

The participles are formed like the participles of the regular verb (e.g. Qal active participle - שׁוֹלֵף) and Qal passive participle - שׁוּלָף).

e. Class III (Sere Stative Verb)

(1) Perfect Tense

The perfect tense is formed like the perfect tense of the regular verb except that when there is a consonantal sufformative, the last letter of the verbal root - nun - assimilates into the consonantal sufformative doubling it, and the silent shewa that was under the last letter of the verbal root drops out (e.g. שׁוֹלַף).

שׁוֹלַף - שׁוֹלַף , and שׁוֹלַף).

(2) Imperfect Tense

The imperfect tense is formed like the imperfect tense of the regular verb except that:

- (a) The first letter of the verbal root - nun - assimilates into the second letter of the verbal root doubling it, and the silent shewa that was under the first letter of the verbal root drops out (e.g. שׁוֹלֵף - שׁוֹלֵף).

- (b) The holem after the second letter of the verbal root changes to a sere when there is no sufformative and with the consonantal sufformatives (e.g. שׁוֹלֵף - שׁוֹלֵף and שׁוֹלֵף - שׁוֹלֵף).

NOTE: This change does not occur with the vocalic sufformatives (e.g. שׁוֹלֵף).

- (c) When there is a consonantal sufformative, the last letter of the verbal root - nun - assimilates into the consonantal sufformative doubling it, and the silent shewa that was under the last letter of the

verbal root drops out (e.g. שׁוֹלַף - שׁוֹלַף).

(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. שׁוֹלֵף - שׁוֹלֵף).