

# Chapter 1: Preliminary Discussion

| <u>Parts of Speech</u> | Verbs            | Nouns              | Pronouns | Adjectives |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|
| שָׁמַע לִפְנֵי         | לִפְנֵי          | שָׁמַע             | לִפְנֵי  | שָׁמַע     |
| Adverbs                | Prepositions     | Conjunctions       |          |            |
| וּמְלֹאת הַגּוּלָה     | מְלֹאת הַגּוּלָה | וּמְלֹאת הַגּוּלָה |          |            |

Example: Participial - Worker, Work, Working

Noun: The new worker did not arrive at work today.  
הוְיָבֹא לֵךְ הַמְּלָאֵךְ לְעִכּוֹדָה

Verb : The computer does not work properly.  
הַקְ�דֵּם לֹא יָמִין בְּרִית

Adjective: The executive (working) committee decided to raise membership fees.

העד הצעיר הודיע להעלאת אל תוך  
הדין

Example: Adjective and Adverb function:

Adjective: The director is a difficult man.

המכתל הוא איש קש

Adverb: He makes everyone work hard.

היא מעדן קשה אל כלום.

## Verbs (Verb)

Verbs in tense

Dan Dan hurried home.

דָּן דָּן הַרְחִידָה בָּיתָה IT

They will oppose the plan for ideological reasons.

אָתֶים יֵתְהַרְבּוּ לְמִלְכָה כִּי תְּחִילָה ITAKA IT

Non-finite Verbs

Dan wants to run in the Boston Marathon.

דָּן וְהִנֵּה לְרֹחֶם בְּרִיחָה IT

## Nouns and Pronouns (Noun)

Nouns

I have coffee and cake for you.

אָנֹכִי לְעֵמֶךְ קָרְבָּן וְקָצֵב IT

Verbal nouns

Dan is a cooking expert.

דָּן אֲנֵה כּוֹקֵץ IT

She proved a profound understanding of the subject.

אָתֶה הִנֵּה בְּקָרְבָּן עַתְּדָה IT

Personal Pronouns

He likes to cook and she likes to eat.

הָיָה לְכֹקֵץ וְהָיָה לְאֹכֵל IT

Demonstrative Pronouns

This food is Moroccan food.

זֶה אֲכָל מִצְרָיָם IT

## Adjectives (מְכֹנִים)

Adjectives in noun phrases.

He cooks an excellent cook.

הוּא יֹאכֵל בָּרֶק כָּבֵד.

Adjectives as predicates:

This student is talented.

הַשְׁמִינִי שֶׁבֶת הַזֶּה אֲמִתִּים.

## Adverbs (מְבָרָךְ/מְבָרָךְ)

He cooks a lot but eats little.

הוּא יֹאכֵל בָּרֶק כָּבֵד וְעַצְבָּן מְהֻמָּם.

## Particles (מְלֹאת/מְלֹאת)

Prepositions

Dan goes with friends to shows.

דָּנִי יֵלְךָ עִם בְּנֵי נַעֲלֵם לְחֶזְקָה.

Conjunctions

Do you want to walk or to go by car?

אַתָּה תִּזְמַח לְלַכְךָ בָּלָק או תִּזְמַח בָּרֶק?

Subordinators

They went to the restaurant that I recommended.

הֵם הָלַכוּ לְמָאָדָלָה שֶׁעָלֵית הָזְקָעָה.

Interrogatives

Who is this?

Who is this?

Interjections

Ouch! It hurts!

אֲוי!

## Grammatical Functions

| Subject   | Predicate | Attribute |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| X [V]     | X [V]     | X [V]     |
| Object    | Adjunct   |           |
| X [V] [S] | π [θ]     |           |

Subject (X \{1\})

Noun Phrases : The new cook is from France.  
那个新厨师来自法国。

Subordinate clauses: That he studied cooking in France is no interest to me.  
מהו עניין לו הה ש矜ained בצרפת?

## Predicate

Verb predicates: Dan started studying in the summer.  
הָרְאֵן יְמַנֵּן לִימֹד בְּצָמָה.

Nominal Predicates: He is a student in law school.  
הו הוא סטודנט למשפטים.

## Attribute

## Attributive Expansion of phrases with additional information

Dan met friends from work at the pub on the beach.  
דָּנָן נִמְצָא בְּבָרֶךָ בַּיּוֹם שֶׁשְׁמַרְתָּ לְעֵגָל

## Object Complement

Direct Object: Dan met his friends

Indirect Object: Dan got together with his friends.

לִכְתֹּב עַמְּדָה הַזְּכָרִים שֶׁלְךָ IT

### Adjunct

Temporal: Dan was not at home this morning.

לֹא היה כאן הַבָּרוּךְ IT

Spatial: Dan traveled in England for three months.

בְּאֶצְבָּעַת שְׁלֹשָׁה מְתִיעֵן בְּאֶצְבָּעַת IT

### Words and Patterns (אלים, ברכיהם ומשמעותם)

#### Verbs

##### Gloss

wrote

dictated

##### Word

כתב

הזכיר

כתב

כתב

הזכיר

כתוב

C-R-C

#### Nouns and Adjectives:

##### Gloss

magician (noun)

##### Word

ZAIP

ZAIP

ZAIP

charming (adjective)

ZAOPIM

ZAOPIM

Z-A-P?

##### Binyan's name

##### Citation Form

##### Root

pa'al

ZAL

P-T-I

nif'al

ZALBET

SH-T-U

pi'el

ZAL (ZAL)

O-G-O

pu'al

ZAL (ZAL)

P-L-O

hitpael

ZAALGAU

U-A-Z

hif'il

ZALIOT

U-T-P

huf'al

ZAAL (ZAAL)

ZAL (ZAL)

T-Z-Y

Indirect Object: Dan got together with his friends.

לִכְתֹּב עַמְּה הָפְכוּלָם שֶׁל

### Adjunct

Temporal: Dan was not at home this morning.

לֹא היה כביך הַבָּרוּךְ

Spatial: Dan traveled in England for three months.

לֹא יָלַשׂ פִּידָּע בְּאֶצְבָּלָה

### Words and Patterns (אלים, ברכיהם ומשמעותם)

#### Verbs

##### Gloss

wrote

dictated

##### Word

כתב

הזכיר

כתב

כתב

הזכיר

כתוב

כ-כ-כ

#### Nouns and Adjectives:

##### Gloss

magician (noun)

charming (adjective)

##### Word

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵינָה

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵינָה

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵין

##### Binyan's name

##### Citation Form

##### Root

p'a'al

nif'al

pi'e'l

pu'a'l

hitpael

hif'il

huf'al

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵין

(מַגְ'יֵין)

מַגְ'יֵין (מַגְ'יֵין)

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵינָה

מַגְ'יֵינָה

מַגְ'יֵינָה

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵין (מַגְ'יֵין)

מַגְ'יֵין (מַגְ'יֵין)

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵינָה

מַגְ'יֵינָה

מַגְ'יֵינָה

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵין

| Verb form                    | Binyan   | Root     | ל הַמְעָל | ל הַמְפָלֵל | גִּילְגִּיל |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| שָׁלַד                       | בָּנָל   | שָׁלֹךְ  | ל         | ל           | ל           |
| בָּנָה                       | בָּנָא   | בָּנָא   | ל         | ל           | ל           |
| שָׁלָם (שָׁלִים)             | בָּנָעַל | בָּנָעַל | ל         | ל           | ל           |
| (בָּנָה) (בָּנָעַל)          | בָּנָעַל | בָּנָעַל | ל         | ל           | ל           |
| הַתְּכַחַב                   | בָּנָעַל | בָּנָעַל | ל         | ל           | ל           |
| בָּנָעַל                     | בָּנָעַל | בָּנָעַל | ל         | ל           | ל           |
| (בָּנָעַל) הַקְלָט (הַקְלָט) | בָּנָעַל | בָּנָעַל | ל         | ל           | ל           |

A comparative note

Examples: drive - drove - driven, write - wrote - written, ride - rode - ridden  
 speak - spoke - spoken, freeze - froze - frozen, steal - stole - stolen

### Verbs

#### Gloss

|                  | Citation Form | binyan  | Root    |
|------------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| tie              | לְבַעַד       | לְבַעַד | לְבַעַד |
| be tied          | לְבַעַד       | לְבַעַד | לְבַעַד |
| get in touch; g. | לְבַעַד       | לְבַעַד | לְבַעַד |
| get connected    | לְבַעַד       | לְבַעַד | לְבַעַד |

### Nouns and Adjectives

#### Gloss

|                        |               |         |         |
|------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| tied; connected (adj.) | לְבַעַד       | לְבַעַד | לְבַעַד |
| tie, connection (noun) | (לְ) בַּעֲדָה | לְבַעַד | לְבַעַד |
| Context (noun)         | (לְ) בַּעֲדָה | לְבַעַד | לְבַעַד |

# New words (נְוֶוּ וּוֹרְדָׁס)

## 1. Linear noun

Abstract noun from

תֵּל

child

תַּלִּי

Adjective derived from

תַּלִּיל

childhood

תַּלִּילִת

Abstract noun derived from

תַּלִּילִי

childish

תַּלִּילִי

Abstract noun derived from

תַּלִּילִיָּה

childishness

תַּלִּילִיָּה

## 2. Existing verb

New verb in shif'el pattern

write

שְׁכַלְכָּל

Existing verb

re-write

שְׁכַלְכָּל

act, do

שְׁכַלְכָּל

New verb in tif'el pattern:

operate, activate

שְׁכַלְכָּל

## Gender and Number:

Noun types: living entity or inanimate entity

Noun conjugation: singular/plural, masculine/feminine

Verb conjugation: past/present/future

## Open and Closed Word classes:

Open word class - verb, noun, adjective, and adverb

Closed word class - prepositions, conjunctions.

## Adaption from existing words:

| Gloss     | Derived Verb | Derived root | Gloss  | Base      |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| to market | פִּוּעַי     | p-i-u        | market | פִּוּעַ   |
| to report | תִּלְתּוּ    | p-i-t        | report | תִּלְתּוּ |

-נִי t- prefix added to existing roots }

| Gloss          | Derived Verb  | Derived Root | Gloss | Root  |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| to communicate | תְּעַרְפֵּנִי | ת-ע-ר-פ-נִי  | tie   | ת-ע-פ |
| to brief       | תְּגַדֵּלֶת   | ת-ג-ד-ל-תִּ  | guide | ת-ג-ל |

-וּ Sh- prefix added to existing roots }

| Gloss        | Derived Verb | Derived Root | Gloss | Root  |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| to subjugate | תְּגַבֵּעַ   | ת-ג-ב-ע      | work  | ת-ג-ב |
| to rewrite   | תְּגַכֵּלֶת  | ת-ג-כ-ל-תִּ  | write | ת-ג-ל |

Derived from verbs:

| Gloss        | Derived Noun | Gloss | Base        | Root    |
|--------------|--------------|-------|-------------|---------|
| frame        | תְּגַדֵּלָה  | close | תְּגַדֵּל   | ת-ג-ד   |
| guard, watch | תְּגַנְּבָה  | guard | תְּגַנְּבָה | ת-ג-נ-ב |

Derived from nouns:

| Gloss       | Derived Noun | Gloss      | Base      |
|-------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| brotherhood | תְּגִידָה    | brother    | תְּגִיד   |
| privacy     | תְּגִינָה    | individual | תְּגִינָה |

Derived from adjectives:

| Gloss          | Derived Noun | Gloss      | Base    |
|----------------|--------------|------------|---------|
| permissiveness | תְּגִילָה    | permissive | תְּגִיל |
| health         | תְּגִילָה    | healthy    | תְּגִיל |

## Borrowing Words from other languages:-

## Direct Borrowing of nouns:

High-tech prime time boss P0-17  
G.I.Joe D12

## Deriving new verbs from borrowed words

| <u>Gloss</u> | <u>Derived Verb</u>      | <u>Extracted Root</u> | <u>Gloss</u> | <u>Base</u> |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Subsidize    | T-D- <sup>בָּזֶה</sup> D | T-T-T-D               | Subsidy      | תְּבִזֵּעַ  |
| Sympathize   | וְאֶחָדָה                | ו-ו-א-ה-D             | Sympathy     | וְאֶחָדָה   |

## Borrowed Words from Hebrew suffixes

|                   |               |                       |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Plural suffixes   | intellectuals | אַלְפָיִם / פָּרָנִים |
| Feminine ending   | Practice      | עֲמָלֵק               |
| Adjective endings | digital       | תְּכִירֶת / תְּכִירָה |

## Closed classes

- |                  |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Pronouns      | את, הַזֶּה, זֶה           |
| 2. Prepositions  | בְּ, בִּ, עַל, עַד, עַל-  |
| 3. Conjunctions  | וְ, וְאֵין,               |
| 4. Determiners   | -וְ                       |
| 5. Quantifiers   | כל, הַלְכָה, אֲיָוֹסְלִים |
| 6. Subordinators | ועַד, וְ                  |

## Prepositions ( אֲלֹת )

### Prepositional Phrase

After the holiday meal.

