

50. 狀態動詞 STATIVE VERBS

The Statives diverge, in pointing, from the *a* type:

(i) Both the *e* and *o* verbs (כָּבַד and קָטַן) have the Imperfect in *a* (יִכְבֹּד and יִקְטֹן) instead of *o* (יִשְׁמֹר). The Imperative is also in *a* (כַּבֵּד) instead of *o* (שְׁמֹר).

(ii) The m. sg. Participle has the same form as the 3rd m. sg. Perfect, but the context determines which it is. There can be no confusion between the f. sg. Part. (כֹּבֶדָה) and the 3rd f. sg. Perf. (כִּבְּדָה).

(iii) The Perfect of the *e* type is regular in pointing: כִּבְּדָתִי, קִטְּטָתִי but in the Perfect of the *o* type the *o* vowel predominates: קָטַטְתָּ, קָטַטְתָּ, קָטַטְתָּ (Qāṭontem), except in the 3rd f. sg. (קִטְּטָה) and the 3rd pl. (קִטְּטוּ).

NOTE: There are several verbs which are Stative in meaning though the Perfect has not the *e* or *o* vowel in the second syllable. In such cases the Imperfect and the Imperative are in *a*, e.g.:

(‘he lay, slept’)

Perf. שָׁכַב

Impf. יִשְׁכַּב

Imperat. שִׁכַּב

(‘he was bereaved’)

שָׁכַל

יִשְׁכַּל

(Such verbs will be indicated in the vocabularies and the Imperfect will be given.)