

Chapter 1: Preliminary Discussion

<u>Parts of Speech</u>	Verbs	Nouns	Pronouns	Adjectives
שָׁמַע לִזְאֵל	כִּי יָקֵב שָׁמַע	כָּלִים	שָׁמַע	לִזְאֵל
Adverbs	Prepositions	Conjunctions		
וְאֶלְעָגָל	מִלְּוָא מִתְּבָרֶךָ	וְיַעֲשֶׂה וְיַעֲשֶׂה		

Example: Participial - Worker, Work, Working

Noun: The new worker did not arrive at work today.
ה>New worker לא הגיע לעבודה.

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

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

העד הצעיר החולט להעלו אמתו
הזהר

Example: Adjective and Adverb function:

Adjective: The director is a difficult man.

המזהל הוא איש כשל

Adverb: He makes everyone work hard.

היא מכך לא Ճה אֵלָם.

Verbs (Verb)

Verbs in tense

Dan Dan hurried home.

דָּן דָּן הַרְחִידָה בָּיתָה

They will oppose the plan for ideological reasons.

אֵלֶּיְהוּ אֲבָנָה תְּאַמְּרֵן לְלִיכְכֵּר אֶתְּחִילָה

Non-finite Verbs

Dan wants to run in the Boston Marathon.

דָּן וְאַתָּה תַּרְחִידָה בָּרוֹתָםְנוֹן

Nouns and Pronouns (Noun)

Nouns

I have coffee and cake for you.

אָתָּה תַּהֲרִיךְ קָפָכָה וְקָטָבָה

Verbal nouns

Dan is a cooking expert.

דָּן אֲבָנָה כְּכִילָה

She proved a profound understanding of the subject.

אָתָּה תַּהֲרִיךְ קָפָכָה וְקָטָבָה

Personal Pronouns

He likes to cook and she likes to eat.

אָתָּה תַּהֲרִיךְ קָפָכָה וְקָטָבָה

Demonstrative Pronouns

This food is Moroccan food.

זֶה אֲבוֹבָה מִצְרָיִם

Adjectives (נָסִיר וְנָסִיר)

Adjectives in noun phrases

He cooks an excellent cook.

הַכּוֹקֶב הַמְּלֵא כֹּוֹקֶב.

Adjectives as predicates:

This student is talented.

הַשְׁמַעַן הַזֶּה מְלֵא כָּלָבָד.

Adverbs (הַזְּמִינָה וְהַזְּמִינָה)

He cooks a lot but eats little.

הַכּוֹקֶב אֲמֵת וְהַכּוֹקֶב אֲמֵת.

Particles (אִילוּת/אִילוּת)

Prepositions

Dan goes with friends to shows.

דָּן יֵלֵךְ עִם בְּנֵי נָשָׁוֹן.

Conjunctions

Do you want to walk or to go by car?

אַתָּה תִּזְמַח לְלֵךְ בָּلְבָד או תִּזְמַח בְּאַרְכָּן?

Subordinators

They went to the restaurant that I recommended.

הֵם הַלְּכוּ לְרָאַת שָׁעַלְיוֹת הַמְּלֵא כֹּבֶד.

Interrogatives

Who is this?

אֲמֵת?

Interjections

Ouch! It hurts! Ach!

Grammatical Functions

- Subject

X(U)

Predicate

X(V)

Attribute

X(1)

Object

X(U)

Adjunct

προ

Subject (X(U))

Noun Phrases: The new cook is from France.
הָאִישׁ הַיְלֵד הַיְלֵד הַיְלֵד הַיְלֵד

Subordinate clauses: That he studied cooking in France is no interest to me.
שֶׁהָיָה לְעֵד כִּי לֹא יָמַר לְפָנֵינוּ שֶׁהָיָה לְעֵד כִּי לֹא יָמַר לְפָנֵינוּ

Predicate

Verb predicates: Dan started studying in the summer.
דָּן הָרַחֲצָה לְלִימּוֹד כִּי לֹא יָמַר לְפָנֵינוּ

Nominal predicates: He is a student in law school.
הָיָה לְעֵד כִּי לֹא יָמַר לְפָנֵינוּ

Attribute

Expansion of phrases with additional information

Dan met friends from work at the pub on the beach.
דָּן נִשְׁאַב לְפָנֵינוּ בְּכִינּוֹת כִּי לֹא יָמַר לְפָנֵינוּ

Object Complement

Direct Object: Dan met his friends
דָּן נִשְׁאַב לְפָנֵינוּ בְּכִינּוֹת כִּי לֹא יָמַר לְפָנֵינוּ

Indirect Object: Dan got together with his friends.