אחרי הארוחה מ

Subordinating item: preposition + clause

After they ate the holiday meal.

Determiners, articles and quantifiers (אֲלֹת יְדִיעָה)

Not everyone agrees with you.

הוא ביליאריסט!

Each person brought something.

כל אחד הביא משהו

### Coordinators

Phrases

Who is the boss here, you, or your brother?

Are you and your brother going to the office?

Clauses

There is enough food, and you can all come eat.

夠了，大家都可以來吃

## Subordinators ( תְּלִיכָה )

### Reporting

We all know that you did not mean to say this.

כולנו יודעינו שאתה לא הפסיק לזרק פתקים

At the press conference the American Secretary of State said that important strategic change has taken place.

במסיבת עיתונאים אמר שר המדינה אמר כי בפועל קרה דבר חשוב

## Introducing a relative clause

The girl who is walking toward us is my cousin.

הבחורה שפונה לכיווננו היא/my cousin.

The patient's rights law, which became valid in 1996, is a pioneer in its field.

חוק זכויות המטופלים, שב-1996 התקבל, הוא מוביל בתחום.

## Introducing an Adverbial clause

He did not arrive on time because his plane was late.

הוא לא הגיע בזמן כי מטוסו מאוחר.

He came to the office even though he was sick.

הוא הגיע למשרד  אף-אם הוא חולה.

## Interrogatives (השאלות)

Questions about the subject or object:

Who called you?

? תְּלַבֵּשׂ אֲלִיכָּם?

What did he tell you on the phone?

? תֹּאמֶר לְךָ מַה?

Questions about time or location:

When is Dan coming?

? תָּבוֹא דָן ב-?

Where is he going?

? תָּבוֹא אֵלֶיךָ?

Where will he be this evening?

? תָּבוֹא אֵלֶיךָ הָעֵדָה?

Questions about cause or reason:

Why doesn't Dan want to come?

? לא רוצה?

Why was he so late?

? מ�ית?

## Questions with prepositions:

About whom did you talk?

וְלֹא כִּי תַּכְלִים?

With Whom did you go to the movies? למי לצ'ם למִתְחַדֵּשׁ

## Interjections:

Nice! You finished everything on time. נICE! אתה עשה נכון!

Wow! I won the lottery!  
וואו! אומת הרכבת אג הלוואן!

We won - Hallelujah!

אָלַי אֲבֹתִים הַלְּדָנִים! הַכֵּל הַלְּדָנִים!

## Phrase constituents

verb phrase noun phrase  
verb phrase noun phrase

## Types of phrases: Noun phrase

Head word - noun : ॥७९॥ 'language'

In context: [The Hebrew language] changes. השנה העכלה לשנתה

## Types of phrase: Verb phrase

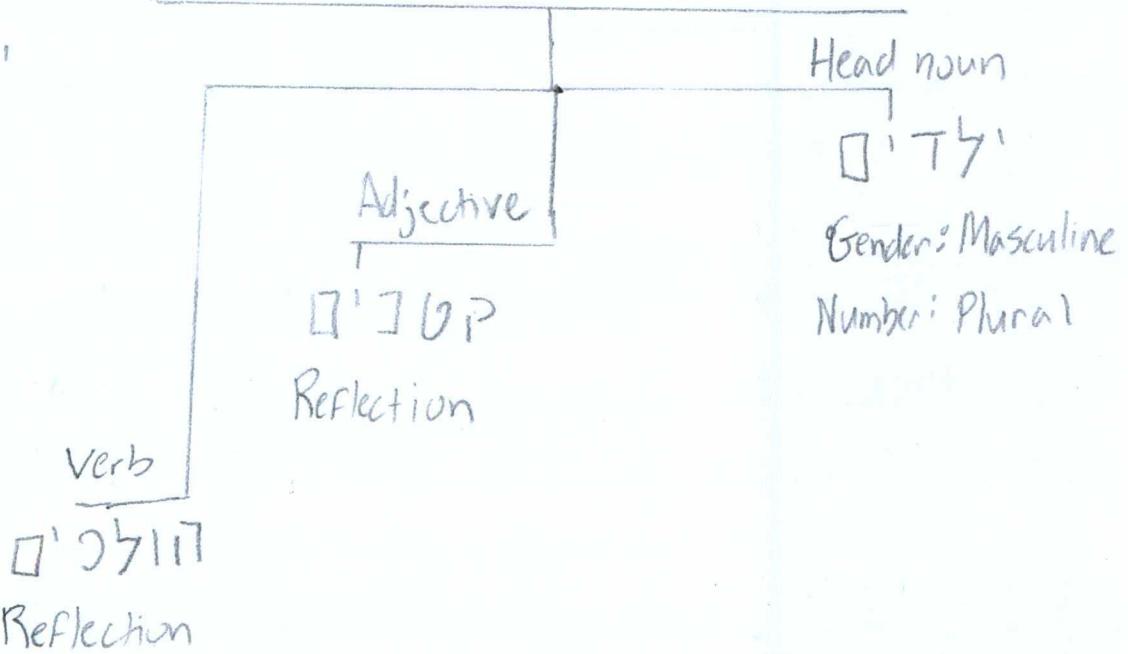
Head word-verb: ॥]p 'bought'

In context: The children [bought] ice cream

## Rules of Agreement

לְאַדְםָ דָּעֵת הִוְלָכִים לְאַזְןָ.

Head noun: אַדְםָ



## Gender Agreement:

Noun Phrase: Head noun + adjective

The new movie sounds interesting.

הַשְׁמֶן הַחֲדָרֶן כְּשֶׁאָזְרָה קָרְבָּן

The new exhibit is attracting a lot of visitors.

They say that it is very interesting.  
הַגְּעָנָה הַחֲדָרֶה עַמְצָק  
וְכָלִים לְגַם כְּשֶׁאָזְרָה  
. תְּיִיחָדָה שָׂמֵחַ אַלְפִים אַלְפִים

Noun phrase: Head noun + demonstrative pronoun.

This pool is an Olympic pool. הַבָּассְטוּךְ הַזֶּה אֵלֵיכֶם אַלְפִים אַלְפִים

That game was riveting.

הַאֲשָׁפֵךְ הַזֶּה אֵיךְ הָיָה מְלָגֵד.

Noun phrase + verb predicate

Nira was accepted to work in the office of an architectural firm.

They hired her as soon as she finished her studies.

כִּילָה בְּהַקְבִּיבָה לְהַלְכֵלָה וְלִשְׁלֹחָה

ק' בלו אונר איד לאם גוון לאידין.

Noam works in a bank. Many of his friends work there.

נוֹם עֲמָד בֶּנק. מַהְרָיִם לְבָנִים עֲלֵיכֶם שָׁוֹן.

Noun phrase + Adjective Predicate:

Your choice (is) very good. תִּשְׂמַח הַלְּטָבָה אֲכָל.

The voting rate (is) low. תִּשְׂמַח הַרְאָתָה נָמָן.

Number Agreement

Noun phrase: head noun + adjective

The new plays are interesting. הַמְּאוּרָת הַזְּדָבִים כָּעֵלִיכֶם.

We strolled in the small streets of the town.

נוּשָׂאָה בְּלָבוֹן הַקָּדְמִים שֶׁל הַעִיר.

Sentence: Noun Phrase + Predicate: Verb

Moshe and Danny arrived late. מֹשֶׁה וְדָנִי הָגִיעוּ מַאֲוחר.

Aliza and Dina live in the dorms. אליזה וְדִינָה גָּרוּ בְּדָמֻרָן.

Sentence: Noun phrase + predicate: adjective

These flowers are very pretty. הַפְּלָנַס הַאֲלָה גָּמִים מְאַת.

The girls in my class are not particularly friendly.

הַבָּנָתָה כְּכִיָּה לֹא הַבְּרָוְתִּים. לאוֹאַלְלָה.

Agreement in Person:

I will finish the paper tomorrow.

אֵיך אֶתְמַלֵּךְ אֶת הַמְּלֹאָה אֶתְמַלֵּךְ.

You didn't hear the bell?

אַתָּה לֹא שָׁמַעַת אֶל הַצְּלָזֶן.

Personal Pronoun (Subject, object, possessive, etc.) reflect the person

The girl said that she was hungry. הַלְלוּ אָמַרְתִּי שְׁהִיא לְעָכָה.  
Her parents also said that they. אָמַרְתִּי שְׁהֵם לְעָכִים.  
were hungry.

Definite/Indefinite Status:

Indefinite Head Noun

There are small and nice restaurants. אֲמֹם גָּדוֹלָה כּוֹלֶת וְסָלֶגֶת  
there.

We bought an old house.

דְּבִיכָּה בָּיִת יָמִין.

Did you visit any art museums.

בְּקָרְבָּן בְּקָרְבָּן לְאַמְּנוּנִים?

Definite Head Noun:

The blossoming trees are apple trees. עַצי הַפּוֹלְדִּים هֵם עַצי הַגּוֹדִים.

His second wife was born in Canada. אָשָׁתוֹ הַשְׂנִינוֹת בְּלִדְתָּה בְּקָנָדָה

Our Ilana is a gifted musician. אִילָנָה שְׁלַבְתָּה אִישָׁה מִזְמְדֻחָה מִזְמְרָנָה.

Chapter 2: Writing and Pronunciation

Introduction

Gloss

|                               |       | <u>With Vowels</u> | <u>Without vowels:</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------|------------------------|
| book; literary work           | séfer | סֵפֶר              | סֶפֶר                  |
| (1) tell, narrate, talk about | sípér | סִיפֵּר            | סִיפֵּר                |
| (2) to cut hair               |       |                    |                        |
| be recounted, be narrated     | supár | סֻפָּר             | סֻפָּר                 |
| Count, enumerate              | safár | סָפָר              | סָפָר                  |
| Count                         | sför  | סְפָר              | סְפָר                  |
| barker                        | sadár | סָדָר              | סָדָר                  |
| border, edge, fringe          | sfár  | סְפָר              | סְפָר                  |

| Gloss    | Patterns | Root   | Prefix |
|----------|----------|--------|--------|
| Number   | mispar   | תָּפֶס | -תָּ   |
| Narrator | mesaper  | תָּפֶס | -תָּ   |

## Consonants and Sounds (תְּלִילֵי תְּלִילֵי)

| Letter | Sound | Notes   | Name   |           |
|--------|-------|---|--------|-----------|
| חַ     | χ     | It carries the sound of the next vowel, as in תְּאַחֲרֵךְ aviv.<br>It is never realized at the end of words; חַרְפָּה kara,<br>חַרְבָּה bari.<br>In deliberate speech, a glottal stop with a stressed vowel:<br>חַרְפָּה kar'á. | alef   | תְּלִילֵה |
| בַּ    | b     | b, as in the first sound of boy<br>initially: בְּן ben, or after a closed syllable: בְּרִיבְּ harbe,<br>or after an open syllable in some patterns: בְּרִיבְּ diber.  | bet    | תְּלִילֵה |
| וַ     | v     | v, as in the first sound of vine, after a vowel or at the end of words: וְרִיבְּ, sarta<br>וְרִיבְּ katar.  | vet    | תְּלִילֵה |
| גַּ    | g     | g as in the first sound in green  | gimel  | תְּלִילֵה |
| כַּ    | j     | as in the first sound of George ('χַרְיָה)  |        |           |
| דַּ    | d     | d as in the first sound in door   | daleth | תְּלִילֵה |

|    |    |    |  |        |    |
|----|----|----|--|--------|----|
| ñ  | ñ  | h  | Aspirated h, as in <u>hello</u> , before a Stressed vowel, e.g. $\tilde{ñ}\text{ñ}$ <u>hár</u> , or when ñ is final preceded by a, preceded by another vowel: $\tilde{\text{n}}\text{i}\text{ñ}\text{g}$ <u>gavaah</u> or to mark a fcm. sing. suffix: $\text{ñ}\text{ñ}\text{l}$ <u>lah</u> . | hé     | Xñ |
|    |    | Ø  | At the end of a word, following an a or e: $\text{n}\text{g}\text{t}$ <u>yafá</u> , $\text{n}\text{g}\text{t}$ <u>yafé</u> , or optionally before an unstressed vowel: $\text{ñ}\text{ñ}\text{x}$ <u>óhel ~ óel</u> .  |        |    |
| í  | í  | v  | v as in the first sound of $\text{T}\text{ñ}\text{l}$ <u>véred</u> , or after a vowel as in $\text{n}\text{í}\text{p}$ <u>kiva</u> , $\text{l}\text{í}\text{p}$ <u>kav</u> .   | Vav    | í  |
| ó  | ó  | u  | The vowel u as in $\text{o}\text{ip}$ <u>kum</u> , $\text{í}\text{ip}$ <u>kanu</u> .   |        |    |
| i  | i  | o  | The vowel o as in $\text{qip}$ , <u>Kof</u> , $\text{i}\text{q}\text{b}$ <u>bo</u>   |        |    |
| í  | í  | v  | Alternate for a single 'l' <u>lemon</u> .  |        |    |
|    |    | w  | w in foreign words $\text{w}\text{ñ}\text{w}$ <u>Wii</u> .   |        |    |
| t  | b  | z  | z as in the first sound of <u>Zoo</u> .  | Zay'in | t' |
| 't | 'b | zh | In Foreign (borrowed) words, such as the final sound in <u>garage</u> .  |        |    |

