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An Examination of the Use of the Tenses in Conditional Sentences in Hebrew.

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A conditional sentence may be defined as a compound sentence in which the second clause is so limited by the first as to be necessarily dependent upon it, while it, in its turn, is equally necessary as explaining and completing the sense of the first clause.

The First Clause or *Protasis* may express

Either a *pure condition*, *i. e.*, "if I come;"
or a *temporal limitation*, *i. e.*, "when I come;"
or a *causal limitation*, *i. e.*, "since I am coming;"
or a *concession*, *i. e.*, "though I come."

This statement, though true in any language, is most evidently so in Hebrew: as the language uses the same particles indifferently to express any of these relations; accordingly, in this paper, temporal, causal and concessive clauses will be considered simply as forms of conditions.

My intention in this paper is to give, *first*, a statement of the different expedients made use of by the Hebrew to express a condition and conclusion, without regard to the class of the condition; and, *secondly*, to consider what rules may be gathered for the use of the tenses or other verbal forms in expressing the various classes of conditions.

VARIOUS METHODS USED.

The *Methods* used in the Hebrew writings that have come down to us, to express a Condition and its Conclusion, are as follows:

I.

Without any introductory particle, either (1) *by simple juxtaposition* of the clauses, or (2) *after a relative or interrogative expression*.

II.

With the Condition introduced by *Waw*.

III.

With Condition introduced by a *Conditional Participle*:

- (a) by $\square\aleph$ and its compounds, (b) by \aleph ,
 (c) by \aleph , (d) \aleph and its compounds.

A few words as to the results obtained may, perhaps, properly be inserted here, although in anticipation of the examination.

We shall find that, taking all these methods together, the tense which is used most frequently in the *first clause* of a Conditional Sentence is the *Imperfect*.

Next to it in frequency is the simple *Perfect*.

In Conditional Sentences, as in all others, when the verb in either clause is the substantive verb, or may be readily supplied from the context, it is very frequently omitted or its place is supplied by \aleph or \aleph .

In *asseverations*, which in Hebrew are usually expressed by a defective form of the Conditional Sentence (*i. e.*, with second clause omitted by aposiopesis) the *Imperfect* is most commonly used. Out of seventy-seven instances noted, there are fifty-nine cases of the *Imperfect* to eleven of the *Perfect*, and seven in which the verb is not expressed.

Next in frequency to the *Perfect* and *Imperfect* is the use of a *Voluntative* form, either one of the *modal* forms of the *Imperfect* or the *Imperative*, usually, though not always, without an introductory Participle.

A quite common use is that of the *Modified Perfect* (*Perfect* with *Waw conversive*) introducing the condition.

The *Participle* is also frequently found in the first clause, usually after a conditional participle.

Much less frequent is the use of the *Infinitive*, either with an introductory Participle or with a Preposition.

An almost anomalous use is also found, a very few times, of the *Modified Imperfect* introducing a condition.

To analyze results still further, we shall find that in Class I. (without any Introductory Participle whatever) the *Perfect* is the most common form; next to it the *Voluntative* forms; then the *Imperfect*; much more rarely the *Participle* and the *Infinitive*.

In Class II. (with \aleph), which may indeed be considered to differ but little in theory from Class I., but which is put as a separate class for convenience of examination, the *Modified Perfect* is the most common form. The simple *Perfect* would stand next to it, and next to that the simple *Imperfect*. Rarer forms are the *Modified Perfect*, *Voluntative*, and *Participle*.

In Class III. (with an introductory Participle) the *Imperfect* is by far the most common form in use in the first clause. Next in frequency is the *Perfect*. (As has been mentioned above, the substantive verb is very frequently omitted, or its place supplied by \aleph or \aleph . This is especially the case in this class.)

NOTE.—As in some of the instances cited below, the *logical* Protasis may seem to be, according to grammatical form, the *conclusion* instead of the *condition*, it is well to note that this, if it ever occurs, is due to the peculiar genius of the Hebrew language and its great capacity for inversion. Still, for grammatical purposes, the clause which limits and conditions the other clause, whether put first or last, must be considered as the Protasis of the conditional sentence, as it presented itself to the Hebrew mind.

CLASS I. Sentences without any Introductory Particle. (1) Simple juxtaposition of the clauses. We may have

1. The *Perfect* in the *Protasis* followed in the *Apodosis* by:

a. The *Perfect*;

e. g., *Prov.* xviii. 22: מָצָא אִשָּׁה מִצָּד טוֹב מָצָא אִשָּׁה מִצָּד טוֹב "He finds a wife, he finds good."

b. By the *Imperfect*;

e. g., 2 *Kings* v. 13: הֲלֹא תַעֲשֶׂה . . דְּבַר "Had the prophet said some great thing unto thee, wouldst thou not have done it?";

c. By a *Voluntative* (*Fussive* or *Imperative*);

e. g., *Prov.* xxv. 16: הֲבֵשׂ מִצְּמֵחַת אֶכֶל דְּבִיךָ "If thou hast found honey, eat (only) enough for thee."

d. By an *Imperfect with Waw Conversive*;

e. g., *Prov.* xi. 2: בָּא וְדוֹן יִבְזֶה קָלוֹן "If (or when) pride cometh, then cometh shame."

e. Or the verb in the *Apodosis* may be understood and not expressed;

e. g., *Lev.* xv. 3: רָר . . אִי־הִתְהַתֵּם . . טָמְאָתָּ הִיא "Whether his flesh run with his issue, or whether his flesh be stopped with his issue, it is his uncleanness."

2. The *Imperfect* in the *Protasis*, followed by:

a. *Imperfect*;

e. g., *Ex.* xv. 7: הִשְׁלַח . . יְאֵכְלֵמָּה "When thou sendest forth thy wrath, it consumed them like stubble."

See also *Ps.* civ. 28: תִּתֵּן . . יִלְקָטוּן הַטְּפָחָה . . יִשְׁבְּעוּן תִּיב "When thou givest them they gather it, when thou openest thy hand they are filled with good." So *vv.* 29 and 30.

b. By the *Perfect with Waw*;

e. g., *Ex.* xxxiii. 5: אֶעֱלֶה . . יִבְלִיתִיךָ "If I should come in thy midst but for one moment I should consume thee." Also, 1 *Kings* xviii. 12: יִהְיֶה אֲנִי אֵלֶיךָ מֵאַתְּךָ "And when I go away from thee, it will come to pass."

c. By the *Imperative*;

e. g., *Ps.* xxvii. 7: שְׁמַע־יְהוָה קוֹלִי אֶקְרָא "Hear my voice O Lord when I cry."

3. *Voluntative in Protasis*, followed by:

a. An *Imperfect*;

e. g., Ps. cxxxix. 9, 10: . . . יִשָּׁן . . . אֶשְׁכְּנָה . . . בְּהִנְחֵי יְהוֹאֲחָזִי . . .
 "If I take (Let me take) the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there also shall thy hand lead me and thy right hand shall hold me."—cf. *Gen.* xlii. 37.

b. By a *Perfect*;

e. g., Psalm xl. 6: אֲנַדְבֶּה וְנִדְבַרְתָּה עֲצָמֵי מִסְפָּר "If I declare them (Let me declare them) and speak of them, they are more than can be numbered."
Isa xxvi. 10: . . . יָהֵן . . . בְּלֹ-לֵמֶר "Let favour be shown to the wicked, (*though favour be shown to the wicked*) he will not learn righteousness."

c. Or by another *Voluntative*;

e. g., Psalm. lxxviii. 2: . . . יִקָּוִם . . . יִשָּׂי "Let God arise, and let his enemies be scattered." *If God arises, his enemies shall be scattered.*" 2 Kings v. 13: הֵחַן וְהֵקַר "Wash and be clean."

4. *Participle in Protasis* followed in the *Apodosis* by:

a. The *Imperfect*:

e. g., 2 Kings vii. 2 (also 19): . . . הֲתִהְיֶה . . . תִּהְיֶה יְהוָה עֵשֶׂת "Behold, if the Lord opens windows in heaven, shall this thing be?"

b. The *Perfect* in the *Apodosis*;

e. g., Prov. xiv. 31: . . . הַרְרָה . . . וְהִנֵּן הַיָּגִן "He that oppresseth the poor reproacheth his Maker; but he who honoureth Him pitieth the needy." So also xvii. 5, xix. 17.

c. The *Imperfect* with *Waw Conv.*;

e. g., 2 Kings vi. 5: וַיְהִי הַתְּאֵהָד מִפִּיל הַקִּיָּה "And when one was felling wood, it happened," &c.

5. *Infinitive with Preposition in the Protasis*, followed by:

a. The *Imperfect*;

e. g., Psalm iv. 4: . . . וַיִּשְׁמַע בְּקִרְאֵי "The Lord will hear me, when I cry unto Him."

(2) Instead of the simple juxtaposition of the clauses, we may have in the *Protasis*, a Relative, Indefinite, or Interrogative expression, which indicates its conditional character.

Thus we may have after such expressions as בְּנִי, הִנֵּה עֲקֵה, הִנֵּה, *בְּנִי, הִנֵּה עֲקֵה, הִנֵּה*, (but with far less variability than under (1) since we find only three tense forms in the *Protasis*, and those with less variation in the *Apodosis*).

1. A *Perfect* in the *first clause* followed in the *Apodosis* by:
 - a. A *Perfect*;
e. g., Eccl. vi. 10: . . . מִה־שָׁרְיָהּ . . . נִקְרָא "Whatever hath been hath been named already."
 - b. Or an *Imperfect*;
e. g., Hosea ix. 6: בִּי הִנֵּה הִלְכוּ . . . הַתְּקַבְּצִים . . . הַתְּקַבְּרִים "For, behold they have gone away from destruction! Mizraim shall gather them. Noph shall bury them."
 - c. Or a *Fussive*;
e. g., Judg. vii. 3: מִי יִרָא וְחָרַר יָשָׁב "Whoso is fearful and afraid let him return," &c.
 - d. Or a *Participle*;
e. g., 1 Sam. i. 28: . . . שְׂאוֹל . . . הָיָה אֲשֶׁר הָיָה "All the days that he liveth he shall be lent unto the-Lord."

Or instead of the *Perfect* in the first clause, we may have:

2. An *Imperfect* followed by:
 - a. Another *Imperfect* or *Modified Perfect*
e. g., Num. xxiii. 3: מִה־יִרְאֵנִי וְהִגִּדְתִּי "And the word that He shall show unto me I will tell thee."
3. Or a *Participle* in the *Protasis* followed by:
 - a. A *Modified Perfect* (with *Waw Conv.*);
e. g., 2 Sam. xvii. 9: הִנֵּה עֹפֶה הוּא־נִחָפֵא . . . וְהָיָה "Behold, he is hid in some pit or in some other place, and it will come to pass," &c. Here the verb might in form be *Niphal Perfect*, but from the use of the הוּא־ it is best to consider it a *Participle*.

CLASS II. Condition introduced by *Waw*.

Besides continuing conditions already introduced in some other manner, *Waw* is used independently with almost the force of a conditional particle, and may introduce sentences having in the *Protasis*, 1. the *Perfect*, 2. the *Modified Imperfect*, 3. the *Simple Imperfect*, 4. the *Modified Perfect*, 5. the *Voluntative*; thus giving much greater variety in *Protasis* than in Class I., but with less corresponding variation in the *Apodosis*.

1. With *Perfect* in the *Protasis*, followed by:
 - a. Another *Perfect*;
e. g., Ex. xvi. 22: וְהָם הִשְׁמֵשׁ וְנָמַס "And when the sun waxed hot, it melted."

This is a very unusual construction, but *Gen.* xxxiii. 13, xlii. 38,

xliv. 22 may be best considered under this head, though the *Perfects* in them may be modified by the Waw.

b. Or by an *Imperfect*:

e. g., *Lev.* x. 19: . . . הִיִּטֵב . . . יֵאָבְדֵתִי "For if I had eaten to-day the sin offering, would it have been good in the eyes of the Lord?"

c. Or by a *Modified Perfect*;

e. g., *Ruth* ii. 9: . . . יִצְמִית יְהַלְבֶּתָּ "And if thou thirstest, thou shalt go to the vessels."

2. *Modified Imperfect* in *Protasis* is followed in the *Apodosis* by:

a. The *Perfect*;

e. g., 1 *Sam.* ii. 16: יֹאמֵר לֹא יֹאמֵר "And if the man said unto him, &c., then he would say," &c.

b. The *Modified Imperfect*;

e. g., *Psalms* cvii. 25: . . . יֹאמֵר יִעָמֵד "He spake, then rose the stormy wind."

c. The *Participle*;

e. g., *Ex.* iv. 23: . . . אֲנַכִּי הֲרַג . . . יִתְמַאֵן "And if thou refuse to let him go, behold I will slay thy son."

3. With *Imperfect* in *Protasis*, followed in the *Apodosis* by:

a. Another *Imperfect*;

e. g., *Ezek.* xvi. 55: יֵאָבְדוּ וּבְנֵי־תֵיבַח . . . תִּשָּׁבֵר . . . יֵאָבְדוּ וּבְנֵי־תֵיבַח . . . "When thy sisters, Sodom and her daughters, shall return to their place, and when Samaria and her daughters return to their place, then thou and thy daughters shalt return to your place."

b. By a *Voluntative*;

e. g., *Ps.* lxxvii. 4^b: אֲשִׁיתָה יִתְעַצֵּם רוּחִי "When my spirit is overwhelmed I will complain."

c. By a *Modified Perfect*;

e. g., *Deut.* xxx. 8, 9: . . . יְהִי־תִרְדָּךְ . . . יִשְׁמַעֲךָ יְהוָה הַטּוֹב וְשָׁמַעֲךָ . . . "If thou shalt return and obey the voice of the Lord . . . then the Lord thy God shall make thee plenteous," &c.

d. By a *second clause in which the verb is understood*;

e. g., *Ps.* cxxxix. 11: יִלְוֶה אֵר בְּעֵרְנִי . . . יֹאמֵר "If I say, surely darkness shall cover me, then the night is light about me."

4. The *Modified Perfect* in *Protasis*.

This is of the most common occurrence of all forms of conditional sentences with Waw. We may have in the *Apodosis* either:

- a. Another *Modified Perfect*, which is the usual construction.
e. g., *Gen.* xliiv. 29: וְלִקְחֶהֶם . . יְהִי בְרָחֶם "And if ye take this one also, and mischief befall him, then shall ye bring down my grey hairs in sorrow to the grave."
- b. An *Imperfect*;
e. g., *Neh.* i. 9: וְשָׁמַרְתֶּם . . וְשָׁבָתֶם "But if ye return to me, and keep my commandments though, &c. . . yet from thence will I gather them."

5. The *Voluntative in Protasis*:

- a. Verb omitted in second clause;
e. g., *Ps.* cxxxix. 8b: יִצְיִיעָה שְׂאֵל הַגֵּד : "If I make Sheol my bed, behold Thee!"

The verb in the *Protasis* is sometimes omitted, or instead of it we find *וַיֵּשׁ* or *וַיֵּן*. In the *Apodosis* we may have:

- a. An *Imperfect*;
e. g., *Amos* iii. 4: וְטָרַף אֵין לֵוֹ "Will a lion roar in the forest if he have no prey?"
- b. A *Fussive*;
e. g., *Prov.* iii. 28: אַל-תֹּאמַר . . יֵשׁ אִתְּךָ "Say not to thy neighbor, go and come again and to-morrow I will give, if thou hast it with thee."
e. g., 2 *Sam.* xiii. 26: . . יֵלֵא וְלֵךְ-בָּא . . "And Absalom said, 'If not, let Amnon, my brother, come with us.'"*
- c. A *Perfect*;
e. g., *Jud.* vi. 13: יֵהִי . . מִצְּדָתֵנוּ "If the Lord be with us why hath all this come upon us?"

CLASS III. More commonly, however, conditional sentences are introduced by special particles *אם*, *כִּי*, *אִי*, *לִי* and its compound *לִי־אִי* or *לִי־אֵל*, and *אֵלֵי*. Of these particles, *אם*, *כִּי* and *אִי* may introduce any kind of condition, *לִי* and its compounds are used when the condition is viewed as impossible or as contrary to reality.

There is great diversity in the use of tenses after these particles, although the vast majority of instances fall under only a few heads. The *Imperfect* is the favorite tense in the *Protasis*; and the *Modified Perfect* (Relatively progressive Perfect, *bezüglich fortschreitendes Perfectum*), the favorite tense in the *Apodosis* when the supposition is a simple one.

*A better reading in this passage would be *יֵלֵא*: "And would that now my brother Amnon," &c.

The *Perfect* is, however, frequently found in the *Protasis* in cases where it is difficult at first sight to detect any reason for preferring it to the *Imperfect*; usually, however, it refers to the completion of the condition either in past time or in future time viewed as past from the standpoint of the second clause.

The use of the *Perfect* in *Protasis* is much more common after כִּן than after כִּי , and is the most common use after אִם and its compounds.

The *Infinitive construct* is also found in the *Protasis* after כִּן , in simple suppositions, and may be followed in the *Apodosis* by either *Perfect* or *Imperfect* as required. *This use, however, is very rare.*

The *Participle* is found in the *Protasis* several times after כִּן , כִּי , and אִם . It is most frequently followed in the *Apodosis* by the *Voluntative* (*Fussive* or *Imperative*), but also by *Imperfect* with וְ , *Imperfect*, or by another *Participle*.

In asseverations כִּן and לֹא כִּן are used, with the respective significations of *surely not* and *surely*, with an ellipsis of second clause, which may be supplied as "God do so to me and more also," or other form of imprecation. This second clause is sometimes expressed.

In this use the *Imperfect* most commonly occurs, but also the *Perfect* several times, and in several instances the verb is omitted, or its place supplied by יֵשׁ or יֵאָיִן .

Often the verb in the *Protasis* has to be understood. Its place is sometimes supplied, as above mentioned, by יֵשׁ or יֵאָיִן , but frequently it is simply omitted. With this use in the *Protasis*, the *Apodosis* most commonly will have either an *Imperfect* (or *Modified Perfect*) or a *Voluntative* (*Cohortative*, *Fussive*, *Imperative*.) The *Perfect* and the *Participle* are, however, also found, (though rarely).

The Compound Particle כִּן כִּי presents some difficult constructions. It may frequently be rendered "but if," or "for if," or "that if," or "unless," in all of which cases the conditional character is apparent; but it frequently, also, seems to lose its conditional force, and to become, when used with nouns, a preposition with the meaning of "except," "save," and when used with verbs will have the sense of "but," "only"; *i. e.*, strongly adversative like the German "*sondern*."

In the first of these cases, when used with nouns, it is only necessary to understand the substantive verb as omitted, or to supply the verb which follows, and the conditional character will be clear, and the force and value of the particle will be apparent; *e. g.*, *Gen.* xxxix. 6: "And he (Potiphar) knew not ought he had save (כִּן-כִּי) the bread which he did eat."—This is equal to "he knew not ought he had except (but if) *it were* the bread," &c., or "unless *he knew* the bread."

