

Exceptions: all tables + all tables

Plural of Nouns of the type תְּ

Exceptions: ① Begin with י, ט, נ, ח guttural, and require a locative support

② Accent of א has a point, rather than *

Solution: Consult a dictionary.

Plural of nouns ending in תְּ

תְּאַנְגָּרִי store → אֲנָגָרִי agency

Feminine of nouns denoting people e.g. מָלֵךְ teacher

מָלֵךְ-מָלֵכָה male teacher - female teacher

מֶלֶךְ male star ~ female star

① Nouns of the תְּאַנְגָּרִי, תְּאַנְגָּרִי, תְּאַנְגָּרִי type take תְּ
תְּאַנְגָּרִי woman lecturer תְּאַנְגָּרִי woman neighbour
תְּאַנְגָּרִי little girl

② Nouns for inhabitants of major European or
near Eastern countries take תְּ
תְּאַנְגָּרִי Englishwoman תְּאַנְגָּרִי Arab woman
תְּאַנְגָּרִי Jewish woman

③ Nouns of תְּ take תְּ

תְּאַנְגָּרִי girl soldier תְּאַנְגָּרִי Kindergarten teacher

④ Nouns of תְּ take תְּ, as with most inhabitants
of Japan take תְּאַנְגָּרִי coward תְּאַנְגָּרִי scientist

תְּאַנְגָּרִי Japanese

⑤ Foreignisms take תְּ

תְּאַנְגָּרִי student → אַנְגָּרִי

Feminine and Plural Adjectives

The simplest adjective type

Fem. sing	תְּ	סָלֵה
Masc. pl.	תְּיִ	סָלֵה
Fem. pl.	תְּיִ	סָלֵה

Suffix:

Fem sing	תְּ	סָלֵה
Masc. pl.	תְּיִ	סָלֵה
Fem. pl.	תְּיִ	סָלֵה

year תְּשִׁיםָה years תְּשִׁיםָה

thing תְּבִיאָה almond תְּבִיאָה

(davar) (davarim) (shaked) (shakedim)

onion תְּכִילָה camel תְּכִילָה

neighbor תְּכִילָה place תְּכִילָה

Third vowel "a" תְּכִילָה

Plural of nouns of the type וְ

film book form "Segol" vowels

① The first vowel is usually dropped. f = log₂Bx10

② The second vowel becomes "a". f = log₂Bx10

וְרָאֵה	וְרָאֵה	וְרָאֵה	וְרָאֵה
serve	station	remove	amazon
וְרָאֵה	וְרָאֵה	וְרָאֵה	וְרָאֵה
serve	station	remove	amazon
וְרָאֵה	וְרָאֵה	וְרָאֵה	וְרָאֵה
takes	tfasim	green	grand
וְרָאֵה	וְרָאֵה	וְרָאֵה	וְרָאֵה
peach	prachim	tsela	stallim

Other Examples:

תְּאַפְּה tap

תְּאַפְּה frequency

תְּאַפְּה intelligence

תְּאַפְּה code

תְּאַפְּה surprise

תְּאַפְּה oil

תְּאַפְּה drive

תְּאַפְּה junction

תְּאַפְּה socket

R ₁	H ₁	R ₂	R ₃	Total
24K	.24	24	24	
24K	0.1	0.1	24	
24K	0.1	0.1	24	
80K	0.3	80	80	Amps
				Volts

③ Words that begin with one of four

letters י, ט, נ, ח (guttural letters)

תְּאַנְגָּרִי Evening

תְּאַנְגָּרִי Rope

תְּאַנְגָּרִי part

תְּאַנְגָּרִי cedar

Adjectives ending in תְּ. Adjectives ending in תְּ, are dropped

to become תְּ, תְּ, תְּ, תְּ

"Attractive"

Adjectives of large תְּ and small תְּ

large תְּ small תְּ

Fem sing	תְּ	תְּ	תְּ
Masc. pl.	תְּיִ	תְּיִ	תְּיִ
Fem. pl.	תְּיִ	תְּיִ	תְּיִ

תְּאַנְגָּרִי	beautiful	honest
dark	dark	strange
strong	strong	

Fem sing	תְּ	אַדְלָה	כָּהֵן
Masc. pl.	תְּיִ	אַדְלָה	כָּהֵן
Fem. pl.	תְּיִ	אַדְלָה	כָּהֵן

1. made of, composed of, a measure of:

בְּלֹעַ Gold teeth. שָׁן, בְּלֹעַ

שֶׁמֶן rain drop שֶׁמֶן

בְּמִלֵּה a tablespoon of salt בְּמִלֵּה

2. Function:
שְׂדֵת חַתְבָּה wedding dress שְׂדֵת חַתְבָּה
מִינְיָן תְּרֻמָּה Ministry of Transport מִינְיָן תְּרֻמָּה

Credit card כָּרֶדֶט כָּרֶדֶט

3. Naming and Branding:

אֶלְגָּז אֶלְגָּז the state of Oregon אֶלְגָּז אֶלְגָּז

קִיבּוֹן קִיבּוֹן Kibbutz Region קִיבּוֹן קִיבּוֹן

אֶרְקוֹן אֶרְקוֹן the River Yukon אֶרְקוֹן אֶרְקוֹן

פְּרִיטָה פְּרִיטָה Friday פְּרִיטָה פְּרִיטָה

אַמְתָּה אַמְתָּה the year 2004 אַמְתָּה אַמְתָּה

לִיכְוּד לִיכְוּד Likud party לִיכְוּד לִיכְוּד

אַיְלָה אַיְלָה pine trees אַיְלָה אַיְלָה

קָנוֹן קָנוֹן a canon camera קָנוֹן קָנוֹן

4. Using certain nouns as the equivalent of an adjective.

דִּילָה עֲנָזָה	a giant apartment
לְצָדָה מְשֻׁנָּה	a subcommittee
שִׁיחָה חִימָה	a free call
חִיגָּעָה בְּכָלָה בְּכָרָה	debate

1. The feminine ending 'ה' always becomes 'ה' אלְמָה עַלְמָה evening meal אלְמָה עַלְמָה evening meal

pool עַלְמָה עַלְמָה swimming pool עַלְמָה עַלְמָה swimming pool

2. The plural ending 'ה' becomes 'ה', but the plural end 'ה' does not change עַלְמָה עַלְמָה bread basket עַלְמָה עַלְמָה bread basket

lines עַלְמָה עַלְמָה telephone lines עַלְמָה עַלְמָה telephone lines

Construct endings

Attach 'ה' to second word

אֶלְמָה עַלְמָה the evening meal

Inflection of the verb

Types of verbs:

- Tenses (Past, present, future)
- Imperative (Request)
- Infinitive (i., to.)

o The three tenses:

תְּשִׁיבָה will shorten תְּשִׁיבָה shortened תְּשִׁיבָה shortened

o Imperative:

תְּשִׁיבָה shorten!

o Infinitive:

תְּשִׁיבָה to shorten

Relation to 'action noun': יִצְלָח abbreviation

The past tense

Syntax of the past tense

1st & 2nd person often have no

pronouns.

? בָּאתְּתָּה בָּאתְּתָּה When did you get up?
בָּאתְּתָּה בָּאתְּתָּה I have decided.

3rd person require חָזָה or הָזָה or חָזָה or הָזָה

? דָּבָר בָּאתְּתָּה When did he get up? בָּאתְּתָּה בָּאתְּתָּה OK?

לְבָתָר בָּאתְּתָּה My sister got up.

? בָּאתְּתָּה בָּאתְּתָּה They've got up already.

שָׁבָת בָּאתְּתָּה She's got up.

בָּאתְּתָּה בָּאתְּתָּה The cows rose.

לְ	we	לְ	I
תְּ	you(masc.)	תְּ	you
תְּ	you(fem.)	תְּ	you
תְּ	they	תְּ	she

Model with verb: תְּשִׁיבָה get up

תְּשִׁיבָה בָּאתְּתָּה	we got up	תְּשִׁיבָה בָּאתְּתָּה	I got up
תְּשִׁיבָה בָּאתְּתָּה	you got up	תְּשִׁיבָה בָּאתְּתָּה	you got up
תְּשִׁיבָה בָּאתְּתָּה	you got up	תְּשִׁיבָה בָּאתְּתָּה	you got up
תְּשִׁיבָה בָּאתְּתָּה	they got up	תְּשִׁיבָה בָּאתְּתָּה	he got up

Meaning of the past tense.

תְּכָלָה already תְּכָלָה just

תְּכָלָה קָרְבָּה, מָלָא Yesterday I got up late.

תְּכָלָה קָרְבָּה, תְּכָלָה Are you already got up, OK?

תְּכָלָה קָרְבָּה, תְּכָלָה When you come, I was just getting up.

similar to nouns and adjectives.

The present tense

MASC. sing: has suffix

MASC. pl. ה'

FEM. sing: תְּ or תְּ

FEM. pl.: תְּתְ

דָּבַר 'get up'

דָּבַר חֲזִירָה... בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל I(masc)... you(masc)... he... gets up

בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל... בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל I(fem)... you(fem)... she... gets up.

וְאֶת... וְאֶת... וְאֶת... וְאֶת... וְאֶת... We... you(pl.)... they... get up.

וְאֶת קָרְבָּן... וְאֶת קָרְבָּן... וְאֶת קָרְבָּן... Wc(fem)... you(smpl.)... they(fem)... get up.

Use of the present tense requires a pronoun.

כִּי... אַתָּה דָּבַר תָּמִיד?

When do you get up on Shabbat?

כִּי... אַתָּה כָּל כָּל כָּל?

When are you getting up tomorrow?

The future tense Similar prefix+suffix

Example דָּבַר 'get up'

Plural	Singular
... I	I
... תִּ we	תִּ you
... תִּ they	תִּ you(masc)
	תִּ you(fem)
	תִּ he
	תִּ she

דָּבַר קָרְבָּן we will get up.

דָּבַר קָרְבָּן לְקָרְבָּן you(pl) will get up

דָּבַר קָרְבָּן תִּ קָרְבָּן they will get up

דָּבַר קָרְבָּן I will get up
דָּבַר קָרְבָּן תִּ קָרְבָּן you(masc) will get up
דָּבַר קָרְבָּן תִּ קָרְבָּן you(fem) will get up
דָּבַר קָרְבָּן תִּ קָרְבָּן he will get up
דָּבַר קָרְבָּן תִּ קָרְבָּן she will get up

Use of the future tense:

- (1) A prediction, which is equivalent to the English future
- (2) in 2nd person future tense can be a request.

The Imperative Forms of imperative

MASC, Sing no suffix

דָּבַר get up! (to a male)

Fem Sing

יְדָבַר get up! (to a female)

MASC, FEM, PL.

תִּדְבַּר get up! (to many)

Use found with positive requests.

Negative requests are future tense.

תִּבְאֵל come!

תִּבְאֵל move!

תִּבְאֵל wait!

תִּבְאֵל got

תִּבְאֵל go!

תִּבְאֵל leave off!

תִּבְאֵל leave!

תִּבְאֵל get up!

תִּבְאֵל take!

תִּבְאֵל get down!

תִּבְאֵל run!

תִּבְאֵל sit!

תִּבְאֵל put!

תִּבְאֵל give!

תִּבְאֵל gender, or number, and is

The distinguishing mark is a prefix of **לְ**; 'to get up'
Use of the infinitive related to English by 'to...', including 'it's hard to, I want to...'

Notes: Does not inflect by 'to...', including 'it's hard to, I want to...'

distressed from the addresser.

דָּבַר I'll get up

דָּבַר You'll get up

דָּבַר You won't get up

דָּבַר You'll get up

דָּבַר You(pl) won't get up

Examples of a request:

דָּבַר get up!

דָּבַר don't get up!

דָּבַר get up!

דָּבַר don't get up!(pl)

Notes: Negative Prediction **X**; Negative Request **P**

Colloquial Hebrew had more predictions.

לְאַתָּה כָּרְבָּן When I get up

לְאַתָּה כָּרְבָּן When you get up

No inflection to the word.

לְאַתָּה כָּרְבָּן to get up

לְאַתָּה כָּרְבָּן to rub

לְאַתָּה כָּרְבָּן It's hard to know

לְאַתָּה כָּרְבָּן I want to know

לְאַתָּה כָּרְבָּן Everyone get up!

לְאַתָּה כָּרְבָּן Run, children.

Root and Base the basic form of a word after we peeled off the endings or prefixes.

Root	Base	Word with prefixes or suffixes
דָּבַר	דָּבַר promote	דָּבַר תִּדְבַּר I promoted
דָּבַר	דָּבַר	דָּבַר קָרְבָּן I will promote
דָּבַר	דָּבַר a place	דָּבַר קָרְבָּן the place
		דָּבַר קָרְבָּן places
		דָּבַר קָרְבָּן my place

Roots are not always similar; infect, defeat, affect, confute.

דָּבַר is the root of the verbs

דָּבַר 'precede'; דָּבַר 'anticipate'; דָּבַר 'more, forward'

דָּבַר 'promote'

There are also words with no relation.

לְאַתָּה כָּרְבָּן 'goat'; לְאַתָּה כָּרְבָּן 'sky'; לְאַתָּה כָּרְבָּן 'chemical'

Word Patterns: binyanim and mishkalim

Introduction.

Binyanim is for the adjective and nouns

Mishkalim is for the verbs.

Examples of words with no root:

אִילָן 'idiot' פְּנַי 'face' בְּנֵי 'constructive' חֲלֹקָה 'topical'

Functions of the verb pattern

1. נְעָל	נְעָלֶה
3. הַגְּעִיל	הַגְּעִילָה
5. גַּעַל	גַּעַלָּה

1. NIF'AL is often the passive of PA'AL

גַּנְחַן steal ~ גַּנְחָן be stolen

רַגְוַן rinse ~ רַגְוָן be rinsed

2. HUF'AL is the passive of HIF'IL

הַמְּבָרֵךְ explain ~ מְבָרֵךְ be explained

עַמְּלַחַן step up ~ מְלַחַן be stepped up

3. PU'AL is the passive of PI'EL

פְּלַחַד hand out ~ פְּלַחַד be handed out

שְׁבַרְחַן share ~ בְּשַׁבְרַחַן be shared

4. PA'AL (or NIF'AL) denotes 'Something happens'

HIF'IL denotes 'cause something to happen'

לְתַאַגֵּן grow ~ לְתַאַגֵּן magnify

לְזַהֲרֵן be careful ~ זַהֲרֵן warn

HIF'AL 'cause something to be'

לְזַהֲרֵן low ~ תַּאֲגִין to lower

לְזַהֲרֵן broad ~ תַּאֲגִין to broaden

5. PI'EL denotes 'doing something to something'

HITPA'EL denotes 'happening by itself'

לְבַשְׂרֵת, לְבַשְׂרֵת ~ בַּשְׂרָה, גַּלְעֵד

I cooked pudding the pudding cooked

6. HIF'AL or HITPA'EL denote 'becoming...'

לְצַהַר yellow ~ צַהָּרָה become yellow

לְזַהֲרֵן old ~ זַהֲרֵן become old-fashioned

7. PI'EL denotes an action equivalent to 'ize, or 'ate'

לְקַלֵּן peel ~ קַלְעֵן to peel

לְבַרְכֵן a bridge ~ בְּרַכֵּן to bridge

לְסַזְזֵן subsidy ~ סַזְזֵן to subsidize

לְקַרְבֵּן computer ~ קַרְבָּן to computerize

verbs belong to specific categories.

Remember, roots do not follow the word.

לְגַנְחַן 'complain'; לְמַלְכֵן 'parallel'; לְגַנְחַן 'receive'

לְבָטֵן 'trust'; לְבָטֵן 'assure'; לְבָטֵן 'insure'

8. PA'AL or PI'EL for verbs denote
'doing something'

HITPA'EL denotes 'doing something to oneself'
(the reflexive)
or 'doing something to one another'
(the reciprocal).

לְגַלְעֵל הַגְּלִיל
to shave the head ~ to shave oneself

לְהַקְשִׁין [אַחֲרִים]
I kissed my brother ~ we kissed (one another)

לְכַלְקִים מִתְחַנְּנִים ~ לְכַלְקֵל חַטְבָּה
to join two parts two parts join together

Illustrating the four active Binyamin

Binyan PA'AL

Two-syllable PA'AL	to gather
Past	Present
כְּבָאֵל	כְּבָאֵר sing.
כְּבָאֵל	כְּבָאֵר masc.
כְּבָאֵל	כְּבָאֵר fem.
כְּבָאֵל	כְּבָאֵר (Plural)
	(singular)

Future:

(Plural)	כְּבָאֵל	כְּבָאֵל
	כְּבָאֵל	כְּבָאֵל

One syllable PA'AL 'עַל' 'get up' - similar to all one syllable verbs

Past

קָמָה
קָמָת
קָמָל
קָמָר
קָמָת

Present

קָמָה
קָמָת
קָמָל
קָמָר
קָמָת

Future

אָקָל
תָּקָל
מָקָל
יָקָל

Imperative

קְמָה
קְמָת
קְמָל
קְמָר

Infinitive

לִקְמָה
לִקְמָת

Binyan HIF'AL

לִקְמָה
לִקְמָת

Imperative

הַקְמֵה, הַקְמֵת,
הַקְמֵל, הַקְמֵר

Binyan PI'EL and HITPA'EHL

PI'EL, HITPA'EL, and PU'AL are closely related in prefixes, vowels, and require D, Z, Y as the middle root be large.

PI'EL No prefix; C+C+D

Past

כִּים
כִּים
כִּים
כִּים
כִּים
כִּים
כִּים
כִּים

Present

כִּים
כִּים
כִּים
כִּים
כִּים
כִּים
כִּים
כִּים

Future

כִּים
כִּים
כִּים
כִּים
כִּים
כִּים
כִּים
כִּים

HITPA'EHL Distinctive Prefixes 'ל' for past, infinitive, and action noun
'א, ז, י' for present, and future tense

Example: דְּגַדֵּל 'to assemble'

Past

הַדְּגַדֵּל
הַדְּגַדֵּל
הַדְּגַדֵּל
הַדְּגַדֵּל
הַדְּגַדֵּל

Imperative

הַדְּגַדֵּל
הַדְּגַדֵּל

Infinitive:

לְדַגְּדֵל

Action noun:

הַדְּגַדֵּלה

Present:

דְּגַדֵּל
דְּגַדֵּל

Present:

אֲדַגֵּל

Future:

לְדַגְּדֵל
הַדְּגַדֵּל
יְדַגְּדֵל
הַדְּגַדֵּל

The Passive Binyanim: NIF'AL, HUF'AL, PU'AL

'The rabbi found it' vs 'It was found by the rabbi'

Active

זָהָב גְּנַב
it was stolen

זָהָב חַלְקָפָת
I was replaced

זָהָב כְּרֹטְלָן
they were cancelled

Passive

זָהָב גְּנַב
it was stolen

זָהָב חַלְקָפָת
I was replaced

זָהָב כְּרֹטְלָן
they were cancelled

NIF'AL is sometimes used as a passive of PA'AL.

HUF'AL and PU'AL are the passive of HIF'AL and PI'EL.

In colloquial usage, passive is less common.

אָלֶךָ אָלֶךָ It was stolen.