|   |    |    |   |       |           |
|---|----|----|---|-------|-----------|
| n | n  | h  | h is pronounced as in the Loch Ness. For alternate pronunciation see page 36.   | het   | חִתָּה    |
| ג | ג  | t  | t as in the first sound of table  | tct   | תְּכֵת    |
| ג | י  | y  | y in any position, as in yearn  | yod   | תְּיֵד    |
| ג | ו  | i  | The vowel i as in speed, or seal  |       |           |
| ג | וֹ | ey | The Diphthong ey as in way  |       |           |
| ג | וֹ | y  | Alternate for a <u>single</u> ַ   |       |           |
| ג | כ  | K  | K as in can; at the beginning<br>of a word ֶ, ken<br>or after a closed syllable:<br>מַקָּה malka, or after an<br>open syllable in some patterns<br>סִיקָּן siken. | Kaf   | קָף       |
| ג | כ  | Kh | Kh is pronounced as in<br>Loch Ness, after a vowel<br>or at the end of words.<br>An orthographic variation at<br>the end of words: תְּקֵחַ rakha.                 | khaf  | קָהָף     |
| ג | פ  | l  | l as in the first sound of<br>lean  | khaf  | קָהָף     |
| ג | נ  | m  | m as in the first sound of<br>mother  | mem   | מֵם       |
| ג | פ  |    | An orthographic variation at the<br>end of words  | mem   | מֵם       |
|   |    |    |   | sofit | סּוֹפִית  |
|   |    |    |   |       | תְּגִיאָה |

|   |   |   |  |              |              |
|---|---|---|--|--------------|--------------|
| J | J | n | n as in the first sound of never   | nun          | ن            |
| J | J |   | An orthographic variation at the end of words:   | nun<br>Sofit | نِجِيد       |
| D | D | s | s as in the sound of sun   | Sámekh       | سَمْك        |
| y | y | ∅ | In standard speech it only carries the sound of the following vowel, just as 'X'   | 'Ayin        | أَيْن        |
| ג | ג | p | p as in the first sound of pearl: at the beginning of the word or after a closed syllable: ַגְּלָגָל parpar, or after an open syllable in some patterns: ַגְּוֹסֶר | pe           | X?           |
| ג | ג | f | f as in the first sound of fun: after a vowel: ַפְּנִים safsal or initially in borrowed words: ַפְּשִׁירָה festival.   | fe           | X?           |
| ג | ג | ʃ | Orthographic variation of f fe Sofit at the end of words:<br>קֵשֶׁף Késhaf   |              | X?<br>نِجِيد |

|   |   |     |   |      |
|---|---|-----|---|------|
| Y | 3 | t's | t's pronounced as one segment, as tsadik in the first segment of פִּתְאָדֵיק  | TY   |
| Y | 4 |     | Orthographic variation of t's tsadi at the end of words: Sofit נִגְוִוֶּי   | TY   |
|   |   |     | Yib'p? kibbutz  |      |
| Y | 3 | ch  | ch in foreign words, such as Charlie ('חָרָלִי)   |      |
| Y | 4 |     |   |      |
| P | P | K   | K as in the first sound of kid  | KP   |
| Y | 7 | r   | r as in the first sound of resh run. It is pronounced almost like the r in French or German. Some pronounce it like the rolling r in Spanish. | YIT  |
| W | e | sh  | sh as in the first sound of shop  | Shin |
| W | i | s   | s as in the first sound of sun  | Sin  |
| N | n | t   | t as in the first sound of tav  | Tav  |

Historically distinct letters have similar sounds as others.

| Pronounced | Word 1   |      | Word 2    |      | Letters |
|------------|----------|------|-----------|------|---------|
| Kar        | cold     | ʈp   | pillow    | ʈʃ   | p, t    |
| shoté      | drink    | ʈʈiʊ | fool      | ʈuɪʊ | t, u    |
| alaí       | went up  | ʈɻ̪i | club, bat | ʈɻ̪χ | ɻ, x    |
| gar        | minister | ʈɻ̪ɪ | go aside  | ʈo   | ɻ, o    |
| lakh       | to you   | ʈɻ̪  | humid     | ʈɻ̪  | ɻ, ʈ    |
| tṣav       | summons  | ʈʂ   | turtle    | ʈʂ   | t, ʈ    |

## Vowels ( ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ )

| Pronunciation  | Vowel Name                                |  | Sign |
|----------------|---|--|------|
| a(as in start) | Komatz<br>patah<br>hataf-patah            | וֹ יָם<br>וֹ כְּלִיל<br>וֹ פְּלִילִים - גְּלִילִים | וֹ   |
| e(as in get)   | Segol<br>hataf-segol<br>Shva-na'<br>tsere | וֹ יָם<br>וֹ פְּלִילִים<br>וֹ שְׁבָעָה<br>וֹ צֵרֶה | וֹ   |
| ey(as in may)  | tSere                                     | וֹ יָם   | וֹ   |
| i(as in dear)  | hnik haser<br>hnik male                   | וֹ יָם יָסֵר<br>וֹ יָם מָלֵךְ                      | וֹ   |

|                            |   |   |   |   |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Ø(as in stop)              | holam haser<br>holam malé<br>Kamatz Katan<br>hataf Kamatz | תֹּוֹلָם הָסֵר<br>תֹּוֹלָם מָלֵה<br>קָמָצְ קָטָן<br>הַתָּאָף קָמָצְ | תֹּוֹלָם הָסֵר<br>תֹּוֹלָם מָלֵה<br>קָמָצְ קָטָן<br>הַתָּאָף קָמָצְ | תֹּוֹלָם הָסֵר<br>תֹּוֹלָם מָלֵה<br>קָמָצְ קָטָן<br>הַתָּאָף קָמָצְ |
| U(as in sup)               | Kubutz<br>Shuruk  | קָבֻעַ<br>שָׁרוּק   | קָבֻעַ<br>שָׁרוּק   | קָבֻעַ<br>שָׁרוּק   |
| Ø(as in glue)              | Shva nah  | שְׁוָא נָה  | שְׁוָא נָה  | שְׁוָא נָה  |
| Short e<br>(as in yeladim) | Shva na   | שְׁוָא נָא  | שְׁוָא נָא  | שְׁוָא נָא  |

Notes: Vowel "sounds" appear in difficult words and hard pronunciations.

## Dialects adjusted diacritics

## Historical Note

- Orthographic consonants appears before vowels
  - $\text{אַתָּה}$ , "matres lectionis" was an orthographic discovery about Latin, Arabic, and Hebrew.
  - Sometimes double letters (ll, or ") represented foreign words before foreign introduction.

כל ג' פוליל

## Other Diacritics

Dagesh Kal ( $\text{ׁ}$  פָּקָל) : remains since millenia → designations  
↳ Stop/continuation: תְּבִרְכָּה, דְּבִרְכָּה, וְבִרְכָּה

Dagesh hazek (  $\text{ׂ}$  פְּתַתְּחָה ) :

↳ doubling of a consonant : Definite Article + consonant  
Definite Article + guttural

Mapik ( פְּמִיקָּה )

↳ feminine possessive : תְּבִרְכָּה → בְּבִרְכָּה

## Syllables (תְּבִרְכָּה)

- Syllables compose words.
- Two types of syllables: 'Open syllables' תִּתְבִּרְכָּה, תִּתְבִּרְכָּה  
'Closed syllables' תְּבִרְכָּה, תְּבִרְכָּה
- Hebrew syllables begin with consonant sound, typically.

CV = Sé = open syllable

sé-fir

תְּבִרְכָּה

CVC = Fer = closed syllable

CV = Sha = open syllable

sha-

תְּבִרְכָּה

CVCC = Mart = closed syllable

Mart

CCV = Shmi = open syllable

Shmi-rá

תְּבִרְכָּה

CV = ra = open syllable

## Stress (תְּבִרְכָּה)

- Another word pattern about sequence

Hebrew normally stresses the final consonant:

Hebrew      ivrít      אַיְרִיט

Secret      sód      סָוד

thing      davár      דָבָר

Also, segolate nouns have prominence: CeCeV

celé man      géver      גֶּבֶר

way      dérekh      דֶּרֶךְ

Feminine forms also have a segolate pattern: CéCet

says oméret      אָמֵרֶת

gets excited mitrageshet      מִתְּגָשֶׁת

Past tense forms in first and second person are also stressed:

I wrote katavti      קָתָבָתִי

We spoke dibarnu      דִּבָּרָנוּ

So the final "n" or "l" or "e" of a past and future verb too:

they will run yarútsu      יָרֻץָוּ

she explained hisbíra      הִסְבִּירָה

they got up kómú      קָמָוּ

they will come yavón      יָבוֹן

she protected hegéná      חֲגֹנָה

Dual noun suffixes have stresses:

|       |           |            |
|-------|-----------|------------|
| legs  | ragláiym  | ɾə'glaɪ̯m  |
| twice | pá'amáyim | pa'a'máyim |

### Stress patterns in borrowed words:

Generally, borrowed nouns maintain the stress pattern in the original language:

|           |           |          |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| artist    | artist    | ɑːrtɪst  |
| flashback | fléshback | fleʃbaʊk |
| maniac    | mányak    | ma'niyak |

Also, suffixes maintain a stress pattern:

|          |          |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| politics | politika | pol'iтика |
| Ceramics | Kerámika | ke'rámika |
| music    | músika   | mu'sika   |

### Changes with affixes

#### Native words:

| Stress | last syllable | Suffixed | Stress | Base  |      |
|--------|---------------|----------|--------|-------|------|
| sú'sá  | mare          | su'sá    | sú's   | horse | o:o  |
| Shirim | poems         | ʃi'ri:m  | ʃi'r   | poem  | ʃi:m |

## Borrowed Words:

| Stress | unchanged | Suffixed | Stress | Base |     |
|--------|-----------|----------|--------|------|-----|
| tánkim | tanks     | [[P̥]́]  | tánk   | tank | P̥] |
| jóbim  | jobs      | [[J̥]́]  | jób    | job  | J̥] |

## Acronyms

| Stress unchanged | Suffixed | Stress     | Base   |       |         |
|------------------|----------|------------|--------|-------|---------|
| mankálim         | CEO's    | מָנְכָלִים | mankál | CEO   | מָנְכָל |
| makámim          | radars   | מָקָםִים   | makám  | radar | מָקָם   |

## Stress patterns in casual and rapid speech

What do you mean? ?גַּם־אֵיךְ תְּשׁוֹרֶת?

Stress in individual words: תִּלְתֹּשׁ ] תִּלְלֹה ]

má žít omeroť ? ΠΠΥΙΧ + ΠΧΤ + ΠΥ

Rapid speech 7178 + 7121T

מִתְּמֻנָּה לְמַסְמֵרֶת?

