

head in a permanent way! It should be to the level that you are able to see a form and immediately know what person it is..regardless of how altered the root may be. There may be some exceptions to this quickness with certain infinitive forms..particularly those of irregular verbs that have no inflexion. But wherever there is inflexion it should be a matter of instant recognition with you.

In this regard we offer no review of the regular verb. But in addition to the affirmatives, one should know the basic vowel changes and have in mind the general families of vowels. If you have any doubts of these things, please review them in the Verb Charts or the "Golden Tablets." There is simply no excuse for not knowing these forms readily and easily.

2. Particular Verb systems

a. The Lamedh he system

(1) The irregularity

He, standing in the final position (the lamedh position) is weak and tends to be lost when radicals are joined to the stem...

...or when the accent of the word is drawn from the ultima. The he is retained with strong vowels when the accent is on the ultima and there is no affirmative.

- (a) When the he is lost before consonantal affirmatives, a helping vowel joins the affirmative to the stem. This vowel is:
 - sere/sere yodh/segHol yodh with passive stems
 - hiriq/ hiriq yodh with active stems
- (b) Vocalic sufformatives are added directly to the second radical and the root appears to have only two radicals
- (c) The withdrawn accent occurs mostly with the use of the waw consecutive in the imperfect and with no sufformative. The he just drops off in an act officially called apocoptation. Wow! Such names we give!
- (d) The 3rd fem sg. pf (sufformative qames he) replaces the lost he of the stem with a tau and so has a distinct form to prevent it being confused with the 3 m s pf.
- (e) Infinitive constructs end with holem tau...the he is gone
Infinitive absolutes end with he and the strong vowel holem, as a rule.
- (f) The Qal Pass Part has a distinct form, the he is lost to a suffix shureg yodh.

(2) Identifying procedures

- (a) The presence of "i-class" vowels joining a sufformative to the stem...a two radical stem, of course.
- (b) Two radical roots (with vocalic suff) and no dageshes marking any form of assimilation.