אָלֶךָ אָלֶךָ I was replaced

אָלֶךָ אָלֶךָ NIF'AL is employed for non-passive verbs

לִכְרֹב 'to enter' / לִכְרֹב 'to abstain'

לִכְרֹב 'to trip' / לִכְרֹב 'to fall asleep'

לִכְרֹב 'to right' / לִכְרֹב 'to slip'

לִכְרֹב 'to slip'

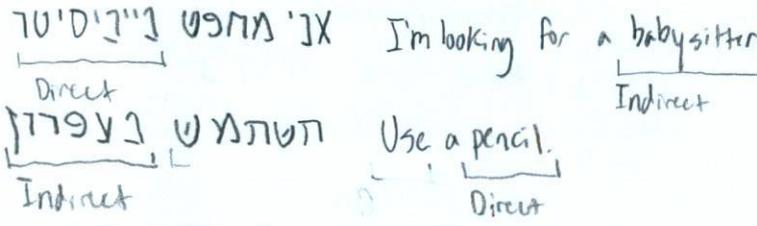
[HUF'AL]		The light didn't turn on.	[NIF'AL]	לִפְנֵי 'לִפְנֵי' for infinitive and imperative לִפְנֵי 'לִפְנֵי' for present and past.
Past		The program is opening	[to enter]	לִפְנֵי 'לִפְנֵי'
Present		To be inserted	Past and Present	לִפְנֵי 'לִפְנֵי'
לִפְנֵי הַלְכָה	לִפְנֵי הַלְכָה	לִפְנֵי מִלְכָה	לִפְנֵי הַלְכָה, לִפְנֵי מִלְכָה	Present
לִפְנֵי הַלְכָה	לִפְנֵי הַלְכָה	לִפְנֵי מִלְכָה	לִפְנֵי הַלְכָה, לִפְנֵי מִלְכָה	Present
Future		To be convened	Future	לִפְנֵי 'לִפְנֵי'
לִפְנֵי אֲכֹל	לִפְנֵי אֲכֹל	לִפְנֵי אֲכֹל	לִפְנֵי אֲכֹל	Imperative
לִפְנֵי אֲכֹל	לִפְנֵי אֲכֹל	לִפְנֵי אֲכֹל	לִפְנֵי אֲכֹל	Action noun
לִפְנֵי אֲכֹל	לִפְנֵי אֲכֹל	לִפְנֵי אֲכֹל	לִפְנֵי אֲכֹל	In infinitive

Direct and Indirect Objects

- Prepositions introduce indirect objects 'for', 'at'

'look for' = Indirect is direct in Hebrew

'use' = Direct in English requires indirect in Hebrew [].



Indirect objects

'to', 'in', 'with', 'from', 'on'

- Such prepositions are called indirect object markers.

Indirect object markers:

Wait for	לִפְנֵי
Listen to	לִפְנֵי
Believe	לִפְנֵי
Marry	לִפְנֵי
Speak to	לִפְנֵי
Quarrel with	לִפְנֵי
Rely on	לִפְנֵי
Repent	לִפְנֵי
Look after	לִפְנֵי

trust in	לִפְנֵי
touch	לִפְנֵי
be familiar with	לִפְנֵי
forget about	אֶמְנַת בְּ
die of	מוֹת בְּ
be afraid of	מַאֲכֵל בְּ

I quarreled with a driver	לִפְנֵי עַמְּדָה
I quarreled with the driver	לִפְנֵי עַמְּדָה

Present	לִפְנֵי
Future	לִפְנֵי
Imperative	לִפְנֵי
Action noun	לִפְנֵי
In infinitive	לִפְנֵי

Object Markers

The direct object marker לְ

The Hebrew direct object is indefinite.

Take meat לִקְרָב כָּל

The Hebrew definite object requires תְּ

Definite (the meat) requires תְּ

Take the meat Take the chair
לִקְרָב תְּכָל

Take Dalyan to a film
לִקְרָב תְּכָל

Take it
לִקְרָב תְּכָל

Who did you take
לִקְרָב תְּכָל

Notes: 'לְ' who; 'לִ' what
Definite Indefinite.

Adjectives may require, or always require a preposition

... אֶמְנַת בְּ ...	belonging to...
... לִפְנֵי ...	proud of...
... אֶמְנַת בְּ ...	pleased with...

Object markers are indifferent to definiteness

I quarreled with a driver
לִפְנֵי עַמְּדָה

Prepositions and Other prefixes and Suffixes

Preposition + suffix : proposing a personal pronoun (me, you, him, her, it, us, them) has to be in the form of a suffix, except for 'it'

Prepositions + suffix: 'to', 'in', similar to 'to' Verbs of motion here

Verbs of Motion here

to it from it
לְהַלֵּךְ לְמַלְאָכָה

from it
מיזה

Unique propositions

X I come relate to

הציגוjoin הצלחה

צְלָצָן phone refers to

77.7 peak

— 3 —

Preposition + suffix: 'מִלְחָמָה, מִלְחָמָה : Expression of a direct object 'me, him'

πx 1st
 πx 2nd

1st	אַלְמָנָה	אַלְמָנָה
2nd masc.	אַלְכּוֹ	אַלְכּוֹ
2nd fem.	אַלְכִּיָּה	אַלְכִּיָּה
3rd masc.	אַלְמָן	אַלְמָן
3rd fem.	אַלְמָנָה	אַלְמָנָה

Preposition + suffix: **ILV** and **'S**, are indirect object markers.

Notes: ① It takes on an entirely new base.
② The infection of 'A' is said to defy simple explanation.

Preposition + Suffix: חַדְשָׁה, חַדְשָׁהּ, חַדְשָׁהָן
"on" "to" "before" "after"

Pronunciation Rules:

Adjustment (b)

If the next letter is 2, 2, or 9,
then it will be soft.

אַיִלְלָה and the like:
Adjustment: If a vowel follows, it is "b" ;
אַיִלְלָה : it is "kh" ; it is "oo"
in stages
בְּגַתְתָּה
as a manager
and comfort.

۷۱۹۳

טכניון כהן

as criticism. everyday

"Keri Khorat" "Behold you me"

Adjustment (c) If the

9.77 then the prefix 7 is pronounced 7

1P.T.11 1970

and examined and dismissed.

and was missed entirely and gave Mr.

Which syllable is stressed in nouns and adjectives? Most nouns are stressed on the final syllable.

Notes: Segolates are in exception to inflectional endings, except plural.

letter נסלה נסלה נסלה נסלה נסלה

film form fear notebook shower

Foreign words fall into two types: ① Heavy Latin suffix (double consonant, 'ent', 'ism')

Plural foreign words rarely fall on other inflectional endings.

student סטודנט סטודנט סטודנט סטודנט סטודנט

'Marxist' מרקיסט מרקיסט מרקיסט מרקיסט מרקיסט

② Most others stress the syllable before last.

email אמייל אמייל אמייל אמייל אמייל

"visa" ויזה ויזה ויזה ויזה ויזה

③ Some exceptions: טלפונן טלפון טלפון טלפון טלפון

internet אינטרנט אינטרנט אינטרנט אינטרנט אינטרנט

university אוניברסיטה אוניברסיטה אוניברסיטה אוניברסיטה אוניברסיטה

Most adjectives are stressed on the final syllable.

liberal ליברל ליברל ליברל ליברל ליברל

"practical" פרקטישל פרקטישל פרקטישל פרקטישל פרקטישל

"democratic" דמוקרטי דמוקרטי דמוקרטי דמוקרטי דמוקרטי

"naive" נאיבי נאיבי נאיבי נאיבי נאיבי

"Japanese" יפני יפני יפני יפני יפני

"New Yorker" ניו יורקי ניו יורקי ניו יורקי ניו יורקי ניו יורקי

Israel cities also have stresses with words ending with "-i"

תל אביב תל אביב תל אביב תל אביב תל אביב

The names of the foreign nationalities in the early 20th century do stress final -i.

גרמני אנגלי צרפתי רוסי מצרי

"German" "English" "French" "Russian" "Egyptian"

ארabi

I have: אני יש לי

The construction '... יש...' denotes 'has'. "Arab"

Rivka has a cleaning lady.

רבקה יש לה כנראה

I have a cleaning lady.

She has nerve!

She has a cleaning lady.

We have a cleaning lady.

They have nerve.

Don't have one uses '... אין...'.

The neighbors don't have a video.

There is no video.

I don't have a cleaning lady.

There is no nerve.

There is no switch.

Colloquial Hebrew treats the possessed as sort of a direct object, hence the use of πX is used for definite.

? $\pi \pi \pi X \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ Do you have them?

? $\pi \pi \pi$ I don't have a number.

Questions

Questions of the type $\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$

Expectation of a 'yes' or 'no', tone of voice distinguishes the question from statement.

? $\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ Is Yaron in Tel Aviv?

Negation or how to say 'no'

"I'm not..., he isn't..., they didn't..."

○ To negate a sentence, colloquial Hebrew inserts $\pi \pi$ after the subject (or, more accurately, in front of the predicate).

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ The tank is empty.

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ He's not here.

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ You aren't turning on the light.

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ I didn't ask.

○ Formal Hebrew uses πX instead of $\pi \pi$

"The cake in the Fridge, stamps from Israel!"

○ A few similar statements to English.

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ The cake in the fridge is for Sabbath.

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ Do you want some stamps from Israel?

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ Wheres the gentleman in shtreimel?

○ Elegant Hebrew often prefers to invert π .

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ the flaw (that is) in the plan

Degree Words $\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$

○ Degree words usually come before their adjective in colloquial use (very, a bit, quite, so, more).

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ very hard $\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ quite nice

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ a bit hard $\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ so nice

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ harder $\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ real nice.

○ Furthermore in other tenses, Hebrew uses the verb $\pi \pi$ in place of π . This means the verb agrees with the thing possessed, 'to me were pains!'

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ The neighbors will have a visitor.

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$

I had a cleaning lady

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$

I had pains

'What, where, when'

○ The question is similar to English.
 $\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ What's shouting? "what"

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ Who does the boss say? "who"

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ Where is he living? "where"

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ Why is the trunk locked? "why"

○ Prepositions come before the noun

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ What did you look up?

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ Whose place did you eat at?

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ Who were you checking for?

○ πX as the opposite of π

○ For "there isn't... there aren't... I haven't"

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ There isn't time.

Negation instructions.

○ When using the infinitive to issue an instruction, use $\pi \pi$ in the normal way to make it a negative.

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ No moving, Don't move!

○ The command form or a negative request is to use πX , plus the future tense. $\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ Don't move.

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ Don't spill,

○ By contrast, $\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$, would mean
'you won't move.'

↳ A prediction rather than request.

○ Notes: $\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$ 'very' equally follows an adjective.

' $\pi \pi$ ' 'too' equally follows an adjective.

Most degree words follow an adjective.

$\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi$

- Degree Words also go with verbs:
 - גַּם דָּבָר מְפֻלִּיץ לִי I very much regret it.
 - זַהֲרֵת מְפֻלִּיץ לִי It bothers me a little.
 - זַהֲרֵת מְלֻחָּךְ יוֹתֶר מִזֶּה It's rubbing too much.

Embedded Clauses

The pattern עוגת נזיר לא יקס'ע I want to sneeze

- Many Hebrew verbs take an infinitive just like English 'Want to', for example, פָּצַל 'want', תְּדַבֵּר 'refuse', טְעַזֵּב 'try' עֲזֹבֵת תְּצִא לְפָנֶיךָ 'I want to sneeze.'

- וְלֹא־מִתְבָּרֵךְ הוּם אַתָּה יְהָוָה

Sometimes they try sharing.

היא מלחמת קטרון

He insist on whistling.

הו אזהר לא למס איז הו א הנטיק

AIT⁴ He loves flying so he stopped fishing.

ישראלי מרבין קנסאץ קהויל

Israelis do a lot of traveling overseas.

בָּהֶם מְצֻטִים קְהֻנָּת לְצַדָּדים

Drivers look very little to the sides.

Relative clauses with 'y'

- Relative clauses ('the guy who called the room that I painted') are commonly introduced by conjunction ו, is prefixed to the next word, and equivalent to 'who, which, that'
ולג' יונתן הרים חילוקין Here's the bus that goes to Gilo.
ולג' יונתן הרים חילוקין Where's the roll I was eating?
מי הילדה שפגשת קודם?

Adverbial Clauses: עמדות אוניברסליות

- Adverbial clauses expressing time, purpose, cause, etc. require a conjunction, 例 T

三

The

The

Adverbs of Time and Place Adverbs of time and place can safely be placed in the same position.

אָכַל לְבִיאָה Now he's asleep.
לְבִיאָה אָכַל He's now asleep.
לְבִיאָה אָכַל Now he's asleep.

בָּהָר אֶתְבָּשׂוּ There I buy cloth
בָּהָר אֶתְבָּשׂוּ I buy cloth there.

- Hebrew adverbs can also come between verb and subject.

לְבִיאָה אֶתְבָּשׂוּ and subject.

The Pattern תְּבִיאֵל 'It's good to smile'

- Hebrew removes 'It is', unlike English,

לוֹטָל וְלֹטָל It is dangerous to ski
לוֹטָל וְלֹטָל It is hard to rest.

- Similarly for the construction 'its' good that..

וְלֹטָל שְׁלָמָה It's good you've come
וְלֹטָל שְׁלָמָה It's weird he doesn't have.

Reported thoughts and object clauses.

- To lead into reported statements, beliefs, feelings, etc. one generally inserts ע, which is equivalent to 'that'!

וְלֹטָל שְׁלָמָה He said that there's still time.

וְלֹטָל שְׁלָמָה I think it's ok.

אחרי שהחיך, אכל הוא פיקח After the parrot ate, it yawned.

אתה איה גות לך, שנאת לך? Where did you live before you came here?

אני חילך למלה שגמזה הולך I'm going despite the fact that he's also going.

ה紙 עזב לכאן It got ruined on the way because you just don't care.

אכט לא!

ו, a common word for 'because', has no ו. Nor does אם 'if'.

אני מפסיק כי יש ביצה I'm calling because there's a hitch.

ה紙 לא יצא הנייר לא יצא If the paper won't come out, it's broken.

° A quite distinct two-word conjunction is כי אם, which has nothing to do with ו or אם. The statement is similar to 'although' in the sense of 'though admittedly':

יש לנו חוויה כהדרית, אם כי לא כל גבר

We have great stories, although not like Paris.

° As for ו, the word for 'when while'

כשעצרת הצלת השמאלי לא צתך

When I stopped, the left hand didn't move.

° Even for English, 'after eating' 'while watching'

הניז ואחרי שהוא איכת

He sleeps after eating.

ככל שהוא צהען חזרנו>Last night

Despite winning, we worked for a compromise.

כאמ' זה פטורות לא בלאה כעקבות

Since resigning, he hasn't been seen on tv.

לפיכך, רק יתיר קוריאו על גלווען עלי טריון

Before boarding the plane, we went through more checks.

° There are several other prepositions that take

ו and נ where English might use -ing.

עשינו את זה בלי לחשוב We did it without thinking.

I went in without them

spotting me.

היה עתה גאנקם פיטאלק Wait a second instead of grabbing

In colloquial Hebrew,

הו ית ערדין לא עטליה ספצעין I was busy (with) mopping

° Contrast ו to denote 'so' in the sense 'in order that' with the use ו to mean 'so' in the sense 'and as a result'.

שואלים איך זה כדי שלא יהיה פומיקה

They're keeping it secret so there won't be panic.

גאנסיה, אם לא לאי, כי לא אהי כעילה

I missed the lift so I won't be at the talk.

° The counterpart of an English equivalence clause with 'as' or 'like' generally employs ו, כי or כי אם.

אני מודאג כמו שכולם מודאגים היום

I'm worried like everyone worried today.

תאך כה דעת, כמו שעה ית

This is a difficult class, as you know.

כג', שצינתי חילון הינה ביתה הלאטינה

אל ת

° For hypothetical 'we' or 'as if' use אם

הו לוועדה כאל חוויה שי

She's shaking as if she had a shock.

Sentences without a subject

° The general plural, ו/or ו 'Quiet, people are thinking'

° To express 'one forgets, people forget, you

open-ended, non-specific subjects, forget.'

Hebrew specifies the verb (or adjective)

is used in the masculine plural, without

X לא הולכים How do we go?" a subject.

העלמי אל הלהטיגי They've changed the chief of staff.

לעג, צט, צט without a subject.

° Several adjectives, verbs, and other words

need not have a subject

X טוב 'good better' X מושך 'you may

T נא 'it's necessary'

ונא 'it's possible'

T פ 'it's hot'

ונא 'it's cold'

I think you can.

By now it's impossible.

One just needs an instinct.

Sure you must.

It's obvious that it's a shame.

Can't you see it's cold outside.

Special Root Types: "weak geranot"

נִלְתּוּ roots

Introduction: Roots ending in נִ are a problem because they can mutate or vanish.

Verbs built with such roots are pronounced קָנוֹ, הַקָּנוֹ, גַּילָּה.

lack a third consonant, and are supposed by נִ or :

Build נְבַלֵּה Drink נְשַׁׁבֵּה

Compare נְמַנֵּה Refer נְמַנֵּה

Want נְאַזֵּה Cheat נְכַזֵּה

Be appointed נְמַנְּהָה Specialize נְמַנְּהָה

o נִ - first consonant

וִ - second consonant

לִ - third consonant

וִי - root is abstract.

נִלְתּוּ in PA'AL and PI'EL

PA'AL: נִלְתּוּ 'go into exile'

Past: נִלְתָּה, נִלְתָּה, נִלְתָּה

אֲלֹה, אֲלֹהִים, אֲלֹהִים

אֲלֹהִים, אֲלֹהִים, אֲלֹהִים

Present: נִלְתּוּ, נִלְתּוּ, נִלְתּוּ
גִּילָּה

Future: נִלְתּוּ, נִלְתּוּ, נִלְתּוּ
אֲלֹהִים, אֲלֹהִים, אֲלֹהִים
תְּגִילָּה, תְּגִילָּה, תְּגִילָּה

Imperative: נִלְתּוּ Imperative: נִלְתּוּ

Action Noun: נִלְתּוּ

PI'EL: נִלְתּוּ 'to discover'

Past: נִלְתָּה, נִלְתָּה, נִלְתָּה, נִלְתָּה, נִלְתָּה
אֲלֹהִים, אֲלֹהִים, אֲלֹהִים, אֲלֹהִים, אֲלֹהִים

Present: נִלְתּוּ, נִלְתּוּ, נִלְתּוּ, נִלְתּוּ, נִלְתּוּ

Future: נִלְתּוּ, נִלְתּוּ, נִלְתּוּ, נִלְתּוּ, נִלְתּוּ
נִלְתּוּ, נִלְתּוּ, נִלְתּוּ, נִלְתּוּ, נִלְתּוּ

Imperative: נִלְתּוּ Imperative: נִלְתּוּ

Action Noun: נִלְתּוּ

The system behind the verb table is as follows.