It is not all right. — 7702 X7 11

## Stress in individual words

אילם [גֶּלֶת]

Ze lö besöder

7709 + X'7 + 77

## Rapid Speech:

ל' ביל מה' ג

zlop séder

110317

## • Primary stress - audible

Secondary stress - less audible strong of syllables

# Dialectal Variation עִלְלָגָל קַדְמָה כְּלָגֵיל עִזְבָּנָה

- Around 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century, two main Hebrew dialects developed.
    - Ashkenazi - European, Eastern European immigrants
    - Sephardi - Arabic nations, up to Balks, Judeo-Spanish (Ladino)
- Mizrahi (Sephardi) ["Eastern"] > (Ladino)
- 'ח, 'ו: Articulated low, in the pharynx, fricative
  - 'כ, 'פ: A remnant sound, k vs. q.
  - 'ב, 'ג: Sounds of t, and ts with back of tongue
  - ר: a rolled r, as in Spanish or Polish

## Chapter 3 : The Verb system

### Introduction: Verb components

Two main components: Verb stems + morphemes

| Gloss          | Suffix | Stem/base | Prefix | Verb form | Root  |
|----------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|
| I closed       | -נ-    | -נָנָן    | -      | נָנָן     | נ-נ-ן |
| You will close | -ת-    | -תָנָן    | -ת-    | תָנָן     | ת-נ-ן |
| tells          | -      | נָנָן-    | -נ-    | נָנָן     | נ-נ-ן |
| to guard       | -ל-    | נָנָן     | -ל-    | נָנָן     | נ-נ-ן |

### Verbs

|             |            |            |            | Root    |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|---------|
| be written  | כְּתֻבָּה  | Write      | כְּתָבָה   | כ-ת-ב   |
| be dictated | לְקֹרְבָּן | dictate    | לְקֹרְבָּן | ל-ק-ר-ב |
|             |            | Correspond | לְקֹרְבָּן |         |

## Nouns:

|             |         |          | Root    |
|-------------|---------|----------|---------|
| handwriting | כתב     | Spelling | C-L-E   |
| Correspond  | אכפֵתָה | letter   | א-כ-פ-ת |
| dictation   | מִקְרָא | desk     | מִקְרָא |

## Citation Forms (צורה מילוינית) (צורה מילוינית)

- The common root, no matter the tense

| Gloss   | לעון  | שווישׁ | צורה מילוינית |
|---------|-------|--------|---------------|
| explain | הסביר | שווישׁ | הסביר פיר     |

| Tense/mood | Person                          | Verb form                              | Stems   |
|------------|---------------------------------|--|---------|
| Past       | 1 <sup>st</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> | הסלה, הסלה הוסלה<br>הוסלה, הוסלה הוסלה | הסלה-   |
|            | 3 <sup>rd</sup>                 | היא הסלה היא הסלה הם הסלים             | הסלה    |
| Present    | all                             | הסיל מסיל מה מסילם מסילם               | הסיל    |
|            | singular                        | הסיל הסיל הסיל, הסיל הסיל הסיל         | הסיל    |
| Future     | singular                        | הסיל הסיל הסיל, הסיל הסיל הסיל         | הסיל    |
|            | plural                          | הסיל הסיל (הסיל), אביה (הסיל)          | (הסיל)  |
| Imperative | 2 <sup>nd</sup>                 | הסיל הסיל הייסיל הייסיל (היסיל)        | היסיל() |
| Infinitive |                                 | להסיל                                  | הסיל    |

## Verb tenses (זמן הפעלה)

### The present tense (הזמן הווה)

- Present tense has four forms with gender and number

# Present tense suffixes

|           |           |            |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| X[ל]      | X[ל]      | X[ל]       |
| ל/ל+ה/Q.O | ל/ל+ה/Q.O | ל/ל+ה/Q.O* |
| ל, X      | ל, X      | ל, X       |
| I[ל]I[X]  | X[ל]I     | X[ל]I      |
| ל/ל+ה/Q.O | ל/ל+ה/Q.O | ל/ל+ה/Q.O  |
| ל, X      | ל, X      | ל, X       |

Nuances conveyed in present tense:

## 1. The present tense moment of the speaker

She cannot come to the phone: היא לא יכולה לטלפון עכשיו.  
now because her work.

## 2. Ongoing progressive activity.

She has been sitting and waiting  
here for hours.

## 3. Habitual/Repetitive action:

Every day they leave home at seven. כל יום, יוצאים מhhh ב-7.

## 4. Completed action resulting in a state:

The meal is ready.

## 5. Action in the past and ongoing:

They have been teaching this  
course for five years.

הখלודזה קיכלה.

הם אלמדין את הקורס כל

המגש שבעה.

## Grammatical functions of present tense forms:

- Present tense becomes verbs, adjectives, and agent nouns

They are participles (צְלָגִים/צְיִצְחָרִים)

### 1. As verbs:

She closes the door and leaves.

היא סְלַגְתִּים אֶת הַדָּר וְ  
צִוְּצָרָה.

We are looking for an apartment. מְלֹאָה דַּיר

### 2. As adjectives:

The dog is a faithful animal.

הַכֹּל בְּהֵן פָּ�זָה.

They cooked food is in the refrigerator.

לְאַכְלָה הָאֱכָלָה כְּבָשׂוֹן.

### 3. As nouns:

There are many distinguished people in the audience.

עֲדָת כְּבוֹדָה כְּהַלְלָה.

The organizers did a good job.

עֲמָלָקִים גָּוֹדָעָה.

## Past tense

- The past tense has nine forms.
- Sometimes the "suffixed" tense

## Past tense suffixes

|                     |         |                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן | (אָתָה) | אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן | (אָתָה) |
| אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן | (אָתָה) | אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן | (אָתָה) |
| אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן | (אָתָה) | אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן | (אָתָה) |
| אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן | (אָתָה) | אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן | (אָתָה) |
| אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן | (אָתָה) | אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן | (אָתָה) |

ו/ת'ת'

|                     |         |                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן | (אָתָה) | אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן | (אָתָה) |
| אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן | (אָתָה) | אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן | (אָתָה) |
| אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן | (אָתָה) | אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן | (אָתָה) |

כ/ו/ו/ו

D':D = Past tense stem

- Hebrew omits first and second pronoun because suffix

Subject Stem

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| I finished   | אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן = אָתָה תִּתְבֹּאֵן (אָתָה) |
| You finished | אָתָה + תִּתְבֹּאֵן = אָתָה תִּתְבֹּאֵן (אָתָה) |

- Separate pronouns emphasize:

I found the lost item, not he. אָתָה תִּמְצֶא אֲלֵיכֶם הַצְּדָקָה, לֹא הוּא.

I finished eating before you. אָתָה אָכַל בִּרְכָה לְפָנֶיךָ.

- Past tense refers to an aspect about completed action, an event, or situation.

### 1. Completed action.

I read the book you wrote. אָתָה קָרַא אֶל הַדְּבָר אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂתְּךָ.

### 2. Duration of action

The author had been writing הָיָה כֶּתֶב אֶל הַדְּבָר אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂתְּךָ  
the book for ten years. עַל שְׁעָרָיו.

### 3. Past Perfect

I had read his last novel before. דָּלַחֲנִי אֶל הַלְּוָאֵן הַחֲמִרְיָה  
שְׁלִי, לְגַם!

I started reading his first book. שְׁחַפְּדָלְנִי לְקַרְבָּאֵן הַזְּבָרְבָּר  
לְלַעֲמִיל שְׁלִי.

### The Future Tense (תְּפִירָאֵת)

- The future tense form has a prefix with a verb stem.

#### Future tense affixes

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| (אֵלִי) אֶ+כְּוֹדֵד   | (אֵלִי) אֶ+כְּוֹדֵד                                  | (אֵלִי) אֶ+כְּוֹדֵד                                    |
| (אֵלִי) אֶ+כְּוֹדֵד   | (אֵלִי) אֶ+כְּוֹדֵד                                  | (אֵלִי) אֶ+כְּוֹדֵד                                    |
| (אֵלִי) אֶ+כְּוֹדֵד   | (אֵלִי) אֶ+כְּוֹדֵד                                  | (אֵלִי) אֶ+כְּוֹדֵד                                    |
| DID+ ] (I) פִּיךְ<br>I+DID+] (I) פִּיךְ<br>נְ]+DID+] פִּיךְ | DID+] (I) פִּיךְ<br>I+DID+] פִּיךְ<br>I+DID+] פִּיךְ | DID+] (I) פִּיךְ<br>I+DID+] פִּיךְ<br>נְ]+DID+] פִּיךְ |
| לְבִּין/<br>לְבִּין/<br>לְבִּין/                            | לְבִּין/<br>לְבִּין/<br>לְבִּין/                     | לְבִּין/<br>לְבִּין/<br>לְבִּין/                       |

Plan, anticipation, and contemplation:

#### Plans

Dan will be working on the program during the year.

לְעַכְּלָל הַגִּיכְכָּה  
לְעַשְׂלֵה.

## Anticipation

Everybody hopes there will not be a strike.

כלם מוקוּם שלג  
זה יגַהֲר שבְּגָה.

## Contemplation

They may not (it is likely that they will not) arrive on time,

כל לְהִיא שָׁמֶן לֹא  
כִּי עַת אָזְמָר, אֵת צָמָר  
לְהַצְגָּה.

## Conditionals

If there is(will be) a strike, we won't be able to get home, since the trains won't be running.

A comparative note:

### 1. Present tense-habitual action

He goes to work at eight. עָמֵד בְּעֵמָד בְּשָׁמְעָן

### 2. Present Progressive-action in ongoing present.

He has been driving for eight hours already. עָמֵד בְּעֵמָד בְּשָׁמְעָן

### 3. Past tense-action occurred in the past

He drove all the way.

לָרַת לְרַת כָּל הַדָּנָן

### 4. Past progressive-Ongoing action in the past.

He was driving along, and did not notice the time.

עָמֵד בְּעֵמָד בְּשָׁמְעָן  
לְאַתְּ לְאַתְּ

## 5. Past perfect progressive

He had been working there  
for eight years, and now  
he calls it quits.

הָיָה עָכְלָה שָׁמַיִם כִּי  
עָכְשָׂו הָיָה חֲדָלָיו לְעֵזֶר  
אֶל הַעֲבָדָה.

## 6. Past Perfect

Before he started working  
here, he had been working  
in another office.

לֹא יָמַד עָכְלָה לְעֵצָם  
עַל כְּרוּתָה תְּלִיאָה.

## 7. Future

He will work here if the  
conditions will be satisfactory.

הָיָה עָכְלָתָכֶם אַלְכָאִם  
הַיְלָדָה קָוְגָּד סָמְכִים.

## 8. Future Continuous

He will be working here in the  
next two weeks.

הָיָה עָכְלָתָכֶם בְּשָׁנָה  
הַשְׁבּוּעִי הַכָּחִים.

## Historical Notes:

1. Biblical Hebrew had no tense, rather actions and states, complete or incomplete, perfect or imperfect, no time or tense.
2. Further Biblical Hebrew had two additional verbal forms, imperfect & the jussive and the cohortive moods
3. Past tense in Biblical Hebrew was the prefix waw consecutive for imperfect. Future tense was the perfect form with a waw consecutive

## Cohortive (לְלִין תַּלְלֵן)

- A quasi-imperative mode, exclusively first person, expresses a wish, command or request, often in the form of self-encouragement.

|                                 |           |           |            |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> person singular | Future    | 'eshmon   | לְשָׁמֹן   |
|                                 | Cohortive | 'eshmerá' | לְשָׁמֶרֶת |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> person plural   | Future    | nishmon   | לְשָׁמָר   |
|                                 | Cohortive | nishmerá' | לְשָׁמֶרֶת |

- It's a literary register, usually with לְכָה 'let us' as in the famous line 'לְכָה גָּאֵלָה וְשָׂמֵחָה', 'Let us rejoice and be happy'

## Examples from Biblical Hebrew:

And they said one to another,  
Go to, let us make brick, and burn  
them thoroughly; And they had brick  
for stone, and slime had they for  
mortar (Genesis, 11:3)

Let us go down, and there confound  
their language, that they may not  
understand one anothers speech.  
(Genesis, 11:7)

וְאַמְלַח אִישׁ אֶל-לְעָהָר,  
גָּבָהּ גָּלוּבָה לְבוּבִים וְגַסְלָה  
לְשָׁלֹהָה; וְתַהֲלִים הַלְּבָבָה  
לְאָבִן, וְהַדְּמָרָה הִיה לְהָם  
לְדִמְרָל (גָּלָשִׁים, י, א:ג)

הַבָּהּ כְּרָדָה וְכָלָה שָׂמֶן  
שְׁמֹלָם אַשְׁלֵל לֹא יְשַׁמְּעָנָה  
שְׁמֹרָה לְעָהָר (כָּשָׁעָנִים, י, א:ג)

## Jussive and short form of the imperfect **תַּעֲשֶׂה**

- Classical Hebrew had a brief imperfect in "defective" verb classes and in some hif'il forms

**תִּבְאַל < תִּבְאַל < תִּבְאַל < תִּבְאַל < תִּבְאַל < תִּבְאַל < תִּבְאַל**

- The imperfect form of the jussive is a semi-command  
And God said, let there be light **וְיֻכָּלֵךְ אֶל הַיּוֹם: וְהַיְלֵךְ-תִּהְיֶה**  
and there was light (Genesis 1:3) **(וְיֻכָּלֵךְ אֶל הַיּוֹם)**

- The 'waw' consecutive becomes a narrative in style

**וְיָרַא אֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר הָיָה כֵּן הַחְיָה (וְיָרַא אֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר הָיָה כֵּן הַחְיָה)**

**(וְיָרַא אֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר הָיָה כֵּן הַחְיָה)**

And God saw the light, that [it was] good: and God divided the light from darkness (Genesis 1:4)

- Other examples show imperfect conjugations unaffected, shortened, and singular/plural.

