant. /The third person masculine plural has the ending □(woo). /The third person feminine plural also has the ending □(woo).

/Next, the second person masculine plural. /The second person masculine plural has the ending□□□□(tem) at the basic root. /Now the second person feminine plural. /The second person feminine plural has the ending □□□(ten). /Lastly, the first person common plural has the ending □□(noo).

/My writing can be a little unclear, so please refer to this chart in order to understand the forms of the endings.

/The third person masculine singular is a basic form and hence, it does not have a prefix or a suffix. However, the perfect form of Hebrew has suffixes, but does not have prefixes. Hence, we use a "blank" or an empty space to show that endings have not been added to words.

/Now, let's recite the suffixes of the perfect form of verbs of the Hebrew Qal stem. /Let's begin with the third person masculine singular.
/Blank /□□□(a) / □□(ta) / □□(t) / □□□(ti) / □(woo) / □(woo) / □□□(tem) / □□□(ten) / □□(noo) /

/Blank □□□(a) □□(ta) □□(t) □□□(ti) □(woo) □(woo) □□□(tem) □□□(ten) □□(noo)

/You must memorize this. /Let's briefly discuss the functions of this. /The Qal stem is a strong verb, and we briefly went over this last time. Do you remember this?

/Hebrew verbs are classified into seven different voices and aspects: the Qal stem, the Niphal stem, the Piel stem, the Pual stem, the Hithpael stem, the Hiphil stem, and the Hophal stem. /The Qal stem, the Niphal stem, the Piel stem, the Pual stem, the Hithpael stem, the Hiphil stem, and the Hophal stem. Verbs that <u>do not</u> have guttural or weak letters in the three basic consonants are classified as strong verbs.

/Among the verbs, blank, 🔲🔲🔲(a) 🔲🔲(ta) 🔲🔲(t) 🔲🔲🔲(ti) 🔲(woo) 🔲(woo) 🔲🔲🔲(tem) 🔲🔲🔲(ten) 🔲🔲(noo) become endings of three-letter verbs, and it forms the perfect form of all verbs, not just the Qal verbs.

/If we were to speak figuratively, if we were to produce large quantities of goods at a factory, we would first make a model of the product. /Then when the substance is poured into the model, a large quantity of goods would be produced in the same shape.

/There is something we must note here on the board. The spaces for the three consonants and the endings according to the person, gender and number are like a model of a product.

/Any consonant that is put in the model will have a verb form of the Qal, the Pual and other forms as well.

/There are seven verb forms including the Qal verb, which are the Niphal, Piel, Pual, Hithpael, Hiphil, and Hophal, and this here on the board is the Qal form. /This here in the middle is the perfect form of the Qal verb.

/When we put three Hebrew consonants here, we will gain a form of the Qal verb, which will have changes in the person, gender, and number. /In the next lecture, we will study how we would make the model of the perfect form of the Niphal, Piel, Pual, Hithpael, Hiphil, and Hophal.

/Now, let's review the model of the imperfect form of the Qal verb. /The imperfect form is first, the third person masculine singular. /The prefix 🔲🔲(i) is added to the basic consonant.

/Next, the third person feminine singular. /The third person feminine singular too has a prefix for the basic consonant, which is 🔲🔲(ti). /Next, the second person masculine singular. /The second person masculine singular also has a prefix, and it is the same prefix as that of the third person feminine singular, 🔲🔲(ti).

/Because the forms of the third person feminine singular and the second person masculine singular are the same, we can decide whether it is a third person feminine singular or a second person masculine singular by the context in which it appears.

/Next, the second person feminine singular. /The second person feminine

singular has both a prefix and a suffix. /□□(ti) is the prefix, /and □□(yi) is the suffix. /Next, the first person common singular. /The first person common singular has a prefix that is made up of □(Aleph) and □(eh).

/□□(Aleph) and □□(Seghol) produce the "eh" sound. /Next, the third person masculine plural. /The third person masculine plural has both a prefix and a suffix. /It has the prefix □□(yi), and the suffix □(woo).

/Next, the third person feminine plural. /The third person feminine plural has the prefix □□(ti) and the suffix □□□(na). /Next, the second person masculine plural. /The second person masculine plural also has a prefix and a suffix. /□□(ti) is the prefix, and □(woo) is the suffix.

/Next, the second person feminine plural. /The second person feminine plural has a prefix and a suffix. /□□(ti) is the prefix, /and □□□(na) is the suffix. /Here we can see that the third person feminine plural and the second person feminine plural have the same forms.

/Therefore, in this case also, we decide whether a verb is a third person feminine plural or a third person masculine plural by the context in which it appears. /Lastly, the first person common plural. /The first person common plural has just a prefix. /□□(ni) is the prefix. /□(noon) and □□□(hirec).

/Here on the graph are the shapes so that we can easily identify them. Let's read just the prefixes and the suffixes. /Let's begin with the third person masculine singular.

⊠⸥(i) □□(ti) □□(ti) □□ - □□ (ti-yi) / □(Aleph) □(eh) /One more time.