לִכְתֹּב עַמְּדָה הַזְּכָרִים שָׁלֹר IT

Adjunct

Temporal: Dan was not at home this morning.

לֹא היה כאן הַבָּרוּךְ IT

Spatial: Dan traveled in England for three months.

בְּאֶגְלִיהָ שלושה מֵתִים בְּאֶנְגְּլִיהָ IT

Words and Patterns (אלים, ברכיהם ומשקליהם)

Verbs

Gloss

wrote

dictated

Word

כתב

הזכיר

כתב

כתב

הזכיר

כתוב

C-R-C

Nouns and Adjectives:

Gloss

magician (noun)

Word

מַגְיָצֵן

מַגְיָצֵן

שְׂמִיל

A-D-P

charming (adjective)

מַגְיָצֵן

מַגְיָצֵן

Binyan's name

Citation Form

Root

pa'al

מְלָא

P-T-I

nif'al

מְלָא

ש-T-U

pi'el

מְלָא (מְלָא)

Q-G-O

pu'al

מְלָא (מְלָא)

P-L-O

hitpael

מְלָא

מְלָא

Q-A-T

hif'il

מְלָא

מְלָא

Q-T-P

huf'al

מְלָא (מְלָא)

מְלָא (מְלָא)

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

UTIV

C-C-C

Nouns and Adjectives:

Gloss

magician (noun)

charming (adjective)

Word

מַגְ'יָן

מַגְ'יָן

מַגְ'יָן

מַגְ'יָן

מַגְ'יָן

UTIV

X-D-P

Binyan's name

Citation Form

Root

p'a'al

מְלָא

P-T-T

nif'al

מְלָא

T-T-W

pi'e'l

מְלָא

O-G-L

pu'a'l

מְלָא

P-L-O

hitpael

מְלָא

P-L-Q

hif'il

מְלָא

W-A-T

huf'al

מְלָא

G-L-P

מְלָא

מְלָא

T-T-W

מְלָא

מְלָא

P-L-Q

מְלָא

מְלָא

P-L-Q

מְלָא

מְלָא

T-Z-T

מְלָא

מְלָא

T-Z-T

מְלָא

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	לְבַעֲדָה	לְבַעֲדָה	לְבַעֲדָה
get in touch; get connected	לְבַעַדְתָּה	לְבַעַדְתָּה	לְבַעַדְתָּה

Nouns and Adjectives

Gloss

tied; connected (adj.)	לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד
tie, connection (noun)	(לְ) לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד
Context (noun)	(לְ) לְבַעַדְתָּה	לְבַעַדְתָּה	לְבַעַדְתָּה

New words (נְוֶוּ וּוֹרְדָׁס)

1. Linear noun

Abstract noun from

תֵּל

child

תֵּל

Adjective derived from

תִּלְתֵּל

childhood

תִּלְתֵּל

Abstract noun derived from

תִּלְתֵּלָה

childish

תִּלְתֵּלָה

Abstract noun derived from

תִּלְתֵּלָה

childishness

תִּלְתֵּלָה

2. Existing verb

New verb in shif'el pattern

write

כְּתַבֵּה

Existing verb

re-write

שְׁכַבֵּב

New verb in tif'el pattern:

act, do

גַּעֲלָה

operate, activate

לְגַעֲלָה

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	תִּלְתֵּזֵל	p-i-tz	report	תִּלְתֵּזֵל

-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- ^{בָּזֶה} D	T-T-T-D	Subsidy	תְּבִזֵּעַ
Sympathize	וְאֶחֱדָדָה	וְאֶחֱדָה-D	Sympathy	וְאֶחֱדָה

Borrowed Words from Hebrew suffixes

Plural suffixes	intellectuals	אַלְפָיִם / פָּרָנִים
Feminine ending	Practice	עֲמָלֵק
Adjective endings	digital	דִיגְוִינָרִי / אִינְטֶלְקְטָוּלִי

Closed classes:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Pronouns | את, מתי, זה |
| 2. Prepositions | ב-ל-מ- |
| 3. Conjunctions | ו-זאת |
| 4. Determiners | -ה- |
| 5. Quantifiers | כל, כמה, אין, יותר |
| 6. Subordinators | 因为, 以便, 除非 |

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 אחיינו.