And he said to his father, let my father sit up and eat of his sons game (Genesis 27:31)

**וְיָאֹתֶל לְאָבִיו, יְאֹתֶל לְאָבִיו**  
**(וְיָאֹתֶל לְאָבִיו)**

Abner said to Jacob, let the young men come forward and play before us (Samuel II, 23:4)

**וְיָאֹתֶל אֶת־בְּנֵי־הַעֲלִימָה וְיָאֹתֶל בְּנֵי־הַעֲלִימָה**  
**(וְיָאֹתֶל אֶת־בְּנֵי־הַעֲלִימָה)**

## The uses of Waw consecutive

- o A commonly used particle in biblical Hebrew, a verbal form with a prefix becomes a constituent in the verb sequence.

### Waw consecutive prefixed to imperfect verb forms

prefix + imperfect verb = narrative sequence and time reference

prefix + patach diacritic = regular conjunction

and he said      וַיֹּאמֶר = וְאֵת +

< וְאֵת >

< וְהָלַכִּי >

and they went      וְהָלַכוּ = וְאֵת +

< וְהָלַכוּ >

I went      וְלָמַד = וְאֵת +

וְלָמַד אֶלְךָ אֶלְהָאֱלֹהִים

וְלָמַד אֶלְךָ לְהַעֲלֵה בָּהּ

(בְּאַשְׁר יָבֹא כָּבֵד)

And he rose up, and went to

וְלָמַד אֶלְךָ אֶלְהָאֱלֹהִים

the places God told him.

(Genesis, 22:3)

He came to King Solomon, and  
executed all his work.

וְלָמַד אֶלְךָ לְהַעֲלֵה בָּהּ  
וְלָמַד אֶלְךָ כִּי לְאַכְלֵי

(אַלְכֵי אֶלְךָ תָּבִיא)

(Kings, I, 7:14)

### Waw consecutive prefixed to perfect verb forms

- o Waw prefix with a perfect verb sets a time reference to the realm of the future.

and it will come to be      וְהִיה = וְהִיה +

וְהִיה הִיא

and they will go/turn      וְיַגְעִו = וְיַגְעִו +

וְיַגְעִו

and he will build      וְבָנֵה = וְבָנֵה +

< וְבָנֵה >

and you(pl.) will guard שְׁמַרְתָּךְ יְהוָה וְעַל־יְהוָה תִּשְׁמַר

o waw consecutive followed by a shva, is a labial consonant ('ב, 'מ, 'ב, 'ב) and in consonant clusters such as בְּבָבָב.

Cursed of the Lord be the man who shall undertake to fortify this city of Jericho (Joshua, 6:26)

חֲלֵל הַקָּרְבָּן לְגַם יְהוָה אֶתְּנָא  
קָרְבָּן וְגַם אֶת־הַעֲרֵל הַזָּאֵל  
(128:1 יְהוָה וְבָבָב).

For your part, take of everything that is eaten and you shall gather it, and it shall be food for you and them.

אֲכַלְתָּךְ לְצַדְקָתְךָ  
אֲשֶׁר אֲכָל אֶת־עֹמֶד חַלְבָּן  
הַיְהּ לְצַדְקָתְךָ לְאֲכָל  
(בְּבָבָב וְבָבָב)

(Genesis, 6,21)

o Since a narrative form, such as alliteration, simple imperfect and perfect without waw are only specific in contexts

1. After short words like חַם 'hot', כִּי 'because', יְהָוָה 'who', מָה 'what'

תְּזִהְבָּה then, תְּזִהְבָּה which/that

2. When subjects precede the verb, e.g. תְּבִרְאֵה וְיָבַרְאֵה  
וְיָבַרְאֵה 'and his brother came back from his hunting.'

3. When the verb refers to the past-of-the-past  
(past perfect), the pre-past: בָּבָב אֶבְרָא-תְּבִרְאֵה וְבָבָב

#### 4. As the first verb in the Verb sequence: לֹא תִּשְׁלַח

Moods and Verbal nouns: לֹא תִּשְׁלַח/לֹא תִּשְׁלַח

Indicative/Declarative ← → Imperative/Infinitive

Imperative Mood לֹא

◦ Five of seven binyanim have imperative forms, not pual or hu'fal.

◦ The imperative mood conveys commands, directions, orders, and instructions.

Imperative mood: giving commands or directions

Command: Sit quietly

לֹא פָּסֵד

לֹא

Negative: Don't sit near the door לֹא יֵשֶׁב תַּחַת דְּלַכְתִּים

◦ To moderate the force of the command, words like רַבָּעַת add to the imperative.

Come in please

רַבָּעַת לְכֹה

◦ Literary registers and daily speech have polite requests: come in and make yourself at home. לְכֹה תִּשְׁלַח

The Infinitive mood לֹא תִּשְׁלַח

◦ The verb with no inflection, indicates person, number, mood or tense. A reflection about the subject or verb. Again, no inflection.

Who wants to speak? ? ? ? תַּזְעִיר לְלֹא יְלֹא

לְלֹא יְלֹא

You have to listen to us. אַתָּה צְלִיכָם לְהִדְעֵית לְפָנֶיךָ

לְפָנֶיךָ

- Hebrew has two infinitives, the infinitive absolute וְלִבְנָה תִּבְנָה and the infinitive construct תִּבְנָה. [10] The infinitive construct is the English infinitive and preceded by → 'to'. The infinitive absolute is a high register for emphasis, certainty to the verb, verbal noun, or for emphatic commands.
- Five in seven Binyanim are construct infinitives. The other two in seven Binyanim are absolute infinitives, such as 'I have indeed been kidnapped' כִּי תִּהְרַגְתָּ or 'You have been warned' תִּהְרַגְתָּן

תִּהְרַגְתָּן

### Infinitive Absolutes וְלִבְנָה תִּבְנָה

- This verb type increases, or intensifies the force of the statement, abstractly, or emphatically.
- It's not productive in Israeli Hebrew.

Emphasis We have indeed eaten אָכַלְכָלָךְ

אָכַלְכָלָךְ

You will say. אָמַרְתָּךְ

אָמַרְתָּךְ

He shall indeed die. מֻмָּתָּךְ

מֻמָּתָּךְ

|                 |                      |   |
|-----------------|----------------------|---|
| <u>Emphatic</u> | Keep the Sabbath to  | שְׁמֹר אֶת שַׁבָּת                            |
| <u>Command</u>  | honor it (Deut 5:12) | לִכְדֹּן (לְכַדֵּן הַזֶּה)                    |
| <u>Abstract</u> | Eating too much      | אכִילָה בְּשָׂרֶב                             |
| <u>Noun</u>     | Honey is not good    | וְאֵת אֲשֶׁר כֵּה צְבָבָה<br>(Proverbs 25:27) |

### Infinitive Construct: (וְאֵת יִפְרַע אֲשֶׁר)

◦ Ordinary mood and function with English.

Who wants to speak? מי ליצח לדבר?

You have to listen! אתה פְּרִיעָה לְעֹמֶד

### Infinitive as gerund:

◦ Prepositional prefixes suggest an infinitive as gerund,  
such as: 'בָּ, 'לָ, 'כָּ, 'זָ.

| Gloss            | Gerund      |    |
|------------------|-------------|----|
| while being      | -בְּהִיא-   | +] |
| to the return of | -לְבָבָ-    | +} |
| From going       | -מִלְכָּר-  | +X |
| as (his) saying. | -כְּחִילָא- | C+ |

- Pronouns as the gerund suffix.

gloss

grund

While I was

תְּבִרְכֵנָה יְהוָה כִּי־אֶת־יְהוָה בְּרַכָּה

for your return

לעיגן

from her going

אלכה

as he said

CX1KL

ביהו ילה דורה גרא, גרא (הנורא) When I was a little girl, I lived abroad.

We waited for his return from abroad.

We avoided going to his home.

- Infinitives paraphrase with finite verbs,

Infinitive + suffix While being abroad

Paraphrase When I was abroad

Infinitive + suffix We waited for his return  
from abroad.

Paraphrases      We waited till he returned  
                        from abroad.

We waited for him to return from abroad.

## Verbal Noun

- Verbal nouns are abstract nouns between verbal roots and verbal groups or patterns.

|                         | שָׁמֶן            | לְקַרְבָּן    | X-T-P |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------|
| Reading, act of reading | כְּלֵיאָה (בָּ)   | לְקַרְבָּה    | T-C-L |
| agreement, discussion   | הַדְבָּרוֹת (בָּ) | לְהַדְבָּרָה  | T-C-L |
| excursion, trip         | וַיַּאֲלֵה (זָ)   | לְאוֹלֵה      | O-I-L |
| explaining, propaganda  | הַפְּרָשָׁה (בָּ) | לְהַפְּרָשָׁה | T-C-O |
| explanation             | (תְּ) זְרֻעָה     |               |       |
| development             | הַגְּזִירָה (בָּ) | לְהַגְּזִירָה | T-C-T |

## Verb pattern groups [בְּלִי בְּ]

- Seven basic patterns in traditional Hebrew, binyanim
- Five basic patterns in contemporary Hebrew

## Names of the verbal group patterns [בְּלִיל הַבְּלִיל]

| Name of verb pattern | Citation forms |           |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------|
| pa'al                | כָּלַע         | לְכָלָע   |
| nif'al               | לְכָלָע        | לְכָלָע   |
| pi'el                | גָּדַל         | גָּדַל    |
| pual                 | גָּדוֹל        | גָּדוֹל   |
| hif'il               | הִקְלִיט       | הִקְלִיט  |
| huf'al               | הַקְלָת        | הַקְלָת   |
| hitpa'el             | הַקְלָבָה      | הַקְלָבָה |

Root composition: regular and irregular

- Strong and weak - or - TTT and I II

1. Regular roots belong to גָּלְלָג הַנִּזְלָגִים

2. Irregular roots deviate from conjugation and are גָּלְלָג.

The labels for these partial roots is 'ת' or 'תות'.

Root classification groups

$C_1 =$  י-א-ג < שָׁמֶן, הַיְשֵׁן; לִשְׁוֹן (גָּעַל) גָּדֵל, גָּיִיל

$C_1 =$  י-ל-ד < כָּלָד (כְּפָעַל) חַוְלִיד (הַבָּעַל) דָּבָל, גָּיִיל

$C_1 =$  י-ג-ט < הַבְּיָם, אֲבָיו, לְהַבְּיָם (הַבָּיִל) דָּבָל, גָּיִיל

$C_2 = \text{ת}$  קְוֻמָּתָה; קְוֻמָּם, לְקֻמָּם (גָּעַל) לְעִי / עִי,

$C_2 = \text{ת}$  קְדֻמָּתָה; קְדֻמָּם, לְקֻדָּם (גָּעַל) קְדֻמָּתָה; קְדֻמָּם, לְקֻדָּם (גָּעַל)

ת-ל-< תְּלִין, צָלֵל; לְצִיל (גָּעַל)

$C_2 = C_3$  (ת-א-ל-< תְּלִין, צָלֵל; לְצִיל) (ת-גְּפָעַל) כְּבוֹלִים

$C_3 = \text{ח}$  קְדֻמָּתָח; קְדֻמָּם, לְקֻדָּם (גָּעַל) כְּחוּמָה

$C_3 = \text{ל}$  לְעִזָּה; לְעִזָּה, לְעִזָּה (גָּעַל) כְּקֻדָּם (לִיה)

### Verb roots with four consonants

• Most roots are three consonants, but sometimes four.

| Form    | Slot 3 | Vowel | Slot 2 | Vowel | Slot 1 | Root   |
|---------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| תְּלִין | ת      | א     | ל      | א     | וּ     | ת-ל-וּ |

### Piel conjugation

| Form    | Slot 3 | Vowel | Slot 2 | Vowel | Slot 1 | Root   |
|---------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| תְּלִין | ת      | א     | ל      | וּ    | וּ     | ת-ל-וּ |
| תְּלִין | ת      | א     | ל      | וּ    | וּ     | ת-ל-וּ |

## Hif'il Conjugation:

| Form       | Slot 3 | Vowel | Slot 2 | Vowel | Slot 1 | Root  |
|------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| וַיְלַכֵּד | וְ     | e     | אָ     | a     | לִ     | ל-א-כ |
| וַיְלַכֵּב | וְ     | e     | אָ     | a     | לִ     | ל-א-כ |

① Some roots have a base of two consonants,

|            | Slot 3 | Slot 2 | Slot 1   | Root  |
|------------|--------|--------|----------|-------|
| לְלַכֵּד   | לִ     | אָ     | לִ       | ל-א-כ |
| לְלַכֵּב   | לִ     | אָ     | לִ       | ל-א-כ |
| לְלַכְּבָד | לִ     | אָ     | לִ - כָּ | ל-א-כ |

② Four consonant roots derive secondary words from the three consonant roots

| Gloss    | Derivation              | Gloss   | Base     |
|----------|-------------------------|---------|----------|
| Diagnose | חִיאָנָה < ח-א-י + ח    | Examine | חִיאָה   |
| Rewrite  | מְכֻרֶּה < מ-כ-ר-ה + ר  | Write   | מְכֻרֶּה |
| Activate | לְעֹמֶךְ < לְעֹמֶךְ + ע | Act     | לְעֹמֶךְ |

③ Other four letter roots derive from native nouns and adjectives

| Gloss     | Derivation         | Gloss       | Base     |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| Oxidize   | חַיְתָה < ח-י-ת-ה  | oxygen      | חַיָּה   |
| Calculate | מְכֻרֶּה < מ-כ-ר-ה | calculation | מְכֻרֶּה |
| Enumerate | מְנֻמֶּד < מ-נ-מ-ה | number      | מְנֻמֶּד |

## ④ A large number derive from foreign words

| Gloss     | Derivation  | Gloss     | Base        |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| phone     | פְּホָן      | telephone | פְּホָן      |
| Catalogue | אַלְבּוֹגָן | Catalogue | אַלְבּוֹגָן |

## ◦ Common roots with shared meanings.

|                         |          |                 |          |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| Examination, test       | אֲנוֹמָה | examine, test   | אֲנוֹמָה |
| examiner                | אֲנוֹמָה | be examined     | אֲנוֹמָה |
| diagnosis               | אֲנוֹמָה | diagnose        | אֲנוֹמָה |
| perception, discernment | אֲנוֹמָה | notice, discern | אֲנוֹמָה |
| diagnostician           | אֲנוֹמָה | be noticed      | אֲנוֹמָה |

## Verb Categorization

### ◦ Transitive and intransitive, active and passive, action and state

## Transitive Verbs      גַּלְלֵי, יָצַקְיָה

◦ Transitive verbs are actions with a direct or indirect object for sentence complement.

