

(c) Add the consonantal sufformative to the end of the base form (e.g. מְקַטְּלֵם).

(d) Change the vowel after the third letter of the verbal root to a pathah (e.g. מְקַטְּלֵם).

(3) Vocalic Sufformatives

(a) Write the base form (e.g. מְקַטְּלֵם - Polel, מְקַטְּלֵם - Polal, and $\text{מְקַטְּלֵמֶה$ - Hithpolel).

(b) Add the vocalic sufformative to the end of the base form (e.g. מְקַטְּלֵמֶה).

(c) Drop the vowel under the third letter of the verbal root to a ḥaṭeph pathah (e.g. מְקַטְּלֵמֶה).

NOTE: When there are two consonants alike in a row and the first of the two consonants has a half vowel under it, the ḥaṭeph pathah is used because it is more distinct than the vocal shewa.

b. Imperfect Tense

(1) Sufformatives

(a) Consonantal Sufformatives

i. Write the base form (e.g. מְקַטְּלֵם - Polel, מְקַטְּלֵם - Polal, and מְקַטְּלֵמֶה - Hithpolel).

ii. Put a silent shewa under the last letter of the base form (e.g. מְקַטְּלֵמֶה).

iii. Add the consonantal sufformative to the end of the base form (e.g. מְקַטְּלֵמֶה).

(b) Vocalic Sufformatives

i. Write the base form (e.g. מְקַטְּלֵם - Polel, מְקַטְּלֵם - Polal, and מְקַטְּלֵמֶה - Hithpolel).

ii. Add the vocalic sufformative to the end of the base form (e.g. מְקַטְּלֵמֶה).

iii. Drop the vowel under the third letter of the verbal root to a ḥaṭeph pathah (e.g. מְקַטְּלֵמֶה).

(2) Personal Preformatives

(a) Polel and Polal