

## The Qal Perfect Conjugation — Detailed

		NO SUFFORMATIVE	OPEN CONSONANTAL SUFFORMATIVE	CLOSED CONSONANTAL SUFFORMATIVE	VOCALIC SUFFORMATIVE
<b>3MS</b> "HE KILLED"	∅	קָטַל			
<b>3FS</b> "SHE KILLED"	הָ				קָטַלָּהּ
<b>2MS</b> "YOU KILLED"	תָּ		קָטַלְתָּ		
<b>2FS</b> "YOU KILLED"	תִּ		קָטַלְתְּ*		
<b>1CS</b> "I KILLED"	תִּי		קָטַלְתִּי		
<b>3CP</b> "THEY KILLED"	וּ				קָטַלוּ
<b>2MP</b> "YOU KILLED"	תֶּם			קָטַלְתֶּם	
<b>2FP</b> "YOU KILLED"	תֶּן			קָטַלְתֶּן	
<b>1CP</b> "WE KILLED"	נּוּ		קָטַלְנוּ		
		The 3MS is the lexical form of the verb. It does not have a sufformative.	The addition of an open consonantal sufformative does not cause any changes in syllabification, accent, or vowels. So the only difference between these forms and the lexical form are the sufformatives themselves.	The addition of a closed consonantal sufformative does not cause any changes in syllabification. Yet, because the sufformative takes the accent, the first syllable, which had been pretonic (near open) is now propretonic (distant open), thus resulting in the reduction of its vowel.	The addition of a vocalic sufformative causes changes in syllabification, accent, and vowel pattern.
		• The <u>second</u> syllable is accented.	• The <u>second</u> syllable is accented. • Silent shewa	• The <u>last</u> syllable is accented. • Vocal shewa then silent shewa	• The <u>last</u> syllable is accented. • Vocal shewa  • First syllable is open. Note the metheg that indicates this.

\* In the 2FS form, note that both shevas are silent, thus making the 2FS the only two-syllable form in the perfect paradigm, all others being three-syllable.

## The Qal Imperfect Conjugation — Detailed

		NO SUFFORMATIVE	CONSONANTAL SUFFORMATIVE	VOCALIC SUFFORMATIVE
<b>3MS</b> "HE WILL KILL"	י---	יִקְטֹל		
<b>3FS</b> "SHE WILL KILL"	ת---	תִּקְטֹל		
<b>2MS</b> "YOU WILL KILL"	ת---	תִּקְטֹל		
<b>2FS</b> "YOU WILL KILL"	תִּי---			תִּקְטֹלִי
<b>1CS</b> "I WILL KILL"	א---	אֶקְטֹל		
<b>3MP</b> "THEY WILL KILL"	יִי---			יִקְטֹלוּ
<b>3FP</b> "THEY WILL KILL"	תִּנָּה---		תִּקְטֹלְנָה	
<b>2MP</b> "YOU WILL KILL"	תִּי---			תִּקְטֹלוּ
<b>2FP</b> "YOU WILL KILL"	תִּינָה---		תִּקְטֹלְנָה	
<b>1CP</b> "WE WILL KILL"	נ---	נִקְטֹל		
			The addition of a consonantal sufformative results in an additional syllable, but the accent remains on the second syllable, and so no changes occur in the voweling pattern.	The addition of a vocal sufformative causes changes in syllabification, accent, and voweling patterns.
		• Holem theme vowel	• Holem theme vowel remains.	• Holem theme vowel reduces to a vocalic shewa.
		• The <u>second</u> syllable is accented.	• The <u>second</u> syllable is accented.	• The <u>last</u> syllable is accented.
			• Both shewas are silent.	• Silent shewa then vocal shewa