1. The present fem. sing. and past 3rd fem. sing. from masc. sing. is -e to -a and -a to -ta.

	PA'AL	PI'EL
Present Fem	מִקְרָא	מִקְרָא
Singular		
Past	מִקְרָא	מִקְרָא

2. In most cases where there is no suffix, the נִ verb will end in the vowel -e. Written as (-נִ).

Present PA'AL נִלְתּוּ Present PI'EL נִלְתּוּ
1st Future PA'AL נִלְתָּה 2nd Future PI'EL נִלְתָּה

Exceptions: (1) 3rd masc singular will end in -a (נִ)

(2) The infinitive will end in נִלְתּוּ
לְגַלְלָה, לְגַלְלָה, לְגַלְלָה
לְגַלְלָה, לְגַלְלָה, לְגַלְלָה

3. The past 1st and 2nd sing. and plural the verbs end in -i. (written ')

PA'AL נִלְתִּה, נִלְתִּה, נִלְתִּה

PI'EL נִלְתִּה, נִלְתִּה, נִלְתִּה

HITPA'EL and HIF'AL

HITPA'EL: נִלְתָּה 'be discovered'

Past: הַלְגָלִית, הַלְגָלִית, הַלְגָלִית, הַלְגָלִית
הַלְגָלִים, הַלְגָלִים, הַלְגָלִים, הַלְגָלִים

Present: מִלְתּוּ, מִלְתּוּ, מִלְתּוּ, מִלְתּוּ

① Where י, נ, כ are middle letters, Hebrew bolsters them by giving them 'more breathing space', that is, by preventing another consonant from following immediately.

The problem arises mainly in verbs with stressed endings. י, נ, כ. The remedy is to insert a 'helping' a vowel.

	Past	Present	Future
PA'AL	וַיְהִי, תָּזַהֲרֵה זֹהֲרָה	זֹהֲרָה מִזְהָרָה	וְזֹהָרָה, תָּזַהֲרֵה
NIF'AL	לְזַהֲרָה, לְזַהֲרָה		לְזַהֲרָה, תָּזַהֲרֵה
HUF'AL	וְזַהֲרָה, וְזַהֲרָה		וְזַהֲרָה, תָּזַהֲרֵה
PI'EL	לְקַחְתִּי, תִּקְחֶלֶת, מִקְחָלָה [וְקַחְתִּי, תִּקְחֶלֶת, מִקְחָלָה]	מִקְחָלָה, תִּקְחֶלֶת, מִקְחָלָה	לְקַחְתִּי, תִּקְחֶלֶת, מִקְחָלָה
PV'AL	לְקַחְתִּי, תִּקְחֶלֶת, מִקְחָלָה [וְקַחְתִּי, תִּקְחֶלֶת, מִקְחָלָה]	מִקְחָלָה, תִּקְחֶלֶת, מִקְחָלָה [וְקַחְתִּי, תִּקְחֶלֶת, מִקְחָלָה]	לְקַחְתִּי, מִקְחָלָה, תִּקְחֶלֶת, מִקְחָלָה [וְקַחְתִּי, מִקְחָלָה, תִּקְחֶלֶת, מִקְחָלָה]
HITPA'EL	לְקַחְתָּה, תִּקְחֶלֶת, מִקְחָלָה [וְקַחְתָּה, תִּקְחֶלֶת, מִקְחָלָה]		לְקַחְתָּה, תִּקְחֶלֶת, מִקְחָלָה [וְקַחְתָּה, תִּקְחֶלֶת, מִקְחָלָה]

Notes: נ tends not require a 'helping' vowel.

② In PA'AL future of middle 'guttural' verbs, -o- becomes -a- e.g. תִּקְרַב 'choose' and תִּשְׁאַל 'ask'

③ Where PI'EL has a middle X or T, the vowels in the respective action nouns will be e-u, not i-u
 תִּקְרַב description "tik'rev" תִּקְרַב detail "pira" "Year"

תִּשְׁאַל explosion "gi'yursh" תִּשְׁאַל despair "gi'vash"

④ A peculiar adjustment, more commonly found in formal than colloquial Hebrew involves PI'EL past and PV'AL; When there is a middle X or T, any preceding -i- is lowered to -e-, and -u- is lowered to -o-.

When the final letter is a 'guttural':

Examples:
 תִּלְגַּע raise "higBIA" תִּלְגַּע yell "tsRAH"
 תִּפְנַח open "niftach" תִּפְנַח defeat "nisAH"
 תִּקְנַח take ashura "hitkunah" תִּקְנַח know "yaDa"
 תִּשְׁמַע sound "nishmA" תִּשְׁמַע surprise "haftia"

① Whenever a verb or other word ends in נ or י (or root נ, which is rare to נ), the last vowel must be -a-. This is true for nearly all Binyanim and tones.

PA'AL Present תְּהִלָּה, יְהִלָּה Infinitive תְּהִלָּה, יְהִלָּה
 PI'EL Infinitive תְּהִלָּה, יְהִלָּה Future תְּהִלָּה, יְהִלָּה
 HIF'IL Past תְּהִלָּה, יְהִלָּה Present תְּהִלָּה, יְהִלָּה
 NIF'AL Future תְּהִלָּה, יְהִלָּה Infinitive תְּהִלָּה, יְהִלָּה
 1-syllable Future תְּהִלָּה, יְהִלָּה Infinitive תְּהִלָּה, יְהִלָּה

○ One major exception is PA'AL future -a- is substituted
 Not תְּהִלָּה, תְּהִלָּה
 Not יְהִלָּה, יְהִלָּה but יְהִלָּה
 ○ There are other formal styles for PI'EL and NIF'AL, תְּהִלָּה, יְהִלָּה, and תְּהִלָּה

② Converting to feminine suffix of a final 'guttural' נ becomes פֿ or טֿ.

שִׁוְעָלָה, תִּשְׁוְעָלָה

סִוְעָדָה, תִּסְוְעָדָה

לְעָדָה, תְּלְעָדָה

לְעָלָה, תְּלְעָלָה

Roots with ב, כ, ג 'soft' or 'hard'

○ Virtually without exception, ב, כ, ג as a first verb will have a hard pronunciation (ב, כ, ג). Pointed texts insert a "dagesh" ב, כ, ג.

○ Conversely, the last letter of the verb receives a soft pronunciation (ב, כ, ג). ב, כ, ג.

First letter וְ I asked "bekash" wrote "KataR" תָּר exempted "PATAR".

Last letter תָּן calculated "hishev" תַּשֵּׁב spilled "ShiFeruk" שִׁפְרֹעַ burned "saRAF"

When י, כ, ג are not the first letter, but a part of the prefix (middle consonant), then there are rules for hard or soft.

Usually Soft: י, כ, ג directly following verbal prefix are soft.

PA'AL	Future פִּתְּגָח פִּתְּגִּיל	Infinitive פִּתְּגִּיל	
NIF'AL	Present פִּתְּגִּיל	Past פִּתְּגִּיל	
PI'EL	Present פִּתְּגִּיל	Future פִּתְּגָח	Infinitive פִּתְּגִּיל
PV'AL	Present פִּתְּגִּיל	Future פִּתְּגָח	
HIF'IL	Present פִּתְּגִּיל	Past פִּתְּגִּיל	
HUF'AL	Present פִּתְּגִּיל	Future פִּתְּגָח	
	Future פִּתְּגִּיל	Infinitive פִּתְּגִּיל	
HUF'AL	Present פִּתְּגִּיל	Past פִּתְּגִּיל	Future פִּתְּגָח

Usually Hard: י, כ, ג as middle consonants are mostly hard.

This holds for the entire set of HIF'IL, HUF'AL, PI'EL, PV'AL, HITPA'EL forms, hence the hard ג in

PI'EL to delay ... פִּיכְאַל, פִּיכְאַל, פִּיכְאַל

HIF'IL to put to bed ... פִּיכְאַל, פִּיכְאַל, פִּיכְאַל

① PA'AL present and past י, כ, ג are soft, while in the future and infinitive are best classified as hard

PA'AL Present פִּתְּגִּיל Past פִּתְּגִּיל
Future פִּתְּגָח, But פִּתְּגִּיל Infinitive פִּתְּגִּיל

② NIF'AL Present and past, middle י, כ, ג are hard, while future and infinitive are soft:

NIF'AL Present פִּתְּגִּיל Past פִּתְּגִּיל
Future פִּתְּגִּיל Infinitive פִּתְּגִּיל

Notes: HITPA'EL prefixes (מִי, מִי) have a hard י, כ, ג. Similarly after future and infinitive prefixes e.g. פִּתְּגִּיל, פִּתְּגָח, פִּתְּגִּיל

Always soft: י, כ, ג

When a suffix occurs for י, כ, ג the sound does not change. הַלְכָה, הַלְכָה, הַלְכָה, הַלְכָה

Four-consonant roots:

Many verbs and their corresponding action nouns are formed with roots of four or even five consonants.

פִּגְאַל "rub" פִּשְׁבַּע "shifSHEF"

פִּגְאַס "miss" פִּסְפָּס "pasFos"

פִּגְאַל קָרַב "get confused" הַפִּתְּבָּל בְּכָל "

פִּגְאַל חֲמַר "get electrocuted" הַפִּתְּחַשְׁמֵל "

פִּגְאַל בָּזֶב "waste" בָּזֶב BEZ"

פִּגְאַל שִׁקְפֵּל "duplicate" שִׁקְפֵּל

פִּגְאַל קְרַב "earn a living" הַפִּתְּבָּל בְּכָל "

o Four-consonant roots repeat the same two consonants (reduplicative roots) e.g. תְּפִלָּה Hebrew finds it convenient to turn foreign nouns into verbs. תְּבַנֵּה to תְּבֹנֵת 'compartmentalize'

תְּבַנְּה 'torpedo' → תְּבַנְּה 'torpedoed', תְּבַנְּה was
"tarped" "tarped" "tarped"
"tarped"

o Such verbs and action nouns have the same vowel pattern as if they had three consonants. תְּבִלָּה 'ruined', תְּבִילָה 'was ruined'
תְּבִילָה 'became ruined'

PI'EL: פִּילְבָּשׁ, ... אֲקִילָה, אֲקִילָה
הֲקִילָה, הֲקִילָה

PV'AL: אֲקִילָה, אֲקִילָה, אֲקִילָה
הֲקִילָה, הֲקִילָה, הֲקִילָה
אֲקִילָה, הֲקִילָה

HITPA'EL: ... אֲקִילָה, אֲקִילָה
הֲקִילָה, ...
לְהַקִּילָה, הַתִּקְרַבָּה
אֲתִיקָה, הַתִּקְרַבָּה

Action nouns: הַגְּמַלְתָּה, הַגְּמַלָּה Roots.

o Roots whose first consonant is ' are called "'G roots ('G standing for the consonant of any root).

Examples:

תְּוַיֵּן sit "yahShav"

תְּלַיֵּן give "yilDah"

תְּמִלֵּה hold a meeting

חֲזִילָה bring out "LehYotse"

חֲזִילָה export "yel+soo"

תְּמַלֵּה go down "yahRad"

תְּשִׁלֵּה sleep "eeshown"

תְּמִילָה remain "notar"

תְּמִינָה transport "horheh"

תְּמִישָׁה settle "hetasher"

Regular 'G verbs

o 'G roots are perfectly regular in PI'EL, PV'AL, HITPA'EL, for example, חֲזִילָה export and תְּמִישָׁה to settle'

"צָחַק", "צָחַק", "צָחַק"
הַתִּשְׁכַּח, הַתִּשְׁכַּח, הַתִּשְׁכַּח
o PA'EL has slight, anomalous, and regular adjustments to 'form'

Past	Present	Future	Infinitive
תָּמַלֵּת	תָּמַלֵּת	תָּמַלֵּת	תָּמַלֵּת

Derivational verbs

o Some PA'AL verbs, whenever there is NIF'AL, HIF'AL, and HVF'AL available, 'G roots upset the normal pattern:

- ① Some verbs, some very common, lose their ' in PA'AL future, infinitive and imperative.
 - a) they adopt the vowel -e-
 - b) rather like תְּמִלָּה, they add a ת suffix

Present: תְּמִלָּה	
Past: תָּמַלֵּת	
Future: תָּמַלֵּת, תָּמַלֵּת, תָּמַלֵּת	
Infinitive: תָּמַלֵּת, תָּמַלֵּת, תָּמַלֵּת	Imperative: תָּמַלֵּת, תָּמַלֵּת, תָּמַלֵּת

- ② In HIF'AL the root letter ' is eliminated and in compensation the prefix is given the vowel I throughout, thus תִּשְׁמַת 'sit down.'

Past.. הַוְשִׁבָּה, הַוְשִׁבָּה, הַוְשִׁבָּה Present: תְּשִׁבָּה, תְּשִׁבָּה
Future.. תִּשְׁבַּת, תִּשְׁבַּת, תִּשְׁבַּת Infinitive: תִּשְׁבַּת, תִּשְׁבַּת, תִּשְׁבַּת

- ③ A few 'G roots also yield NIF'AL again with I in place of T. Thus, NIF'AL counterpart תִּלְלַת 'created' תִּלְלַת 'was created'

Present: תִּלְלַת
Future: תִּלְלַת
Infinitive: תִּלְלַת
Similarly 'met': Present: תִּלְלַת

Other common verbs of the anomalous type include תִּלְלַת 'go down'

Future: תְּלַל, תְּלַל, תְּלַל
Infinitive: תְּלַל
Imperative: תְּלַל, תְּלַל, תְּלַל

⑤ וָל 'walk up to' is separated by past and present (NIF'AL), while future and infinitive belong to PA'AL.

Past: וָלְוָל, וָלְשָׁב, וָלְשִׁיב, וָלְשִׁיבָה, וָלְשִׁיבָה
Present: וָלְשָׁב, וָלְשִׁיב, וָלְשִׁיבָה
Future: וָלְשִׁיבָה, וָלְשִׁיבָה, וָלְשִׁיבָה, וָלְשִׁיבָה, וָלְשִׁיבָה

Infinitive: וָלְשִׁיבָה

וָלַקְתָּן: 'take' is the only verb to lose נֶגֶע Future: וָלַקְתָּן, וָלַקְתָּן, וָלַקְתָּן, וָלַקְתָּן, וָלַקְתָּן, וָלַקְתָּן, וָלַקְתָּן, וָלַקְתָּן

Infinitive: וָלַקְתָּן

Imperative: וָלַקְתָּן, וָלַקְתָּן, וָלַקְתָּן

וָלַךְ: 'go' is the only verb to lose an initial נֶגֶע.

Future: וָלַךְ, וָלַךְ, וָלַךְ, וָלַךְ, וָלַךְ, וָלַךְ, וָלַךְ, וָלַךְ

Infinitive: וָלַךְ

Imperative: וָלַךְ, וָלַךְ, וָלַךְ

אֵלִים and תְּכִילָה:

'can' and תְּכִילָה 'must' not only look unlike any other verb, but change binyanim in some tenses, or worse.

תְּכִילָה:

Present: וְכִילָה, וְכִילָה, וְכִילָה, וְכִילָה
Past: וְכִילָה, וְכִילָה, וְכִילָה, וְכִילָה, וְכִילָה
Future: וְכִילָה, וְכִילָה, וְכִילָה, וְכִילָה, וְכִילָה

Infinitive: None.

לְלִיכָה:

Present: צְלִיכָה, צְלִיכָם, צְלִיכָות

Past: חִיְיכָה, צְלִיךָ, צְלִיכָה

חִיְיכָה, צְלִיךָ

Future: תְּצִלָה, תְּצִלָה, תְּצִלָה
[צִלָה, תְּצִלָה, תְּצִלָה, תְּצִלָה]

Infinitive: תְּצִלָה

Some verbs beginning with X:

וְאֵלָה, וְאֵלָה, וְאֵלָה, וְאֵלָה, וְאֵלָה, וְאֵלָה, וְאֵלָה
Future: וְאֵלָה, וְאֵלָה, וְאֵלָה, וְאֵלָה, וְאֵלָה, וְאֵלָה, וְאֵלָה

אֵלָה, אֵלָה, אֵלָה, אֵלָה, אֵלָה, אֵלָה, אֵלָה
[אֵלָה, אֵלָה, אֵלָה, אֵלָה, אֵלָה, אֵלָה]

אֵלָה, אֵלָה, אֵלָה, אֵלָה, אֵלָה, אֵלָה
[אֵלָה, אֵלָה, אֵלָה, אֵלָה, אֵלָה]

וְאֵלָה has an infinitive, תְּצִלָה, but in fact is future and infinitive for תְּצִלָה.

Past תְּצִלָה

Present תְּצִלָה

Future... תְּצִלָה

Infinitive תְּצִלָה

The verb וְהִלָּה 'bc'

No present tense, so Hebrew inserts a X'ל or X'ל

The verbs 'וְהִלָּה' live' and 'וְהִלָּה' die'

וְהִלָּה 'live' and וְהִלָּה 'die' are maverick verbs.

Unlike וְקַם 'get up', וְהִלָּה has a vowel in the 2nd person and present tense.

Past וְהִלָּה, וְהִלָּה, וְהִלָּה

Present וְהִלָּה, וְהִלָּה, וְהִלָּה

Future וְהִלָּה, וְהִלָּה, וְהִלָּה

Infinitive תְּלִיכָה

לִכְدֹּון 'lie down'

Past נָכַת

Present נָכֵן

Future נָכַת, נָשַׁכַּת, נָכַת, נָשַׁכַּת

[נָכַת, נָשַׁכַּת, נָכַת, נָשַׁכַּת]

Infinitive: נָשַׁכַּת

וְלִבְנָה:

• A handful have -in- in the future and imperative, and are otherwise regular.

וְלִבְנָה 'wear'

Past וְלִבְנָה

Present וְלִבְנָה

Future וְלִבְנָה, נְלִבְנָה, נְלִבְנָה, נְלִבְנָה

Infinitive וְלִבְנָה

• And likewise for לִשְׁתָּה 'study' and לִשְׁאָה 'ask'

X יְלִבְנָה verbs: X יְלִבְנָה, X יְלִבְנָה?

Examples:

Type 1:	לִילָה	air-hostess
	מַכְבֵּרֶךְ	exercise-book
	מֶגֶן	hat
	כִּילָה	bee-hive
	דְּשָׁלָחָה	delegation
	כֶּלֶב	ring

חֲסֹכָה חֲסָכָה savings

שָׂוֵךְ שָׂוֵךְ market

מִלְּגָדָה letter

צָדָה צָדָה side

מִשְׁלָחוֹת delegation

מִשְׁלָחוֹת tale

Type 2:	הַרְפָּאָה	hair-do
	מִקְרָעָה	dispute
	מִסְרָאָה	tradition.

נָסָרָה נָסָרָה city

בָּתָה בָּתָה daughter

אֲחִיָּה אֲחִיָּה sister

לְלָהָלָה לְלָהָלָה night

טִימָה טִימָה pattern

עַלְלָה עַלְלָה pencil

בָּלָל בָּלָל bull

מְלָאָה מְלָאָה mirror

לְאַשְׁרָה לְאַשְׁרָה head

צָלָלָה צָלָלָה shadow

Vowel raising: פִּתְחָה, פִּתְחָה, פִּתְחָה, פִּתְחָה, פִּתְחָה

A few important words when given an inflectional suffix 'raise' their vowels. They change -o- to -u- and -e- to -i-. They also harden the last letter if it's a ת, כ, ג.

1. o to u.

פִּתְחָה → פִּתְחָה, פִּתְחָה, פִּתְחָה, פִּתְחָה, פִּתְחָה red

2. e to i.

פִּתְחָה → פִּתְחָה, פִּתְחָה, פִּתְחָה, פִּתְחָה, פִּתְחָה

most: most of it, most of them

arrows: arrows, my... your arrows.

