

by the participle (e.g. Amos 6:14  $\text{וְלֹא־יִשְׁעוּ} \dots \text{מִקִּירֵם}$ )  
 or by the imperative (e.g. 2 Sam. 7:5  $\text{וְאָמַרְתָּ} \dots$ ).

- D. It usually causes the perfect tense to be translated like the imperfect tense (e.g.  $\text{וְיָבֹא} \text{וְיִשְׁפֹּט}$  - "he will come and he will judge").

NOTE: When the waw consecutive with the perfect tense is preceded by the imperative, the waw consecutive causes the perfect tense to be translated like the imperative (e.g. 2 Sam. 7:5  $\text{וְאָמַרְתָּ} \text{וְיָבֹא} \text{וְיִשְׁפֹּט}$  - "go and say").

- E. It usually causes the Tone to be thrown forward from the penult to the last syllable (e.g.  $\text{וְיִשְׁפֹּט}$  but with the waw consecutive -  $\text{וְיִשְׁפֹּטְ$ ).

#### IV. Waw Conjunctive with the Verb

##### A. With the Perfect Tense

The waw conjunctive is not used very often with the perfect tense, but when it is used, it is used several times to carry on Hebrew narration (e.g. 1 Kings 12:32  $\text{וַהֲעִמִּיתָ} \dots$  - "and he stationed" or "set").

##### B. With the Imperfect Tense

The waw conjunctive is used with the imperfect tense with the cohortative he and the jussive to express the purpose of the preceding act, and it is translated by the English word "that" (e.g.  $\text{וְאֵשְׁפֹּטָה} \text{וְאֵשְׁפֹּטָה} \dots$  - "draw near that I may judge" cf.

Jud. 1:3  $\text{עֲלֵה אִתִּי בְּגֹרְלִי וְנִלְחַמָּה בְּכַנְעַנִּי}$   
 "Go up with me into my lot, that we may fight against the Canaanites," and  $\text{עֲבַדְהוּ וַיַּעַל אֹתָם}$  - "serve him that he may deliver you" cf. 1 Sam. 4:3  $\text{וְנִקְחָה אֵלֵינוּ}$   
 $\text{מִשְׁלַח אֶת־אֲרוֹן בְּרִית יְהוָה וְזָבָא בְּקִרְבָּנוּ}$   
 - "Let us take unto us from Shiloh the ark of the covenant of the LORD that it may come into our midst").

##### C. With the Imperative

The waw conjunctive is used with the imperative when the imperative is preceded by another imperative. In this case the first imperative expresses a condition while the second imperative expresses the consequence which the fulfillment of that condition will involve. This consequence is expressed by the imperative because it is intended or desired by the speaker (e.g. Gen. 42:18  $\text{וְאֵלֵךְ} \text{וְחַיֵּה}$  - "this do, and live").