

assimilates into the second letter of the verbal root doubling it, and the silent sheva that was under the first letter of the verbal root drops out (e.g.  $\text{ק'שׁוֹ} - \text{ק'שׁ}$ ).  
assimilates into qashve  
drops out

(b) The rest of the imperfect tense is formed like the imperfect tense of the regular verb (e.g.  $\text{ק'שׁ}$ ,  $\text{ק'שׁוֹ}$ , and  $\text{ק'שׁוֹ}$ ).

(3) Imperative

The imperative is formed like the imperative of the regular verb (e.g.  $\text{ק'שׁ}$ ,  $\text{ק'שׁוֹ}$ , and  $\text{ק'שׁוֹ}$ ).

(4) Infinitive Absolute

The infinitive absolute is formed like the infinitive absolute of the regular verb (e.g.  $\text{ק'שׁוֹ}$ ).

(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 - the yodh - and the vocal sheva under it drop out (e.g.

$\text{ק'שׁוֹ} - \text{ק'שׁ}$ ).

(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.  $\text{ק'שׁוֹ} - \text{ק'שׁוֹ}$ ).

NOTE: The accent of the infinitive construct is on the penult (e.g.  $\text{ק'שׁוֹ}$ ).

(6) Participles

The participles are formed like the participles of the regular verb (e.g. Qal active participle -  $\text{ק'שׁוֹ}$  and Qal passive participle -  $\text{ק'שׁוֹ}$ ).

b. Class II (Pathah Stative Verbs)

(1) Perfect Tense

The perfect tense is formed like the perfect tense of the regular verb (e.g.  $\text{ק'שׁוֹ}$ ,  $\text{ק'שׁוֹ}$ , and  $\text{ק'שׁוֹ}$ ).

NOTE: The verb  $\text{ק'שׁוֹ}$  means "to take possession of, inherit," or "to dispossess."