

2. The letters 'ג, 'כ, 'ל realize as v, kh, f:

When the last letter of the root or word

מִלְכָה, מַלְכָה, מַלְכָה

Variations with radicals נ, נ, נ, י, ח:

1. When the second root letter is 'ח' or 'נ', the first one has a kamatz, rather than patah. סֶלֶגֶל, שֶׁלֶגֶל

2. When the third letter is 'נ' or 'י' and no suffix, such as נְגָדָל, יְגָדָל.

3. If the second consonant is a guttural.

לְגַדְלָה, אֲגַדְלָה, לְגַדְלָה, קְגַדְלָה

4.5.2 Irregular Verbs: פֹּלֵל, יְלֵל, גַּלְלָה

The root classification: יְיַיְיָ

- Verbs in the group have identical second and third consonants. They conjugate as regular verbs.
- Some יְיַיְיָ derive from bi-consonantal adjectives:

Gloss	Infinitive	Future	Present	Past	יְיַיְיָ	לְיַיְיָ	לְיַיְיָ
get warmed	לְהַרְמִין	לְהַרְמִין	לְהַרְמִין	לְהַרְמִין	לְאָהָרְמִין	לְאָהָרְמִין	לְאָהָרְמִין
get cooled	לְהַרְבִּין	לְהַרְבִּין	לְהַרְבִּין	לְהַרְבִּין	לְאָהָרְבִּין	לְאָהָרְבִּין	לְאָהָרְבִּין

The root classification: merger of "יְיַיְיָ" with יְיַיְיָ:

- As in piel and pual, a new group of "יְיַיְיָ" verbs in hitpael. Again the second consonant duplicates

First root consonants ו/וֹ שׁ, וּ שׁ

- A first consonant ו/וֹ or וּ changes נִ order, ts>st.

Actual form:

Expected form:

histader

הִיסְטָדֵר ← hittsader

הַסְטָדֵר

hishtalem

הִשְׁתָּלֵם ← hit+shalem

הַשְׁלָמֵם

First root consonants תּ Zayin

- A first root consonant תּ changes נִ to תּ, tz>zd.

Actual form:

Expected form:

hizdomen

הִזְדוֹמֵן ← hittzamen

הַזְדוֹמֵן

hizdaken

הִזְדָּקֵן ← hittzaken

הַזְדָּקֵן

First root consonant צּ +Sadi

- A first root consonant tsadi צּ, ts changes נִ to צּ.

Actual form:

Expected form:

hitsta'er

הִיטְסָאֵר ← hittsae'r

hitstalem

הִיטְסָלֵם ← hittsalem

הַטְסָלֵם

A historical note:

- The consonant צּ tsadi is an emphatic consonant.

- Originally a different pronunciation with an s by the tongue raised toward the velum.

Variants with צּ, צִ, צִי

i) When צּ, צִ, or צִי are the first root letter in all tenses and moods:
חוֹתֶה; חֲגַפְלָخ; עֲכָלָה; הַגְּפַלָּה; עֲלִידָה; הַגְּלִידָה

צִיְוָה; הַגְּפַלָּח; שְׁבַעַתְּפָעָל; לְהַגְּלִילָה

ii) When the second letter is צּ, צִ, or צִי:
חוֹתֶה; מְחַלְפָתָה; עֲבָרָה; הַכְּלָבָשׂ; עֲלִידָה; אַלְפָתָה
צִיְוָה; הַגְּלִינָשׂ; שְׁמַעַתְּפָעָל; לְהַגְּלִילָה

שְׁמַעַתְּפָעָל; לְהַגְּלִילָה

אֵל כִּי לְבָנָי אֵל תַּהֲלֹת שֶׁ!

The infinitive mood נְעִילָה

- The hitpael infinitive mood forms a stem as the imperative: הַתְלַבֵּשׁ, הַתְּקַבֵּל, הַתְּפַלֵּל with an additional -ל 'to' 'to get dressed, to be admitted, to pray':

I need to get dressed before I leave home.

אֵכֶלֶיךְ לְהַלְבִּין לְזַרְחָה

אֵכֶלֶיךְ יַצְאָה מִהְבָּית.

He hopes to be admitted to the University.

הַזְּמִינָה לְהַקְבִּיל
לְאַוְרְדוֹנָה.

The verbal noun נְגֻעָה

- The hitpael verbal noun appends the suffix נִי- to the citation form. Nouns with נִי- are always feminine nouns.

Gerund	Stem	Gerund	Stem
נִילָגָה	לְלַבֵּשׁ	נִילְלָתָה	לְלַבֵּל

- A verbal noun of a transitive verb links an object by the same preposition as the finite verb:

I have no objection to the principles of the political decisions.

Familiarity with this domain is very important for the work in the lab.

הַזְּמִינָה כִּי חִזְקָה הַזְּמִינָה

מִזְמָנָת בְּמַעַד

Alternative stems with initial: ת, צ, ע, ו, א

- Sibilants are the whistling letters.

ודיד/ה: (אכ) הַתְלִבְשָׂה, (אכה) הַתְלִבְשָׂת, (אכ) הַתְלִבְשָׂת
הוּא הַתְלִבְשָׂה, הֵא הַתְלִבְשָׂת
לכ. מ/אכ: (אכפבו) הַתְלִבְשָׂנוּ, (אכמ) הַתְלִבְשָׂתֶם, (אכג) הַתְלִבְשָׂתֶם
הֵם הַתְלִבְשָׂנוּ, הֵן הַתְלִבְשָׂתֶם

A historical note:

Mishnaic Hebrew has variants of hitpael.

take place, exist פָּקִים be discovered כְּתֹבָלָה

Future tense עֲתִיד

The stem of the future tense of hitpael has two variants:

1. First and Second singular -tlabesh הַתְלִבְשָׂה

2. Second person feminine -tlabsh הַתְלִבְשָׂה

Singular and second and third
person plural.

ודיד/ה: (אכ) אַתְלִבְשָׂה, (אכה) תְלִבְשָׂת, (אכ) תְלִבְשָׂת

הוּא 'תְלִבְשָׂה, הֵא תְלִבְשָׂת'

לכ. מ/אכ: (אכפבו) תְלִבְשָׂנוּ, (אכמ) תְלִבְשָׂתֶם, (אכג) תְלִבְשָׂתֶם

הֵם 'תְלִבְשָׂנוּ, הֵן תְלִבְשָׂתֶם'

The imperative mood צְא!

• Imperative includes the prefix hi of the hitpael pattern.
הַתְלִבְשָׂ! חַתְלִבְשָׂו! הַתְלִבְשָׂו! (הַתְלִבְשָׂה)

The negative imperative

• Future tense with the negative particle לא 'don't'!

4.5 Hitpa'el conjugation הַיְלָכֶה

- The stem hitpa'el has two components: -it + pa'el. The prefix:
 - As a present tense marker m: הַיְלָכֶה
 - As a past tense, imperative, and infinitive: הַיְלָכָה
 - In future tense, the subject prefix combines with the conjugation: הַיְלָכָה, הַיְלָכָה.

4.5.1 Regular verbs יָלֹךְ

- Regular verbs compose verbs with all root consonants in present tense forms

Present tense יָלֹךְ | יִלְאֵת

- All present tense forms have a mit-, -יִלְאֵת prefix: the m indicates present tense, and the t as a hitpa'el verb.

to get dressed וְלֹא לְבָדֵק

יִלְאֵת (אֵת, יִלְאֵת, יִלְאֵת); וְלֹא לְבָדֵק (אֵת, וְלֹא לְבָדֵק) : אֵת / וְלֹא לְבָדֵק
יִלְאֵת (אֵת, יִלְאֵת, יִלְאֵת); וְלֹא לְבָדֵק (וְלֹא, וְלֹא לְבָדֵק, וְלֹא לְבָדֵק) : וְלֹא / וְלֹא לְבָדֵק

Past tense יָלָךְ | יִלְאֵת

- Hitpa'el has three variants:

- Masculine, singular third person
- First and second person forms
- Third person feminine singular and plural,

hitlabesh-

וְלֹא לְבָדֵק

hitlabash-

-וְלֹא לְבָדֵק

hitlabsch-

-וְלֹא לְבָדֵק

The money was not paid (by Ron). גָּעַל הַכֹּסֶף לֹא שׁוֹלֵם (בְּרִן)

The doctors immunized the children against measles. גָּעַל הַרְזְגָּחָם חִזְקָה אֲלֵיכֶם הַילְדִים בְּגַת אַמְּרָס.

The children were immunized against measles. גָּעַל הַילְדִים הִזְקִיכָה בְּגַת אַמְּרָס.

Common use:

- Pu'al restricts to higher register, broadcasts, formal documents or speeches and in literature. Pi'el is more characteristic of everyday speech.

More formal This bill was paid. גָּעַל הַכְּבָדָה הַזֶּה שׁוֹלֵם.

Everyday use גָּעַל כָּל שִׁילְוח אֲלֵיכֶם הַזֶּה

Pu'al Participials as adjectives or nouns.

- Many participials (present tense) function as adjectives, nouns, or adverbs.

Adjective The hour is already late. הַשְׁעָה כָּל אֲלֵיכֶם

Adverb I arrived late to the meeting. הַגָּעָל, לְגַעַשָּׂה אֲלֵיכֶם

Noun All the dignitaries have arrived. כָּל הַדְּנוּתִים דְּבַר הַגָּעָל

Adjective Professor Shwartz is a highly regarded scholar. גַּלְגֹּול שְׁוֹרֵךְ הַזֶּה אֲלֵיכֶם אֲכִילָה.

Active piel and passive pu'al:

- In passive sentences, the grammatical subject of the sentence with pu'al verb is the recipient of the action rather than the initiator of the action. The recipient is often an object or an entity, not a person.

piel

The manager changed the daily schedule.

המִנהָל עָמַד תְּמִימָנוֹן.

pu'al

The daily schedule was changed by the manager.

בְּעֵד הַמִּנהָל עָמַד תְּמִימָנוֹן.

- Some pu'al verbs in piel correspond to piel verbs, but not transitive.

It was not talked about in the last meeting of the government.

הַמִּשְׁבְּצָרָה לֹא נִתְּחַנֵּן בְּכָל בְּיַשְׁרָאֵל.

Comparative note:

Active verbs in English have passive counterparts. This is not always true in Hebrew.

Dan did not pay Ron the money.

וְעַל דָּנִיָּהוּ לֹא נִזְהַר.

Ron was not paid the money.

גַּם לֹא נִזְהַר אֶל רֹנִי.

b. Four-consonantal verbs from existing native nouns

	Pu'al form	pi'el	Root	Base noun
be ensured	כִּיְלָה	כִּילָה	ק-ל-ה	armor

c. Four-consonantal verbs: with -וּ, -סַתּ, -חַ, or -צַ as first consonant

<u>Verb meaning</u>	<u>Pu'al</u>	<u>pi'el</u>	<u>Root</u>	<u>Source</u>
be rewritten	כִּרְכַּתּ	כִּרְכַּתּ	ק-ר-כ-ת	א+כְּלֵל
be drilled	לִכְתֹּה	לִכְתֹּה	ל-כ-תּ	לִכְתֹּב
be reinforced	לִזְמֹה	לִזְמֹה	ל-ז-מּ	לִזְמֹה
be diagnosed	לִזְקֹנֶה	לִזְקֹנֶה	ל-ז-ק-נּ	לִזְקֹנֶה
be referred	לִזְמֹנָה	לִזְמֹנָה	ל-ז-מּ-נּ	לִזְמֹנָה
be enumerated	לִזְמֹנָה	לִזְמֹנָה	ל-ז-מּ-נּ	לִזְמֹנָה

Associated meanings:

- Pu'al verbs are common in third person, for objects and persons.

