

When a pathaḥ stative verb begins with a strong laryngeal, the personal preformatives are added to the front of the base form in the Qal imperfect by means of a seghol (e.g. יִקְרָא - "he will cease").

### III. Peculiar Form of the Qal Imperfect

There are three verb forms in the Old Testament which have a shureq instead of a vocal shewa after the second letter of the verbal root when there is a vocalic sufformative in the Qal imperfect. One of these verb forms is תַּעֲבֹרֶיךָ. In the Old Testament it is preceded by the negative לֹא (לֹא תַעֲבֹרֶיךָ - "you shall not cross over").

### IV. Waw Conjunctive Used to Introduce a Circumstantial Clause

Sometimes the waw conjunctive is used to introduce a statement of the concomitant conditions under which the action denoted by the principal verb takes place. In such a case, the waw conjunctive is translated as follows: "when, since, seeing," or "though" (e.g.

הֲתִקְרָא נָחַ לִי נֹעַמִי וַיִּהְיֶה עֵינָהּ בִּי - "will you call me Naomi, seeing the LORD has testified against me?").