

39. 規則動詞的未完成式 40. 命令式 41. 否定式 * 生字及作業十二 (另頁)

39. THE IMPERFECT OF THE REGULAR VERB

The Imperfect generally denotes an incompleted action. For the time being it may be regarded loosely as representing the English future tense.

he will keep	יִשְׁמֹר	he will judge	יִשְׁפֹּט ^c
she „ „	תִּשְׁמֹר	she „ „	תִּשְׁפֹּט
thou (m.) wilt „	תִּשְׁמֹר	thou (m.) wilt „	תִּשְׁפֹּט
thou (f.) „ „	תִּשְׁמְרִי	thou (f.) „ „	תִּשְׁפְּטִי
I (c.) will „	אֶשְׁמֹר	I (c.) will „	אֶשְׁפֹּט
they (m.) „ „	יִשְׁמְרוּ	they (m.) „ „	יִשְׁפֹּטוּ
they (f.) „ „	תִּשְׁמְרֶנָּה	they (f.) „ „	תִּשְׁפֹּטְנָה
ye (m.) „ „	תִּשְׁמְרוּ	ye (m.) „ „	תִּשְׁפֹּטוּ
ye (f.) „ „	תִּשְׁמְרֶנָּה	ye (f.) „ „	תִּשְׁפֹּטְנָה
we (c.) „ „	נִשְׁמֹר	we (c.) „ „	נִשְׁפֹּט

40. THE IMPERATIVE

The Imperative is the shortest form of the verb inflected on the analogy of the Imperfect, so that its form appears to be that of the Imperfect without a prefix, thus:

keep thou (m.)	שְׁמֹר	judge thou (m.)	שְׁפֹט
„ thou (f.)	שְׁמְרִי ^a	„ thou (f.)	שְׁפְּטִי ^b
„ ye (m.)	שְׁמְרוּ ^a	„ ye (m.)	שְׁפֹטוּ ^b
„ ye (f.)	שְׁמְרֶנָּה	„ ye (f.)	שְׁפֹטְנָה

^a From שְׁמְרִי and שְׁמְרוּ

^b From שְׁפְּטִי and שְׁפֹטוּ

41. NEGATIVE COMMANDS OR PROHIBITIONS

A negative command or prohibition is expressed by the familiar 'Thou shalt not . . .', 'Ye shall not . . .', i.e. by the negative with the Imperfect; the negative is never used with the Imperative.

Thou (m.) shalt not keep is (i) **לֹא תִשְׁמֹר** for permanent prohibition, and (ii) **אַל תִּשְׁמֹר** for immediate prohibition. (In colloquial English (i) means 'Never keep', and (ii) 'Do not keep—now'.)

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