Semitic Verbal System – Major Stems

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	G (Grundstamm) Basic Stem				D (Doubling) Factitive/Intensive Stem				C (Causative)/Š (Š-prefix) Causative Stem				L (Lengthened) Reciprocal Stem				N (N-prefix) Passive/Reflexive Stem	
	G	Gp	Gt	Gtp	D	Dp	tD	tDp	C	Cp	Ct	Ctp	L	Lp	tL	tLp	N	Np
Arabic	I فَعَلَ *faʿala*	(I) فُعِلَ *fuʿila*	VIII إِفْتَعَلَ *ʾiftaʿala*	(VIII) أُفْتُعِلَ *ʾuftuʿila*	II فَعَّلَ *faʿʿala*	(II) فُعِّلَ *fuʿʿila*	V تَفَعَّلَ *tafaʿʿala*	(V) تُفُعِّلَ *tufuʿʿila*	IV أَفْعَلَ *ʾafʿala*	(IV) أُفْعِلَ *ʾufʿila*	X إِسْتَفْعَلَ *ʾistafʿala*	(X) أُسْتُفْعِلَ *ʾustufʿila*	III فاعَلَ *fāʿala*	(III) فوعِلَ *fūʿila*	VI تَفاعَلَ *tafāʿala*	(VI) تُفوعِلَ *tufūʿila*	VII إِنْفَعَلَ *infaʿala*	(VII) أُنْفُعِلَ *unfuʿila*
Akkadian	*iptaras* *iprus*	—	*iptatras* *iptaras*	—	*uptarris* *uparris*	—	*uptatarris* *uptarris*	—	*uštapris* *ušapris*	—	*uštatapris* *uštapris*	—	—	—	—	—	*ittapras* *ipparis*	—
Hebrew	Qal קָטַל	קֻטַּל *qiṭṭēl*	—	—	Piel קִטֵּל	Pual קֻטַּל	Hithpael הִתְקַטֵּל	—	Hiphil הִקְטִיל	Hophal הָקְטַל	—	—	—	—	—	—	Niphal נִקְטַל	—
Aramaic	Peal כְּתַב (stative = Peil)	Peil כְּתִיב	Hithpeel הִתְכְּתֵב Ithpeel אֶתְכְּתֵב אִתְכְּתֵב	—	Pael כַּתֵּב	Pual כֻּתַּב	Hithpaal הִתְכַּתַּב Ithpaal אֶתְכַּתַּב	—	Haphel הַכְתֵּב Aphel אַכְתֵּב Shaphel שַׁכְתֵּב	Hophal הָכְתַּב Huphal הֻכְתַּב	Hishtaphal הִשְׁתַּכְתַּב	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Key: p = passive; t = *t*-infix (reflexive)

For Arabic, Hebrew, and Aramaic, the 3ms perfect verb is given. For Akkadian, the 3ms perfect and preterite verbs are given.

Minor stems are not noted.

Akkadian also has the following stems which feature a *tan*-infix and indicate iterative action:

Gtn: *iptatarras, iptarras*

Dtn: *uptatarris, uptarris*

Štn : *uštanapras, uštatapris*

Ntn : *ittatapras, ittapras*

Notes on Hebrew Verbal Forms

perfect	קָטַל	The suffixed conjugation; usually signifies completed action; usually indicates past time.
imperfect	יִקְטֹל	The prefixed conjugation; normally indicates future time, sometimes present.
wāw-consecutive perfect (wcp)	וְקָטַל	The *wcp* "has the values of the prefix conjugation and represents a situation relative (that is subordinate) to the leading verb (or equivalent)" (*IBHS* 31.1.3e). The only difference in form between *wāw* with the simple perfect and the *wāw* consecutive perfect is the placement of the accent. The distinction in meaning between the perfect and the wcp is not in a different original verbal form (as with the wci), but in a different original conjunction. Probably Hebrew originally had a conjunction corresponding to the Arabic *fa* that was used for succession, result, and purpose (cf. *IBHS* 31.1.2c). Whereas the wci draws its meaning from the merger in form of two verb tenses that were originally distinct, the wcp draws its meaning from the merger in form of two conjunctions that were originally distinct.
wāw-consecutive imperfect (wci)	וַיִּקְטֹל	An original preterite form, marked by וַ. Used for past time in sequential historical narratives.
jussive	יִקְטֹל	For most verbs, the jussive is identical in form to the imperfect. Unique jussive forms exist for III-Hē and middle weak verbs, which are similar to the *waw*-consecutive imperfect forms without the *wāw*. This is because there were originally two prefixed conjugations, one of which was used for the preterite and the jussive, and the other of which was used for the imperfect.
cohortative	אֶקְטְלָה	Usually marked by a הָ- suffix on an imperfect verb
imperative	קְטֹל	In most instances, the forms of the imperative are exactly the same as the imperfect without the preformative.
infinitive construct	קְטֹל	Like the "normal" infinitive in other Semitic languages
infinitive absolute	קָטוֹל	The infinitive absolute is not a true infinitive, but since it does not have a clear parallel in other Semitic languages (other than Phoenician and Ammonite), no one is sure what else to call it other than "infinitive." The word "absolute" comes from the fact that, unlike the infinitive construct, the infinitive absolute cannot take suffixed pronouns and normally does not take prefixed prepositions. Sometimes called the "tautologous infinitive" because of its use just before a finite verb of the same root.
active participle	קֹטֵל	The term used for the Qal active participle. For other stems, the term "participle" is used alone, since there is only one participial voice per stem.
passive participle	קָטוּל	The term given to the passive participle of the Qal stem, since the Qal passive was not originally recognized by grammarians as a separate stem. The passive participles of other active stems are treated as separate stems.