## Transitive Verbs with direct objects:

Indefinite direct object

The parents bought presents for the children.

הַהֲלוֹם דִּבֶּר מְלָאֵל לִילְדִּים

## Definite Direct Object:

The parents hid the presents. הַהֲוָיִם הַחֶבֶב, אֵלְךָ הַמְלָאָמָר

## Transitive Verbs with Indirect Objects:

### Indefinite indirect object

The truck driver hit a streetlight דַּקְעָה וְגַעֲלָה  
and a power line post. וְסַעֲלָה תְּאַזְּבָל.

### Definite indirect object

I did not mean to hurt

לֹא הָכַחֵל לְגַעַל  
לְמַיכָּאֵל.

Michael.

## Intransitive Verbs עֲבָלָה עֲשָׂוָה

◦ An intransitive verb never transfers the action to a recipient.

Nir and Ilana danced.

עָלָה עָלָה

Afterwards they strolled in the park.

חָלַל כָּל הַמִּינְחָה  
כְּפָרָה

Nir's grandfather was born in 1930.

וְכָא שָׁלַב עָלָה כְּלָל  
כְּשָׁלַב 1930.

◦ Some verbs function as both transitive and intransitive verbs

Intransitive Nir and Ilana studied. עָשָׂוָה עָשָׂוָה

Transitive They learned new songs. עָשָׂוָה עָשָׂוָה

## With and without linking verbs

- Present tense Hebrew has sentences without verbs. These sentences are nominal sentences; subject and noun, noun phrase predicate, or an adjectival one.

Dan (is) a bank director.

דן מנהל בנק.

His wife (is) a lawyer.

אשתו עורך דין.

The twins (are) high school  
Students.

ה תאומים תלמידים  
בHIGH SCHOOL.

The car (is) over there.

המכונית שם.

## Linking verb 'to be'

- Hebrew's verbless sentences are present tense, however in the past and future tenses, the verb 'to be' links parts of the sentence.

Dan was the director.

דן היה המנהל.

His wife will be a lawyer.

אשתו הינה עורך דין.

Their twins will be university  
Students.

ה תאומים שלהם יהיו סטודנטים.

סטודנטים ציינר.

## Other related linking verbs

Why do you seem so sad?

מה אתה נראה כל כך עצום?

They remained our good friends.

הם עשו הילאמו הטעים  
על כל.

## Verbs with obligatory prepositions:

- Sentences requiring the verb in an obligatory preposition.

The host hurt our feelings.

הַגָּזֶב הַמְּלִיכָה נִזְנַת

When will you help us get ready for the party?

בְּלֹא עֵדָה שָׁלֹמָה

עֲלָלֶת - מִלְּאָכָל לְכָלָה

לְהַכְּרִית אֶל הַמְּדִינָה?

## Action, Stative, and inchoative Verbs:

- Three-Ways Verbs explain concepts.

### Non-stative verbs

- A dynamic Verb for activities, or events, with beginning and completion points.

Activity: Shira is playing tennis. מילוי ACTION.

Process: The food is cooking. PROCESS.

Action: He passed the ball. ACTION TO THE BALL.

### Stative verbs:

Future : יְהִי כָּל־עַמֵּךְ כָּל־עֲדֹת־עַמִּים וְעַמִּים כָּל־  
עַמִּים יְהִי כָּל־עַמִּים כָּל־עַמִּים יְהִי כָּל־

부록 1. 100가지 고기류, 100가지 야채류, 100가지 채소류

Imperative : IYO, YO, YO

4. 'to take' ማጥበት

- The root of the verb  $\pi\text{-p-} \dot{\gamma}$  has no ']<sup>1</sup> or "consonant. An infinitive form has a ']<sup>1</sup>, but future tense removes the first ']<sup>1</sup>

Future: **Future Tense**, **Present**, **Past**, **Future**, **Present**, **Past**, **Future**, **Present**

Imperative:

## The root classification: $X^{\text{II}}/\Pi$

- In the  $X^{\text{II}}Y$  conjugation, the third consonant is  $X$ .  
to find  $XY^{\text{II}}Y$

| <u>Root classification</u> | <u>Verbal Noun</u> | <u>Infinitive</u> | <u>Root</u> |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Root ל"י                   | לִזְיָה            | לִזְיָה           | לִזְיָה     |
| Present                    | לִזְיָה            | לִזְיָה           | לִזְיָה     |
| Pa'u                       | לִזְיָה            | לִזְיָה           | לִזְיָה     |
| Past                       | לִזְיָה            | לִזְיָה           | לִזְיָה     |
| Future                     | לִזְיָה            | לִזְיָה           | לִזְיָה     |
| Imperative                 | לִזְיָה            | לִזְיָה           | לִזְיָה     |

1. Present tense has conjugation as a regular verb.

בְּרִית, בְּנֵי־בָּנָה, בְּנֵי־בָּנִים, בְּנֵי־בָּנִים

2. In the past tense, the third consonant ']<sup>t</sup>' is lost; the expected 'ŋ+]<sup>t</sup>ŋ]' ends as 'ŋŋ].

3. Third person all consonants maintain: בְּגַם, כְּגַם, לְגַם

4. Future tense lose the first 't' by the second  
will

consonant. בְּ גַּ חַ

5. Imperative forms echo the first consonant

ל/מגנ  
ל/מגנ

九  
四

ππX

2. 'to touch' עִזָּב / עִזָּב

- The infinitive has two variants: **לעַל** and **לעַז**.  
**לעַל** / **לעַז**      **לעַל**      V-2-3

## Future:

כע, גע, גע

## Imperative:

3. 'to travel' 旅行

- The infinitive form keeps all consonants, but the future and imperative lose the n.

to fall נֶלְכַּד

| <u>Root classification</u> | <u>Verbal Noun</u> | <u>Infinitive</u> | <u>Root</u> |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| [ג, מ, נ]                  | נִמְלָא            | לְמַלֵּךְ         | ל-מ-ל       |
|                            | מִלְלָה            | לְמַלֵּל          | ל-ל-ל       |
|                            | מִלְלָה            | לְמַלֵּל          | ל-ל-ל       |
| Future                     |                    | לְמַלֵּל          | ל-ל-ל       |

[ג, מ, נ] verbs that keep their initial [ג, מ, נ]

1. Verbs with 'ל' in the future, imperative, and infinitive are the 'guttural' second root 'ל, מ, נ, כ'.

| <u>Gloss</u>   | <u>Infinitive</u> | <u>Imperative</u> | <u>Future</u> | <u>Root</u> |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Deliver speech | לְמַלֵּל          | לְמַלֵּל!         | לְמַלֵּל'     | ל-ל-ל       |
| Drive          | לְמַלֵּל          | לְמַלֵּל!         | לְמַלֵּל'     | ל-ל-ל       |
| Fack           | לְמַלֵּל          | לְמַלֵּל!         | לְמַלֵּל'     | ל-ל-ל       |
| Land(plane)    | לְמַלֵּל          | לְמַלֵּל!         | לְמַלֵּל'     | ל-ל-ל       |

2. Various verbs for no apparent a priori reason

keep their initial 'ל'.

|        |          |      |          |                       |
|--------|----------|------|----------|-----------------------|
| rebuke | לְמַלֵּל | bark | לְמַלֵּל | germinate לְלַלְתָּה  |
| oppose | לְמַלֵּל | bite | לְמַלֵּל | took steps לְלַלְתָּה |

1. 'to give' לְמַלֵּל; גַּיְלָה/[לְמַלֵּל]

• The verb לְמַלֵּל 'to give' is unique because the first and third letter:

|          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| לְמַלֵּל | לְמַלֵּל | לְמַלֵּל | לְמַלֵּל |
| לְמַלֵּל | לְמַלֵּל | לְמַלֵּל | לְמַלֵּל |

The root classification: יְלֹת

- When the first letter is א, a silent vowel, commonly a יְלֹת גַּת.

to sit יָכוֹל

Root classification  
יְלֹת גַּת

Verbal Noun  
יָכוֹל

Infinitive  
לִכְלֹד

Root  
ל-ו-

לִכְלֹד

לִכְלֹד

לִכְלֹד

לִכְלֹד

לִכְלֹד

לִכְלֹד

לִכְלֹד

לִכְלֹד

לִכְלֹד

Future

Imperative

The root classification: יְלֹת גַּת

- A first vowel א corresponds to future and infinitive.

to sleep לִלְלֹד

Root classification

Verbal Noun

Infinitive

Root  
ל-ו-

לִלְלֹד

Future

Imperative

The root classification: גַּת

- This classification includes verbs with ג as their first root letter.
- Similar to English assimilation: integral > illegal, irregular > irregular

## Variations of I"Y Verbs

to come לְכִי

| Root classification | Verbal Noun             | Infinitive              | Root                    |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| לְיַי               | לְאֵיחָה<br>לְיַי       | לְכִי<br>וְיַי          | לְיַי                   |
| Future              | לְגִיאֵי<br>לְמִלְחָמֵי | לְגִיאֵי<br>לְמִלְחָמֵי | לְגִיאֵי<br>לְמִלְחָמֵי |
| Imperative          | לְאֵיאֶ!                | לְאֵיאֶ!                | לְאֵיאֶ!                |

## I"Y verbs

- When the stem vowel is a medial "i".

| Root classification | Verbal Noun             | Infinitive              | Root                    |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| לְיַי               | שִׁידָה<br>לְיַי        | לְעִילָה<br>וְיַי       | לְיַי                   |
| Future              | לְעִילֵי<br>לְמִלְחָמֵי | לְעִילֵי<br>לְמִלְחָמֵי | לְעִילֵי<br>לְמִלְחָמֵי |
| Imperative          | שִׁידֶ!                 | שִׁידֶ!                 | שִׁידֶ!                 |

## The root classification X"Y G"Y :

- A silent 'y, a word's first root consonant, in verbs such as לְכִי, the 'y is silent.

| Root classification | Verbal Noun        | Infinitive         | Root               |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| לְיַי               | אֲכִילָה<br>וְיַי  | לְאַכְלָה<br>וְיַי | לְכִי              |
| Future              | אֲכָלֵי<br>אֲכָלֵי | אֲכָלֵי<br>אֲכָלֵי | אֲכָלֵי<br>אֲכָלֵי |
| Imperative          | אֲכִילֶ!           | אֲכִילֶ!           | אֲכִילֶ!           |

The root classification: יְלֹת, לְלֹת  
 • When the first letter is 'א', a silent vowel, commonly  
 a יְלֹת לְלֹת גַּלְלָה.

to sit יְלֹת

Root classification  
 יְלֹת, לְלֹת

Verbal Noun  
 יְלֹת, לְלֹת  
 סִלְלָה

Infinitive  
 לְלֹת

Root  
 לְוּ-

יְלֹת  
 לְלֹת  
 סִלְלָה

לְלֹת  
 סִלְלָה  
 לְלֹת

Future

לְלֹת

Imperative

לְלֹת

The root classification: יְלֹת, לְלֹת

• A first vowel 'א' corresponds to future and infinitive.

to sleep לְלֹת

Root classification

יְלֹת, לְלֹת

Verbal Noun

לְלֹת  
 סִלְלָה

Infinitive

לְלֹת

Root

לְוּ-

Future

לְלֹת  
 סִלְלָה

לְלֹת  
 סִלְלָה

Imperative

לְלֹת

לְלֹת

לְלֹת

The root classification: יְלֹת

• This classification includes verbs with 'י' as their first root letter.