But when **כִּי־אִם** appears before a verb, and the conditional character is not apparent, it will be necessary to resort to an ellipsis to explain the use of the particle. Thus we have in *Jer.* vii. 22, 23: "For I spake not to your fathers, nor commanded them in the day that I brought them out of the land of Egypt concerning burnt offerings or sacrifices; but (**כִּי־אִם**) this thing commanded I them," &c. Here the ellipsis to be supplied will perhaps be "But (if or when) I gave them any commands, this I commanded them." So also in *Jeremiah* xvi. 14, 15: "Therefore, behold the days come, saith the Lord, that it shall no more be said, The Lord liveth that brought up the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt; but (**כִּי־אִם**) The Lord liveth that brought up," &c. Here also there is evidently an ellipsis to be supplied; "but if, or when, (anything of the kind is said, it shall be said) The Lord liveth," &c.

The presence of **אִם** cannot be purposeless, and the particle, at some period at least of the history of the language, must have had a sensible value, though it is not necessary to suppose that the Hebrews were very conscious of any special force at the comparatively late period in which the books of the Old Testament were written. In some instances **כִּי־אִם** can hardly be distinguished from **כִּי**, *e. g.*, *2 Sam.* xv. 21, *Prov.* xxiii. 17, *Jer.* xxxi. 30.

CLASS III. First Clause introduced by a Conditional Particle (**אִם**, **כִּי־אִם**, **כִּי**, **אִם**, **אִם**, **כִּי**, **אִם**, **כִּי**, **אִם**)

a. When introduced by **אִם**

1. We have most commonly the *Imperfect* in the *Protasis* followed by:

a. The *Modified Perfect*;

e. g., *Gen.* xviii. 26: **אִם אֶמְצֵא חֲמֵסָה** . . . **וְנִשְׁפָּטִי** "If I find fifty righteous men in Sodom, I will spare the whole place for their sake."

So most frequently, when the verb is the first word in the second clause. When any other word intervenes, we have

b. The *Imperfect*;

e. g., *Gen.* xviii. 28, *et passim*: **לֹא אֶשְׁתָּהוּת אִם אֶמְצֵא** "I will not destroy it if I find forty and five."

c. The *Perfect* may also stand in the second clause, though rarely found:

e. g., *Ps.* cxxvii. 1: . . . **אִם . . . לֹא יִבְנֶה . . . עָמְלוֹ** . . . **אִם . . . לֹא יִשְׁמְרֶה . . . וְשָׁקֵד** "Except the Lord build the house, the builders of it will have labored in vain upon it. Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman will have watched in vain."

d. Very rarely the *Modified Imperfect*;

e. g., *Ps.* lix. 16b: אִם לֹא יִשְׁכְּעוּ וַיִּלְכְּנוּ "If they be not satisfied, they remain all night."

e. Frequently a *Voluntative* (*Cohortative, Fussive or Imperative*);

e. g., *Ps.* cxxxvii. 5: אִם אֲשַׁכַּחְךָ . . . תִּשְׁכַּח "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget its cunning." So also v. 6, and frequently.

Here the verb is *Fussive*; for *Imperative*, which is a rarer construction, *vide Job.* xxxiii. 5: אִם הוּבַל הַשִּׁיבֵנִי עֲרָכָה לְפָנַי הִתְנַצֵּבָה "If thou art able to answer me, set (thy words) in order before me, stand up." (Here also belong *second clauses* with הִלְיָהּ).

f. With *Participle* in the *second clause* (*rare*);

e. g., *Jer.* ii. 22: כִּי אִם-תִּבְבְּרֵסִי . . . נִבְרָה "For though thou wash thee with nitre, and take thee much sope, yet thine iniquity is marked before me, saith the Lord God."

g. Without any verb expressed in *second clause*;

e. g., *Ps.* cxxxix. 8: אִם-אֲצַמֵּק שָׁמַיִם שָׁמַ אֲתָהּ "If I ascend up to heaven, Thou art there." So also, though not so frequently, with יֵשׁ or אֵין *e. g.*, *Is.* viii. 20: . . . אִם-לֹא יֵאמְרוּ . . . לֹא יֵשׁ אֵין לֹא "To the law and the testimony, if they speak not according to this word, they are of those for whom is no morning."

h. With *second clause* omitted by *Aposiopesis*;

e. g., *Ex.* xxxii. 32a: וְעַתָּה אִם-תִּשָּׂא "And now, if Thou wilt forgive their sins—."

2. *Perfect* in the *Protasis* :a. With *Perfect* or *Modified Imperfect* in the *second clause* (*rare*);

e. g., *Ps.* lxxiii. 15. *Perfect*: אִם אֶצְרַחְתִּי . . . בְּנִדְחֵי "If I had said, 'I will speak thus,' behold I should have offended against the generation of thy children."

Ps. l. 18. *Modified Imperfect*: אִם-רָאִיתָ . . . וְתָרַץ "When thou sawest a thief, then consentedst thou with him."

b. With *Modified Perfect* or *Imperfect* in *second clause*;

e. g., *Deut.* xxi. 14. *Modified Perfect*: וְתָיִד אִם-לֹא . . . הַפְּצֹתָ "And it shall come to pass, if thou hast no delight in her, that thou shalt send her away," &c.

Num. xxxii. 17. *Imperfect*. עַד אֲשֶׁר . . . נִאֲמַנְנוּ נִהְלֵץ . . . אִם-תִּבְיָאֵנָם "But we will go armed before the children of Israel, until we have brought them to their place."

- c. With *Voluntative* (*Fussive and Imperative*) in *second clause*;
e. g., *Gen.* xviii. 3. *Fussive*: אִם-נָא מְצָאתִי . . אֶל-נָא תַעֲבֹר
 "If now I have found favour in thy sight, pass not away from thy servant." *Gen.* l. 4., *Imperative*. . . אִם-נָא מְצָאתִי שְׂיִם-נָא
 "If now I have found favor in thy sight, place now thy hand," &c.
- d. Without any verb expressed in *second clause*;
e. g., *Prov.* xxx. 32. *Verb omitted*: אִם-נִבְלָתָהּ . . וְאִם-יִמּוֹתָ יָד
 : לְפָה? "If thou hast done foolishly in lifting up thyself, or if thou hast thought evil, (lay) thy hand upon thy mouth."
Prov. xxiv. 14^b: (אִם מְצָאתָ וְיֵשׁ) "When thou hast found it, then is there a reward."
- e. *Second clause omitted by Aposiopesis*;
e. g., *Gen.* xxx. 27: אִם-נָא מְצָאתִי הֵן בְּעֵינַיִךְ "If now I have found favour in thy sight" ("do as I request," understood).
3. With *Infinitive* in the *Protasis* (*rare*):
- a. With *Perfect* in *second clause*;
e. g., *Job.* ix. 27, 28: . . יִדְעֵתִי . . אִם-אֶמְרֵי יַגְרֵתִי "If I say, I will forget my sorrows, I will leave off my complaints and comfort myself; I am afraid of all my sorrows: I know that thou wilt not hold me innocent." *v.* Ewald (*Ausführl. Lehrbuch*) p. 859.
- b. With *Imperfect* in *second clause*;
e. g., 2 *Sam.* iii. 13: לֹא תִרְאֶה . . כִּי אִם . . הִבִּינֶהּ "Thou shalt not see my face unless thou bringest back Michal the daughter of Saul."
4. With *Participle* in *Protasis*:
- a. With *Imperfect* in *second clause*;
e. g., *Judg.* xi. 9: . . . אֶנְכִּי אֶהְיֶה . . אִם-מְשִׁיכִים אֶתָּם * *
 "If ye bring me back to fight with the children of Ammon * * shall I be your head?"
- b. With *Voluntative* in *second clause*;
e. g., *Job.* xxxi. 9, 10: *Fussive*. . . הִטָּהֵן . . אִם נִמְסָה
 "If my heart hath gone aside after a woman . . . then let my wife grind for another."
Num. xi. 15: *Imperative*. . . הִרְגֵנִי נָא . . וְאִם-קָבַח אֶת-עֵשָׂה
 הִרְגֵנִי-נָא הָרַג "If thus Thou art about to do to me, slay me, I pray thee, at once."
- c. With *Participle* in *second clause* (*rare*);

e. g., *Jer.* xxvi. 15: אִם־נִתְּנוּ אֶת־הַנְּחִיִּים . . . אִם־מָטְתִים אֶת־עַמְּכֶם "But know ye for certain, that if ye put me to death, ye shall be bringing innocent blood upon yourselves, and upon this city," &c.

5. In *Asseverations*, where the *second clause* is understood, we find:

a. With *Imperfect in Protasis (frequent)*;

e. g., *Gen.* xiv. 23: (אִם=not) . . . אִם־נִקְחָה . . . אִם־מְחַוֵּט "I will not (take) from a thread to a shoe latchet, and I will not take of anything that is thine."

e. g., *Gen.* xxiv. 38: (אִם=surely) תֵּלֶךְ . . . אִם־לִי "Thou shalt surely go to my father's house and my tribe."

b. With *Perfect in Protasis (not so common)*;

e. g., *1 Sam.* xvii. 55: (אִם=not) : אִם־יָדַעְתִּי "And Abner said, May thy soul live, O King, I do not know."=*present*.

e. g., *Jer.* xv. 11: (אִם=surely) אִם־לִי־אֵל הַפְּנִיעֵתִי "The Lord said, 'Verily, it shall be well with thy remnant; verily, I will cause the enemy to treat thee well, in the time of evil and in the time of affliction.'="*future*.

e. g., *2 Kings* ix. 26: (אִם=surely) . . . רָאִיתִי . . . אִם־לִי־אֵל יִשְׁלַמְתָּ "Surely, I have seen yesterday the blood of Naboth and the blood of his sons, saith the Lord; and I will requite thee in this plat, saith the Lord."=*past*.

c. With *יֵשׁ* in the *Protasis (rare)*;

e. g., *1 Kings* xvii. 12: (אִם=not) אִם־יֵשׁ־לִי־מַעֲיֵן . . . "And she said, 'As the Lord thy God liveth, I have not a cake,' " &c.

6. *Verb* in the *Protasis* omitted:

a. With *יֵשׁ* or *אֵין* in *Protasis*;

(a1) With *Imperfect in second clause*;

e. g., *2 Kings* ii. 10: : אִם־אֵין־לָא יִהְיֶה "but if not, it shall not be."

(a2) With *Modified Perfect in second clause*;

e. g., *Gen.* xlv. 26: יִרְדְּנוּ . . . אִם־יֵשׁ "If our youngest brother be with us, then will we go down."

b. With *Fussive* or *Imperative* in the *second clause*;

e. g., *Judges* ix, 15: וְהֵאֵבַל . . . אִם־אֵין־הֵצֵא "But if not, let fire come forth from the bramble and devour the cedars of Lebanon."

e. g., *Gen.* xxiv. 49: (with *Participle*) וְעַתָּה אִם־יִשְׁכַּם עִשְׂיִם וְהִגִּידוּ לִי . . . "And now if ye are those who will do favour and truth to my master, tell me."

c. With *Modified Imperfect* (*very rare*);

e. g., *Job*. xxxiii. 23, 24: . . וַיִּהְיֶה מַלְאָךְ . . אִם-יִשָּׂא "If there be a messenger with him, an interpreter, one of a thousand, to shew unto man his uprightness; then he is gracious unto him and saith, 'Deliver him from going down to the pit: I have found a ransom.'"

d. With *Participle* in *second clause* (*rare*);

e. g., *Gen*. xxx. 1: וְאִם אֵין מִתָּה אֲנֹכִי: "And she said to Jacob, Give me my children, or if not I shall die."

B. Without *any verb* (or *יש* or *אין*) in *Protasis*:

a.¹ With *Imperfect* in *second clause*;

e. g., *Lev*. xxv. 51: *Imperfect*. אִם-עוֹד . . יָשִׁיב "And if there be yet many years, according to them shall he give again the price of his redemption out of the money he was bought for."

a.² e. g., *Lev*. xxvii. 4: *Modified Perfect*. וְאִם גָּבְהָהּ הִיא וְהָיָה "But if it be a female, then shall thy estimation be thirty shekels."

b. With *Perfect* in *second clause* (*rare*);

e. g., *Hosea* xii. 12: אִם-גִּלְגָּלְעָד אָנֹן . . הָיוּ . . וּבָהוּ "If there is (idolatry) iniquity in Gilead, surely they are vanity; they sacrifice bullocks in Gilgal, yea their altars are as heaps in the furrows of the fields." cf. *Gen*. xxiii. 13; *Nahum* i. 12.

c. With *Voluntative* in *second clause*;

e. g. I *Chron*. xii. 17b: (*Fussive*) . . וַיִּרְא . . וְאִם-לְבַוֹתַי . . וַיִּנְקָה: "But if (it be) to betray me to my enemies, seeing there is no wrong in my hands, the God of our fathers look thereon and judge."

e. g., *Gen*. xliii. 11: (*Imperative*.) אִם-כֵּן אִפּוּיָא זֹאת עֲשׂו "if it must be so now, do this."

e. g., *Gen*. xiii. 9: (*Cohortative*.) וְאִם-הֵימִינָה וְאִם-הֵימִין: "if to the left, then I will go to the right; but if to the right, then I will go the left."

d. With *Participle* in *second clause*;

e. g., I *Sam*. xxvi. 19: וְאִם בְּנֵי הָאָדָם אֲרוּרִים הֵם "But if it be the children of men, cursed be they before the Lord."

e.¹ *Second clause understood*;

e. g., *Gen*. xlii. 16: וְאִם-לֹא . . כִּי מִבְּנֵי אֲהָם "And if not (*I swear*) as Pharaoh liveth, that ye are spies."

e.² *Verb in second clause omitted*.

e. g., 1 Sam. xv. 17: הָלוֹא אַם-קָטַן אָתָּה . . . רֹאשׁ . . . אָתָּה
 "And Samuel said, 'When thou wast little in thy sight, wast thou not made head over the tribes of the children of Israel?'"

C. With *ellipsis* of first clause after **כִּי אִם**

a. With *Imperfect* in second clause;

e. g., Gen. xv. 4: כִּי-אִם אֲשֶׁר יֵצֵא מִמְעִידָה הוּא יִירָשֶׁךָ "This shall not be thine heir, but (if when thou hast an heir) he who springs from thy loins, he shall be thine heir."

b. With *Perfect* in second clause;

e. g., Jer. vii. 23: כִּי-אִם . . . צִוִּיתִי "But this thing I commanded them, saying."—"But (if I commanded, which I did) this thing I commanded, saying—"

c. With *Imperative* in second clause;

e. g., Is. lxv. 18: כִּי-אִם-שִׂישׂוּ וְגִילוּ "But (when ye rejoice) rejoice forever in that which I create."

d. With *Participle* in second clause;

e. g., 2 Kings xvii. 40: כִּי-אִם . . . הֵם עֲשִׂים: "But they did not hearken, but (whatever they did, they did after their former manner.)"

e. Without any verb *expressed* in the second clause;

e. g., Ps. i. 2: כִּי-אִם בְּתִרְהָ יִי הֶפְצֵוּ "But (when he takes delight) his delight is in the law of the Lord."

Occasionally we meet with compound conditional sentences which combine two or more of the above mentioned constructions. A striking instance of this is given in *Job*. viii. 4-6, where we have a triple condition with a single conclusion: (1) *Perfect* and *Modified Imperfect*, (2) *Imperfect*, (3) *verb omitted*. Conclusion, *Imperfect*. Cf. also *Job*. xxxi. 16-22, 38-40.

Job. viii. 4-6: אִם . . . הִמְאִוּ-לוֹ וַיִּשְׁלְחֵם . . . אִם-אָתָּה תִּשְׁחֶר . . . אִם . . . יִשְׁלַם
 "If thy children have sinned against Him, and He have cast them away in the hand of their transgression;"

"If thou wouldst seek unto God betimes, and make thy supplication to the Almighty;"

"If thou wert pure and upright; surely now would He awake for thee, and make the habitation of thy righteousness prosperous."

ב

Condition introduced by **כִּי**

1. With *Imperfect* in the *Protasis*:

a. With *Modified Perfect* in second clause;

- e. g.*, *Gen.* xii. 12: וְהָיָה כִּי־יִרְאוּ . . וְאָמְרוּ “And when the Egyptians see thee, it will come to pass that they will say,” &c.
- a.*² With *Imperfect* in *second clause*;
e. g., *Gen.* iv. 12: . . לֹא־תִכְרֵךְ . . כִּי תַעֲבֹד “When thou tillest the ground, it shall no more yield thee its strength.”
- b.* With *Perfect* in the *second clause*;
e. g., *Ps.* xli. 12: . . כִּי לֹא־יִרְיֵעַ . . בּוֹאֵת יְדֵעָתִי “By this I know that thou favourest me when mine enemy doth not triumph against me.”
- c.* With *Voluntative* in *second clause*;
e. g., 2 *Kings* xviii. 32: (*Fussive*.) כִּי־יִפְתָּח . . וְאֶל־הַשְּׁמַעוּ
“Hearken not to Hezekiah when he persuadeth you, saying—.”
e. g., *Is.* xxx. 21: (*Imperative*.) לְכוּ בּוֹ כִּי תִמְיִינוּ וְכִי תִשְׁמְאוּלוּ
“This is the way, walk ye in it, whether ye turn to the right hand or whether ye turn to the left.”
- d.* With *Participle* in *second clause*;
e. g., *Zech.* vii. 6: וְכִי תֹאכְלוּ וְכִי תִשְׁתּוּ הֲלֹא אָחַם הָאֲכָלִים וְאָחַם הַשְּׁתִּיָּם
“And when ye ate and when you drank, were ye not eating, and were ye not drinking,” &c.

Perhaps, however, this should be considered as an instance under the next subdivision, of verb omitted in second clause, considering האכלים and השתיים as predicates.

- e. g.*, *Fer.* xiv. 12: (*Participle with* אֵינוּ) כִּי יִצְמוּ אֵינְנִי שֹׁמֵעַ
וְכִי יַעֲלוּ . . אֵינְנִי רֹצֵם “Though they fast, I will not hear their cry, and though they offer burnt offering and oblation I will not accept them.”
- e.* Without any verb *expressed* in the *second clause*;
e. g., *Fer.* xii. 1: כִּי אֶרְיֵב . . צְדִיק אַתָּה “Righteous art thou, O Lord, when I plead with thee.”
So *Mal.* i. 8: (With אֵין) . . אֵין רָע וְכִי תִגִּישׁוּ . . אֵין רָע
“But if ye offer the blind for sacrifice, is it not evil? and if ye offer the lame and the sick, is it not evil?”
- f.* *Second clause omitted*;
e. g., *Is.* xxxvi. 7: הֲלֹא . . וְכִי תֹאמַר “But if thou say to me, we trust in the Lord our God, (*I reply*) Is it not He, whose high places, and whose altars, Hezekiah has taken away?”