Pu'al in all persons:

We were hugged and (were) kissed.

לִזְמֹנָה לִזְמֹנָה

Pu'al in plural:

The workers were organized for the strike.

לִזְמֹנָה לִזְמֹנָה

- Singular is regularly not possible.

I was organized, -or- I was cancelled.

to be confused לְהַיִלְכֵד

Root classification

Root

כ-ל-ל-ל

(אָלָיכָם אֲשֶׁר כָּלָל)

Present

הַ

לֵא

חַי

אָלָיכָם

אָלָכָלָה

אָלָכָל

Past

בָּלָכָל

בָּלָכָלָה

בָּלָכָל

Future

יָלָכָל

יָלָכָלָל

יָלָכָל

Expansion to four-letter roots

◦ The p'iel stem expands to four letter roots.

to be famous; be advertised חָזָק חָזָקָה

Root classification

Root

ח-ז-ק

ח-ז-ק

Present

הַ

לֵא

חַי

אָזָקָה

אָזָקָה

חָזָק

Past 3rd Person

יָזָק

יָזָק

חָזָק

Future 3rd Person

יָזָק'

יָזָק

חָזָק'

Derived Four-consonantal Verbs

a. Derived from foreign words

◦ Foreign words adapt into root consonants in the same manner as in the p'iel conjugation.

	p'iel form	p'iel	New root	Noun
be hypnotized	גְּזַנֵּה	גְּזַנֵּה	ג-ג-ז-נ-ה	גְּזַנְתָּה
be neutralized	לְזַנֵּה	לְזַנֵּה	ל-ז-נ-ה	לְזַנְתָּה

The root classification "לְלִי"

- As with other Binyanim, yod (ׁ) realizes as the e or a in final position. Elsewhere, it realizes as ey, or elides before another vowel.

	to be experienced	לְהִלְאָגָה	-א-ל-ע-ת-ו-
Present	לֵלֶל	לֵלֶא	לֵלֶא
Past	לֵלֶה	לֵלֶה	לֵלֶה
Future	לֵלֶה'	לֵלֶה'	לֵלֶה'

4.4.3 Derived and newly created verbs

- New verb forms for pu'al, mostly by virtue almost-automatically counter pi'el. Generally, all new verb formation patterns allow pi'el, as well as pu'al.

Gloss	לְגַעַד	Gloss	לְגַעַד	Gloss	Base
place	(לְפִקְדָּה) לְפִקְדָּה	place	לְפִקְדָּה	place	לְפִקְדָּה
report	(לְתִיקְרֵב) לְתִיקְרֵב	report	לְתִיקְרֵב	report	לְתִיקְרֵב
File	(לְכִילָה) לְכִילָה	file	לְכִילָה	file	לְכִילָה

Reduplicated roots:

- The same pi'el-pu'al relationship applies in reduplicated first syllables.

4.4.2. Irregular Verbs נִגְמַנְתִּים וְנִגְמָנִים

- Irregular verbs parallel pi'el conjugation

The root classification: merger of יְיַע/יְיָע with יְיָי

- In pu'al, as in pi'el and hitpael, יְיַע/יְיָע verbs behave as if יְיָי ones: the final root consonant duplicates.

Gloss	Future	Present	Past	יְיַע	יְיָי
be spun around		וְיַעֲרֹתָה	וְיַעֲרָתָה	יַעֲרָתָה	יַעֲרָתָה (י-א-ת)
be incited	וְיַעֲרֵתָה	וְיַעֲרֵתָה	וְיַעֲרֵתָה	(יַעֲרֵתָה)	יַעֲרֵתָה (י-א-ת)

The יְיָי root classification:

- When the third root consonant is 'Y, it never pronounces at the end of syllable. In first and second person, of past tense, the a vowel replaces by an e.

In the third person, the patah replaces by kamats.
לְהַזְכִּיר פָּאָלָה to be filled

יְיָי	לְהַזְכִּיר	הַזְכִּיר	לְהַזְכִּיר	הַזְכִּיר
Present	מַעֲלֵה	מַעֲלֵה	מַעֲלֵה	מַעֲלֵה
Past	מַעֲלָה	מַעֲלָה	מַעֲלָה	מַעֲלָה
Future	מַעֲלֵה	מַעֲלֵה	מַעֲלֵה	מַעֲלֵה

Future tense תְּמִימָה

of future tense uses the stem -CaCaC.

לְמַנְמֵר (מְאֵן), לְמַנְמֵר (מְאֵן), לְמַנְמֵר (מְאֵן) : ה/ת' פ'

לְמַנְמֵר, לְמַנְמֵר, לְמַנְמֵר

לְמַנְמֵר (מְאֵן), לְמַנְמֵר (מְאֵן), לְמַנְמֵר (מְאֵן) : ה/ו/י/ל

לְמַנְמֵר, לְמַנְמֵר, לְמַנְמֵר

Variants w

Variants with 'ג, 'כ, 'ל:

i) When the first letter is past tense עֲלֵיכֶם, כְּלֵיכֶם, לְמַנְמֵר

ii) When it is the second letter in all עֲלֵיכֶם, כְּלֵיכֶם, לְמַנְמֵר

tenses and moods

לְמַנְמֵר, כְּלֵיכֶם, עֲלֵיכֶם, כְּלֵיכֶם

עֲלֵיכֶם, כְּלֵיכֶם, לְמַנְמֵר, כְּלֵיכֶם

The letters 'ג, 'כ, 'ל realize as v, kh, f

i) When the first root letter is from תְּמִימָה, מְמִימָה, עֲלֵיכֶם, לְמַנְמֵר

in the present and future tenses. עֲלֵיכֶם, כְּלֵיכֶם, לְמַנְמֵר, כְּלֵיכֶם

ii) When the third letter root עֲלֵיכֶם, כְּלֵיכֶם, לְמַנְמֵר

Variations with root letters 'ל, 'ל, 'מ, 'מ, 'ל, 'ל

o When the second consonant is a guttural one.

- No imperative or infinitive moods

Regular Verbs

Present tense

- Present tense verbs match a -s prefix.

to be arranged/neat 7709 71174

(אכ' אכה הוא) מולדת; (אכ' אכה היא) מולדת

(אנו פהו, אכם, הם) מודדריהם; (אברהם, אג'הו) מודדרים

π/τ

10/10/2017

- Many present tense forms of plural function as adjectives.

	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Citation Form</u>	<u>Root</u>
Obliged	אָלֵיכָה (אָלֹיכָה)	be obliged	א-ל-כ
Riveted	אָלְקָד (אָלְקָד)	be riveted	א-ל-ק-ד
Connected	אָלְכָל (אָלְכָל)	be connected	א-ל-כ-ל
Signified/marked,	אָזֶה (אָזֶה)	be marked	א-ז-ה

Past tense

- Pu'al past tense has two variants:

In the first and second person:

In the third feminine singular and plural: पुत्र-

749

709

to be fired 7090101173

ה/ת'נ"

卷之二

b. Repeated/intensive action:

- Some verbs share roots with pairs of repeated action. Thus, if **קָפַת** kafats is 'jump', **קָפֵט** kipets is 'jump again and again', or 'jump back and forth'.
- Sometimes intensive, **שָׁבַר** shavar is 'break', **שָׁבֵר** shiber is 'smash', shatter.

לְפִסְעָדָם מִיְמֵי אֶחָד כֹּל הַגִּידָם

The clerks sorted all the files.. We didn't read the book - we only leafed through it.

לְפִסְעָדָם אֲכַלְתָּם כֹּל קְלָדָם
.לְפִסְעָדָם

עַמְלָם שְׁלָמָם בְּשִׁירָם תְּמָמָם

c. Removal

- A small group of verbs in pi'el refer to removal (often related to a base noun).

One should uproot violence from the schools.

אֶלְעָד לְשָׁלֵשׁ אֲכַלְתָּם אֶלְעָדָם
אֶלְעָד הַזָּהָר

Well remove all the thugs.

לְפִסְעָדָם אֲכַלְתָּם כְּלָבָדָם

Piel Conjugation: **לְפִסְעָדָם | פִּסְעָדָם**

- Passive counterpart to pi'el verbs.

- A discontinuous u-a vowel sequence

Pattern	Form	Root	Form	Root
CiCec	(פִּסְעָדָם) פִּסְעָדָם	ל-פ-ע	(לְפִסְעָדָם) לְפִסְעָדָם	ל-פ-ע
CuCac	(פִּסְעָדָם) פִּסְעָדָם	ל-פ-ע	(לְפִסְעָדָם) לְפִסְעָדָם	ל-פ-ע

Four consonantal verbs with initial letters י, X, ס

- The prefixes -י, -X, -ס characterizes new roots

Verb meaning	Citation Form	Root	Noun
drill, exercise	לְגַלֵּג	ל-ג-ל-ג	לֶגֶל
function	פָּרֹגֶן	פ-ר-ג-ג	פָּרָגָן
diagnose	לִפְנֵי-X	ל-פ-נ-י-X	לִפְנֵי
refer	לְכֹתֶב	ל-כ-ו-ת-ב	לְכֹתֶב
enumerate	לְ�ַמֵּן	ל-ג-מ-ן	לְגַמְּן
mortgage	לְעַכְלָה	ל-ע-כ-ל-ה	לְעַכְלָה

Associated Meanings

- Piel is transitive, e.g. תַּזְהִיר 'arrange', or intransitive, e.g. תַּזְהִיר 'speak'. As an 'agentive' verb, it designates a voluntary activity; also the initiator and controller by the actor/doer.

The director is a friend of ours
and he got us good tickets for
the show.

- a. Causative; 'cause to be', or 'cause to become'

The volunteer physicians cure
patients in many distant
villages.

The danger unified the family.

הַלְּקִדְמָה הַמְּאַכְלָה מְאַכְלָה

הַלְּקִדְמָה תְּכִלָּה לְפָרָדִים

לְעַכְלָה אַפְלָה אֲלַמְּנָה

Four-consonantal verbs derived from existing nouns:

- Diacritics are another way for four-consonant nouns.

Verb meaning	Citation form	Root	Base Noun.
interest	ʃɔ:gɪ	ʃ-ɔ:-ɪ-ʃ	ʃə:tʃ
calculate	ʃə:kʊlɪ	ʃ-ə:k-ʊ-ʃ	ʃə:kʊl
ensure, obtain	ʃə:nʃ	ʃ-ə:n-ʃ	ʃə:nʃ

Verbs from foreign words:

- The consonants of foreign words adapt into root consonants from pi'el Four or Five consonantal patterns:

	Citation Form	New root	
telephone	ʃə:bɪl/ʃə:bɪl	ʃ-ə:b-ɪ-l	ʃə:bɪl
hypnotize	hɪ:pntɪz	h-ɪ:p-n-ɪ-z	hɪ:pntɪz
Fantasize	fən'ta:sɪz	f-ən-ta:s-ɪ-z	fən'ta:sɪz
Flirt	flɪ:t	f-ɪ:l-t	flɪ:t
refresh	rɪ:fʃ	r-ɪ:f-ʃ	rɪ:fʃ
Compile	maɪ:kə:p	m-ɪ:k-ə-p	maɪ:kə:p

Four consonant roots expanded from three-consonantal roots:

- The -W consonant as the first consonant creates new words.

