of the verbal root - nun - assimilates into the second letter of the verbal root doubling it, and the silent shewa that was under the first letter of the verbal root drops out (e.g. נָפַל - נַפָּל, assimilates into pe, drops out; תִּנְפֹּלְנָה - תִּפֹּלְנָה, assimilates into pe, drops out, and נִפְלוּ - נָפְלוּ, assimilates into pe, drops out).

(3) Imperative, Infinitives, and Participles

The imperative, infinitives, and participles are formed like the imperative, infinitives, and participles of the regular verb (e.g. imperative - נְפֹל, נִפְלָה, and נִפְלוּ, infinitive absolute - נָפוֹל, infinitive construct - נְפֹל, Qal active participle - נֹפֵל, and Qal passive participle - נָפוּל).

b. Class II (Pathaḥ Stative Verbs)

(1) Perfect Tense

The perfect tense is formed like the perfect tense of the regular verb (e.g. נָגַשׁ, נִגַּשְׁתֶּם, and נִגְּשָׁה).

<u>NOTE</u>: The verb נָגַשׁ means "to draw near" or "to approach."

(2) Imperfect Tense

The imperfect tense is formed like the imperfect tense of the regular verb except that:

(a) The first letter of the verbal root - nun - assimilates into the second letter of the verbal root doubling it, and the silent shewa that was under the first letter of the verbal root drops out (e.g. יִגַּשׁ - יִגַּשׁ, assimilates into gimel, drops out).

(b) The ḥolem after the second letter of the verbal root changes to a pathaḥ when there is no sufformative and with the consonantal sufformatives (e.g. יִגְּשֻׁנִי - יִגַּשׁ, assimilates into gimel, drops out, and תִּגְּשֻׁנָה - תִּגַּשְׁנָה, assimilates into gimel, drops out).

<u>NOTE</u>: This change does not occur with the vocalic sufformatives (e.g. יִגְּשׁוּנִי).

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