3. a to i

פִּתְחָה → פִּתְחָה, פִּתְחָה, פִּתְחָה, פִּתְחָה, פִּתְחָה fax: faxes

my, your faxes.

4. A few harden the last letter without raising the vowel.

בְּגָדָ, בְּגָדָ, בְּגָדָ, בְּגָדָ back: backs

my, your... back

and similarly.

לְבָגָדָ spoon

בְּגָדָ stage

בְּגָדָ pure

בְּגָדָ soft

בְּגָדָ much, many

o → u applies.

a) to most color adjectives

b) to a few other adjectives and one syllable nouns.

c) to the quantifiers כָּל 'all' and כָּל 'most'

Plural nouns: Some Exceptions:	לִילָה	pit
	מַקְדֵּם	place
	מִזְרָחָה	advantage
	מִזְבֵּחָה	table
	מִלְגָדָה	sword.
	מִזְבֵּחָה	father
	מִזְרָחָה	sands
	מִלְגָדָה	hotel
	מִזְרָחָה	dream
	מִזְבֵּחָה	wall
	מִזְבֵּחָה	name

Many nouns ending in י take an י without raising י.	לִילָה	take an
	מַקְדֵּם	play

Some, thirty feminine nouns take ו, and several words for plural and fauna.	מַקְדֵּם	camp
	מַקְדֵּם	stone

route	לִילָה	route
pigeon	יְלָה	pigeon

ant.	מַקְדֵּם	ant.
lily	לִילָה	lily

Here are a list of unique plurals.	מַקְדֵּם	mother
	מַקְדֵּם	rabbit

can	לִילָה	can
day	לִילָה	day

House	בָּבָה	House
son	בָּבָה	son

- Sometimes, nouns of these patterns have further or simply other meanings:
 וְלִכְדָּה (action of) binding. "Kerikha"
 וְלִכְבָּד (action of) gathering "Kibbutz"

Nouns from Adjectives, e.g. תַּלְוֵי־עֵץ 'slowness'

- Abstract nouns can often be formed from adjectives, just like English 'Vast → vastness'
- For adjectives with a suffix 'ו', simply add תְּ.

'עֵץ slow → תְּלֻוֵּץ slowness

תְּנוּמָה normal "normAl" → תְּנוּמָה normality

- For adjectives, take the plural stem.

תְּשִׁמְמָה fat "shoMEm" → תְּשִׁמְמָה fatness

תְּמִירָה quick "maTHIR" → תְּמִירָה speed

תְּמִילָה efficient "yaHIL" → תְּמִילָה efficiency

- And where the adjective has 'ו' for its last vowel, the noun has 'ו' instead.

תְּמֹרֶת wet r "raTOv" → תְּמֹרֶת wetness

תְּמִינָה moderate "maTUN" → תְּמִינָה moderation

- Pattern for Segulate nouns of measurement

תְּמִתָּה big → תְּמִתָּה size

- Similarly, פְּנִיתָה 'depth', תְּמִיקָה 'length', תְּמִינָה 'width'
 תְּמִזָּה 'height', תְּמִקָּה 'thickness',
 תְּמִינָה 'worth', דְּמִינָה 'load'

Nouns with the suffix תְּ, and עֵץ.

The suffix תְּ is often added to an existing word to denote an activity, a personality, or even an object.

- תְּמִינְנָה 'gunner' (תְּמִינָה 'big gun'), תְּמִינְהָן 'importer' (תְּמִינָה), תְּמִינְקָן 'economist'
 תְּמִינְסָן 'soloist' (תְּמִינָה 'solo'), תְּמִינְפָּרָה 'poultry keeper'
 (תְּמִינָה 'hen house')

- Sometimes an unexpected pattern is used, e.g.
 תְּמִינְתָּן dancing "raKAID" "nKKED"
 חֲלִיכָה → חֲלִיכָה wedding "hit hat NA"
 תְּמִינְקָה distribution "koLoKha"
 תְּמִינְכָּה acceptance "kuBba LA"
 לְמִינְהָה fighting "lehiMA"

The noun pattern גַּלְגָּל and גַּלְגָּל

- The noun pattern PA'AL (גַּלְגָּל) with a hard middle ת, ו, ש, commonly, denote someone doing a particular job.
 תְּמִינְכָּה reporter (כְּלִינָה write)

"kaTAV"

תְּמִינְכָּה pilot (DO Fly)

"taYAS"

תְּמִינְכָּה cook

"taVAWK"

תְּמִינְכָּה tailor

"haiYEET"

תְּמִינְכָּה soldier

"haiYEL"

(תְּמִינְכָּה slaughter)

(תְּמִינְכָּה thread)

(תְּמִינְכָּה corps)

- The noun pattern PA'ALAN (גַּלְגָּלן) has several functions, again based on verbs or nouns.

- Someone doing a job, e.g. תְּמִינְכָּה 'paratrooper'
 (תְּמִינְכָּה 'to parachute') תְּמִינְכָּה 'saboteur'
 (תְּמִינְכָּה 'to damage') תְּמִינְכָּה 'manufacturer'
 (תְּמִינְכָּה 'to manufacture')

- Someone engaged in some voluntary activity, e.g. תְּמִינְכָּה 'swimmer' (תְּמִינְכָּה 'swim')
 תְּמִינְכָּה 'card player' (תְּמִינְכָּה 'card')

- a device, e.g. תְּמִינְכָּה 'rattle' (תְּמִינְכָּה 'noise')
 תְּמִינְכָּה 'satellite' (תְּמִינְכָּה 'accompany')

- a personality type (תְּמִינְכָּה 'flatterer'
 (תְּמִינְכָּה 'flatter'), תְּמִינְכָּה 'miser'
 (תְּמִינְכָּה 'close'), תְּמִינְכָּה 'punctual person'
 (תְּמִינְכָּה 'to be punctual')

2. גְּזִינָה 'cheeky person' (גַּזְעֵן 'cheek')
 נְגִינָה 'racist' (נְגִילָה 'race') לְגִינָה 'adventurer'
 (לְגִילָה 'adventure'), תְּגִינָה 'aggressor'
 (תְּגִילָה 'attacking')

3. גְּמִינָה 'diary' (גַּמִּין 'day'), גְּמִילָה 'can-opener'
 (גַּמְלֵן 'opens'), גְּמִינָה 'hydrogen' (גַּמִּין 'water')

The suffix '-in' is often added to an existing word to denote someone engaged in an activity, especially to words ending in 'n'. Purists pronounce this word as one syllable, but is often two syllables.

גְּמִינָה journalist גְּמִינָה cashier
 גְּמִינָה tennis-player גְּמִינָה chess-player
 גְּמִינָה seaman

Some other noun patterns

1. גְּמִינָה: usually a device or some kind
 גְּמִינָה iron גְּמִינָה computer
 גְּמִינָה drill גְּמִינָה key
 גְּמִינָה fork גְּמִינָה funnel

2. גְּמִילָה: usually a device- or the location
 on an activity.

גְּמִילָה camera גְּמִילָה plough
 גְּמִילָה sprinkler גְּמִילָה dairy

3. גְּמִינָה: commonly denotes an action or its product,
 or location

גְּמִינָה parade גְּמִינָה broadcast

גְּמִינָה exam גְּמִינָה office

גְּמִינָה temple גְּמִינָה anchorage

4. גְּמִינָה: commonly a location or an organization
 גְּמִינָה sidewalk גְּמִינָה headquarters
 גְּמִינָה restaurant גְּמִינָה lab.

גְּמִינָה police גְּמִינָה college

גְּמִינָה a power

5. גְּמִינָה: usually an illness for a grouped object.
 גְּמִינָה inflammation גְּמִינָה jaundice
 גְּמִינָה squadron גְּמִינָה patrol
 6. גְּמִינָה: usually an outcome or physical
 product of an action.
 גְּמִינָה a (psychological) complex (גְּמִינָה)
 גְּמִינָה precedent גְּמִינָה predece
 גְּמִינָה גְּמִינָה (גְּמִינָה reward)
 גְּמִינָה 'incident' (גְּמִינָה happen).

7. גְּמִינָה: usually an outcome, or physical
 product of an action, typically elaborate.
 גְּמִינָה hair-do (גְּמִינָה comb)
 גְּמִינָה costume (גְּמִינָה wear)
 גְּמִינָה syndrome (גְּמִינָה signify)
 גְּמִינָה a complex (גְּמִינָה integrate)
 גְּמִינָה communications (גְּמִינָה communicate)
 גְּמִינָה, commonly a diminutive.
 גְּמִינָה puppy (גְּמִינָה)

גְּמִינָה small beard (גְּמִינָה beard)

גְּמִינָה kitten (גְּמִינָה)

9. The suffix '-im' has a variety of
 meanings: often 'a place for', 'a publication
 for', 'a mini-something':

גְּמִינָה creche גְּמִינָה weekly magazine

גְּמִינָה yearbook גְּמִינָה pricelist

גְּמִינָה computer diskette גְּמִינָה short film

גְּמִינָה small flag גְּמִינָה little fool.

10. The suffix '-im' added to a
 word ending in a vowel or in -n,
 someone belonging to a group or engaged
 in an activity.

גְּמִינָה eighth-grader גְּמִינָה high school student

גְּמִינָה messy person גְּמִינָה person on sabbatical

גְּמִינָה socialist גְּמִינָה Faschist

11. The suffix p' is similar to function to DD , but attached to words ending in a consonant.	Acronyms of Hebrew may have -a-a- or -o-, as an indicator.
מִשְׁבֵּץ, p' member	מִשְׁבֵּץ → תּוֹרָה כָּלְאִים כְּתֻבָּם
moshav member	Kibbutz member → צְבָא חֶגֶן לִישָׁלָחַ
לִיכְלִילִין	לִיכְלִילִין → לְאַפְּרִיה כְּלָדִי
likud member	לִיכְלִילִין → דִּין וְעַשְׂוֵה report
לִיכְלִילִין	וְתִּנְלַשֵּׁךְ → נְוֵה נְוֵה New Sheqel
shirker	

12. The suffix **兀'**, a mini-something, or simply an object related to something, particularly a vehicle or a brand-name, language, nationality.
兀'לגִּישׁ 'English' **兀'יְדָה** 'Chinese'

סְעִיר	curd
בָּג	bag
אַלְמָנָה	cob
סְרִיר	space-ship
סְרִירָה	sucrazit
כֶּסֶף	a small glass
כֶּסֶף	silver

13. The suffix **it's**: simply an object related to something, particularly apparel, plants, stores, and workshops, collections, and ensembles.

כַּפְרִיָּה	Cape	גַּוְנִירָה	undershaft
חַזֵּיה	bra	עַלְמִיה	almond-tree
סְעִקִּיה	steak-house	מַגְדְּלִיה	patisserie
סְמָגְלִיה	metal workshop	שְׁלִישִׁיה	trio
סֶנְדִּיה	library	כְּרָטִים	season-ticket
צַמְבִּיה	vegetation		

14. Compounds: Hebrew likes to compound two words together to create a new word.

$\gamma + X \rightarrow \gamma + p\bar{p}$ disc+light $\longrightarrow \gamma + \text{jet} + p\bar{p}$ CD

sidewalk + street → **pedestrian**

117+1157-18 sidewalk + street → 1111-1157 per
only street.

$\pi^+ \rightarrow \pi + \text{TTA}$ to measure
+ parking → πTTA parking meter

↪ 1P + 07 lund + speaker → 1P^{+ parking} 07 lund speaker

15. Nouns from problem roots:

The pattern נִגְאַלֵּה is commonly based on
Ayin-Vav Verbs:

- תָּשַׁׁלֵּחַ response ~ T.V (TSH'LACH respond)
- תָּבִיבֵה farm(produce) ~ X.V (XBIBEH bring)
- תָּזִין certificate ~ T.V (TZIN witness)
- תָּבִבֵּן complaint ~ T.V (TBIBEN complain)

Adjective Types

Adjective Types

Passive Adjectives (D]I]C]N, D]C]I]A, D]I]N)

Three of the verb patterns (binyanim) are capable of a direct object: PA'AL, HIF'IL, PI'EL. Each corresponds to a passive adjective, 'a state of having been done' (passive participle).

פָּתַחֲתִי אֶת הַדָּלֶת → הַדָּלֶת פָּתַחה
I opened the door. The door is open.
Verb. Passive adj.

Using the mode: □ -] - C

1. Corresponding to PAAL

PA'AL

D. [C] 'to draw in' D. [D]C 'drawn in'

כְּלָא, כְּלָה, כְּלָה, כְּלָה

2. Corresponding to HIF'IL:

הכיד *to insert* (איך יושב) 'inserted'

מִיכְאָה, מִיכְאָה, מִיכְאָה, מִיכְאָה

3. Corresponding to PI'EL D[כְּ], C[כִּי] 'convene', GCIC[כִּיכְ], 'convened'

Other meaningful adjective patterns

For נִנְתַּ� verbs, the letter yod is added for the 'missing' final consonant.

בָּקָה → בָּקָה
bake Baked fish.

Examples:

1. לְשֹׁבֶד לְשֹׁבֵד
It's broken. Stolen property

לְגָנָב גָּנָב
The jeans are sold.

2. מְרֻמָּה מְרֻמָּה
a recorded fish. מְנֻזָּה מְנֻזָּה
a neglected men.

3. חֲסִיד חֲסִיד
He's deprived. חֲזִירָה חֲזִירָה
an organized trip
עֲדָמָה עֲדָמָה
in big demand.

וְגָנְבָן

Using the noun pattern PA'ALAN
(denote personality types).

גְּרָאִיל גְּרָאִיל
a crybabish infant.

גְּרָנְדְּלָה גְּרָנְדְּלָה
a fussy teacher

גְּרָנְדְּלָרְטָל גְּרָנְדְּלָרְטָל
a talkative plumber

גְּרָנְדְּלָצָן גְּרָנְדְּלָצָן
a smiling child.

2. גְּרָנְדְּלָן : Some adjectives of PA'ALAN
which mostly denote personality or emotion.
גְּרָנְדְּלָן patient ; גְּרָנְדְּלָן uptight.
גְּרָנְדְּלָן mundane ; גְּרָנְדְּלָן suspicious
גְּרָנְדְּלָן scholarly.

3. The suffix 'ן': Often, the adjectival suffix 'ן', is just added to a noun or verb as it stands, without changing the verb.
גְּרָנְדְּלָן vociferous. (גְּרָן voice)
גְּרָנְדְּלָן dreamy (גְּרָן dream)
גְּרָנְדְּלָן cheeky (גְּרָן cheek)
גְּרָנְדְּלָן stinging (גְּרָן sting)
Besides personality and emotion, it can also denote ideologies.

גְּרָנְדְּלָן שְׂאָלָן leftist (גְּרָן left)
גְּרָנְדְּלָן נָאָלָן nationalist (גְּרָן nation)
גְּרָנְדְּלָן רָוָבָן revolutionary (גְּרָן revolution)

4. גְּרָן : The pattern PA'IL has two characteristic meanings a) Capable of being (washed, fixed, believed, etc.) and sometimes b) trending to do something

a) גְּרָן 'legible' (גְּרָן), גְּרָן 'permute'
גְּרָן 'washable' (גְּרָן 'wash'), גְּרָן 'credible'
(גְּרָן 'believe')

b) גְּרָן 'passive' (גְּרָן 'suffer')
(גְּרָן 'act') גְּרָן 'sensitive' (גְּרָן 'feel')
גְּרָן 'careful' (גְּרָן 'take care')

Adjectives From Nouns

Many adjectives are created from nouns, by adding the suffix 'ן'.

םְסָה sea → מְסָה marine

מְדִינָה education → מְדִינָה educational

Where nouns end in ת, the letter is often removed.

כְּנוּכָה economics → כְּנוּכָה economics

מְנֻדָּה engineering → מְנֻדָּה engineering

But, particularly, where the ending is ת, ת will often convert to צ.

מְבָשֵׁר problem → מְבָשֵׁר problematic

מְעָמֵד industry → מְעָמֵד industrial

מְפָנֵחַ fashion → מְפָנֵחַ fashionable

מְרַגֵּן horror → מְרַגֵּן hideous

11. The suffix פִ' is similar to function to וּ , but attached to words ending in a consonant.	Acronyms of Hebrew may have -אַ-אַ or -וּ-, as an indicator.
מְשֻׁבֵּץ מֶלֶךְ קִיבּוּץ לִיכְלִילָה	לִיכְלִילָה → הַוֹּרֶה בְּתַּתְּאִים כְּתַבִּים
moshav member Kibbutz member Likud member	לִיכְלִילָה → צְבָא הָעֵדָה לִישְׁלָחָה
לִיכְלִילָה שִׁירָקָה	לִיכְלִילָה → לְאַשְׁמָה כְּלָלִי report

12. The suffix **ן'**, a mini-something, or simply an object related to something, particularly a vehicle or a brand-name, language, nationality.
נְגִילָה 'English' **נְצִדְקָה** 'Chinese'

כְּפָלָה	כְּדִילָה
teaspoon	a small glass
כְּפָלָה	כְּדִילָה
Bag	cup
כְּפָלָה	כְּדִילָה
cob	space-ship
כְּפָלָה	כְּדִילָה
Pazit	sucrazit

13. The suffix **ן'**: simply an object related to something, particularly apparel, plants, stores, and workshops, collections, and ensembles.

cape	undershirt
bra	almond-tree
steak-house	patisserie
metal workshop	trip
library	season-ticket
vegetation	

14. Compounds: Hebrew likes to compound two words together to create a new word.

לִבְבָּס + לִבְבָּס ball+foot	לִבְבָּס + לִבְבָּס soccer
לִבְבָּס + לִבְבָּס disc+light	לִבְבָּס + לִבְבָּס CD
לִבְבָּס + לִבְבָּס sidewalk+street	לִבְבָּס + לִבְבָּס pedestrian
לִבְבָּס + לִבְבָּס to measure + parking	לִבְבָּס + לִבְבָּס parking meter
לִבְבָּס + לִבְבָּס loud + speaker	לִבְבָּס + לִבְבָּס loud speaker

לִבְבָּס	לִבְבָּס → בְּבִרְכָה בְּבִרְכָה כְּתַבִּים
לִבְבָּס	לִבְבָּס → צְבָא הָעֵדָה לִישְׁלָחָה
לִבְבָּס	לִבְבָּס → לְאַשְׁמָה כְּלָלִי
לִבְבָּס	לִבְבָּס → דִּין וַעֲשֵׂוֹן
לִבְבָּס	לִבְבָּס → שְׂכָלָה נְשָׂאָה

15. Nouns from problem roots:

לִכְלִילָה	commonly based on Ayin-Vav verbs:
לִכְלִילָה	response ~ תְּשִׁיבָה (לִבְבָּשׂוּ respond)
לִכְלִילָה	farm(produce) ~ חַבְּבָה (לִבְבָּשׂוּ bring)
לִכְלִילָה	certificate ~ תְּבִינָה (לִבְבָּשׂוּ witness)
לִכְלִילָה	complaint ~ תְּבִזָּבָה (לִבְבָּשׂוּ complain)

Adjective Types

Passive Adjectives (אֲמִיכָה, אֲמִיכָה, אֲמִיכָה)

Three of the verb patterns (binyanim) are capable of a direct object: PA'AL, HIF'IL, PI.EL. Each corresponds to a passive adjective, 'a state of having been done' (passive participle).

לִפְנֵי פִּתְחָה → גַּלְלָה אֲלֵיהֶן
I opened the door. The door is open.