Verb meaning	Citation Form	Root Gloss	Base
Convince	vɪ:ksw	v-ɪ-k-s-w	vɪ:ksw
rewrite	wrɪ:t	w-rɪ:t	wrɪ:t
duplicate, copy	dʌ:pɪkət	d-ʌ:p-ɪ-k-ə-t	dʌ:pɪkət

4.3.3 Derived and newly created verbs:

Three-consonantal verbs from nouns:

- Several agentive verbs (where the subject carries out an action) with tri-consonantal roots

	Citation form		Noun Stem
place	(אָקַד (אִקְּד)	place	(ת) אֲקִידָה
report	(תִּלְתֵּן (תִּלְתֵּן)	report	(ת) תִּלְתֵּן
mechanize	(אָכַל (אִכְּלָה)	mechanize	(אָכְלָה (אִכְּלָה)
file	(אָקַד (אִקְּד)	file	(ת) אֲקִידָה

Derived from four-consonantal roots:

- Most Hebrew is three-consonantal roots, but sometimes four.

provide likelihood דָּלַד gnaw צָלַד

- The oldest historical method reduplicated the first syllable, לָלַח 'roll' and לָלַל 'confuse'.

First stem Syllable reduplication:

to roll לָלַח

Root classification	Verbal Noun	Infinitive	Root
אֶלְכָּה (אִלְכָּה)	אֶלְכָּה	אֶלְכָּה	ל-ל-כ-ה
— הָלָה	הָלָה	הָלָה	הָלָה
Present דָּלַד	דָּלַד	דָּלַד	דָּלַד
Past גָּלַד	גָּלַד	גָּלַד	גָּלַד
Future כָּלַד	כָּלַד	כָּלַד	כָּלַד
Imperative אַלְכָּה	אַלְכָּה	אַלְכָּה	אַלְכָּה

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לַתְּלֹא "Past"

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לְלֹא לְלֹא "Present"

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לְלֹא לְלֹא "Future"

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לְלֹא לְלֹא "Imperative"

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לְלֹא לְלֹא "Infinitive"

2. The letters 'ב, 'ג, 'כ, 'ל realize as v, kh, ph

i. When the first root letter precedes a prefix, in the present, future, and infinitives:

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לְלֹא לְלֹא "Present"

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לְלֹא לְלֹא "Future"

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לְלֹא לְלֹא "Infinitive"

ii. When it is the last letter of the root word.

לְלֹא לִכְלֹא לְלֹא לְלֹא

Variations with guttural consonants 'ח, 'נ, 'מ, 'ע, 'ץ

1. When the second root letter is 'ץ or 'ח, the first i replaces e in the past tense: נֵצֶר, נֵנֶר, נֵמֶר, נֵעֶר

2. When the second root letter is a guttural, the expected zero vowel replaces the hataf patach נֵהָר, נֵמָר, נֵעָר.

3. When the second root letter is 'ץ or 'ח, the patah under the first replaces the kamats. נֵעֲרָה, נֵמֲרָה, נֵצֲרָה

4. When the third root letter is 'י', 'ת' and with no suffix. The normative form has a stem vowel a:

תַּלְאָוֶן, עֲמָדָה

Irregular Verbs: עֲמָדָה תַּלְאָוֶן וְכַתְּבָה

The root classification: י"י

Verbs in this group have identical second and third root consonants. They conjugate as regular verbs.

Some of the י"י roots derive from bi-consonant adjectives:

Gloss	Infinitive	Future	Present	Past	י"י	לִמְדָה
Sharpen	לִפְנֵה	לִפְנֵה	לִפְנֵה	לִפְנֵה	T-T-T	< לִמְדָה
warm up	לִפְנֵה	לִפְנֵה	לִפְנֵה	לִפְנֵה	T-T-T	< לִמְדָה
cool down	לִפְנֵה	לִפְנֵה	לִפְנֵה	לִפְנֵה	T-T-T	< לִמְדָה
embitter	לִפְנֵה	לִפְנֵה	לִפְנֵה	לִפְנֵה	T-T-T	< לִמְדָה

The root classification: merger of י"י/ל"י with י"י

• Piel, pual, and hitpael י"י/ל"י verbs behave as י"י ones.

Gloss	Infinitive	Future	Present	Past	י"י	ל"י
spin around	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	I-I-O	(I-T-O)
incite	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	(I-A-P)	I-A-I-P
fulfill, realize	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	I-A-I-P	I-A-I-P
incite, arouse	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	I-A-P	I-A-I-P
aim, direct	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	C-I-C	I-I-C
found, establish	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	לִזְבֹּחַ	C-I-C	I-I-C

to speak; to talk לֹא־דָבַר
'אָזִיד/ה: (אֶל) דָבָרְגִי, (אֲזֵה) דָבָרְגִי, דָבָרְגִי
הָאָזְדֵבָר; הָיָא דָבָרָה
לְכַדֵּבָר (אֶל), דָבָרְבָו, (אֲזֵם) דָבָרְגָם
הַמְדֻבָּר, הַמְדֻבָּר

- The character "י" separates pi'el from pa'al verbs.

Future Tense עַתִּיד

- The future tense of pi'el has two stem variants:
 1. In all first and second person singulars -daber לְדָבַר-
 - and first person plurals
 2. In the second person feminine singular; -dabru לְדָבָר- and second and third person plural

דָבַרְתִּי (אֶל), אָזַדְבָּרְגִי, אָזְדֵבָרְגִי
לְכַדֵּבָר (אֶל), כָּדְבָרְבָו, (אֲזֵם) כָּדְבָרְגָם
הַמְדֻבָּר, הַמְדֻבָּר, דָבָרְגִי, (אֶל) כָּדְבָרְגִי

The imperative mood צְרִיכָה

- The imperative shares the same stem with the future tense.
לְכַדֵּבָר! אָזְדֵבָר! (צְרִיכָה)

- Future forms used for negative and positive ones in speech:

לְכַדֵּבָר!	אָזְדֵבָר!
אָזְדֵבָר!	לְכַדֵּבָר!
אָזְדֵבָר!	אָזְדֵבָר!

The infinitive mood 7y19n 04

- The pi'el infinitive uses the same stem as the present, future, and imperative:
לְדֹבֶר, לְמַלְאָה, לְשֻׁמּוֹן
אֵין לוֹצָה לְדֹבֶר אִיֵּתוֹ עַל
מה שקרה אִתְּנוּ אֵל.

וְעַמּוֹד הַפְּעֻולָה Verbal noun.

- The pi'el Verbal noun uses a form similar to the 'citation form', but the second vowel is u rather than e:

<u>Gerund:</u>	<u>Stem:</u>	<u>Gerund</u>	<u>Stem:</u>
שְׁלֹמֶן	שְׁלָמָה	שְׁלֹמֶן	שְׁלָמָה
שְׁלֹמֶן	שְׁלָמָה	שְׁלֹמֶן	שְׁלָמָה

Variants with 'G', 'C', 'T'

- i. The letters 'ג, 'כ, 'ל realize as b, k, p:
i. When it is the first root letter in the past and
imperative:

עכלה גדרה, כהה

צ'ויליאן ליליכו!

- ii. When it is the second root letter in all tenses and moods.

Moshe separated from Hanna
after many years.

מֹשֶׁה [נָסַר] אֶלְעָזָר חֶדְלָה
שְׁכִים לְבָיִת.

Other meanings:

- Verbs in hif'il are not necessarily passive, inchoative, or reciprocal. Many involve none of the above or an active meaning.

We opened the door and
entered the room.

נוֹפֵל [אָמַר] אֶת הַדָּלָק [בְּכָבוֹד]
לְפָנָיו.

We hurried to help them.

[פָּלָצְךָ] לְעַזְלָגָם.

Britain fought the Nazi regime.

לְמִבְכֵה כְּלִיחָמָה כְּבָשָׂעָר
לְנַצְחָה.

He wrestled with his conscience.

וְיַחֲדָךְ עַמְּקָמֶיךָ, יְמִינָךְ [אַחֲרָךְ]

Piel Conjugation נִעַל [כְּכָי]

- The נִעַל, CiCeC sequence characterizes the stem of the third person masculine singular, in the past tense.
- A historical residue from the diacritics, a geminated second radical doubling the length of the consonant.

Regular Verbs נִעַל [עִילָּו]

- When the root consonant is present in all forms.

Present tense עִילָּו [עִילָּו]

- This conjugation pattern has a -א prefix

רבים/ה: (בחנו, אם, הם) מדברים; (בחנו, אך, הם) מדברים
ת' פ' ה/ה: (אנ', אה, הוא) מדבר; (אנ', אה, היא) מדברת

- The present tense forms generate adjectives and nouns.

	<u>Adjective:</u> P N T Y S	<u>Citation form:</u> fascinate reinforce drive mad	<u>Root:</u> P - J - J P - T - T I Y - A - U
fascinating			
reinforcing			
fantastic			

Adjective	Citation Form:	Root:
astonishing	ə'stonɪʃɪŋ	ə'stonɪʃ

- Nouns with a pi'el present tense form:

	<u>Noun:</u>	<u>Citation form:</u>	<u>Roots</u>
immigrant	ɪm'ɪgrənt	immigrate	ɪ-mɪgr-ate
trainer/coach	trænər	train	-trayn
narrator	na'retər	tell, narrate	tel-l-
gambler	ga'mblər	gamble	gam-bl-

Past Tense T2V JST

- Past tense of *pî'el* has three stem variants:

Masculine Singular 3rd person:

1st and 2nd person forms:

3rd person feminine singular and plural:

diber 777

dibar -7] T

dibr-7] T

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

גָּעַל (גָּעִיל) [T₃XW₁I]₂]₁ [גָּעַל (גָּעִיל)]₁
 תְּשַׁלֵּחַ הַמְכַלֶּגֶת [T₃XW₁I]₂]₁ תְּשַׁלֵּחַ הַמְכַלֶּגֶת

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' [T₃X].
- 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 מֵשֶׁת
הַחֲנִינִים אֲגַדְּלָה כָּל יֻמּוֹת
The shops are closed every Tuesday afternoon. אֶתְלָל הַצְּהָרִים.

◦ Nif'al describes the process, whereas paal passive participle בָּיִסְתַּבְּדֵל 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.

.דָּנָן לְלִכְדֵּן הַיּוֹם

Joseph leaned on the wall.

.יְהֹוָשָׁעַ בְּלִבְנֵי

Reciprocal meaning:

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

Dan and Rina met at work. דָּנָן וַרְינָה בָּקָרְבָּן

Moshe and Hanna separated after many years. מוֹשֶׁה וַהֲנָה בָּזְבֻּדָּה
שְׁנָיוֹם לְבָזְבֻּדָּה

◦ When the subject is singular, verbs take the object by an obligatory preposition.

Dan gets together with Rina every evening. דָּנָן עִמָּה לִיכְהָכֵל עַל

אַל־יְהִי כָּךְ

הַקְרָאָה הַקְרָאָה (הַקְרָאָה)

Imperative

4.5.3 Deriving new hitpael verbs

- o Hitpael focuses on the recipient, or entity undergoing process
- o Many are reflexive (action back onto self) or reciprocal (mutual action each other).

