

c. Second Feminine Plural -  $\text{ןָּ} (\underline{\text{base form}}) \text{ן}$

d. Third Masculine Plural -  $\text{וּ} (\underline{\text{base form}}) \text{ו}$

e. Third Feminine Plural -  $\text{וֹּ} (\underline{\text{base form}}) \text{ו}$

#### D. Formation of the Stems in the Imperfect Tense

##### 1. Sufformatives

###### a. Consonantal Sufformatives

(1) Write the base form of the imperfect tense (e.g.  $\text{לְטַבֵּן}$ ).

(2) Put a silent shewa under the last letter of the base form (e.g.  $\text{לְטַבֵּןְ}$ ).

(3) Add the consonantal sufformative to the end of the base form (e.g.  $\text{ןָּ לְטַבֵּןְ}$ ).

(4) Retain the vowel after the second letter of the verbal root in every stem except the Hiphil where the long hireq changes to a sere and the Niphal where the sere changes to a pathah (e.g.  $\text{ןָּ לְטַבֵּןְ}$ ,  $\text{ןָּ לְטַבֵּןְ}$ , and  $\text{ןָּ לְטַבֵּןְ}$ ).

NOTE: The accent is on the penult (e.g.  $\text{ןָּ לְטַבֵּןְ}$ ).

###### b. Vocalic Sufformatives

(1) Write the base form of the imperfect tense (e.g.  $\text{לְטַבֵּןְ}$ ).

(2) Add the vocalic sufformative to the end of the base form (e.g.  $\text{וּ לְטַבֵּןְ}$ ).

(3) Drop the vowel after the second letter of the verbal root to a half vowel (vocal shewa with non-laryngeals or ḥaṭeph pathah with laryngeals) except in the Hiphil stem where the long hireq is retained (e.g.  $\text{וּ לְטַבֵּןְ}$  and  $\text{וּ לְטַבֵּןְ}$ ).

NOTE: The accent is on the ultima (e.g.  $\text{וּ לְטַבֵּןְ}$ ).

##### 2. Personal Preformatives

###### a. The Qal Stem

(1) Verbs Beginning with a Non-Laryngeal

The personal preformatives are added to the front of