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

חוק זכויות המטופלים, שב-1996 ההתקבל, 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?

? תלך לך?

What did he tell you on the phone?

? תלך לך?

Questions about time or location:

When is Dan coming?

? תלך לך?

Where is he going?

? תלך לך?

Where will he be this evening?

? תלך לך?

Questions about cause or reason:

Why doesn't Dan want to come?

? תלך לך?

Why was he so late?

? תלך לך?

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! YOU FINISHED EVERYTHING ON TIME.

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

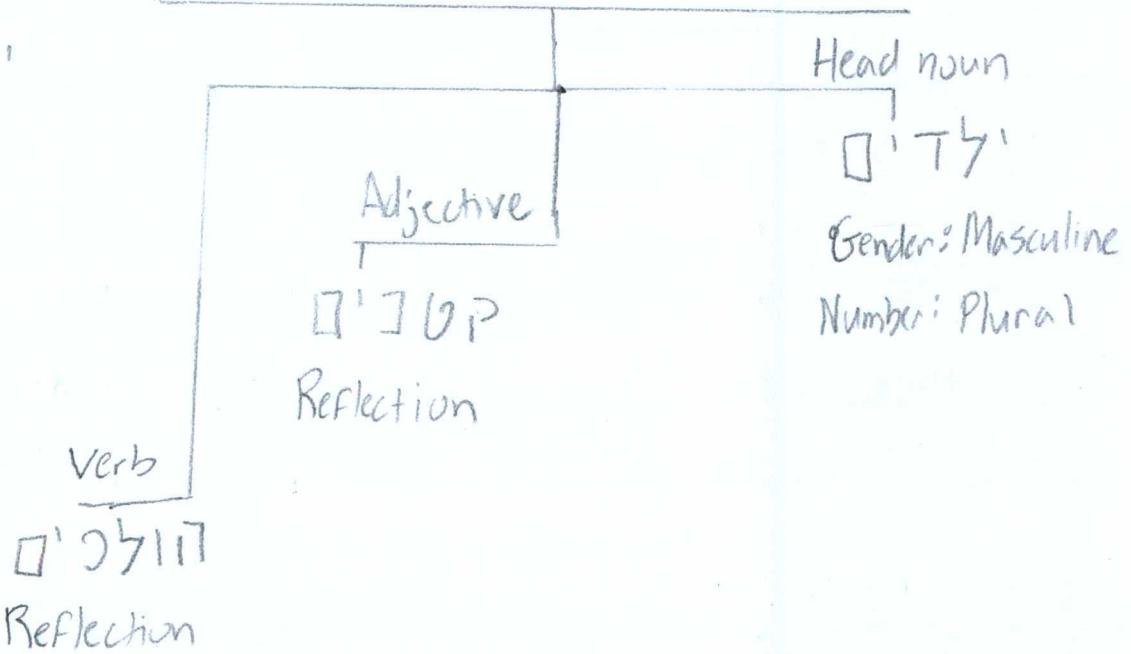
Head word-verb: ॥]p 'bought'

In context: The children [bought] ice cream

Rules of Agreement

לְאַדְםָ דָּעֵת הִוְלָכִים לְאֵלֶיךָ.

Head noun: אַדְםָ



Gender Agreement

Noun Phrase: Head noun + adjective

The new movie sounds interesting

הַמְבָרֵךְ הַחֲדָשָׁה עַמְצָק מְעֻנְןָה.

The new exhibit is attracting a lot of visitors.

They say that it is very interesting.
אֲמֹרְתָּם לְגַם שְׁמַדְמָה מְעֻנְןָה.

Noun phrase: Head noun + demonstrative pronoun.

This pool is an Olympic pool. הַמְבָרֵךְ הַזָּהָר כְּלִיכָה אֶלְגָיִיל.

That game was riveting.

הַמְבָרֵךְ הַזָּהָר כְּלִיכָה אֶלְגָיִיל.

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.

כְּלִיכָה בְּהַקְבִּיד לְהַלְכֵל אֶלְגָיִיל.

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 וּדָנִי אָמַרְתָּם אֲזַהְרָה.

Aliza and Dina live in the dorms. אליזה וּדִינה גָּרוּ בְּגָדְשָׁה.

Sentence: Noun phrase + predicate: adjective

These flowers are very pretty. הַפְּלָנַס הַחַלְלָה גְּדוּלָה.

The girls in my class are not particularly friendly. הַבָּנָתָה בְּכִינָה לֹא חַדְרָה גְּדוּלָה.