Gloss	לִגְפָּעַל	לִגְיָדַל	לִגְעַל	Gloss	Base
Settle(intr.)	הַגְמַדֵּה	אָסֹם	אָסֹם	place	אָסֹם
Focus(intr.)	הַגְמַדֵּת	תָּפַס	תָּפַס	focus	תָּפַס
realize(int.)	הַגְמַנָּה	אָמַן	אָמַן	real(lly)	אָמַן
become	הַשְׁעִירָה	שָׁעֵר	שָׁעֵר		T-S-V+U
Subjugated					
become	הַשְׁכָּלָה	שְׁכַלָּה	שְׁכַלָּה		שְׁכַלָּה
perfect					

to get confused

Root classification	Verbal noun	Infinitive	Root
	אֲלִיכְמָה(אֲלִיכְמָה)	לִכְלָדָל	ל-ל-כ-ל
Present	הַכְלָדָל	לִכְלָדָל	לִכְה
Past	הַכְלָדָה	לִכְלָדָה	לִכְלָדָה
Future	יְכַלְדָּה	לִכְלָדָל	לִכְלָדָל
Imperative	הַכְלָדֵל	לִכְלָדֵל	לִכְה

Derived from adjectives

Citation form

Source

<u>Gloss</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Future</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>ל"י</u>	<u>ל"ג</u>
spin around	לסובב	סובב	סובב	סובב	סובב	סובב
wake up	להקיער	הקיער	הקיער	הקיער	הקיער	הקיער

Note: Some ל/ל roots have two forms of hitpael:
one conjugates as p'iel, the other as a medial
semi-vowel 'i or '.

<u>Gloss</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Citation form</u>	<u>hitpael root</u>	<u>Source</u>
take place, + exit	להתקיים	התקיים	ת-ק-י	ב-א-פ
rise up	להתקדם	התקדם	ת-ק-ד	ב-א-פ

<u>Gloss</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Citation form</u>	<u>hitpael root</u>	<u>Source</u>
intend, mean	להזכיר	הזכיר	כ-מ-צ	ב-א-פ
get ready, plan	להזכיר	הזכיר	כ-מ-צ	ב-א-פ

The root classification: פל, ל"י, ח

° A ' realizes as a e or a. in the final position.
to experience, to put to the test ל"ג אוליך

<u>Root classification</u>	<u>Verbal noun</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Root</u>
פל, ל"י	הזכיר	להזכיר	כ-מ-ז
Present	היא	היא	ח-א-י
Past	מזכיר	מזכיר	א-מ-צ-ץ
Future	הזכירה	הזכירה	ה-מ-צ-ה

get trained | יִתְעַכֵּב — train(tr). | תָּעַכֵּב

4. Derived from transitive verbs in paal.

	<u>Citation form</u>	<u>Source</u>
get washed	יִתְהַנֵּן — wash	תָּהַנֵּן
get dressed	יִתְבְּלֹשׁ — clothe(tr.)	תָּבְלֹשׁ
get undressed	יִתְעַמֵּד — take off clothes	תָּעַמֵּד

5. A few verbs derive from intransitive paal verbs

	<u>Citation form</u>	<u>Source</u>
become enraged	הַגְּרָגָן boil	הַגְּרָגָן
get angry	הַגְּרָגָן be angry	הַגְּרָגָן
become silent	הַשְׁתֵּתֶךְ be silent	הַשְׁתֵּתֶךְ

6. Derived from another binyanim

	<u>Citation Form</u>	<u>Source</u>
get ready	הַגְּכִיל prepare	הַגְּכִיל
hide oneself	הַמְּגִיל hide	הַמְּגִיל
trade places	הַמְּלַטֵּב replace	הַמְּלַטֵּב

4.5.4. Associated meanings

Hitpaal associates reflexive and reciprocal meanings. Other relations include passive, repeated action, and flinging doing something.

a. Reflexive meaning:

- A case where the instigator (the 'agent') and the recipient (the patient) refer to the same entity.

become strong

Strong

Strong

become hot

Hot

Hot

become clear

Clear

Clear

get closer

Close

Close

distance oneself

Far, distant

Far, distant

straighten up

Straight

Straight

2. Derived from nouns

Citation form

Calcify

XIGEG

Stone

TZIX

become friendly

TPYAKH

Focus

TIPX

become a citizen

HGXLLAH

Citizen

TXULLAH

take a shower

HGXKL

Shower

TXULL

acclimatize
oneself

TPXAKL

Climate

TPXIM

take some

771XPL

Air

7'IX

air

3. Many verbs derive from transitive pi'el verbs

Citation form

improve(tr.)

791XVH

79V

make a living

7379H

7379

get cold

130VH

13V

get spoiled

7PKL

7PKL

take a risk

70THC

70D

advance

7TPXVH

7TP?

oneself

4.6. Hif'il Conjugation

כלי הבעל

The name of the verb pattern hif'il reflects the third person singular masculine, its citation form.

1. The stem vowel "o" of *b'iyit* is the pattern.
 2. The initial vowel of the past tense follows the prefix *h* as *i*. However, other tenses change to *a*:

	Infinitive	Future	Present	Past	Root
to explain	לְמַבְאַחַ	לִמְבָאֵךְ	לִמְבָאֵךְ	לִמְבָאֵךְ	ל-מ-ב-א-ח

4.6.1 Regular verbs

الآن

The group of regular verbs compose all the root consonants present in all verb forms.

Present tense

$$\pi = \pi |_{\Delta T}$$

The present tense of the conjugation has a prefix.

to explain מהות

b. Reciprocal Meaning:

- Participant roles are equivalent, or shift back and forth between them.
- Sometimes Subject is plural with more than one entity.

Dan and Dana got married.

דאן ודן התחתנו.

Transitive meaning - focus on the initiator's action

Dan married Dana.

דאן חתם דנה.

Dana married Dan.

דנה חתמה דן.

c. Passive

- Several verbs in hitpael have transitive verbs, usually in piel.

Active meaning:

Dan requested that I meet with him. דן ביקש לי לפגש.

Passive meaning:

I was asked to meet with Dan.

הוגש דעתי, להפגש עמו.

Active meaning:

The president appointed his spokesperson.

הנשיא מינה את שפכלו.

Passive meaning:

The spokesperson was appointed.

הנבחרה הוגדרה.

d. Additional meanings

1. Occasionally hitpael verbs have a feature of repeated action:

run around זריזל — run

זריז

Stroll הליכה — walk

הליכה

2. A few verbs carry the meaning feature of 'pretend to, make believe'

Feign naivety הילוך — naive

הילוך

Pretend to be sick הילוך — sick

הילוך

b. Reciprocal Meaning:

- Participant roles are equivalent, or shift back and forth between them.
- Sometimes Subject is plural with more than one entity.

Dan and Dana got married.

דניאל וданה נישׂו.

Transitive meaning - focus on the initiator's action

Dan married Dana.

דניאל נישׂא לדנה.

Dana married Dan.

דן נישׂא לדניאל.

c. Passive

- Several Verbs in hitpael have transitive verbs, usually in pilet.

Active meaning:

Dan requested that I meet with him. דן ביקש מני לפגוש אותו.

Passive meaning:

I was asked to meet with Dan.

פוגש דן, הוא ביקש מני לפגוש.

Active meaning:

The president appointed his spokesperson.

הנשיא מינה את שפמו.

Passive meaning:

The spokesperson was appointed.

השפמה נבחרה.

d. Additional meanings

1. Occasionally hitpael verbs have a feature of 'repeated actions':

run around פגַלְגָל — run

פָּגָל

stroll פָּגָה לִבְתָּחָה — walk

פָּגָל

2. A few verbs carry the meaning feature of 'pretend to, make believe'

Feign naivety פָּגָה בַּזְבֻּן — naive

פָּגָן

Pretend to be sick פָּגַל מֵרֹאֶה — sick

פָּגָל

4.6. Hif'il Conjugation

כלי הצעיר

The name of the verb pattern hif'il reflects the third person singular masculine, its citation form.

1. The stem vowel "o" of *b'ijit* is the pattern.
 2. The initial vowel of the past tense follows the prefix *h* is *i*. However, other tenses change to *a*:

	Infinitive	Future	Present	Past	Root
to explain	לְמַבְאַחֲר	לִמְבָאַחֲר	לִמְבָאַחֲר	לִמְבָאַחֲר	ל-ב-א-ח

4.6.1 Regular verbs

טלאים

The group of regular verbs compose all the root consonants present in all verb forms.

Present tense

The present tense of the conjugation has a main prefix.

to explain נולדה

לכ' ימ' | א' (א' ח' ב', א' ג' מ', ה' מ') א' ס' ב' י' מ' | (א' ח' ב', א' ג' מ', ה' מ')

	<u>Adjectives</u>		<u>Citation form</u>	<u>Root</u>
brilliant	כְּלִיל	shine	הַכְּלִיל	P-T-T
worrisome	אֲנָזֵן	worry	הַאֲנָזֵן	A-X-T
infectious	כְּרָבִיךְ	infect; glue	הַכְּרָבִיךְ	P-T-T

	Nouns	Citation form	Root
smuggler	סְמַגְּלֵר	סְמַגְּלֵל	S-M-G-L
believer	בְּלִיאָר	בְּלִיאָה	B-L-X
listener	לִשְׁ�ָרֶן	לִשְׁ�ָרֶן	L-S-T-X

Past tense עָתָה | PAST

The past tense hif'il has only two stem variants:

1. In the first and second person - פְּנֵעַל-

2. In the third person - הֲפָעֵיל-

לִפְנֵי / הָפְנֵי : (אָכַי) הַסְבָּלָה, (אָתָה) הַסְבָּרָה, (אָגָה) הַסְבָּלָה

הָאָחָד הַסְבָּרָה, הָאָחָד הַסְבָּרָה

לְכַיּוֹן / הָפְנֵי : (אַתָּה) הַסְבָּלָה, (אַתָּה) הַסְבָּרָה, (אַתָּה) הַסְבָּלָה
הַמְּהֻנָּה הַסְבָּרָה

Future tense עַתְּקִית | FUTURE

Future Tense עַתְּקִית | FUTURE

לִפְנֵי / הָפְנֵי : (אָכַי) אַסְבָּל, (אָתָה) אַסְבָּר, (אָגָה) אַסְבָּר,

הָאָחָד אַסְבָּל, הָאָחָד אַסְבָּר

לְכַיּוֹן / הָפְנֵי : (אַתָּה) אַסְבָּל, (אַתָּה) אַסְבָּר, (אַתָּה) אַסְבָּר

הַמְּהֻנָּה אַסְבָּל, הַמְּהֻנָּה אַסְבָּר

The imperative mood צְלָל!

The imperative forms have a h- prefix.

הַסְבָּל! הַסְבָּר! הַסְבָּר! (הַסְבָּל)

The negative imperatives use the future tense with לֹא 'don't':

לֹא אַסְבָּל! לֹא אַסְבָּר! לֹא אַסְבָּר!

The infinitive mood עַמְּלָה

Hif'il infinitives use the stem haCCic: להסבָּל, להסביר, להעבָּר

אֶבְשָׂה להַסְבִּיר לְאֵה הַסְבָּרָה, אֶבְשָׂה להַסְבִּיר לְאֵה הַסְבָּרָה

קשה לו להַזְלִיכָּה אָם להַשְׁאַל גָּוֹךְ. It is hard for him to decide whether

Verbal noun נִגְעָשׁוּת וְ

The נִגְעָשׁוּת form:

Gloss:

invitation

decision

Verbal noun 1:

הזמנת

החלטת

stem:

הזמן

החלט

The נִגְעָשׁוּת form:

Gloss:

difference

quarantine

Verbal noun 2:

הנתק

חגון

stem:

הנתק

חגון

Ground verbs:

Verbal noun 2

explanation

תירוץ

Verbal noun 1

information

המידע

accord

הסכמה

stem:

explain

תירוץ

agree

הסכמה

Variants with ב, כ, ג:

1. The letters ב, כ, ג realize as b, k, p:

When it is the second root letter of all tenses and moods:

עכל: האכילה והויה; אסבילה עתידה; אפילה

צווים: האכלה שם הפעלה להפילה

2. The letters ב, כ, ג realize as v, kh, f:

i When the first root letter, in all tenses and moods:

עכל: האכיל, הויה; אכילד, עתיד; יפאל

צווים: האכל שם הפעלה להפילה

ii: When the first root letter in all tenses and moods:

עכל: הקליב, הויה; אקליבים, עתיד; יקליב

צווים: הקלב שם הפעלה להקליב

Variations with 'y, 'n, 'l, 'x:

1. Vowels of past tense change from i to e. In addition an 'echo' vowel e replaces the shva - vowel of the first root letter.

