Hello. /We will begin the ninth lecture on Hebrew. /We studied the different forms of the Hebrew Qal verb in our last lecture. /First, we learned that there are finite forms and non-finite forms of verbs.

/Finite forms include indicatives and imperatives. /Indicatives consist of the perfect form and the imperfect form. /Imperatives include gentle commands and polite commands in the second and third persons. /There is also the first person polite command.

/There is also the second person strong command. /These are all finite verbs. This is a way to clearly identify the person, gender and number.

/Next, the non-finite forms. /There are participles. /Second, there are infinitives.

/Participles are separated into the active participle and the passive participle. /Infinitives consist of the absolute state and the construct state. /These are all forms of the Qal verb. /In our last lecture we learned that there are verbs of derived forms that come from basic forms.

/The Qal verb applies to simple and active forms. /It can also have a passive voice. /A simple passive voice. /We call this the Niphal stem in Hebrew.

/The simple active voice can be intensified. /When the simple active voice is intensified, its form has an intensive active voice. /We call this the Piel stem in Hebrew.

/The intensive active voice can be passive. The simple passive can be intensified. This is called the intensive passive voice. /This is called the Pual stem in Hebrew grammar.

/The intensified action can influence the subject of the action. /We call this the intensive reflexive. /This is called the Hithpael stem in Hebrew.

/The Hithpael. /I will write this over here on this side. One can also make a third party perform an action. /This is causative, and there can be a causative active voice and a causative passive voice. /The latter is called the Hiphil stem in Hebrew grammar.

/One can also make the third party encounter a specific action. /This is called the Hophal stem in Hebrew.

/The Qal, the Niphal, the Piel, the Pual, the Hithpael, the Hiphil, and the Hophal are found in Hebrew verbs. /The Qal stem is called the simple stem, and the other stems are called derived stems.

/I am telling you this for a reason. The Hebrew Qal verb consists of finite

forms and non-finite forms. /There are also many forms within the finite and non-finite forms. /These forms are found in the Niphal, the Piel, the Pual, the Hithpael, the Hiphil, and the Hophal stems.

/Hence, we will study the verb forms that fall under each category from the Niphal to the Hophal.

/First, let's review the Qal verb. /In the Qal verb, there is the perfect form that belongs to the finite form. /Let's use the verb □□□□□(Malark) as an example. /This is the third person masculine singular of the perfect form.

/If we want to change the person of this verb, we can add endings to the perfect form. /I hope that you remember blank □□□(a) □□(ta) □□(t) □□□(ti) □(woo) □(woo) □□□(tem) □□□(ten) □□(noo). /blank □□□(a) □□(ta) □□(t) □□□(ti) □(woo) □(woo) □□□(tem) □□□(ten) □□(noo)

/We used these to change the person. /There is one more thing we must remember. There is a model we use to put vowels in. This is "A (o├)." /It is a model made of the "long a" and the "short a" sounds, which is made by □(Qamets) and □(patach).

/Let's review this. /This square marks Hebrew consonants. /We must remember this in order to find the perfect form of the Qal verb. /This can be inferred from Qal, the name of the verb. /This is originally □□□ (Qal) of the verb meaning "light," and it comes form the word □□□ (Qalal).

/The verb Qal means, "light," "swift," or "simple." /It is kind of nickname. / Its actual name is the Qalal. /Its nickname became more popular than its actual name. /Therefore, it would be smart to know the Qalal in order to know the model of the Qal verb.

/Next, we will use the verb □□□□□(Malak) to find the imperfect form of the Qal verb. /The imperfect third person masculine singular form of the Qal verb is □□□□□□□□□(ymlok). /We will write □□(Yi), which is made up of □□(Yod) and □(Hirek), and we will put □(Holem) above the second consonant. This is the imperfect third person masculine singular form of the Qal verb.

/We can infer that the model is formed from the name □□□□□□(Yiqqtol). /The model will be formed once we take the vowels. / □(i) and □(o) of □□□□□□ (Yiqqtol). /Thus, □(yi) and □(o) are vowels used to make the model.

/We must remember the name □□□□□□ (Yiqqtol). /The changes made to the person of imperfect form of the Qal verb are made by adding prefixes and suffixes.