2. With *Perfect* in *Protasis*:

- a.* With *Perfect* or *Modified Imperfect* in the *second clause*;

e. g., *Ps.* xxxii. 3: (*Perfect.*) . . . כִּי הִחַרְשֵׁתִי בָּלֹוּ "When I kept silence, my bones waxed old, through my roaring all the day long."

e. g., *Gen.* vi. 1, 2: (*Modified Imperfect.*) יָהָו כִּי־הִתְחַל . . . יִרְאוּ "And it came to pass, when men began to multiply upon the face of the earth, that (*or* and) daughters were born unto them; and (*or* that) the B'ne Elohim," &c.

b. With *Imperfect* in *second clause*;

e. g., *Is.* xliii. 20: (*Imperfect.*) (*rare.*) כִּי־נִתְּתִי . . . הַבְּרָנִי "The beast of the field shall honour me, the dragons and the owls, because (*better* when) I give (=shall have given) waters in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert, to give drink to my people, my chosen."

c. With *Fussive*;

e. g., *Gen.* xlix. 6: (*Fussive.*) . . . אֶל־תְּהַר . . . אֶל־תְּבֹא "O my soul, come not into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou united: because in their anger they slew men, and in their self-will they houghed oxen." (A. V., "digged down a wall.")

d. Without any verb expressed in *second clause*;

e. g., *Ps.* ciii. 16: כִּי רוּחַ עֲבָרָה־בּוֹ וְאִי־נָנוּ "For as soon as the wind passeth over it, it is not."

e. g., *Ezek.* xiv. 21: אַף כִּי . . . שְׁלַחְתִּי "Thus saith the Lord God, How much more when I send my four sore judgments upon Jerusalem, the sword and the famine, the noisome beast and the pestilence?"

3. With *Participle* in *Protasis* (*rare*):

a. With *Perfect* in *second clause* (*rare*):

e. g., *Fer.* xliv. 19: . . . וְהִבֵּךְ . . . עָשִׂינוּ . . . וְכִרְאֲנָהֵנוּ בְּמִקְטָרִים "And when we burned incense to the queen of heaven, and poured out drink offerings unto her, did we make her cakes to worship her, and pour out drink offerings unto her, without our men?"

4. With no verb expressed in *Protasis*:

a. With *Modified Imperfect* in *second clause*;

e. g., *Hos.* xi. 1: כִּי נֶעַר יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֶחָבָהוּ "When Israel was a child, then I loved him."

b. With *Imperfect* in *second clause*;

e. g., *Josh.* xvii. 18: כִּי יִרְכַּב בְּרוּל לֹו "For

thou shalt drive out the Canaanite, because he hath chariots of iron, and because he is strong."

- c. With *Fussive* or *Imperative* in the *second clause*;
e. g., *Prov.* xxiii. 22: (*Fussive*.) וְאַל-תִּבּוֹשׁ בְּיִמּוֹתֶיהָ "And be not ashamed of thy mother when she is old."

This may also be *Perfect*, 3d sing., fem., instead of the adjective.

- e. g.*, *Job.* xxxvi. 18: (*Fussive*.) בְּיַחַד פְּוִיִּסְיָהָ בְּשֶׁפֶק וְרַב-כֶּפֶר אֶל-יִטְוֶה: "If there be anger, lest he turn thee aside by punishment, then let not a great ransom turn thee away."

(A very difficult passage, but perhaps so best translated.)

- e. g.*, *Prov.* xix. 18: (*Imperative*.) בְּיָמֶיךָ בְּיִישׁ תִּקְוֶה "Chasten thy son, while there is hope." cf. *1 Kings* xviii. 27.

ג

Condition introduced by אִן

1. With *Perfect* in the *Protasis*:

- a. With *Modified Perfect* or *Imperfect* in the *second clause*;
e. g., *Lev.* xxv. 49^b: אִן אִי-הָשִׁיבָה יָדוֹ וְנִגְאָל: "Or if his hand attains to it, then he may redeem himself."
e. g., *Ex.* xxi. 36: (*Imperfect*.) אִן נֹדַע . . . שְׁלָם יִשְׁלָם . . . "Or if it be known that the ox hath used to push in time past, and his owner hath not kept him in, he shall surely pay ox for ox, and the dead shall be his own."

2. With *Imperfect* in *Protasis*:

- a. With *Imperfect* in *second clause*;
e. g., *Ezek.* xiv. 17, 18: 17, . . . אִן הָרַב אָבִיא 18, . . . לֹא יִצִּילוּ
 "Or if I send a sword upon the land, &c. Though these three men were in it, as I live, saith the Lord, they shall deliver neither sons nor daughters."

ד

Condition introduced by לוֹ, or one of its compounds אֵלָיו or לוֹלֵי

1. With *Perfect* in the *Protasis*:

- a. With *Imperfect* in *second clause*;
e. g., *Deut.* xxxii. 29: לוֹ הָבִימוּ וּבִשְׂלוֹ . . . יִבִּינּוּ "If they were wise they would understand this, they would consider their latter end."

With *Second* or *Modified Perfect* in *second clause*:

e. g., *Micah* ii. 11: יְהִיָּה . . . הַיּוֹב . . . לוֹ "If a man walking in the spirit and falsehood do lie, 'I will prophesy unto them of wine and strong drink,' then shall he be the prophet of this people."

b. With *Perfect* or *Modified Imperfect* in the *second clause*:

e. g., *Is.* i. 9: (Perfect.) הוֹרִיתִּי . . . הַיְיָנוּ . . . דְּמִינוּ לֹאֵלֵינוּ "If the Lord of Hosts had not left us a small remnant, we should be as Sodom, and should be made like unto Gomorrhah."

e. g., *Is.* xlvi. 18: (Modified Imperfect.) לֹא הִקְשַׁבְתָּ . . . יְיָהִי "If thou hadst hearkened to my commandments, then had thy peace been as a river," &c.

c. Without any verb expressed in the *second clause*:

e. g., *1 Sam.* xiv. 30: אַף כִּי לֹא אָכַל אָבֵל אָבֵל "How much more if the people had to-day eaten of the spoil of their enemies that they found."

d. With *second clause* omitted by *Aposiopesis*:

e. g., *Ps.* xxvii. 13: לֹאֵלֵא הַחַיִּים "If I had not trusted to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living!"

e. g., *Num.* xx. 3: יָלֹךְ גַּיְעָנוּ "And if we had died with our brethren before the Lord—!"=*utinam*.

2. With *Imperfect* in the *Protasis*:

a. With *Second Perfect* in *second clause*:

e. g., *Gen.* i. 15: לוֹ יִשְׁמָעֵנוּ . . . וְהִשָּׁב יָשׁוּב "If perchance Joseph should hate us, he will requite to the uttermost to us all the evil which we did unto him."

Perhaps this should be rather rendered as an *Aposiopesis*—"If perchance Joseph should hate us, and certainly requite us all the evil we did unto him—!" but the rendering given is to be preferred.

b. *Second clause* omitted;

e. g., *Gen.* xvii. 18: לֹא יִשְׁמָעֵאל יְהִיָּה לְפָנֶיךָ "If only Ishmael might live in thy presence."

3. With *Jussive* or *Imperative* in the *Protasis*:

Second clause omitted by *Aposiopesis*:

e. g., *Gen.* xxx. 34: (Jussive.) הֵן לוֹ יְהִי כְדַבָּרְךָ: "And Laban said, Behold, if it may be as thou hast said!"=would that it may be as thou hast said.

e. g., *Gen.* xxiii. 13: (Imperative.) לֹא שְׁמָעֵנִי "Would that thou wouldst hear me." "Oh, hear me." "Only hear me."

4. Without any verb in *Protasis*:a. With *Perfect* in *second clause*;

e. g., Num. xxii. 29: **לֹא יֵשׁ . . . כִּי עָתָה בְּרִנְתִּיךָ**: "If only there were a sword in my hand, surely then had I killed thee"; or "If only there were a sword in my hand! (*Aposiopesis*) For then had I killed thee."

5. With *Participle* in the *Protasis*:a. With *Imperfect* in *second clause*;

e. g., 2 Sam. xviii. 12 (q'ri): **וְלוֹ אֲנָכִי שִׁקְלָ . . . לֹא אֶשְׁלַח** "And the man said unto Joab, though I should weigh upon my hand a thousand shekels, I would not put forth my hand against the king's son."

b. Without any verb expressed in the *second clause*;

e. g., 2 Sam. xix. 7 (q'ri): **כִּי לֹא אֶבְשָׁלוֹם חַי וְקַיְנוּ . . . מֵתִים** "For this day I perceive that if Absalom had lived, and all of us had died, then it would have pleased thee well."

אֵלֹ

This *Particle* is found only in the late books of *Esther* and *Ecclesiastes*, and but only once in each, and is connected with the *Perfect* in both clauses.

e. g., *Esth.* vii. 4^b: **וְאֵלֹ . . . נִמְכַּרְנוּ הַחֲרָשָׁתַי** "And if we had been sold for slaves and bondwomen, I would have kept silence."

אֵלִי

This *Particle* which is usually to be translated "*perchance*," "*per-adventure*," is used in *Num.* xxii. 33 with the force of **לֵאֵלִי**, which is in all probability the correct reading (*v. Ewald—Lehrbuch* S. 805, N. 2), which has been changed into our present text by a copyist's error. The passage is as follows:

אֵלִי נָמְתָה . . . כִּי עָתָה . . . הִרְנִיתִי . . . הִחַיִּיתִי

"If she had not turned aside from before me, surely now would I have killed thee and saved her alive."

Examples like *Gen.* xxvii. 12, *Josh.* ix. 7, *Is.* xlvi. 12, *Hosea* viii. 7 belong to Class I., the indirect question supplying the conditional force to the first clause. In *Amos* v. 15, *Jer.* xxi. 2, *Gen.* xvi. 2 no conditional force is apparent.

PART II.

HOW THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF CONDITIONS ARE EXPRESSED.

From the examples cited and those contained in the tables, we may draw the following conclusions:

That the tenses are used, not arbitrarily, but in accordance with their nature, and always with the proper force.

Hence, if the special force in the condition is upon the verbal idea itself, with no reference to time, the *Imperfect*, or one of its modifications, the *Cohortative*, *Fussive* or *Imperative* will be used.

When the time of the condition is emphasized, if it be *future*, the *Imperfect* is the usual tense; but in Prophetic language, the *Perfect*, according to a well-known rule, may be found in its place.

If *present*, the *Perfect* or *Participle* will be generally used.

If stress be laid in any degree upon the completion of the condition, or of the action expressed by the verb in the conditional clause, the *Perfect* will be used.

There are in Hebrew, as in other languages, four main classes of conditions, to which nearly every example may be referred:

- I. The first class assumes the condition to be real and actual.
- II. The second class assumes the condition to be probable.
- III. The third class makes no assumption in regard to the probability of the condition, and is merely indefinite.
- IV. The fourth class views the condition as impossible and as contrary to reality.

These conditions are usually introduced by a conditional particle, such as אִם, כִּי, אִי, לֵאמֹר (and its compounds לֵאמֹרִי or לֵאמֹרֵי and אֵלֶיךָ), and וְ; sometimes by an interjection, as הִנֵּן, הִנְּךָ; or by an interrogative expression, כִּי, מָה, or by an indefinite relative, as הַלְאֶשֶׁר, &c.; or may also simply be expressed by the juxtaposition of the clauses, without or with the copula.

When introduced by a regular conditional particle, we find the following uses of the various tenses and verbal forms:

The *Imperfect*.

This tense is used mainly in conditions when the result is regarded as *probable*, or at least *indefinite*. Thus:

1. If the condition imply *probability*, we shall usually find the *Imperfect* in the *Protasis*, followed by the *Perfect with Waw conversive* in the *Apodosis*, if the verb stand the first word in the clause; but if any words intervene, the *Imperfect* will be used instead. Sometimes, though rarely, the *Imperfect* stands first:

e. g., 2 *Kings* vii. 4^b: אִם־יִחְיֶינוּ נְחַיֶּה וְאִם־יָמִיתֵנוּ וְמָתָנוּ: "If they save us alive, we shall live (*Imperfect*), but if they kill us, we shall die" (*Perfect with Waw*).

2. So also in all laws and commands we have the same construction:

e. g., *Ex.* xxii. 7: אִם־לֹא יִמְצָא הַגָּנֵב וְנִקְרַב "If the thief be not found, then shall the master of the house be brought unto Haelohim," &c. (*Modified Perfect*.)

e. g., *Ex.* xxii. 6: אִם־יִמְצָא הַגָּנֵב יִשְׁלֵם שְׁנַיִם "If the thief be found, he shall pay double," (*Imperfect*).

3. When the condition is *probable* or *indefinite*, and the second clause contains a declaration of purpose, we have the same construction:

e. g., *Gen.* xviii. 26: וְנִשְׂאָתִי אִם־אֶמְצָא "If I find fifty righteous men in Sodom, I will spare the whole place for their sake." (*Perfect with Waw*.)

e. g., *Gen.* xviii. 28: לֹא אֶשְׁחִית אִם־אֶמְצָא "I will not destroy it if I find five and forty there." (*Imperfect*.)

In any of these cases the *Imperfect* may be replaced by a *Voluntative*:

e. g., *Job.* xxxi. 16–18 (*Jussive*); *Ps.* xlix. 17 (*Jussive*); *Deut.* xii. 14 (*Imperative*); *Is.* xxi. 12 (*Imperative*); *Hab.* ii. 3^b (*Imperative*), *et passim*.

4. When the hypothesis is *indefinite* and the conclusion merely considered *possible*, or when the supposition is extremely *improbable*, but yet *possible* (Class III.), the *Imperfect* is usually found in both clauses:

e. g., *Job.* viii. 5, 6: אִם . . . תִּשְׁתַּחֲרַת . . . הִתְחַנֵּן . . . כִּי עֲפֹתָ יַעֲרֵד עָלֶיךָ

"If thou wouldst seek unto God betimes, and make thy supplication to the Almighty,—surely now he would awake for thee, and make prosperous the dwelling of thy righteousness." So also *xxii.* 24, li. 53; *Is.* i. 18, x. 22; *Amos* ix. 2, 3; *Obad.* 4; *Hos.* ix. 12 (*Perfect with ו*); *Ezek.* xviii. 5; *Hab.* i. 5; *Ps.* xxiii. 4; *Amos* v. 22; *1 Sam.* xx. 9, &c.

In one case, at least, we have a *Participle* in the *second clause*:

e. g., *Jer.* ii. 22: כִּי־אִם־תִּכְבְּסִי . . . וְתִרְבִּי . . . נִכְבְּסִי "If though thou wash thee with nitre, and take unto thee much sope, yet thine iniquity is marked before me, saith the Lord God."

The verb in the *second clause* may be here, as elsewhere replaced by *אין*—*e. g.*, *Is.* viii. 20, *Jer.* xv. 1.

5. The *Imperfect* is also used in conditions of *fact* (Class I.), where

the conclusion is regarded as imminent; but this is not a usual form of construction:

e. g., *Prov.* iii. 34: "Though he scorneth the scorers, yet he giveth grace to the lowly."

e. g., *Eccl.* ii. 3: "If the clouds be full of rain, they empty themselves upon the earth."

It is very unusual to find a *Perfect* in the *conclusion* after an *Imperfect* in the *Protasis*. Instances, however, occur:

e. g., *Num.* xxxii. 23: (Class II.): אִם-לֹא תַעֲשׂוּן כִּן הִנֵּה הֵמָּנָהם
 "But if ye will not do so, behold ye have (=ye shall have) sinned against the Lord." Cf. *Ps.* xli. 12, *Is.* i. 12, *Lam.* iii. 8, *Mal.* i. 4.

Still more unusual is it to find the *Imperfect* with *Waw conv.* in the *second clause*, but see

Ps. lix. 16: וְיִלְיָנוּ "If they are not satisfied, then they remain all night."

As noticed in Part I., the verb in the *second clause* may be *understood* (if it is the substantive verb, or the same that has been used in the *Protasis*), or its place may be supplied by *ישׁ* or *אין*.

The entire *second clause* may be omitted by *Aposiopesis*, when the sense may be supplied from the context.

In such cases the class of condition must be determined by the verb in the *Protasis* and by the context.

NOTE.—The *Imperfect* in both clauses may also express the condition viewed as *contrary to reality*, but this is rare, and when found should be considered simply as a poetic or rhetorical expansion of the use in the condition implying *mere possibility*:

e. g., *Jer.* xxxi. 36: . . . אִם-יִמָּשׁוּ יִשְׁבְּתוּ "If those ordinances depart from before me, saith the Lord, then the seed of Israel shall cease from being a nation before me for ever." So also v. 37.

The *Perfect* in the *Protasis*.

This use, which is the prevalent one in Arabic, is not so common in Hebrew, and would seem to have become disused after having once existed. (Cf. *Ewald Lehrb.* p. 858.)

In most, if not all, of the instances in which it is used, the special force of the tense (*viz.*, the completion of the action) may be discovered:

1. It is found with the *Modified Perfect* or the *Imperfect* in the *Apodosi*s, also not infrequently with the *Voluntative*.
2. It is also found frequently with the *Perfect*, more rarely with the *Modified Imperfect* in the *second clause*.
3. Rarely also with the verb of the *second clause* omitted, or with an *Aposiopesis* of the *clause* itself.

It is normally used in conditions, in which the idea expressed by the verb is conceived of as *completed* either in the *past*, *present*, or in what still is *future* but which will be *present* or *past* when the condition is realized.

It is the most common construction after לִי and its compounds, which introduce conditions *contrary to reality*. It is found with some frequency after אִם, less commonly after כִּי, in *real*, *probable*, or *impossible* conditions; and is again the commonest tense when the hypothesis is expressed by a relative or an interrogative sentence, or by the simple juxtaposition of the clauses.

The *Perfect*, then, may be found in the *Protasis* of a conditional sentence implying *probability* when there is especial reference to the completion of the action expressed by the verb. It is then most frequently followed by the *Perfect* with *Waw conversive*, or by the *Imperfect*; for which (as we have seen in the case of the *Imperfect* in the *Protasis*) may be substituted the *Cohortative*, *Jussive*, or *Imperative*:

e. g., Gen. xxxii. 27: (*Second clause—Imperfect.*) לֹא אֲשַׁלְּחֶךָ כִּי אִם-בֵּרַכְתָּנִי: "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me (=shalt have blessed me)."

e. g., Gen. xxxiii. 10: (*Perfect with Waw.*) אִם-נָא מָצָאתִי . . . וְלָקַחְתָּ: "If now I have found favour in thy sight, thou wilt take an offering from my hand."

e. g., Gen. xviii. 3: (*Jussive in second clause.*) אֲלֹ-נָא תֵעָבֵר "If now I have found favour in thy sight, pass not away from thy servant."

So also with *second clause* omitted by *Aposiopesis*:

e. g., Gen. xxx. 27: "And Laban said to Jacob, 'If now I have found favour in thy sight—.'"

With *Imperative* in *second clause*:

e. g., Gen. xlvii. 29: שִׁים-נָא יָדְךָ "If now I have found favour in thy sight, place thy hand beneath my thigh."

This *future perfect* meaning passes sometimes into what is very nearly a *future*:

e. g., Num. xxxii. 17: (Imperfect in second clause.) אֲנַחְנוּ נִחְלֵץ . . . אֲשֶׁר אִם-הִבִּיאֵם "And we will go armed before the children of Israel, until we have brought them into their place."

e. g., Deut. xxi. 14: (Modified Perfect in second clause.) "And it shall be (וְהָיָה) if he finds (shall have found) no pleasure in her (אִם-לֹא תִפְצְּתָהּ) that he shall send her away," &c.

e. g., 2 Kings vii. 4: (Modified Perfect in second clause.) אִם-אָמְרָנוּ

וּמְתַנּוּ . . . וְאִם-יִשְׁכְּנוּ . . . יָמְרָנוּ . . . "If we say (shall have said) let us go into the city, and the famine is in the city, then we shall die there, but if we sit here we shall die also."

e. g., *Is.* xxx. 17: (*Imperfect in second clause.*) תִּשְׁכְּנוּ עַד אִם- נִחְרָקִים "A thousand shall flee at the rebuke of one; at the rebuke of five shall ye flee, until ye be left (=shall have been left) as the beacon on the top of the mountain," &c.

e. g., *Is.* xliiii. 20: (*Imperfect in second, כִּי in first clause.*) תִּבְרַכְנִי . . . כִּי נִתְתִּי . . . "The beast of the field shall honour me, the dragons and the owls, when (or because) I give (=shall have given) water in the wilderness," &c.

