

letter of the verbal root, the *holem* after the second letter of the verbal root also changes to a *pathaḥ* in the *Qal* imperfect and imperative when there is no sufformative and with the consonantal sufformatives, but it changes because of the laryngeal and not because the verb is a *pathaḥ* stative verb (e.g. וְיִשָּׁר and יִשָּׁר - the *holem* changes to a *pathaḥ* in וְיִשָּׁר because it is a *pathaḥ* stative verb, but it changes in יִשָּׁר because of the laryngeal).

II. Interrogative He

A. Identification of the Interrogative He

The interrogative he is the question mark in Hebrew, and it consists of the letter he with a *ḥaṭeph pathaḥ* under it (הְ).

B. Position of the Interrogative He

The interrogative he is attached to the front of the first word of a question (e.g. $\text{יֵרֵד הַיָּמִינִי?}$ - "Will he ride?").

NOTE: If a question begins with an interrogative pronoun (e.g. "what" or "who"), the interrogative he is not used.

C. Vowel Changes in the Interrogative He

1. If the first letter of the word to which the interrogative he is attached has a vocal shewa under it, the *ḥaṭeph pathaḥ* of the interrogative he changes to a *pathaḥ* (e.g. $\text{יֵשֶׁב הַיָּמִינִי?}$ - "Will he speak?").
2. If the first letter of the word to which the interrogative he is attached is a strong laryngeal and it does not have a *qameṣ* or a *ḥaṭeph qameṣ* under it, the *ḥaṭeph pathaḥ* of the interrogative he changes to a *pathaḥ* (e.g. הֲיִשָּׂרְבֵנְךָ? - "Have you, men, served?").
3. If the first letter of the word to which the interrogative he is attached is a strong laryngeal and it has a *qameṣ* or a *ḥaṭeph qameṣ* under it, the *ḥaṭeph pathaḥ* of the interrogative he changes to a *seghol* (e.g. הֲיִשָּׂרְבֵנְךָ? - "Have you, man, served?").

III. Negatives

A. Negative with a Verbal Sentence

1. Identification of the Negative

The negative that is used with a verbal sentence is לֹא (not).

2. Uses of the Negative