

3. Development of the Waw Consecutive with the imperfect. (For added reference try Harper: Hebrew Syntax, para 24, section 2.) This important construction seems to indicate a number of shades of meaning including the following:

- a. Chronological sequence
- b. Consequence
- c. Contrast...and the waw is usually rendered as "but" in such case-
- d. Circumstance
- e. Explanation
- f. Apodosis

The relation in all these terms is the idea that the verb using the waw bears this relationship to the previous verb or action designator.

4. Some points in Reference

- a. The soph passuq does not end sentence thought, just sentence order and the waw constructions just "jump over" them to a large degree. Notice how the connectives at the start of the last four books of the Pentateuch overlook any break in content with the previous books...i.e. Leviticus.."and he called."
- b. The introductory formula "and it came to pass" (and it happened, etc.,) is in a class by itself like the impersonal Greek verb "it is necessary."
- c. Conjunctive waws seem not to affect the sense of the verse or to offer the sort of qualifications mentioned in 3) above so we offer no extensive notes on them.

C. FURTHER INFORMATION ON ACCENTS AND MARKS IN THE HEBREW TEXT

Here are a few additional marks in the text and they must be studied in relative light.

1. Paseq is a mark in the Hebrew text separating two words and it looks a bit like this | . It is not to be confused with this | , an accent known as Legarmah. It is just a vertical stroke between letters and almost looks like a misprint such as would come from the Taylor Press. Paseq serves the following functions:
 - a. It divides between identical letters at the end of one word or the beginning of another.
 - b. It distinguishes between identical or very similar words.