2. Consonantal Sufformative

   a. Write the base form of the imperative (e.g. קְטֹל).

   b. Put a silent shewa under the last letter of the base form
(e.g. קְטֹל).

   c. Add the consonantal sufformative to the end of the base form
(e.g. קְטֹלְנָה).

   c. Retain the vowel after the second letter of the verbal root
in every stem except the Hiphil where the long hireq changes
to a sere and the Niphal where the sere changes to a pathah
(e.g. קְטֹלְנָה , הִקָּטֵלְנָה , and הַקְטֵלְנָה).

   NOTE: The accent is on the penult (e.g. קְטֹלְנָה).

3. Vocalic Sufformatives

   a. Write the base form of the imperative (e.g. קְטֹל).

   b. Add the vocalic sufformative to the end of the base form
(e.g. קְטֹלִי).

   c. Drop the vowel after the second letter of the verbal root
to a half vowel (vocal shewa with non-laryngeals or hateph
pathah with laryngeals) except in the Hiphil stem where the
long hireq is retained (e.g. קְטֹלִי and הַקְטִילִי).

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

NOTE: The imperative has a stem preformative in the Hiphil, Niphal,
and Hithpael stems, but it never has a personal preformative.
This is what distinguishes the imperative from the imperfect
tense.

G. Parsing of the Imperative

The imperative is parsed like the perfect and imperfect tense of
the verb except the word "imperative" is inserted in the category
designated "Tense" (e.g. קְטֹל – second, masculine, singular,
Qal, imperative from קָטַל meaning "to kill").

III. Combination of the Definite Article and Inseparable Preposition

When an inseparable preposition (בְּ , כְּ , or לְ) is attached to a
word with a definite article on it, the he (הַ) of the definite article
is removed, the inseparable preposition is put in its place, and the
vocal shewa of the inseparable preposition drops out (e.g.

לְ הַמֶּלֶךְ – לַמֶּלֶךְ – "for the king" or לְ הָאָב – לָאָב – "for the
father").

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