and tense. Some affixes are also used to indicate the stem. Following is a chart from Professor Dunzweiler's Booklet: HEBREW VERB CHARTS, and used by permission. The tense materials we will pick up later and the term "afformative" as used by Professor Dunzweiler, is, of course, our word "affix".

	PERF	ECT SUFFORM	MATIVES			
SINGULAR				PLURAL		
انځر	lst	common	·1J		_lst	common
ર્શ	2nd	masculine	D\$]		_2nd	masculine
છે.——— છે ———	2nd	feminine]\$ <u>]</u>		_2nd	feminine
	3rd	masculine	•)		_3rd	common
η	3rd	feminine				
IMPERFECT AFFORMATIVES						
SINGULAR				PLURAL		
א	lst	common		_ J	lst	common
5 1	2nd	masculine)	_ 57	2nd	masculine
اھ ——'ر	2nd	feminine	กฐ	_ P	2nd	feminine
7	3rd	masculine	·)	_ י	3rd	masculine
ङा	3rd	feminine	נַה	_ 3	3rd	feminine
IMPERATIVE AFFORMATIVES						
SINGULAR				PLURAL		
	2nd	masculine	?		2nd	masculine
`	2nd	feminine	ת		2nd	feminine

By observing these affixes alone, one immediately knows the tense number, gender, and person of any Hebrew verb that comes along. Note that the perfect uses only suffixes and the imperfect uses prefixes and a few suffix forms. The imperative is back to suffix. These affixes you must know by sight!