Informal:

וְלֹא יָמַד

Formal:

וְלֹא לִמְדָה

לֹא אָמַד

לֹא מָכַר

2. In all other tenses and moods, the a vowel of the prefix maintains an 'echo' vowel a:

Informal:

וְלֹא יָמַד

Formal:

וְלֹא לִמְדָה

וְאָמַד

וְמָכַר

3. When the third letter is 'y, 'n, 'l' and no suffix appends,

4.6.2: Irregular Verbs עֲלֵיכֶם עֲלֵיכֶם עֲלֵיכֶם עֲלֵיכֶם

The "y/l/y root classification:

The hifil form of "y/l/y characterizes the absence of a second root consonant.

לְהַקִּים to raise, set up

Root classification	Verbal noun	Infinitive	Root
לְיִלְאֵל	לְהַקִּים	לְהַקִּים	לְיִלְאֵל
	הַקִּים	הַקִּים	הַקִּים
Present	אֲקִים	אֲקִים	אֲקִים
Past	הֲקִים	הֲקִים	הֲקִים
Future	יָקִים	יָקִים	יָקִים
	יְקִים	יְקִים	יְקִים
Imperative	הֲקִים!	הֲקִים!	הֲקִים!

The]-TOL-G" root classification:

- The first root consonant 'ת' of היגען G misses from the whole conjugation.

Past	hinpálti > hipálti	הנְפַלְתִּי > הַפָּלִתִי	נְפָלֵל
Future	tanpil > tapil	הַפָּלִיל > הַפָּלִיל	פָלִיד
Present	manpil > mapil	מַפָּלִיל > מַפָּלִיל	מְפָלֵה
Infinitive	lehanpil > lehapil	לְהַפָּלִיל > לְהַפָּלִיל	לְפָלֵל

to drop, cause to fall

Root classification ת-ו-ל, ו-ו-ל	Verbal noun הפלת	Infinitive להפליל	Root [כ-ו-ל]
	המ	הוֹחֶל	חֲכָה
Present	מוֹלֵה	מַוְלִיל	מְוָלֵל
Past	הַפָּלִיל	הַפָּלִיל	הַפָּלֵל
Future	מַפָּלִיל	מַפָּלִיל	מְפָלֵה
	אתם	אַתָּה	אֲתָה
Imperative	הַפָּלִיל	הַפָּלִיל	הַפָּלֵל

Exceptions:

- As in previous G" cases, gutturals, no assimilation occurs.

2. Homonym

Gloss	Citation form	Infinitive	Root
look at, store	וְתִירְאַ	לְהַגְּרִין	[כ-ג-ר]
germinate	הַגְּרִין	לְהַגְּרִין	[כ-ג-ר]
tell	וְתִירְאַ	לְהַגְּרִית	[כ-ג-ר]
contrast	הַגְּרִין	לְהַגְּרִית	[ת-ג-ר]

ז"ה, לה ג'יד לך שקס. תול

He contrasted the two assumptions.

זה היגיד ב' שקס הַגְּרִין

Note: The following verbs with 'ל' as a first root letter conjugate as]"ג or]"ל pattern:

Gloss:	Citation Form:	Infinitive:	Root:	Form of:
assume	הַכִּין	להַכֵּן	ת-כ-ל	כ"נ
put down	הַכִּיחַ	להַכְּיָה	ת-כ-י	כ"י

א) להַכִּיד שֶׁכָּל תֹּולֶד
Don't put the book down on the table.

The כ"י root classification:

When the first root consonant is 'כ' - the prefix elides-

to lower, bring down להַלְּוִיד

Root classification	Verbal noun	Infinitive	Root
[כ"י, כ"י, כ"י]	הַלְּדָה	להַלְּוִיד	ת-ל-ד
	הַמְּ	הַמְּ	ת-ל-ה
Present	אֲלִידָה	אֲלִידָה	א/ל/יד
Past	הַוְּלִידָה	הַוְּלִידָה	ה/וְלִידָה
Future	הַוְּלִידָה	הַוְּלִידָה	ה/וְלִידָה
	אֲלִידָה	אֲלִידָה	א/ל/יד
Imperative	הַלְּוִידָה	הַלְּוִידָה	ת-ל-וְיָה

The ל"ל root classification:

* As in other binyamin, the third consonant is 'ל', with no pronunciation.

to invent להַלְּאֵל

Root classification	Associated Noun	Infinitive	Root
[ל"ל, ל"ל, ל"ל]	הַמְּצָאָה	לְהַלְּאֵל	ל-ל-א

	הַמִּ	הַיָּחֵד	הַזְּבֹחַ	אֲלֹהָה
Present	מִצְרַיִם	מִצְרַיָּה	מִצְרַיִם	מִצְרַיִם
Past	וְמִצְרַיִם	וְמִצְרַיָּה	וְמִצְרַיִם	וְמִצְרַיִם
Future	וְמִצְרַיִם	וְמִצְרַיִם	וְמִצְרַיִם	וְמִצְרַיִם
Imperative	לְמִצְרַיִם!	לְמִצְרַיִם!	לְמִצְרַיִם!	לְמִצְרַיִם!

The לִכְיָד root classification:

- A third root consonant realized as 'כ' specifically e or a.
to permit, let לְהַלְשׂוֹל

Root classification	Associated noun	Infinitive	Root
לִכְיָד	הַלְשָׁן	לְהַלְשׂוֹל	ל-כ-י
	הַמִּ	הַיָּחֵד	אֲלֹהָה
Present	מִלְשָׁם	מִלְשָׁה	מִלְשָׁה
Past	וְמִלְשָׁם	וְמִלְשָׁה	וְמִלְשָׁה
Future	וְמִלְשָׁה	וְמִלְשָׁה	וְמִלְשָׁה
Imperative	לְמִלְשָׁה!	לְמִלְשָׁה!	לְמִלְשָׁה!

The לְקַלְיָךְ root classification:

- When the two last consonants are identical, they merge in hif'il: the expected לְהַקְלִיל becomes לְהַקְלֵל
- The present and past tense vowel change from a to e: לְבָנָה, לְבָנָה
- The i vowel of the hif'il stem changes to tsere e and loses the '.

4. When a suffix appends as a vowel, a dagesh haZak adds to the last consonant.

to ease, make easier **לְקַلֵּת**

<u>Root classification</u>	<u>Verbal noun</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Root</u>
ל-ל-ל	לְקָלָת/לְקָלָה	לְקַלֵּת	ל-ל-ל
ל-ל	לִקְלָת	לִקְלָת	ל-ל
Present	אֲקָלָה	אֲקָלָה	אֲקָל
Past	אָקָלָה	אָקָלָה	אָקָל
Future	אָקָלֶת	אָקָלֶת	אָקָל
		אָקָלֶת	
Imperative	אֲקָלֵה	אֲקָלֵה	אֲקָל

4.6.3 Meanings associated with hif'il

• Most common association is causative, including 'cause to become' and 'cause to do (something)'.

a. Cause to do something.

A term, causative, in the sense of causing somebody or something to do something. An actor triggers another action. As an example, לְכַרְךָ 'write' > לְכַרְךָ 'dictate' i.e. 'cause to write', such as in 'The director dictated a letter to the staff' לְכַרְךָ לְפָנֵי הַדָּרֶק, i.e. the director caused someone else into writing a letter to the staff.

• Hif'il has similarities to causative verbs.

The bear danced.

647: הדִבְרָה תַּפְעֵל

The gypsy made the bear dance. הַגְּשִׁילָה הַצּוּעָה הַרְקִיד אֶת הַדְבָר.

The child ate soup.

648: הַיְלָד אָכַל אֶת הַאֲלֹד.

The mother fed soup to the child.

649: הַמֶּתֶת אֶת אֲכִילָה אֶת הַיְלָד הַאֲלֹד.

The verb may also stative, as in:

We saw a beautiful winter coat. סָעָל: לְחִזְקָה אֲנִיל זָוִילֶגֶן.

The salesman showed us the coat. סָגָל: הַמְּאֻכֵל הַלְּאָה לְכָה אֶת חָמָעִיל.

b. Cause to become/cause to happen (on its own).

- Not always causing to do something, but causing to happen or causing to become

1. Verbs associated with paal > causative hif'il verbs

Some verbs share roots with paal; others conjugated in hif'il,

The light is on.

650: גַּרְגָּלָה דָּוְלָה.

He turned on the light.

651: הוּא הַדְלִיךְ אֶת הַאֲלֹהָה.

We forgot everything.

652: שְׁכַלְלָה אֶת הַכָּל.

Time made us forget

653: הַזָּעֵן הַשְׁכִּיחָה אֶת כָּל הַלְּזָעִיל.

(obliterated) all the details.

654: הַלְּזָעִיל.

2. Verbs associated with nif'al > causative hif'il verbs.

655: הַיְלָדִים צְבָחָה.

The children got scared.

656: הוּא הַפְּהִיל אֶת הַלְּדִים.

He scared the children.

657: הוּא כָּשַׁלְלָה צְבָחָה.

He failed the exams.

658: הוּא כָּשַׁלְלָה הַכְּשִׁיל אֶת כְּוֹלָם.

The teacher failed everybody.

3. Nouns > causative hifil verbs

- Some hifil verbs derive from nouns

There is a limit/border to everything. לכל דבר. לכל דבר.

He limited us in everything. הגביל להווים אנו כל.

The King ruled for many years.

Who crowned you (made you King)?

4. Adjectives > causative hifil verbs

- Some hifil verbs derive from adjectives.

The tea is not sweet enough. ה תה לא מודק מילוק.

We should sweeten the tea. ה פועל: צליך להמליך את התה.

The skies are clear.

He clarified a number of things ה פועל: הrox הבהיר לנו כמה שלה הבה.

C. Cause to become/acquire a new characteristic:

- Hifil verbs also refer to 'becoming' in the sense of 'acquiring quality of colors or some physical/bodily characteristics.'

He is very pale

ה פועל: הox טרי טרי דxi.

He became pale when he heard the news.

ה פועל: הox החיד כחש שעה את ה חדשות.

The copper vessels are rusty.

ה פועל: כל הנטוש גולמי.

They became rusty because we left them out all winter.

ה פועל: הם ה

- ן
- ן
- ן

 כוונת כל החורף.

הוּא לֹא: הַפְּלִילָה עַלְיָן לֹא גָּשְׁלִים.
הַגְּלִילָה: הַוְּלִילָה עַלְיָן לֹא גָּלִילָה.

Some hifil verbs are both transitive and intransitive.
Intransitive as בָּנֵן ('become + (quality)'); whereas the
transitive verbs paraphrased as לְהַיֵּן כְּלָל ('causing
something to become').

Intransitive:

get dark

הַחֲלִיל = [הִי] חָלִילִים
עַם לְדֹק הַטְּמָאָה הַחֲלִילִים הַטְּמָאִים
With the setting of the sun, the skies darkened.