/Therefore, we must remember / □□(yi) □□(ti) □□(ti) □□(ti)- □□(yi) / □(Aleph) □(eh) // □□(yi)- □(woo) □□(ti)- □□□(na) □□(ti)- □(woo) □□(ti)- □□□(na) □□(ni). /□□(yi) □□(ti) □□(ti) □□(ti)- □□(yi) / □(Aleph) □(eh) / □□(yi)- □(woo) □□(ti)- □□□(na) □□(ti)- □(woo)

□□(ti)- □□□(na) □□(ni)

/Then□□□□□□□ (yimlok) would change to become □□□□□□(timlok), □□□□□□□ (timlok), □□□□□□□□□ (timlki), □□□□□□□ (ehmlok), □□□□□□□ (yimlku), □□□□□□□□□□ (timlokna), □□□□□□□ (timlku), □□□□□□□□□□□ (timlokna), □□□□□□□ (nimlok).

/Next, the second person imperative. /The second person imperative is an imperfect form with the prefix removed. /In the case of □□□ (malak), □(o) and □(e) are added. / □(Holem) and □(Tsere).

/Next the passive participles are □(a) and □(woo). / □□□□□(maluk) is made up of □(a) and □(woo). /The infinitive absolute state is □(a) and □□(o). / □(a) and □□(o).

/Hence, we would write □(a) and □□(o). When □(a) and □□(o) are added to the consonant model, we will know that it is a Qal infinitive absolute state.

/Lastly, the Qal infinitive construct state is the imperfect form with the prefix removed. The verb □□□ (malak) would become □□□□□ (mlok). /We reviewed the different forms of the Qal verb.

/Now, let's look at other verbs that have been derived from the Qal verb. / Second, the Niphal. /This indicates a simple passive voice. /This would be the passive voice of the Qal verb.

/First, let's make the verb □□□ (malak) into a perfect form. /The perfect form is □□□□□□□ (nimlak). / □□ (ni) was added to the verb □□□ (malak), /and hence, the change in the vowel was made.

/ □□□□□□□ (nimlak) is the model used to change the Qal verb □□□(malak) into the Niphal. /This model can be found from the Niphal, the name of the verb. /"Ni" and "a" form the model of the Niphal. /We can come up with the model by memorizing this name.

/This is the third person masculine singular of the Niphal verb. /To change the person, we can add the endings of the perfect form, blank □□□(a) □□(ta) □□(t) □□□(ti) □(woo) □(woo) □□□(tem) □□□(ten) □□(noo).

/Hence, it would change to □□□□□□□ (nimlak) □□□□□□□□ (nimlaka) □□□□□□□□□ (nimlakta). /Next, let's look at the imperfect form of the Niphal verb. /We will use □□□ (malak) as an example.

/The third person masculine singular imperfect form of □□□ (malak) /is□□□□□□□□□(yim alek). / □□(Yod) and □□ (yi) are added to the verb □□□ (malak). □□(Patach) became □□ (Tsere). □□(Yod) and □□ (yi) were added, and , □□(Patach) became □□ (Tsere).

/In order to find the imperfect form of the Niphal verb, we must use the

name to identify the model. / ▯▯▯▯▯▯(Yiqqatel). /The imperfect form of the Qal verb was ▯▯▯▯▯▯(Yiqqtol).

/The imperfect form of the Niphal verb is ▯▯▯▯▯▯(Yiqqatel). /We will find the vowels ▯(yi) ▯▯▯(a)▯▯▯(e). /They are ▯(yi) ▯▯▯(a)▯▯▯(e).

/We can use the vowels in the name to find the model of the imperfect form of the Niphal verb. /Hence, in order to make the imperfect form of the Niphal verb, we will add ▯ (Yod) ▯ (a) ▯ (e) to the basic consonants.

/We do this to make the imperfect form of the Niphal verb, which has a simple passive voice. /If we want to change the person, we can add the prefixes and suffixes ▯▯(yi) ▯▯(ti) ▯▯(ti) ▯▯(ti)- ▯▯(yi) ▯(Aleph) ▯(eh) ▯▯(yi)- ▯(woo) ▯▯(ti)- ▯▯▯(na) ▯▯(ti)- ▯(woo) ▯▯(ti)- ▯▯▯(na) ▯▯(ni).