• Similar to English assimilation: integral > illegal, irregular > irregular

C<sub>1</sub> = 'y

- A first root letter 'y, the vowel a replaces the shva vowel in the future, imperative, and infinitive.

שָׁמְרָאַל : לְעִכְתָּב, לְעִכְתָּב, לְעִכְתָּב  
עֲלֵיָד : עִכְתָּב, עִכְתָּב, עִכְתָּב  
כָּאֵל : עִכְתָּב ! עִכְתָּב ! עִכְתָּב !

C<sub>1</sub> = 'n

- The first root letter n, a replaces the fixed vowel i.

שָׁמְרָאַל : לְעִכְתָּב, לְעִכְתָּב, לְעִכְתָּב (לְעִכְתָּב)  
עֲלֵיָד : עִכְתָּב, עִכְתָּב, עִכְתָּב (עִכְתָּב)

C<sub>2</sub> = 'y, 'n, 'h, 'x

- When the consonant is a guttural, hataf patah replaces the shva:

שְׁאַלְהָ, כֹּחֶגֶם, שְׁזַבְּרָה, שְׁזַבְּרָה

C<sub>3</sub> = 'y, 'n, 'h

- At the end of a word, a guttural preceded by a vowel other than a

וְיִנְעַל, וְיִנְעַל, וְיִנְעַל, וְיִנְעַל

Irregular Verbs גַּלְגַּלְלִים / גַּלְגַּלְלִים

- The group of irregular verbs composes verbs with one or more absent root consonants.

## 2. The letters צ, כ, ג

i) These letters realize as the second root letter in the present, past, and imperative with v, kh, f:

לְמִלְאָה, לְמִלְאָה, לְמִלְאָה  
לְמִלְאָה, לְמִלְאָה, לְמִלְאָה  
לְמִלְאָה, לְמִלְאָה, לְמִלְאָה

ii) When they occur as the first root letter in the future tense, or the infinitive:

לְמִלְאָה; לְמִלְאָה, לְמִלְאָה  
לְמִלְאָה, לְמִלְאָה, לְמִלְאָה  
לְמִלְאָה, לְמִלְאָה, לְמִלְאָה

iii) When they are in the final position of the word.

לְמִלְאָה, לְמִלְאָה, לְמִלְאָה

Variants with the gutteral root letters.

C1 = 'ח

o When the first letter is 'ח, an e replaces the shva vowel in future, imperative, and infinitive.

לְמִילָעָה, לְמִילָעָה, לְמִילָעָה  
לְמִילָעָה, לְמִילָעָה, לְמִילָעָה  
לְמִילָעָה, לְמִילָעָה, לְמִילָעָה

Verbs with a stem vowel

בְּאַל (בְּאַל)! בְּאַל! בְּאַל! בְּאַל!

Verbs with a stem vowel

לֹא־אָלֵד! לֹא־אָלֵד! לֹא־אָלֵד!

### The negative imperative

This is a future tense + an imperative negative  $\text{ל} X$ , 'don't.'

! בְּאַל בְּאַל! בְּאַל בְּאַל! בְּאַל בְּאַל!

### The infinitive mood בְּנִיְלָה DU

The default stem is o

### The verbal noun בְּנִיְלָה DU

In addition to the infinitive, there are also Verbal nouns (בְּנִיְלָה), or nominalizations.

### Variants with 'ג', 'ג', 'ג'

These realize as b, k, p:

i) When they occur as the first consonant of the present and past tenses, along with imperative:

בְּגִיל; בְּגִיד; בְּגִיד; בְּגִיד;

בְּגִיל; בְּגִיד; בְּגִיד; בְּגִיד; בְּגִיד;

עֲבָר; עֲבָר; עֲבָר; עֲבָר;

לְזִים; לְזִים; לְזִים; לְזִים;

ii) When as the second root letter in the future tense, or infinitive:

עֲלִיד; עֲלִיד; יְלִיכָה; יְלִיכָה;

שְׂמֵחַתְּבָל; שְׂמֵחַתְּבָל; לְבָרֶכֶת;

## Verbs with o Stem vowel

לְדִיד/הָ (אֶכְ) אַגְּדָה, (אֶתְהָ) תַּגְּדֵל, (אֶתְ) תַּגְּדֵל  
הָאָגְדָה, הַיָּאָגְדָה

לְכִים/הָ (אֶחָבְנָה) אַגְּמָל, (אֶחָמָה) תַּגְּמֵל, (אֶתְ) תַּגְּמֵל  
(הָאַגְּמָלָה) הָאַגְּמָלָה, הַיָּאַגְּמָלָה

## Verbs with a stem vowel

לְלִימֹד  
to learn, study

לְדִיד/הָ (אֶכְ) אַלְמָד, (אֶתְהָ) תַּלְמֵד, (אֶתְ) תַּלְמֵד  
הָאַלְמָד, הַיָּאַלְמָד

לְכִים/הָ (אֶחָבְנָה) תַּלְמֵדָה, תַּלְמֵדָה, תַּלְמֵדָה  
(תַּלְמֵדָה) הָמַלְמֵד, הַמַּלְמֵד, תַּלְמֵדָה (תַּלְמֵדָה)

## Which Verbs have the stem vowel?

1. Some are standard examples, לְלִימֹד 'study' = לִימֹד 'will study'  
לְיֹמַד 'lie down' = יֹמַד 'will lie down.'

2. When the second or third letter is 'י', 'ו', 'נ', 'ש'

third root letter guttural  
לְעֹמֵד, לְשֹׁׁמֵן, לְגֹבֵה, לְקֹרֵךְ, לְעֹמֵד

Second root letter guttural  
לְעֹמֵד, לְשֹׁׁמֵן, לְגֹבֵה, לְקֹרֵךְ, לְעֹמֵד

## The imperative mood:

• A tense form having two subgroups, forming stem vowel.

## Pa'al conjugation פָאָל

- Incorporates:
- (1) transitive verbs (e.g. [תְּאַכֵּל חַדְשָׁה 'eat'] אַכְלָה 'eat')
  - (2) intransitive verbs ( יֹשֶׁב 'sit')
  - (3) stative verbs ( יֹשֶׁב 'sleep')
  - (4) inchoative 'change/become' verbs

## Regular verbs עֲלֵי וְעַל

- words with root consonants in all verb forms.

## Present tense/participle הַוְוִה/פִּים, גַּוְוִי תְּאַלְּהֵה

- Pa'al conjugations consist of the sequence C<sub>1</sub>oC<sub>2</sub>eC<sub>3</sub>.

to dance טְבַדֵּל

לְדִיד/הַוְוִה : (חַדְשָׁה, חַדְשָׁה, חַדְשָׁה); טְבַדֵּל (חַדְשָׁה, חַדְשָׁה, חַדְשָׁה);  
לְנִסְתָּר/וְגַם : (חַדְשָׁה, חַדְשָׁה, חַדְשָׁה); (חַדְשָׁה, חַדְשָׁה, חַדְשָׁה)

- Variation - first stem vowel a.

to sleep יְשַׁׁן

לְדִיד/הַוְוִה : (חַדְשָׁה, חַדְשָׁה, חַדְשָׁה); יְשַׁׁן (חַדְשָׁה, חַדְשָׁה, חַדְשָׁה);  
לְנִסְתָּר/וְגַם : (חַדְשָׁה, חַדְשָׁה, חַדְשָׁה); יְשַׁׁן (חַדְשָׁה, חַדְשָׁה, חַדְשָׁה)

## Passive participle הַמְּשֻׁבְּדָה

- Pa'al also has a passive counterpart in present tense about state, generally an adjective, 'broken' or 'stolen'. שְׁבָד, שְׁבָדָה, שְׁבָדִים, שְׁבָדִין

## Compare

אַל, שְׁבָד לְכָל הַצָּעָה מֵעַל "בָּה".

The door is open; close it please. הילת פֶּלִיפִיָּה; אַזְגֹּר אֲזָה  
בְּקָרְבָּן.

- The pa'al also provides a base for many adjectives.

|                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| clear עֲזֵל              | important עֲמָד |
| imperfect עֲמָד-בָּאֵלָה | steep עֲזֵל-    |

### Past tense תְּבִיאֵת

- The sequence נְעָם provides the stem for past tense to finish לְגַת.

לְגַת (אֵל) גַּתְתִּים, (אָזָה) גַּתְתָּה, (אָזָה) גַּתְתָּה  
לְגַתְתִּים, הַיְתָתְתִּים, הַיְתָתְתִּים  
לְגַתְתִּים, הַיְתָתְתִּים, הַיְתָתְתִּים

#### Ordinary speech:

|          |                           |         |                           |
|----------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------|
| gamártém | גַּמְרָתִים (מִתְחַדֵּשׁ) | gmartém | גַּמְרָתִים (מִתְחַדֵּשׁ) |
| gamárten | גַּמְרָתֵן (מִתְחַדֵּשׁ)  | gmartén | גַּמְרָתֵן (מִתְחַדֵּשׁ)  |

### Future Tense תְּפִיעֵת

- When regular verbs מִתְחַדֵּשׁ conjugate in the future, they divide into two main groups: major groups with an "o" stem, (such as תִּזְמַנֵּה), and a smaller group vowel "a", (such as תִּזְמַנֵּה).

#### Normative:

ה.י. ח' אֶחָד בְּשַׁבָּת אֶלָּא, הַרְבָּה קָחָת.

אֵלֶּה מִעְדֵּה אֶלָּוּם קָצָח, קִים.

Describing States:

Everybody is asleep.

Nobody is awake at such a time.

He has been sick for a week.

כָּלּוּ שְׁלִימָם.

אֲבָל לֹא עָלָג כַּעַל כְּלָל

חַזְקָה חֻולָּה כְּכָל עֲבוּרָה, וְיַם.

Inchoative Verbs

Verbs that convey a transformation and change of state.

The process of 'becoming asleep'.

Describing changes of state:

Everybody Fell asleep.

Nobody woke up when we ... יָמַר תְּפַנֵּן כָּלְדָּא.

Knocked.

When he gets well, we'll ... כָּלְחָא יְגַלֵּחַ, כִּיאָעַ לְאַגְלִיכָּה.

travel to Africa.

The apples ripened.

הַגְּוִילִים הַבָּשִׂילִים.

(became ripe).

Chapter 4: Verb Pattern groups.

pa'al      כְּיִזְרַעַל (זְרַעַל)

pu'al      כְּיִזְרַעַל (זְרַעַל)

nif'al      כְּיִזְרַעַל

hitpael

pi'el      כְּיִזְרַעַל (זְרַעַל)

hiF'il

huf'al

כְּיִזְרַעַל (זְרַעַל)

כְּיִזְרַעַל (זְרַעַל)

כְּיִזְרַעַל (זְרַעַל)

כְּיִזְרַעַל (זְרַעַל)

## Verbs with obligatory prepositions:

- Sentences requiring the verb in an obligatory preposition.

The host hurt our feelings.

הוֹסֵךְ - הַמְּבָלִיחַ עֲלָיו

When will you help us get ready for the party?

כָּלֶבֶת - כָּלְבָתִים שָׁלֹבָת

עֲלָתָה - מִלְּאָתָה כָּעֵדָה לְפָנָי

לְהַכְּרִית אֶת הַמְּזִיכָּה

## Action, Stative, and inchoative Verbs:

- Three-Ways verbs explain concepts.

### Non-stative verbs

- A dynamic verb for activities, or events, with beginning and completion points.

Activity: Shira is playing tennis. שיירה משחקת טניס.

Process: The food is cooking. הוּא בָּשָׂר

Action: He passed the ball. הָעִבָּד לְבָאָת לְבָאָת

### Stative verbs:

- An ongoing state or condition. They divide into verbs of perception or cognition, or state.

Describing perception/feeling/attitudes

Ayelet hates science fiction movies. אַיְלָה הates סִciencE fiCtioN moViEs!

## The root classification: ל"י, פ"י

- When the third root consonant is י. The conjugation becomes ל in the final position.  
to buy **לִקְרָב**

| <u>Root classification</u> | <u>Verbal noun</u> | <u>Infinitive</u> | <u>Root</u> |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| ל"י                        | לִקְרָב            | לִקְרָב           | ל-ק-ר       |
| ה"י                        | הַקְרָב            | הַקְרָב           | ה-ק-ר       |
| Present                    | קָרְבָּה           | קָרְבָּה          | קָרְבָּה    |
| Pai'el                     | קָרְבָּאֵם         | קָרְבָּאֵם        | קָרְבָּאֵם  |
| Past                       | קָרְבָּה           | קָרְבָּה          | קָרְבָּה    |
| Future                     | קָרְבָּה           | קָרְבָּה          | קָרְבָּה    |
| Imperative                 | קָרְבָּ            | קָרְבָּ           | קָרְבָּ     |

## Marginal root class: י"י

- Similar second and third root classes, e.g. פָּגָל 'I celebrated'  
or פָּגַת 'I pardoned'.

