

Qal imperfect, there is always a silent shewa under the first letter of the verbal root except when it is a laryngeal (aleph - א, he - ה, heth - ח, or ayin - ע) in which case there is a ḥaṭeph vowel under it to match the preceding full vowel (e.g. כָּתַב - "he caused to write" and עָמַד - "he caused to stand").

NOTE: Sometimes there is a silent shewa under the first letter of the verbal root when it is a laryngeal in the Qal imperfect (e.g. אֶהְיֶה - "I shall be").

E. Formation of the Stems in the Perfect Tense

1. Consonantal Sufformatives

- a. Write the base form of the verb (e.g. לָקַח).
- b. Put a silent shewa under the last letter of the base form (e.g. לָקַחְ).
- c. Add the consonantal sufformative to the end of the base form (e.g. לָקַחְתָּ).
- d. Change the vowel after the second letter of the verbal root to a pathah (e.g. לָקַחְתָּ and לָקַחְתְּ).
- e. Drop the vowel after the first letter of the verbal root to a half vowel (vocal shewa with non-laryngeals or ḥaṭeph pathah with laryngeals) with the heavy consonantal sufformatives in the Qal stem alone (e.g. לָקַחְתָּ and לָקַחְתְּ).

NOTE: The accent is on the ultima with the heavy consonantal sufformatives (e.g. לָקַחְתָּ), and it is on the penult with the light consonantal sufformatives (e.g. לָקַחְתְּ).

2. Vocalic Sufformatives

- a. Write the base form of the verb (e.g. לָקַחְ).
- b. Add the vocalic sufformative to the end of the base form (e.g. לָקַחְוּ).
- c. 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. לָקַחְוּ and לָקַחְוּ).

NOTE: The accent is on the ultima (e.g. לָקַחְוּ).

II. Denominative Verbs