

(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 - the yodh - becomes a vowel letter causing the preceding short hireq to lengthen to a long hireq, and the silent shewa that was under the first letter of the verbal root drops out (e.g. שׁוֹרֵךְ - יִשְׁרֵךְ).
becomes a vowel letter
drops out
- (b) The holem after the second letter of the verbal root changes to a pathah when there is no sufformative and with the consonantal sufformatives (e.g. שׁוֹרֵךְ - שׁוֹרֵךְ and שׁוֹרֵךְ - שׁוֹרֵךְ).
שׁוֹרֵךְ - שׁוֹרֵךְ and שׁוֹרֵךְ - שׁוֹרֵךְ

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

(3) Imperative

The imperative is formed like the imperative of the regular verb except that:

- (a) The first letter of the verbal root - the yodh - and the vocal shewa under it drop out (e.g. שׁוֹרֵךְ - שׁוֹרֵךְ).
drops out

NOTE: There are a few cases where the yodh and the vocal shewa under it remain.

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

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

(4) Infinitive Absolute

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

(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 shewa under it drop out (e.g. שׁוֹרֵךְ - שׁוֹרֵךְ).
drops out