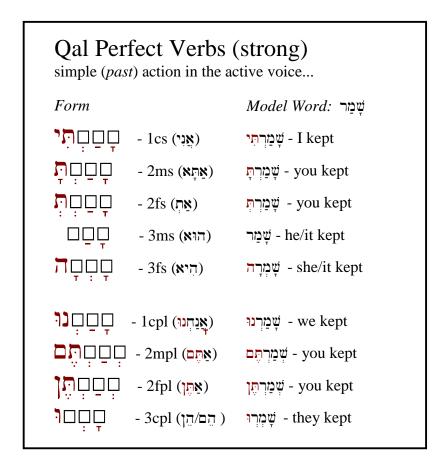# Qal Verbs Summaries

Qal Perfect Verbs

The Qal Perfect is the simplest verbal form that is generally used to express either simple (*past*) action in the active voice or stative description ("state of being"). For a given verb, lexical form is 3ms pa'al (i.e, XXX) if that exists in Hebrew.
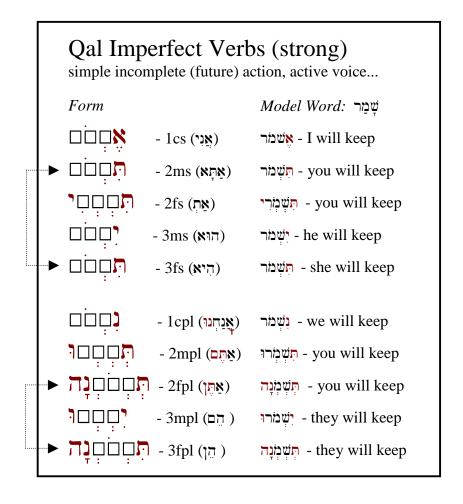

Qal Perfect Verbs (strong)
simple (*past*) action in the active voice...

Form   *Model Word:* שָׁמַר

שָׁ◻◻◻תִּי   - 1cs (אֲנִי)   שָׁמַרְתִּי - I kept

שָׁ◻◻◻תָּ   - 2ms (אַתָּא)   שָׁמַרְתָּ - you kept

שָׁ◻◻◻תְּ   - 2fs (אַתְּ)   שָׁמַרְתְּ - you kept

◻◻◻   - 3ms (הוּא)   שָׁמַר - he/it kept

◻◻◻ה   - 3fs (הִיא)   שָׁמְרָה - she/it kept

שָׁ◻◻◻נוּ - 1cpl (אֲנַחְנוּ)   שָׁמַרְנוּ - we kept

◻◻◻תֶּם - 2mpl (אַתֶּם)   שְׁמַרְתֶּם - you kept

◻◻◻תֶּן - 2fpl (אַתֶּן)   שְׁמַרְתֶּן - you kept

◻◻◻וּ   - 3cpl (הֵם/הֵן)   שָׁמְרוּ - they kept

Qal Perfect Suffixes

תִּי- I   נוּ- we

תָּ- you   תֶּם- you

--- he   תֶּן- you

הָ- she   וּ- they

Qal Verbs Summaries

Qal Imperfect Verbs

The Qal (i.e., pa'al) imperfect verb is generally used to indicate an incomplete action that either occurs in the present or in the *future*. For a given verb, lexical form is 3ms pa'al (i.e, XXX̲) if that exists in Hebrew.
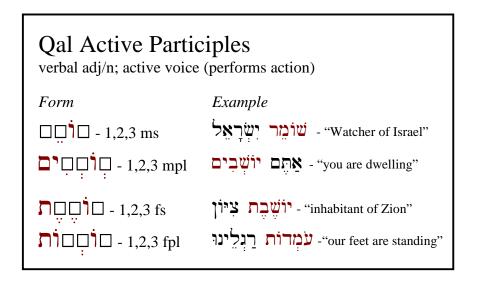

Qal Imperfect Verbs (strong)
simple incomplete (future) action, active voice...

Form		*Model Word:* שָׁמַר
אֶ☐☐☐	- 1cs (אֲנִי)	אֶשְׁמֹר - I will keep
▶ תִּ☐☐☐	- 2ms (אַתָּה)	תִּשְׁמֹר - you will keep
תִּ☐☐☐י	- 2fs (אַתְּ)	תִּשְׁמְרִי - you will keep
יִ☐☐☐	- 3ms (הוּא)	יִשְׁמֹר - he will keep
▶ תִּ☐☐☐	- 3fs (הִיא)	תִּשְׁמֹר - she will keep
נִ☐☐☐	- 1cpl (אֲנַחְנוּ)	נִשְׁמֹר - we will keep
תִּ☐☐☐וּ	- 2mpl (אַתֶּם)	תִּשְׁמְרוּ - you will keep
▶ תִּ☐☐☐נָה	- 2fpl (אַתֶּן)	תִּשְׁמֹרְנָה - you will keep
יִ☐☐☐וּ	- 3mpl (הֵם)	יִשְׁמְרוּ - they will keep
▶ תִּ☐☐☐נָה	- 3fpl (הֵן)	תִּשְׁמֹרְנָה - they will keep

Qal Imperfect Prefixes and Suffixes

אָ-	I	נ-	we
ת-	you, he, she	ת-	you (pl)
י-	he, they	נה-	you, they (fpl)
י-	you (fs)	וּ-	they (mpl)

Qal Participles Summary Cards

Active participles often function as attributive or predicative adjectives, though they can also serve as a verb or a noun. Active participles express verbal action in an active voice, meaning what is described by the participle performs the action expressed by the participle. Notice that the endings are the same as adjective endings:

Qal Active Participles
verbal adj/n; active voice (performs action)

Form	*Example*
□□וֹ□ - 1,2,3 ms	שׁוֹמֵר יִשְׂרָאֵל - "Watcher of Israel"
□□וֹ□ְ□ים - 1,2,3 mpl	אַתֶּם יוֹשְׁבִים - "you are dwelling"
□□וֹ□ֶ□ת - 1,2,3 fs	יוֹשֶׁבֶת צִיּוֹן - "inhabitant of Zion"
□□וֹ□ְ□וֹת - 1,2,3 fpl	עֹמְדוֹת רַגְלֵינוּ -"our feet are standing"

Passive participles often function as attributive or predicative adjectives, though they can also a substantive noun. Passive participles express verbal action in a passive voice, meaning what is described by the participle receives the action expressed by the participle. Notice that the endings are *similar* to adjective endings:

Qal Passive Participles
verbal adj/n; passive voice (receives action)

Form	*Example*
□וּ□ָ□ - 1,2,3 ms	בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה - "blessed are you..."
□□וּ□ִ□ים - 1,2,3 mpl	אַתֶּם בְּרוּכִים - "you are blessed..."
□□וּ□ָה - 1,2,3 fs	בְּרוּכָה אַתְּ - "blessed are you..."
□□וּ□□וֹת- 1,2,3 fpl	הֵן בְּרוּכוֹת - "they are blessed"