

"used with the cohortative he" are added to the end of the parsing (e.g. $\text{הָרַחֵם} \text{ה'}$ - first, common, singular, Qal, imperfect from the verb רָחַם meaning "to kill," used with the cohortative he).

II. Jussive

A. Identification of the Jussive

The jussive consists of a shortened form of the imperfect tense. However, the laws of the tone and of the formation of syllables in Hebrew frequently make it impossible for the imperfect tense to be shortened, and consequently the jussive often coincides with the imperfect tense.

B. Stems in which the Jussive Appears

The jussive appears in all the stems of the verb.

C. Person, Gender, and Number of the Jussive

The jussive appears in the second and third persons in both genders and numbers.

D. Formation of the Jussive

The jussive is formed like the imperfect tense with the waw consecutive with the waw consecutive removed except in the following cases:

1. The Hiphil stem of the Pe Waw and Pe Yodh verbs without a sufformative where there is a šere after the second letter of the verbal root instead of a seghol (e.g.

remove the waw consecutive
 $\text{בִּשְׁרַחֵם} - \text{בִּשְׂרַחֵם}$).

2. The Qal stem of the Ayin Waw verb without a sufformative where there is a holem after the first letter of the verbal root instead of a qames ḥaṭuph (e.g.

remove the waw consecutive
 $\text{אֶרְחַם} - \text{אֶרְחַם}$).

NOTE: The holem in אֶרְחַם is written without the vowel letter waw.

3. The Hiphil stem of the Ayin Waw verb without a sufformative where there is a šere after the first letter of the verbal root instead of a seghol (e.g.

remove the waw consecutive
 $\text{אֶרְחַם} - \text{אֶרְחַם}$).

4. The Qal and Hiphil stems of the Ayin Yodh verb without a sufformative where there is a šere after the first letter of the verbal root instead of a seghol (e.g.

remove the waw consecutive
 $\text{אֶרְחַם} - \text{אֶרְחַם}$).