

C. Infinitive Absolute (All Stems)

The infinitive absolute is formed like the infinitive absolute of the regular verb (e.g. $\aleph \omega \bar{\eta}$).

D. Infinitive Construct (All Stems)

The infinitive construct is formed like the infinitive construct of the regular verb (e.g. $\aleph \omega \bar{\eta}$).

NOTE: In the Qal stem when the first letter of the verbal root is a nun, the following changes occur:

1. The first letter of the verbal root - nun - and the vocal shewa under it drop out (e.g. $\aleph \omega \bar{\eta}$ - $\aleph \omega$).
drops out
2. 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. $\eta \aleph \omega \bar{\eta}$).
3. The seghol under the last letter of the verbal root - aleph - drops out, and the aleph becomes a vowel letter, causing the preceding seghol to lengthen to a sere (e.g. $\eta \aleph \omega$ - $\eta \aleph \omega$).
drops out

E. Participles (All Stems)

The participles are formed like the participles of the regular verb (e.g. $\aleph \omega \bar{\eta}$).

III. Inseparable Prepositions or Waw Conjunctive Followed by a Segholate Form, a Form with Two Pathaqs, or a Monosyllabic Form

When an inseparable preposition or waw conjunctive is followed by a segholate form, a form with two pathaqs, or a monosyllabic form, the vocal shewa under the inseparable preposition or waw conjunctive frequently changes to a qames (e.g. $\eta \omega \bar{\eta}$, $\eta \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta}$, and $\eta \aleph \omega$).

IV. Interrogative Pronoun $\eta \omega$

The interrogative pronoun $\eta \omega$ meaning "what" refers to things, and it is written as follows:

- A. Before Non-Laryngeals $\cdot \bar{\eta} \omega$ (e.g. $\eta \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \omega$ - "what is this?")
- B. Before Aleph and Resh $\bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \omega$ (e.g. $\eta \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \omega$ - "what are these?")
- C. Before He, Heth, and Ayin without a Qames under Them $\bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \omega$ (e.g. $\aleph \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \omega$ - "what is it?")
- D. Before He, Heth, and Ayin with a Qames under Them $\bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \omega$ (e.g. $\eta \omega \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \bar{\eta} \omega$ - "what has he done?")

V. Use of the HEBREW AND ENGLISH LEXICON OF THE OLD TESTAMENT