## Associated Meanings:

- Pai'el verbs are actions and stative verbs.

## 4.2. Nif'al classification נ"י

- The conjugation nif'al is about past and present tense, although assimilates in conjugation.

Stem of future Stem of past and present  
... i+shamer נִשְׁמָר נִשְׁמָר / נִשְׁמָר

Stem of the imperative and infinitive

hi+shamer נִשְׁמָר

• So, the -] stem becomes -ן or -ן.

לְהַכֵּד הַכֵּד לְהַכְּדָה

לְהַכְּדָה הַכְּדָה לְהַכְּדָה

לְהַכְּדָה הַכְּדָה לְהַכְּדָה

#### 4.2.1 Regular verbs

וְלֹא מִימָּן

• Words where root consonants are entirely present.

Present Tense נִיחַד | נִיחַד

• The present tense forms have a ni-prefix, in nif'al.

לְהַזְכֵּר בְּלָדֶה  
to recall בְּלָדֶה

לְזִיכְרָה : (אֲבִי, אֲבָהָה, הַזְכָּרָה) ; (אֲבִי, אֲבָהָה) [לִזְכָּרָה]  
לְזִיכְרָה : (אֲבִי, אֲבָהָה) [לִזְכָּרָה]; (אֲבִי, אֲבָהָה) [לִזְכָּרָה]

Past Tense נִיחַד | נִיחַד

• Past tense forms also have a ni-prefix in nif'al forms

לְזִיכְרָה : (אֲבִי) [לִזְכָּרָה]; (אֲבָהָה) [לִזְכָּרָה] (אֲבָהָה) [לִזְכָּרָה]

הַזְכָּרָה, הַזְכָּרָה [לִזְכָּרָה]

לְזִיכְרָה : (אֲבִי) [לִזְכָּרָה]; (אֲבָהָה) [לִזְכָּרָה] (אֲבָהָה) [לִזְכָּרָה]

הַזְכָּרָה, הַזְכָּרָה [לִזְכָּרָה]

## Future Tense עתידית

- The first root letter assimilates into the subsequent consonant when ].

עתיד/ה: (אכ.) אַתָּכְלָ (אֲקָה) הַזְכֵלָ (אֲלָגָה) הַזְכֵלָ;

הַזְכֵלָ הִיא הַזְכֵלָ

לכ. מ/א.ג: (אכ.ה) הַזְכֵלָ (אֲלָמָה) הַזְכֵלָ (אֲלָמָה) הַזְכֵלָ (הַזְכֵבָה)

הַזְכֵלָ הַזְכֵלָ (הַזְכֵלָה)

## The imperative mood צוין

- The imperative shares the stem with the future tense in addition to the prefix, -ת.

Recall!

הַזְכֵלָ! הַזְכֵרִי! הַזְכֵלָן! (הַזְכֵרָה)

זהר! זהרִי! זהרָן! (זהרָבָה)

Often has a " after the prefix: הַזְכֵלָ

- Also has a purpose in positive and negative commands

כִּיכְדֹּק יְלִין!

אַל כִּיכְךָ, לְפִזְלָ!

Come in, immediately!

Don't enter the room!

- Limited uses in passive directives, such as 'get broken' or 'be written'.

## The infinitive mood צורה של צוין

- Similar stem pattern as future and imperative

I don't like recalling that story.

אֲכַלְתִּים לְהַזְכֵלָן לְהַזְכֵלָן!

It's impossible to come in; the opening is too narrow.

אִם אֶחֱלָל לְהַיְכֵן הַמִּלְחָמָה צָרָה!

ס. 7.1.6.

He needs to beware of them.

היא צליד לה זהן אהם.

Entering a house is like  
entering a bank.

להיכל אלון הכניסה זה כלא  
להיכל לכנסה.

## Verbal Nouns נoun הצעיר

- The conjugation for verbal nouns is an infinitive, *root + NII-*

|            | Verbal noun: | Infinitive: | Citation form: |
|------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| running to | הצקלות       | להצקלות     | הצקלות         |
| State of   | הערכות       | להערכת      | הערכת          |
| readiness  |              |             |                |

- Some verbal nouns have a present tense base

|                           | Verbal noun: | Stem forms: |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| determination             | החלטה        | חֲלֵה       |
| willingness,<br>readiness | הכיה         | כְּהִי      |

- Other nif'al patterns

|                 | Verbal noun: | Stem forms: |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| entrance, entry | הכנסה        | כָּבוֹד     |
| caution         | הזהר         | זָהָר       |

## Variants with 'ג, 'כ, 'ב

- The letters 'ג, 'כ, 'ב realize as b, k, p

# Irregular Verbs עֲלֹתָה וְלֹא יִלְאֶה

- Irregular verbs miss, alter, or have silent consonants.

The root classification: כָּלַדְתִּי

- The first consonant 'ל' replaces 'ל' to be born לְהַולֵּד

| <u>Root classification</u> | <u>Verbal noun</u>        | <u>Infinitive</u> | <u>Root</u> |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
|                            | הַלְדָּגָה כָּלַדְתִּי    | לְהַלֵּד          | לְלַדְתִּי  |
| Present                    | הַלְדָּגָה כָּלַדְתִּים   | הַלֵּד            | חַלְדָּה    |
| Past                       | הַלְדָּגָה כָּלַדְתִּוּ   | כָּלַד            | כָּלַדְתִּי |
| Future                     | הַלְדָּגָה כָּלַדְתִּוּוּ | כָּלַד            | גַּלְדָּתִי |

The root classification: כָּלַדְתִּי

- The final consonant 'ת' is always silent in
  1. Past tense first and second stem, and third person masculine.

2. The present tense singular: כָּלַדְתִּי, כָּלַדְתִּי

3. The future, imperative, and infinitive stem: כָּלַדְתִּי  
to be read כָּלַדְתִּי

| <u>Root classification</u> | <u>Verbal Noun</u>     | <u>Infinitive</u> | <u>Root</u> |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| כָּלַדְתִּי לְהַלֵּד       | הַקְרָאָה כָּלַדְתִּי  | לְהַקְרָאָה       | קְרָאָתִי   |
| Present                    | הַקְרָאָה כָּלַדְתִּים | הַקְרָאָה         | קְרָאָתִי   |
|                            | הַקְרָאָה כָּלַדְתִּוּ | קְרָאָה           | קְרָאָתִי   |

בֵּין־אֶת־בְּנֵי־עַמָּךְ "Medium"  
 עַפְלָה : כְּעַפְלָה, כְּעַדְלָה, כְּעַדְלָה "Past"  
 עַתְּדָה : כְּעַתְּדָה, כְּעַתְּדָה, כְּעַתְּדָה "Future"  
 צִיְּנוֹן : הַכְּבָדָה, הַכְּבָדָה, הַכְּבָדָה "Imperative"  
 שְׂמַחֲנָה : לְהַבְדִּקָה, לְהַגְשִׁים, לְהַכְּבָדָה "Verbal noun"

2. The letters בֵּין, כְּעַדְלָה realize as v, kh, fe

- When the first root consonant and in the present and past.

בֵּין־אֶת־בְּנֵי־עַמָּךְ "Medium"  
 עַפְלָה : כְּעַפְלָה, כְּעַדְלָה "Past"

- When the second or third root consonant only in the future, imperative, and infinitive.

עַתְּדָה : הַכְּבָדָה, הַכְּבָדָה, הַכְּבָדָה "Future"  
 עַתְּדָה : הַכְּבָדָה, הַכְּבָדָה, הַכְּבָדָה "Future"  
 שְׂמַחֲנָה : לְהַשְׁבִּיל, לְהַדְכֵל, לְהַשְׁמִיד "Verbs"

### Variations with gutteral radicals:

- In the future, imperative and infinitive, the prefix vowel is always e and there is no dagesh bazaq in the gutteral consonants: לְהַבְדִּל, לְהַכְּבָד.
- The prefix vowel of nif'alni in the past and present tense changes from ni- to ne-, יְ, אֵ, אַ, אָ, אֵ.
- When the second letter is 'gutteral', the expected zero vowel (shva) replaces with a mataf patah.

|            |         |         |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Past       | לָקַח   | לְקַחַת | לְקַחַת | לְקַחַת |
| Future     | לְקַחֵן | לְקַחַת | לְקַחַת | לְקַחַת |
| Imperative | לְקַח   | לְקַחַת | לְקַחַת | לְקַחַת |

The root classification: [חִי לְיִלְלָה]

- When the third root consonant is ? A e or a vowel realizes as 'ey, by the vowel ו.
- to be built להפּוֹתָה

| Root classification | Associated noun    | Infinitive  | Root-    |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| [חִי לְיִלְלָה]     | הַלְבָדִיל/בְּלִיל | לְהַבְּדִיל | +י-ל-ל   |
| Present             | הַיָּחֶד           | הַיָּחֶד    | אַיִלָּה |
| Past                | בְּנָה             | בְּנָה      | בְּנָה   |
| Future              | בְּנָה             | בְּנָה      | בְּנָה   |
| Imperative          | הַבְּנָה           | הַבְּנָה    | אַיִלָּה |

Combined initial guttural and ל verbs

- Other verbs, such as לִלְכַּד 'to enjoy' combine features from initial gutturals and ל verbs.

| <u>Root classification</u> | <u>Associated noun</u> | <u>Infinitive</u>  | <u>Root</u> |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| ל-ו-י (לוי)                | הנאה                   | להניא              | ה-ו-י (היה) |
| Present                    | הוּא                   | הוא                | ה-ו-ה (היה) |
| Past                       | הוּנוּם                | הנבה               | ה-ו-ה (הנה) |
| Future                     | הוּנוּם                | הנבה               | ה-ו-ה (הנה) |
| Imperative                 | אתם/אתם<br>ההנוּן!     | ההנוּן!<br>ההנוּן! | ה-ו-ה (היה) |

Marginal root classes:  $\mathbb{V}^H\mathbb{V}$ ,  $\mathbb{I}^H\mathbb{V}$ ,  $\mathbb{J}^H\mathbb{G}$ ,  $\mathbb{G}^H\mathbb{G}$

- Cases exist in literary register, high register, and reflection by assimilation of the conjugation.

## Associated meanings

- In contemporary Hebrew nif'al refers to passive or inchoative meanings. Commonly, nif'al verbs denote a recipient of an action.

## Passive meaning

## Active meaning

Dan sent the letter only yesterday.

ל שלפָּאַקְהַמְכִתְלֵךְ אֲלָקָל.

## Passive Meaning

The letter was sent only yesterday.

- Some characteristics of a nif'al verb, a recipient of the action, not the agent, and minimal components in the sentence.

גָּעַל (גָּעִיל) [T; X(V)]  
 תְּשַׁלֵּחַ אֶקְלָגָה [T; X(V)]  
 הַמְכַלֵּךְ כְּשַׁלְבָּה [T; X(V)]

Agent: subject

The police interrogated suspects.

Agent: Indirect object.

The suspects were interrogated  
by the police.

### Inchoative (change of state) meaning:

- Inchoative verbs involve a change of state, e.g. going from wakefulness to a state of sleep, such as 'fall asleep' [T].
- Hebrew's agent is animate objects.  
Dan remembered that he forgot to close the door.
- The patient weakened after the difficult treatment.
- Again, sentences such as 'the window pane broke'; the breaking occurred on its own without someone.
- Hebrew has conjugation, nif'al for active/passive verbs when the subject is after the preposition.

The shops never close.

הַמִּנְיָנִים אֵלֹא נִסְתַּבֵּח

The shops are closed every  
Tuesday afternoon.

הַמִּנְיָנִים אֲלֹת כָּל־יּוֹם שֶׁיְהִי  
חַלְלָה הַצְוָהָרִים.

• Nif'al describes the process, whereas paal passive  
participle בָּיִסְתַּבֵּחַ describes the state resulting from  
that process. The person causing the action, at the  
same time undergoing it, in which case is 'reflexive'.

Dan is registering for  
School today.

.דָּנֵן אֲלֹת חַיִל לְעַזְלָתִים | T

Joseph leaned on the wall.

.יְהֹוָשָׁב עַל קָרְבָּן qol'

### Reciprocal meaning:

• Nif'al binyan shares another meaning with hitpaels,  
that of reciprocity. With a few verbs, where the  
causer of the action and recipient of it are not  
the same, in English - 'each other'.

Dan and Rina met at work.

.דָּנֵן רִינָה גַּעֲמָלָל | T

Moshe and Hanna separated  
after many years.

.מוֹשֶׁה וָהָנָה בָּשָׂרָבָן | T  
שְׁנָיוֹם לְבָרֵךְ | T