

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

לְהַחֲזִיק - חָזַק and לְהַחֲזִיק - חָזַקְתָּ).
drops out drops out

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

- (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. לְהַחֲזִיק - חָזַקְתָּ).
assimilates into nun
drops out drops out

(4) Infinitive Absolute

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

(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. חָזַקְתָּ).
drops out

- (b) The alternative feminine ending tau is attached to the end of the form by means of a *seghol*, and the preceding vowel changes to a *seghol* as well (e.g.

חָזַקְתָּ - חָזַקְתָּי).
drops out

- (c) The *seghol* under the last letter of the verbal root - nun - drops out, and the nun assimilates into the alternative feminine ending tau, but because it cannot double the tau, it causes the preceding *seghol* to lengthen to a *se* (e.g.

חָזַקְתָּ - חָזַקְתָּי).
assimilates into tau
drops out drops out

(6) Participles

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

NOTE: In the derived stems (Piel, Pual, Hiphil, Hophal, Niphal, and Hithpael) 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. חָזַקְתָּ - חָזַקְתָּ).
assimilates into tau
drops out 71