- (a) Write the base form (e.g. DP)IT).
- (b) Put a silent shewa under the last letter of the hass form (s.g. ppin).
- (c) Add the consonantal sufformative to the end of the base form (e.g. בקקה).
- (3) Vocalic Sufformatives
 - (a) Write the base form (e.g. りいう).
 - (b) Add the vocalic sufformative to the end of the base form (e.g. エウトロ).
 - (c) Drop the vowel under the first letter of the verbal root to a half vowel vocal shewa with non-laryngeals (e.g. ロクラーコー) or hateph pathah with laryngeals (e.g. ロクローコー) from トーコーク・カー meaning "to whirl, dance," or "to writhe").
- b. Imperfect Tense
 - (1) Sufformatives
 - (a) Consonantal Sufformatives
 - i. Write the base form (e.g. カア・17).
 - ii. Put a silent shewa under the last letter of the base form (e.g. ウトル).
 - iii. Add the consonantal sufformative to the end of the base form (e.g. הֹבְמָלָח).
 - (b) Vocalic Sufformatives
 - i. Write the base form (e.g. カローカ).
 - ii. Add the vocalic sufformative to the end of the base form (e.g. 小たういう).
 - iii. Drop the vowel under the first letter of the verbal root to a half vowel - vocal shewa with non-laryngeals (e.g.)わらいの) or hateph pathan with laryngeals (e.g.)) 頂) の).
 - (2) Personal Preformatives

The personal preformatives are added to the front of the base form by removing the stem preformative he $-\Pi$ and putting the personal preformative in its place