Using the mode: כְּ- כְּ- כְּ-

1. Corresponding to PA'AL

כְּרִאָה 'drawn in', כְּרִאָה, כְּרִאָה, כְּרִאָה
כְּרִאָה, כְּרִאָה, כְּרִאָה, כְּרִאָה

2. Corresponding to HIF'IL:

אֲמִיכָה 'inserted', אֲמִיכָה, אֲמִיכָה, אֲמִיכָה
אֲמִיכָה, אֲמִיכָה, אֲמִיכָה, אֲמִיכָה

Noun + noun, e.g. נָכְרִים אֶת־בָּתָה 'the bride's parents'

o Formal Hebrew often uses possessive construct phrases such as:

- תֵּנוּן הַסִּגְלָה the end of the story
- הַמִּלְאָמָר הַמִּלְאָמָר the committee's decision
- תֵּנוּן הַמִּלְאָמָר the subject of the program
- פִּירָאָת הַקּוֹקָה הַקּוֹקָה the letters of Rav Kook
- נָכְרִים אֶת־בָּתָה the bride's parents

o תֵּנוּן is fine, but the construct of noun + noun is more succinct and elegant.

o Phrase equivalents tend to use a construct while colloquial uses תֵּנוּן, thus:

- תֵּנוּן הַגַּדְעָה or תֵּנוּן הַשְׁעָר הַשְׁעָר the closing of the gate.
- תֵּנוּן תִּינְגִּיד or תֵּנוּן תִּינְגִּיד תִּינְגִּיד rearing of turkeys.

Possessive suffixes: ... תִּתְיַדֵּת, 'תִּתְיַדֵּת

o Possessive suffixes are generally favored in, - and limited to - formal style: literature, lectures, officialese, jargonese, and the like.

• תִּתְיַדֵּת 'our culture', תִּתְיַדְעַת 'their approval'

o However, even colloquial Hebrew may often use possessive suffixes with certain words, notably kinship terms such as brother 'תִּخְ', 'תִּخְ' mother, and 'תִּתְיַדְעַת' parents'.

o There are general preferences for תִּתְיַדְעַת, תִּתְיַדְעַת, 'my, your... husband' etc.

With Singular nouns

o We first illustrate the suffixes with singular nouns. Notice that they are identical to the light suffixes used with the preposition תִּתְיַדְעַת 'for'

o Construct phrases appear for dad+to 'uncle-of-him', and dodat+to 'aunt-of-him'.

TIT uncle	
תִּתְיַדְעַת uncle-of-him	'תִּתְיַדְעַת my uncle
תִּתְיַדְעַת your uncle	תִּתְיַדְעַת your uncle
תִּתְיַדְעַת your uncle	תִּתְיַדְעַת your uncle
תִּתְיַדְעַת their uncle	תִּתְיַדְעַת his uncle
תִּתְיַדְעַת their uncle	תִּתְיַדְעַת her uncle
-	-

TIT aunt	
תִּתְיַדְעַת our aunt	'תִּתְיַדְעַת my aunt
תִּתְיַדְעַת your aunt	תִּתְיַדְעַת your aunt
תִּתְיַדְעַת your aunt	תִּתְיַדְעַת your aunt
תִּתְיַדְעַת their aunt	תִּתְיַדְעַת his aunt
תִּתְיַדְעַת their aunt	תִּתְיַדְעַת her aunt

Plural Nouns

o The extra letter yod (') in all the suffixes generates a plural construct ending. Thus, 'תִּתְיַדְעַת', really amounts to a construct phrase: doday+o 'uncles-of-him'.

תִּתְיַדְעַת uncles	
תִּתְיַדְעַת our uncles	'תִּתְיַדְעַת my uncles
תִּתְיַדְעַת your uncles	תִּתְיַדְעַת your uncles
תִּתְיַדְעַת your uncles	תִּתְיַדְעַת your uncles
תִּתְיַדְעַת their uncles	תִּתְיַדְעַת his uncles
תִּתְיַדְעַת their uncles	תִּתְיַדְעַת her uncles

TIT aunts	
תִּתְיַדְעַת our aunts	'תִּתְיַדְעַת my aunts
תִּתְיַדְעַת your aunts	תִּתְיַדְעַת your aunts
תִּתְיַדְעַת your aunts	תִּתְיַדְעַת your aunts
תִּתְיַדְעַת their aunts	תִּתְיַדְעַת his aunts
תִּתְיַדְעַת their aunts	תִּתְיַדְעַת her aunts

c) פְּלִיסְבֵּל 'flexible', טְרִיר 'irregular'
חֲלָב 'healthy', חֲלָב 'efficient'.

5. לְגַדְלָה: The pattern PAOL is used for most colors and a few other adjectives.
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| תְּמִימָה red | צְהַב yellow |
| בְּרִית green | כְּרָם dark blue |
| תְּלִיל pink | שְׁאַל black |
| תְּמִימָה gray | סְלִיחָה sweet |
| תְּמִימָה terraki. | לְגַדְלָה round |

These adjectives acquire a 'hard' final consonant תְּמִימָה, צְהַב, for feminine or plural while some colors do not change, such as לבן 'white', כְּרָם 'light blue', and חֲלוֹם 'brown'.

6. לְגַדְלָה: The pattern PE'AL'AL supplies several diminutives for adjectives, as it does nouns. It normally works by reduplicating, a 'base' adjective.

greenish בְּרִית-בְּרִית pinkish תְּלִיל-תְּלִיל
whitish לְבָנָה-לְבָנָה frightening הַפְּלִיל-הַפְּלִיל
plumpish פְּלִיטָה-פְּלִיטָה slightly שְׁאָלָה-שְׁאָלָה sour עַזְבָּה-עַזְבָּה
7. לְקַרְבָּה, לְקַרְבָּה

Phrasal verbs are generated from 20-some nouns, after which is given a suffix!
לְקַרְבָּה supersonic (קַרְבָּה sound)
לְקַרְבָּה submarine

לְקַרְבָּה antiwar
לְקַרְבָּה international

לְקַרְבָּה one-way, unidirectional
לְקַרְבָּה bilingual
לְקַרְבָּה multipurpose

Present tense 'verbs' as nouns and adjectives
Many nouns corresponding to the 'seller' type are simply formed by utilizing present tense verbs.

וְגִילָּה judge	סְלִיכָּה salesgirl
"shoFct"	
תְּבִזְבָּה seamstress	לְקַבְּרָה customer
"toFErer"	
לְבִּיןְבָּה builder	אֶחָדִית beginner
"binBa"	
לְמִשְׁקָה investor	לְבַיְתָה visitor
"mishKha"	
לְמַגְּרָבָה migrant	לְקַטְּלָה settler
"mehang GER"	

Many adjectives of the 'frightening', 'refreshing', 'shining' type utilize present tense verbs. Among them are NIF'AL or PV'AL passive present tense form.

לְבִּירָה shining	לְוִוָּה orderly
וְעַמְּדָה emotional	לְפָנָם furious
לְבִּירָה gorgeous	לְמַפְּלָגָה fattening
לְבִּירָה revolting	לְמַרְגָּעָה exciting
לְבִּירָה twisting	לְמַרְגָּלָה special
לְבִּירָה strange	לְמַרְגָּלָה clumsy

Nearly all such nouns and adjectives form their feminine and plural as if they were verbs.

אֶחָדִית, אֶחָדִים, אֶחָדִי, אֶחָדִים, אֶחָדִי, אֶחָדִים
אֶחָדִים, קַבְּרָה מִיאָה, קַבְּרָה מִיאָה, קַבְּרָה מִיאָה, קַבְּרָה מִיאָה
אֶחָדִים, מִיאָה חֲלָבָה, אֶחָדִים, מִיאָה חֲלָבָה

Constructs and Possessives

The construct as a possessive

- לְרַונִּית [ləoni̥t] was introduced as 'of' for רַונִּית 'Ronit', הַחָבֵד 'my brother', 'the brother of Ronit', 'הַחָבֵד'
- Noun+Noun (possessive) is a construct such as הַמֶּלֶךְ הַחָבֵד 'the King's brother'

2. Some nouns with an 'initial' 'guttural'
similarly have, e.g. עֶת 'evening' עַת
or 'תִּדְבָּר' 'kindness' ~ 'תִּדְבָּר'

3. A sub-exception to 2 {several common
nouns keep their e.g. חֵלֶב 'part' חֵלֶב,
יְהֹוָה 'article' יְהֹוָה, עַמְּךָ 'side' עַמְּךָ.

Some other vowel changes in constructs

Loss of a: מִזְבֵּחַ, מִזְבֵּחַ

A vowel a in the last-but-one syllable
commonly drops in the construct of
masculine singular nouns, thus:

מִזְבֵּחַ place ~ מִזְבֵּחַ אֲלֵלִים place of residence.

מִזְבֵּחַ peace ~ מִזְבֵּחַ הַמֶּלֶךְ peace of the realm

מִצְבֵּחַ army ~ מִצְבֵּחַ עַמְּךָ the army of Iraq.

oa does not drop off if it produces
a run of three consonants.

מִכְסֵה ~ מִכְסֵה וְלָבָב videotape.

מִקְדָּשׁ ~ מִקְדָּשׁ יְהֹוָה ~ מִקְדָּשׁ Yeshiva student

o a does not drop in words where
the dictionary spells it with.

מִלְאָקֵן ~ מִלְאָקֵן EL AL pilot

מִלְאָקֵן ~ מִלְאָקֵן סְפִירָה sports correspondent

Inserting an -i-: בְּלֹכֶת, בְּלֹכֶת, etc.

o Feminine nouns בְּלֹכֶת ~ בְּלֹכֶת, or
מִלְאָקֵן ~ מִלְאָקֵן

o Masculine plurals of the type
מִלְאָקִים or מִלְאָקִים

1. Construct of בְּלֹכֶת of בְּלֹכֶת
בְּלֹכֶת: בְּלֹכֶת

Similarly: מִלְאָקֵן ~ מִלְאָקֵן 'curse'
יְקָנָה ~ יְקָנָה 'revenge'
חָדְרָה ~ חָדְרָה 'fear'
הַלְּכָדָה ~ הַלְּכָדָה

תְּבִלָּה: תְּבִלָּה
לְכָדָה: לְכָדָה
כְּלָבָה: כְּלָבָה

Similarly: מִלְּוָה, מִלְּוָה 'proverbs'
אֲלָמָּה ~ אֲלָמָּה 'armies'

Examples:

בְּלֹכֶת יִשְׂאָל Wedding greeting.

לְלָבָב הַיְלָדִים howling of jackals

כְּהָבָב periodicals

לְפָנֵי הַשְׁלָמָה the minister's speech

חָדְרָה טִיסָּה fear of flying.

Some important oddments:

o Other notable construct forms, found in common
phrases: בְּיַהֲלוּלָה (hospital) בְּיַהֲלָה ~ בְּיַהֲלָה

חַיל־שְׁרוֹן (armored corps) חַיל ~ חַיל

הַלְּבָבָה לְוִי (the Levy family) הַלְּבָב ~ הַלְּבָבָה
הַמְּשֻׁלָּחָה גְּדוּלָה (the government of Jordan)
הַמְּשֻׁלָּח ~ הַמְּשֻׁלָּח ~ הַמְּשֻׁלָּח

הַשְׁאָסָרָה שָׁׂאָסָר (the Shass party)

עַזְבֵּן־זֵיבָן (the olive tree) עַזְבֵּן ~ עַזְבֵּן

שְׁנָאָדָם (academic year) שְׁנָאָדָם ~ שְׁנָאָדָם

שְׁנָאָדָם ~ שְׁנָאָדָם (last names)

Double Possessives: בְּנֵי שָׁׂעָרָה

o In addition to the two constructs בְּנֵי, and
the construct noun - a third construction
is employed to formal Hebrew - the double
possessive. This is the בְּנֵי construction
with the addition of a possessive suffix.
בְּנֵי possessive: הַגְּשִׁוְתָה שָׁׂעָרָה Ya'ir's reply
הַגְּשִׁוְתָה שָׁׂעָרָה Sarai's reply

Double possessive: הַגְּשִׁוְתָה שָׁׂעָרָה Sarai's reply
(lit. her reply of Sarai)

הַשְׁוְיכָה שָׁׂעָרָה Ya'ir's reply
(lit. his reply of Ya'ir)

Construct adjective + noun, e.g. שׁוֹלֵךְ XLIC - שׁוֹלֵךְ long-haired

o Hebrew makes adjectival phrases from a construct adjective and a noun.

1. To describe appearance or clothing or nature, by a kind of transfer of the adjective to the person themselves. The phrase is hyphenated.

ברוחניים מוחשיים broad-shouldered fellows

בוגדים מילויים high-minded politicians

הוכן למשך אורך זמן a long-term program

2. To describe the make-up of something, certain adjectives such as מלא 'full' can be used as a construct:

חדרם מלא עשן a smoke-filled room

חדרים מלאים smoke-filled rooms

שטיחים מלאים dust-covered carpets

ארץ נזקינה מלאה שמן an oil-rich country

אזורים נזקינים מושגניים low-fat margarine.

o Whole sentences may use I rather than the construct:

הילדים מלאים בטעון

3. In addition, formal Hebrew uses וְ and בָּנָא in the construct for describing the appearance of characteristics of someone or something:

ילדים בלא שיער ארוך ובלעוקב

children with long, curly hair.

הוכן למבצע בלא כוונת כל איזה דבר
this program is of particular performance

בבואה הפלת והוות און גי

a group lacking ethnic identity

בְּ of possession: הוליך עיניה בראן ייְהוּ
'I looked into her eyes.'

o When referring to a part of the body, colloquial Hebrew tends to use it and even הַ rather than מִן:

בראן מיליך פֶּתֶן מִן

Yoram combed his hair.

(combed the hair)

אכלת עין העין ייְהוּ

I closed my eyes

(I closed the eyes).

בראן מיליך פֶּתֶן מִן ירומא שׁוֹלֵךְ שׁוֹלֵךְ

Yoram combed Efrat's hair
(Combed to Efrat the hair)

הסתכלתי בה עיניה ייְהוּ

I looked into her eyes
(I looked to her into the eyes).

הנתקלת בך ייְהוּ

Why are you hitting him in the stomach?

o More formal Hebrew reverts to מִן.

בראן מיליך פֶּתֶן מִן ייְהוּ

הסתכלת בך ייְהוּ

Construct Nouns - Vowel Changes

Construct Segolates: Some nouns have internal vowel changes, rather than a noun pattern.

o A notable case is the construct plural of segolate nouns

a) The תְּגִלָּה/תְּגִלָּתָה type (initial)

תְּגִלָּתָה garments → תְּגִלָּה swimsuits
תְּגִלָּתָה thrillers

תְּגִלָּתָה flowers → תְּגִלָּה wild flowers
תְּגִלָּתָה colors of the rainbow.

b) The תְּגִלָּה type (initial -)

תְּגִלָּתָה owners → תְּגִלָּה גָּלָלִים vehicle owners

תְּגִלָּתָה גָּלָל JNF Forest.

c) The דְּגִילָה (initial 1)

דְּגִילָה forms → דְּגִילָה deposit forms

דְּגִילָה מָשָׁנָה

months of the year.

o Some nouns have a construct plural.

התקופה העשלאם

the twentieth complaint

התקופה העשלאם ועתה

the twenty-first complaint

התקופה העשלאם ועתה

the twenty-second complaint.

Hundreds and Thousands

Hundreds have the following forms, for both masculine and feminine nouns.

100	בָּאֵם	600	בְּאַיִם-וָאֵם
200	בָּאַלְיָם	700	בְּאַיִלְמָה
300	בָּאַיִלְמָה	800	בְּאַיִלְמָה
400	בָּאַיִלְמָה	900	בְּאַיִלְמָה
500	בָּאַיִלְמָה		

◦ Stress is on the first word, as marked.

◦ The second word is reduced to mat.

◦ Thousands are as follows. They, too, are neutral in gender:

1,000	אלף	6,000	שֶׁשׁ-אלְפִים
2,000	אלְבִיאֵם	7,000	שֶׁשׁ-אלְבִיאֵם
3,000	אלְבִיאֵם	8,000	שֶׁשׁ-אלְבִיאֵם
4,000	אלְבִיאֵם	9,000	שֶׁשׁ-אלְבִיאֵם
5,000	אלְבִיאֵם	10,000	שֶׁשׁ-אלְבִיאֵם

etc. shlosht-alafim.

Tense Past habitual tense: 'I used to...'

◦ One way of expressing 'used to' (i.e. to be in the habit of doing something) is to add the past tense הָיָה 'be' to the present tense of the verb. This is the compound past tense.

בָּאֵם הָיָה קָרְבָּן

"On Shabbat, I was in the habit of getting up at eight."

◦ קָרְבָּן הָיָה does not mean 'I was getting up,' rather 'I was in the habit of getting up.'

Unreal Unconditionals: 'IF I were...'

◦ A second use of the compound past is the unreal conditional. The 'unreal condition' generally involves two clauses, 'if' and 'would'. English implements 'if' as a simple past tense, and 'would' as the conditional tense. Hebrew utilizes both the 'if' clause and the 'would' clause as compound past.

אם היה ידעתי היה צודק

If we knew, we would say

לֹא היה סומך עליו אם היה ידע כל מה היה
I wouldn't have relied on him if I had known.
ולֹא היה שיחל במקומו
What would you say in my place?

◦ The only exception is when 'if' is יְהִי or יְהִי (Formal or elegant Hebrew disapproves of DX in unreal conditionals). Then, instead of compound past, the 'if' clause can be in simple past.

אם היה ידע, ידע היה צודק

If we knew, we would say.

◦ The two unreal tenses 'if we'd gone, we would have said', 'IF we went, we'd say' are generated.

◦ The conditional of the verb היה ('would be'), one simply uses the simple DAVV of הָיָה,
אם היה אפשר, האם היה אפשר?

If it were feasible, would you be interested?

Tense in reported thought:

◦ Tense of reported speech or thought is as if one were transported to the moment of reporting; it is thus quite unlike English:

לֹא יָמַר דָּבָר שֶׁחָי, יָמַר שֶׁחָי!

The doctor stated that he would (lit. that he will die...), but they were wrong.

לֹא יָמַר, יָמַר!

I thought I was (lit. I am...) going crazy.

Tense with וְ, נְ and וְתִּירְ

DX 'if', וְ 'when' and וְתִּירְ 'while' commonly take the future tense for a future event,

? "בָּאֵם הָיָה, תָּעַלְמֵן"

IF I fall asleep, wake me, OK?

Either noun may be singular or plural, thus:
 הַזְבָּחִים הַזְבָּחָה the cows of a farmer
 הַמֵּתִים הַמֵּתָה the replies of friends.

The double suffix appears for no semantic reason, but for rhythm or elegance, and occasionally grammatical reasons.
 וְעַל־עַל־עַל vs הַאֲשֶׁר־שָׁלָשׁ.

Preposition + suffix: בְּ, בִּי, כְּאֹי

The suffix forms of 'in', 'like', 'between', and 'without' are as follows:

- All three are irregular in their own way.
- 1. 'in' changes its vowels to 'אֹי' with stress on -AY-, except 2nd and 3rd plur.
- 2. For its plural suffixes, 'בְּ' switches to the 'heavy' endings just like 'בְּ' and 'בְּ'X
- 3. 'without' has the special stem תְּלַבְּגָג throughout, taking 'heavy' endings.