Transitive:

הַחֲלִיל = גָּרָם לְכַךְ שִׁיחָה פְּרִישָׁת
cause to become dark תְּמִימָה
הֵם הַחֲלִיל אֶת הַאוֹלָם וְהַצָּאָה
They darkened the room and the show began.
הַגְּדִילָה.

Intransitive:

become/get fat

The more one gets fat, the
more one's quality of life
goes down.

הַשְׁמָיִן = [הִי] שְׁמָיִן
כָּל שְׁמָיִן נִים כַּד יַלְדָה
אִיכּוֹג הַדִּינִים.

Transitive:

cause someone to get fat
It is not the jeans that
make her fat, but rather
the chocolate cake.

הַשְׁמָיִן = גָּרָם לְכַךְ שְׁמָיִן יְהֹוָה שְׁמָיִן
זה לא הגינס שהשמיין אומר
אלָא עֲוגָת הוּא קַרְבָּן.

Intransitive:

Become shiny

His eyes shone in the dark

הַבְּרִיקָה = [הִי] אַבְּרִיקָה
עַין הַבְּרִיקָה בְּחַשְׁכָה

Transitive

Caused them to shine

הבריקה = גדרה להם לחדריך

She shone/polished the silver.

ויא הבריקה עז כל הכסף.

Relationship between verbs in p'āl, pi'el and hif'il

• Sometimes p'āl verbs have two separate meanings, such as

לְתָא in p'āl as 'growing up' and pi'el conjugation 'raising.'

p'āl: grow up (intransitive)

They grew up on a farm

המ לְתָא כִּנְוָה

pi'el: grow, raise (transitive)

There they raised turkeys.

עמם גידלו כלהגוי הודו.

p'āl: grow in size/numbers (intransitive)

The business grew.

העסק פותח.

Hif'il: to enlarge, increase size or number (transitive)

הוא הגדיל את העיסוק.

He enlarged the size of the business.

הוא הגדיל את הציירום.

4.7 Huf'al conjugation הַפָּעֵל

- The name of the pattern, huf'al reflects the third person singular masculine in the past tense
- Hif'il - Huf'al shares a relationship between as active-passive.

4.7.1 Regular verbs

Present tense

אל ג'ו
תַּאֲגִיד

להיות אגודה

ודיד/ה: (את, אגה, הו) מזכרים; (את, את, ה) מזכירות

לכום/וים: (אנחנו, אתם, הם) מたちים; (אנחנו, אתם, ה) מたちות

Passive participles in huf'al function as adjectives:

abstract

עוועיגס

defined

מעוגס

limited	סְגִילָה	recommended	מְלֻאָה
absolute	סְגִילָה	complex	סְגִילָה

Passive participles in hifal function as nouns:	
juror	סְגִילָה
unemployed	סְגִילָה

סְגִילָה
סְגִילָה

Past tense זֶבַל

- The past tense of hifal has two stem variants
- In the first and second persons
- In the third person feminine singular and plural

הַזְבַּלְתִּי
הַזְבַּלְתְּךָ
הַזְבַּלְתָּן
הַזְבַּלְתָּם

יד/ה: (את) הַזְבַּחֲתִי, (אתה) הַזְבַּחֲתָג, (את) הַזְבַּחֲתָת

לְבֵד/ה: (הוא) הַזְבַּחֲתָה, (חו) הַזְבַּחֲתָה

לְבִים/ה: (אנְחָנו) הַזְבַּחֲתָנו, (אתֶם) הַזְבַּחֲתָם, (אתֶן) הַזְבַּחֲתָן
(הַם/ה) הַזְבַּחֲתָן

Future tense זֶבַח

יד/ה: (את) X זֶבַח, (אתה) הַזְבַּח, (את) הַזְבַּחְתִּי

(הוא) זֶבַח, (חו) הַזְבַּחְתִּי

לְבִים/ה: (אנְחָנו) בְּזֶבַח, (אתֶם) הַזְבַּחְתִּם, (אתֶן) הַזְבַּחְתִּן
(הַם) 'זֶבַחְתִּו, (חו) יְזַבְּחָתִו

Variants with ב, כ, ג

- The letters ב, כ, ג realize as b, k, g:

- When the second root letter of all tenses and moods (except after a root letter ח, פ, נ, ל)

לְכֹל: הַזְכִּמָּה, הַוְוָה: אַזְכִּמָּה, עַזְכִּיד; אַזְכִּמָּה

- The letters ב, כ, ג realize as v, kh, f:

- When the first root letter in all tenses and moods

לְכֹל: הַכְשִׁיל, הַוְוָה: אַזְכִּיל, עַזְכִּיד; אַזְכִּיל

- When the final root letter in all tenses and moods:

לְכֹל: הַקְרֵב, הַוְוָה: אַזְקִרְבֵּן, עַזְקִרְבֵּיד; אַזְקִרְבֵּן

- When the second root letter follows ח, פ, נ, ל:

Variations with radicals 'Y, 'X':

- When the first letter, 'Y, 'X, the initial vowel u becomes Kamats Katan, as an o.
- When Zero Shva, hataf patah instead: יְמִילָה, יְמִילָה.

4.7.2 Irregular Verbs חלולים ורבים

The "Y/I/Y" root classification:

- The huf'al form "Y/I/Y" characterizes the absence of the second root consonant.

לְהִיאַת מִזְכָּר
to be prepared

	לְיִהְיֶה	לְיִהְיֶה	C-1-Y
Present	לֵיֵה	לֵיֵה	לְיִהְיֶה
Past	לִיכְכָּה	לִיכְכָּה	לְיִהְיָה
Future	לִיכְכָּה	לִיכְכָּה	לְיִהְיָה

The "Y/G/L" root classification:

- A group of huf'al verbs in which the first root consonant is absent in the entire conjugation.

לְהִיאַת מִזְכָּר
to be presented

	לְיִהְיֶה	לְיִהְיֶה	X-1-Y
Present	לֵגָשׁ	לֵגָשׁ	לְגַשְׁתִּים
Past	לִגְשָׁה	לִגְשָׁה	לְגַשְׁתָּה
Future	לִגְשָׁה	לִגְשָׁה	לְגַשְׁתָּה

- A guttural has no assimilation

Gloss	Citation Form	Root
be told	T _א נָה	T-A-א
be compared to	(ח)לְגַדְתָּה	T-A-ל

The [Pi, Gi] root classification

- When the first root consonant is 'ב', a ה vowel conflates to be taken down ליה'וֹת מִלְאָקֵת T-7-1

מִלְאָקֵת

Present

Past

Future

הוּא

אַיִלְלָה

הַוְלָדָה

גַוְלָה

הַיָּחֶד

מִילְאָקֵת

הַוְלָדָה

גַוְלָה

T-7-1

מִלְאָקֵת

הַוְלָדָה

גַוְלָה

The 'ayin, ל root classification

- A third root consonant, 'ל', realizes as ey. If a final position, 'ל' realizes as a or e.

לְהַיוֹת מִפְנֵה ל
to be referred

מִפְנֵה

G-E-H

Present

הַיָּחֶד

הַיָּחֶד

אֲקֵה

אֲקֵה

Past

מִפְנֵה

אֲמִפְנֵה

אֲמִפְנֵה

Future

הַפְנֵה

הַפְנֵה

הַפְנֵה

4.7.3 Meaning associated with huf'al:

- Because the passive nature of huf'al conjugation, the grammatical subject is the recipient of the action, rather than the initiator.

- Typically, the passive statements never retain the agent.

הַנְּפִקְדֵּת אֲבָתָה הַמְּפַחַת בְּכָךְ
Dan deposited the check in the bank.
The check was deposited in the bank.

- The subject of the active sentence, the agent, surfaces in the passive counterpart as an indirect (or oblique) object, from a signal or preposition, such as 'T' עַל 'by'.

The check was deposited in the bank by Dan himself. הַקֵּחַת הָוֶקדָה כִּכְבָּס
על דָן בְּעַצְמוֹ.

- The recipient is often an object or an entity (לְמִזְרָחָה) and not a person.

The new immigrants were discriminated against by the local residents. נְאָלָה לְפָנֵי הַיּוֹגָלִים לְעֵדָה
על יָד הַגְּרוּבִים הַמִּקְוָעִים.

- Hif'il is passive, and hifil active, although not direct counterparts.

Intransitive

They did not come early.

הַיְלָדִים לא הגיעו מוקדם.

- Hif'il verbs are transitive and with a hif'il counterpart

Transitive: active > passive

The engineers activated all the computers.

הַמְּهֻנְדְּקִים הַבָּעֵל אֲכִיל כל המחשבים.

All the computers were activated.

כל המחשבים הפעילו.

Chapter 5: The noun system

5.1: Introduction to the noun system

- Nouns refer to people, places, things, ideas, or concepts
- Nouns are a major parts-of-speech category
- Nouns act as: subject of the verb, object of the verb, indirect object of the verb, object of a preposition
- In Hebrew, all nouns have grammatical gender

5.1.1: Noun categories:

1. Common nouns $\text{אֲנָלָגִיָּה כָּלְבִּים}$

- Often, common nouns precede by a definite article or modifier:
- the book הֲדַבֵּר
- any book כֹּל
- some books כֹּל הֲדַבְּרִים

◦ Common nouns represent one or all members of a class.

◦ Animat or inanimate is ok, also countable or uncountable.

1. Countable nouns have distinct units.

Gloss

לְבַד

T'P'

bottle(s)

כְּדַבְּקִים

P'P'D'

dog(s)

כְּלָבִים

C'V'

2. Non-countable nouns are mass or quantities.

Gloss

לְבַד

T'P'

flour

P'G'

air

T'X'

water(waters)

מַיִם

sky(skies)

שָׁמֶן

◦ Although, noncountables convert to countable nouns.

Gloss	Countable units	Singular
a glass of water	כּוֹסֶת מַיִם	מַיִם
a bottle of olive oil	כְּדֵלָה שָׂעֵד זִית	שָׂעֵד
a teaspoon of sugar	כְּסֵף סְגָבָן	סְגָבָן

Collective nouns: countable and non-countable.

- A group of people, animals, or objects, as a group:
הַלְּדָנִים 'nation', הַעֲרָבָה 'family', etc.

Gloss	Plural	Singular
political Party(ies)	מִילָּאָמָּה	מִילָּאָמָּה
troupe(s), band	להַקְוָה	להַקְוָה
family	עֲרָבָה	עֲרָבָה
nation(s)	עַמְּדָה	עַמְּדָה

-or-

Gloss	Countable units	Singular
party member(s)	חֲדָר מִילָּאָמָּה - חֲדָר מִילָּאָמָּה	חֲדָר מִילָּאָמָּה
band member(s)	חֲדָר להַקְוָה - חֲדָר להַקְוָה	חֲדָר להַקְוָה
family member(s)	חֲדָר אֻמָּה - חֲדָר אֻמָּה	חֲדָר אֻמָּה
nationals	חֲדָר עַמְּדָה - חֲדָר עַמְּדָה	חֲדָר עַמְּדָה

2. Proper nouns. שְׁמוֹת כָּלִיל

- A noun specific to an individual, place, or object.