When the condition is in *accordance with fact*, we usually find the *Perfect* followed either by another *Perfect* or by the *Imperfect* with *Waw conversive*:

e. g., *Gen.* vi. 1: (כִּי in *Protasis, past time.*) "When men began to multiply upon the face of the earth, and daughters were born to them, it came to pass (יִיחַד) that the Sons of God saw," &c.

Here the condition is of the 1st Class.

So also in *Judges* ii. 18: (כִּי in *Protasis, past time.*) "And when the Lord raised them up judges, then the Lord was with the judge."

Here the verb in the conclusion is יִיחַד *Perfect* with simple *Waw*.

Compare also *Ps.* l. 18: (אִם in *Protasis, indefinite past.*) "When thou sawest a thief, thou consentedst with him (יִתְרַץ עִמִּי)"

So also in a condition of the 4th Class, *i. e., contrary to fact*:

e. g., *Ps.* lxxiii. 15: (אִם in *Protasis, definite past time.*) "If I had said, let me be made like unto them, behold I should have despised (בְּגַדְתִּי) the generations of thy children."

We have seen that this class of conditions *may* be expressed, when referring to indefinite present or future time, by the *Imperfect* in both clauses (*v.* p. 61). The more common method, however, is by means of the *Perfect* after לִּי, which will be considered later on under that particle.

Other examples of the use of the *Perfect* after אִם in this class of conditions are—*Ezek.* iii. 6, *Jer.* xxiii. 22, xxxiii. 25, *Psalms* xliv. 21, lxvi. 18, *Job.* ix. 15, 16, *Deut.* xxxii. 30, *Ruth* i. 12.

In all of these, however, we find an *Imperfect* in the *second clause*, even where we should expect a *Perfect*, showing that to the Hebrew mind the assumption of possibility or probability implied by the very act of putting the idea in a hypothetical form, influenced the choice of

tenses in the clauses, and conformed them to the common type of probable suppositions:

e. g., *Ezek.* iii. 6: "Surely had I sent thee to them, they would hearken (יִשְׁמָעוּ) unto thee."

So also *Fer.* xxiii. 22: אִם-עָמְדוּ and וַיִּשְׁבוּ "But if they had stood in my counsel, and had caused my people to hear my words, then should they have turned them from their wicked way and from the evil of their doings."

So *Ps.* lxvi. 18; "If I had looked at vanity in my heart (רָאִיתִי) the Lord would not have heard me (יִשְׁמָע) But God has heard," &c.

As after the *Imperfect* in the *Protasis*, so also we may have, after a *Perfect*, the verb in the *second clause* omitted entirely, or its place supplied by וַיִּשׁ or אִין

This occurs sometimes when the condition is *probable*; (Class II.)

e. g., *Prov.* xxiv. 14: (יִשׁ) "So shall knowledge be unto thy soul: when thou hast found it there is a reward."

Sometimes when the condition is viewed as an actual *fact*:

e. g., *Ps.* ciii. 16: וַיִּנְנֶנּוּ "As soon as the wind passeth over upon it, then it is not."

The *second clause* is sometimes, though rarely, omitted, as with an *Imperfect* in the *Protasis*, when its sense may be supplied from the context:

e. g., *Gen.* xxx. 27: "If now I have found favour in thy sight—(tarry with me)—"

So also 1 *Sam.* xxi. 6, *Ezek.* xiv. 22.

The Participle.

When it is desired to lay especial emphasis upon the existing or enduring nature of the verbal idea expressed in the *Protasis*, the *Participle* may be used; in this case the condition is almost always *probable* (Class II.):

a. It is most frequently followed by an *Imperative* in the *second clause*;

e. g., *Num.* xi. 15: וְאִם-פָּכַח אֶת-עֵשָׂה לִי הֲרֹגְנִי נָא הָרֹג "And if thus though art dealing with me, slay me, I pray thee, at once."

e. g., *Judg.* ix. 15: אִם . . . מִשְׁהִים . . . בְּאוֹ הַסּוּ "And the bramble said unto the trees, If in truth ye anoint me king over you, then come and put your trust in my shadow," &c.

It is also sometimes followed by an *Imperfect*:

e. g., *Lev.* iii. 1: "If he offer it of the herd, whether it be male

or female, he shall offer it without blemish before the Lord.”
(יִקְרִיבֶנּוּ)

Or by the *Modified Perfect*:

e. g., *Lev.* iii. 7: “If he offer a lamb for his offering, then shall he offer it before the Lord.” (יִהְיֶהֱקָרִיב)

Or by the *Perfect* without :

e. g., *Judg.* xv. 3: (יָּ in *Protasis*. Class III.) “And Samson said concerning them, now shall I be more blameless (shall I have been) than the Philistines, though I do them a displeasure.” (נִקְרִיתִי)

It is once at least followed by the *Perfect* in a condition in accordance with fact in *Jer.* xliv. 19: (יָּ in *Protasis*.) “And when we burned incense to the queen of heaven, &c., did we make her cakes to worship her, or pour out drink offerings unto her, without our men?” (עָשִׂינוּ)

It may be also followed by another *Participle*, in which the immediateness of the action is made prominent:

e. g., *Jer.* xxvi. 15: (אֵם in *Protasis*.) “But ye may know for a certainty that, if ye kill me, ye will bring (אֵתֵם נֹתְנִים) innocent blood upon yourselves,” &c.

Condition *contrary to reality* introduced by לִּי

We have seen that conditions *contrary to reality* may be expressed by the *Imperfect* in both clauses after אֵם, or (rarely) by the *Perfect* in both clauses after אֵם or כִּי, and somewhat more often by the *Perfect* in *Protasis* and *Imperfect* in the *Apodosis*.

The more usual and regular method is by means of sentences introduced by לִּי and its compounds, in which the *Perfect* is generally found in the *Protasis*; usually with another *Perfect* in the *second clause*:

e. g., *Is.* i. 9; “If the Lord of Hosts had not left unto us a very small remnant, we should have been as Sodom, and should have been made like unto Gomorrhah.” (לֹאֲלֵא . . הִתְּוֹרֵר דְּמִינוּ . . הָיִינוּ)

So *Ps.* cxix. 92: “If my delight had not been in thy law, I should have perished in my trouble.” (אֶבְדֶּתִי)

But also by the *Imperfect*:

e. g., *Deut.* xxxii. 29: “If they were wise, they would consider this.” (יִשְׁכַּילוּ, וְדָבְרוּ)

The verb in the *second clause* is sometimes *omitted*:

e. g., I *Sam.* xiv. 30: “How much more if the people had eaten this day of the spoil of their enemies.” . . אַחַר כֵּי לֹאֲ אָבַל אָבַל . . (הָעָם)

Sometimes the *second clause* is omitted by *Aposiopesis*, and the particle becomes like אַן a particle of asseveration:

e. g., Ps. xxvii. 13: (לֹא־לֹא הֶאֱמַנְתִּי לְרֹאֵת) "If I have not trusted (=verily, I have trusted) to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living."

The condition after לִי sometimes relates to present or future time, in which case we may have the *Imperfect* in the *Protasis* followed by a *Voluntative*:

e. g., Deut. xxxii. 26, 27: (*Cohortative*.) "I said, I would scatter them into corners, I would make the remembrance of them to cease among men, were it not that I fear the wrath of the enemy." (אֲשַׁבֵּיטָהּ and לֹא־לִי . . אֲגֹר)

Or a *Jussive* in the *Protasis*:

e. g., Gen. xxx. 34: (*Second clause omitted*.) "And Laban said, 'May it be according to thy word.'" (לֹא־יְהִי)

Or an *Imperative* in the *Protasis*:

e. g., Gen. xxiii. 13: (*Second clause omitted*.) "If only thou wouldst hear me!" (לֹא־שָׁמַעְנִי)

Or a *Participle* in *Protasis*:

e. g., 2 Sam. xviii. 12: (*Imperfect*.) "And the man said to Joab, If I held (were now holding) in my hand a thousand pieces of silver, I would not put forth my hand against the king's son." — (לֹא־אֶשְׁלַח . . אֲנֹכִי שֶׁקֶל . . לֹא־אֶשְׁלַח . .)

Or it may have the verb omitted and its place supplied by יֵשׁ:

e. g., Num. xxii. 29: (*Perfect* in the *second clause* after כִּי עָתָה) "If there were a sword in my hand, surely now would I kill thee." Or considering an ellipsis before כִּי עָתָה "If only there were a sword in my hand! for then would I have killed thee." (הֲרִגְתִּיךָ)

So also Job. xvi. 4: "If your souls were in my soul's stead, I would heap up words against you." (אֶחָבֵרָהּ *Cohortative*.)

With the Aramaic form אֱלֵךְ the *Perfect* is found in both clauses, and the *condition* is *contrary to reality*:

e. g., Eccl. vi. 6: וְאֵלֹהֵי הַחַיָּה . . לֹא־רָאָה "Yea, if he live a thousand years twice told, yet hath he seen no good." Cf. Esth. vii. 4., these being the only instances in which it occurs.

Asseverations.

In *asseverations* we find the Hebrew made use of incomplete conditional sentences introduced by אִם , אִם־לֹא , אִם־כִּי These may be considered as simple conditions implying *probability*, with the *second*

clause suppressed. The *second clause* if expressed, as it is sometimes, has a *Voluntative* force. Accordingly, in such sentences אִם has the meaning of "surely not," and אִם לֹא and כִּי-אִם of "surely," "verily."

The *second clause* is sometimes expressed, and is usually some such form as "Be it profane to me (הִלְיִלָּהּ), or "God do so to me and more also (כִּי יִשְׁפֹּךְ יְהוָה לִי וְכִי יִשְׁפֹּךְ יְהוָה לְעַמּוֹתָי) or some corresponding form of imprecation.

In these forms of condition the usual tense is the *Imperfect*, with either a future or an aorist sense:

e. g., 1 *Sam.* xiv. 45^b: "God forbid, as the Lord liveth, there shall not one hair of his head fall to the ground." הִלְיִלָּהּ הִי-יְהוָה אִם
(-- יִפֹּל)

e. g., 1 *Sam.* xix. 6: "And Saul sware, 'as the Lord liveth, he shall not be slain.'" (הִי-יְהוָה אִם-יּוֹמֵת)

The *Perfect* is more rarely found, sometimes with its usual past signification:

e. g., 2 *Kings* ix. 26: "Surely I have seen yesterday the blood of Naboth and the blood of his sons, saith the Lord." . . . אִם-לֹא
(רָאִיתִי)

Sometimes with a *present* signification:

e. g., *Ps.* cxxxi. 2: "Surely I have behaved and quieted myself (and still do) as a child that is weaned from his mother." אִם-לֹא
(שָׁנִיתִי יְדִמְמָתִי)

Sometimes in the Prophets with a *future* signification:

e. g., *Is.* xiv. 24: "The Lord of Hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely (אִם-לֹא) as I have sworn, so shall it come to pass (בֵּן הַיָּמִים), and as I have purposed it shall stand" (הִיא הַקִּיּוֹם *Imperfect*).

So *Jer.* xv. 11: "The Lord said, Verily (אִם-לֹא) it shall be well with thy remnant; verily, I will intreat the enemy for thee in the time of evil and affliction." (הִבְנִיעֵתִי)

Verb in *Protasis* omitted.

We have seen in Part I. that the verb in the *first clause* of a conditional sentence is often *omitted*, and that its place is often supplied by *וְיִשׁ* and *אִין*. This may take place in any of the classes of conditions, but is most common when the supposition is *probable* (Class II.), and when the verb in the *second clause* is a *Jussive* or *Imperative*:

e. g., 2 *Sam.* xvii. 6^b: (אֵין Imperative.) "If not, speak thou."

(אִם-אֵין אֶתָּה דַּבֵּר)

So *Judges* ix. 20: (אֵין Fussive.) "But if not, let fire come forth from Abimelech and devour the men of Shechem and the house of Millo." (וְאִם-אֵין תֵּצֵא אֵשׁ)

So also 1 *Chron.* xii. 17^b: (*Verb omitted—Fussive.*) "But if (it be) to betray me to mine enemies, seeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God of our fathers look thereon and rebuke it." (וְיָרָא וְיִדְבַּח)

e. g., *Fer.* xl. 4: (*Verb omitted—Imperative.*) "If (it be) good in thine eyes to come with me to Babylon, come; and I will look well unto thee," &c. (בֵּא and הִדְבֵּל)

It is also frequently followed by the *Imperfect* or the *Modified Perfect* when expressing *probability*:

e. g., 2 *Kings* ii. 10: (אֵין Imperfect.) "But if not, it shall not be so." (וְאִם-אֵין לֹא יִהְיֶה)

e. g., 1 *Sam.* xi. 3^b: (אֵין Modified Perfect.) "And then if (there be) no man to save us, we will come out to thee." (וְיֵצְאוּנָּה)

e. g., *Gen.* xviii. 21: (*Verb omitted—Cohortative.*) "I will go down now and see whether they have done altogether according to the crying of it which is come unto me, and if not, I shall know." (אִם-לֹא אֶדְעָה)

e. g., *Ex.* i. 16: (*Verb omitted—Modified Perfect.*) "If it (be) a son, then ye shall kill him; but if it (be) a daughter, then she shall live." (וְהָיְתָה and וְהָיְתָה)

e. g., *Lev.* xxv. 51: (*Verb omitted—Imperfect.*) "And if there (be) yet many years, according to them shall he give again the price of his redemption out of the money he was bought for." (וְשִׁיב)

It is also, but *rarely*, followed by a *Participle* in the conclusion of a *probable* hypothesis:

e. g., 1 *Sam.* xix. 11: (אֵין with Participle in Protasis.) "If thou save not thy life to-night, to-morrow slain art thou." (אִם-אֵינְךָ מְמַלֵּט) and (אֶתָּה מוֹמֵת)

Gen. xxx. 1^b: (אֵין alone.) "Give me children, or if not, dying am I." (מִתָּה אֲנֹכִי)

1 *Sam.* xxvi. 19^b: (*Verb omitted.*) "But if (it be) the children of men, *cursed* be they before Jehovah!" (אֲרוּרִים הֵם)

When the supposition is simply in *accordance with reality*, we may

find in the conclusion a *Perfect*, or even a *Modified Imperfect*. The instances, however, of this construction are very few:

c. g., *Hos.* xii. 12: (*Verb omitted—Perfect.*) "If (there is) idolatry (in) Gilead, surely they are vanity." (הָיָה)

Job. xxxiii. 23, 24: (יֵשׁ, *Modified Imperfect.*) "If there be a messenger with him, an interpreter, one of a thousand, to show unto man his uprightness, then he is gracious unto him," &c. (וַיִּדְבָּרֵנּוּ)

When, however, the supposition is either *improbable*, *indefinite*, or *contrary to reality* (Class III. and Class IV.), the *Imperfect* is the usual tense in the conclusion:

e. g., 1 *Sam.* xiv. 39: (יֵשׁ, Class III.) "For as the Lord liveth which saveth Israel, though it be Jonathan my son, he shall surely die." (מֵיּוֹת יָמוּת)

Job. xxi. 4: (*Verb omitted*, Class IV.) "As for me (is) my complaint to man, and if (it were so) why should not my spirit be troubled?" (תִּקְצַר)

So also once with הָיָה as cited above, *Job.* xvi. 4 (*v. p.* 66).

When כִּי־אִם is used before nouns, the implied supposition is always of the first class, *i. e.*, in accordance with reality, as may be seen by the examples already cited (*p.* 47, Part I.). Compare also *Josh.* xiv. 4, *Deut.* x. 12 (where the particle stands before an *Infinitive* with הָיָה), *2 Kings* xiii. 7 *et al.*

The *Perfect* is the usual tense in the *second clause*:

e. g., *Josh.* xiv. 4b: "Therefore they gave no part unto the Levites in the land, save cities to dwell in." (בָּתָּוֶן)

However, in *Num.* xxxv. 33 the *Imperfect* is used, as also in *Prov.* xviii. 2 to express a general truth without limit of time, and also in *Jer.* xliv. 14 to express a true *future*:

e. g., *Num.* xxxv. 33: "For the land cannot be purified from the blood that is shed in it, except by the blood of him that shed it." (לֹא־יִקְפָּר)

Jer. xliv. 14b: "For none shall return except those who escape." (לֹא־יָשׁוּבוּ)

When this compound particle is used with verbs, it is usually followed by an *Imperfect* or *Voluntative*, and the condition may be considered as implying probability, and so of Class II. A few examples will show this use:

e. g., *Jer.* ix. 23: "But he that glorieth (*i. e.*, But if any man glorieth), let him glory in this." (יִתְהַלַּל)

e. g., *Jer.* xxxix. 12: (*K'tib.*) "Take him, and look well unto

him, and do him no harm, *but* (whatsoever thou doest unto him) do unto him even as he shall say unto thee." כִּי־אֵם פֶּאֶטֶר יִדְבֵר

אֲלֵיךְ כִּן עֲשֵׂה עִמּוֹ

When followed by the *Perfect*, the *reality* of the supposition is implied:

e. g., 2 *Kings* xxiii. 9: "Nevertheless the priests of the high places came not up to the altar of the Lord at Jerusalem, *but* (if they had priestly privileges) they did eat of the unleavened bread among their brethren." (כִּי אֵם־אֲכָלוּ)

So also *Fer.* vii. 23, cited above: "*But* (if I commanded them anything) this thing commanded I them, saying," &c. (צִוִּיתִי)

Very frequently the verb in the *second clause* is omitted entirely, in which case the class of condition must be determined from the context:

e. g., *Fer.* xxiii. 7, 8: "Therefore, behold the days come, saith the Lord, that they shall no more say, The Lord liveth, which brought up the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt; *but* (כִּי־אֵם) if they say anything, they shall say (The Lord liveth," &c.)

In one passage we have a *Participle* in the *second clause*:

e. g., 2 *Kings* xvii. 40: "Howbeit they did not hearken, *but* according to their former manner they are doing (to this day.)" (הֵם עֹשִׂים)

The Infinitive.

When the *Infinitive* stands in the *Protasis* after conditional particles, it is followed by the *Imperfect* when the supposition is *probable* (Class II.), but the construction is rare:

e. g., 2 *Sam.* iii. 13^b: "Thou shalt not see my face unless thou bringest (הֵבִיאֵךְ) Michal the daughter of Saul," &c.

So 2 *Sam.* v. 6.

It is also once followed by the *Perfect* in a sentence belonging to Class I. (Hypothesis in accordance with *reality*):

e. g., *Job.* ix. 27, 28: "If I say (אֵם־אֶמְרִי) I will forget my complaints, &c. I am afraid of all my sorrows (יִגְרָתִי) I know (יִדְעָתִי) that thou wilt not hold me innocent."

Conditions introduced by אֵם being mainly continuative, are governed by the context. All that have been observed, however, belong to the class of *probable* suppositions (Class II.).

