

(e.g. $\overset{\text{remove he}}{\text{קָמַח}} - \text{קָמַח}$, $\overset{\text{remove he}}{\text{קָמַחְה}} - \text{קָמַחְה}$
 and $\overset{\text{remove he}}{\text{קָמַחְה}} - \text{קָמַחְה}$).

c. Infinitive Absolute

- (1) Write the base form (e.g. קָמַח).
- (2) Change the vowel after the first letter of the verbal root to a şere (e.g. קָמַחְה).

d. Infinitive Construct

The form is קָמַחְה .

e. Participle

- (1) Write the base form (e.g. קָמַחְה).
- (2) Add the participle preformative mem -מ- to the front of the base form by removing the stem preformative he -ה- and putting the participle preformative mem in its place (e.g. $\overset{\text{remove he}}{\text{קָמַחְה}} - \text{מִקָּמַחְה}$).
- (3) Change the vowel after the first letter of the verbal root to a qameş (e.g. מִקָּמַחְה).

2. Hiphil

a. Perfect Tense

- (1) No Sufformative

The form is קָמַחְה .

- (2) Consonantal Sufformatives

- (a) Write the base form (e.g. קָמַחְה).
- (b) Add the consonantal sufformative to the end of the base form by means of a helping vowel which is a long holem (e.g. קָמַחְהוֹ).
- (c) Drop the vowel under the stem preformative he -ה- to a şateph pathah (e.g. קָמַחְהוֹ).

NOTE: The vocal shewa of the second, feminine, singular, consonantal sufformative is not written (e.g.

קָמַחְהוֹ and not קָמַחְהוֹ).

- (3) Vocalic Sufformatives

- (a) Write the base form (e.g. קָמַחְהוֹ).