/Please memorize the prefixes and suffixes of the imperfect form. /We must memorize them. /Now, let's look at the imperative of the Niphal verb. /The imperative of the Niphal verb stems from the imperfect form just like the Qal verb.

/Let's look at the imperfect third person masculine singular form as an example. /The third person masculine singular of the verb ▯▯▯ (malak) is ▯▯▯▯▯▯ (yimalek). /The imperative changes the prefix ▯(Yod) to ▯▯(Hi). /Hence, it would be ▯▯▯▯▯▯ (Himalek).

/There are no other changes except that ▯(Yod) changes to ▯▯(Hi). /We can get the second person imperative by changing ▯(Yod) to ▯▯(Hi) of the imperfect form.

/Next, let's look at the participle. /The participle ▯▯(Hi) has the same model as the perfect form. /The verb ▯▯▯▯(malak) would become ▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯(nimlak) in the perfect form.

/ ▯(Patach) of the "short a" would become ▯▯(Qamets). /This would be the active participle of the Niphal verb. /The passive participle does not have a form.

/We can get the infinitive absolute form from the Niphal. /We get this by changing ▯▯(Patach) to ▯(Holem). /When we get this from the imperfect form, ▯▯▯▯▯▯(yimalek), we would change ▯ (Yod) to ▯ (He), and ▯(Tsere) to ▯(Holem).

/Next, the infinitive construct form. /The infinitive construct is the same as the imperative. /Therefore, it would be ▯▯▯▯▯▯▯▯(himalek). /We would always put a "dagesh forte" on the first consonant. /We would put the "dagesh forte" on forms made from the imperfect form, and we would pronounce the consonant twice when reading the words. /Hence, it would be "himmalek."

/ ם(mem) is written twice in the word. /It is not "himalek," but "himmalek." /These were the different forms of the Niphal verb that stemmed from the third person singular.

/Next, let's look at the Piel verb. /The perfect form and the imperfect form can be found through the name of the Piel verb. /We will use the verb מלך (malak) as an example. /From the name Piel, we can use the vowels "i" and "e" as the model. /"I" is ִ(Hirek), and "e" is ֵ(Tsere).

/We would put the "dagesh forte" in the middle consonant of intensive forms of the Piel, the Pual, and the Hithpael. /When we read the word, we would read it as "millek." /Not "milek" but "millek."

/Next, let's make the imperfect form. /We can find the imperfect form from its name. /The name of the imperfect form of the Piel is "Yeqqatel."

/We will find the vowels יְ(Ye) ַ(a) ֵ(e) in the name "Yeqqatel." /In Hebrew they would be י(Yod) ְ(Shewa) ַ(Patach) ֵ(Tsere). /Hence, יְמַלֵּך(Yemalek). /Please memorize the name יְקַטֵּל(Yeqqatel).

/We found the perfect and imperfect forms using this method. We used blank ַ(a) ָת(ta) ְת(t) ִתי(ti) ִוּ(woo) ָוּ(woo) ֶתם(tem) ֶתן(ten) נוּ(noo) to find the perfect form of Piel, or "Yeqqatel." We used יִ(yi) ִת(ti) ִת(ti) ִתי(ti)- יִ(yi) א(Aleph) ֶ(eh) יִ(yi)- וּ(woo) ִת(ti)- נָה(na) ִתי(ti)- וּ(woo) ִת(ti)- נָה(na) ִני(ni) to find the imperfect form. We just needed to add the prefixes or both prefixes and suffixes.

/Please refer to the textbook to memorize the imperative participle and the infinitive absolute and construct forms of the Piel verb.

/Next, let's look at the Pual. /The Pual has a passive voice of the Piel. /Therefore, it would have an intensive passive voice. /We will use the verb מלך (malak) to identify the forms.

/We can find the perfect form through the name Pual. /We will find the vowels "u" and "a" in the name Pual. /With them we can find the model to find the perfect form of the Pual verb.

/"U" is ֻ(Qibbuts), and "a" is ַ(Patach). /Therefore, the "dagesh forte" is added to add an additional consonant to the second consonant. /Hence, it would be מֻלַּך (mullak).

