

The Hebrew Verb System - Stem Functions

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Qal	קָטַל	Normal Active (also known as Paal)		
a) active pattern (transitive)			קָטַל	he killed
b) stative pattern (intransitive)			קָטַן	he was small
			כָּבֵד	he was heavy
Niphal	נִקְטַל	Passive of Qal		
a) passive		(write)	נִכְתַּב	be written
b) reflexive		(redeem)	נִגְאַל	redeem oneself
c) resultative		(write)	נִכְתַּב	is written
d) reciprocal		(speak)	נִדְבַר	speak to each other
Piel	קָטַל	Intensive		
a) intensive of quality		(break)	שָׁבַר	shatter
b) causative		(learn)	לִמַּד	teach
c) factitive, stative		(be holy)	קִדַּשׁ	make holy
d) denominative (from nouns)		(three)	שָׁלַשׁ	divide into three parts
e) declarative		(be righteous)	צִדֵּק	declare righteous
Pual	קָטַל	Passive of Piel		
Hitpael	הִתְקַטַּל	Reflexive of Piel		
a) reflexive		(make holy)	הִתְקַדְּשׁ	sanctify oneself
b) reciprocal		(look)	הִתְרַאָּה	see each other
c) affective, character		(be rich)	הִתְעַשֵּׂר	pretend to be rich
d) denominative (from nouns)		(Judah)	הִתְיַהֵד	become Jewish
Hiphil	הִקְטִיל	Causative		
a) causative		(remember)	הִזְכִּיר	remind
b) denominative (from nouns)		(horn)	הִקְרִין	grow horns
c) declarative		(be just)	הִצְדִּיק	pronounce just
Hophal	הִקְטַל	Passive of Hiphil		