

of the imperfect tense in the Hiphil stem where there is no sufformative except the first common singular. When it makes a difference in the vowel pointing, it causes the long hireq after the second letter of the verbal root to change to a seghol (e.g. וַיִּשְׁבַּח).

IV. Adverb "Again"

The adverb "again" is rendered idiomatically in Hebrew by verbs. The first of these verbs is the Hiphil imperfect of the verb וָסַף meaning "to add" in the Qal and Hiphil stems used with the waw consecutive, and the second verb may be either one of the following of any verb:

- A. Infinitive Construct (e.g. $\text{וַיִּסְפֹּף וָסָפַר}$ - literally "and she added to bear" or "and she bore again")
- B. Infinitive Construct with the Inseparable Preposition Lamedh (e.g. $\text{וַיִּסְפֹּף לְוָסַף}$ - literally "and she added to bear" or "and she bore again")
- C. Imperfect with the Waw Consecutive (e.g. $\text{וַיִּסְפֹּף וָסָפַר}$ - literally "and she added and bore" or "and she bore again")

V. Dual Ending

- A. Identification of the Dual Ending

The dual ending consists of the ending יָיִם (e.g. עֵינָיִם - "eyes").

- B. Usage of the Dual Ending

The dual ending is used for things that go in pairs, whether organs of the body (e.g. עֵינָיִם - "eyes") or inanimate things (e.g. קַרְנָיִם - "horns"); and with one or two other common words such as days (יָמֵינָם) or years (שָׁנָיִם).

- C. Rules Governing the Dual Ending

1. Negatively

The dual ending is never used with an adjective, pronoun, or verb.

NOTE: If an adjective or verb is used with a word which has a dual ending, the adjective or verb takes a regular plural ending (e.g. טוֹבוֹת עֵינָיִם - "good eyes" and $\text{רֹאִים עֵינָיִם$ - "eyes which are seeing" or "seeing eyes").

2. Positively

The dual ending is only used with substantives (e.g. עֵינָיִם - "eyes"), and with the numeral "two" (שְׁנָיִם).