Condition introduced by Waw.

Very frequently a condition introduced by אֵם or כִּי, is continued in a following sentence by וְ. In this case, as with אֵם, the class of condi-

tion is determined from the context, and the use of the tenses is the same as if the particles had been used.

Frequently, however, Conditional Sentences are introduced by Waw, without any preceding conditional particle or clause.

When this occurs, we usually find the *Modified Perfect* in the *Protasis*, followed in the *Apodosis* either by another *Modified Perfect* or, though rarely, by an *Imperfect*. Sentences of this form almost always imply *probability*:

e. g., *Ex.* xii. 13: (*Modified Perfect* in *second clause*.) "And the blood shall be to you for a sign upon the houses where ye are, and when I see the blood I will pass over you." (וְרָאִיתִי . . . וְגַפְתֶּהּ)

e. g., *Num.* xxiii. 20b: (*Imperfect* in *second clause*.) "Since he blesseth, then I cannot reverse it." (וַיְבָרֵךְ וְלֹא אֶשְׁיָבֶנָה)

A *probable* condition may also be expressed by the *Imperfect* in the *Protasis* followed by a *Modified Perfect*, another *Imperfect*, or a *Voluntative*:

e. g., *Deut.* xxx. 8, 9: (*Modified Perfect* in *second clause*.) "And if thou shalt return and obey the voice of the Lord, and do all his commandments which I command thee this day, then the Lord thy God will make thee plenteous in every work of thine hand." (וְהוֹתִירְךָ . . . וְשָׂמְעָה)

e. g., *1 Sam.* ix. 7: (*Imperfect* in *second clause*.) "Then said Saul unto his servant, But behold if we go, what shall we bring the man?" (וְהִנֵּה גֵלְךָ וּמַה-תָּבִיא . . .)

e. g., *Ps.* lxxvii. 4: (*Cohortative* in *second clause*.) "When I am in heaviness (אֶחְמֶיָהּ) I will remember God (אֶזְכְּרֶהּ) when my spirit is overwhelmed (יִתְהַעֲמַף רוּחִי) I will complain." (אֶשְׁתַּחֲוֶה)

The same kind of condition is very rarely expressed by a *Modified Imperfect* in the *Protasis*, followed by a *Participle*:

e. g., *Ex.* iv. 23: "And if thou refuse (יִמְצֵאֲךָ) to let him go, behold I will slay thy son, (אֶנְזִי הַרְגָּהּ) even thy firstborn."

The literal translation would be: "And thou hast refused to let him go, behold I am slaying," &c. (The action is viewed as completed and bringing with it its consequences.)

Another variation is in the use of the *Voluntative* in the *Protasis*:

e. g., *Ps.* cxxxix. 8: (With *verb omitted* in *second clause*.) "If I make Sheol my bed, behold Thee!" (אֶמְצִיעָהּ שְׂאֵל הַמָּוֶת)

e. g., *Job.* xvi. 6: (With *Imperfect* in *second clause*.) "—and if I speak, what am I eased?" (אֶחְדָּלָה מִהֶרְפֵּי יְהִלְךָ)

It may, indeed, be questioned whether all the instances of the *Imper-*

fect thus occurring after *Waw* should not be regarded as properly *Fussive*, according to the corresponding use in Arabic.

But besides these methods of expressing a condition regarded as *probable* when introduced by *Waw*, there are a number of instances where the verb in the *first clause* must be regarded not as a *Modified* but as a *simple Perfect*. I pass by many examples where (as in *Gen.* xxxiii. 13) it must be considered at least doubtful whether the verb is to be rendered as a *Perfect* or as a *Modified Perfect*, and in which there is no difference in accent by which the tense may be recognized; but in four instances at least—*Job.* x. 15, *Ezek.* iii. 18, xxxiii. 8, *Nah.* i. 2—the accent shows that the verb was regarded as *Perfect* by the Masoretes:

e. g., *Job.* x. 15: (*Imperfect in second clause.*) “If (אם) I be wicked, woe unto me, and if I be righteous (וְצַדִּיקְתִּי) yet will I not lift up my head.”

e. g., *Ezek.* iii. 18: (*Imperfect in second clause.*) “When I say (בְּאָמְרִי) to the wicked, ‘Thou shalt surely die,’ if thou givest him not warning, (וְלֹא הוֹדַרְתִּי) and if thou speakest not (וְלֹא רַבַּרְתָּ) to turn the wicked from his evil way, &c.—he shall die (וַיָּמוּת) in his iniquity, but his blood will I require (אֶבְקַשׁ) at thy hands.”

When the *Condition* is in accordance with *reality* (Class I.), we may have the *Perfect* or the *Modified Imperfect* in the *Protasis*, with the corresponding tenses in the *conclusion*:

e. g., *Ex.* xvi. 21: (*Perfect in both clauses.*) “And when the sun grew hot, it melted.” (וְחַם הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ וַיִּמָּוֶט)

e. g., 1 *Sam.* ii. 16: (*Modified Imperfect and Perfect.*) “And if the man said (וַיֹּאמֶר) to him, &c., then he would say.” (וַיֹּאמֶר)

e. g., 2 *Sam.* xviii. 16: (*Modified Imperfect in both clauses.*) “And when Joab blew the horn (וַיִּרְבֵּץ) the people returned from following after Israel.” (וַיָּשָׁב הָעָם)

To express conditions in which the supposition is contrary to reality (Class IV.), we find sometimes the *Perfect* in the *Protasis*, with the *Imperfect* in the *conclusion*:

e. g., *Num.* xii. 14: “And Moses said, If her father had but spit in her face (וְיָרַק יָרַק) should she not be unclean (תִּכְלַם) seven days?”

Sometimes the *Imperfect* with the *Imperfect* in the *conclusion*:

e. g., *Ezek.* xvi. 55: “When thy sisters, Sodom and her daughters, shall return (תָּשָׁבִינָן) to their former estate, and when, &c., then thou and thy daughters shalt return (תָּשָׁבִינָה) to your former estate.”

Once, at least, the *Modified Perfect* in *Protasis*, and no verb expressed in *second clause*:

e. g., Ezek. xvi. 53: "When I shall bring again (וְשָׁבְתִי) their captivity, the captivity of Sodom and her daughters, and the captivity of Samaria and her daughters, then (will I bring again) the captivity of thy captives in the midst of them."

Sentences without any Introductory Particle.

A sentence which contains an interrogative idea, *i. e.*, either a direct or an indirect question, may stand as the *Protasis* of a conditional sentence, or, as we have seen, two clauses placed together, either without any connecting particle or with *simple Waw*, may bear to each other the relation of *condition* and *conclusion*.

When the supposition is a *probable* one, or simply *indeterminate*, the usual construction is with the *Imperfect* in the *Protasis*—usually with the *Imperfect* or the *Modified Perfect* in the *second clause*:

e. g., Is. xlvi. 7^b: "Yea (if) one shall cry unto him (וְצָעַק), yet can he not answer (לֹא יַעֲנֶה), nor save him out of all his trouble."

It may also be followed by an *Imperative*, though when this is used the *Perfect* usually precedes:

e. g., Ps. xxvii. 7: (וְשָׁמַע־יְהוָה קוֹלִי אֶקְרָא) " (When) I cry with my voice, *hear*, O Lord."

Or the verb may be *understood* in the *second clause*:

e. g., 2 Sam. xxiii. 4: "And (he shall be) as (is) the light of the morning (when) the sun ariseth." (יִזְרַח)

The *Voluntative* (*Jussive* or *Imperative*) may be found in the *Protasis* in place of the *Imperfect*.

In this case the verb in the *second clause* may be in the *Imperfect*:

e. g., Prov. xix. 25: "Smite a scorner (לֵץ תִּכֶּה), and the simple will beware (יִעָרֵם), and reprove (יְהוֹבִיחַ) one that hath understanding, he will understand knowledge." (יָבִין)

Or it may be in the *Perfect*, with *Future Perfect* sense:

e. g., Is. xxvi. 10: "Let favour be shown (יָחַן) to the wicked, yet will he not learn (have learned) (בִּלְ-לִמָּד) righteousness."

Or it may be another *Jussive* or *Imperative*:

e. g., Ps. lxxviii. 2: "Let God arise, and let his enemies be scattered." (יָקִים and יִפְיֶצֵוּ)

e. g., 2 Kings v. 13: "Wash and be clean." (רְחֵץ וְטָהַר)

The *Perfect* is sometimes found in a condition implying *probability*, but only when the verb in the *second clause* is of *Jussive* signification:

e. g., *Prov.* xxv. 16: (*Imperative.*) "Hast thou found honey, eat so much as is sufficient for thee." (אָבֵל and מְצֹאָתָהּ)

e. g., *Judg.* vii. 3: (*Fussive.*) "Whosoever is fearful and afraid, let him return, and depart early from Mt. Gilead." (יָשׁוּב and יָרָא)

e. g., *Prov.* xxii. 29: (*Fussive.*) "Seest thou a man that is diligent in business; he shall stand before kings." (יִתְנַצֵּב)

e. g., *Is.* xxvi. 11: (*Imperfect with Fussive force.*) "Lord, though thine arm is lifted up, they will not see." (יִחְזְיוּ)

(The two last are the only instances observed where there can be any question as to the *Fussive* character of the verb.)

Beside these forms of the finite verb, the *Construct Infinitive* with a *Preposition* בְּ or לְ may stand in the *Protasis* of a conditional Sentence implying *probability*.

When the verb in the *second clause* is expressed, it is usually, if not always, in the *Imperfect*:

e. g., *Ps.* iv. 5: "The Lord will hear when I call unto him." (יְהוָה יִשְׁמַע בְּקִרְאֵי אֵלָיו)

When the supposition is viewed as a *fact*, the most common construction is with the *Perfect* in the *Protasis*, and also in the *Conclusion*:

e. g., *Ps.* cxix. 51: "Though the proud have had me greatly in derision, I have not declined from thy law." (נִטְיִיתִי, הִלְצִינִנִּי)

So also *Is.* xlvi. 21: (הוֹלִיכֶם, לֹא צָמְאוּ) "And they thirsted not (though) He led them through the deserts."

The verb in the *second clause* is sometimes *understood*, as in all classes of conditional sentences:

e. g., *Prov.* xxvi. 12, xxix. 20, xxiv. 10, *Lev.* xv. 3.

Though the *Perfect* is the usual tense in conditions of this description, we also, in poetry, find the *Imperfect* not infrequently, and always when the verb is expressed followed by another *Imperfect*:

e. g., *Ex.* xv. 7: (יִאֲבֹלְמוּ, הִשְׁלַח) "When thou sentest forth thy wrath, it devoured them like stubble."

e. g., *Job.* xii. 15: (וַיִּבְשּׁוּ, וַיַּעְצֵר) "Behold, he shutteth up the waters, and they dry up." "When or if he shutteth up the waters, they dry up."

Ps. civ. 28, 29, 30: . . . יִשְׁבְּעוּן . . . הִפְסַח . . . יִלְקֹטוּן . . . הִתֵּן

. . . תִּסְתִּיר . . . יִבְהִלֶּן . . . תִּסַּח . . . יִנְוֹעוּן . . . תִּשְׁלַח . . . יִבְרָאוּן

"Thou givest them, they gather; thou openest thine hand, they are filled with good; Thou hidest thy face, they are troubled; thou takest away their breath, they die and return to their dust; Thou sendest forth thy word, they are created."

Another not unusual form of this condition is with the *Participle* in

the *Protasis*, followed usually by the *Perfect* in the *second clause*.

This occurs most frequently in the book of *Proverbs*, and is a very terse form of expression:

e. g., *Prov.* xvii. 5^a: "(Whoso) mocketh the poor, reproacheth his maker." (לְעֵג וְהִרְרָף)

The *Modified Imperfect* is once found:

2 Kings vi. 5: "It came to pass, when one was felling a beam, that the axe head fell in the water." (וַיְהִי הָאֵדָה מִפִּיל . . .)

The *Infinitive* with *Preposition* may stand as the *Protasis* in a condition of this kind, though this is of rare occurrence. It is followed by an *Imperfect* in *Lam.* ii. 12: (יֹאמְרוּ . . . בְּהִתְעַטְּפָם) "They say to their mothers, where is corn and wine? when they swoon in the streets of the city, when their soul is poured out (בְּהִשְׁתַּפְּךְ) into their mothers' bosom."

In *Ps.* lxii. 10 the verb in *second clause* is omitted: (בְּמֵאוֹנִים לְעֹלוֹת) הַפֶּה מֵהֶבֶל יְהוָה: "When they are laid in a balance they (are) alike with emptiness."

In *Ps.* xlii. 11 the verb in *second clause* is *Perfect*: (הִרְפוּנִי . . .) (בְּאֲמָרָם) "As with a sword in my bones, mine enemies reproach me, when they daily say unto me, where is thy God?"

Conditions *contrary to reality* are rare without an introductory Particle, but occur in a few instances. They are sometimes expressed by the *Perfect* in the *Protasis*, followed by the *Imperfect* in the *second clause*:

e. g., *2 Kings* v. 13: "Had the prophet said (הִדְבֵּר) some great thing unto thee, wouldst thou not have done it?" (הֲלוֹא תַעֲשֶׂה)

And also by the *Imperfect* in the *Protasis*, followed either by an *Imperfect* in the *second clause*:

e. g., *Job.* xiii. 15: (q'ri) after הֵן "Behold, though He kill me (יִקְטֹלֵנִי) yet will I trust in Him" (אֲנִיָּהּ) .

Or by a *Perfect*:

e. g., *Job.* ix. 13: "If God withdraw not his wrath, the proud helpers will stoop beneath him." (לֹא-יִשְׁיב . . . נִשְׁתַּהוּ)

The *Cohortative* also may appear in *Protasis*, followed by the *Perfect* in *second clause*:

e. g., *Ps.* xl. 6: "If I should (wish to) declare them (אֲגִידָה) or speak of them, (וַאֲדַבֵּרָה) they are more than can be numbered." (עֲצָמוֹ מִסְפָּר)

The *Participle* also may stand in the *Protasis*, and be followed by an *Imperfect*:

e. g., 2 Kings vii. 2 and also 19: "Behold, if the Lord opened (עֲשֶׂה) windows in heaven, might this thing be?" הֲיִהְיֶה הַדָּבָר (הֲיִהְיֶה)

From the instances that have been given, in this article and in the accompanying Tables, it may be seen that, while there are *four* classes of condition which must appear in any translation of the Hebrew into a modern language, there are in fact only *three* that are distinguishable by the verbal forms used:

1st. When the supposition is a *fact* (Class I.).

2d. When the supposition is *probable*, *possible*, or even a *mere assumption* (Classes II. and III.).

3d. When the supposition is *contrary to fact* or very *highly improbable* (Class IV.).

In the first, the *Perfect*, or its corresponding secondary tense, is most common in the *Protasis*.

In the second, the *Imperfect*, or its corresponding secondary tense, is usual in the *Protasis*.

In the third, the condition is usually indicated by הִי or one of its compounds. When this is the case the *Perfect* is the usual tense; but if the introductory particle be אִם, or if there be no special introductory particle, we generally find the *Imperfect*.

In the *Apodosis* there is great liberty of usage in all forms of condition, but the appearance of a *Voluntative* form (*Fussive*, *Cohortative*, or *Imperative*) will invariably show the hypothesis in the *Protasis* to be *probable*; while a *Perfect* or a *Modified Imperfect* are rarely found in the conclusion, except after suppositions in accordance with *reality*.

The underlying principles are the same as in Greek or English, but the niceties of expression and the exactness of grammar had been lost to the Hebrew language long before it began to be preserved and fixed by being committed to writing.

From the analogy of the Arabic, we may see that the use of the *Perfect* to express a *probable* hypothesis in *future* time, is a remnant of an earlier, more highly developed, grammatical structure, similar to the Arabic. The same may also be inferred from the use of the *Fussive* in conditions, and of the *Imperfect* in a *Fussive* sense, even when *Indicative* in form.

NOTE.—In the accompanying Tables will be found the whole collection of Conditional Sentences observed by the writer, from which the above instances have been taken. He has no idea that the collection is a complete one, but trusts that it is sufficiently extensive to justify the inferences drawn from it in this article.

TABLE OF INSTANCES

OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES IN HEBREW, WITH A GENERAL SUMMARY AND RECAPITULATION.

This Table explains itself. In the first column is found the reference; in the second, the tense, verbal form, or substitute therefor, used in the *Apodosis*; in the third column, the number indicates to which of the four classes of conditions the particular instance is to be referred. The passages are arranged according to the verbal form used in the *Protasis*, and are given in the order of arrangement of the English Bible.

I.

Without any Introductory Particle.

 1.—With *Perfect* in the *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| <i>Lev.</i> x. 19. | Imperfect, | 4 | <i>Prov.</i> xi. 2. | Mod.Imperfect, | 1 |
| xv. 3. | Verb omitted, | 1 | xvii. 5. ^b | Imperfect (Jussive force), | 2 |
| <i>Num.</i> xii. 14. | Imperfect, | 4 | xviii. 22. | Perfect, | 1 |
| <i>Deut.</i> xx. 5. | Jussive, | 2 | xix. 24. | Imperfect, | 3 |
| xx. 6. | Jussive, | 2 | xxii. 3. ^a | Perfect (q'ri), | |
| xx. 7. | Jussive, | 2 | | Imp'f't (k'tib) | 1 |
| xxxii. 30. | Imperfect, | 4 | xxii. 3. ^b | Perfect, | 1 |
| <i>Josh.</i> xxii. 18. | Mod. Perfect, | | xxii. 29. | Jussive, | 2 |
| <i>Judg.</i> vii. 3. | Jussive, | 2 | xxiv. 10. | Verb omitted, | 1 |
| <i>Ruth</i> i. 12. | Imperfect, | 4 | xxv. 16. | Imperative, | 2 |
| <i>1 Sam.</i> i. 28. | Participle, | 2 | xxvi. 12. | Verb omitted, | 1 |
| xvii. 34. | Perfect, | 1 | xxvi. 15. | Perfect (cf. xix. 24), | 3 |
| <i>2 Kings</i> v. 13. | Imperfect, | 4 | xxvii. 12. ^a | Perfect, | 1 |
| <i>Job.</i> iv. 2. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxvii. 12. ^b | Perfect, | 1 |
| iv. 21. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Eccl.</i> vi. 10. | Perfect, | 1 |
| vii. 20. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Is.</i> xxvi. 11. | Imperfect, | 3 |
| xix. 4. | Imperfect, | 3 | xlvi. 21. | Perfect, | 1 |
| xxi. 21. | Verb omitted, | 1 | liii. 7. | Imperfect, | 1 |
| xxiii. 10. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Jer.</i> xxxiii. 25. | Imperfect, | 4 |
| xxiv. 24. | יָצָא and Perfect, | 3 | <i>Lam.</i> i. 21. | Imperfect, | 1 |
| xxvii. 19. | יָצָא | 1 | iii. 37. | Perfect, | 1 |
| <i>Ps.</i> xxxix. 12. | Mod.Imperfect, | 1 | <i>Hos.</i> ix. 6. | Imperfect, | 3 |
| lxix. 33. | Imperfect, | 2 | x. 13. | Perfect, | 1 |
| ciii. 16. | יָצָא and Imp'f't, | 1 | <i>Amos.</i> iii. 8. ^a | Imperfect, | 2 |
| cxix. 51. | Perfect. | 1 | iii. 8. ^b | Imperfect, | 2 |
| cxix. 61. | Perfect, | 1 | <i>Hag.</i> ii. 16. ^a | Perfect, | 1 |
| cxxxix. 18. ^b | Verb omitted, | 1 | ii. 16. ^b | Perfect, | 1 |

2.—With *Imperfect* in *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. |
|---------------------------|---|--------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| <i>Gen.</i> l. 25. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Ps.</i> xxviii. 1. ^b | *Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| <i>Ex.</i> iv. 1. | 2d cl. omitted, | 2 | xc. 15. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xiii. 19. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | civ. 22. | Imperfect, | 1 |
| xv. 7. | Imperfect, | 1 | civ. 28. | (2) Imperfect, | 1 |
| xxxiii. 5. | Mod. Perfect, | 3 | civ. 29. | (2) Imperfect, | 1 |
| <i>Lev.</i> xviii. 5. | Mod. Perfect (cf. <i>Neh.</i> ix. 29), | 2 | civ. 30. | Imperfect, | 1 |
| <i>Num.</i> xxiii. 3. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | cxxxix. 18. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Deut.</i> viii. 12-14. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Prov.</i> ii. 2, 5. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| 2 <i>Sam.</i> xxiii. 4. | Verb omitted, | 2 | <i>Is.</i> xlvi. 7. | Imperfect, | 3 |
| 1 <i>Kgs.</i> xviii. 12. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Jer.</i> iii. 1. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Neh.</i> i. 8. | Imperfect, | 3 | <i>Ezek.</i> xvii. 10. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| ix. 29. | Mod. Perfect (cf. <i>Lev.</i> xviii. 5), | 2 | †xx. 11. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| <i>Job</i> ix. 13. | Perfect, | 4 | xx. 13. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| ix. 29. | Imperfect, | 3 | <i>Mal.</i> i. 4. | Imperfect, | 3 |
| xxiii. 8. | יִשְׁׁ | 1 | | | |
| xxix. 24. | Imperfect, | 1 | | | |
| <i>Ps.</i> xxvii. 7. | Imperative, | 2 | | | |

*Accent brought back by *pause*.
 †Common reading in this verse
 יִשְׁׁ, but יִשְׁׁ as in v. 13 is evidently
 to be read.

