

(1) Write the base form (e.g. קָרָא).

(2) Change the vowel after the first letter of the verbal root to a long *holem* (e.g. קָרַח).

e. Infinitive Construct

The form is קָרֹחַ .

f. Participles

(1) Active Participle

The form is קָרֵחַ .

(2) Passive Participle

The form is קָרִיחַ .

NOTE: When an ending is added to the active or passive participle, the vowel of the participle does not change (e.g. קָרֵיחַ - active participle, and קָרִיחַ - passive participle).

2. Derived Stems (All Other Stems)

The Ayin Yodh verb is formed like the Ayin Waw verb in these stems (e.g. Hiphil perfect - קָרַחְתִּי and קָרַחְתָּ).

E. Waw Consecutive with the Ayin Yodh 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 sufformative except the first, common, singular. When it makes a difference in the vowel pointing of these stems, it causes the long *hireq* after the first letter of the verbal root to change to a *seghol* (e.g. קָרַחְתִּי).