

NOTE: The second, feminine, singular sufformative with a verbal suffix looks like the first, common, singular sufformative, and it can only be distinguished from the first, common, singular sufformative by the context.

b. The third, feminine, singular sufformative η_{τ} changes to η_{-} or η_{τ} with verbal suffix

η_{-} or η_{τ} (e.g. $\eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau}$ - $\eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau}$ - "she killed him" or $\eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau}$ - "she killed them - masculine").

c. The second, masculine, plural sufformative η_{τ} changes to η_{τ} with verbal suffix

to η_{τ} (e.g. $\eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau}$ - $\eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau}$ - "you, men, killed him").

NOTE: The forms to which these sufformatives change were the original forms of these sufformatives.

2. Changes in the Vowels (Qal Stem)

a. Perfect Tense

(1) The qameṣ after the first letter of the verbal root drops to a half vowel - vocal shewa with non-laryngeals or ḥateph pathaḥ with laryngeals - because it is in an open syllable two places before the tone syllable (e.g. $\eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau}$ - "he killed him" and $\eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau}$ - "he served him").

(2) The pathaḥ after the second letter of the verbal root lengthens to a qameṣ when it is in an open syllable immediately before the tone syllable because of pretone lengthening (e.g. $\eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau}$ - "he killed her").

NOTE: The pathaḥ after the second letter of the verbal root drops to a half vowel with vocalic sufformatives, but before verbal suffixes in an open syllable immediately before the tone syllable, it reappears and lengthens to a qameṣ because of pretone lengthening (e.g. $\eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau}$ - "they killed her").

b. Imperfect Tense

The ḥolem after the second letter of the verbal root usually drops to a vocal shewa except with the second, masculine, singular and second, masculine, plural verbal suffixes where it is shortened to a qameṣ ḥatuph (e.g. $\eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau}$ - "he will kill me" but $\eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau} \eta_{\tau}$ - "he will kill you - masculine").

NOTE: If there is a pathaḥ after the second letter of the