3.—With *Jussive* or *Cohortative* in *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. |
|--------------------------|------------|--------|----------------------|-------------|--------|
| 2 <i>Sam.</i> xviii. 22. | Jussive, | 2 | <i>Prov.</i> i. 23. | Jussive, | 2 |
| <i>Ps.</i> xl. 6. | Perfect, | 4 | iv. 6. ^a | Imperfect, | 2 |
| lxviii. 2. | Jussive, | 2 | xix. 25. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| civ. 20. | Jussive, | 2 | xxvi. 26. | Jussive, | 2 |
| cix. 25. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Job</i> ix. 34. | Jussive, | 2 |
| cxxxix. 9, 10. | Imperfect, | 2 | xv. 17. | Imperative, | 2 |
| cxlvi. 4. | Jussive, | 2 | xx. 24. | Jussive, | 2 |
| cxlvii. 18. ^b | Jussive, | 2 | <i>Is.</i> xxvi. 10. | Perfect, | 3 |

4.—With *Imperative* in *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------------|--------|
| <i>Gen.</i> xxx. 28. | Cohortative, | 2 | <i>Ps.</i> xxi. 14. | Cohortative, | 2 |
| xxxiv. 12. | Cohortative, | 2 | xxxiv. 12. | Jussive, | 2 |
| xl. 18. | Imperative, | 2 | l. 15. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xlii. 37. ^b | Imperfect, | 2 | li. 16. | Jussive, | 2 |
| <i>Ex.</i> vii. 9. | Jussive. | 2 | lxxxvi. 11. ^a | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xviii. 19. | Jussive. | 2 | cxviii. 19. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| 1 <i>Kings</i> xxii. 12. | Imperative, | 2 | cxix. 17. | Cohortative, | 2 |
| xxii. 15. | Imperative, | 2 | cxix. 145. | Cohortative, | 2 |
| 2 <i>Kings</i> v. 13. | Imperative, | 2 | <i>Prov.</i> iii. 3, 4. | Imperative, | 2 |
| 2 <i>Chron.</i> xx. 20. ^a | Imperfect, | 2 | iii. 7.f | Jussive, | 2 |
| xx. 20. ^b | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | iii. 9.f | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Job</i> i. 11. | Imperfect, | 2 | iii. 21.f | Imperfect, | 2 |
| ii. 5. | Imperfect, | 2 | iv. 4. ^b | Imperative, | 2 |
| xii. 7. | Jussive, | 2 | iv. 6.b | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xii. 8. | Jussive, | 2 | iv. 8. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxii. 21. | Imperative, | 2 | iv. 10. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xl. 32. | Imperative and Jussive, | 2 | vi. 3. ^a | Imperative, | 2 |
| | | | vi. 3. ^b | Imperative, | 2 |

4.—With *Imperative* in *Protasis*.—Continued.

| Passage. | Apodosia. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosia. | Class. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------------------------|------------------|--------|
| <i>Prov.</i> vi. 6. ^b | Imperative, | 2 | <i>Is.</i> viii. 9. | Imperatives (3), | 2 |
| vii. 2. | Imperative, | 2 | viii. 10. | Jussive, | 2 |
| ix. 6. | Imperative, | 2 | lv. 1, 3. | (1) Jussive, | 2 |
| xiii. 20. | Imperative (k't), | 2 | (2) Cohortative, | 2 | |
| xvi. 3. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Jer.</i> xvii. 14. ^a | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xx. 22. | Imperfect, | 2 | xvii. 14. ^b | Cohortative, | 2 |
| xxiii. 19. | Imperative, | 2 | xxv. 5. | Imperative, | 2 |
| xxv. 5. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxv. 15. | Imperative, | 2 |
| xxvii. 11. ^a | Imperative, | 2 | <i>Amos</i> v. 4. | Imperative, | 2 |
| xxx. 6.f | Jussive, | 2 | v. 6. | Imperative, | 2 |

 5.—With *Participle* in the *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosia. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosia. | Class. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------|------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 1 <i>Sam.</i> xvii. 34. | Perfect, | 1 | <i>Prov.</i> xiii. 20. | Imperfect (q'ri), | 2 |
| 2 <i>Sam.</i> xvii. 9. | Mod. Perfect, | 3 | xiv. 31. ^a | Perfect, | 1 |
| 2 <i>Kings</i> vi. 5. | Mod. Imperfect, | 1 | xiv. 31. ^b | Perfect, | 1 |
| vii. 2. | Imperfect, | 4 | xvii. 5. ^a | Perfect, | 1 |
| vii. 19. | Imperfect, | 4 | xix. 17. | Perfect, | 1 |

 6.—With *Infinitive* with *Preposition* in *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosia. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosia. | Class. |
|-------------------|---------------|--------|-----------------------|------------|--------|
| <i>Ps.</i> iv. 5. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Lam.</i> ii. 12. | Imperfect, | 1 |
| xl. 11. | Perfect, | 1 | <i>Ezek.</i> iii. 18. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| lxii. 10. | Verb omitted, | 1 | xii. 15. | Perfect, | 2 |

II.

Condition Introduced by Waw.

 1.—With *Imperfect* in the *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosia. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosia. | Class. |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| <i>Deut.</i> xxx. 8. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Ps.</i> lxxvii. 4. ^a | Cohortative, | 2 |
| 1 <i>Sam.</i> ix. 7. | Imperfect, | 2 | lxxvii. 4. ^b | Cohortative, | 2 |
| xx. 12. | Imperfect (Jussive force), | 2 | cxxxix. 11. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| | | | <i>Ezek.</i> xvi. 55. | Imperfect, | 2 |

 2.—With *Modified Perfect* in *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosia. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosia. | Class. |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| <i>Gen.</i> ix. 16. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Exod.</i> xxxiii. 10. | Mod. Perfect, | 1 |
| xxxiii. 13. | Mod. Perfect, | 3 | xxxiii. 23. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xl. 38. | Mod. Perfect, | 3 | <i>Lev.</i> xxii. 7. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xliv. 22. | Mod. Perfect, | 3 | xxvi. 41. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xliv. 29. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Num.</i> x. 3-5. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| <i>Exod.</i> iii. 13. | Imperfect, | 2 | x. 17. | Mod. Perfect, | 1 |
| iv. 14. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | x. 21. | Mod. Perfect, | 1 |
| xii. 13. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xiv. 15. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xii. 23. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xv. 39. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xiv. 3.f | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxi. 8. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxiii. 25. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Deut.</i> iv. 29. ^a | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |

2.—With *Modified Perfect* in *Protasis*.—Continued.

| Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------|----------------------|---------------|--------|
| <i>Judg.</i> vii. 18. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Prov.</i> vi. 22. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>1 Sam.</i> xxix. 10. | Imperative, | 2 | ix. 12. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>1 Kings</i> viii. 30. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Jer.</i> vii. 27. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xvii. 12. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xviii. 8. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xviii. 10. | Mod. Perfect, | 1 | xviii. 10. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| <i>Neh.</i> i. 9. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Ezek.</i> iv. 6. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| <i>Job.</i> v. 24. ^b | Imperfect, | 2 | xvi. 53. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| <i>Prov.</i> iii. 24. | Perfect, | 2 | xviii. 10-13. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |

3.—With *Voluntative* in *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. |
|---------------------|------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------|--------|
| <i>Job.</i> xvi. 6. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Ps.</i> cxxxix. 8. | Verb omitted, | 2 |

4.—With *Perfect* (not *Modified*) in *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| <i>Ex.</i> xvi. 21. | Perfect, | 1 | <i>Job</i> xxiii. 13. | Mod. Imperfect, | 1 |
| <i>Lev.</i> x. 19. | Imperfect, | 4 | <i>Ezek.</i> iii. 18. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Num.</i> xii. 14. | Imperfect, | 4 | xxxiii. 3. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Ruth</i> ii. 9. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxxiii. 8. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>1 Sam.</i> xvii. 34. | Perfect, | 1 | <i>Nah.</i> i. 12. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Job.</i> x. 15. | Imperfect, | 2 | | | |

5.—With *Modified Imperfect* in *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| <i>Ex.</i> xiv. 23. | Participle, | 2 | <i>2 Sam.</i> xviii. 16. | Mod. Imperfect, | 1 |
| <i>1 Sam.</i> ii. 16. | Perfect, | 3 | <i>Ps.</i> cvii. 25. | Mod. Imperfect, | 1 |

6.—Waw with verb *omitted* in *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. |
|-------------------------|--|--------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| <i>Gen.</i> xliv. 26. | Mod. Perfect, (וַיִּשְׁלַח in Protasis) | 2 | <i>Prov.</i> iii. 28. | Jussive (וַיִּשְׁלַח in Protasis) | 2 |
| <i>Deut.</i> xiii. 15. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Ezek.</i> xvii. 10. | Imperfect (Participle in Protasis), | 3 |
| <i>Judges</i> vi. 13. | Perfect (וַיִּשְׁלַח in Protasis), | 4 | <i>Am.</i> iii. 4. | Imperfect (וַיִּשְׁלַח in Protasis), | 2 |
| <i>2 Sam.</i> xiii. 26. | Jussive, | 2 | | | |
| <i>2 Kings</i> v. 17. | Jussive, | 2 | | | |
| x. 15. | Imperative, | 2 | | | |

III.

Condition Introduced by Particles—a. by **עַם**

1.—With *Imperfect* in *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| <i>Gen.</i> iv. 7. ^a | Verb omitted, | 2 | <i>Levit.</i> v. 1. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| iv. 7. ^b | Participle, | 2 | vii. 12. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xiii. 16. | Imperfect, | 2 | xii. 5. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xviii. 26. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xii. 8. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xviii. 28. | Imperfect, | 2 | xiii. 23. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xviii. 30. | Imperfect, | 2 | xiii. 28. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxiv. 8. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxvi. 3. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxviii. 17. | Second clause omitted, | 2 | xxvii. 10. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxviii. 30. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxvii. 18. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxx. 31. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxvii. 19. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxxi. 8. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Num.</i> xvi. 29. | Perfect, | 2 |
| xxxi. 50. | וַיִּבְרָא | 2 | xvi. 30. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxxi. 52. | Verb omitted, | 2 | xix. 12. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxxii. 9. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxi. 2. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xlii. 37. | Imperfect (Jussive force), | 2 | xxii. 18. | Imperfect, | 3 |
| <i>Exod.</i> iv. 8. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxx. 7. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| iv. 9. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxx. 9. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xix. 5. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxx. 13. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xx. 25. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxx. 15. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 3. ^a | Imperfect, | 2 | xxx. 16. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 3. ^b | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxii. 23. | Perfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 4. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxiii. 55. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 5. ^b | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxxvi. 4. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 9. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Deut.</i> viii. 19. | Perfect (cf. iv. 25), | 2 |
| xxi. 10. | Imperfect, | 2 | xi. 13. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 11. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xi. 22. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 19. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xi. 28. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| xxi. 21. | Imperfect, | 2 | xv. 5. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 23. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xx. 12. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 27. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxii. 25. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 30. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxv. 7. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 32. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Joshua</i> xxiii. 8. | v. s. כִּי-יִבְרָא | |
| xxii. 1. | Verb omitted, | 2 | xxiii. 12. | Imperfect (Jussive force), | 2 |
| xxii. 3. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Judges</i> iv. 8. ^a | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxii. 6. | Imperfect, | 2 | iv. 8. ^b | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxii. 7. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | vi. 37. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxii. 11. ^a | Imperfect, | 2 | xi. 10. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxii. 11. ^b | Imperfect, | 2 | xiii. 16. | Imperfect (2), | 2 |
| xxii. 22. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxi. 21. | Mod. Perfects, | 2 |
| xxii. 24. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Ruth</i> iii. 13. ^a | Imperfect (Jussive force), | 2 |
| xxii. 25. | Imperfect, | 2 | iii. 13. ^b | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxiii. 22. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>I Sam.</i> i. 11. | Mod. Perfect and Impf., | 2 |
| xxxii. 32. | 2d clause omit'd by Aposiopesis, | 2 | vi. 9. | Verb omitted (cf. 2d clause), | 2 |
| <i>Levit.</i> iv. 2. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | | | |
| iv. 13. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | | | |

I.—With *Imperfect* in *Protasis* after $\square\aleph$.—Continued.

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|-------------------------|---|--------|-------------------------|--|--------|
| 1 <i>Sam.</i> viii. 19. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Esther</i> iv. 14. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xii. 25. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Job.</i> viii. 5, 6. | Imperfect, | 3 |
| xiv. 9. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | viii. 18. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xiv. 10. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | ix. 3. | Imperfect, | 3 |
| xiv. 9. ^a | $\square\aleph$ | 2 | ix. 20. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xvii. 9. ^a | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | ix. 23. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xvii. 9. ^b | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xi. 10. | Imperfect, | 1 |
| xx. 7. | Imperative, | 2 | xiii. 10. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xx. 9. | Imperfect, | 2 | xiv. 7. | Imperfect, | 1 |
| xx. 21. | Imperative, | 2 | xiv. 14. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xx. 22. | Imperative, | 2 | xvi. 6.* | Imperfect, | 1 |
| xxiv. 7. | $\square\aleph$ | 2 | xvii. 13. | Verb omitted, | 1 |
| xxv. 22. | Imperfect (Jussive force), | 2 | xix. 5. | Imperative, | 2 |
| 2 <i>Sam.</i> iii. 35. | Imperfect (Jussive sense), | 2 | xx. 12, 14. | Participle, | 3 |
| x. 11. | Mod. Perfect (2), | 2 | xx. 6. | Imperfect, | 3 |
| xv. 26. | $\square\aleph$ and Impf., | 2 | xxii. 23. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xv. 34. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxvii. 5. | $\square\aleph$ | 2 |
| xviii. 3. | Imperfect (2), | 2 | xxvii. 14. | Verb omitted, | 1 |
| xix. 14. | Imperfect (Jussive force), | 2 | xxvii. 16, 17. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xx. 20. | $\square\aleph$ | 2 | xxxi. 7, 8. | Cohortative and Jussive, | 2 |
| 1 <i>Kings</i> i. 52. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxi. 13, 14. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| viii. 25. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxi. 16, 17. | Apodosis wanting, | 2 |
| ix. 4. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxxi. 19. | Apodosis wanting, | 2 |
| ix. 6. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxxi. 25. | Verb (or perhaps second clause) omitted, | 2 |
| xiii. 8. | Imperfect, | 3 | xxxi. 38. | Jussive, | 2 |
| xx. 6. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxxiii. 5. | Imperative, | 2 |
| xx. 10. | Imperfect (Jussive force), | 2 | xxxiv. 14. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxii. 28. | Verb omitted (cf. 1 <i>Sam.</i> vi. 9), | 2 | xxxvi. 11. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| 2 <i>Kings</i> ii. 10. | Jussive, | 2 | xxxvi. 12. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| vi. 31. | Imperfect (Jussive force), | 2 | <i>Psalms</i> vii. 13. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| vii. 4. ^c | Imperfect, | 2 | xxvii. 3. ^a | Imperfect, | 2 |
| vii. 4. ^d | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxvii. 3. ^b | Participle, | 2 |
| xx. 19. | Verb omitted, | 1 | l. 12. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 8. | Imperfect, | 2 | lix. 16. | Mod. Imperfect, | 2 |
| 1 <i>Chron.</i> iv. 10. | Second clause omitted, | 2 | lxviii. 14. | Verb omitted, | 1 |
| xxii. 13. | Imperfect, | 2 | lxxxix. 9. | Cohortative, | 2 |
| 2 <i>Chron.</i> vi. 16. | Imperfect, | 2 | lxxxix. 31-3. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| vii. 13. | Imperfect, | 2 | xcv. 7, 8. | Jussive (acc. to Mas. pointing, verb omitted), | 2 |
| vii. 19. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | cxxvii. 1. | Perfect (2), | 1 |
| xxxiii. 8. | Imperfect, | 2 | cxxx. 3. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Neh.</i> i. 19. | Imperfect and Mod. Perfect, | 2 | cxxxii. 12. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| ii. 5. | Imperfect, | 2 | cxxxvii. 5. | Jussive, | 2 |

* Cohortative in Protasis.

