

NOTE: When an ending is added to the participle, the qamesh under the stem preformative nun - ן - drops to a vocal shewa (e.g. אֲנִי־קָרָן).

4. Qal

a. Active Verbs Represented by אֲנִי־קָרָן

(1) Perfect Tense

(a) No Sufformative

The form is קָרַן .

(b) Consonantal Sufformatives

- i. Write the base form (e.g. מָרַן).
- ii. Put a silent shewa under the last letter of the base form (e.g. מָרְנָן).
- iii. Add the consonantal sufformative to the end of the base form (e.g. מָרְנָן־קָרַן).
- iv. Change the vowel after the first letter of the verbal root to a pathah (e.g. מָרְנָן־קָרַן).

(c) Vocalic Sufformatives

- i. Write the base form (e.g. מָרַן).
- ii. Add the vocalic sufformative to the end of the base form (e.g. אֲמָרְנָן־קָרַן).

(2) Imperfect Tense

(a) Sufformatives

i. Consonantal Sufformatives

- (i) Write the base form (e.g. אֲנִי־קָרַן).
- (ii) Put a silent shewa under the last letter of the base form (e.g. אֲנִי־קָרְנָן).
- (iii) Add the consonantal sufformative to the end of the base form (e.g. $\text{אֲנִי־קָרְנָן־קָרַן}$).
- (iv) Change the vowel after the first letter of the verbal root to a holem which is written without the vowel letter waw (e.g. $\text{אֲנִי־קָרְנָן־קָרַן}$).