

פָּעַל - regular, active verbs (שָׁמַר-he guarded).

נִפְעַל - the passive of פָּעַל (נִשְׁמַר-he was guarded).

פִּעֵל - a modifier of the פָּעַל, sometimes intensifying (שָׁבַר-break, שָׁבַר-shatter), sometimes as causative (מָלֵא-be full of, מָלֵא-he filled), and sometimes, a verb only exists in פִּעֵל (בָּקַשׁ-he requested, צִוָּה-he ordered).

פִּעֵל - the passive of פִּעֵל (בִּקְשׁוּ-he was sought).

הִפְעִיל - causative, the action of the verb is caused by the subject (אָכַל-he ate, הִאֲכִיל-he caused to eat, he fed; רָאָה-he saw, הִרְאָה-he caused to see, he showed).

הִפְעֵל - the passive of הִפְעִיל (הִרְאָה-he showed, הִרְאָה-he was shown). This בנין is parallel to the הוּפְעַל in modern Hebrew.

הִתְפַּעֵל - is usually reflexive, which means you do the action to or for yourself (הִתְלַבֵּשׁ-to dress oneself). (There are some peculiarities to the הִתְפַּעֵל when the first letter of the root is a ז, ס, צ, or ש. A change, called metathesis takes place. The first letter of the root, and the ת changes place- הִשְׁתַּמֵּר-שמר. With a צ, metathesis takes place and the ת changes to a ט-הִצְטַמְדַק-צדק-ט. If the first letter is a ז, metathesis also takes place and the ת changes to a ד-הִזְדַּמְדַּג-זוג-ד)