

root changes to a şere when there is no sufformative and with the consonantal sufformative (e.g.  $\text{ב}^{\circ}\text{ש}$  -  $\text{בש}$  and  $\text{ח}^{\circ}\text{ש}$  -  $\text{חש}$ ).

NOTE: This change does not occur with the vocalic sufformatives (e.g.  $\text{בש}$ ).

(4) Infinitive Absolute

The infinitive absolute is formed like the infinitive absolute of the regular verb (e.g.  $\text{בש}$ ).

(5) Infinitive Construct

The infinitive construct is formed like the infinitive construct of the regular verb except that:

- (a) The first letter of the verbal root - the yodh - and the vocal shewa under it drop out (e.g.  $\text{בש}$  drops out).
- (b) The alternative feminine ending tau is attached to the end of the form by means of a seghol if the last letter of the form is a non-laryngeal (e.g.  $\text{בש}$ ) or by means of a pathah if the last letter of the form is a laryngeal (e.g.  $\text{בש}$  from the verb  $\text{בש}$  meaning "to know"). If the alternative feminine ending tau is attached to the end of the form by means of a seghol, the preceding vowel changes to a seghol as well (e.g.  $\text{בש}$  -  $\text{בש}$ ). If it is attached by means of a pathah, the preceding vowel changes to a pathah (e.g.  $\text{בש}$  -  $\text{בש}$ ).

NOTE: The accent of the infinitive construct is on the penult (e.g.  $\text{בש}$  and  $\text{בש}$ ).

(6) Participles

The participles are formed like the participles of the regular verb (e.g. Qal active participle -  $\text{בש}$  and Qal passive participle -  $\text{בש}$ ).

C. Waw Consecutive with the Pe Waw Verb

The waw consecutive only makes a difference in the vowel pointing of the imperfect tense in Class III of the Qal stem and the Hiphil stem where there is no sufformative except the first common singular. When it makes a difference in the vowel pointing, in Class III of the Qal stem it causes the şere after the second letter of the verbal root to change to a seghol (e.g.  $\text{בש}$ ) and in the Hiphil stem it causes the long hireq after the second letter of the verbal root to change to a seghol (e.g.  $\text{בש}$ ).