

## Hollow Roots – Qal Qatal

- “E” and “O” class verbs are typically Stative and/or Intransitive.
  - Stative verbs describe the state of a subject.
  - Dynamic verbs describe the action of a verb that takes a direct object.
  - Intransitive verbs describe the action of a subject that does NOT take a direct object.
- You can’t predict the middle root letter from the 3ms form. That’s why for hollow verbs, dictionaries and lexicons use the infinitive construct as the lexical form.
- The characteristic first root qamets in the qatal can be reduced to a patach.
- In III-Aleph verbs, a dagesh lene does not follow the III-Aleph.
- In מוֹת, the third root tav assimilates to the affix tav. When it has not affix tav to assimilate to, you don’t see a dagesh.
- The distinctive forms in מוֹת are in 3ms/3fs where you see the tsere.
- In בּוֹשׁ the distinctive “o” vowel is seen in all forms but it can be written in plene form or defectively.

## Hiphil Qatal (Strong, I-Yod, Hollow)

- In the Hiphil you see the original I-Waw.
- You see the performative heh in all forms.
- The I/E second root theme vowel is not present in all forms. (Often missing in second and first persons)
- In Hollow verbs the I/E theme vowel comes after the first root letter because the middle root letter has dropped.
- In Hollow verbs in the second and first persons there is an additional holem waw between the root and the affix. This gives the word an additional syllable. These are sometimes facetiously referred to as Japanese verbs. The additional “o” vowel is quite distinctive.