

Grace Dunamis Theological Seminary, New York
2025 Fall Semester Hebrew 中階 第九週 Grammar

51. 規則動詞一般描述 (1)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REGULAR VERB

The Hebrew verb-root is conjugated under seven heads.
They are:

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| 1. Simple Active | שָׁבַר 'he hath broken' | called QAL (קָל) |
| 2. Simple Passive ^b | נִשְׁבַּר 'he was broken' | „ NIPH'AL ^a (נִפְעַל) |
| 3. Intensive Active | שָׁבַר 'he hath utterly broken, smashed, shattered' | „ PI'EL (פִּעַל) |
| 4. Intensive Passive | שֻׁבַר 'he was utterly broken, smashed, shattered' | „ PU'AL (פֻּעַל) |
| To clarify the meaning of the next three forms we may take the Qal קָל 'he was great', from which is derived: | | |
| 5. Causative Active | הִקְדִּיל 'he hath made great, ^c „ magnified' | called HIPH'IL (הִפְעִיל) |
| 6. Causative Passive | הִקְדִּיל ^d 'he was made great, „ magnified' | „ HOPH'AL (הִפְעִיל) |
| 7. Reflexive | הִתְקַדֵּל 'he hath made himself great, „ magnified himself' | „ HITHPA'EL (הִתְפַּעֵל) |

NOTE: (a) The first of these has been called קָל—QAL—which means 'light' by contrast with the other six which are *derived* from the same root.^e The verb פָּעַל (pā'al) 'did, performed' has been taken to serve as the prototype of the derived forms; thus, the Simple Passive is the נִפְעַל NIPH'AL, the Intensive Active is the פִּעַל PI'EL, &c.

(b) Note carefully that the Pi'el, Pu'al, and Hithpa'el have Dagheš Forte Characteristic in the second root-letter (see p. 15 (b) (ii)), thus giving greater weight to the stem and intensifying the meaning.

(c) The table of the regular verb given before was in Qal. The other six derived forms are given separately in the chapters which follow.

^a See p. 4, footnote a.

^b Also reflexive: see p. 102, first Note.

^c Compare the English causatives 'to raise' (from 'rise'), 'to seat' (from 'sit'), and 'to fell' (from 'fall').

^d Read 'Hogdal'.

^e And sometimes referred to as כִּבְדִּים 'heavy'.