

NOTE: (a) The Waw Consecutive which is attached to the Perfect is pointed like the Waw Conjunction:

He will judge and he will keep—**וְשָׁפֵט וְשָׁמַר**

He will judge and he will rule—**וְשָׁפֵט וְשָׁמַר**

You will judge and you will keep—**וְשָׁפֵטוּ וְשָׁמְרוּ**

You will judge and you will say—**וְשָׁפֵטוּ וְאָמְרוּ**

You will judge and you will know—**וְשָׁפֵטוּ וְיָדְעוּ**

(b) The Waw Consecutive which is attached to the Imperfect is ְ pointed with Pathah and followed by Dagheš Forte:^a

He judged and he kept—**שָׁפַט וַיִּשְׁמַר**

They judged and they kept—**שָׁפַטוּ וַיִּשְׁמְרוּ**

But before the 1st sing. prefix א it is ְ (since א will not admit Dagheš Forte the vowel is lengthened):

I judged and I kept—**שָׁפַטְתִּי וַאֲשַׁמֵּר**

(c) Waw Consecutive with the Perfect moves the accent to the last syllable wherever possible, as 'Thou hast kept'—**שָׁמַרְתָּ** but 'and thou wilt keep'—**וְשָׁמַרְתָּ**; while Waw Consecutive with the Imperfect tends to push the accent back wherever possible—this is apparent in the weak verbs, e.g. 'he will sit' **יֵשֵׁב** but 'and he sat' **וַיֵּשֶׁב**.^b

(d) There must be nothing between the Waw Consecutive and the verb, so that 'he judged and he kept not' is simply **שָׁפַט וְלֹא שָׁמַר**.

(e) Where the Imperfect has a shortened form (i.e. in one case in the regular verb—p. 114. (b)—and frequently in the weak verbs) the Waw Consecutive is attached to this instead of to the long form; e.g. the Imperfect of **הָיָה** ('he was, it was') is **יִהְיֶה** ('he will be, it will be') which has a shortened form^c **יְהִי** (p. 217), so that the Imperfect of this verb with Waw Consecutive is **וַיְהִי**^d (instead of **וַיִּהְיֶה**, and means 'and he was, and it was', the latter often being translated 'and it came to pass').

(f) Often a verse or even a chapter opens with a verb which has the Waw Consecutive, as **וַיְהִי** 'and it came to pass'; this, rather than implying a continuation with what has preceded, has little more force than 'now it happened'. In the same way **וַיְהִי** = 'and it shall come to pass'.

● Cf. J. Weingreen, A Practical Grammar for Classical Hebrew.