Numerals

Definite numerals: 'the three idiots'

וְשִׁלְשָׁלָשׁ אִדָּוִידִים three idiots becomes

וְשִׁלְשָׁלָה הַאִידִים the three idiots.

וְשִׁלְשָׁלָה מָזְבָּחָה three teachers becomes.

וְשִׁלְשָׁלָה מָזְבָּחָה the three teachers.

These types of numerals are called construct numerals because of their similarity in form and syntax to construct nouns, but is better to call them definite numerals.

Beyond ten, Hebrew just uses regular numbers.

Ordinals: 'first, second, third...'

The words for 'first, second, third...' up to tenth are regular adjectives.

From 'eleventh' on, Hebrew uses regular numerals, which agree for gender where appropriate.

כָּלָא, כָּלָל, כָּלָה, כָּלָה	כָּלָא, כָּלָכָם, כָּלָיכָם, כָּלָה, כָּלָה
בִּין, בִּינָל, בִּינָה, בִּינָה	בִּין, בִּינָם, בִּינִיכָם, בִּינִיכָה, בִּינִיכָה
כְּלָעָד, כְּלָעָדָה, כְּלָעָדָה, כְּלָעָדָה	כְּלָעָד, כְּלָעָדָה, כְּלָעָדָה, כְּלָעָדָה
כְּלָעָדָן, כְּלָעָדָיכָם, כְּלָעָדָיכָן, כְּלָעָדָיכָה, כְּלָעָדָיכָה	כְּלָעָדָן, כְּלָעָדָיכָם, כְּלָעָדָיכָן, כְּלָעָדָיכָה, כְּלָעָדָיכָה
שְׁלָשָׁה, שְׁלָשָׁה, שְׁלָשָׁה	שְׁלָשָׁה, שְׁלָשָׁה, שְׁלָשָׁה

	Masc.	Fem.
2	שְׁנִי	שְׁנִי
3	שְׁלִישִׁי	שְׁלִישִׁי
4	שְׁלִיבָה	שְׁלִיבָה
5	שְׁמִינִי	שְׁמִינִי
6	שְׁשִׁית	שְׁשִׁית
7	שְׁבִעִית	שְׁבִעִית
8	שְׁמִינִית	שְׁמִינִית
9	שְׁנִינִית	שְׁנִינִית
10	שְׁעִינִית	שְׁעִינִית

1	לָאֶחָד	לָאֶחָד
2	שְׁנִים	שְׁנִים
3	שְׁלִישִׁים	שְׁלִישִׁים
4	לְפִיעָל	לְפִיעָל
5	חֲמִינִים	חֲמִינִים
6	שְׁשִׁים	שְׁשִׁים
7	שְׁבִיעִים	שְׁבִיעִים
8	שְׁמִינִים	שְׁמִינִים
9	שְׁנִינִים	שְׁנִינִים
10	שְׁעִינִים	שְׁעִינִים

- הַלְלוּ יְהֹוָה
 • The soldier's cold
 (cold to the soldier) } These are introduced,
 לִבְנֵי כָּלִיל
 • I feel fine.
 לְבָדֶק אֲלֹת
 • I feel comfortable.
- הַלְלוּ יְהֹוָה
 • Comparative Phrases
 לְבָדֶק 'more than'
 'More successful, more quickly, taller,
 Kinder' are usually rendered by
 תְּמִימִים, either before or after the adjective.
 (After the adjective sounds more elegant).
 בְּמִימִים תְּמִימִים
- תְּמִימִים or בְּמִינְמִים (more sophisticated)
 תְּמִימִים or בְּמִינְמִים (warmer)
- Similarly, 'more (dollars)' is תְּמִימִים before the
 noun בְּמִינְמִים.
- תְּמִימִים בְּמִינְמִים
 Japan consumes more fish than Israel.
 בְּמִינְמִים בְּמִינְמִים
 He's better than me.
 בְּמִינְמִים בְּמִינְמִים
- In elegant Hebrew, 'more [adjective] than' is
 sometimes expressed without תְּמִימִים, by
 relying on נִיסְכִּים:
 בְּמִינְמִים בְּמִינְמִים
 He will be taller than the rest of his brothers.
 תְּמִימִים 'than':
 • For introducing a whole clause or a heavy
 phrase, one generally uses תְּמִימִים
 (or more stylish וְיַסְךָ), thus:
- הַלְלוּ יְהֹוָה
 • The price was higher than we anticipated.
 בְּמִינְמִים בְּמִינְמִים
 It was more successful than last time.
 בְּמִינְמִים בְּמִינְמִים
- 'too', 'enough':
 • When the words for 'too' and 'TMI', introduce
 a clause with 'to', Hebrew uses לְבָדֶק. Sometimes
 the לְבָדֶק is reinforced by תְּמִימִים or תְּמִימִים, thus:
 I'm too tired to listen.
 בְּמִינְמִים בְּמִינְמִים
 I've got too much work to go out
 (TMI or לְבָדֶק) בְּמִינְמִים בְּמִינְמִים
 • Much the same happens when 'enough' is
 followed by a clause. תְּמִימִים, לְבָדֶק or TMI
 He isn't polite enough to vacate a seat to people
 standing in line.
 בְּמִינְמִים בְּמִינְמִים בְּמִינְמִים
- (the more that..., the more...)
 • Hebrew uses בְּמִינְמִים or בְּמִינְמִים to
 denote 'the more that...'. The ensuing
 clause may be introduced by תְּמִימִים or
 (colloquially) by תְּמִימִים
 תְּמִימִים בְּמִינְמִים
 The more he delays, the more it will cost him.
 בְּמִינְמִים בְּמִינְמִים בְּמִינְמִים
- 'The most...': For 'the most successful', the
 tallest, etc.
 • Colloquial Hebrew uses בְּמִינְמִים in front
 of the adjective:
 בְּמִינְמִים בְּמִינְמִים
 The most sophisticated missile.
 בְּמִינְמִים בְּמִינְמִים
 The warmest day
 בְּמִינְמִים בְּמִינְמִים
 He is the best.

אֵלֶּךְ אַכְכָּה כִּשְׁאָלָקְךָ

I'll turn off when I go out.

A quite distinct use of סֹבֵב and לְעַזְבֵּנָה is for 'while'. Here, formal Hebrew commonly uses the present tense even when the whole setting is the past or future.

הַדְּבָרִים צָעֲדוּ גַּם־פְּנֵי הַצִּיבּוּר
בְּמִשְׁמָרָת אֶלְגָּמְגָמָל בְּגַלְגָּלִים

The tanks marched past the spectators, while singing and waving flags.

הַדְּבָרִים יָמַרְכּוּ בְּקָלוֹן בְּיָדָשׁ לִפְנֵי הַמִּלְחָמָה
שֶׁהָיוּ בְּפָנֵי אֶחָד מִאַחֲרָיו הַמֶּלֶךְ, וְלֹא־בְּפָנֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ.

The consul will soon return to Jerusalem, leaving behind him hosts of acquaintances and friends.

Note that English often simply uses a participle (a verb ending in -ing) to denote 'while'. In Hebrew, this is often rendered by 1, thus:

לֹא־לְאֵת יָמַרְכּוּ בְּאַחֲרָיו וְאַמְּדַבֵּר

She always sits in the back scribbling.

[The object suffix: תְּבִלְתָּה 'to build it'

Formal Hebrew marks a suffix to verbs denoting an object pronoun 'it, them, us'; meaning exactly the same 'תְּבִלָּה, תְּבִלָּה, etc.'

Suffixed Infinitive:

לְמַעַן כְּלָא, לְחַבְּכָה כְּלָא

Suffixed past tense:

לְמַעַן יָמַרְכּוּ בְּאַחֲרָיו

After he brought him outside...

Reflexives: 'myself, yourself...'

'Myself, yourself' and so on are usually rendered by the pronoun 'תְּצַדְּךָ' with a suffix:

לְצַדְּךָ, לְצַדְּךָ, לְצַדְּךָ, לְצַדְּךָ, לְצַדְּךָ, לְצַדְּךָ

לְצַדְּךָ, לְצַדְּךָ, לְצַדְּךָ, לְצַדְּךָ, לְצַדְּךָ, לְצַדְּךָ

Thus, I promised myself הַבְּרִית לְצַדְּךָ

Teach yourself לְצַדְּךָ

However, many HITPA'EL and NIF'AL verbs of physical action are reflexive in themselves and do not use 'תְּצַדְּךָ':

לְגַדְלָה

לְגַדְלָה
get undressed

לְסַפְלָה

לְסַפְלָה
take a shower

לְמַטְבָּה

לְמַטְבָּה
cut oneself.

לְמַטְבָּה

Scratch oneself

'One Another'

'One another' is usually expressed by a pair of pronouns: תְּבָנָה...תְּבָנָה or (more colloquially) 'בְּבָנָה...בְּבָנָה'

The word order is slightly different from English: בְּבָנָה בְּבָנָה We spoke with one another (one with another).

בְּבָנָה בְּבָנָה They loved one another.

Thus the first pronoun stands separate from the second, the preposition coming between them.

If the subject noun is feminine, the pronouns will be feminine:

הַבְּלָעָה וְהַפְּרָחָה לֹא־מֵתְבָּנָה בְּבָנָה

The blouse and skirt don't match.

בְּבָנָה בְּבָנָה אֲכִילָה בְּבָנָה

The two governments do not recognize one another.

Experience adjectives: 'בְּבָנָה, בְּבָנָה'
'I'm comfortable, I'm cold.'

- The constructions ...בְּבָנָה 'It's good to...' and ...בְּבָנָה 'It's good that,' without תְּבָנָה.
- Also stand completely alone בְּבָנָה 'It's possible' the predicate.
- A third phenomenon involving many though not all of the same word is the experiencer phrase, introduced by בְּבָנָה

And also (colloquially)

לֹא טָה or לא טה badly

בְּרָא exellently

אַוְתָּה awfully.

- There are words which cannot be used as adjectives.

הַיּוֹם, הַזֶּה 'today, this year'

הַ denotes not only 'the' but also 'this', with most unit of time:

הַיּוֹם today

הַבָּרָחָה this morning

הַעֲדָה this evening

הַזְמִינָה this time

הַזָּהָב this week

הַזָּהָב this month

הַזָּהָב this summer

הַזָּהָב הַזָּהָב
Where were you this morning?

הַ of destination: e.g. הַזְּרִים 'northwards'

The normal marker of movement is ↗ or suffixed ↗x (e.g. ... תֵּצֵא, תֵּצֵא) for saying 'to me, to him' etc. ↗x with no suffix can be found in higher styles, particularly with other positional prepositions, e.g. תֵּצֵא, תֵּצֵא, תֵּצֵא ↗x.

Instead of using ↗ for 'to' a handful of words can take the suffix הַ.

הַזְּרִים 'northwards'. Notice our stress-marks this הַ is unstressed and distinct from הַ.

הַזְּרִים southwards

הַזְּרִים leftwards

הַזְּרִים rightwards

הַזְּרִים backwards

הַזְּרִים to the side

הַזְּרִים out

הַזְּרִים forwards

הַזְּרִים to town.

הַזְּרִים inside

הַזְּרִים home

הַזְּרִים to Israel

Echo Phrases: e.g. וְתִלְלֵל כִּי לְזִבְחָה 'won decisively'

where English would use a 'manner adverb'; Elegant Hebrew sometimes uses an 'echo phrase' i.e. an abstract noun echoing the verb, to which is added an adjective of manner:

הַבָּשָׂר שֶׁבֶר זָבֵחַ

The bodies were buried there temporarily

הַזְּבָחָה וְתִלְלֵל וְתִלְלֵל 'I sighed three long sighs.'

I of time, place, and means

Location in time and space is nearly always denoted by I

בְּשָׁעָה

at 6 o'clock

בְּמִזְמָרָה

She doesn't come Mondays.

בְּשָׁנָה הַיִלְלָה שָׁעָה

Where were you last year?

Similarly,

בְּסֶkol הַסְּkol הַסְּkol

It's at the school.

בְּסֶעֱדָה הַסֶּעֱדָה הַסֶּעֱדָה

It's in Saudi Arabia.

The chief exception are I expressions, and time phrases with ↗כ 'every':

שָׁוְתִיל, כָּל, אֶת

I swam every day

כָּל גַּתְתָּה

Every time that.

'With' (i.e. by means of) is commonly I, but spoken Hebrew also uses בְּ

בְּכָל צְבָבָה Try with a spanner

בְּכָל צְבָבָה Eat with a fork.

Formal Hebrew prefers **לִילֵל** following the adjective.

The most experienced woman broadcaster
הַבָּשָׂרִים הַבְּשָׂרִים

To express 'the most money' one uses **לִילֵל**, as in **אֶחָד לִילֵל עֲשָׂרֶנֶס**.
I have the most experience.

Measurement: ... **לִילֵל** **לִילֵל** 'How big is...'

'How high is it?', 'it's two meters high' and similar measurements are generally rendered in Hebrew not by an adjective but by an abstract noun derived from it, using a construct phrase or suffix:

How high is the room?

הַחֲמִירָה הַגְּדוֹלָה (What's the height of the room?)

The room's 2 meters high?

הַחֲמִירָה הַגְּדוֹלָה (the height of the room is 2 meters).

Similarly for **לִילֵק** 'length', **לִילֵת** 'width', **לִילֵו** 'worth' and the like.

But when measurement qualifies the noun, one uses... **לִילֵל** and so on:...

הַחֲמִירָה שְׁלֹשֶׁת מִטרִים
It stands in a room 2 meters high.

שְׁלֹשֶׁת מִטרִים

For comparative measurement, use 1. Word order is flexible.

הַחֲמִירָה שְׁלֹשֶׁת מִטרִים וְהַחֲמִירָה שְׁלֹשֶׁת מִטרִים
The room's 7 meters longer than the other room.

שְׁלֹשֶׁת מִטרִים זְבַחַת כְּלַיִלִים
There the clothes are 20 percent cheaper!

'As big as'... **כִּי**

For 'as big as, as clumsy as', Hebrew uses the single word **כִּי**. She's already as big as you (big like you).

לִילֵל כִּי לִילֵל

Nylon is not as healthy as leather.

לִילֵל אַילְעָם כִּי לִילֵק

Adverbials

Adverbs of manner: e.g. **לִילֵק** 'quickly'

Hebrew has no automatic way of converting adjectives into adverbs of manner, like 'quick' → 'quickly'. Most commonly, it uses phrases of various types:

(1a) **כִּי** **לִילֵק**

(1b) **לִילֵק** **כִּי** **לִילֵק**
(automatically [in an automatic way])

(2) **לִילֵק** **כִּי**
(cautiously [with caution])

Type (1) is based directly on the adjective (adic)

Type (2) on the adjectival noun (adic)

Further examples,

לִילֵק **כִּי** **לִילֵק** close gently
לִילֵק **לִילֵק** **כִּי** It is permanently out of order

A few common adverbs are simply adjectives, used in their msc. sing. form without agreement:

הִיא **אָדָבָד** she types well
הֵם **הָבָדָלָה** they behaved nicely.

Sometimes adverbs are adjectives.

הִיא **אָדָבָד** she types well.

הֵם **הָבָדָלָה** they behaved nicely.

הָמָשֵׁךְ pull hard

הַעֲשֵׂה work hard

הַצָּבֵר go straight

[No one, nothing, nowhere, non-, un-, neither]

No one תַּאֲ�ֵךְ (colloquial) or וְאֵךְ (formal)

Nothing תַּאֲתִינוּ (colloquial), תַּאֲתִי (formal) or וְאִתָּה (formal)

Never בַּאֲלֹתֶךְ (colloquial) or formally וְאַלְתָּה, for past, and לֹא־אָלַת, for present and future.

Nowhere. וְאַלְמָדְבָּר

For examples:

וְאֵין־בָּאָלַת שִׁילָם No one paid
(no one didn't pay)

וְאֵינו־אָלַת הַכָּלָל I never got to know him.

וְאֵינו־אָלַת הַכָּלָל I'll never get to know him.

וְאֵינו־בָּאָלַת You didn't miss anything.

But used by themselves, the negative words are intrinsically negative and do not needXP.

אֲלֹת שָׁאַלְתָּה? - Nothing

תַּאֲ�ֵךְ ?אֲלֹת Who called? No one

To make a negative adjective, one can place XP directly in front of it:

הָיָה קָצֵל לְאַפָּם He was a bit unpleasant.

הָיָה X תַּאֲ�ֵךְ It's very unclear.

With adjectives formed from verbs or nouns, Hebrew often uses the negative prefix. תַּאֲ�ֵךְ

תַּאֲ�ֵךְ illegal תַּאֲכֵל unacceptable.

תַּאֲ�ֵךְ unconventional.

With action nouns, use the negative prefix: 'X

הָיָה X-הַמְּשֹׁמְדֵן There was a misunderstanding.

הָיָה X-הַמְּנֻסְבֵּת Non-delivery of packages.

but with denoting a state, the negative prefix is usually תַּאֲ�ֵךְ and sometimes 'X'.

חֹשֶׁךְ - יָכוֹלָה לְהַשְׁמִיד inability to understand

X-אֲלֹת-illegality irresponsibility

When these negative words are part of a sentence, there also has to be a negator i.e. XP, יְאֵךְ or similar.

The same goes for 'X single' and וְאֵין 'no':

וְאֵין־בָּאָלַת I didn't find a single mistake.

To express 'neither...or...nor' one may use a double XP.

תַּאֲ�ֵךְ תַּאֲ�ֵךְ Inability to understand.

תַּאֲ�ֵךְ תַּאֲ�ֵךְ or תַּאֲ�ֵךְ תַּאֲ�ֵךְ

Inresponsibility

It may be that they'll choose neither the one nor the other.

Questions

Questions using DXI

Questions accepting a 'yes' or 'no' can be signaled by tone of voice or with a question mark.

Alternatively, one can begin with the particle of being DXI, which is particularly common in formal or elegant usages:

תִּהְיֶה WDXI Are there any felt-tip pens?

?DXI תִּדְעַן Herzl Did Herzl know this?

* Note also that negative questions of the type 'didn't he... aren't you...' are simply rendered by adding $\times \uparrow$ to the Hebrew question:

But the equivalent to tags, such as
'didn't he, aren't you?' is simply ?]]]
?]] , π / ↗ x u u'

There are questions, aren't there?
?] 12], 7117 X U 7'X

There aren't any questions, are there?

Wishes and Requests.

I want (him) to... V 7817 JX

While verbs of wishing such as 『Want』, 『prefer』, 『hope』 take 『to...』 just as in English, this does not work when wishes someone else to do something. In that case, ④ is used + future tense, even in the action of the past.

Did you want to
stop me?
I prefer you
to forget about it.

Commands with U

o Related to the preceding construction is the colloquial use of bare U to express 'you must...' or 'he,she must' (a kind of forceful urging):

πCWN X?W Don't you forget?

לְכָה שִׁירֵי לַבָּר Let them begin already.

מִצְרַיִם כָּל־עַמּוֹד יְהִי־בְּנֵינוּ I hope we never
כָּל־עַמּוֹד יְהִי־בְּנֵינוּ Know such troubles.

Are there any felt-tips?
הַיְדָה לְמִבְרָא? אֲנָה תְּמִלֵּחַ?