1.—With *Imperfect* in *Protasis* after $\square\aleph$.—*Continued.*

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| <i>Ps.</i> cxxxvii. 6. | Jussive, | 2 | <i>Jer.</i> iv. 1. ^a | Jussive, | 2 |
| cxxxviii. 7. | Imperfect, | 2 | iv. 1. ^b | Imperfect, | 2 |
| cxxxix. 8 ^a . | Verb omitted, | 3 | v. 2. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| cxxxix. 8. ^b | Verb omitted, | 3 | vii. 5, 7. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| cxxxix. 19. | Second clause omitted, | 1 | xii. 17. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| | | | xv. 1. | \aleph | 4 |
| <i>Prov.</i> ii. 1–5. | Imperfect, | 2 | xvii. 27. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| iii. 24. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxii. 4. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| iii. 34. | Imperfect, | 1 | xxii. 5. | Perfect (cf. Deut. iv. 25), | 2 |
| iv. 12. | Imperfect, | 2 | | | |
| iv. 16. ^a | Imperfect, | 2 | xxii. 24. | Imperfect, | 4 |
| iv. 16. ^b | Participle, | 2 | xxiii. 38. | Mod. Perfect, | 1 |
| xix. 19. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxx. 36. | Imperfect, | 4 |
| xxiv. 11. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxi. 37. | Imperfect, | 4 |
| <i>Ecl.</i> iv. 10. ^a | Imperfect, | 1 | xxxviii. 17. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| iv. 11. | Mod. Perfect, | 1 | xxxviii. 18. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| iv. 12. | Imperfect, | 1 | | | |
| v. 11. | Verb omitted, | 1 | xl. 5. | Jussive, | 2 |
| vi. 3. | Verb omitted, | 4 | xl. 10. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| x. 4. | Jussive, | 2 | xl. 15. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| x. 11. | \aleph | 2 | <i>Ezek.</i> ii. 5. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| | | | ii. 7. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xi. 3. ^a | Imperfect, | 1 | iii. 11. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xi. 8. | Imperfect (Jussive force), | 2 | xxxii. 22. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| | | | xliv. 25. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Cant.</i> v. 8. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Hosea</i> ix. 12. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| viii. 7. | Imperfect, | 3 | <i>Amos</i> v. 22. | Imperfect, | 3 |
| <i>Isaiah</i> i. 18. | Imperfect (2), | 3 | vi. 9. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| i. 19. | Imperfect, | 2 | ix. 2. ^a | Imperfect, | 3 |
| i. 20. | Imperfect, | 2 | ix. 2. ^b | Imperfect, | 3 |
| vii. 9. | Imperfect, | 2 | ix. 3. ^a | Imperfect, | 3 |
| viii. 20. | Imperfect, | 4 | ix. 3. ^b | Imperfect, | 3 |
| x. 22. | Imperfect, | 4 | <i>Obad.</i> 4. | Imperfect, | 4 |
| xxi. 12. | Imperative, | 2 | <i>Hab.</i> ii. 3. ^b | Imperative, | 2 |
| <i>Jer.</i> ii. 22. | Participle, | 4 | <i>Zech.</i> vi. 15. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| ii. 28. | Jussive, | 2 | <i>Mal.</i> ii. 2. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |

2.—With *Perfect* in *Protasis* after $\square\aleph$

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|-----------------------|--|--------|-----------------------|---------------|--------|
| <i>Gen.</i> xviii. 3. | Jussive, | 2 | <i>Gen.</i> xliii. 9. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxiv. 19. | Imperfect, | 2 | xlvi. 6. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxiv. 33. | Imperfect, | 2 | xlvi. 16. | Imperative, | 2 |
| xxviii. 15. | Imperfect, | 2 | xlvi. 18. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxx. 27. | 2d clause omit'd by Aposiopesis, | 2 | xlvi. 29. | Imperative, | 2 |
| | | | l. 4. | Imperative, | 2 |
| xxxii. 27. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Ex.</i> xxii. 2. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| xxxiii. 10. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxxiii. 13. | Imperative, | 2 |
| xxxviii. 9. | Mod. Perfect, | 1 | xxxiv. 9. | Jussive, | 2 |
| xl. 14. | Mod. Perfect, (with Jussive force) and Imperative, | 2 | <i>Lev.</i> xxii. 6. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| | | | xxv. 28. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| | | | <i>Num.</i> v. 19. | Imperative, | 2 |
| | | | v. 27. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |

2.—With *Perfect* in *Protasis* after כִּן .—*Continued.*

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| <i>Num.</i> v. 28. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Ps.</i> xli. 7. | Imperfect, | 1 |
| xi. 15. ^b | Imperative, | 2 | xliv. 21. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xv. 24. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | l. 18. | Mod. Imperfect, | 1 |
| xxi. 9. | Verb omitted, | 2 | lxiii. 17. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxii. 20. | Imperative, | 2 | lxvi. 18. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxx. 6. | Imperfect, | 2 | lxxiii. 15. | Perfect, | 4 |
| xxxii. 17. | Imperfect, | 2 | lxxviii. 34. | Perfect, | 1 |
| xxxv. 16. | Verb omitted, | 2 | xciv. 18. | Imperfect, | 1 |
| xxxv. 17. | Verb omitted, | 2 | <i>Prov.</i> ix. 12. ^a | Perfect, | 2 |
| xxxv. 22–24. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | ix. 12. ^b | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Deut.</i> xxi. 14. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxiv. 14. | וְ | 2 |
| xxii. 20. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxv. 21. | Imperative (2), | 2 |
| xxxii. 30. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxx. 32. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| xxxii. 41. | Imperfects, | 2 | <i>Ecc.</i> x. 10. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Josh.</i> xxii. 24. | Second clause omitted, | 2 | <i>Isaiah</i> iv. 34.* | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| <i>Judges</i> vi. 3. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | vi. 11. | Clause omitted, | 2 |
| ix. 16–19. | Imperative, | 2 | xxiv. 13. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| xv. 7. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxviii. 25. | Mod. Perfect, | 1 |
| <i>Ruth</i> ii. 21. | Jussive, | 2 | xxx. 17. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| iii. 18. | Imperfect, | 2 | xl. 7. | Perfect, | 1 |
| 1 <i>Sam.</i> xxvi. 19. | Jussive, | 2 | lv. 10, 11. | Imperfect (2), | 2 |
| 2 <i>Sam.</i> xv. 33. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | lxv. 6. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| 1 <i>Kings</i> xx. 18. | Jussive, | 2 | <i>Fer.</i> xiv. 7. | Imperative, | 2 |
| 2 <i>Kings</i> iv. 24. | Jussive, | 2 | xiv. 18. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| vii. 4. ^a | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxiii. 22. | Imperfect, | 4 |
| 4. ^b | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxxvii. 10. | Imperfect, | 4 |
| v. 20. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xlviii. 27. | New Conditional Clause with Perfect, | 1 |
| 1 <i>Chron.</i> xii. 17. ^a | Imperfect, | 2 | xlix. 9. ^a | Imperfect, | 3 |
| <i>Esther</i> v. 8. | Jussive, | 2 | xlix. 9. ^b | Perfect, | 3 |
| viii. 5. | Jussive, | 2 | <i>Lam.</i> iii. 22. | Mod. Perfect, | 3 |
| <i>Job</i> vii. 4. | Perfect, | 1 | <i>Ezek.</i> iii. 6. | Imperfect, | 4 |
| ix. 15. | Imperfect, | 4 | xxxv. 6. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| ix. 16. | Imperfect, | 4 | <i>Amos.</i> iii. 4. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| ix. 30. | Imperfect, | 3 | iii. 7. | Imperfect, | 1 |
| x. 14. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | vii. 2. | Mod. Perfect, | 1 |
| x. 15. ^a | וְ | 2 | <i>Obad.</i> 5. ^a | †Imperfect, | 3 |
| x. 15. ^b | Imperfect, | 2 | 5. ^b | Imperfect, | 3 |
| xi. 13, 15. | Imperfects, | 2 | <i>Micah</i> v. 7. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 6. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | | | |
| xxii. 20. | Perfect, | 1 | | | |
| xxxii. 5, 6. | Cohortative, | 2 | | | |
| xxxii. 20–22. | Jussive, | 2 | | | |
| xxxii. 39, 40. | Jussive, | 2 | | | |
| xxxv. 6. | Imperfect, | 3 | | | |
| xxxv. 7. | Imperfect, | 3 | | | |
| <i>Ps.</i> vii. 4, 5. | Jussives, | 2 | | | |

* In Protasis we have the unusual construction of a Perfect followed by an Imperfect with the same force.

† Cf. *Fer.* xlix. 9.

3.—With *Participle* in *Protasis* after $\square\aleph$

| Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------|-------------------------|---------------|--------|
| <i>Gen.</i> xx. 7. | Imperative, | 2 | <i>Judg.</i> ix. 15. | Imperative, | 2 |
| xxiv. 42. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xi. 9. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxiv. 49. | Imperative, | 2 | 1 <i>Sam.</i> xi. 3. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xl. 5. | Imperfect, | 2 | xix. 11. | Participle, | 2 |
| <i>Exod.</i> viii. 17. | Participle, | 2 | 2 <i>Chron.</i> xxv. 8. | Imperative, | 2 |
| ix. 2.f | Participle, | 2 | <i>Job</i> xiv. 5. | Imperative, | 2 |
| xxxiii. 15. | Jussive, | 2 | xxx. 9, 10. | Jussive, | 2 |
| <i>Levit.</i> iii. 1. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxvi. 8. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| iii. 7. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Fer.</i> xxvi. 15. | Participle, | 2 |
| <i>Num.</i> xi. 15. | Imperative, | 2 | xlii. 15. | Imperative, | 2 |
| <i>Judg.</i> vi. 36, 37. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | | | |

4.—Without any Verb in *Protasis* after $\square\aleph$ —(a) With ψ or \aleph

| Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------|------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| <i>Gen.</i> xxx. 1. | Participle, | 2 | <i>Judg.</i> ix. 20. | Jussive, | 2 |
| xliv. 26. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | 1 <i>Sam.</i> xiv. 39. | Imperfect, | 4 |
| <i>Exod.</i> xxii. 2. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | 2 <i>Sam.</i> xvii. 6. | Imperative, | 2 |
| xxxii. 32.b | Imperative, | 2 | 2 <i>Kings</i> ii. 10. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Num.</i> v. 8. | Participle, | 2 | <i>Job</i> xxxiii. 23. | Mod. Imperfect, | 3 |
| xxvii. 9. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxxiii. 32. | Imperative, | 2 |
| xxvii. 10. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxxiii. 33. | Imperative, | 2 |
| xxvii. 11. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Prov.</i> xxii. 27. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Judg.</i> ix. 15. | Jussive, | 2 | | | |

· 4. (b)—Verb omitted in *Protasis* after $\square\aleph$

| Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| <i>Gen.</i> xiii. 9. | Cohortative, | 2 | 2 <i>Chron.</i> ii. 5. | Verb omitted, | 1 |
| xviii. 21. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Neh.</i> ii. 7. | Jussive, | 2 |
| xxiii. 13. | Perfect, | 2 | <i>Esther</i> i. 19. | Jussive, | 2 |
| xli. 16. | Cl. omitted, | 2 | iii. 9. | Jussive, | 2 |
| xl. 11. | Imperative, | 2 | v. 4. | Jussive, | 2 |
| <i>Exod.</i> i. 16. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | vi. 13. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xix. 13. | Imperfect, | 2 | vii. 3. | Jussive, | 2 |
| <i>Lev.</i> iii. 1. | Verb omitted, | 2 | viii. 5. | Jussive, | 2 |
| xv. 23. | Imperfect, | 2 | ix. 13. | Jussive, | 2 |
| xxv. 51. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Job</i> ix. 19. | Imperfect (2), | 2 |
| xxvii. 3. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | ix. 24. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| xxvii. 4. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xi. 14. | Imperative, | 2 |
| xxvii. 6. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xvii. 16. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxvii. 9. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxi. 4. | Imperfect, | 4 |
| xxvii. 11. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxiv. 25. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Josh.</i> xxii. 19. | Imperative, | 2 | xxx. 24. | Imperfect, | 1 |
| xxii. 22. | Jussive, | 2 | xxxiv. 16. | Imperative, | 2 |
| xxii. 23. | Jussive, | 2 | xxxvii. 13. | Imperfect, | 1 |
| xxiv. 15. | Imperative, | 2 | <i>Prov.</i> xxiii. 2. | Mod. P'rf't (Jussive sense), | 2 |
| 1 <i>Sam.</i> ii. 16. | Perfect, | 2 | <i>Fer.</i> xl. 4. | Imperative, | 2 |
| vi. 9. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Hosea</i> iv. 15. | Jussive, | 2 |
| xv. 7. | Verb omitted, | 1 | xii. 12. | Perfect, | 1 |
| xxvi. 19.b | Participle, | 2 | <i>Nahum.</i> i. 12. | Perfect, | 2 |
| 2 <i>Sam.</i> xii. 8. | Cohortative, | 4 | <i>Zech.</i> xi. 12. | Imperative (2), | 2 |
| 1 <i>Chron.</i> xii. 17.b | Jussive, | 2 | <i>Mal.</i> i. 6. | Verb omitted, | 3 |
| xv. 2. | Verb omitted, | 1 | | | |

4. (c)—Verb omitted in *Protasis* after $\text{אֲפֹדוֹסִים} = \text{Except, Save.}$

| Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| <i>Gen.</i> xxxix. 6. | Perfect, | 1 | <i>2 Kings</i> v. 17. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxxix. 9. | Perfect, | 1 | ix. 35. | Perfect, | 1 |
| xlii. 15. | Imperfect, | 2 | xiii. 7. | Perfect, | 1 |
| <i>Ex.</i> x. 4. | Participle, | 2 | <i>1 Chron.</i> ii. 34. | Perfect, | 1 |
| <i>Num.</i> xxvi. 33. | Perfect. | 1 | xxiii. 22. | Perfect, | 1 |
| xxvi. 65. | Perfect, | 1 | <i>2 Chr.</i> xviii. 30. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxxv. 33. | Imperfect, | 1 | xxi. 17. | Perfect, | 2 |
| xiv. 30. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxiii. 6. | Jussive, | 2 |
| <i>Deut.</i> x. 12. | Participle, | 1 | <i>Neh.</i> ii. 12. | אֲפֹדוֹסִים | 1 |
| <i>Josh.</i> xiv. 4. | Perfect, | 1 | <i>Esther</i> ii. 15. | Perfect, | 1 |
| xvii. 3. | Perfect, | 1 | v. 12. | Perfect, | 1 |
| <i>1 Sam.</i> xxx. 17. | Perfect, | 1 | <i>Prov.</i> xviii. 2. | Imperfect, | 1 |
| xxx. 22. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Eccl.</i> iii. 12. | אֲפֹדוֹסִים | 1 |
| <i>2 Sam.</i> xii. 3. | אֲפֹדוֹסִים | 1 | viii. 15. | אֲפֹדוֹסִים | 1 |
| xix. 29. | Perfect, | 1 | <i>Jer.</i> iii. 10. | Perfect, | 1 |
| <i>1 Kings</i> xvii. 1. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxii. 17. | אֲפֹדוֹסִים | 1 |
| xvii. 12. | אֲפֹדוֹסִים | 2 | xliv. 14. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxii. 31. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Dan.</i> x. 21. | אֲפֹדוֹסִים | 1 |
| <i>2 Kings</i> iv. ii. | אֲפֹדוֹסִים | 1 | <i>Micah</i> vi. 8. | Perfect, | 1 |
| v. 15. | אֲפֹדוֹסִים | 1 | | | |

4. (d)—With Ellipsis of *First Clause* after $\text{אֲפֹדוֹסִים} = \text{But.}$

| Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------|--------|
| <i>Gen.</i> xv. 4. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Psalms</i> i. 4. | Verb omitted, | 1 |
| xxxv. 10. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Prov.</i> xxxiii. 17. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| <i>Lev.</i> xxi. 2. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Is.</i> xxxiii. 21. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| xxi. 14. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxvii. 19. | Verb omitted, | 1 |
| <i>Num.</i> x. 30. | Imperfect, | 2 | lix. 2. | Perfect, | 1 |
| <i>Deut.</i> vii. 5. | Imperfect, | 2 | lxv. 18. | Imperative, | 2 |
| xii. 5. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Jer.</i> vii. 23. | Perfect, | 1 |
| xii. 14. | Imperfect, | 2 | vii. 32. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| xii. 18. | Imperfect, | 2 | ix. 23. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xvi. 6. | Imperfect, | 2 | xvi. 15. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| <i>Josh.</i> xxiii. 8. | Imperfect, | 2 | xix. 6. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| <i>1 Sam.</i> ii. 15. | Verb omitted, | 2 | xx. 3. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| viii. 19. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxiii. 8. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| xxi. 2. | Verb omitted, | 1 | xxxi. 30. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>1 Kings</i> viii. 19. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxviii. 4. | Verb omitted, | 1 |
| xxiii. 8. | Verb omitted, | 1 | xxxviii. 6. | Verb omitted, | 1 |
| xxiii. 18. | Verb omitted, | 1 | xxxix. 12. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>2 Kings</i> xiv. 6. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Ezek.</i> xii. 23. | Imperative, | 2 |
| xvii. 36. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxiii. 11. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| xvii. 39. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxvi. 22. | Verb omitted, | 1 |
| xvii. 40. | Participle, | 1 | xliv. 10. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xix. 18. | Verb omitted, | 1 | xliv. 22. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxiii. 9. | Perfect, | 1 | xliv. 25. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxiii. 23. | Imperfect, | 1 | <i>Amos</i> viii. 11. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| <i>Job</i> xlii. 8. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Zech.</i> iv. 6. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| <i>Psalms</i> i. 2. | Verb omitted, | 1 | | | |

5.—In Asseverations and Denials, the *Apodosi*s being understood as a

Fussive, after $\text{כִּי־אֵם, אֵם לֹא, אֵם לֹא־אֵם}$

| Passage. | Protasis. | Class. | Passage. | Protasis. | Class. |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---|-------------------------------------|--------|
| <i>Gen.</i> xiv. 23. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Job</i> xxxvi. 29. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 23. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Psalms</i> xcv. 11. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxiv. 38. | Imperfect, | 2 | cxxx. 2. | Perfects (present), | 2 |
| xxvi. 29. | Imperfect, | 2 | cxxxii. 3. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xlii. 15. | Imperfect, | 2 | cxxxii. 4. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Exod.</i> xxii. 7. | Perfect, | 2 | <i>Cant.</i> ii. 7. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Num.</i> xiv. 28. | Imperfect, | 2 | iii. 5. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xiv. 29. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Isaiah</i> v. 9. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xiv. 35. | Imperfect, | 2 | xiv. 24. | Perfect (fut.), | 2 |
| xxiv. 22. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxii. 14. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Deut.</i> i. 25. | Imperfect, | 2 | lxii. 8. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Josh.</i> xiv. 9. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Jer.</i> xv. 11. | Perfect (fut.), | 2 |
| <i>Judg.</i> v. 8. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxii. 6. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>1 Sam.</i> iii. 14. | Imperfect, | 2 | l. 45. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xvii. 55. | Perfect, | 2 | li. 14. | Perfect, | 2 |
| xix. 6. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Ezek.</i> v. 11. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxiv. 22. | Imperfect, | 2 | xiv. 16. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxv. 34. | Perfect, | 2 | xiv. 20. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxviii. 10. | Imperfect, | 2 | xvii. 16. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxx. 15. | Imperfect (2), | 2 | xvii. 19. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| <i>2 Sam.</i> xi. 11. | Imperfect, | 2 | xviii. 3. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xiv. 11. | Imperfect, | 2 | xx. 3. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>1 Kings</i> i. 51. | Imperfect, | 2 | xx. 23. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xvii. 1. | Imperfect, | 2 | xx. 31. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xx. 23. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxi. 18. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xx. 25. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxiii. 11. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>2 Kings</i> ii. 2. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxiii. 27. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| ii. 4. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxiv. 8. | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| ii. 6. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxvi. 5. | Perfect, | 2 |
| iii. 14. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxvi. 7. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| iv. 30. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxviii. 19. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| ix. 26. | Perfect (of past time), | 2 | Besides these forms, וַיִּשְׁׁ may | | |
| <i>Neh.</i> xiii. 25. | Imperfect, | 2 | stand in <i>Protasis</i> . | | |
| <i>Job</i> i. 11. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>2 Sam.</i> xiv. 19. | $\text{וַיִּשְׁׁ}=\text{וַיִּשְׁׁ}$ | 2 |
| ii. 5. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>1 Kgs.</i> xvii. 12. | וַיִּשְׁׁ | 2 |
| xvii. 2. | Verb omitted, | 2 | xviii. 10. | וַיִּשְׁׁ | 2 |
| xxx. 25. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Prov.</i> xxiii. 18. | וַיִּשְׁׁ | 2 |
| xxx. 29. | Imperfect, | 2 | | | |
| xxx. 31. | Perfect, | 2 | | | |
| xxx. 33. | Perfect, | 2 | | | |
| xxx. 36. | Imperfect, | 2 | | | |