Person's name	Daniel	דָּנִיָּה
	Dina	דִּינָה

Place name	Jerusalem	יְרוּשָׁלָם
	Israel	יִשְׂרָאֵל

Object's name	The Knesset	הַכְּネֵסֶת
---------------	-------------	------------

Titles added to names, definite or indefinite

Mrs./Ms. Yisraeli	הַגְּבָרֶת יִשְׂרָאֵלִי	הַגְּבָרֶת יִשְׂרָאֵלִי
Doctor/Dr. Levi	הַדָּקִין לֵיבִי	הַדָּקִין לֵיבִי
Captain Barzilay	הַקָּפָט בָּרְזִילַּי	הַקָּפָט בָּרְזִילַּי

3. Concrete and Abstract nouns

- A distinction between concrete and abstract nouns is physical substances vs states, events, concepts, feelings, qualities, etc.

Abstract nouns - countable

Feminine	סַמְבּוֹל	Masculine	סַמְבּוֹלִים
cultures/s	סַמְבּוֹלִים, סַמְבּוֹלִינִים		
arts/s	חֲגִיאָה, חֲגִיאִים	holidays	חֲגִיאָה, חֲגִיאִים

Abstract nouns: non-countable

Feminine	סְנָמָן	Masculine	סְנָמָן
joy	שְׁנָמָן		שְׁנָמָן
physics	סְנָמָן		שְׁנָמָן

4. Adjectives שְׁמַנִּים

- Adjectival forms function as nouns, such as in עָמִיל / עָמִילִים 'rich, wealthy' or 'a wealthy person/the rich'

5. Pronouns שְׁמַנִּים

- Pronouns replace nouns with independent or affixed features

6. Numerals שְׁמַנִּים

- As a noun phrase, numerals are countable.

5.1.2. Grammatical characteristics of nouns

- As a grammatical class, nouns have the features
- All nouns have an assignable gender, either masculine

or feminine, נָקָה].

house מֶרֶת, (ת)מֶרֶת apartment תִּלְוָג, (ת)תִּלְוָג

2. A noun with no article is always indefinite.

a house מֶרֶת an apartment תִּלְוָג

3. One marker of a definite noun is a definite article, ה-

the house הַמֶּרֶת the apartment הַתִּלְוָג

4. Another marker of a definite noun is a prounoun suffix about possession:

our house אֶתְמֶרֶת/הַמֶּרֶת my apartment אֶתְתִּלְוָג/הַתִּלְוָג

5. All proper nouns (names of people and any other entity) are definite.

6. The independent noun שם [shem]

house מֶרֶת garden גַּן

• Dependent noun (two-noun phrase)

a coffeehouse מִזְבֵּחַ תִּלְוָג a flower garden גַּן גַּלוּשָׁה

my house אֶתְמֶרֶת my garden גַּן

Dual endings

• A reference to ב'-ayim as 'two of' or 'a pair of'.

1. Some nouns (mostly time units) have three forms: singular, plural, and a dual form.

Dual	Plural	Singular
------	--------	----------

two weeks	דִּύְוָיִם	week
-----------	------------	------

two months	דִּוְתְּתִים	month
------------	--------------	-------

2. The concept of duality designates 'a pair of', and the dual form points to the noun:

	Dual/Plural	Singular
a pair of socks	מִנְגָּדֶל	מִנְגָּדָה
a pair of hands	מִנְצָבֶל	מִנְצָבָה

Also, מִת 'a pair of' and מִתְּנֵת 'pairs of' for more than one unit.

I have two pairs of glasses.

a pair of sunglasses and a pair of vision glasses.

עַל, שְׁכִי תִּתְּנֵת מִתְּנֵת אֲמָדֶגֶת.

לֹא אֲמָדֶגֶת, שְׁכִי תִּתְּנֵת.

אֲמָדֶגֶת, לְחִילָה.

5.2. Indefinite and definite noun forms

Hebrew has no indefinite articles, either in singular or plural

A young woman entered the store.

Hats and sunglasses are an important accessory in the summer season.

כִּיכְלָיִם וְאַשְׁדֵגֶת, שְׁאַלְעַן לָם.

חַכְמָל פְּנִיטָתְּנֵת כְּלֵילָה הַקִּיְמָה.

Definite articles appear in discourse or speaker and listener contexts.

1. The definite article comes in the form of a prefix to the noun.

The house we plan to buy לְכַרְכָּם לְדִין לְעֵילָה is outside town.

לְעֵילָה מִלְּאַפְּנֵי חַדְשָׁה.

We bought books. The books are textbooks. הם ספרים, הם ספרי.

2. In a construct phrase, two or more nouns in a morphological relationship expressing possession, origin, affiliation, etc. - the definite article is a prefix

the bookstore	הספרייה הגדולה	a bookstore	ספרייה קטנה
the problems of	בעיות כלכליות	problems of	בעיות כלכליות
School pupils	תלמידים	School pupils	תלמידים

3. Possessive nouns are definite.

my books 1790 = 1790 my book 1790 = 1790
1790

4. Abstract nouns are also definite, such as Concepts.

All that matters is Truth
and Honor.

Time heals all.

5.3 Gender features

o No inherent relationship why certain nouns are masculine, while others are feminine.

Example 1: Hotels

Gender: masculine	hotel	אַלְמָנָה / אַלְמָנָה	אַלְמָנָה / אַלְמָנָה
	residence	אַלְמָנָה	אַלְמָנָה
	inn	אַלְמָנָה	אַלְמָנָה
feminine	innkeeper	אַלְמָנָה	אַלְמָנָה

Example 2: Stores

Gender: masculine	supermarket	אֶלְכָּל/אַלְגָּל אַלְכָּה	אַלְכָּל
	minimarket	מִינִימָרְקֶט	מִינִימָרְקֶט
	hypermarket	הַיְמָרְקֶט	הַיְמָרְקֶט
	boutique	בּוֹתִיק	בּוֹתִיק

Gender: Feminine	store	סְטוּרֵן	סְטוּרֵן
	bookstore	סְבָנְטָן אַבְּלִים	סְבָנְטָן אַבְּלִים
	grocery store	אֲכָלָה/אַלְכָּה	אֲכָלָה/אַלְכָּה

5.3.1 Gender: form and meaning

- Gender assignment to nouns is language-specific, and rarely shares grammatical assignment with other languages (such as French, German, Arabic).

Concrete nouns

Feminine	מִכְבָּה	Masculine	מִכְלָל
pool/s	מִכְבָּה(ה)	room/s	מִכְלָל(ה)
city/ies	מִילָּה(ה)	record/s	מִקְלִיאָה(ה)

Abstract nouns

Feminine	סְמִbol	Masculine	סְמִbol
culture	סְמִbol(ה)	symbol	סְמִbol
art	סְמִbol	regime	סְמִbol

Event nouns

Stage show	לְחַזְקָה(ה)	stage play	לְחַזְקָה(ה)
------------	--------------	------------	--------------

- Anatomical gender reflects an assignment of gender to animate nouns

Examples - human beings

<u>Feminine</u>	<u>נָקָדָה</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>לְכָלָל</u>
Woman/women	אַשָּׁה (בָּ) [אַשָּׁה]	man/men	גִּילָּה (תְּ) גִּילִּים
actress/es	שָׂלֵקֶת (בָּ) שָׂלֵקֶת וְאַתָּה	actor/actors	שָׂלֵקֶן (תְּ) שָׂלֵקֶן וְאַתָּה
girl/girls	יְלָדָה (בָּ) יְלָדָה	boy/boys	לְדָיָה (תְּ) יְלָדִים

Examples - other living beings

<u>Feminine</u>	<u>נָקָדָה</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>לְכָלָל</u>
mare(s)	וִוְוָה (בָּ) וִוְוָה	horse(s)	וִוְוָה (תְּ) וִוְוָה
female dog(s)	כַּלְבָּה (בָּ) כַּלְבָּה	dog(s)	כַּלְבָּה (תְּ) כַּלְבִּים
The-donkey(s)	חֲזִירָה (בָּ) חֲזִירָה	donkey(s)	חֲזִירָה (תְּ) חֲזִירִים

5.3.2 Gender markings

Many nouns end in תָּ- or תְּ are feminine.

1. The general identification of the תָּ- suffix is safest, such as לִילָה 'night', מְאֻתוֹת 'apprentice'.

2. Many nouns end in תִּ- are feminine.

תִּרְמָה	mercury	כָּבֵד	plan	לְכָלָל
תִּרְבָּה	openness	גִּילָּה	culture	לְכָלָה
תִּרְבָּה	pipe	אַרְבָּה	rabies	כָּלְבָּה
תִּרְבָּה	delegation	מְשִׁלְחוֹת	flu	שְׁפָעָה
תִּרְבָּה	death	אַלְמָה	olive	לְיָה
תִּרְבָּה	radio	סִרְבִּיס	service	שִׁרְבִּיס
	play			

record	(לְקֹדֶשׁ)	selection	(סָכָרָה)
needle	(קַרְבָּן)	item	(מִזְבֵּחַ)

3. Masculine words have a final vowel -ה, also participles.

intern	אַלְגָּזָה	lecturer	אַלְכָּזָה
drink	מְבֻשָּׂה	field	שָׂדָה

4. A few nouns document as either gender:

wedge	טֶבֶן	way	דָּרְכָה
bone	עֵצָה	knife	דָּכֵן
sun	שֶׁמֶן	skeleton	שְׁלֵמָה
fire	מֵשֶׁךָ	coin	מִנְבָּרָה
		wind	מִזְבֵּחַ

5. פֿ- is a gender cue

hand/arm	פֿתַח	knee	פֿתַח
thigh	פֿתַח	foot/leg	פֿתַח
ear	פֿתַח	eye	פֿתַח

5.3.3. Deriving feminine and plural forms:

- Nouns referring to humans have four forms

young person	בָּנוֹת	female	בָּנוֹת
dancer	לְקָדְבִּים	female	לְקָדְבִּים
painter	ציְרָה	female	ציְרָה
		plural	

Participle forms as nouns:

• Participle verbs are verbs as nouns

גָּזַע/יָזַע אֶלְעָזָר לְבָנָיו

agent

אִיכָּה סִכְכִּיא אִיכָּה

אֵיכָה

volunteer

מְגַנְדָּל מְגַנְדָּפָה מִתְגַּנְדָּפָה

מְגַנְדָּל

Secretary

מִזְכִּיר מִזְכִּירִים מִלְכִּיד וָה

מִזְכִּיר

5.3.4. Nouns with different masculine and feminine stems:

• Some nouns have totally different masculine and feminine forms:

Humans	father	אִיָּשׁ	mother	מִזְבְּחָה
--------	--------	---------	--------	------------

husband		אֲדֹם	wife	אִשָּׁה
---------	--	-------	------	---------

bridegroom		אֲדֹתָה	bride	כָּלָה
------------	--	---------	-------	--------

Animals	donkey	אֲנָה	she-donkey	אֲנָה
---------	--------	-------	------------	-------

goat		אֲנָוָה	she-goat	אֲנָוָה
------	--	---------	----------	---------

bull		אֲנָוָה	cow	אֲנָוָה
------	--	---------	-----	---------

5.3.5 Feminine nouns with shared meanings

• Some feminine nouns group to common definition

Nouns: cities

city, town	עיר	small town	כִּילָה
------------	-----	------------	---------

Names of cities:

Jerusalem	ירושלים	Tel Aviv	תֵּל אָבִיב
-----------	---------	----------	-------------

London	לְונְדִין	New York	ניו יּוֹrk
--------	-----------	----------	------------

Nouns: Countries

Country יְמִינָה state אַדְמָנוֹת homeland אַלְמָנָה

Names of countries:

Israel	ישראל	USA	ארצות הברית
Spain	ספרד	Mexico	מקסיקו
China	סין	Japan	יפן

Nouns for parts of body:

ear	אֶרֶךְ-אֲרֶךְ	leg	לְגָלָל-לְגָלָלים
hand	יד-יָדִים	eye	עֵין-עֵינִים
knee	כָּרֶב-כָּרֶבֶים	shoulder	כָּרֶבֶשׂ-כָּרֶבֶשׂ
thigh	אֶלְגָּה-אֶלְגָּהִים	cheek	לְפָנִים-לְפָנִים
nail	קָרְבָּן-קָרְבָּנִים	tooth	שְׁנָאָבָן-שְׁנָאָבָנים

5.4 Number features:

◦ Plural suffixes are not clear indication of the gender

Masculine Plural

◦ A great number of masculine nouns share plural suffix

house(s)

לְגָיְם

: תִּתְּ

room(s)

לְתִּתְּ

: תִּתְּ

◦ A number of masculine nouns relate to verbal roots or begin with the prefix -א-

place(s)

לְגָיְם

: תִּתְּ

dormitory(ies)

אַדְמָנוֹת

: תִּתְּ

אַדְמָנוֹת

- ° A small number of masculine nouns end from an **ם** as the plural form.

