(3) **Imperative**

The imperative is formed like the imperative of the regular verb except that:

(a) The first letter of the verbal root - nun - and the vocal shewa under it drop out (e.g. גַּ֣שׁ - גַּ֣שׁ).

(b) The ḥolem after the second letter of the verbal root changes to a pathaḥ when there is no sufformative and with the consonantal sufformative

(e.g. גַּ֣שׁ - גַּ֣שׁ , and גַּ֣שְׁנָה - גַּ֣שְׁנָה).

<u>NOTE:</u> This change does not occur with the vocalic sufformatives (e.g. גְּשׁוּ).

(4) **Infinitive Absolute**

The infinitive absolute is formed like the infinitive absolute of the regular verb (e.g. גָּשׁוֹשׁ).

(5) **Infinitive Construct**

The infinitive construct is formed like the infinitive construct of the regular verb except that:

(a) The first letter of the verbal root - nun - and the vocal shewa under it drop out (e.g. גַּ֣שׁ - גַּ֣שׁ).

(b) The alternative feminine ending tau is attached to the end of the form by means of a seghol if the last letter of the form is a non-laryngeal (e.g.

גֶּשֶׁת - גֶּשֶׁת), or by means of a pathaḥ if the last letter of the form is a laryngeal (e.g.

קַחַת - קַחַת from the verb לָקַח meaning "to take"). If the alternative feminine ending tau is attached to the end of the form by means of a seghol, the preceding vowel changes to a seghol

as well (e.g. גֶּשֶׁת - גֶּשֶׁת). If it is attached by means of a pathaḥ, the preceding vowel changes to a pathaḥ (e.g. קַחַת - קַחַת).

<u>NOTE:</u> The accent of the infinitive construct is on the penult (e.g. גֶּשֶׁת and קַחַת).

(6) **Participles**

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