6.—With *Infinitive Construct* in *Apodosi*s after עַן

| Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. |
|-----------------|------------|--------|-----------------|----------|--------|
| 2 Sam. iii. 13. | Imperfect, | 2 | Job ix. 27, 28. | Perfect, | 1 |
| v. 6. | Imperfect, | 2 | | | |

b.—After עַד =if, when, since. 1. With *Imperfect* in *Protasi*s.

| Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosi. | Class. |
|---------------------|---------------|--------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| <i>Gen.</i> iv. 12. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Levit.</i> xxii. 29. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| iv. 24. | Verb omitted, | 2 | xxiii. 10. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xii. 12. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxv. 25. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxiv. 41. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxv. 35. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxxii. 18. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Num.</i> v. 6. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| <i>Exod.</i> i. 10. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | v. 12. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| vii. 9. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | ix. 10. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xii. 25. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | x. 2. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xii. 26. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | x. 32. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xiii. 14. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xv. 14. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xviii. 16. | Participle, | 1 | xxvii. 8. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 1. | Imperfect, | 1 | xxx. 3. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 7. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxx. 4. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 14. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxii. 15. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 18. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Deut.</i> iv. 25. | Inserted clause | |
| xxi. 20. | Imperfect, | 2 | | in place of reg- | |
| xxi. 22. | Imperfect, | 2 | | ular Apodosi, | 2 |
| xxi. 26. | Imperfect, | 2 | iv. 29. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 28. | Imperfect, | 2 | vi. 10. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 33. | Imperfect, | 2 | vi. 20. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxi. 37. | Imperfect, | 2 | vi. 25. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxii. 4. | Imperfect, | 2 | vii. 1. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxii. 6. | Imperfect, | 2 | vii. 17. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxii. 9. | Imperfect, | 2 | xiii. 13. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxii. 13. | Imperfect, | 2 | xiv. 24. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxii. 26. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xv. 7. | Imperfects, | 2 |
| xxx. 12. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xv. 16. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| <i>Levit.</i> i. 2. | Imperfect, | 2 | xviii. 6. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| ii. 1. | Imperfect, | 2 | xix. 16. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| iv. 2. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xx. 19. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| v. 1. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxi. 22. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| v. 3. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxii. 28. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| v. 15. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxiv. 7. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| vii. 21. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxviii. 2. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xii. 2. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxviii. 13. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xiii. 2. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxxi. 21. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xiii. 16. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Josh.</i> viii. 5. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xiii. 24. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xx. 5. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xiii. 31. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxii. 28. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xiii. 42. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Judg.</i> xxi. 22. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xv. 13. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>I Sam.</i> x. 7. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xix. 33. | Imperfect, | 2 | xx. 13. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xx. 27. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxi. 10. | Imperative, | 2 |
| xxi. 9. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>I Kings</i> viii. 35. | Inf. with עַד | 1 |
| xxii. 11. | Imperfect, | 2 | viii. 37. | Jussive, | 2 |
| xxii. 12. | Imperfect, | 2 | viii. 44. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxii. 27. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | viii. 46. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |

Imperfect in Protasis after וַיְ—Continued.

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|----------------------------|---|--------|-----------------------------------|--|--------|
| <i>2 Kings</i> iv. 29. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Isaiah</i> i. 12. | Perfect, | 1 |
| vii. 12. | *Impft. with וַיְ | 2 | i. 15. | Partic. with וַיְ | 2 |
| xviii. 22. | 2d clause om'd, | 2 | iii. 6. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xviii. 32. | Jussive, | 2 | viii. 19. | 2d clause om'd, | 2 |
| <i>2 Chron.</i> vi. 28. | Jussive, | 2 | xvi. 12. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| vi. 34. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxvi. 9. ^b | Perfect, | 2 |
| vi. 36. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xxxvi. 7. | 2d clause om'd, | 2 |
| <i>Job</i> iii. 22. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxx. 21. ^a | Imperative, | 2 |
| v. 21. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxx. 21. ^b | Imperative, | 2 |
| xiii. 19. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | xlili. 2. ^a | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| xix. 28, 29. | Imperative, | 2 | and Imperfect, | 2 | |
| xxvii. 8. | Verb omitted, | 1 | xlili. 2. ^b | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxvii. 9. | Imperfect, | 2 | lx. 5. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxxi. 14. ^a | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Jer.</i> ii. 26. | Verb omitted, | 1 |
| xxxi. 14. ^b | Imperfect, | 2 | v. 19. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxxvi. 27. | Imperfect, | 1 | xii. 1. | Verb omitted, | 1 |
| xxxvi. 31. | Imperfect, | 1 | xii. 6. | Jussive, | 2 |
| xxxviii. 40. | Imperfect, | 1 | xiii. 22. | 2d clause om'd, | 2 |
| xxxviii. 41. | Imperfect, | 1 | xiv. 12. ^a | Partic. with וַיְ | 2 |
| <i>Psalms</i> ii. 12. | Imperative, | 2 | xiv. 12. ^b | Partic. with וַיְ | 2 |
| viii. 4. | V. 5 takes place of regular Apo- dosis, | 1 | xv. 2. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxiii. 4. | Imperfect, | 3 | xvii. 6. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxxvii. 24. | Imperfect, | 3 | xxxviii. 25. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xli. 12. | Perfect, | 1 | xliv. 16. | Imperfect, | 3 |
| xliv. 17. | Jussive, | 2 | li. 53. | Imperfect, | 3 |
| xliv. 18, 19. ^a | Imperfect, | 3 | <i>Lam.</i> iii. 8. | Perfect, | 1 |
| xliv. 19. ^b | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Ezek.</i> xiv. 9. ^a | Perfect (follow'd by Mod. Per- fects,) | 2 |
| lxii. 11. | Jussive, | 2 | xiv. 12. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| lxxi. 23. | Imperfect, | 2 | xviii. 5. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| lxxiii. 21. | Imperfect, | 2 | xviii. 21. | Imperfects, | 2 |
| lxxv. 3. | Imperfect, | 2 | xxxiii. 2. | Imperfect, | 1 |
| cii. 1. | Verb omitted, | 1 | xxxiii. 6. | Perfect, | 1 |
| cxxvii. 5. | Imperfect, | 2 | xlvi. 17. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| <i>Prov.</i> ii. 10. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Hosca</i> iv. 14. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| iii. 25. | Jussive, | 2 | viii. 7. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| iv. 3. | Imperfect, | 2 | viii. 11. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| vi. 30. | Imperfect, | 1 | <i>Micah</i> v. 4. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |
| xxii. 6. | Imperfect, | 2 | vii. 8. ^b | Verb omitted, | 2 |
| xxiii. 13. | Imperfect, | 2 | <i>Hab.</i> i. 5. ^b | Imperfect, | 3 |
| xxiii. 31. | Jussive, | 2 | <i>Zech.</i> vii. 6. | Verb omitted, | 1 |
| xxiv. 12. | Imperfects, | 2 | viii. 6. | Imperfect, | 3 |
| xxvi. 25. | Jussive, | 2 | <i>Mal</i> i. 4. | Perfect, | 1 |
| xxx. 22. | Verb omitted, | 2 | i. 8. | וַיְ (2), | 1 |

* Very unusual construction.

2.—Perfect in *Protasis* after פִּי

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| <i>Gen.</i> vi. 1. | Mod. Imp'fects, | 1 | <i>Job</i> xxix. 11. | Mod. Imperfect, | 1 |
| xxx. 15. | Perfect, | 1 | xxxiv. 33. | Imperfect, | 3 |
| xlix. 6. | Jussive, | 2 | <i>Psalms</i> xxi. 12. | Imperfect, | 1 |
| <i>Exod.</i> xiii. 15. | Mod. Imperfect, | 1 | xxxii. 3. | Perfect, | 1 |
| <i>Num.</i> v. 20. | 2d clause om'd, | 2 | lviii. 11. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxii. 22. | Mod. Imperfect, | 1 | ciii. 16. | פִּי | 2 |
| <i>Josh.</i> xvii. 13. | Mod. Imperfect, | 1 | cxix. 83. | Perfect, | 2 |
| <i>Judg.</i> i. 28. | Mod. Imperfect, | 1 | <i>Isaiah</i> xliii. 20. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| ii. 18. | Perfect, | 1 | <i>Fer.</i> xii. 5. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| vi. 7. | Mod. Imperfect, | 1 | xxxi. 25. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xvi. 16. | Mod. Imperfect, | 1 | <i>Ezek.</i> iii. 19. | Perfect, | 2 |
| <i>Ruth</i> i. 12. | Imperfect, | 4 | xiv. 22. | 2d clause om'd, | 2 |
| <i>1 Sam.</i> i. 12. | Perfect, | 1 | xxxiii. 9. | Perfect, | 2 |
| <i>2 Sam.</i> vii. 1. | Mod. Imperfect, | 1 | <i>Hosea</i> ix. 19. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xix. 26. | Mod. Imperfect, | 1 | <i>Micah</i> vii. 8. ^a | Perfect, | 2 |
| <i>Neh.</i> ix. 18. | Perfect, | 1 | <i>Nah.</i> i. 14. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Job</i> vii. 13. | Mod. Perfect, | 1 | <i>Zech.</i> vii. 5. | Perfect, | 1 |
| xxii. 29. | Imperfect, | 2 | | | |

3.—Participle in *Protasis* after פִּי

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. | Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------|------------------------|------------|--------|
| <i>Num.</i> xxxiv. 2. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Deut.</i> xviii. 9. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xxxv. 10. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 | <i>Fer.</i> xlv. 19. | Perfect, | 1 |

4.—Without any verb expressed in *Protasis*.

(a) Verb omitted.

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| <i>Josh.</i> xvii. 18. | Imperfect, | 3 |
| <i>1 Kgs.</i> xviii. 27. | Imperative, | 2 |
| <i>Job</i> xxxvi. 18. | Jussive, | 2 |
| <i>Prov.</i> xxiii. 22. | Jussive, | 2 |
| <i>Hosea</i> xi. 1, | Mod. Imperfect, | 2 |

(b) פִּי

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------|
| <i>Prov.</i> xix. 18. | Imperative, | 2 |

c.—Condition Introduced by וְאִם

1.—Imperfect in *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|-----------------------|------------|--------|
| <i>1 Sam.</i> xx. 10. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Ezek.</i> xiv. 17. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| xiv. 19. | Imperfect, | 2 |

2.—Perfect in *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|------------------------|---------------|--------|
| <i>Exod.</i> ii. 36. | Imperfect, | 2 |
| <i>Levit.</i> xxv. 49. | Mod. Perfect, | 2 |

d.—Condition Introduced by אִם , אִם־כִּי , אִם־כִּי־אֵלֶּיךָ

(d) 1.—With *Imperfect* in *Protasis*. 2.—With *Jussive* or *Imperative* in *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|------------------|-----------------|--------|
| *Gen. xvii. 18. | 2d clause om'd, | 4 |
| l. 15. | Imperfect, | 4 |
| Deut. xxxii. 27. | Imperfect, | 4 |
| *Job vi. 2. | 2d clause om'd, | 4 |
| Ezek. xiv. 15. | Imperfect, | 4 |

Note.—Perhaps 1 Sam. xx. 14 belongs here, reading אִם־כִּי for אִם־כִּי־אֵלֶּיךָ .

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|------------------|-----------------|--------|
| *Gen. xxiii. 13. | 2d clause om'd, | 4 |
| *xxx. 34. | 2d clause om'd, | 4 |

Note.—Perhaps 1 Sam. xiii. 23 belongs here reading אִם־כִּי for אִם־כִּי־אֵלֶּיךָ .

* In these and similar passages אִם־כִּי has come to be equal to a particle of wishing=*utinam*. Perhaps verb in Job vi. 2 should be considered a *Jussive*.

3.—With *Perfect* in *Protasis* after אִם־כִּי or its compounds.

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Gen. xxxi. 42. | Perfect, | 4 |
| xlili. 10. | Perfect, | 4 |
| Num. xiv. 2. | (2) 2d clause omitted, | 4 |
| xx. 3. | 2d clause om'd, | 4 |
| Deut. xxxii. 29. | Imperfect, | 4 |
| Josh. vii. 7. | 2d clause om'd, | 4 |
| Judges viii. 19. | Perfect, | 4 |
| xiii. 23. | Perfect, | 4 |
| xiv. 18. | Perfect, | 4 |
| 1 Sam. xiv. 30. | Verb omitted, | 4 |
| xxv. 34. | Perfect, | 4 |
| 2 Sam. ii. 27. | Perfect, | 4 |

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|----------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| Esther vii. 4. | Perfect (אִם־כִּי), | 4 |
| Ps. xxvii. 13. | 2d clause om'd, | 4 |
| xciv. 17. | Perfect, | 4 |
| cvi. 23. | Mod. Imperfect, | 4 |
| cxix. 92. | Perfect, | 4 |
| cxxiv. 1. | Perfect, | 4 |
| cxxiv. 2. | Perfect, | 4 |
| Eccl. vi. 6. | Perft. (אִם־כִּי), | 4 |
| Isaiah i. 9. | Perfect, | 4 |
| xlviii. 18. | Mod. Imperfect, | 4 |
| lxiii. 19. | 2d clause om'd, | 4 |
| Micah ii. 4. | Mod. Perfect, | 4 |

4.—With *Participle* in *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|------------------|---|--------|
| 2 Sam. xviii. 2. | (q'ri) Impft., | 4 |
| 2 Kings iii. 14. | Imperfect (after אִם־כִּי neg.), | 4 |
| Ps. lxxxii. 14. | Imperfect, | 4 |

5.—With *verb omitted* in *Protasis*.

| Passage. | Apodosis. | Class. |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| Num. xxii. 7. | Perfect (אִם־כִּי), | 4 |
| 2 Sam. xix. 7. | (q'ri) Verb omitted, | 4 |
| Job xvi. 4. | Imperfect (אִם־כִּי), | 4 |

Note.—In Num. xxii. 33 we have אִם־כִּי־אֵלֶּיךָ in the sense of אִם־כִּי with *Perfect* in both clauses. It is probably a textual error for the latter word. Cf. Ewald, Lehrbuch, 805. Note 2.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

| VERBAL FORM. | No. of Instances | I. | II. | III. | IV. |
|--|------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Imperfect in Protasis after</i> אִם | 243 | 17 | 201 | 16 | 8 |
| “ “ “ כִּי | 182 | 21 | 154 | 7 | 0 |
| “ “ “ אִז | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| “ “ “ לוֹ | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| “ “ “ וְ | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| “ “ alone, | 33 | 9 | 18 | 5 | 1 |
| Total No. instances of <i>Imperfect</i>, | 473 | 47 | 383 | 28 | 14 |
| <i>Perfect in Protasis after</i> אִם | 109 | 12 | 82 | 8 | 7 |
| “ “ “ כִּי | 35 | 19 | 14 | 1 | 1 |
| “ “ “ אִז | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| “ “ “ לוֹ | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| “ “ “ וְ | 11 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| “ “ alone, | 53 | 26 | 15 | 6 | 6 |
| Total No. instances of <i>Perfect</i>, | 234 | 60 | 119 | 15 | 40 |
| <i>Participle in Protasis after</i> אִם | 21 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| “ “ “ כִּי | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| “ “ “ לוֹ | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| “ “ “ וְ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| “ “ alone, | 10 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Total No. instances of <i>Participle</i>, | 39 | 7 | 26 | 1 | 5 |

| VERBAL FORM. | No. of Instances. | I. | II. | III. | IV. |
|---|-------------------|----|-----|------|-----|
| Verb omitted in <i>Protasis</i> after אם | 161 | 48 | 108 | 2 | 3 |
| “ “ “ “ כי | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| “ “ “ “ לִּי | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| “ “ “ “ וְ | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 |
| Total No. instances, | 178 | 49 | 119 | 3 | 4 |
| In Asseverations and Denials with אם , אִם־אם we have | | | | | |
| <i>Imperfect in Protasis,</i> | 59 | 0 | 59 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Perfect in Protasis,</i> | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Verb omitted in <i>Protasis,</i> | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| וְ in <i>Protasis,</i> | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Total No. instances, | 77 | 0 | 77 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Infinitive in Protasis</i> after אם | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| “ “ alone, | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total No. instances, | 9 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Voluntative in Protasis</i> after לִּי | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| “ “ “ וְ | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| “ “ alone, | 71 | 0 | 69 | 1 | 1 |
| Total No. instances, | 75 | 0 | 71 | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Modified Perfect in Protasis,</i> | 38 | 4 | 31 | 3 | 0 |
| <i>Modified Imperfect in Protasis,</i> | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total No. instances, | 42 | 6 | 32 | 4 | 0 |

RECAPITULATION.

| VERBAL FORMS. | No. of Instances. | I. | II. | III. | IV. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| <i>Imperative in Protasis,</i> - - | 531 | 47 | 442 | 28 | 14 |
| <i>Perfect</i> " - - | 245 | 60 | 130 | 15 | 40 |
| <i>Participle</i> " - - | 39 | 7 | 26 | 1 | 5 |
| <i>Verb omitted</i> " - - | 185 | 49 | 126 | 3 | 7 |
| <i>Infinitive</i> " - - | 9 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Voluntative</i> " - - | 75 | 0 | 71 | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Mod. Perfect</i> " - - | 38 | 4 | 31 | 3 | 0 |
| <i>Mod. Imperfect</i> " - - | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total No. of instances, - - | 1,126 | 173 | 832 | 52 | 69 |

An examination of the forms used in the *Apodosis* will give us the following Summary:

VERBAL FORMS IN APODOSIS.

| VERBAL FORMS. | No. of Instances | I. | II. | III. | IV. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| <i>Imperfect in Apodosis,</i> - - | 381 | 33 | 277 | 37 | 32 |
| <i>Perfect</i> " - - | 101 | 62 | 17 | 4 | 19 |
| <i>Participle</i> " - - | 21 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Apodosis omitted</i> " - - | 108 | 2 | 95 | 0 | 9 |
| <i>Verb omitted</i> " - - | 93 | 44 | 42 | 4 | 4 |
| <i>Voluntative</i> " - - | 167 | 0 | 166 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Mod. Perfect</i> " - - | 233 | 10 | 218 | 5 | 1 |
| <i>Mod. Imperfect</i> " - - | 22 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total No. of instances, - - | 1,126 | 173 | 832 | 52 | 69 |

Dr. Pick's paper will be found in the December proceedings.