

LESSON IX

I. Waw Consecutive with the Imperfect Tense

- A. It consists of the consonant waw and the vowel pointing of the definite article (וַ).
- B. It is only used with the imperfect tense and is attached to the front of it (e.g. וַיִּקְבֹּר).

NOTE: If the imperfect tense has the first common singular personal preformative, compensatory heightening occurs, and the pathah under the waw lengthens to a qameṣ (e.g. וַיִּקְבֹּר).

- C. It cannot have any word between it and the imperfect tense (e.g. וַיִּקְבֹּר וְלֹא קָטַל - "he killed but he did not bury" - the waw consecutive cannot be used because the negative לֹא would come between it and the imperfect tense).
- D. It is usually preceded by the perfect tense (e.g. קָטַל וַיִּקְבֹּר).
- E. It causes the imperfect tense to be translated as though it were a perfect tense (e.g. קָטַל וַיִּקְבֹּר - "he killed and he buried").
- F. It is used to carry on a Hebrew narrative (e.g. קָטַל הַעֲבָד אֶת־הַבָּקָר וַיִּקְבֹּר אֶת־הַזָּהָב וַיִּשְׂרֹף אֶת־הַאֹהֶל "the servant killed the cattle, and buried the gold, and burned the tent").
- G. It causes the long hireq after the second letter of the verbal root to change to a sere in the Hiphil stem where there is no sufformative except in the first common singular (e.g. וַיִּקְבֹּר - "and he caused to bury").

NOTE: This is the only vowel change the waw consecutive causes in the regular verb.

- H. It attracts the accent of the verb to the penult if possible.

NOTE: In order for the waw consecutive to attract the accent of the verb to the penult, either the penult or the ultima must be an open syllable (e.g. וַיִּקְבֹּר - the accent is on the ultima because neither the penult nor the ultima is an open syllable).

NOTE: When the waw consecutive is used with the imperfect tense, the