Didn't Herzl know this?

Questions using 'whether'

By contrast indirect questions - that is
questions embedded in the overall
sentence - start with an **DX**,
corresponding to 'whether'.
I'm not sure whether Bram is waiting.

Either... or IX---IX

• 'Either... or' with nouns is usually IX...IX thus:

אֶגְשֵׁל לְהַשְׁפָּךְ אֲלֵיכֶם וְאֶתְנָהָר אֲלֵיכֶם

You can use either gray or brown.

when introducing a whole clause, Hebrew
e.g. 18: 18ⁱ

Either fly with us or wait till autumn.

- o In fact, a single וְIX is common for 'or' when there is no 'either!'
וְIX וְIX וְIX וְIX, תִּשְׁאַל וְIX
?וְIX וְIX וְIX וְIX, תִּשְׁאַל וְIX
Is there more, or haven't you finished yet?
וְIX וְIX וְIX וְIX, תִּשְׁאַל וְIX

I walk or I take a bus.
| clauses as subject: 'Painting is fun'

- The Hebrew equivalent of the English verbal noun "ing" is either the action noun e.g. **תְּמִימָה** 'painting' or else the infinitive e.g. **תְּמִימָה**

- When -ing- is the subject of a clause, particularly in speech, one usually finds an infinitive.

Backtracking • Hebrew, both colloquial and formal, sometimes begins sentences with the topic under discussion and then backtracks to the subject. (This is known as תִּתְּהַלֵּךְ) "uniqueness"

The cab, who ordered it?
? תְּהַלֵּךְ יָמֵן וְאֶתְּנִינָהּ

So this builder, I see that he ripped you off.
תְּהַלֵּךְ כָּבֵד וְאֶתְּנִינָהּ תְּהַלֵּךְ

תְּהַלֵּךְ

Israeli Spelling

• Spelling standards exist; one, before the nineteenth century, Biblical Hebrew had been sparing in its use of vowel letters, hence תְּהַלֵּךְ, more commonly than תְּהַלֵּל, תְּהַלֵּל rather than תְּהַלֵּל, and so on, there were no hard and fast rules. By contrast, post-Biblical Hebrew made very full use of vowel letters, and the practice was followed by most prose writers.

• Came the nineteenth century, intellectuals. Most "i" sounds in an open syllable are to reverted to Biblical spelling. Then, Quasi-Officials determined the spelling rules for schools in the twentieth century, who insisted on Biblical spelling.

• Following separation occurred for the adult public, publishers, newspapers, and dictionaries.

• After the state was established, the Hebrew Language Academy in Jerusalem tried to simplify things, but no one paid attention. Finally, in 1970, its journal Leshonenu Liam published the Academy's full official rules for spelling.

• This is particularly common in sentences 'having' or 'containing' besides:

The farm manager has many enemies.
הַמִּנְגָּר הַצְּבָאִים מְאֹרֶךְ

...is equal to say or write:

The farm manager has (lit. he has) many enemies.
הַמִּנְגָּר מְאֹרֶךְ

• Similarly,
This chapter has (lit. there are in it) ten sections.
הַ�ְּנָסְטָרָה עֲשָׂר סֻ�ּוֹת

1. All 'u' sounds are to be written as ַ, thus:

הַלְּכָדָה, הַלְּגָדָה, הַלְּבָדָה, הַלְּבָדָה
"kuLFD" "huFEL" "shuLHAN" "huMIA"

2. The 'cholam' is to be written as ִ, thus:

הַקְּהָלָה, הַשְׁמָרָה, הַגְּדָדָה, הַפְּרָזָה
"hiKHOLOH" "LiSHMOR" "goFEE" "CoDESH" "boKER"
Preserve advisor cattlesman

3. Most ":" sounds in an open syllable are to be written with ֵ, thus:

הַעֲלָה, הַמְּאֵלָה, הַעֲלָה, הַלְּבָדָה
"eeLAH" "haMEELAH" "eeSHUV" "deeBOAH"
urbanization Fire Yishuv speech

הַיְּקָרְבָּה, הַמְּלָאָה, הַלְּקָרְבָּה, הַמְּגָלָה
"eeYKEEM" "LiSHMAH" "heKHTA" "meGEELA"
Townships wheat scroll

הַשְׁמָרָה, הַנְּאָמָרָה, הַשְׁמָרָה ← הַשְׁמָרָה
"eeSHAMER" "neetAN" "zeMANA" "zeMAN"
Be saved You can. summoned summon

• Do not use ֵ for 'i' in a closed syllable:

הַשְׁמָרָה, הַלְּכָדָה
"eeINHA" "meCKTAV"
Joy Letter

הַשְׁמָרָה
"sheNIA"
watch

3. Something's burning in the kitchen.
 3. Something's burning in the kitchen.
 3. Something's burning in the kitchen.
4. I put food from the microwave straight on the table.
 4. I put food from the microwave straight on the table.
5. What? You throw bottles right away into the garbage?
 5. What? You throw bottles right away into the garbage?
6. It's either in the oven or on the gas.
 6. It's either in the oven or on the gas.
7. The sheets are in the closet.
 7. The sheets are in the closet.
8. So you're going to the mountains?
 8. So you're going to the mountains?
9. No, the opposite, I'm going to the sea.
 9. No, the opposite, I'm going to the sea.
10. Maybe the blankets are on the line of the balcony.
 10. Maybe the blankets are on the line of the balcony.
1. Some friends came from the Galilee.
 1. Some friends came from the Galilee.
2. I'm buying some postcards with views of Jerusalem and Hebron.
 2. I'm buying some postcards with views of Jerusalem and Hebron.
3. Dudu is visiting in Haifa with some relatives.
 3. Dudu is visiting in Haifa with some relatives.
4. In Beer-Sheva there's usually some time for some Coca-Cola.
 4. In Beer-Sheva there's usually some time for some Coca-Cola.
5. There are yogurts in the fridge, darling.
 5. There are yogurts in the fridge, darling.

Masculine and feminine nouns:

בָּנִים בָּנִית, בְּנֵי הַחוֹל בְּנֵי אֲמֹתָה, בְּנֵי אֲמֹתָה, בְּנֵי סָלָן 1. שָׂמֶל, אַיִל אַחֲרִידָלָאָל יְשָׁלָעָל

בָּנִים בָּנִית, בְּנֵי כְּפָלוֹת, בְּנֵי קִידָר, בְּנֵי דִילָה,

בָּנִים בָּנִית, בְּנֵי פְּדָלָה, בְּנֵי לְהָ, בְּנֵי מְהֻבָּה

בָּנִים בָּנִית, בְּנֵי מְקָלָה

בָּנִים וְמְקָרָה, בְּנֵי לְצָפָה, בְּנֵי וְעַמְּדָה, בְּנֵי אַלְמָן

בָּנִים אַמְּבָטִיהָאַכְּוָל, בְּנֵי הַוִּילְאָכְּוָל

בָּנִים מְלֹאָה וְגִינָה, בְּנֵי דָלָה וְתָלָה

בָּנִים דִּידָוָת וְוִילָה

The feminine and plural of nouns:

בָּנִים and בָּנִית בָּנִים בָּנִית

בָּנִים כִּילָבָה (hat) בָּנִים → כִּילָבָה

בָּנִים כִּיגָל (Domes) כִּיגָל → כִּיגָל

בָּנִים כִּיבָדָה (bears) כִּיבָדָה → כִּיבָדָה

בָּנִים כִּילָלִים (coats) כִּילָלִים → כִּילָלִים

בָּנִים כִּילָבָת (trunk tops) כִּילָבָת → כִּילָבָת

בָּנִים כִּילָלִים (sleeves) כִּילָלִים → כִּילָלִים

בָּנִים כִּילָבָת (the puppies) כִּילָבָת → כִּילָבָת

בָּנִים כִּילָבָת (skirts) כִּילָבָת → כִּילָבָת

בָּנִים כִּילָצָה (shirts) כִּילָצָה → כִּילָצָה

בָּנִים כִּילָלִים (sweaters) כִּילָלִים → כִּילָלִים

בָּנִים כִּילָלִים (sandals) כִּילָלִים → כִּילָלִים

בָּנִים כִּילָבָת (ties) כִּילָבָת → כִּילָבָת

2. The family spent five hard years in camps for immigrants.

הַמְּשָׁמֵרָה בְּלָהָגָה פְּאַשְׁמָנָה קְשָׁוָה

בְּמַהְכָּתָה לְעַוְלִים

3. The soldiers came in truck, buses, cars, and even cabs.

הַחְיִילִים הַגְּזָעָה בְּמַשְׁאַיָּה בְּאַיְלָה

בְּמַגְכִּילָה אַגְּלָה בְּאַיְלָה

תִּיְתַּחֲשֹׁת תִּשְׁמַר תִּשְׁמַע תִּפְאַרְתָּה
"DeeMEON" "feSTIMUR" "sheMoo" "albaSHOT"
Imagination Save Keep the dressing room

When ' is 'y' it is best written as a single ' at the beginning of the word: תִּלְפַּח, תִּלְ, and is a double ' elsewhere: תִּלְעַל "לְלָבָן", תִּלְעַד, תִּלְעַד, תִּלְעַד
Use a single ' next to another vowel letter (as in פִּידָא) and in nouns of the pattern פִּזְ, יִפְ.

Exercises: "Me Tarzan, you Jane"

1. Noam's clever, in fact all the families clever.
הכל נאום חכם כל המשפחה
ההיכרויות
 2. The dog's filthy, absolutely filthy.
הכלב מטיל מטיל מטיל
 3. Ronit and Chagit are now happy.
ロンית וchgית עכשיו מHIGHLY
 4. The camera's wonderful.
המצלמה מעולה
 5. The cat's so soft.
החתול כל כל כל
 6. Now the dog's clean.
עכשיו הכלב נקי
 7. The dog and the cat are so clever.
הכלב והחתול כל כל פה פה
 1. The radio is from Uncle Zei
הרדיו מז'יז ז'יז'
 2. The video is under the TV.
הוֹדֶוּ בְּפָנָי לְמִלְחָמָה
 3. Dov's already in Israel.
דוב כבר בישראל
 4. This is probably for Grandpa or Grandma.
זה ככל הנראה לאבא ולאם
 5. Chonan's always with Shula and the kids.
חונן תמיד עם שולה והילדים
 1. The neighbor is a lawyer.
ה Nachbar ist ein Anwalt
 2. The tape-recorder is a present for Mommy.
הקליטור קידום הוא מתנה לאמא

3. The computer is a bit of a problem.

- לְגַדֵּלָה בְּצָרֶבֶת כְּפִי לְבִיכָּה

 4. Sometimes Jackie is really a pain-in-the-neck.
לְגַדְעָה בְּכָל צָרָה כְּפִי לְבִיכָּה
 5. Daddy is a lawyer, too.
לְפָנָים כְּפִי לְגַדְעָה כְּפִי לְבִיכָּה
 6. Rachel is a nurse.
לְפָנָים כְּפִי לְגַדְעָה כְּפִי לְבִיכָּה
 7. Rachel is a nurse from Hadassa.
לְפָנָים כְּפִי לְגַדְעָה כְּפִי לְבִיכָּה כְּפִי לְבִיכָּה
 8. Chaim is a lawyer from New York.
לְפָנָים כְּפִי לְגַדְעָה כְּפִי לְבִיכָּה כְּפִי לְבִיכָּה

Personal Pronouns

1. You're hungry, Moshe and Chaim.
אתם תריקים, משה וchaiim.
 2. And Yafa and Shoshana? They're also busy?
ו, יפה ואושנה? הם גם מוכדים.
 3. You're first, Tirtza.
אתה הראשון, טירצא.
 4. She and I are still very busy.
היא ואני, אנחנו עדיין מוכדים.
 5. Hey, Benny, is that you? It's me again.
הה אַתָּה; זֶה תָּמִימָן?

The definite Article

1. The blankets in the dryer.
הַמִּלְיכָה כְּאֵיכָה
 2. I'm going back to the store.
אֲלֹהֶל לַפְּנֵי תִּשְׁבַּח

$\text{ל} \times \text{ל.נ}$	$\rightarrow \text{ל'ל} \times \text{l.n}$	(degree)	ל'ל
(tor'ar)	(tor'arim)	()	()
$\text{ל} \text{נ}$	$\rightarrow \text{ל'ל} \text{נ}$	(streams)	ל'ל
(na'hal)	(nackalim)	()	()
$\text{ש} \text{נ}$	$\rightarrow \text{ל'ל} \text{ש} \text{n}$	(shows)	ל'ל
(sheleg)	(shelegim)	()	()

ural of II (female)

1. Take advantage of all the opportunities
לענין כל ההזדמנות

2. Embassies make lots of mistakes

- שגרידר וויל נושא הדרבה טביה זלמן

3. All the priorities are wrong.

4. Because of the heat they've cancelled some activities.

- In the Middle East.

- הLEGISLATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST.
הLEGISLATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

התקכו

6. Commitments about rights of Immigrants? Nonsense.
הכל גויה לאנו יכירה מהaggerה?

Feminine Denoting People:

1. This is a photo of the Queen as a little girl.
1. פָּרָמִיד אֶל הַמִּלְכָה כִּילָּה דָּבֵר

2. Ofra Haza is even a star in the USA.

- עומלה זהה אטילו כוכב באלהי ב

4. He's marrying a French woman apparently.
היא מילא נסיכה צלטנית כלכך

5. Like the other Russian women in the building, she's a doctor.
כמו ה大雨ה הרוסית בה נסעה היא רופאה.

6. You're looking for a good typist?

7. Well, there's Natasha - she's a student from the USSR.

- 1151) 'וְכִי שָׁה - הַיּוֹסֵד יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְהוָה הַמּוֹעֵד' (בבב)

3. They haven't put handles on all the drawers.
לֹא כָל הַמְּקֻרְבָּן
לֹא כָל הַמְּקֻרְבָּן
4. In the apartment there are a few beds.
בַּלְעֵד יְהוּ כָּךְ בַּיּוֹתֶךָ
5. There are also some dirty tables.
יש לנו כמה שולחנות לאיכות נס
6. Customers rarely keep till receipts.
לקוחות נוראים לשמור עד דטלין
7. There are many cases of unemployment.
הַרְבָּה מִקְרָבָן שֶׁל אֲכֻם לְהַרְבָּה
8. These structures are dangerous.
הַמְבָּנִים הַאֲלָה מִזְרָחָם
9. Tenured teachers will receive compensation.
הַמְּטָבָעִים קְרָבָן קְרָבָן גִּיאָן
- The type תְּבִתָּ: תְּבִתָּ
- תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (animals)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (books)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (ports)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (rabbits)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (butterflies)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (helicopters)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (computers)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (cameras)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (sections)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (aircrafts)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (lightning)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (detectives)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (grooms)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (livers)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (balls)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (watches)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (scarves)
- תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (springs)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (butchers)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (snakes)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (cooks)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (heels)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (layers)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (Rachel's)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (pilots)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (goats)
תְּבִתָּ → תְּבִתָּ (mice)
- The type עַדְ: עַדְ
- עַדְ → עַדְ (pressures)
(hatzim) → עַדְ (hatzim)
עַדְ → עַדְ (gates)
(sha'ar) → עַדְ (sha'arim)
עַדְ → עַדְ (rocks)
(selah) → עַדְ (selaim)
עַדְ → עַדְ (broken)
(ba'alim) → עַדְ (ba'alim)
עַדְ → עַדְ (walls)
(ot) → עַדְ (otelim)
עַדְ → עַדְ (seeds)
(zera'ah) → עַדְ (zera'ahim)
עַדְ → עַדְ (conferences)
(cines) → עַדְ (cinesim)
עַדְ → עַדְ (colors)
(sivah) → עַדְ (sivahim)
עַדְ → עַדְ (kings)
(malak) → עַדְ (malakhim)
עַדְ → עַדְ (burgers)
(borog) → עַדְ (borogim)
עַדְ → עַדְ (crowns)
(keter) → עַדְ (ketanim)
עַדְ → עַדְ (taps)
(beretz) → עַדְ (beretza)
עַדְ → עַדְ (lies)
(shecker) → עַדְ (sheckern)

Quantity Phrases

1. A lot of tax. טַלְגָה מִסְבֵּחַ
2. All the bargains כָל הַמְּבָרָקִים
3. A few sales כֹּה מְכִילָה
4. Most prices לֹכֶד הַמְּדִינָה
5. A little discount קַצְנָה הַקְדֵּשָׁה
6. More bills פְּרִילְבָּתָה
7. Several receipts עֲדָת תְּקִוָּתָה
8. A hundred customers מֵאוֹת קְהִלָּה
9. In twenty installments. בָּשָׂלָם וְאַמָּדָם
10. How much Value added Tax? כַּמָּה מִזְבְּחָה וְעַדְלָה?
11. Sixty percent שְׁשׁוּשִׁים וּמִשְׁשׁוּשִׁים
12. One supermarket. מַרְכָּז שְׁוֹרָק
- B. A few ships אֲמָתָה אֲמִינָה

"This... the same... which"

1. Which pajamas? מִכְלָנָה גְּדוֹלָה
2. Any suit כָּל כְּלִיפָּה
3. A coat like this (=such a coat) מִנְעָל כְּלִיל
4. The same bathrobe מִלְבָנָה כְּלִיל
5. What blouse, the blouse over there? מִלְבָנָה, הַמִּלְבָנָה שָׁם
6. This coat הַמִּלְבָנָה
7. That jacket הַמִּלְבָנָה
8. Such a zipper מִקְרָבָן כְּלִיל
9. Any skirt is OK. כָּל מִקְרָבָן כְּאֹם וָכָן
10. It's a sort of belt. זֶה מִגְשָׁל מִלְבָנָה
11. Which outfit is good for Rosh Hashanah? אֲזֶה תְּפִזְבָּשׁ לְרֶשֶׁת הַחֲנָכָה
12. She's wearing a sort of Arab dress. הָיא לְגַשֵּׁת שְׁמָלה אֲラָבִית
- B I need the same button, of course. אֲזֶה מִקְרָבָן אֲלֵיכֶם, כְּאֹם וָכָן
14. What pants do you have? אֲזֶה מִקְרָבָן, מַה לִפְנֵיכֶם?
15. Who wrote the long article on it for the religious newspaper? אֲזֶה אֲלֵיכֶם מִתְּהִלָּה, הַמִּזְבְּחָה?
16. The other books on the bookcase. אֲזֶה דַּוְדָתָן לְמִלְבָנָה, בְּלֹא אֲזֶה.

