(1) No Sufformative

The form is קְטֹל which is the base form.

(2) Consonantal Sufformatives

The consonantal sufformatives are added to the base form in the same way that they are added in the active verb except in the fourth step where the ḥolem after the second letter of the verbal root is retained with the light consonantal sufformatives, and is dropped to a qameṣ ḥaṭuph with the heavy consonantal sufformatives (e.g. קְטֹלְתִּי and קְטָלְתֶּם).

NOTE: The vowel under the first letter of the verbal root still drops to a half vowel with the heavy consonantal sufformatives (e.g. קְטָלְתֶּם).

(3) Vocalic Sufformatives

The vocalic sufformatives are added to the base form in the same way that they are added in the active verb (e.g. קְטֹלָה).

2. Imperfect and Imperative

The imperfect and imperative of all three categories of the stative verb are formed like the imperfect and imperative of the active verb except that the ḥolem after the second letter of the verbal root changes to a pathaḥ when there is no sufformative and with the consonantal sufformatives (e.g. imperfect – יִקְדַשׁ, תִּקְטַלְנָה, יִכְבַּד, תִּכְבַּדְנָה, יִקְטַל, תִּקְטַלְנָה, and imperative – קְדַשׁ, קְדַשְׁנָה, כְּבַד, כְּבַדְנָה, קְטַל, קְטַלְנָה).

NOTE: This change does not occur with the vocalic sufformatives (e.g. imperfect – יִקְדְשׁוּ, יִכְבְּדוּ, יִקְטְלוּ, and imperative – קְדְשׁי, כְּבְדי, קְטְני).

3. Infinitive Absolute

The infinitive absolute of all three categories of the stative verb is formed like the infinitive absolute of the active verb (e.g. קָדוֹשׁ, כָּבוֹד, and קָטוֹל).

4. Infinitive Construct

The infinitive construct of all three categories of the stative verb is usually formed like the infinitive construct of the active verb (e.g. קְדֹשׁ, כְּבֹד, and קְטֹל), but occasionally an alternate form is used which has a feminine ending (e.g. קָדְשָׁה, כָּבְדָה, and קָטְנָה).