## VIII. <u>A STRANGE ASSORTMENT OF THINGS WE DON'T KNOW</u> HOW TO CLASSIFY OTHERWISE.

## Content: A. Introductory Note

- B. Verbal Constructions with Waw
- C. Further information on accent marks
- D. Hebrew numbers and formulation

## A. INTRODUCTORY NOTE

I suppose that sooner or later we would have to come to some things that we could not treat in logical fashion so we would just lump them together in one lesson. This is that time and place. Most of this material is for observation, not for memory. As one reads one should become more familiar with the use of the things presented and reading is the key to learning any language...along with talking. Many of these items go back to your first year work and the "Golden Tablets" so don't hesitate to try to put it all in one package and come up knowing about some of the smaller features of Hebrew.

## B. VERBAL CONSTRUCTIONS WITH WAW

1. A point of review

The student will do well to review Harris: <u>Hebrew Grammar</u>, Lesson 9, p. 33 ff as well as Lesson 17, pp 65-66. A particularly helpful note is on page 66. It is assumed in this part of your study that you know these things.

- 2. General Distinctions
  - a. <u>Imperfect with simple waw</u>, pointed with shewa: no change in the thrust or the action in the verb...this is simply a connective...called <u>waw conjunctive</u> by many.
  - b. <u>Imperfect</u> with <u>consecutive waw</u> marked by the pointing of the article: the verbal action is read as complete or given a <u>perfect</u> meaning.
  - c. <u>Perfect</u> with <u>waw consecutive</u>, pointed with shewa, and this is rendered with an imperfect meaning
  - d. <u>Perfect</u> with waw conjunctive, pointed with shewa, and giving a continuing meaning but a very, very rare construction.