Agreement in Person:

I will finish the paper tomorrow.

אֵיך אָמַר אֲלֹהָה הַתְּבִרְךָ אֶתְּנָה.

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.

קָבֵד בָּתָן עַל.

Did you visit any art museums.

בְּקָדְםָם בְּקָדְמָה לְאַמְּנוּנִים?

Definite Head Noun:

The blossoming trees are apple trees. עַצי תְּבִשָּׂר הַפּוֹלְדִּים הֵם עַצְיוֹן.

His second wife was born in Canada. אֲשֶׁר הָשְׁבָּיתִי בְּנִילָה בְּקָנָדָה

Our Ilana is a gifted musician. אִילָּנָה שְׁלַבְתִּי הָאֵם מִיְּמַדְּקָה קָטָן.

Chapter 2: Writing and Pronunciation

Introduction

Gloss

	<u>With Vowels</u>	<u>Without vowels</u> :
book; literary work	סֵפֶר	סְפֶר
(1) tell, narrate, talk about	סִיפֵּר	סִיפֵּר
(2) to cut hair		
be recounted, be narrated	סִפְרָה	סִפְרָה
Count, enumerate	סִפְרָה	סִפְרָה
Count	סִפְרָה	סִפְרָה
banner	סִפְרָה	סִפְרָה
border, edge, fringe	סִפְרָה	סִפְרָה

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. It is never realized at the end of words; חַרְפָּה kara, חַרְבָּה bari. In deliberate speech, a glottal stop with a stressed vowel: חַרְפָּה kar'á.	alef	תְּלִילֵה
בַּ	b	b, as in the first sound of boy initially: בְּן ben, or after a closed syllable: בְּרִיבְּ harbe, 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 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: $\text{ñ}\text{ñ}$ <u>lah</u> .	hé	Xñ
		Ø	At the end of a word, following an a or e: nga <u>yafá</u> , nga <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 oip <u>kum</u> , iip <u>kanu</u> .		
i	i	o	The vowel o as in qip , <u>Kof</u> , iqb <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 of a word ֻ, ken or after a closed syllable: מַקָּה malka, or after an open syllable in some patterns סִיקָּן siken.	Kaf	קָף
ג	כ	Kh	Kh is pronounced as in Loch Ness, after a vowel or at the end of words. An orthographic variation at the end of words: תְּקֵחַ rakha.	khaf	קָהָף
ג	פ		I as in the first sound of lean	khaf	קָהָף
ג	נ	m	m as in the first sound of mother	mem	מֵם
ג	פ		An orthographic variation at the end of words	mem	מֵם
				sofit	סּוֹפִית
					מְגִיאָה

J	J	n	n as in the first sound of never	nun	ن
J	J		An orthographic variation at the end of words:	nun 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: קֵסֶף Késef		X? نِجِيد

Y	3	t's	t's pronounced as one segment, as tsadik in the first segment of פִּתְאָקִיךְ	t'sadik.	TY
Y	4		Orthographic variation of t's at the end of words:	t'sadit	TY
			Kibbutz.	Nigid	
Y	3	ch	ch in foreign words, such as Charlie		
Y	4		(חַלֵּב).		
P	P	K	K as in the first sound of kid	Kof	GIP
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.	resh	YIT
W	e	sh	sh as in the first sound of shop	sin	W
W	i	s	s as in the first sound of sun	sin	W
N	n	t	t as in the first sound of tav	tav	NT

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 patah hataf-patah	וֹ יָם וֹ כְּלִיל וֹ פְּתַת-חֲתַת	וֹ
e(as in get)	Segol hataf-segol Shva-na' tsere	וֹ יָמָן וֹ פְּתַת-חֲתַת וֹ שְׁבָא-נָא' וֹ צֵרֶה	וֹ
ey(as in may)	tSere	וֹ יָמָן	וֹ
i(as in dear)	hnik haser hnik male	וֹ יָלִיכְסָר וֹ יָלִיכְמָלֵךְ	וֹ

ø(as in stop)	holam kaser holam malé Kamatz Katan hataf Kamatz	תּוֹתְלָהֵם חַלְמָהֵם קָמָצְקָטָן חַטָּף קָמָצָן	תּוֹתְלָהֵם חַלְמָהֵם קָמָצְקָטָן חַטָּף קָמָצָן	o i ø t t
u (as in sup)	Kubutz Shuruk		יְבָזֵב פְּרָעָזֵעַ	o ø
ø(as in glue)	Shva nah		חִזְקָעֵן	ø
Short e (as in yeladim)	Shva na		עִזְקָעֵן	.