⊠⸥(i) □□(ti) □□(ti) □□ - □□ (ti-yi) / □(Aleph) □(eh)

/Next, the plural. /□□-□□(yi-woo)□□□□□-□□(ti-na) □-□□(ti-woo)□□□□□-□□(ti-na) □□(ni) /One more time.

/□□-□□(yi-woo)□□□□□-□□(ti-na) □-□□(ti-woo)□□□□□-□□(ti-na) □□(ni)

/We must memorize the prefixes and suffixes of the perfect form and the imperfect form. You may find other ways to memorize them at your convenience.

/Now let's apply the different forms to the verb □□□□ (Malak). /Before we apply them to □□□□ (Malak), let's review the seven forms of the imperfect verb form.

/The perfect form of Hebrew verbs is the Qal. /The name of the imperfect form of the Qal form is □□□□□□□(Yiqqtol).

/The imperfect form of the Niphal verb is ▢▢▢▢▢▢▢▢Yiqqatel. /The imperfect form of the perfect form Piel is ▢▢▢▢▢▢▢ Yeqqatel.

/The imperfect form of the Pual verb is ▢▢▢▢▢▢▢ (Yeqqutal). /The imperfect form of the perfect form Hiphil is ▢▢▢▢▢▢▢▢▢▢▢Yaqtil.

/Lastly, the imperfect form of the perfect form Hophal is ▢▢▢▢▢▢▢ (Yoqtal) . /We missed one, Hithpael. /The imperfect form of Hithpael is ▢▢▢▢▢▢▢▢▢ (Yitqatel).

/Please read along. ▢▢▢▢▢▢(Yiqqtol) / ▢▢▢▢▢▢▢(Yiqqatel) /▢▢▢▢▢▢▢▢(Yeqqatel) / ▢▢▢▢▢▢▢(Yeqqutal) / ▢▢▢▢▢▢▢▢▢(Yitqatel) / ▢▢▢▢▢▢▢▢(Yaqtil) /▢▢▢▢▢▢▢(Yoqtal)

/The Qal, the Niphal, the Piel, the Pual, the Hithpael, the Hiphil, and the Hophal are simple and active, simple and passive, intensive and active, intensive and passive, intensive and reflexive, causative and active, and causative and passive, respectively.

/The Qal - simply and active, /the Niphal - simple and passive, /the Piel - intensive and active, /the Pual - intensive and passive, /the Hithpael - intensive and reflexive, /the Hiphil - causative and active, /and Hophal - causative and passive.

/The word "intensive" indicates that the meaning of the simple form becomes stronger. /What does the "causative form" indicate? This indicates that the promoter of the action causes the action of the verb as the third party. /These are all perfect forms.

/Each of these seven verb forms have imperfect forms as well. /Their names are on the right column. /Let's match the names of the perfect forms with the imperfect forms.

/Qal Yiqqtol, / NIphal Yiqqatel, / Piel Yeqqatel, / Pual Yeqqutal, / Hitpael Yitqatel, / Hiphil Yaqtil, / Hophal Yoqtal /When you memorize them, be sure to memorize them in this order: Qal, Niphal, Piel, Pual, Hithpael, Hiphil, Hophal.

/Lastly, memorize the names of the imperfect forms in this order. ▢▢▢▢▢▢(Yiqqtol) / ▢▢▢▢▢▢▢(Yiqqatel) /▢▢▢▢▢▢▢▢(Yeqqatel) / ▢▢▢▢▢▢▢(Yeqqutal) / ▢▢▢▢▢▢▢▢▢(Yitqatel) / ▢▢▢▢▢▢▢▢(Yaqtil) /▢▢▢▢▢▢▢(Yoqtal)

/There is a reason why you must memorize these names. <Two lines deleted.> It is because they have important purposes. /Each name is a model in which the different forms of the the perfect and imperfect forms are made.

/Let's look at an example of the Qal verb. /The imperfect form of the Qal was ▢▢▢▢▢▢▢(Yiqqtol). /Yiqqtol is written like this. /If we were to use a Hebrew

verb called "Yiqqtol," we would have to know that this verb originally comes from the verb 𐤒𐤈𐤋(Qatal).

/The verb "Qatal" can be used in this way. /This is the perfect form. /When the perfect form is changed into an imperfect form, it changes to become the following. /This is 𐤉𐤒𐤈𐤋(Yiqqtol). /The perfect form of the Qatal verb is 𐤒𐤈𐤋(Qatal), and its imperfect form would be 𐤉𐤒𐤈𐤋 (Yiqqtol).

/"Yiqqtol" is the imperfect form of the Qal verb. /Hence, we call this 𐤉𐤒𐤈𐤋Yiqqtol. If we replace the consonants ק (Qoph) 𐤈Teth ל (Lamedh) of the 𐤒𐤈𐤋(Qatal) verb with different consonants, it can gain the Yiqqtol form. It can gain the imperfect form.

/If the roots of the other three consonants were put in this model, it would gain an imperfect form of the Qal verb. /Hence, we would write the prefix י Yodh yi (0|) and the three consonants in the square, and it would become "O" because of the vowel 𐤉𐤉(Holem) above the second consonant, and this is the model in which the imperfect form of the Qal verb is made.

