

sufformative except the first, common, singular. When it makes a difference in the vowel pointing, in the Qal stem it causes the shureq after the first letter of the verbal root to change to a qameṣ ḥaṭuph (e.g. קָטַף), and in the Hiphil stem it causes the long hireq after the first letter of the verbal root to change to a seghol (e.g. קִטְּף).

II. Ayin Yodh Verb

A. Identification of the Ayin Yodh Verb

The Ayin Yodh verb has the vowel letter yodh in the ayin position, i.e. as the second letter of the verbal root. It can be distinguished from a verb that has a consonantal yodh as the second letter of the verbal root by virtue of the fact that when the yodh is a consonant, it has a vowel after it whereas when the yodh is a vowel letter, it does not have a vowel after it (e.g. יָדַע - "to discern" cf. יָרַח - "to fall out, come to pass, become," or "to be").

NOTE: Almost everything in the Ayin Yodh verb before the first letter of the verbal root and after the third letter of the verbal root is regular. The irregularity of this verb occurs in the second letter of the verbal root, and in the vowel that precedes and follows it.

B. Verbal Root of the Ayin Yodh Verb

The verbal root of the Ayin Yodh verb is the Qal, Infinitive, Construct instead of the third, masculine, singular, Qal, perfect. The reason for this is that the vowel letter yodh does not appear in the third, masculine, singular, Qal, perfect, but it does appear in the Qal, Infinitive, Construct (e.g. יָדַע - Qal, Infinitive, Construct cf. יָדַע - third, masculine, singular, Qal, perfect).

C. Base Forms of the Stems in the Ayin Yodh Verb

1. Qal

- a. Perfect and Active Participle - יָדַע
- b. Imperfect, Imperative, Infinitive Absolute, Infinitive Construct, and Passive Participle - יָדַע

2. Derived Stems (All Other Stems)

The base forms are the same as the base forms of the Ayin Waw verb (e.g. Hiphil perfect - יָדַע).

D. Formation of the Stems in the Ayin Yodh Verb

1. Qal

- a. Perfect Tense