d. Infinitive Absolute

   (1) Write the base form (e.g. קוֹמֵם - Polel, קוֹמַם - Polal, and הִתְקוֹמֵם - Hithpolel).

   (2) Change the vowel after the third letter of the verbal root to a ḥolem (e.g. קוֹמֵם).

e. Infinitive Construct

   The forms are קוֹמֵם - Polel, קוֹמַם - Polal, and הִתְקוֹמֵם - Hithpolel.

f. Participle

   (1) Write the base form (e.g. קוֹמֵם - Polel, קוֹמַם - Polal, and הִתְקוֹמֵם - Hithpolel).

   (2) Add the participle preformative mem -מ- to the front of the base form by means of a vocal shewa in the Polel and Polal stems (e.g. מְקוֹמֵם), and by removing the stem preformative he -ה- and putting the participle preformative mem in its place in the Hithpolel stem (e.g. הִתְקוֹמֵם- מִתְקוֹמֵם).

   remove he

   (3) Change the vowel after the third letter of the verbal root to a qames in the Polal stem (e.g. מְקוֹמָם).

NOTE: (1) The meaning of the Polel, Polal, and Hithpolel stems is essentially the same as the meaning of the Piel, Pual, and Hithpael stems (e.g. Polel - intensive of the Qal stem, Polal - passive of the Polel stem, and Hithpolel - reflexive of the Polel stem).

       (2) The Polel, Polal, and Hithpolel stems are usually used in place of the Piel, Pual, and Hithpael stems. When the Piel, Pual, and Hithpael stems are used, the vowel letter waw changes to a consonantal yodh and is doubled, and these stems are formed like the Piel, Pual, and Hithpael stems of the regular verb (e.g. Piel perfect - קַיֵּם, קַיְּמָה, and הִתְקַיֵּם).

       (3) The Polel, Polal, and Hithpolel stems repeat the last letter of the verbal root instead of doubling the second letter of the verbal root because the second letter of the verbal root is not a consonant (e.g. קוֹמֵם - the mem -מ- is the last letter of the verbal root and it is repeated).

F. Waw Consecutive with the Ayin Waw Verb

The waw consecutive only makes a difference in the vowel pointing of the imperfect tense in the Qal and Hiphil stems where there is no