

- (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. קָטְוָה - קָטְוָה).

NOTE: The accent of the infinitive construct is on the penult (e.g. קָטְוָה).

(6) Participles

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

c. Class III (Şere Stative Verbs)

(1) Perfect Tense

The perfect tense is formed like the perfect tense of the regular verb (e.g. קָטַב , קָטְבָה , and קָטְבוּ).

(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 - and the silent shewa under it drop out (e.g. קָטְבוּ drops out קָטְבוּ).
- (b) The short hireq under the personal preformative changes to a şere (e.g. קָטְבוּ - קָטְבוּ).
- (c) The holem after the second letter of the verbal root changes to a şere when there is no sufformative and to a pathaḥ with a consonantal sufformative (e.g. קָטְבוּ - קָטְבוּ and קָטְבוּ - קָטְבוּ).

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

(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. קָטְבוּ drops out קָטְבוּ).
- (b) The holem after the second letter of the verbal