

And now, in the text on page 21 we will look at some verb examples..

--Perfect verbs in vss. 4, 5, 12

--Imperfect verbs in vss 1, 7, 12

--Imperative verbs in vss 1, 13

4. Now for the sake of narration, perfect and imperfect verbs are often linked with waws (and) with an inversion of meaning!

So:

P. 19 Ps. 23=6

a. A Perfect Verb prefixed by a waw is read as an imperfect.

P. 21 Gen. 12:1

b. An Imperfect Verb prefixed by a waw, having the vowel pahtah and causing a dagesh forte in the following letter, is read as a perfect.

This use of the Waw is called the Waw Consecutive. It is very important and it will be stressed in our reading.

c. An Imperfect Verb prefixed by a waw having a pointing of shewa is still read as an imperfect.

d. An Imperative verb is not essentially affected in understanding by the Waw.

The Waw that does not affect the understanding of the verb is waw conjunctive.

Not all grammarians are happy with these terms and some authors will devise their own terms to describe this sort of action.

5. Participles and Infinitives are also used to both describe and initiate action. These we will pick up on later...but they are not separate tenses and do not need to be treated as such in these notes. So three tenses and their affixes...it is a snap! But I hope it is not you, the student, who snaps.