Agreement of

Noun + adjective'

1. The next festival. הַמִּזְבְּחָה הַשְׁמִינִית

Noun + preposition

2. The great Day הַיּוֹם הַגָּדוֹלָה

Noun + noun

3. The special celebration הַמִּזְבְּחָה הַמְּזֻמְנָה

Noun + verb

4. On the first day. בְּלֹא מִלְבָנָה

Noun + noun

5. Till the next big frost בְּלֹא מִלְבָנָה הַגָּדוֹלָה הַגָּדוֹלָה

Noun + verb

6. In the last heat wave. בְּלֹא מִלְבָנָה הַגָּדוֹלָה הַגָּדוֹלָה

Noun + noun

7. The long summer הַקָּיץ הַמִּזְבְּחָה

Noun + noun

1. Who is this author, anyway? כְּיַהוּ מִתְּהִלָּה הַמִּזְבְּחָה?

Noun + verb

2. This firm is compulsory. מִזְבְּחָה תְּהִלָּה מִלְבָנָה

Noun + verb

3. This circular is the final warning. מִזְבְּחָה הַמִּזְבְּחָה הַמִּזְבְּחָה

Noun + verb

4. I was coming back from this meeting. מִזְבְּחָה הַמִּזְבְּחָה, מִלְבָנָה מִלְבָנָה

Noun + verb

5. ... And this guy suddenly shouts. מִזְבְּחָה תְּהִלָּה, מִזְבְּחָה מִזְבְּחָה

Agreement for Gender and Number

Adjectives

1. The pictures are gorgeous. מִזְבְּחָה מִזְבְּחָה, מִזְבְּחָה מִזְבְּחָה

8. She's an artist, I think, or maybe an actress.

הִיא אַמְתָּאֵל אֲשֶׁר אֲמָתָּאֵל, שָׁׁמְךָ בְּ

9. Naava is a lawyer in Ramle.

נָאָוָה הָיָה עָמָלֵךְ בָּרְמָלֵה.

The Feminine and plural of adjectives:

8a. The simplest adjective type:

חִינְצָר → חִינְצָרָה (slowness)

(ah'cent) → (ee'tent')

חִנְעָנָה → חִנְעָנָה (horror)

(Zre'at) → (Zra'atot)

חִנְדָּה → חִנְדָּה (wonders)

(neef'alat) → (neef'aliot)

חִרְבָּה → חִרְבָּה (cold)

(Khar) → (Kharot)

חִילָקָה → חִילָקָה (killed)

(nahk'had) → (nahk'hadot)

חִילָקָה → חִילָקָה (latest)

(ahkana'rona) → (ahkana'ronot)

חִרְטָז → חִרְטָז (envy)

(rahtz) → (rahtz'ot)

דְּמֹקָרָט → דְּמֹקָרָט (Democrats)

(democrat) → (democratic)

קְומָנִיסָט → קְומָנִיסָט (communists)

(Communist) → (communistic)

חִינְגָּל → חִינְגָּל (English)

(engkete) → (engkete)

אַמְּרִיקָן → אַמְּרִיקָן (American)

(Americote) → (Americote)

8b. Adjectives ending in ח.

1. הַפְּלָשָׂם כָּל-כָּל, 2. יְשָׁרָק צְבָא כָּהֵן

הַפְּלָשָׂם כָּל כָּל, 3. יְשָׁרָק צְבָא כָּהֵן

3. חִינְמָלָה גְּדִילָה נָאָה. 4. חִינְמָלָה גְּדִילָה נָאָה.

The type חִינְמָלָה:

חִינְמָלָה → חִינְמָלָה (fringe)

עִילָּם → עִילָּם (effective)

לְגַזְבָּה → לְגַזְבָּה (hunger)

וְתִּפְנִית → וְתִּפְנִית (new ones)

צְמַח → צְמַח (fusting)

פְּאַיִם → פְּאַיִם (innocent)

כְּפָלִים → כְּפָלִים (already)

סְגָלִים → סְגָלִים (closures)

מְדִידָה → מְדִידָה (mighty)

סְגִילִים → סְגִילִים (closed)

לְפָנִים → לְפָנִים (wide)

צָרָקִים → צָרָקִים (short)

עֲשִׂירִים → עֲשִׂירִים (rich)

חִינְמָלָה → חִינְמָלָה (rich)

חִינְמָלָה

① I need a cheap lamp - which lamp is cheap?
אֲכָלְךָ מְכֹרָה זָולָה אֲזַלָּה זָולָה?

② We want good pillows - a good pillow is important.
אֱמָלָה לְפָנִים כְּלִיל אֲמָלָה - כְּלִיל אֲמָלָה

חִינְמָלָה

③ Chests of drawers are so expensive. Is this
a strong chest of drawers?

שְׁלֹא כָּל כָּל יְשָׁרָק, הַזָּה יְשָׁרָק?

④ You like a warm
duvet? Great, every duvet here is warm.

חִילָקָה חִילָקָה שְׁמִיכָה 61. הַזָּה, כָּל שְׁמִיכָה

שְׁמִיכָה עֲמָה

1.

הַפְּלָשָׂם כָּל-כָּל, יְשָׁרָק

הַפְּלָשָׂם כָּל כָּל, יְשָׁרָק

2.

צְבָא כָּהֵן, יְשָׁרָק

3.

צְבָא כָּהֵן, יְשָׁרָק

4.

צְבָא כָּהֵן, יְשָׁרָק

3. Eleven postcards
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת

4. Nineteen letters to Israel
and fourteen overseas.
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת
לֵישׁ לְאַל כְּלֹאת גָּוֹשֶׁן

5. Thirteen small packages
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּשָׂלָה כְּלֹאת

6. Eighteen telegrams
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת כְּלֹאות

7. Twelve official letters
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת אֲכָלָה

8. Fifteen farms
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּשָׂלָה כְּלֹאת

9. Nineteen calls today
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּשָׂלָה אֲכָלָה

10. There are seventeen mail
boxes at the entrance.
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת אֲכָלָה

11. Ninety Kibbutzim
אַתָּה תְּלִין קִבְּעָזִים

12. Thirty-three moshavim
אַתָּה תְּלִין מֹשָׁבָה אֲשֶׁר

13. Eighty-seven villages
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת כְּלֹאות

14. Twenty-two vineyards
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת כְּלֹאות

15. Sixty orchards along the highway
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת כְּלֹאות

6. Forty-nine trees
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת כְּלֹאות

7. Seventy-five fields
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת כְּלֹאות

8. About fifty or sixty trucks
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת כְּלֹאות

9. Nineteen calls today.
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּשָׂלָה אֲכָלָה

10. Over eighty farms
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּשָׂלָה אֲכָלָה

Partitives 'many of the... all of the...'

1. Most of the eggs are off!
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת כְּלֹאות

2. The rest of the butter is on the plate.
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת כְּלֹאות

3. On some of the sandwiches there's
margarine and on some there's
mayonnaise.
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת כְּלֹאות

4. Three of the challahs are no
good - they fell on the ground.
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת כְּלֹאות

5. How much of the milk is left?
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת כְּלֹאות

6. The kids have finished nearly
all the jelly.
הַיְלָדִים אָכְלָו כְּלֹאת כְּלֹאות

7. How many of the guys want
hummus and pita?
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת כְּלֹאות

8. Many of the products aren't
kosher.
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת כְּלֹאות

9. I've put juice in four of
the glasses.
אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאת כְּלֹאות

Pronouns etc.

Definite	Pronouns
1. Your passport, honey. It's with the small bag. אַתָּה תְּלִין קִילָּךְ זָהָב	1. This sweater? But it isn't clean! אַתָּה תְּלִין חִזְעָקָה?
2. Come over to this line, it's moving. אַתָּה תְּלִין הַזָּהָר זָהָר	2. Four plastic bags and a shoulder bag! It's a check. אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאות כְּלֹאות
3. I have two suitcases, is that OK? אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאות כְּלֹאות	3. I have two suitcases, is that OK? אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאות כְּלֹאות
4. Come to visit sometime. אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאות כְּלֹאות	4. Come to visit sometime. אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאות כְּלֹאות
5. I have two suitcases, is that OK? אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאות כְּלֹאות	5. I have two suitcases, is that OK? אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאות כְּלֹאות
6. Four plastic bags and a shoulder bag! It's a check. אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאות כְּלֹאות	6. Four plastic bags and a shoulder bag! It's a check. אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאות כְּלֹאות

אַתָּה תְּלִין כְּלֹאות כְּלֹאות

2. The old mirror's worth a lot.
המראות העתיקה ערך הרבה
3. Yuk, the stairs are still dirty.
איך, המדרגות עדיין לא נסבכאות
4. There are some colored rugs.
יש כרישים צבעוניים
5. Where, in the big bathroom upstairs?
 איפה בحمام הגדיל מעלן?
- Particles of Being
1. Rachel is a kindergarten teacher.
רחל היא מורה בילדיarden
2. Dov and Yair are engineers.
דב וயיר הם מהנדסים
3. Such Ideas
4. The same agreements
5. That nonsense.
6. This baby girl.
7. Too much furniture.
8. Enough armchairs
9. Any problems?
10. Such a blessing
- Quantity words:
1. How many combs?
כמה מufs קיפת
2. More soap and water
יותר סבון ומים
3. Less dirt
פחות חול
4. Several Italian films
כמה סרטים איטלקיים
5. Lots of tables and chairs
הרבה שולחנות וכיסאות
6. How much furniture?
כמה רהיטים?
7. Too much furniture
רהיטים מדי
8. Enough armchairs
ריהוטים מספיקים
9. Many Perfumes
ריהוטים רבים
10. Fewer Baths
ריהוטים פחות
11. Few Israelis take a bath
מעט ישראלים מתקבצים לרחצה
12. Most Israelis take showers.
הרבה ישראלים מתקבצים לאמבטיה
13. Nine bowls of cereal
עשרה כפותereal
14. Two con-openers,
B. You didn't find a toilet? But there are loads of toilets!
אך אתה לא נמצאWC?
15. Two forks and two spoons
כפית ואפנינה
- Numerals 14A
1. Three bottles
שלושה בקבוקים
2. Six cups and six glasses
שש כוסות ושש כוסות
3. Two trays
של, ותגים
4. Five knives
חמשה סכינים
5. One kettle
אחד קettle
6. We need two menus.
הנחתה לנו שני מינים
7. Three saucepans
שלושה סaucpans
8. Four teaspoons
ארבע כפית
9. There are only three restaurants.
ההיא רק שלושה מסעדות
10. Eight waiters and ten waitresses
שמונה מלצרים ועשר מלצרות
11. Four wine-glasses
ארבע כפותwine-glass
12. Nine napkins
תשעה ניירות
13. Nine bowls of cereal
תשעה כפותereal
14. Two forks and two spoons
כפית ואפנינה
15. Two forks and two spoons
כפית ואפנינה
16. Twelve Stamps
תשען מails בולים
17. Sixteen air-letters
שש עשרה מails
18. Nine letters
תשעה מails

2. Whose promise?
הַמִּבְרָךְ שֶׁל מֵי

3. Your penguin.
הַפְּנִינָה שֶׁלְךָ

4. Their stupidity
הַמְּבֻנָּת שֶׁלְהֶם

5. Your sense.
הַמִּזְעָן שֶׁלְךָ

6. TV sets are expensive.
הַכָּתָבָן שֶׁלְהַזְּבָחָה

7. Our experience.
הַכָּוֹרְסָן שֶׁלְנוּ

8. Orange juice
שֶׁרֶד לְגִידְעָן

9. A juice carton
קָרְטָון לְגִידְעָן

10. Chicken meat
שְׂעִיר לְעִזְבָּן

11. An orange grove
שְׁעִיר לְגִידְעָן

12. Life insurance.
שְׁמִינִית פְּנִימָה

Construct endings:

א. I got a video camera.
אֲנִי אָצַל מִכְמָל וְיַתְּ

ב. How much did you pay for wedding photos?
כַּמּוֹן יָלְדוּן עַל כְּלָיל הַכְּלָיל קָלְבוֹן

ג. I like your shtraimel, Gershon.
אֲנִי אֶחֱנָה שְׁטְרַיְמָלֶךָ גֵּרשּׁוֹן.

ד. Mitzi the cat wants breakfast.
אַנְזִי הַמִּזְעָן לְזִיז אַלְוָה בְּקָדֶשׁ

e. My sister-in-law is a beauty queen.
גִּילְעָם הָאָחָז אַלְכָל יְמִינָה

f. Natan has written to

Construct Endings:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mitzi the cat wants breakfast.
2. My sister-in-law is a beauty queen. | 3. Naton has written to
an insurance company. |
| גִּזְזִי הַכָּת וֹצֵא בְּקָרְבָּן כִּידָם
לִפְנֵי אֲמָתָה קְדֻשָּׁה בְּעֵדָה | בְּלִי כָּלֶב לְפִיכְלָבָה |
| לִפְנֵי אֲמָתָה קְדֻשָּׁה בְּעֵדָה | לִפְנֵי תְּבִיבָה |
| 3. Naton has written to an insurance
company. | 4. There are at least
three insurance companies
on this street. |
| בְּלִי כָּלֶב לְפִיכְלָבָה | לִפְנֵי תְּבִיבָה |
| לִפְנֵי תְּבִיבָה | לִפְנֵי תְּבִיבָה |

ו. Construct phrasess

- H.L: The Construct Set

Phrases

 1. A pear tree. עץ פארה
 2. An olive tree. עץ זית
 3. A tennis match טניס מס'ך
 4. A soccer pitch מגרש כדורגל
 5. Good TV program. תוכנית טלוויזיה טובה
 6. A summer camp קבוץ קיץ
 7. Apple tree עץ תפוח
 8. Good TV programs. תוכניות טלוויזיה טובות
 9. Video sets are just as expensive. מצלמות וידאו יוצאות דמיון
 10. Video sets are as expensive. מצלמות וידאו יוצאות דמיון
 11. Video sets are as expensive. מצלמות וידאו יוצאות דמיון
 12. The Hospital. בית חולים
 13. The lunches. ארוחות�
 14. The synagogue. בית הכנסת
 15. The circumcision. ברית מילה
 16. The swimsuit. תלבושת השחייה
 17. The barmitzvah. ברית מצווה

6. The car's moving! Quick, third gear!
המכונית זזה מהר גידול עליון!

The Future Tense

- 1.akh ha-zot
- 2.akh ha-zot
3. 't t IX
4. ha zot
5. zt IX
6. ha zot
7. akha zot
8. ha zot
9. akha zot
10. ha zot
11. deni v'beni zot
12. zt ha khol
13. al zt
14. shen la'l ha zot
15. ha zot

Repeat:

- 1.akh ha zot
- 2.akh ha zot
3. al zt
4. ha zot
5. akha zot
6. ha zot
7. akha zot
8. ha zot
9. al zt
10. ha zot
11. deni v'beni zot
12. ha zot
13. al zt
14. ha zot
15. ha zot

Use of the future tense:

1. Rest a few minutes, David.
T'hitpi, David, נירט כה תי
2. Chana, rest a while too.
Chana, נירט גם קצת יותר,
3. I'll rest half an hour and that's enough.
Xekha pi'i שעה אחת מספיק.
4. Children, move right away!
Alim, עזבון לך!
5. If you'll move, buddy, I'll move.
Xem katzon, p'ker, alim, עזבון,
6. But will they really rest?
Xekha ha zot evetka etzot, עזבון הוא אם ישתהן.
7. Don't move, guys!
Al getad, p'kerim!
8. Chava, please don't rest now.
Xekha, evedshu al getad, נירט.
9. A scorpion, Yosef - don't move at all.
Uvach, qof, zt, נירט.
10. He'll rest afterwards.
Zot etzot etzot, נירט לאחר מכן.

Form and Use of the Imperative:

1. Go to another till
T'khol le'atid u-
2. Come after the lunch hour.
Le'ach xekha, shalak ha-zot ha'im.
3. Put these checks into the account
Lekha al ha-zotim ha-xelot lepanim.
4. Get down from there sweetheart.
T'p'na min ha-ayin t'a

5. Leave off, I'm busy.
Kol ha-zot, I'm busy.
6. Temporary Fault. Please wait
Kol ha-zot, t'khol.
7. In the event of a fire,
leave through the emergency exit.
Eylav, she sheli p'ru, tsax tsil,
'tsach ha-chigut.

9. The video set ערך וידאו 5. The baby's moved. הילדה מפכה ITT
10. The video camera. מצלמה וידאו 6. She's just moved. היא מפכה ITT
11. How much does the swimsuit cost? כמה כוותה בגד ים 7. You've moved, dope. אתה מפכח ITT
12. The school costs a lot of money. בית הספר כוותה הרבה 8. We moved slightly. אנחנו מפכו מעט ITT
13. The lizard moved. לטאת מפכה ITT 9. The lizard moved. לטאת מפכה ITT
14. Have the flies moved? האם חרקים מפכו הרבה ITT 10. Have the flies moved? האם חרקים מפכו הרבה ITT

The past tense:

Forms of the past tense:

1. אהיה צוותת.
2. אָהַיְתָה צוותת ITT
3. עָזָבָה צוותת.
4. עָזָבָה צוותת ITT
5. פָּגַת פָּגַת ITT
6. פָּגַת פָּגַת ITT
7. פָּגַת מִתְחָדֶה צוותת ITT
8. פָּגַת מִתְחָדֶה צוותת ITT
9. פָּגַת מִתְחָדֶה צוותת ITT
10. הָיָה צוותה צוותת ITT
11. הָיָה צוותה צוותת ITT
12. הָיָה צוותה צוותת ITT
13. הָשָׁבֵל צוותה צוותת ITT
14. אָכַי צוותת ITT
15. הָיָה קָרָא צוותת ITT

Repeat:

1. פָּגַת צוותת ITT
2. וָהָה שָׁלֹת ITT
3. לָמָּשָׁה צוותת ITT
4. אָכַי שָׁלָת ITT
5. פָּגַת פָּגַת ITT
6. פָּגַת פָּגַת ITT
7. פָּגַת מִתְחָדֶה ITT
8. אָכַם שָׁלָת ITT
9. לָמָּשָׁה שָׁלָת ITT
10. אָלָז שָׁלָת ITT
11. הָעִיר שָׁלָת ITT
12. דְּבָרִים שָׁלָת ITT
13. הָחֵן שָׁלָת ITT
14. אָכַי שָׁלָת ITT
15. הָיָה אָלָז ITT

Syntax of the Past tense:

1. I've moved. פָּגַת ITT
2. The cow is moved. הָמְלָא צוותה ITT
3. The cockroach has moved. פָּגַת ITT
4. The sheep have moved. הָמְלָא ITT
5. The baby's moved. תִּخְסַב עֲצָם ITT
6. She's just moved. הָיָה מִתְחָדֶה צוותה ITT
7. You've moved, dope. אתה מפכח ITT
8. We moved slightly. אנחנו מפכו מעט ITT
9. The lizard moved. לטאת מפכה ITT
10. Have the flies moved? האם חרקים מפכו הרבה ITT
11. He moved. פָּגַת ITT
12. Immediately, she moved. מיד מפכה ITT

Meaning of the Past tense:

1. When did he last rest?

מתי פָּגַת פָּגַת ITT

2. She was resting a moment ago!

הָיָה מִתְחָדֶה צוותה ITT

3. It's alright, I've already rested.

אה בְּזַבְבָּד, כָּל פָּגַת ITT

4. We rested all the evening.

כָּל הַעֲלָמָה ITT

5. Devorah was just resting.

לְבִרְכָּה פָּגַת ITT

6. Sorry, Esther, were you resting?

ולִידָה, אָמֵן, מִתְחָדֶה צוותה ITT

The Present Tense

1. OK, OK, we're moving soon.

וְאַתָּה אָמֵן, מִתְחָדֶה צוותה ITT

ITT

2. The old man moves very slowly.

תִּחְסַב עֲצָם ITT

3. Why are Esther and Yehudit moving all the time?

לִידָה וְיֵהוּדָה מִתְחָדֶה צוותה ITT

4. It's moving. Well done.

ITT

5. You're moving slightly, Yael.

אתה מפכו מעט, יֵאֵל ITT