NOTE: All three classes of the Pe Nun verb are the same in the derived stems except for the assimilation of the nun of the class III verb נתן when it is followed by a consonantal sufformative.

C. Waw Consecutive with the Pe Nun Verb

The waw consecutive only makes a difference in the vowel pointing of the imperfect tense in the Hiphil stem where there is no sufformative except the first common singular. When it makes a difference in the vowel pointing, it causes the long hireq after the second letter of the verbal root to change to a ṣere (e.g. ויגש).

D. Parsing of the Pe Nun Verb

The Pe Nun verb is parsed like the regular verb is parsed, and the class of the verb is added to the end of the parsing (e.g. נתן - third, masculine, singular, Qal, perfect from נתן meaning "to give, put," or "to set" - Class III, ṣere stative).

II. Lamedh Aleph Verb

A. Perfect Tense with Consonantal Sufformatives

1. Qal Stem

The perfect tense with consonantal sufformatives is formed like the perfect tense with consonantal sufformatives of the regular verb except that the vowel after the second letter of the verbal root changes to a qames with active verbs (e.g. בראת - from the verb ברא meaning "to create" or "to shape") and to a ṣere with stative verbs (e.g. מלאת - from the verb מלא meaning "to fill" or "to be full").

NOTE: Although נשא meaning "to lift, carry," or "to take" is a stative verb, it is formed like an active verb in the Qal perfect (e.g. נשאת).

2. Derived Stems (Piel, Pual, Hiphil, Hophal, Niphal, and Hithpael)

The perfect tense with consonantal sufformatives is formed like the perfect tense with consonantal sufformatives of the regular verb except that the vowel after the second letter of the verbal root changes to a ṣere (e.g. השאת).

B. Imperfect and Imperative with Consonantal Sufformatives (All Stems)

The imperfect and imperative with consonantal sufformatives are formed like the imperfect and imperative with consonantal sufformatives of the regular verb except that the vowel after the second letter of the verbal root changes to a seghol (e.g. תמשאנה and תמשאנה).