Notes on Aramaic Verbal Forms

perfect	כְּתַב	The suffixed conjugation; describes completed action; generally corresponds to the English present perfect, simple past, or past perfect
imperfect	תִּכְתֻּב	The prefixed conjugation; describes incomplete action; usually corresponds to the English present or future, but can have other meanings
jussive	תִּכְתֻּב	In most instances, the jussive is identical to the imperfect in BA. Unique jussive forms are indicated by the elision of the final -*n* in the 3mp and (possibly) by unique suffixal forms.
imperative	כְּתֻב	The imperative in BA largely corresponds in usage to the imperative in Hebrew. As in Hebrew, imperatival forms cannot be used with a negative; negative commands are expressed by the use of אַל with the jussive.
infinitive	מִכְתַּב	The infinitive in BA largely corresponds in usage to the infinitive construct in Hebrew.
participle	כָּתֵב	Along with the normal uses of the participle, the Aramaic participle can function like a finite verb. Also, it is common to have periphrastic constructions with an Aramaic participle and הוה.

Akkadian Verbal Forms and Morphemes

perfect	*iptaras*	The perfect is a prefixed conjugation with an infixed -*ta*- immediately after the first radical. The vowel between the second and third radicals is the theme vowel of the durative. The meaning often corresponds to the English present perfect.
preterite	*iprus*	The preterite is the basic prefixed conjugation, base $R_1R_2VR_3$, where V is one of the short vowels. It is usually best translated as a simple past.
durative	*iparras*	The durative is a prefixed conjugation with a doubled middle radical, base $R_1aR_2VR_3$, where V is one of the short vowels. It describes action that takes place over a period of time, and can be translated as simple future, present, durative/circumstantial, habitual/customary, or modal.
infinitive	*parāsum*	The infinitive is a declinable masculine singular verbal noun that has in the G stem the pattern *parās*. It corresponds grammatically to the English infinitive or the English gerund. Sometimes it must be translated substantivally in English.
imperative	*purus*	The form of the imperative is essentially the preterite without a prefix. It occurs only for second person.
precative	*liprus*	The precative expresses a wish or an indirect command; occurs in the first and third persons only. Based on the preterite; a *l*- prefix replaces the prefix of the preterite for third persons forms and the 1cs form; the 1cp is marked by the preposed particle *i*.
participle	*pāris*-	The participle is an adjective of the pattern *pāris*-. It is declinable, with masculine, feminine, singular, and plural forms.
verbal adjective	*paris*-	The verbal adjective is an adjective derived from a verbal root of any stem, of the pattern *parVs*, where V is one of the short vowels. Most Akkadian adjectives belong to this category. The verbal adjective describes the condition or state resulting from the action of the verb from which it is derived.
vetitive	*ayy-iprus*	The vetitive expresses a negative wish. It is formed by prefixing *ayy*- (before vowels) or *ē*- (before consonants) to the preterite
ventive	*iprusam*	The ventive is a directional element that denotes motion or activity in the direction of, or to a point near, the speaker. It occurs commonly on verbs of motion. It has three allomorphs that may be added to any finite verb: -*am* on the 3cs, 2ms, 1cs, and 1cp; -*m* on the 2fs; and -*nim* on the 3mp, 3fp, and 2cp.
subordination marker	*iprusu*	The subordination marker -*u* is a verbal morpheme that is attached to every finite verb that occurs in a subordinate (dependent) clause, provided that the verb has no other verbal ending.