	לְגָזֶב	לְגָזֶב
airplane(s)	אֲגָזִים	אֲגָזִים
Institute(s)	אֲכָמִים	אֲכָמִים

- ° Other masculine nouns end in **תִּין** an without the **-תָ** prefix.

	לְגָזֶב	לְתִּין
window(s)	פָּלָזִים	פָּלָזִים
table(s)	שְׁלָזִים	שְׁלָזִים
Cupboard, closet	אַלְזִים	אַלְזִים
Street(s)	צְדָנִים	צְדָנִים

Notes

1. Many nouns end in **תִּין** or in **תִּין**, such as, **לְבָתִים**, **לְבָתִים**, **לְבָתִים**, **לְבָתִים** are masculine nouns.

2. Plural forms never follow the singular form up to 100%.

	לְגָזֶב	לְתִּין
market(s)	עַמְקָזִים	עַמְקָזִים
rabbi(s)	רַבִּים	רַבִּים
tax(es)	אֹכֶל	אֹכֶל

Feminine Plural

- ° By the same token, a great number of feminine nouns share the suffix **תִּין**.

Apartment(s)	דִּירֹת	לְבָיִת	יְהִידָה:
exhibit(s)	תַּצְלִיכָה	לְכָלָרִיכָה	

Feminine nouns with plural suffix: פָּ-

- A number of feminine nouns end in the singular form then with a plural suffix פָּ-.

The first group includes living beings:

	מִלְבָד	מִלְבָדָה
Woman/Women	מִלְבָד	מִלְבָדָה
ant(s)	מִלְבָד	מִלְבָדָה

The second group includes plants:

pea(s)	חֶגְבָּן	חֶגְבָּנָה
rose(s)	שָׁוֵרֶן	שָׁוֵרֶנָה

Others consist of Varieties

Year(s)	שָׁנָה	שָׁנָה
Word(s)	מֶלֶךְ	מֶלֶךְ

Sometimes two forms exists

The players and their wives השחקנים וwivesיהם הוזמנים ל晚会. were invited to a party. The directors' wives will be included in the list of invited guests. מwivesם הinvited יbe included ברשימת invited guests.

5.5 Noun Patterns:

- mishkalim, מִשְׁקָלִים, is a skeletal pattern in both nouns and adjectives! From a consonantal root plus skeletons of fixed vowels and variable consonantal slots with possible prefix or suffix.

- Mishkal means 'canonical pattern'.

Gloss	גַּסְעָל	Gloss	גַּלְלָה	Root
comb	פְּתֹוח	scanning	נְפִירָה	פ-י-ר
juicer	בְּטֹחֶן	squeezing	נְבִיטָה	ב-ב-ט
syringe	פְּתַתָּה	shot; injection	נְפִיתָה	פ-ת-ת
propeller	נְפִיטָה	push	נְפִיטָה	נ-ב-ת

- Words with common roots tend have common meaning cores.

- Vertical reading of tables regularizes a morphological pattern.

5.5.1. Discontinuous and linear derivations of nouns.

- Two mechanical strategies creating nouns, discontinuous formations of nouns, and linear derivation of nouns.

Discontinuous derivation of nouns:

- A combination of a root with a pattern to yield a noun.

CeCeC נס	CaCaC נס	CiCCuC נס
dog	carpenter	story
King	cook	speech
slave	barber	visit
CCiCa נס	miCCaC נס	maCCeC נס
Writing	letter	computer
opening	shelter	receiver
examination	test	battery
maCCeCatNs CiCaCon נס	tiCCoCet נס	לנס
test tube	memory	outfit
plough	madness	hairdo
camera	experience	syndrome

Linear Derivation

- A suffix pattern in which the suffix pattern adds to a base of a stem or noun.

Compounding & recent linear derivations:

Suffixes	Gloss	Noun	Gloss	Source
-ut	essence	אֲנָס	< what	אָנָה
-an	flutist	פְּלִיט	< flute	פְּלִיט
-iya	carpenter's workshop	כַּרְמֵלָה	< carpenter	כַּרְמֵל
-on	small horse	מִינָה	< horse	מִינָה
-ay	journalist	עִיתָּנִיחָה	< newspaper	עִיתָּנִיחָה
-it	truck	טֻחָה	< load	טֻחָה
-ar	shoemaker	שֹׁמֶן	< sandal	שֹׁמֶן

1. Word prefix compounding

- A prefix word tends to be from Greek or Aramaic.

specifically the Greco-Latin forms.

one-			TIT
one-way	1700-TIT	single parent	1717-TIT
two-			-17
two-way	1700-TT -7DTT	bilingual	1107-TT -7y3
inexperienced	1101-70T	experienced	1101-70T
pre-			-DTP
pre-military	X2Y-DTP	pre-historic	1710-ה.071
inter-			-11
international	151X73	interstellar	11-121C
intra-			
intragroup	711-דביצה	intracellular	1X11-711
post-			-711
Post-biblical	X7P11-121	post-congress	07X11P-751
multi-			;17
centipede	7X7-17	multi-faceted	0'19-17
sub-			-11C
Substandard	111-אכלי	sub-human	111-X11A
super-			-4
superstandard	71P-7	supernatural	1Y20-4Y
non-			. 7X
no-rust	1111-אכלל	immortality	1111-א - 7X

2. Foreign Suffixes

- Foreign suffixes append to native stems.

Noun	Suffix	source
army commander	7]1TXX < 7(]1)- army (e.g. 3rd)	1TTXX

One who disgraces זְלִינָה disgrace זְלִינָה

Kibbutz member קִבּוֹצִי קִבּוֹ-

nice young man יָוָלֶטֶת young man יָוָלֶטֶת

Very small פַּעֲסֵן small פַּעֲסֵן

3 Compounds: blends

- Blends merge two independent lexical terms into new words.

	Blend	stem 2	stem 1
movie	וִילִיפּ < movement	וִילִי	sound פִּילִיפּ
theater	תִּיאַטְרֹן < light	תִּיאַטְרֹן	light תִּיאַטְרֹן

4. Compounds: clipped blends

- Other blends are more recent than Biblical Hebrew.

	Blend	stem 2	stem 1
pedestrian	פֶּדֶסְטְּרִין < street	פֶּדֶסְטְּרִין	sidewalk פֶּדֶסְטְּרִין
mall			אַלְמָלֵן
cable car	קָאָבֵל < cable	קָאָבֵל	train קָאָבֵל
cellular phone	פְּלוֹנִינְגּ < telephone	פְּלוֹנִינְגּ	wonder פְּלוֹנִינְגּ

5.6. Nouns derived from verbs

- Large classes of nouns are from verbs.

- Two groups compose noun derivation from verbs; passive, active, infinitive, and abstract nouns by nominalization.

- 5.6.1 Active participles functioning as agent nouns
- Nouns have a common source in active participation (agents, initiators) or instruments.

לְמַלְאָכָה

<u>Gloss</u>	<u>Noun</u>		<u>Citation form</u>	<u>Verb type</u>
governor	סִוִיס	govern	סִוִיס	לְמַלְאָכָה
Worker	מְלֵבֶד	act	מְלֵבֶד	לְמַלְאָכָה
baker	מְלֵבֶד	bake	מְלֵבֶד	לְמַלְאָכָה
courier	מְלֵבֶד	run	מְלֵבֶד	לְמַלְאָכָה

<u>Gloss</u>	<u>Noun</u>		<u>Citation form</u>	<u>Verb type</u>
immigrant	מְלֵבֶד	immigrant	מְלֵבֶד	לְמַלְאָכָה
designer	מְלֵבֶד	design	מְלֵבֶד	לְמַלְאָכָה
conductor	מְלֵבֶד	conduct	מְלֵבֶד	לְמַלְאָכָה
translator	מְלֵבֶד	translate	מְלֵבֶד	לְמַלְאָכָה
guide	מְלֵבֶד	guide	מְלֵבֶד	לְמַלְאָכָה
voter	מְלֵבֶד	vote	מְלֵבֶד	לְמַלְאָכָה
lifeguard	מְלֵבֶד	save	מְלֵבֶד	לְמַלְאָכָה
leader	מְלֵבֶד	lead	מְלֵבֶד	לְמַלְאָכָה

trainee	אַלְמָחֵן	train	הַלְמִיד
adolescent	צָבֵגֶל	mature	צָבֵגֶל
assimilator	אֲסֵילָטֵר	assimilate	אֲסֵילָטֵר
boxer	כֻּלָּקָה	box	כֻּלָּקָה

5.6.2. Passive participles functioning as nouns.

- Passive Participial forms occasionally function as nouns.
כְּיַיְלָה/כְּעַל-כְּיַיְלָה, כְּעַל-

Gloss	Noun	Citation Form	Verb type
fiance	צָבֵךְ	get engaged	צָבֵךְ צָבֵךְ צָבֵךְ
divorcee	צָבֵתָה	drive away	צָבֵתָה צָבֵתָה
prisoner	צָבֵיהָ	capture	צָבֵיהָ צָבֵיהָ

Gloss	Noun	Citation form	Verb type
elected	צָבֵל	be elected	צָבֵל צָבֵל
person	צָבֵגֶל	be counted	צָבֵגֶל צָבֵגֶל
absentee	צָבֵיגֶל	be missing	צָבֵיגֶל צָבֵיגֶל

Gloss	Noun	Citation form	Verb type
notable	צָבֵבָה	be respected	צָבֵבָה צָבֵבָה
learning	צָבֵיגָה	be taught	צָבֵיגָה צָבֵיגָה

Fossil	לִזְבָּח be fossilized	לִזְבָּח
close associate	לִזְבֹּח be brought closer	לִזְבֹּח
jury member	לִזְבָּח be sworn	לִזְבָּח
unemployed	לִזְבָּח be laid off (work)	לִזְבָּח
axiom	לִזְבָּח acquire knowledge	לִזְבָּח
concept	לִזְבָּח be understood	לִזְבָּח

5.6.3. Infinitive forms functioning as abstract nouns.

- Binyan associates particular abstract nouns
- Verbal nouns have infinitive and gender forms.
- Higher registers infinitives have two forms, (-b) as an abstract noun and (-i) gerund.

	In context VN	Citation form
with the coming of night	לִזְבָּח הַלְּבָנָה	לִזְבָּח
upon his coming to Israel	לִזְבָּח יִשְׂרָאֵל	לִזְבָּח
upon his return from the front	לִזְבָּח מִפְּנֵי הַמִּזְבֵּחַ	לִזְבָּח

5.6.4. Abstract verbal nouns associated with verbs

1. Derived from participials