

form, the vowels of the base form remain the same except in the first common singular Niphal and Hithpael where the short hireq changes to a seghol because of the laryngeal (e.g. לִּיּוֹרֵךְ - "I shall be killed").

II. The Imperative

A. Use of the Imperative

The imperative is used to express a command (e.g. "you man, visit!").

B. Person in which the Imperative is Used

The imperative is used in both genders and numbers of the second person.

C. Stems in which the Imperative is Used

The imperative is used in all the stems except the Pual and Hophal which are the truly passive stems.

D. Base Forms of the Stems in the Imperative

1. Qal - לִּטֹר
2. Piel - לִּטֹרְךָ
3. Hiphil - לִּטְרֵךְ
4. Niphal - לִּטְרֵךְ
5. Hithpael - לִּטְרֵךְ

NOTE: The base forms of the imperative are the same as the base forms of the imperfect tense.

E. Sufformatives Used in the Imperative

The sufformatives used in the imperative are the same as the sufformatives used in the imperfect tense (e.g. יְ , וְ , etc.).

F. Formation of the Stems in the Imperative

1. No Sufformative

The imperative consists of the base forms of the imperative except in the Hiphil stem where the long hireq after the second letter of the verbal root changes to a sere (e.g. לִּטְרֵךְ - "you man, kill!" and לִּטְרֵךְ - "you man, cause to kill!").

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