/We can also make the imperfect form. /The imperfect form can also be inferred from its name. /The imperfect form of Pual is יְקֻטַּל(Yeqqutal). /We can take יְ(Ye) ֻ(u) ַ(a) from "Yeqqutal."

/This would be written in the following ways in Hebrew. / יְ(Yod) ְ(Shewa)

⬜⬜(Qibbuts) ⬜(Patach) /Next, we would add the "dagesh forte." /Hence, it would be ⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜(Yemullak).

/We would use this method to gain the perfect form and the imperfect form, and then we would change the person. In order to do so, we will add prefixes to the perfect form, and prefixes and/or suffixes to the imperfect form.

/The Pual verb also has participles and infinitive absolute and construct forms. Please refer to these and memorize them.

/Next, the Hithpael. /The Hithpael is influenced by the actions of the Piel verb. /If we were to intensify the simple meaning of "he killed," we would say, "he brutally killed."

/If the meaning of the Piel became the Hithpael, /it would be "he brutally killed." This is the Hithpael. /The simple action was intensified by the adverb "brutally." The action influenced the subject, and we call this the Hithpael.

/Let's see how the Qal became the Piel, and how the Piel became the Hithpael. /We will use the verb ⬜⬜⬜⬜(malak) to find the perfect and imperfect forms of the Hithpael.

/The third person masculine singular Qal verb of "malak." /We can find the third person masculine singular of the Hithpael with its name. / ⬜⬜⬜(hit), ⬜(a), ⬜(e) provide the model of the Hithpael perfect form. /"A" and "e" will be ⬜(Patach) and ⬜(Tsere) , respectively.

/Because this is also an intensive form, we will add the "dagesh forte." /Hence, it would be ⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜(Hitmallek) . /We can find the imperfect form of the Hithpael from its name.

/ ⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜(Yitpael). /Or ⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜(Yitqqatel). /We will use ⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜(Yitqqatel) because we used the verb ⬜⬜⬜⬜(Qatal-kill). /We can then make the model with ⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜(Yit), ⬜(a), ⬜(e).

/In other words, we changed ⬜(He) to ⬜ (Yod) of the Hithpael. /We can change the person by adding prefixes and suffixes to both the perfect and imperfect forms. /Please take the time to memorize the participle, infinitive and imperative forms.

/Next, the Hiphil. /The Hiphil has a causative active voice. /We can use the name of the Hiphil to find the Hiphil form of the verb ⬜⬜⬜⬜(malak).

/First, ⬜⬜⬜(Hi) and ⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜(i ⬜). /"Hi" would be ⬜(He) and ⬜(Hirek). "I" would be ⬜⬜⬜⬜(Hirek-Yod), which is ⬜(Hirek) and ⬜(Yod). /We will not add the "dagesh forte" to the second consonant. /It would be ⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜(Himlik).

/We can also make the imperfect form. /The imperfect form of the Hiphil would be (Yaqqtil). /We found (Ya) and (i) here. /"Ya" would be (Yod) (Patach). "I" would be (Chirek) (Yod). /Hence, it would be (Yamlik).

/In this way, we can find the perfect and imperfect forms of the Hiphil verb, and we can add prefixes and suffixes to change the person.

/Lastly, let's look at the Hophal. /The Hophal is a passive voice of the Hiphil, and it has a causative passive voice. /We will use the verb (malak) to find the perfect form of the Hophal verb.

/We will get (Ho) and (a) from Hophal. We can find the model of the perfect form of the Hophal verb. /"Ho" is (He) and (Qamets). /However, this is not "Qametz."

/Please remember that when we studied vowels, , (Qametz) was different. /When it is a closed syllable, it does not have an accent and makes the "O (오)" sound. /It is a closed syllable that does not have an accent.

/"A (아)" is written as   (Patach). / (Homlak). /Let's make the imperfect form of the Hophal. /The imperfect form of the Hophal is (Hoqqtal). /We will get (Ho) and   (a 아) from here.

/I'm sorry. Let's revise this. It is (Yoqqtal). /It would be pronounced (Yod) and (O), and (Patach) is added so that it is (Yomlak).

/We looked at the different forms of Hebrew verbs. We studied the different verb forms that stemmed from the Qal.

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