

The original ending of the Lamedh He verb was usually a consonantal yodh. This consonantal yodh has been retained as the third letter of the verbal root in the Qal passive participle. This is the only place where this consonantal yodh appears in the Lamedh He verb (e.g. לָמַדְךָ).

NOTE: The original ending of the Lamedh He verb was sometimes a consonantal waw (e.g. שָׁמַטְךָ - "to be quiet" or "to be at ease").

C. Formation of the Lamedh He Verb

1. Perfect Tense

a. No Sufformative

The ending וֹ is added to the second letter of the verbal root in every stem (e.g. לָמַדְךָ).

b. Consonantal Sufformatives

(1) Active Stems (Qal, Piel, Hiphil, and Hithpael)

The consonantal sufformatives are added to the second letter of the verbal root by means of a helping vowel which is a long hireq (e.g. לָמַדְךָ).

(2) Passive Stems (Pual, Hophal, and Niphal)

The consonantal sufformatives are added to the second letter of the verbal root by means of a helping vowel which is a long sere except in the Niphal stem where the long hireq is sometimes used (e.g. לָמַדְךָ and לָמַדְךָ).

NOTE: The vocal shewa of the second feminine singular sufformative is usually not written (e.g. לָמַדְךָ and not לָמַדְךָ).

c. Vocalic Sufformatives

The vocalic sufformatives are added directly to the second letter of the verbal root in every stem except the third feminine singular vocalic sufformative which is added in every stem by inserting the alternative feminine ending tau between it and the second letter of the verbal root and putting a vocal shewa under the second letter of the verbal root (e.g. לָמַדְךָ).

NOTE: The reason the alternative feminine ending tau is used in the third feminine singular perfect is to distinguish it from the third masculine singular