/"Yiqqtol" is used to make the model. This would be the model used to make the imperfect form of Qal.

/Here you can see the vowel 𐤉𐤉(yi) that is pronounced "yi." /This is written here. /Next, "o" is written with the Hebrew vowel 𐤉𐤉(Holem).

/Not only that, but we can also draw up the model of the imperfect forms in the following ways.
/Yiqqatel the imperfect form of Niphal, Yeqqatel the imperfect form of Piel, Yeqqutal the imperfect form of Pual, Yitqatel the imperfect form of Hithpael, Yaqtil the imperfect form of Hiphil, and Yoqtal the imperfect form of Hophal are all models of the imperfect form.

/Next, let's discuss the imperfect form of Niphal. /The imperfect form of Niphal is 𐤉𐤒𐤈𐤋Yiqqatel. /With it we can make this model.

/We made this from the verb Qatal. /The perfect form of Qatal. /If we make this into an imperfect form, it would become the Niphal, and if we were to make this into a perfect form, we would bring the vowels from the Niphal. We would bring the "i (0|)" and "a (0ׇ)" sounds from the vowels.

/The prefix נ (nun) and 𐤉𐤉(i) would be put together. /Then it would produce the "a (0ׇ)" sound because of "Patah." /Then it would become 𐤍𐤒𐤈𐤋 (Niktal). /Niktal would become the Niphal form of Qatal. /It is of course, in the perfect form.

/Now if we were to make the imperfect form of the Niphal verb, we could use "Yiqqatel," the name of the imperfect form of the Niphal to make the model we would use.

/Let's first write the three consonants ⬚ (Qoph) ⬚⬚Teth ⬚ (Lamedh). /This is ⬚⬚(yi). /These are ⬚⬚Yodh and ⬚ (Hireq) . /Next, ⬚⬚(a). /Next, "e." /"E" is ⬚(tsere). /Hence, it would be ⬚⬚⬚⬚⬚⬚(Yiqqatel).

/On the contrary, we would again use this model that comes from ⬚⬚⬚⬚⬚⬚⬚(Yiggatel). /If we were to write consonants of the the verb ⬚⬚⬚Malak, which means "rule," in the model, /it would become ⬚⬚⬚⬚⬚ (Immalek). /This would be the Niphal imperfect form of the verb Malak.

/In the same way, we can make perfect forms of the Niphal, the Piel, the Pual, the Hithpael, the Hiphil, and the Hophal form the Qal verb.

/For the imperfect form, we can also put the three consonants into the model to form different forms.

/The names of the imperfect forms of Hebrew verbs come from the imperfect form of the verb ⬚⬚⬚ (Qatal). /In our next lecture, we will study how perfect forms come from imperfect forms.

/Now, let's hold off on Hebrew verbs for a moment and study nouns. /In our last lecture, we briefly mentioned Hebrew nouns. /We spoke of the absolute state and the construct state of Hebrew nouns.

/There is the absolute state and the construct state. /The gender of nouns is either masculine or feminine. /The number of nouns is singular, plural, or dual. /Each form has an ending of a word.

/First, the masculine singular absolute state. /Hebrew nouns are made up of three consonants. /Basically, the vowel ⬚(a) ⬚(a 아) is added to nouns. /The basic form is the masculine singular absolute state of Hebrew nouns.

/When different endings are added, the form changes to a feminine, a plural, or a construct state. /First, the feminine singular absolute state. /The ending ⬚(a 아) is added to the noun.

/Qametz, ⬚(a) and ⬚⬚(he). /Then the masculine plural absolute state. / ⬚(yi) is added to the word. /The endings ⬚⬚(Hireq), ⬚(Yodh) and ⬚(Mem). /We can see them here.

/Next, the feminine plural absolute state. /I'm sorry, the feminine plural absolute state is ⬚⬚⬚(Ot), which becomes ⬚⬚⬚(Holem waw) and ⬚(Taw). /Then there's the dual. /The dual absolute state.

/This is marked with the ending ⬚⬚(A) ⬚⬚⬚(im 아임) . /I did not go over it last time, but there is also the construct state. /All forms of the absolute state also have construct states.

/The masculine singular construct state is the same as the masculine singular absolute state. /There are no endings added to them. /There is also the masculine plural absolute state. /The masculine plural construct state is ▯▯(e), which is made up of
ֵ▯ (tsere) and ▯▯(yodh).

/Next, the feminine singular construct state. /The feminine singular construct state is ▯▯▯ (At 아트), which is made up of ▯(Patah) ▯(Taw).

/Next, the feminine plural construct form. /This is ▯▯▯(Ot), which is made up of ▯▯(Holem waw) and ▯(Taw), and it is the same as the absolute state.

/Lastly, for the dual, the masculine is   ▯(e) ▯(yi), /and the dual feminine /is ▯▯▯(Ti). /Please review these different forms.

/With this we will conclude the sixth lecture on Hebrew. /Thank you.