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

Dialects adjusted diacritics

Historical Note

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

כְּלָנִים תּוֹתְלָהֵם:

חַלְמָהֵם	תּוֹתְלָהֵם	מַלְאָךְ	תּוֹתְלָהֵם	מַלְאָךְ	תּוֹתְלָהֵם
לִבְגָּל	לִבְגָּל	לִבְגָּל	לִבְגָּל	לִבְגָּל	לִבְגָּל
חַדְפָּכָל	חַדְפָּכָל	חַדְפָּכָל	חַדְפָּכָל	חַדְפָּכָל	חַדְפָּכָל
חַזְכָּמָה	חַזְכָּמָה	לִבְגָּל	לִבְגָּל	לִבְגָּל	לִבְגָּל

Other Diacritics

Dagesh Kal (ׁ פָּקָל) : remains since millenia → designations
↳ Stop/continuation: תְּבִרְכָּה, דְּבִרְכָּה, וְבִרְכָּה

Dagesh hazek (ׂ 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	[[P̥ɪŋk̩]]	tánk	tank	P̥ɪŋk̩
jóbim	jobs	[[jɒb̥ɪŋz̩]]	jób	job	jɒb̥ɪŋz̩

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־עַיִן מֵת עָלָיו

Stress in individual words: תִּלְתֹּשׁ] תִּלְלֹה]

má zón omérot ?ΠΠΥΙΧ+ΠΧΤ+ΠΔ

Rapid speech  7178 + 7121T

מִתְּמֻנָּה?

It is not all right. — ٧٧٣٢١٨٦٧

Stress in individual words

1 1 0 2 X 11 0 0

3. **ANSWER** The answer is **(D)**. The first two terms of the sequence are 1 and 2. The third term is the sum of the first two terms, or 3. The fourth term is the sum of the second and third terms, or 5. The fifth term is the sum of the third and fourth terms, or 8. The sixth term is the sum of the fourth and fifth terms, or 13.

ze 16 beseder $\frac{7707}{77} + X7711$

zlop séder

• Primary stress - audible

Secondary stress - less and the strong or syllables

Dialectal Variation עִלְלָגָל קַדְמָה כְּלָגֵיל עִזְבָּנָה

- Around 19th-20th 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, 'וּ: Articulated low, in the pharynx, fricative
 - 'כ, 'פּ: 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-	-נָאֹד	-	נָאֹדָה	נ-א-ו
You will close	-ת-	-תָאֹד	-ת-	תָאֹדָה	ת-א-ו
tells	-	תֹאֲדָה-	-ת-	תֹאֲדָה	ת-א-ו
to guard	-ל-	לֹאָה	-ל-	לֹאָה	ל-א-ו

Verbs

				Root
be written	כְּתֻבָּה	Write	כְּתַבְתָּה	כ-ת-ב
be dictated	לְמַצְבָּה	dictate	לְמַצְבָּתָה	ל-מ-ב
		Correspond	לְמַתְבָּה	

Nouns:

			Root
handwriting	כתב	Spelling	C-L-E
Correspond	אכפֵתֶה	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 st 2 nd	הסלה, הסלה הוסלה הוסלה, הוסלה הוסלה	הסלה-
	3 rd	היא הסלה היא הוסלה הם הוסלים	הסלה
Present	all	הסיל מסיל רה מסילם מסילות	הסיל
	singular	הסיל הסיל הסיל, אסיל הסיל	הסיל
Future	singular	הסיל הסיל הסיל, אסיל הסיל	הסיל
	plural	הסיל הסיל (הסיל), אסיל (הסיל)	(הסיל)
Imperative	2 nd	הסיל הסילו הסילו (הסילו)	הסיל()
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.

הখলিদা কিছে.

হম এলাদিম আ হোক্রিম কে

হমশ শবি.

