

The personal preformatives are added to the front of the base form by means of a vowel sheva except the first, common, singular personal preformative which is added by means of a hataf pathah because of the laryngeal (e.g. **תַּבְדִּיל**, **תַּבְדִּילָה**, and **תַּבְדִּילָה**).

(b) Hithpolel

The personal preformatives are added to the front of the base form by removing the stem preformative he -ה- and putting the personal preformative in its place (e.g. **מִזְקִיתָן**- **מִזְקִיתָן**, **מִזְקִיתָן**- **מִזְקִיתָן**, and **מִזְקִיתָן**- **מִזְקִיתָן**).

NOTE: The short hireq under the personal preformative aleph changes to a seghol because the aleph is a laryngeal (e.g. **מִזְקִיתָן**).

c. Imperative

(1) No Sufformative

The forms are **מִזְקִיךְ** - Polel and **מִזְקִיתָן** - Hithpolel.

(2) Consonantal Sufformative

(a) Write the base form (e.g. **מִזְקִיךְ** - Polel and **מִזְקִיתָן** - Hithpolel).

(b) Put a silent shewa under the last letter of the base form (e.g. **מִזְקִיךְ**).

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

(3) Vocalic Sufformatives

(a) Write the base form (e.g. **מִזְקִיךְ** - Polel and **מִזְקִיתָן** - Hithpolel).

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

(c) Drop the vowel under the third letter of the verbal root to a hataf pathah (e.g. **מִזְקִין**).