

- (9) $\text{ם}.. - \text{ם} \text{קָטַלְוּ}$ - "he will cause them (masculine) to kill"
- (10) $\text{ן}.. - \text{ן} \text{קָטַלְוּ}$ - "he will cause them (feminine) to kill"

NOTE: The vowels that are used to connect the verbal suffixes to the end of the verb in the imperfect tense are generally E-vowels, i.e. ֶ ere and ֶ seghol.

3. Imperative

a. Forms Ending in a Vowel

The verbal suffixes that begin with a consonant are used, and they are added to the end of the verb (e.g.

$\text{ם} \text{קָטַלְוּ לְיָהוּם}$ - "you men, cause them - masculine - to kill!").

b. Forms Ending in a Consonant

The verbal suffixes are added to the end of the verb by means of connecting vowels as follows:

- (1) $\text{ן} \text{קָטַלְנִי}$ - "you man, cause me (masculine or feminine) to kill!"
- (2) $\text{ו} \text{קָטַלְהוּ}$ - "you man, cause him to kill!"
- (3) $\text{ָ} \text{קָטַלְהָ}$ - "you man, cause her to kill!"
- (4) $\text{ן} \text{קָטַלְנוּ}$ - "you man, cause us (masculine or feminine) to kill!"
- (5) $\text{ם} \text{קָטַלְוּ}$ - "you man, cause them (masculine) to kill!"
- (6) $\text{ן} \text{קָטַלְוּ}$ - "you man, cause them (feminine) to kill!"

NOTE: The vowels that are used to connect the verbal suffixes to the end of the verb in the imperative are E-vowels, i.e. ֶ ere and ֶ seghol.

D. Changes in the Verbal Form Caused by the Addition of the Verbal Suffixes

1. Changes in the Sufformatives

- a. The second, feminine, singular sufformative ָ changes to ֵ changes to ֵ with verbal suffix.
- (e.g. קָטַלְתְּ - $\text{קָטַלְתְּ אֶתְּ$ - "you, woman, killed her").