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. הַיָּדֶלֶת אֲזֵלֶת

לֹא יָצַא

We are looking for an apartment. חַקְעָנָה כְּלָמָדָה דִּילָגָה

2. As adjectives:

The dog is a faithful animal. חַלְבָּן חַלְבָּן צְאַלְעָד

They cooked food is in the refrigerator. לְאַכְלָה הַאֲכָלָה כְּבָשׂוֹת

כְּבָשׂוֹת

3. As nouns:

There are many distinguished people in the audience. עֲמָדָה בְּכָלִים כְּהַלְלָה

The organizers did a good job. גְּמַזְעִים גְּמַזְעִים לְאַלְקָנִים

לְאַלְקָנִים

Past tense

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

Past tense suffixes

(π, π)	$(0, 0 + \pi)$	$(0, 0 + \frac{\pi}{2})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{3\pi}{2})$	$(0, 0 + \pi)$	(x, x)	$(0, 0 + \frac{\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{3\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{5\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{7\pi}{4})$
$(0, 0)$	$(0, 0 + \frac{\pi}{2})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{3\pi}{2})$	$(0, 0 + \pi)$	$(x, 0)$	$(0, 0 + \frac{\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{3\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{5\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{7\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \pi)$
$(0, 0 + \frac{\pi}{2})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{3\pi}{2})$	$(0, 0 + \pi)$	$(0, 0 + \frac{5\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{7\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0)$	$(0, 0 + \frac{\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{3\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{5\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{7\pi}{4})$
$(0, 0 + \frac{3\pi}{2})$	$(0, 0 + \pi)$	$(0, 0 + \frac{5\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{7\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \pi)$	$(0, 0)$	$(0, 0 + \frac{\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{3\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{5\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{7\pi}{4})$
$(0, 0 + \pi)$	$(0, 0 + \frac{5\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{7\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \pi)$	$(0, 0)$	$(0, 0 + \frac{\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{3\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{5\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \frac{7\pi}{4})$	$(0, 0 + \pi)$

D'D1 = Past tense stem

- Hebrew limits first and second pronoun because suffix

Subject Stem

I finished

$$\text{Ex. } \pi + \sqrt{\pi} = \sqrt{\pi + \pi}$$

You finished

$$\pi + \text{Im} \lambda = \text{Re} \lambda \quad (\text{RHS})$$

- Separate pronouns emphasize:

אנו מוצאים את ה✗בגד, לא הוא.

I finished eating before you. **אתם** אתְּלַמֵּד לאכֹל לפָּנֶיכֶם.

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

I. Completed action

I read the book you wrote. גַּם עָכֹל זְבוּחָה מִתְּחַפֵּץ

2. Duration of action

The author had been writing המחול כתוב על הפה בירא
the book for ~~stem~~ years. על שפם.

3. Past Perfect

I had read his last novel before. דָּלַחֲנִי אֶת הַלְּוָאֵן הַאֲמֹרֶן
שָׁלִי, לְגַם!

I started reading his first book. שָׁהַפְּרָנְלָבִי לְקַרְבָּאֵן הַזְּבָרְבָּר
לְלַעֲמָן שָׁלָר.

The Future Tense (T'FIM | AT)

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

Future tense affixes

(אֵ) X + צוֹא	(אֵ) X + צוֹא	נְצֹוֹעַ
(אֵ) X + צוֹא	(אֵ) X + צוֹא	נְצֹוֹעַ
(אֵ) X + צוֹא	(הֵ) X + צוֹא	נְצֹוֹעַ
וְצֹוֹעַ	וְצֹוֹעַ	וְצֹוֹעַ
וְצֹוֹעַ	וְצֹוֹעַ	וְצֹוֹעַ

Plan, anticipation, and contemplation:

Plans

Dan will be working on the program during the year.

לְעֻכִּיל עַל הַגִּיכָּה
לְעַשְׂלֵה.

Anticipation

Everybody hopes there will not be a strike.

כלם מוקוּם שלג
זה יגַה שְׁבִי גַה.

Contemplation

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

כל לְהֵיא שָׁמֶן לְחֵיכָל, אֲזָנָן כְּעֵד לְהֵצָאָה.

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. עַמְלָת לְעָמֵל בְּשָׁמֶן.

2. Present Progressive-action in ongoing present.

He has been driving for eight hours already. צְבָא שְׁמֵן כְּבָא שְׁמֵן.

3. Past tense-action occurred in the past

He drove all the way.

לְכָל הַדָּר כְּלָל.

4. Past progressive-Ongoing action in the past.

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

עַמְלָת לְכָל תְּמֵן.

5. Past perfect progressive

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

הָיָה עָכְלָה מִשְׁמַרְתָּה שֶׁבֶן
עֲכָשֵׂה לֹא חָנַךְ לְעָזָב
אֵל הָעֲבָדָה.

6. Past Perfect

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

לֹא יָמַד עֲכָלָה לְעָכְלָה
עַל כְּרוּעָה תְּלִין.

7. Future

He will work here if the
conditions will be satisfactory.

הָיָה עֲכָלָה כֵּן אֵלֶיךָ
הַיָּרֵא קָוֶגֶד סִיגִּים.

8. Future Continuous

He will be working here in the
next two weeks.

הָיָה עֲכָלָה כֵּן כָּלְבָּיִם
הַשְׁבּוּעִים 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 תַּעֲשֵׂה)

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

1 st person singular	Future	'eshmon	לְאַתָּה עֲשֵׂה
	Cohortive	'eshmerá'	לְאַתָּה עֲשֵׂה כַּאֲמָת
1 st person plural	Future	nishmon	לְאֶתְנוּ עֲשֵׂה
	Cohortive	nishmerá'	לְאֶתְנוּ עֲשֵׂה כַּאֲמָת

- It's a literary register, usually with לְכָה 'let us' as in the famous line 'לְכָה גְּבוּלָה וְשָׁמְרָה', '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-לְעֹהֶר
גּוֹבֵה גְּלוּבָה לְבוּבִים וְגַסְלָה
לְשָׁלֹשָׁה; וְתַהֲיוּ לָהֶם הַלְּבוּבָה
לְאֶבֶן, וְהַדְּמָרָה הִיה לָהֶם
לְדִמְרָל (גְּלָשָׁה גְּלָשָׁה אֶבֶן)
הַגּוֹבֵה גְּרוּדָה וְגַלְלָה שָׂמֶן
שְׁמֹלָם אֲשֶׁר לֹא יָשַׁעַמְנָה
שְׁמֹרֶת דָּעָה (גְּשָׁעָה גְּשָׁעָה גְּשָׁעָה)

Jussive and short form of the imperfect **תַּעֲשֵׂה**

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

תִּבְאֶל < תִּבְאַל < תִּבְאָל < תִּבְאַל < תִּבְאָל < תִּבְאָל < תִּבְאָל

- The imperfect form of the jussive is a semi-command
And God said, let there be light **וְיֻכֶּלֶת אֶלְهָיוֹת: הִיא כִּי-תְּבָאֶל**
and there was light (Genesis 1:3)

- 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)

וְיָאֹכֵל אֶת-עֹלָמָיו וְיָאֹכֵל אֶת-עֹלָמָיו

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

וְיָאֹכֵל אֶת-עֹלָמָיו וְיָאֹכֵל אֶת-עֹלָמָיו

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 בָּנֵה

and you(pl.) will guard שְׁמַרְתָּךְ יְהוָה וְעִזָּתְךָ תִּמְנֹר
אֶת־יְהוָה כְּלֵבֶשׂ תְּמִימָנֶת

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 הַקְּרָב לְגַדְעָן הַזְּבָדָה אֶל־הַעֲרֵל הַזְּבָדָה
(128:1 יְהוָה). אֶל־לְפָנֵי יְהוָה

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 אֲשֶׁר אֲשֶׁר
הַיְהָ לְצַדְקָתְךָ לְאֲכָל
(בְּלֹא אֲשֶׁר)

(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', יְהוָה 'who', מָה 'what'

תְּזִהְרֵה, תְּזִהְרֵה which/that

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

3. When the verb refers to the past-of-the-past (past perfect), the pre-past: לְבָבָב-תְּבִרְאֵה וְיָבֹא

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 תַּמְאִיד

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 (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: 'בְּ', 'לְ', 'כְּ', 'לִ'.

Gloss	Gerund	
while being	-בְּהִיא-	+]
to the return of	-לִבְאָה-	+לְ
From going	-אַלְכָה-	+אַלְ
as (his) saying	-כְּחִילָה-	+כְּ

◦ Pronouns as the gerund suffix:

gloss

gerund

While I was
for your return
from her going
as he said

גַּם־הָיָה־לְ+אֵת־יָמֶן
לִפְנֵי־בָּאֵת
אֶלְכָה־לְשָׁוֹגָג
כַּא־יָמַר־לְאֵת־קְרָבָה

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.

כָּא־לְדִילָה־+אֲכָלָה:

כְּהִיאָהָה כְּהִיאָה

כָּשָׁל הַיָּה כָּשָׁל

לְ+אָדִיל + הָיָה:

חַכְמָה לְמִצְרָאָה

לְכִים עַת שְׁהָיָה עַת

כְּפָנָים

לְכִים עַת שְׁהָיָה עַת

כְּפָנָים

Verbal Noun נִגְעָל

◦ 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	כָּלָע
pi'el	גָּדַל	לְגָדַל
pual	גָּדוֹל	לְגָדוֹל
hif'il	הִקְלִיט	לְהִקְלִיט
huf'al	הַקְלָת	לְהַקְלָת
hitpa'el	הַקְלָבָה	לְהַקְלָבָה

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,

$C_2 = \text{ת}$ קְ-י-א < קָאָת; קָם; לְקָם (גָּעַל)

י-ל-< עַלְגִּים; עַלְגָּה; לְעַלְגָּה (גָּעַל)

$C_2 = C_3 = \text{ת}$ י-א-ג < הַגְּרָאֵגָה, אַתָּאָגָה; לְהַתָּגָה (הַגְּפָעַל) כְּבוֹלִים

$C_3 = \text{ח}$ קְ-ל-ח < קָלָח, קָלָח, לְקָלָח (גָּעַל) כְּחִילִים

$C_3 = \text{ל}$ לְעִזָּה < לְצִוָּה, לְצִוָּה, לְלִזְוָה (גָּעַל) כְּקִילִים (לִיה)

Verb roots with four consonants

• Most roots are three consonants, but sometimes four.

Form	Slot 3	Vowel	Slot 2	Vowel	Slot 1	Root
תְּבִלָּה	ת	א	ב	א	וּ	תְּבִילָה

Piel conjugation

Form	Slot 3	Vowel	Slot 2	Vowel	Slot 1	Root
תְּבִלָּה	ת	א	ב	א	וּ	תְּבִילָה
תְּבִילָה	ת	א	בּ	אָ	וּ	תְּבִילָה

Hif'il Conjugation:

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

① Some roots have a base of two consonants,

	Slot 3	Slot 2	Slot 1	Root
לְלַכֵּד	לִ	כָּ	לִ	ל-כ-ד
לְלַכֵּב	לִ	כָּ	לִ	ל-כ-ב
לְלַכְּבָד	לִ	כָּ	לִ - כָּ	ל-כ-ב-ד

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

Gloss	Derivation	Gloss	Base
Diagnose	חִנּוֹמֶה < ח-ה-וּ + מֶה	Examine	חִנּוּ
Rewrite	רְכֻתָה < רְכֻתָּה + וְתָה	Write	רְכֻתָּה
Activate	לְעֻמָּק < לְעֻמָּק + עַק	Act	לְעַק

③ Other four letter roots derive from native nouns and adjectives

Gloss	Derivation	Gloss	Base
Oxidize	חַזְקָה < ח-ז-ק-ה	oxygen	חַזְקָה
Calculate	חַזְקָה < ח-ז-ק-ה	calculation	חַזְקָה
Enumerate	מְנֻמָּד < מְנֻמָּד + אָד	number	מְנֻמָּד

④ A large number derive from foreign words

Gloss	Derivation	Gloss	Base
phone	[għoġ] - għ- - ħ-o	telephone	iġ-ħoġ
Catalogue	-ħop < -ħoġ - o - p	catalogue	iħoġ

- Common roots with shared meanings.

Examination, test	-ħalli	examine, test	ħalli
examiner	ħallix	be examined	ħallix
diagnosis	ħallxa	diagnose	ħallxa
perception, discernment	-ħallu	notice, discern	ħallu
diagnostician	ħallix	be noticed	ħallix

Verb Categorization

- Transitive and intransitive, active and passive, action and state

Transitive Verbs [גַּלְלָה]

- 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.

ההוֹלֵד דִּבֶּר מִלְּכָילָה לְיִלְלָה

Definite Direct Object:

The parents hid the presents. הַהֲוָיִם הַחֶבֶב, אֵלֶיךָ 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 עֲשָׂוָה

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

Nir and Ilana danced.

עָשָׂוָה בְּלִבְנֵי

Afterwards they strolled in the park.

עָשָׂוָה בְּלִבְנֵי

Nir's grandfather was born in 1930.

עָשָׂוָה בְּלִבְנֵי בְּשָׁנָה 1930.

◦ Some verbs function as both transitive and intransitive verbs

Intransitive Nir and Ilana studied. עָשָׂוָה בְּלִבְנֵי

Transitive They learned new songs. עָשָׂוָה בְּלִבְנֵי

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.

ונילעןם בCOLLEGE.

Other related linking verbs

Why do you seem so sad?

מה אתה נראה כל כך צעיף?

They remained our good friends.

הם עשו הדרים הטעים
שלצבר.

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: