

Biblical Hebrew Grammar Basics

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give it away for **free** & **do not to sell it**.

Yeshua said in *Matthew 10:8*,

*"Freely you have received,
freely give"*

וְנָתַתִּי מוֹפְתִים בַּשָּׁמַיִם וּבָאָרֶץ

Joel 2:30
(3:3) דָּם וְאֵשׁ וְתִמְרוֹת עֶשְׂשׂוֹן:

וְזָרַעְתִּיהָ לִי בָאָרֶץ

וְרַחֲמֹתַי אֶת-לֹא רַחֲמָה

וְאִמְרֹתַי לְלֹא-עַמִּי

עַמִּי-אֲתָה

וְהוּא

יֹאמֵר

אֱלֹהֵי:

Hosea 2:23 (25)

Psalms 119:130

פִּתַח דְּבָרֶיךָ יְאִיר מִבֵּין פְּתִיִים:

Introduction

- ♦ **Why Learn Hebrew now?**
 - ♦ For the **Glory of Yeshua HaMashiach Ha Ben Elohim**. He is the **Word** after all.
 - ♦ For the equipping of the **Kadoshim (saints)**.
 - ♦ For the raising up of the remnant of the ten tribes of the **Lost House of Israel**.
- ♦ **8 Lessons, (3-4 hours per Lesson).**
- ♦ **Simplified Grammar for Grandma.**
- ♦ **Designed for Babes not Big Wigs...**
- ♦ **...But you will have to work hard.**
- ♦ **Ideal for 'Home Schoolers'...**
- ♦ **...and 'Home Fellowships'.**



Lessons

Introduction.

Lessons & Lesson Structure.

Prologue. (Free Study Aids).

1. Aleph-Bet, » Vowels, Verb Roots, Maqqef
2. Gender, Plurals, Duals, » Numbers
3. Def. Article, Conjunction, » Prepositions
4. Direct Object, Person, » Pronouns
5. Questions, » Pronominal Suffix
6. Qal Perfect, » Vav Relative
7. Qal Imperfect, » Vol., Infin., Participle, Vocab.
8. Verbal Stems, » Weak Verbs

Books & Websites.

Epilogue (What Now).

Lesson Structure

On the DVD videos each Lesson is divided in half, with a talk in between.

- ◆ Part 1 of Lesson.
- ◆ Talk about various issues.
 - ◆ Practical information about what to do during the turmoil of World War 3 and the regathering of the Lost Tribes.
 - ◆ Biblical History regarding the Lost Tribes.
 - ◆ Biblical Prophecy to be fulfilled during the regathering of the Lost Tribes.
 - ◆ Biblical Prophecy about the more distant future.
 - ◆ Torah from a Biblical Prophecy Perspective.
- ◆ Part 2 of Lesson.

Each lesson has a list of exercises from two popular textbooks.

Prologue

♦ Free Study Aids

So let's have a look at some of the free study aids available;

- ♦ 8 DVD Hebrew Grammar Videos
- ♦ Software & other Videos DVD & CD
- ♦ Hebrew Bible (TNK) Audio CD
- ♦ Software - Hebrew Cue Cards CD

Free Biblical Hebrew Grammar Course DVD's

10losttribes.com



Good News
travels Fast!

Yes! This Course!

8 Video Lessons on
8 DVD Video Disks

Each Lesson has Adobe **PDF**
& mp3 Audio

All Totally **Free!**

Get them all on the
greatest Network
in the world!

Faster, Cheaper & more
powerful than the **Internet**

Yes, that's right, you guessed it.
You can get these disks from
the **greatest Network**
in the world,

-from **fellow believers!**

This **FREE**
Material is

'copy right - ed' !

Meaning you have the **right** to
copy it as much as you like,
so long as it is **not sold** !

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to whoever you want
provided you
give it away for **FREE** &
DO NOT SELL IT!

Yeshua said,
*"Freely
you have received,
freely give"*

Matthew 10:8



Remember, Yeshua became
poor that we could be rich.

Free Biblical Hebrew DVD & CD's

Biblical Hebrew DVD

- 1 Audio
- 2 Books
- 3 Cue Cards & Word Lists
- 4 Fonts
- 5 Hebrew Blessings
- 6 Software
- 7 Videos



Biblical Hebrew CD



Books, Cue Cards, Fonts, Videos

Hebrew CD



Software & some Videos

- **Audio** - Hebrew Tenach (Old Testament) as mp3's (also available as a CD – see next slide)
- **Books** - Hebrew Grammar books
- **Cue Cards & Word Lists** - for printing out and learning Hebrew letters and words
- **Fonts** - free Hebrew fonts
- **Hebrew Blessings** - rabbinical or Messianic Prayers for those that way inclined
- **Software** - freeware bible and hebrew learning programs (mostly for Windows PC's)
- **Videos** - free videos for learning hebrew downloaded from 'YouTube' website etc

Free Hebrew Bible (TNK) Audio CD

Audio MP3 CD

Hebrew Tenach
(Old Testament) as mp3's

Can be used with the **Davar 3**
Software to provide the audio
Files used by the software to
Read the verses out loud.

Davar 3

www.davar3.net

Hebrew, English & Greek
scripture bible program.

Has Hebrew audio of
Ecclesiastes
synchronised to text,
more audio mp3
can be downloaded,
read the help for
instructions once
installed.

One mp3 per Book

Tenach in Hebrew

CD

- 1 Genesis
- 2 Exodus
- 3 Leviticus
- 4 Numbers
- 5 Deuteronomy
- 6 Joshua
- 7 Judges
- 8 Ruth
- 9 I Samuel
- 10 II Samuel
- 11 I Kings
- 12 II Kings
- 13 I Chronicles
- 14 II Chronicles
- 15 Ezra
- 16 Nehemiah
- 17 Esther
- 18 Job
- 19 Psalms
- 20 Proverbs



- 21 Ecclesiastes
- 22 Song of Songs
- 23 Isaiah
- 24 Jeremiah
- 25 Lamentations
- 26 Ezekiel
- 27 Daniel
- 28 Hosea
- 29 Joel
- 30 Amos
- 31 Obadiah
- 32 Jonah
- 33 Micah
- 34 Nahum
- 35 Habakkuk
- 36 Zephaniah
- 37 Haggai
- 38 Zechariah
- 39 Malachi



Free Software - Hebrew Cue Cards CD

Hebrew Cue Cards

FREE software CD
Mat 10:8

יהוה

Question	Answer	Score
יהוה	to worship	
מלכא	Malcham	
מלכות	to govern, dominate, ...	
מלכות	family, clan	
מלכות	patrimony, tribe, right, custom	
מלכות	kingdom	
מלכות	under (dependent) jurisdiction	
מלכות	sheep	
מלכות	sheep	
מלכות	to lead to prophesy	
מלכות	to give, best of	
מלכות	prophecy	

מָשִׁיחַ
anointed (one)

with Audio Hebrew word pronunciation

freely ye have received, freely give -Mat 10:8

Cue Cards

www.wadec.com/cuecard

This free software program combined with Hebrew words and their audio pronunciation enables you to quickly master the pronunciation of the various Hebrew words and their vowels.

The following **free** software is also provided to help you with Hebrew. You can go to their websites for free updated versions.

Aleph Bet Quiz – by Robert C. Graf

This is an extremely helpful program for learning the Hebrew Aleph Bet (Alphabet).

It is simple to use, just click on the Hebrew letter that appears randomly to guess the letter and if correct it will speak it. You will soon learn them. Try 10 minutes every day!

Flash Cards

crosswire.org

Hebrew and Greek words with Multiple choice answers
-may require free Java software installed

Bible Programs

Davar 3

www.davar3.net

Hebrew and English and Greek scripture bible program. Has audio of Ecclesiastes synchronised to text, more can be downloaded, read the help for instructions once installed.

ISA – Interlinear Scripture Analyser

www.scripture4all.org

Hebrew and English and Greek scripture bible program.

e-Sword – Bible Software

www.e-sword.net

Hebrew and English and Greek scripture bible program.

Prologue

The End

◆ Free Study Aids

- ◆ 8 DVD Hebrew Grammar Videos
- ◆ Software & other Videos DVD & CD
- ◆ Hebrew Bible (TNK) Audio CD
- ◆ Software - Hebrew Cue Cards CD

We are now ready to begin the first of 8 Lessons.

Further Notes

- ◆ At the end of Lesson 8 there is a list of useful Hebrew Books that you can purchase online. These include;
 - ◆ Hebrew-English Interlinear Bibles,
 - ◆ Dictionaries
 - ◆ Biblical Hebrew Text books and exercise workbooks.
- ◆ There is also a list of websites for learning Hebrew.

Lesson 1 – part 1

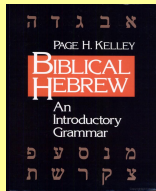
Part 1

- **Aleph-Bet**
- **BeGeD KeFaT (בגד כפת) Letters**
- **Final Forms**
- **The Aleph Bet Song**

Part 2

- x **Vowels**
- x **Verb Roots**
- x **Sheva, Maqqef & Full Stop (Period)**

Suggested Exercises

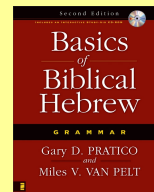


- **“Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar” by Page H. Kelley**

LESSON I

LESSON II

LESSON III



- **“Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar” by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt**

Section 1: The Basics of Hebrew writing

1. The Hebrew Alphabet

2. The Hebrew Vowels

3. Syllabification and Pronunciation

Letter	How to write it	Name	Pronunciation	Letter	How to write it	Name	Pronunciation
א	א	Alef	<i>silent</i>	ל	ל	Lamed	l as in lion
ב	ב	Bet	b as in boy	מ	מ	Mem	m as in mother
ג	ג	Gimel	g as in God	נ	נ	Nun	n as in now
ד	ד	Dalet	d as in day	ס	ס	Samek	s as in sin
ה	ה	Heh	h as in hay	ע	ע	Ayin	<i>silent</i>
ו	ו	Vav	v as in van	פ	פ	Peh	p as in pastor
ז	ז	Zayin	z as in Zion	צ	צ	Tsade	ts as in boots
ח	ח	Chet	ch as in Bach	ק	ק	Quf	k as in king
ט	ט	Tet	t as in toy	ר	ר	Resh	r as in run
י	י	Yod	y as in yes	ש	ש	Shin	sh as in ship
כ	כ	Kaf	k as in king	ת	ת	Tav	t as in toy

[MOVIE >The Aleph-Bet Song](#)

Software: Aleph Bet Quiz
by Robert C. Graf

[MOVIE >Aleph-Bet Meditation](#)

i.e., the ones with the dots in them. These can have a **Hard** sound (dot inside) or a **Soft** sound (no dot).

Hard		Soft	
ב	<i>b</i> as in <i>boy</i>	ב	<i>v</i> as in <i>vine</i>
ג	<i>g</i> as in <i>God</i>	ג	<i>gh</i> as in <i>aghast</i>
ד	<i>d</i> as in <i>day</i>	ד	<i>dh</i> as in <i>the</i>
כ	<i>k</i> as in <i>king</i>	כ	<i>ch</i> as in <i>Bach</i>
פ	<i>p</i> as in <i>pastor</i>	פ	<i>ph</i> as in <i>alphabet</i>
ת	<i>t</i> as in <i>toy</i>	ת	<i>th</i> as in <i>thin</i>

The dot is called a **Dagesh Lene**.

דגש קשיין / דגש קל

דגש - (verb) to stress, emphasize

The dot can also be used to signify a doubling of the letter, in which case it is called a **Dagesh Forte**.

דגש כפלון / דגש חזק

-it is placed in any letter except,

א, ה, ח, ע, ר.

How to tell the difference

There are 3 rules used to distinguish between a **Dagesh Lene** (only in BeGeD KeFaT letter) & a **Dagesh Forte**,

1. A dot in any letter other than a BeGeD KeFaT letter is a **dagesh forte** and indicates the doubling of that letter.
2. A dot in a BeGeD KeFaT letter will be a **dagesh lene** whenever that letter is not immediately preceded by a vowel.
3. A dot in a BeGeD KeFaT letter will be a **dagesh forte** whenever that letter is immediately preceded by a vowel.

- There are 5 letters that are written differently when at the end of a word.
- These are called, **Final Forms**

Final form

Regular form

Examples

ך

כ

Kaf

דרך

road, way

ם

מ

Mem

עמים

nations, peoples

ן

נ

Nun

זקן

old man, elder

ף

פ

Peh

כסף

money, silver

ץ

צ

Tsade

ארץ

earth, land

While we're here in Hebrew School (**בית ספר**)
 We're going to have some fun
 And Sing the Hebrew (**עברית**) Alpha Bet (**אלף בית**)
 A Song for everyone

It's going to be quite simple
 'cause all you'll have to do
 is sing the letters after me...
 ... then I'll sing after you...

Note:
 final form letters in
red bracketed italics
 are for your information
 but not to be sung.

CHORUS

אבב	א Aleph, ב Bet, ב Vet,	x2
גדה	ג Gimmel, ד Daled, ה Hay,	x2
וזחט	ו Vav, ז Zayin, ח Chet, ט Tet,	x2
יככ	י Yud, כ Kaf, כ Chaf (<i>final Chaf ך</i>),	x2
למנ	ל Lamed, מ Mem (<i>final Mem ם</i>), נ Nun (<i>final ן Nun</i>),	x2
סעפפ	ס Samech, ע Ayin, פ Pay, פ Fay (<i>final ף Fay</i>),	x2
צקר	צ Tsadee (<i>final ץ Tsadee</i>), ק Kuf, ר Resh,	x2
ששת	ש Shin, ש Sin, ת Tav.	

Let's learn the Aleph Bet (**אלף בית**)
 Simple as it can be
 You'll learn the Aleph Bet (**אלף בית**)
 if you sing the letters after me

each letter has a name
 and a sound it always makes
 Now let's sing the special chorus
 We'll have fun it will not bore us
 It's the Aleph Bet (**אלף בית**)

CHORUS

Let's try it once again
 Practice the Aleph Bet (**א ב**)
 Each time we sing our song
 Then the easier the letters get

 You sing it first this time
 Sing out loud let me hear your voice
 I will hear you getting better
 As you sing each Hebrew letter

 It's the Aleph Bet (**אלף בית**)
 You start it...

CHORUS

Each letter has a name
 And a sound it always makes
 Together they're the Alphabet
 The Aleph Bet (**אלף בית**)

Well Done!

HAVE A COOL REFRESHING BREAK !

...YOU DESERVE IT !!!

LESSON 1 WILL CONTINUE

WE WILL LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING TOPIC/S NEXT:

- **VOWELS**
- **VERB ROOTS**
- **SHEVA, MAQQEF & FULL STOP
(PERIOD)**



Gardening Independence

- Come out of Babylon
- Follow Yeshua
- Study and keep His word
- Learn Hebrew & Torah
- Dig a garden
- Share

I don't care
what the
economy is
doing,

or,
Natural Disasters,
Pestilence, Terrorism,
WWO, World War 3,
Famine, Aliens.

And neither should you.
Let's just do what our Father commands!

Lesson 1 – part 2

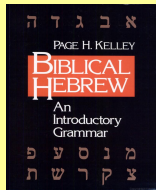
Part 1

- ✓ Aleph-Bet
- ✓ BeGeD KeFaT (בגד כפת) Letters
- ✓ Final Forms
- ✓ The Aleph Bet Song

Part 2

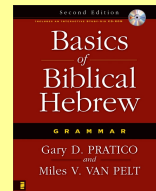
- **Vowels**
- **Verb Roots**
- **Sheva, Maqqef & Full Stop (Period)**

Suggested Exercises



- **“Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar”** by Page H. Kelley


















LESSON I
LESSON II
LESSON III



- **“Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar”** by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt

Section 1: The Basics of Hebrew writing

1. The Hebrew Alphabet
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3. Syllabification and Pronunciation

Vowels	a	e	i	o	u
Short	Petach  a as in Fa <u>th</u> er	Seghol  e as in Me <u>t</u>	Hireq  i as in Si <u>t</u>	Qamets Hatuf  o as in Co <u>s</u> t	Qibbuts  u as in Pu <u>ll</u>
Changeable Long	Qamets  a as in Fa <u>th</u> er	Tsere  e as in The <u>y</u>		Holom  o as in Ro <u>w</u>	
Unchangeable Long	Qamets Yod  a as in M <u>y</u>	Tsere Yod   Seghol Yod e as in The <u>y</u>	Hireq Yod  i as in Ma <u>r</u> ine	Holom Vav  o as in Ro <u>w</u>	Shureq  u as in Ru <u>l</u> e
Reduced (Half Vowels)	Hateph Pathach 	Hateph Seghol 		Hateph Qamets 	
SAME AS Petach, Seghol and Qamets, only shorter in duration					

Hebrew words are derived from a basic **verb** (a **doing** word) called a **root** composed of **3 letters**.

Other letters can be added later to change the meaning slightly.
(-vowels will change too)



קָבַר means 'word'

יִדְבְּרוּ means 'they will speak'

מֶלֶךְ

Melek
King

יוֹם

Yom
Day

שָׁמַיִם

Shamayim
Heaven

נָבִיא

Navi
Prophet

מִזְבֵּחַ

Mizbeach
Altar

יָם

Yam
Sea

קֹדֶשׁ

Kodesh
Holy

מָקוֹם

Makom
Place

שָׂדֵה

Sadeh
Field

מַיִם

Mayim
Water

Sheva

Two vertical dots under a letter is called a **Sheva**, אֵ

• A **Sheva** denotes either;

- the end of a syllable (called a **Silent Sheva**)
- or a short 'eh' sound (called a **Vocal Sheva**).

e.g. וַיָּבֵדֵל vaYav - del

e.g. וְהָאָרֶץ veHaAretz

• When two **Sheva**'s are side by side,

- the first is a **Silent Sheva** (i.e. end of syllable)
- while the second is a **Vocal Sheva** (i.e. short 'eh' sound). e.g. מַחְשֵׁבֶת mach - shevot

• A **Sheva** is **silent** if it is immediately preceded by a short vowel. In all other cases it is vocal.

Maqqef - מַקְּפֵי -

Horizontal line, like a Hyphen and used in a similar way.
Can also mean 'of'. i.e. "**House of Israel**"

בֵּית־יִשְׂרָאֵל
Exodus 16:31

The Biblical Hebrew full stop (Period) :

Looks like a large Colon (two dots :).

הָאָרֶץ
Genesis 1:1

Lesson 1

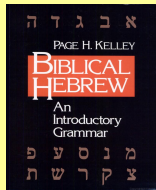
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Part 2

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- ✓ Verb Roots
- ✓ Sheva, Maqqef & Full Stop (Period)

Suggested Exercises

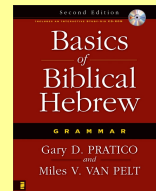


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Lesson 2 – part 1

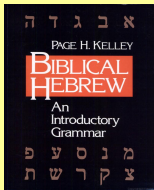
Part 1

- Gender
- Plurals
- Duals
- Adjectives

Part 2

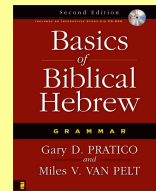
- x Numbers
 - x Cardinals & Ordinals
 - x Days of the Week & Months
 - x Numeric values of letters

Suggested Exercises



- **“Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar”** by Page H. Kelley

LESSON VII
LESSON VIII
LESSON XIII



- **“Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar”** by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt

Section 2: The Basics of Hebrew Nouns and Nominals

- 4. Hebrew Nouns
- 7. Hebrew Adjectives
- 11. Hebrew Numbers

In Hebrew, unlike English, words / things / nouns have gender, masculine or feminine.

- **Feminine** nouns can be identified because they have a ה tacked on the end of them. (There are some exceptions to this general rule.)
- **Masculine** nouns don't have a ה.

Masculine

מֶלֶךְ	king
נָבִיא	prophet
נַעַר	youth, lad
סוּס	horse

Feminine

מַלְכָּה	queen
נְבִיאָה	prophetess
נַעֲרָה	maiden
סוּסָה	mare

In English if we want to say more than one of something we put an 's' at the end of the word, this is called a **plural**.

For example,

singular		plural
House		Houses
Book	<i>becomes</i> ➤	Books
Law		Laws

In Hebrew there two letters that are added to the end of the word to signify a plural.

And there are **two types of plural endings**, one called **Masculine** and another called **Feminine**.

- **Masculine** plural endings, have the letters **ים** added to the noun (word for name or thing).
- **Feminine** plural endings, have the letters **ות** added to the noun (word for name or thing).

Let's look at some examples...

Masculine plural endings, have the letters ים added to the noun (word for name or thing).

singular noun		plural noun	
סוס	horse	סוסים	horses
שיר	song	שירים	songs
דבר	word	דברים	words
ספר	book	ספרים	books
מלך	king	מלכים	kings
איש	man	אנשים	men
עם	people	עמים	peoples
חק	statute	חקים	statutes
בן	son	בנים	sons
ענן	cloud	עננים	clouds

Feminine plural endings, have the letters **ות** added to the noun (word for name or thing).

singular noun		plural noun	
סוּסָה	mare	סוּסוֹת	mares s
תּוֹרָה	law	תּוֹרוֹת	laws s
מִצְוָה	commandment	מִצְוֹת	commandments s
רוּחַ	spirit	רוּחוֹת	spirits s
אִם	mother	אִמוֹת	mothers s
בַּת	daughter	בָּנוֹת	daughters s
נַפְשׁ	soul	נַפְשׁוֹת	souls s
אֶרֶץ	earth, land	אֶרְצוֹת	lands s
אָב	father	אָבוֹת	fathers s
חֵלֹם	dream	חֵלֹמוֹת	dreams s

Let's summarise what we have just seen regarding Noun Endings.

Singular

Masculine Singular does not have a letter added to it, it is just left as is.

דָּבָר word

Feminine Singular הַ / תַּ / תִּ

תּוֹרָה law

Plural

Masculine Plurals end in יִם .

דְּבָרִים words

Feminine Plurals end in וֹת

תּוֹרוֹת laws

• There are **exceptions** to these rules, for instance the **Masculine** singular word for Father, אָב actually has a **Feminine** plural, אֲבוֹת

• Also many **Feminine** singular words do not have a הַ at the end of them. e.g. אֶרֶץ³⁰

We have looked at singular and plural nouns. That is, things or people denoting one or many. There is a third type of Noun called a **Dual**, meaning **a pair**.

The Dual looks pretty similar to a masculine plural which ends in ים.

But the vowel sound is a little different, יַיִם. That is, it has an -ai-im sounding ending, not -im.

For example,

יָד	hand	יָדַיִם	a pair of hands
אָזֶן	ear	אָזְנַיִם	a pair of ears
עַיִן	eye	עַיְנַיִם	a pair of eyes
רַגְלַת	foot	רַגְלַיִם	a pair of feet
כַּנָּף	wing	כַּנְפַיִם	a pair of wings
שִׁפְהָ	lip	שִׁפְתַיִם	a pair of lips

We add יַיִם to words ending in ה

An **Adjective** is a describing word, it is used to describe or limit a noun.

For example **Big** House **Strong** Man **Beautiful** Woman **Many** People

Hebrew **adjectives** have the **same plural and gender** as the **noun** they are describing.
(Except for irregular plurals)

אִישׁ טוֹב	a good man	אֲנָשִׁים טוֹבִים	good men
מֶלֶךְ גָּדוֹל	a great King	מְלָכִים גְּדוֹלִים	great Kings
מַלְכָּה גְּדוֹלָה	a great Queen	מַלְכוֹת גְּדוֹלוֹת	great Queens
מִצְוָה טוֹבָה	a good commandment	מִצְוֹת טוֹבוֹת	good commandments
אִשָּׁה טוֹבָה	a good woman	נְשִׁים טוֹבוֹת	good women
עִיר גְּדוֹלָה	a great city	עָרִים גְּדוֹלוֹת	great cities

irregular plurals

Definiteness

Adjectives also agree in **definiteness** (putting a 'the' ה in front!) with the noun.

הָעִיר הַגְּדוֹלָה the great [the] city הָעָרִים הַגְּדוֹלוֹת the great [the] cities

Well Done!

HAVE A COOL REFRESHING BREAK !

...YOU DESERVE IT !!!

LESSON 2 WILL CONTINUE

WE WILL LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING TOPIC/S NEXT:

• **NUMBERS**

- **MASCULINE & FEMININE**
- **CARDINALS (1, 2, 3 ETC)**
- **ORDINALS (1ST, 2ND, 3RD ETC)**
- **DAYS OF THE WEEK & MONTHS**
- **NUMERIC VALUES OF LETTERS**



City Limits

Did we wait
too long to
pack our
bags?



Lesson 2 – part 2

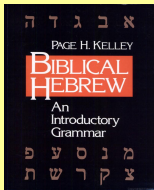
Part 1

- ✓ Gender
- ✓ Plurals
- ✓ Duals
- ✓ Adjectives

Part 2

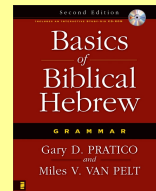
- **Numbers**
 - **Cardinals & Ordinals**
 - **Days of the Week & Months**
 - **Numeric values of letters**

Suggested Exercises



- **“Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar”** by Page H. Kelley

LESSON VII
LESSON VIII
LESSON XIII



- **“Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar”** by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt

Section 2: The Basics of Hebrew Nouns and Nominals

- 4. Hebrew Nouns
- 7. Hebrew Adjectives
- 11. Hebrew Numbers

Numbers like everything else in Hebrew occur as **Masculine** & **Feminine**.

Cardinals (1, 2, 3 etc)

	Masculine	Feminine
1	אֶחָד	אַחַת
2	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁתַּיִם
3	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלוֹשׁ
4	אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבַּע
5	חֲמִישָׁה	חֲמִשׁ
6	שֵׁשׁ	שֵׁשׁ
7	שִׁבְעָה	שִׁבַּע
8	שְׁמֹנֶה	שְׁמוֹנֶה
9	תְּשֻׁעָה	תְּשֻׁעַ
10	עֶשְׂרֵה	עֶשְׂרַ

Ordinals (1st, 2nd, 3rd etc)

	Masculine	Feminine
1 st	רִאשׁוֹן	רִאשׁוֹנָה
2 nd	שֵׁנִי	שֵׁנִית
3 rd	שְׁלִישִׁי	שְׁלִישִׁית
4 th	רְבִיעִי	רְבִיעִית
5 th	חֲמִישִׁי	חֲמִישִׁית
6 th	שֵׁשִׁי	שֵׁשִׁית
7 th	שְׁבִיעִי	שְׁבִיעִית
8 th	שְׁמִינִי	שְׁמִינִית
9 th	תְּשִׁיעִי	תְּשִׁיעִית
10 th	עֶשְׂרִי	עֶשְׂרִית

1 st	יום ראשון	SUN	בַּיּוֹם הָרִאשׁוֹן on the first day Lev 23:7 Compare with first day of creation week in Genesis 1:5 יוֹם אֶחָד first day one Gen 1:5
2 nd	יום שני	MON	יוֹם שֵׁנִי second day Gen 1:8
3 rd	יום שלישי	TUE	יוֹם שְׁלִישִׁי third day Gen 1:13
4 th	יום רביעי	WED	יוֹם רְבִיעִי fourth day Gen 1:19
5 th	יום חמישי	THUR	יוֹם חֲמִישִׁי fifth day Gen 1:23
6 th	יום שששי	FRI	יוֹם הַשֵּׁשִׁי the sixth day Gen 1:31
7 th	יום שביעי שַׁבָּת	SAT	בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי on the seventh day Gen 2:2 שַׁבָּת Shabbat (rested)

Note: a biblical day begins in the evening. Gen 1:5

Masculine

Feminine

11	אֶחָד עָשָׂר עֶשְׂתֵּי עָשָׂר	אַחַת עָשָׂר עֶשְׂתֵּי עָשָׂר
12	שְׁנַיִם עָשָׂר שְׁנַי עָשָׂר	שְׁתֵּים עָשָׂר שְׁתֵּי עָשָׂר
13	שְׁלֹשָׁה עָשָׂר	שְׁלֹשׁ עָשָׂר
14	אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר	אַרְבַּע עָשָׂר
15	חֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר	חֲמִשׁ עָשָׂר
16	שֵׁשׁ עָשָׂר	שֵׁשׁ עָשָׂר
17	שִׁבְעָה עָשָׂר	שִׁבַּע עָשָׂר
18	שְׁמֹנֶה עָשָׂר	שְׁמוֹנֶה עָשָׂר
19	תְּשַׁעָה עָשָׂר	תְּשֻׁעַ עָשָׂר

1 st	הַחֹדֶשׁ הַרְּאִשׁוֹן	נִסָּן	Nissan	Neh 2:1, Est 3:7
2 nd	הַחֹדֶשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי	אֵיָר	Iyyar	
3 rd	הַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי	סִיּוֹן	Sivan	Est 8:9
4 th	הַחֹדֶשׁ הַרְּבִיעִי	תַּמּוּז	Tammuz	
5 th	הַחֹדֶשׁ הַחֲמִישִׁי	אָב	Av	
6 th	הַחֹדֶשׁ הַשֵּׁשִׁי	אֶלּוּל	Elul	Neh 6:15
7 th	הַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁבִיעִי	תִּשְׁרֵי	Tishrei	
8 th	הַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁמִינִי	חֶשְׁוָן	Cheshvan	
9 th	הַחֹדֶשׁ הַתְּשִׁיעִי	כֶּסֶלֶו	Kislev	Zec 7:1, Neh 1:1
10 th	הַחֹדֶשׁ הָעֲשִׂירִי	טֵבֵת	Tevet	Est 2:16
11 th	הַחֹדֶשׁ הָעֲשִׂיתִי-עֶשֶׂר	שֶׁבֶת	Shevet	Zec 1:7
12 th	הַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁנַיִם עֶשֶׂר	אָדָר	Adar	Est 3:7, 13, 8:12, 9:1, 15-21, Ezra 6:15
13 th	הַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁלֹשָׁה עֶשֶׂר	אָדָר ב	Adar 2	

- The Hebrew word for 20 is simply the plural of the word for 10, עֶשֶׂר, that is, עֶשְׂרִים
- The words for 30, 40, 50 etc to 90 are simply the plural forms of 3, 4, 5 etc to 9. That is, we add יָם to them.

עֶשְׂרִים	20
שְׁלֹשִׁים	30
אַרְבָּעִים	40
חֲמִנְשִׁים	50
שִׁשִּׁים	60
שִׁבְעִים	70
שְׁמֹנִים	80
תִּשְׁעִים	90

Numbers between 20 & 30 etc are stated as 20 & 1 for 21 or 20 & 2 for 22 and so forth.

Examples

עֶשְׂרִים וְאַחַד = 21 (lit. 20 & 1)
 or עֶשְׂרִים וְאַחַת

עֶשְׂרִים וְשְׁנַיִם = 22 (lit. 20 & 2)

אַרְבָּעִים וְשְׁמוֹנָה = 48 (lit. 40 & 8)

Joshua 21:41

Hundreds

100	מֵאָה
200	מֵאתַיִם
300	שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת
400	אַרְבַּע מֵאוֹת
500	חֲמִישׁ מֵאוֹת
600	שֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת
700	שִׁבְעַת מֵאוֹת
800	שְׁמֹנֶה מֵאוֹת
900	תְּשַׁע מֵאוֹת

Dual

Feminine construct + Fem. Plural

Thousands

1,000	אַלְף
2,000	אַלְפַיִם
3,000	שְׁלֹשַׁת אַלְפִים
4,000	אַרְבַּעַת אַלְפִים
5,000	חֲמִשָּׁת אַלְפִים
6,000	שֵׁשֶׁת אַלְפִים
7,000	שִׁבְעַת אַלְפִים
8,000	שְׁמֹנֶת אַלְפִים
9,000	תְּשַׁעַת אַלְפִים

Dual

Masc. construct + Masc. Plural

Similarly for **Tens of Thousands**,

10,000 = רַבְּבָהּ

20,000 = (Dual) רַבּוֹתַיִם

30,000 = שְׁלֹשַׁת רַבּוֹת etc

Letter	Numeric Value	Letter	Numeric Value	Letter	Numeric Value
א	1	י	10	ק	100
ב	2	כ	20	ק	200
ג	3	ל	30	ש	300
ד	4	מ	40	ת	400
ה	5	נ	50	ת	500
ו	6	ס	60	ת	600
ז	7	ע	70	ת	700
ח	8	פ	80	ת	800
ט	9	צ	90	ת	900

Letters in Red are the Final Forms which are used when the letter is at the end of a word.

• Letters are used for chapter and verse 'numbers' much like Roman Numerals are in older English bibles.

בראשית א:ה Genesis 1:5
 תהלים לה:כז Psalm 35:27

• Numeric values of words can be calculated also.

Revelation 13:18 "Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: for it is the number of a man; and his number is Six hundred threescore and six."

Lesson 2

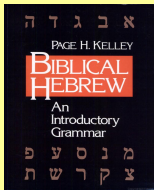
Part 1

- ✓ Gender
- ✓ Plurals
- ✓ Duals
- ✓ Adjectives

Part 2

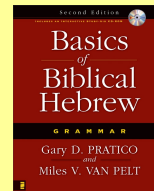
- ✓ Numbers
 - ✓ Cardinals & Ordinals
 - ✓ Days of the Week & Months
 - ✓ Numeric values of letters

Suggested Exercises



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LESSON VII
LESSON VIII
LESSON XIII



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Section 2: The Basics of Hebrew Nouns and Nominals

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- 11. Hebrew Numbers

Lesson 3 - part 1

Part 1

• Special Letters in front of Words

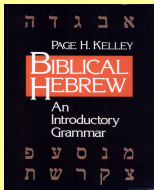
- ה Definite Article – 'the'
- ו Conjunction – 'and'

Part 2

x Prepositions

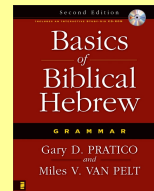
- x ב in, by, with
- x כ as, like, according to
- x ל to, for, at
- x מ from
- x ׀ that / which

Suggested Exercises



- “Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar” by Page H. Kelley

LESSON V
LESSON VI



- “Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar” by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt

Section 2: The Basics of Hebrew Nouns and Nominals
5. Definite Article and Conjunction Waw
6. Hebrew Prepositions

הַ

the

There are a number of letters that when added to the start of a word modify its meaning as follows...

וְ

and, but

Word + Modifying letter = Modified meaning

בְּ

in, on,
by, with

Lets look at an **example**

In English when we want to say 'the boys' we have a separate word, **THE**, which we add to the word **BOYS**, i.e., **The boys**.

לְ

to, for

In Hebrew we don't have a separate word, **THE**. We simply have a letter that we add, הַ

כְּ

like, as,
according to

Word + Modifying letter הַ = Modified meaning

יְלָדִים + הַ = הַיְלָדִים

boys the the boys

מִ

from

There are other letters that have other meanings.

שֶׁ

that,
which

We will look at these in detail.



the

The Definite Article ה ('the')

Word + Modifying letter ה = Modified meaning

hand יָד + הַ = הַיָּד the hand

land אֶרֶץ + הַ = הָאֶרֶץ the land

plurals

boys יְלָדִים + הַ = הַיְלָדִים the boys

spies מְרַגְּלִים + הַ = הַמְרַגְּלִים the spies

The Conjunction ו ('and' or 'but')



and, but

Word + **Modifying letter ו** = **Modified meaning**

a servant עֶבֶד + ו = וְעֶבֶד **and** a servant

a man אִישׁ + ו = וְאִישׁ **and** a man

the man הָאִישׁ + ו = וְהָאִישׁ **and** the man

a woman אִשָּׁה + ו = וְאִשָּׁה **and** a woman

the woman הָאִשָּׁה + ו = וְהָאִשָּׁה **and** the woman



and, but

The Conjunction ו ('and' or 'but')

Note

Before **ב**, **מ** or **פ** it is spelled with **Shureq ו**

מֶלֶךְ + ו = וּמֶלֶךְ **and** a king

פַּרְעֹה + ו = וּפַרְעֹה **and** Pharaoh

Before **Vocal Shewa** it is spelled with **Shureq ו**

סְפָרִים + ו = וּסְפָרִים **and** books

שְׁמוּאֵל + ו = וּשְׁמוּאֵל **and** Samuel

The Conjunction ו ('and' or 'but')

The Vav with short vowels and qamets

Before **Hateph** vowels (short vowels e.g. אֵ or אִ) it is spelled with the **corresponding short vowel** (e.g. וּ or וִ)

אֲנָשִׁים + וּ = וְאֲנָשִׁים **and men**

אֱמֶת + וִ = וְאֱמֶת **and truth**

Before monosyllabic words

Before some **monosyllabic** words or words with **initial accent** it may be spelled with **Qamets**

צֶאֱן + וּ = וְצֶאֱן **and sheep**

לֶחֶם + וּ = וְלֶחֶם **and bread**



and, but

The Conjunction ו ('and' or 'but')

Summary

Basic Form	ו	וְהָאִישׁ
Before ב מ פ	ו	וּמְלֹךְ
Before Vocal Shewa	ו	וּסְפָרִים
Before Hateph Vowels	וּ	וְאֹנָשִׁים
Before Monosyllabic	ו	וְצֵאן

Well Done!

HAVE A COOL REFRESHING BREAK !

...YOU DESERVE IT !!!

LESSON 3 WILL CONTINUE

WE WILL LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING TOPIC/S NEXT:

• **PREPOSITIONS**

- **ב IN, BY, WITH**
- **כ AS, LIKE, ACCORDING TO**
- **ל TO, FOR, AT**
- **מ FROM**
- **ש THAT / WHICH**



Joseph & the House of Israel



Lesson 3 - part 2

Part 1

✓ Special Letters in front of Words

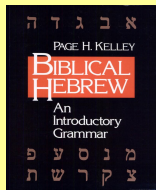
- ✓ ה Definite Article – 'the'
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Part 2

• Prepositions

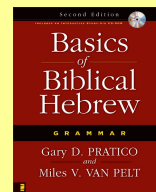
- ב in, by, with
- כ as, like, according to
- ל to, for, at
- מ from
- ש that / which

Suggested Exercises



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LESSON V
LESSON VI



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The Preposition ב ('in', 'on', 'by' or 'with')

ב

in, on,
by, with

Word + Modifying letter **ב** = Modified meaning

a field שָׂדֵה + ב = בְּשָׂדֵה in a field

a truth אֱמֶת + ב = בְּאֱמֶת in truth

a temple הַיְיָכֹל + ב = בְּהַיְיָכֹל in a temple

The Definite article ('the' הַ) gets absorbed when ב is added.

the temple הַיְיָכֹל + ב = בְּהַיְיָכֹל in the temple

The Preposition ל ('to' or 'for')

Word + Modifying letter ל = Modified meaning

a young man נַעַר + ל = לְנַעַר for a young man

a covenant בְּרִית + ל = לְבְרִית for a covenant

say אָמַר + ל = לֵאמֹר to say, saying



to, for

The Definite article ('the' ה) gets absorbed when ל is added.

a man אִישׁ + ל = לְאִישׁ to / for a man

the man הָאִישׁ + ל = לְהָאִישׁ to / for the man

The Preposition כְּ ('like', 'as' or 'according to')

Word + Modifying letter כְּ = Modified meaning

מֶלֶךְ a king > כְּמֶלֶךְ like a king

בְּרִית a covenant > כְּבְרִית like a covenant



like, as,
according to

The Definite article ('the' הַ) gets absorbed when כְּ is added.

הַמֶּלֶךְ the king > כְּמֶלֶךְ like the king

הַבְּרִית the covenant > כְּבְרִית like the covenant

The Preposition מן / מ ('from')

The preposition מן occurs both as a **Maqqef preposition** מן־ and as an **inseparable preposition**, מ.

Maqqef Preposition

מן־מֶלֶךְ from a king

Maqqef מֶ־ -

Horizontal line, ׀, like a Hyphen and used in a similar way. Can also mean 'of'. i.e. "House of Israel"

בֵּית־יִשְׂרָאֵל

Exodus 16:31

Inseparable Preposition מן־ shortened to מ.

מן־מֶלֶךְ > מִמֶּלֶךְ from a king

מן־בַּיִת > מִבַּיִת from a house

מן־אִישׁ > מֵאִישׁ from a man

מן־הָאָרֶץ > מֵהָאָרֶץ from the earth / land

מ

from

ש ('that' or 'which' or 'because')

Word + Modifying letter  = Modified meaning

 **because I**

 **that / which he will say**

 **that / which he cometh**



that,
which

הַ

the

בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ:

 Genesis 1:1

וְ

and, but

וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים נַעֲשֶׂה אָדָם בְּצַלְמֵנוּ כְּדְמוּתֵנוּ

וַיֵּרְדוּ בְדַגַּת הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבַבְּהֵמָה

וּבְכָל-הָאָרֶץ וּבְכָל-הָרֶמֶשׂ הָרֹמֵשׂ עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

 Genesis 1:26


לְ

to, for

וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָרָקִיעַ וַיַּבְדֵּל בֵּין הַמַּיִם

אֲשֶׁר מִתַּחַת לְרָקִיעַ וּבֵין הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר מֵעַל

לְרָקִיעַ וַיְהִי-כֵן:

 Genesis 1:7

כְּ

like, as,
according to

כַּמַּעַט שֶׁעֲבַרְתִּי מֵהֶם עַד שֶׁמָּצָאתִי אֶת

שְׂאֵהָבָה נִפְשֵׁי אַחֲזֹתָיו וְלֹא אֶרְפָּנוּ עַד-

שֶׁהֵבִיאתִיו אֶל-בֵּית אָמִי וְאֶל-חֶדֶר הוֹרְתִי:

 Song 3:4

שֶׁ

that,
which

Lesson 3

Part 1

✓ Special Letters in front of Words

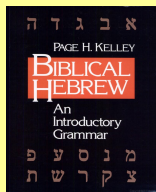
- ✓ ה Definite Article – 'the'
- ✓ ו Conjunction – 'and'

Part 2

✓ Prepositions

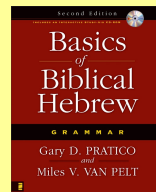
- ✓ ב in, by, with
- ✓ כ as, like, according to
- ✓ ל to, for, at
- ✓ מ from
- ✓ ׀ that / which

Suggested Exercises



- **“Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar”** by Page H. Kelley

LESSON V
LESSON VI



- **“Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar”** by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt

Section 2: The Basics of Hebrew Nouns and Nominals

5. Definite Article and Conjunction Waw
6. Hebrew Prepositions

Lesson 4 - part 1

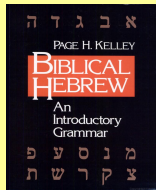
Part 1

- Sign of the Direct Object - את
- Person (1st, 2nd, 3rd)
- Pronouns
 - Independent Personal Pronouns
(I, thou, you, he, she, we, they)

Part 2

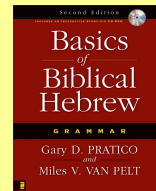
- x Demonstrative Pronouns
(this, that, these, those)

Suggested Exercises



- **“Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar”**
by Page H. Kelley

LESSON IX



- **“Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar”** by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt

Section 2: The Basics of Hebrew Nouns and Nominals

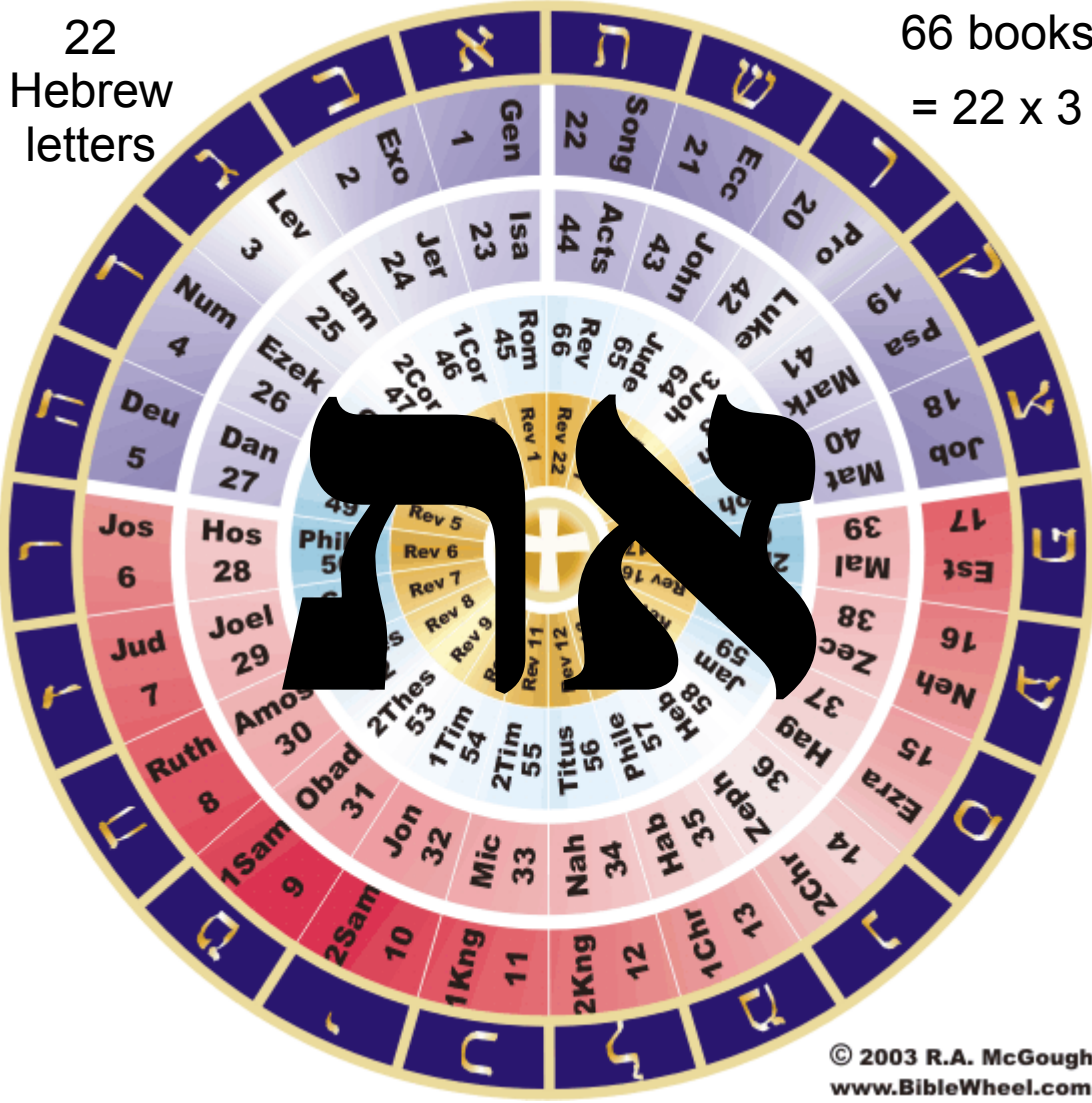
8. Hebrew Pronouns



The Sign of the Direct Object - את

22
Hebrew
letters

66 books
= 22 x 3



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www.BibleWheel.com

MOVIE > Dr Larry Ollison - Aleph & Tav


Yochanan puts it this way,  John 1:1


Verb

בְּרָאֵשִׁית בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים

Noun ← את Noun ← את

: אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ :

 Genesis 1:1

 The Aleph-Tav את is the channel or Sign post that points to which **Noun** (thing) the **Verb** is acting on.

In the Example above, ברא is the **Verb** acting on the **Nouns** שמים and ארץ through the את that points to them.

i.e. the את is the channel or sign post pointing the the **Nouns**.

So the את is the agent of creation, the Word (הדבר) of God.

בראשית היה הדבר והדבר היה את האלהים ואלהים היה הדבר:



Verb

Leviticus 11:4-7

אֶךְ אֶת־זֶה לֹא תֹאכְלוּ מִמַּעֲלֵי הַגֶּרָה

Noun
(thing)

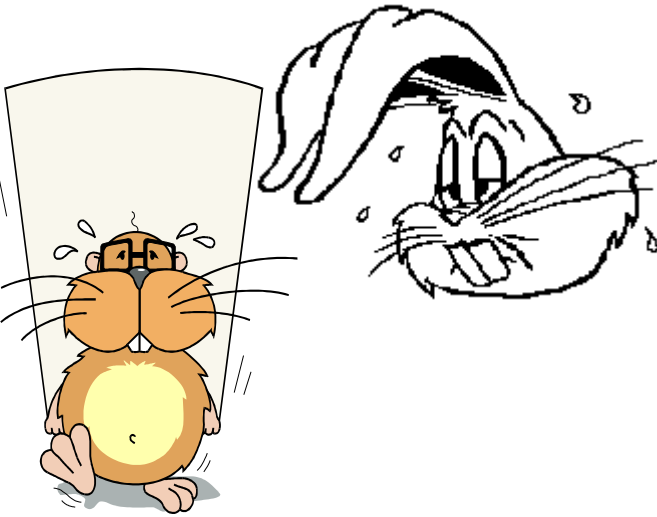


וּמִמִּפְרִי־סִי הַפֶּרָסָה אֶת־הַגְּמֹל כִּי־מַעֲלֵה גֶרָה הוּא וּפֶרָסָה אֵינָנוּ מִפְרִי־ס טָמֵא הוּא לָכֶם:

וְאֶת־הַשֶּׁפָּן כִּי־מַעֲלֵה גֶרָה הוּא וּפֶרָסָה לֹא יִפְרִי־ס טָמֵא הוּא לָכֶם:

וְאֶת־הָאַרְנָבֶת כִּי־מַעֲלֵת גֶרָה הוּא וּפֶרָסָה לֹא הִפְרִי־סָה טָמְאָה הוּא לָכֶם:

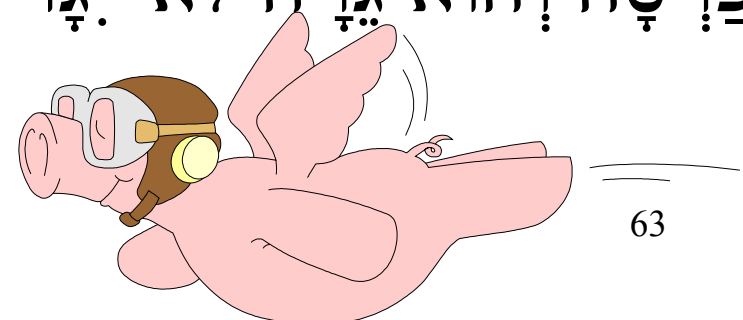
וְאֶת־הַחֹזִיר כִּי־מִפְרִי־ס פֶּרָסָה הוּא וְשִׁסַּע וְשִׁסַּע פֶּרָסָה וְהוּא גֶרָה לֹא־יָגֵר טָמֵא הוּא לָכֶם:



Verb (doing word) in red, eg לא תאכלו

followed by the את that points to the

Noun (thing) in red, e.g. הגמל



Exodus 40:1-5

Noun (thing) ← את Verb

וַיְדַבֵּר יְהוָה אֶל־מֹשֶׁה לֵאמֹר:

בַּיּוֹם־הַחֲדָשׁ הִרְאִישׁוֹן בְּאֶחָד לַחֲדָשׁ תִּקְיִם אֶת־מִשְׁכַּן אֱהִל מוֹעֵד:

וְשִׂמְתָּ שָׁם אֶת אַרְוֹן הָעֵדוּת וְסִכַּת עַל־הָאֲרוֹן אֶת־הַפְּרֹכֶת:

וְהִבַּאת אֶת־הַשְּׁלֶחַן וְעָרַכְתָּ אֶת־עַרְפוֹ וְהִבַּאת אֶת־הַמִּנְרָה

וְהִעַלִּית אֶת־נֹרְתֶיהָ:

וְנִתְּתָה אֶת־מִזְבַּח הַזֹּהֵב לְקַטֹּרֶת לְפָנַי אַרְוֹן הָעֵדוּת

וְשִׂמְתָּ אֶת־מִסְךְ הַפֶּתַח לַמִּשְׁכָּן:

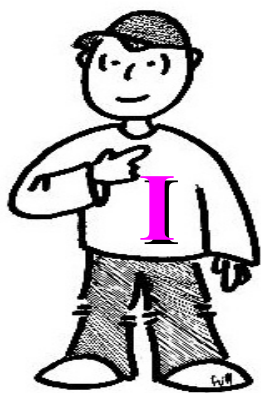


Verb (doing word) in red, eg תִּקְיִם

followed by the את that points to the

Noun (thing) in red, e.g. מִשְׁכַּן אֱהִל מוֹעֵד

singular



Person = The speaker / narrator ...

1st person ... (I, We)

... describes himself as doing the action, or as existing in the state described by the verb.

“I did”

“I know”

“I went”

“We did”

“We know”

“We went”

plural



2nd person ... (You, Thou)

... addresses the subject of the verb

“You did”

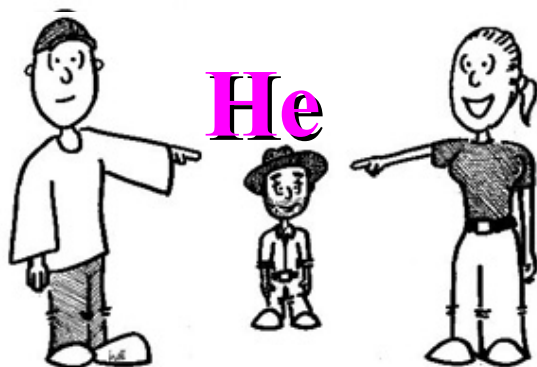
“You know”

“You went”

“You (pl) did”

“You (pl) know”

“You (pl) went”



3rd person ... (He, She, They)

... talks or writes *about* the subject of the verb

“He did”

“He went”

“She went”



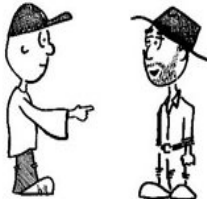

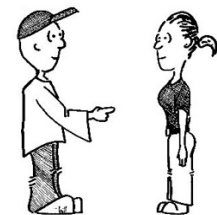
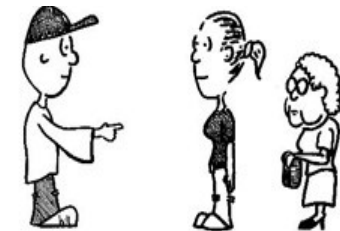
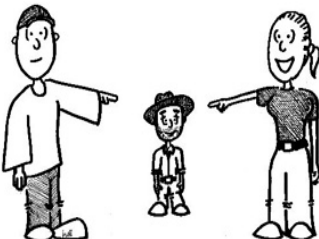

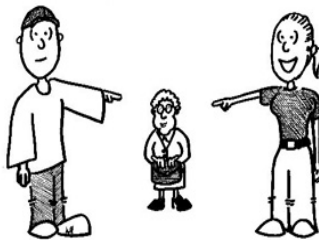
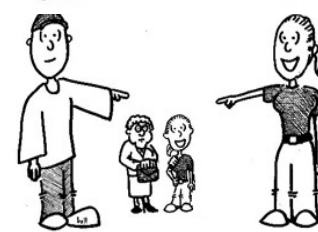
“They did”

“They went”



Examples of this 'Person' terminology is on the following slide >>>

Independent Personal Pronouns (I, thou, you, he, she, we, they) 4

person gender	s i n g u l a r			p l u r a l		
1 st common		אֲנִי, אָנֹכִי	I 1cs		אֲנֵהֶנּוּ	We 1cp
2 nd masculine		אַתָּה	Thou (You) 2ms		אַתֶּם	You 2mp
2 nd feminine		אַתְּ	Thou (You) 2fs		אַתֶּן, אַתְּנָה	You 2fp
3 rd masculine		הוא	He 3ms		הֵם, הֵמָּה	They 3mp
3 rd feminine		היא, הוא	She 3fs		הֵן, הֵנָּה	They 3fp

1st Person = I (s), We (p)

2nd Person = Thou (s), You (s/p)

3rd Person = He, She, They (p)

Learn these words

1cs

אֲנִי יְהוָה

examples

I am Yahweh (the Lord).

3ms

הוא נביא צדיק

He is a righteous prophet.

2ms

אתה מלך טוב

You are a good king.

1cp

אחים אנחנו

We are brothers

2fs

היא אישה חכמה

She is a wise woman.

2mp

אתם בעיר הגדולה

You are in the great city.

Note, there are no words for '*is*' or '*am*' or '*are*' in Hebrew...
...they are simply implied by context.

Learn these words

2ms
כִּי־עָפָר אַתָּה

3fp
כִּי־קֹדֶשׁ הֵנּוּ

1cs
וְאֲנִי שָׁמַעְתִּי עֲלֶיךָ

1cs
אֲנִי יְהוָה רִפְּאֶךָ:

2mp
כִּי אַתֶּם עֹבְרִים אֶת־הַיַּרְדֵּן

3ms
יְהוָה הוּא הֵאֱלֹהִים

3fs
וְהִיא לֹא־יָדְעָה אִישׁ

examples from scripture

For **you** are dust, ... (Gn 3:19)

For **they** [fp] are holy (Ezk 42:14)

And **I** heard about you ... (Gn 41:15)

I am YHWH that healeth thee. (Ex 15:26)

When **you** cross the Jordan ... (Nu 33:51)

YHWH [—**he**] is [the] God (1 Kg 18:39)

now **she** had not known a man (Jg 11:39)

Well Done!

HAVE A COOL REFRESHING BREAK !

...YOU DESERVE IT !!!

LESSON 4 WILL CONTINUE

WE WILL LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING TOPIC/S NEXT:

- **DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS**
(THIS, THAT, THESE, THOSE)



Church History & the 10 Lost Tribes of Israel



W.W. III

& the Return of the Lost Tribes

וְנִתְּתִי מוֹפְתִים

בַּשָּׁמַיִם וּבָאָרֶץ

דָּם וְאֵשׁ

וּתִמְרוֹת עֲשָׂן:

וְזָרַעְתִּיהָ לִי בָאָרֶץ

וְרַחַמְתִּי אֶת-לֹא

רַחֲמָה וְאָמַרְתִּי לְלֹא-

עַמִּי עַמִּי-אַתָּה

וְהוּא יֹאמֶר אֱלֹהֵי:

Hosea 2:23 (25)

לִכּוֹ הַיְנֵה-יָמִים בָּאִים נְאֻמ־

יְהוָה וְלֹא-יֹאמְרוּ עוֹד חַי-

יְהוָה אֲשֶׁר הֶעֱלָה אֶת-בְּנֵי

יִשְׂרָאֵל מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם:

כִּי אֲמִי-חַי-יְהוָה אֲשֶׁר הֶעֱלָה

וְאֲשֶׁר הֵבִיא אֶת-זֶרַע

בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל מֵאֶרֶץ צְפוֹנָה

וּמִכָּל הָאֲרָצוֹת אֲשֶׁר הִדְחִתִּים

שָׁם וַיָּשָׁבוּ עַל-אֲדָמָתָם:

Jeremiah 23:7-8

Lesson 4 - part 2

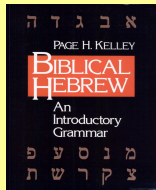
Part 1

- ✓ Sign of the Direct Object - **תא**
- ✓ Person (1st, 2nd, 3rd)
- ✓ Pronouns
 - ✓ Independent Personal Pronouns
(I, thou, you, he, she, we, they)

Part 2

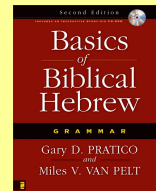
- **Demonstrative Pronouns**
(this, that, these, those)

Suggested Exercises



- **“Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar”**
by Page H. Kelley

LESSON IX



- **“Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar”** by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt

Section 2: The Basics of Hebrew Nouns and Nominals

8. Hebrew Pronouns



	singular			plural		
masc	זֶה	this	ms	אֵלֶּה	these	mp
fem	זֹאת	this	fs	אֵלֶּה	these	fp
masc	הוא	that lit. he	ms	הֵם, הַמָּה	those	mp
fem	היא	that lit. she	fs	הֵן, הַנָּה	those	fp

Hebrew **demonstratives** may be used either as **adjectives** or as **pronouns**.

Demonstrative Adjectives follow (listed after) the noun while **Demonstrative Pronouns** precede (listed before) the noun.

Lets look at **Demonstrative Adjectives** first.

Demonstrative Adjectives

follow the noun and agree in gender, number and **definiteness** (has 'the' הַ in front).

examples

ms הַאִישׁ הַזֶּה

[the] **this** man

fs הַאִשָּׁה הַזֹּאת

[the] **this** woman

mp הַאֲנָשִׁים הַטוֹבִים הָאֵלֶּה

[the] **these** good men

fp הַאֲנָשִׁים הַטוֹבוֹת הָאֵלֶּה

[the] **these** good women

Examples from scripture

ms הַדְּבָר הַגָּדוֹל הַזֶּה

Demonstrative Adjectives

this great thing (1 Sa 12:16)

fs הַרְעָה הַגְּדֹלָה הַזֹּאת

this great evil (Gn 39:9)

fp נִשְׁבַּע כְּבָשֶׁת הָאֵלֶּה

these seven ewe lambs (Gn 21:29)

mp אַחַר הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה

After *these* things (Gn 15:1)

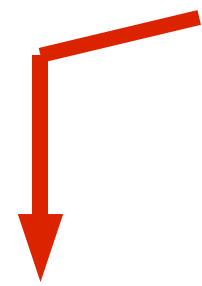
fs וַיְהִי הַגֹּלְדֵי הָאָרֶץ הַהוּא טוֹב

and the gold of *that* land is good (Gn 2:12)

Now lets look at **Demonstrative Pronouns**...

examples

Demonstrative Pronouns precede the noun and agree in gender and number but not definiteness (does not have the הֶ - 'the' in front).



ms

הוא הַאִישׁ

That [lit. *he*] is *the* man.

mp

אלה הַאֲנָשִׁים הַטּוֹבִים

These are *the* good men.

fs

היא הַאִשָּׁה

That [lit. *she*] is *the* woman.

fp

הֵנָּה הַנְּשִׁים הַטּוֹבוֹת

Those are *the* good women.

ms

זֶה הַדָּבָר אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה:

This is *the* thing (word) which the LORD hath commanded. (Nm 30:1(2))

Examples from scripture

^{ms} **זֶה** סֵפֶר תּוֹלְדוֹת אָדָם

^{fs} **זֶה** הָעִיר ^{ms} **זֶה** הַדֶּרֶךְ וְלֹא **זֶה** הָעִיר

^{fs} **זֹאת** הָאָרֶץ

^{fs} **זֹאת** הַפֶּעַם עַצָּם מֵעַצְמִי

^{fs} **הוּא** הַבְּיָר אֲשֶׁר אָמַר יְהוָה

^{fs} **הוּא** הָעִיר הַגְּדוֹלָה:

^{mp} **וְאֵלֶּה** שְׁמוֹת

^{mp} **הֵם** מֵי-מְרִיבַת קַדֵּשׁ

Demonstrative Pronouns

This is the (lit. 'a') book of the generations of Adam. (Gn 5:1)

“**This** is not the way, nor is **this** the city” (2 Kgs 6:19)

This is the land (Nu 34:2)

This is now bone of my bones, (Gn 2:23)

that [**she**] is the well whereof the LORD spake (Nm 21:16)

That [**she**] is the great city (Gn 10:12)

These are the names (Ex 1:1)

that [lit. **those**] is the water of Meribah in Kadesh (Nu 27:14)

Lesson 4

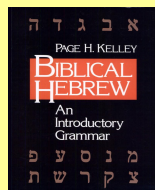
Part 1

- ✓ Sign of the Direct Object - **את**
- ✓ Person (1st, 2nd, 3rd)
- ✓ Pronouns
 - ✓ Independent Personal Pronouns
(I, thou, you, he, she, we, they)

Part 2

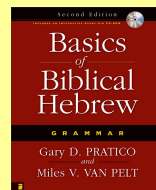
- ✓ Demonstrative Pronouns
(this, that, these, those)

Suggested Exercises



- **“Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar”** by Page H. Kelley

LESSON IX



- **“Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar”** by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt

Section 2: The Basics of Hebrew Nouns and Nominals

8. Hebrew Pronouns

Lesson 5 – part 1

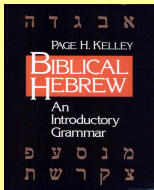
Part 1

- **Questions**
 - **Yes / No**
 - **What**
 - **Who**
- **Pronominal Suffixes**
 - **Masculine**
 - **Feminine**

Part 2

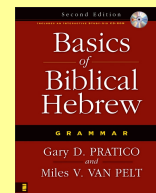
- x **Pronominal Suffixes**
 - x **More examples**
 - x **Blessings**

Suggested Exercises



- **“Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar”** by Page H. Kelley

LESSON IX
LESSON XIII



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Section 2: The Basics of Hebrew Nouns and Nominals

8. Hebrew Pronouns
9. Hebrew Pronominal Suffixes

The question mark ה

A question with a yes or no type answer in Biblical Hebrew is denoted by putting a Heh, ה in front of the sentence.

הֲאַתָּה אִישׁ־הָאֱלֹהִים

Art [are] thou the man of God?
1 Kings 13:14

הֲאִין פֹּה נָבִיא

Is there not here a prophet?
2 Kings 3:11

What מָה

מַה־שֵּׁמְךָ

What is your name?
Gn 32:27(28)

מַה־הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה

What is this thing?
Ex 18:14

Who מִי

מִי אַתָּה בְּנִי:

who art thou, my son?
Gn 27:18

מִי הָאֲנָשִׁים הָאֵלֶּה עִמָּךְ:

Who are these men with thee?
Nm 22:9 (KJV says '*what*')

- Adon** (Lord)
- **Adonai** (my Lord)
 - **Adonainu** (our Lord)

- Elohim** (God)
- **Elohainu** (our God)

- mitzvah** (commandment)
- mitzvot** (commandments)
- **mitzvotav** (his commandments)

- ben** (son)
- **benei** (sons)
 - **banekah** (thy sons)

- ishah** (wife)
- **ishtekah** (thy wife)

Examples

גָּדוֹל אֲדוֹנָינוּ

Great is our Lord (Ps 147:5)

יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ דִּבֶּר אֵלֵינוּ

The LORD our God spake unto us (Dt 1:6)

וּלְשִׁמְרֵי מִצְוֹתָיו

and keep his commandments (Dt 5:10)

אַתָּה וּבְנֶיךָ וְאִשְׁתְּךָ

thou, and thy sons, and thy wife (Gn 6:18)

Pronominal Suffixes -letters put on the end of words that tell us who we are talking to. 5

	singular	alternate	plural	meaning
1cs	יְ	נִי	יְ	my / me
2ms	כֶּ		יְכֶּ	your / you
2fs	כִּי		יְכִי	your / you
3ms	וֹ	הוּ	וֹ	his / him
3fs	הָ	הָ	יְהָ	her / her
1cp	נוּ		יְנוּ	our / us
2mp	כֶּם		יְכֶם	your / you
2fp	כִּן		יְכִן	your / you
3mp	הֶם	ם	יְהֶם	their / them
3fp	הֵן	ן	יְהֵן	their / them

You may wish to print this table out for handy reference.

masculine singular

1cs	סוּסִי	my horse
2ms	סוּסֶיךָ	your horse
2fs	סוּסֶיךְ	your horse
3ms	סוּסָו	his horse
3fs	סוּסֶיהָ	her horse
1cp	סוּסֵינוּ	our horse
2mp	סוּסֵיכֶם	your horse
2fp	סוּסֵיכֶן	your horse
3mp	סוּסֵיהֶם	their horse
3fp	סוּסֵיהֶן	their horse

masculine plural

	סוּסַי	my horses
	סוּסֵיךָ	your horses
	סוּסֵיךְ	your horses
	סוּסָיו	his horses
	סוּסֵיהָ	her horses
	סוּסֵינוּ	our horses
	סוּסֵיכֶם	your horses
	סוּסֵיכֶן	your horses
	סוּסֵיהֶם	their horses
	סוּסֵיהֶן	their horses

feminine singular

feminine plural

1cs	תּוֹרַתִּי	my law
2ms	תּוֹרַתְּךָ	your law
2fs	תּוֹרַתְּךָ	your law
3ms	תּוֹרַתּוֹ	his law
3fs	תּוֹרַתֶּיהָ	her law
1cp	תּוֹרַתֵּינוּ	our law
2mp	תּוֹרַתְּכֶם	your law
2fp	תּוֹרַתְּכֶן	your law
3mp	תּוֹרַתָּם	their law
3fp	תּוֹרַתָּן	their law

תּוֹרוֹתִי	my laws
תּוֹרוֹתְּךָ	your laws
תּוֹרוֹתְּךָ	your laws
תּוֹרוֹתָיו	his laws
תּוֹרוֹתֶיהָ	her laws
תּוֹרוֹתֵינוּ	our laws
תּוֹרוֹתֵיכֶם	your laws
תּוֹרוֹתֵיכֶן	your laws
תּוֹרוֹתֵיהֶם	their laws
תּוֹרוֹתֵיהֶן	their laws

Pronominal Suffixes -letters put on the end of words that tell us who we are talking to. 5

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1cs	יְ	נִי	יְ	my / me
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2fs	ךִּי		יְךָ	your / you
3ms	וֹ	הוּ	וֹ	his / him
3fs	הָ	הָ	יְהָ	her / her
1cp	נוּ		ינוּ	our / us
2mp	כֶּם		יְכֶם	your / you
2fp	כֹּן		יְכֹן	your / you
3mp	הֶם	ם	יְהֶם	their/them
3fp	הֵן	ן	יְהֵן	their/them

2ms אֶת־דַּרְכֶּךָ

2ms בְּגָדֶיךָ

3fs בְּנֵיהָ

3ms יָמָיו

3mp בְּאַרְצֵתָם

3ms דְּבָרֵי עַבְדּוֹ

2x 3ms יָדָיו וְרַגְלָיו:

Examples from scripture

your (ms) ways (Josh 1:8)

your (ms) garments (1 Kg 22:30)

her sons (Is 66:8)

his days (Jb 14:5)

in *their* lands (Gn 10:5)

words of *his* servant (1 Sam 26:19)

his hands and *his* feet (Jg 1:6)

Well Done!

HAVE A COOL REFRESHING BREAK !

...YOU DESERVE IT !!!

LESSON 5 WILL CONTINUE

WE WILL LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING TOPIC/S NEXT:

CONTINUE WITH...

- **PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES**





Edom's New World Order



A mallek
the
Serpent's Seed

עמלק
אמלק



Lesson 5 – part 2

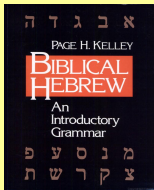
Part 1

- ✓ Questions
 - ✓ Yes / No
 - ✓ What
 - ✓ Who
- ✓ Pronominal Suffixes
 - ✓ Masculine
 - ✓ Feminine

Part 2

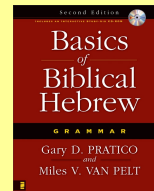
- **Pronominal Suffixes**
 - **More examples**
 - **Blessings**

Suggested Exercises



- **“Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar”** by Page H. Kelley

LESSON IX
LESSON XIII



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Section 2: The Basics of Hebrew Nouns and Nominals

8. Hebrew Pronouns
9. Hebrew Pronominal Suffixes

More examples from scripture

וּבְנֵיהֶּ וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וּנְשֵׁי-בְנֵיהֶּ

and **thy** sons, and **thy** wife, and **thy** sons' wives (Gen 6:18)

וַיֹּאמֶר לָהֶם

And [he] said to **them**, (Gn 9:1)

וְאָמַרְתָּ אֵלָיו

And you shall say to **him** (Ex 9:13)

אֲשֶׁר נֹתְרוּ אַחֲרֵיהֶם בְּאֶרֶץ

who were left **behind them** in the land (2 Ch 8:8)

וַעֲמָשָׂא בָּא לְפָנֵיהֶם

And Amasa went in **before them** (2 Sa 20:8)

כִּי-לִי כָּל-הָאָרֶץ:

for all the earth **is mine** (Ex 19:5)

עֲשֵׂי-לָהּ הַטּוֹב בְּעֵינָיֶךָ:

do **to her** as it pleaseth **thee**.
[lit. good in **your** eyes] (Gen 16:6)

יָטוּ אֶת-לְבַבְכֶם אַחֲרֵי אֱלֹהֵיהֶם

they will turn away **your** heart after **their** gods: (1Ki 11:2)

1cs	אֶתִּי	me	אִתִּי	with me
2ms	אֶתְּךָ	you	אִתְּךָ	with you
2fs	אֶתְּךָ	you	אִתְּךָ	with you
3ms	אֹתוֹ	him	אִתּוֹ	with him
3fs	אֹתָהּ	her	אִתָּהּ	with her
1cp	אֶתְּנוּ	us	אִתְּנוּ	with us
2mp	אֶתְּכֶם	you	אִתְּכֶם	with you
2fp	אֶתְּכֶן	you	אִתְּכֶן	with you
3mp	אֹתָם	them	אִתָּם	with them
3fp	אֹתָן	them	אִתָּן	with them

Interestingly the Aleph-Tav, **את**, is used to denote Yeshua as the word of God.

And here it is used in relation to the Hebrew words for;

me, you, him, her, us, them.

This perhaps hints at the fact that if we are in Yeshua then we become one with Him as He is one with the father, which is what he prayed for to the father before his crucifixion on on the cross.

And now I am no more in the world, but these are in the world, and I come to thee.

Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are.,

John 17:11⁹¹

Examples from scripture

וְעַבַדְתֶּם אֹתָנוּ:

and then you shall serve us (1 Sam 17:9)

וְאַתֶּם עֲזַבְתֶּם אוֹתִי

but you have deserted me, (Jg 10:13)

הֵן גֵּרַשְׁתָּ אֹתִי הַיּוֹם

Behold, thou hast driven me out this day (Gn 4:14)

אֶל-הַמֶּלֶךְ אֲשֶׁר-שָׁלַח אֶתְכֶם

to the king who sent you (2 Kgs 1:6)

וְהִקְמַתִּי אֶת-בְּרִיתִי אִתָּךְ:

But with thee will I establish my covenant (Gn 6:18)

כִּי-אֶתְכֶם אָנִי לְהוֹשִׁיעַ אֶתְכֶם

for I *am with you* to save you, and to deliver you from his hand. (Jer 42:11)

וְלְהַצִּיל אֶתְכֶם מִיָּדוֹ:

וַיֹּאמֶר שָׂאוּל לָעָם אֲשֶׁר אִתּוֹ

Then said Saul unto the people that *were with him*, (1Sa 14:17)

בְּנִחְמָךְ אִתָּן:

in that thou art a comfort unto them. 92 (Ezk 16:54)

AARONIC BLESSING

Numbers 6:24-27

Example from scripture



יְבָרֶכֶךָ יְהוָה וַיִּשְׁמְרֶךָ: ²⁴

and he shall Yahweh He shall
keep **you** bless **you**

כָּךְ your / you

יֵאָר יְהוָה פָּנָיו אֵלֶיךָ וַיִּחַנֶּךָ: ²⁵

and he shall be to **you** faces Yahweh He shall
gracious **you** of **him** light up

יָו his / him

יִשָּׂא יְהוָה פָּנָיו אֵלֶיךָ וַיִּשֶׂם לְךָ שְׁלוֹם: ²⁶

peace to and he to **you** faces Yahweh he shall
you shall put of **him** lift

יְ my / me

וַיִּשְׂמוּ אֶת-שְׁמִי עַל-בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֲנִי אֲבָרְכֶם: ²⁷

I shall bless and I Israel sons upon **my** and they
you of **name** shall put

כָּךְ your / you



Traditional Jewish Blessing of the
BREAD + WINE

נוּ our

BREAD



בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
הַמוֹצֵיא לֶחֶם מִן הָאָרֶץ.

"Blessed are you, YHVH, our God, King of the universe, who brings forth bread from the earth."

WINE



בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
בוֹרֵא פְרֵי הַגָּפֶן.

"Blessed are You, YHVH, our God, King of the universe, who creates the fruit of the vine."



Blessing for
LIGHTING SHABBAT CANDLES

RABBINIC

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵנוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו, וְצִוָּנוּ לְהַדְלִיק נֵר שֶׁל שַׁבָּת.

"Blessed are you, YHVH, our God, King of the universe, who sanctified us with his commandments and commanded us to kindle the sabbath candles."



נו	our
יו	his / him

MESSIANIC

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵנוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו, וְצִוָּנוּ לְהִיּוֹת אֹר לְגוֹיִים
וְנָתַן-לָנוּ אֶת יֵשׁוּעַ מְשִׁיחֵנוּ אֹר הָעוֹלָם.

"Blessed are You, YHVH, our God, King of the universe, who sanctified us with his commandments, and commanded us to be a light to the nations and who gave to us Yeshua our Messiah the light of the world." ⁹⁵



Blessing for
READING TORAH

BEFORE READING TORAH

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר בָּחַר בָּנוּ מִכָּל הָעַמִּים וְנָתַן לָנוּ תּוֹרָתוֹ.
בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה נוֹתֵן הַתּוֹרָה.

"Blessed are you, YHVH, our God, King of the universe, who chose us from all the peoples and gave to us His Torah. Blessed are You, YHVH, giver of the Torah."

נוּ	our
וּ	his / him

AFTER READING TORAH

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם,
אֲשֶׁר נָתַן לָנוּ תּוֹרַת אֱמֶת וְחַיֵּי עוֹלָם נָטַע בְּתוֹכֵנוּ. בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה
יְהוָה נוֹתֵן הַתּוֹרָה.

"Blessed are You, YHVH, our God, King of the universe, who gave us the Torah⁹⁶ of truth and implanted eternal life within us. Blessed are you YHVH giver of the Torah."

Lesson 5

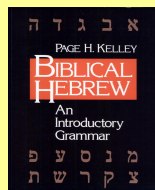
Part 1

- ✓ Questions
 - ✓ Yes / No
 - ✓ What
 - ✓ Who
- ✓ Pronominal Suffixes
 - ✓ Masculine
 - ✓ Feminine

Part 2

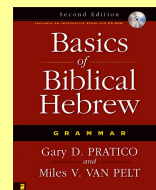
- ✓ Pronominal Suffixes
 - ✓ More examples
 - ✓ Blessings

Suggested Exercises



- **“Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar”** by Page H. Kelley

LESSON IX
LESSON XIII



- **“Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar”** by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt

Section 2: The Basics of Hebrew Nouns and Nominals

8. Hebrew Pronouns
9. Hebrew Pronominal Suffixes

Lesson 6 – part 1

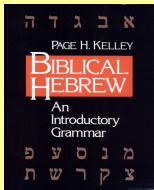
Part 1

- **Qal Perfect (Past Tense)**

Part 2

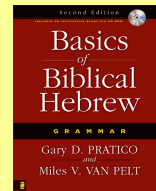
- x **Vav Relative**

Suggested Exercises



- **“Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar”** by Page H. Kelley

LESSON XII



- **“Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar”** by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt

Section 3: Introduction to Hebrew Verbs and the Qal Stem
13. Qal Perfect – Strong Verbs
17. Waw Consecutive

- In the previous Lesson (5) on **Pronominal Suffixes** we learnt that in Hebrew we can add some letters to the end of a noun (name or thing). These letters at the end are called **suffix**.

For example,

גַּמְלָה Camel becomes גַּמְלִי My Camel or גַּמְלָהֶם Their Camel
 or גַּמְלֵיךָ Your Camels or גַּמְלָנוּ Our Camel or גַּמְלֵיהֶם Their Camels

So these are just letters added to the end (suffixes) to tell us who something/one belongs to.

- Well a similar thing is done with **verbs (doing words)** -we add a **suffix** to the **verb**.
- But instead of who something belongs to we are interested in who has done (verb) something.

For example,

If I want to say **he guarded**, I would write, שָׁמַר. (all three letter verb roots are 'past tense')

If I want to say **she guarded** then I add a Heh, הֶ, to שָׁמַר becoming שָׁמְרָה (**she guarded**).

Similarly,

If I want to say **you guarded** then I add a Tav, תֶּ, to שָׁמַר becoming שָׁמַרְתָּ (**you guarded**).

Or,

If I want to say **I guarded** then I add a Tav-Yod, תִּי, to שָׁמַר becoming שָׁמַרְתִּי (**I guarded**).

These **suffixes** can be written in a table as follows...

Here is a table of all the **suffixes** that we add to the verb, in this example for the verb **he guarded**

There are **singular** verb forms and **plurals**.

- The **suffixes** shown here are for what is called the **Qal Perfect** of the Strong Verb.

The word **Qal** means light (not heavy) & denotes the type of verb, what letters and vowels it uses. We will only use **Qal** strong verbs and tables in the examples here.

- The **Qal Perfect** verb forms usually denotes a '**past tense**' verb which can also be described as a **completed action**.

But;

It can mean '**present tense**', depending on the context.

And;

It can be changed to a future tense word by adding an '**and**' (using the letter **vav**) to the beginning. (We will look at this later).

Let's look at some **examples**...

singular 3ms	שָׁמַר	he guarded
3fs	שָׁמְרָה	she guarded
2ms	שָׁמַרְתָּ	you guarded (to a man)
2fs	שָׁמַרְתְּ	you guarded (to a woman)
1cs	שָׁמַרְתִּי	I guarded
plurals 3cp	שָׁמְרוּ	they guarded
2mp	שָׁמַרְתֶּם	you guarded (to men)
2fp	שָׁמַרְתֶּן	you guarded (to women)
1cp	שָׁמַרְנוּ	we guarded

3ms	שָׁמַר	he guarded	וְלַחֲשֹׁךְ קָרָא לַיְלָה ^{3ms}
3fs	שָׁמְרָה	she guarded	וְהַמֶּלֶךְ דָּוִד שָׁלַח ^{3ms}
2ms	שָׁמַרְתָּ	you guarded (to a man)	אֶל-צָדוֹק ^{3fs}
2fs	שָׁמַרְתְּ	you guarded (to a woman)	אִשׁ אֱלֹהִים נִפְלָה
1cs	שָׁמַרְתִּי	I guarded	מִן־הַשָּׁמַיִם

יִקְרָא אִשָּׁה כִּי מֵאִישׁ לִקְחָהּ ^{3fs}

לֹא-עֲבַדְתָּ ^{2ms} אֶת־יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּשִׂמְחָה

לֹא כִי צָחַקְתְּ ^{2fs}

בְּכָל־כֹּחִי עֲבַדְתִּי ^{1cs} אֶת־אָבִיכֹן:

singular examples

and the darkness **he called** night (Gn 1:5)

And king David **[he] sent** to Zadok (2Sa 19:11)

the fire of God **[she] is fallen** from heaven (Jb 1:16)

He will call Woman, because **she was taken out** of Man (Gn2:23)

thou servedst not YHWH thy God with joyfulness (Dt 28:47)

Nay; but thou didst laugh (Gn 18:15) - Angel to Sarah

with all my power **I have served** your father. (Gn 31:6)

3cp שָׁמְרוּ

they
guarded

3cp הָלְכוּ בְנֵי-יִשְׂרָאֵל

plural examples

the sons of Israel [*they*] walked (Jos 5:6)

2mp שָׁמַרְתֶּם

you
guarded
(to men)

3cp וְלֹא זָכְרוּ בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת-יְהוָה

but the sons of Israel [*they*] did not remember YHWH (Jg 8:34)

2fp שָׁמַרְתְּ

you
guarded
(to women)

ye have taken my silver and my gold (Joel 3:5)

1cp שָׁמַרְנוּ

we
guarded

2mp כִּסְפִי וְזָהָבִי לָקַחְתֶּם

and *ye would* not hear (Gn 42:22)

2mp וְלֹא שָׁמַעְתֶּם

And *ye know* that with all my power

2fp וְאַתְּנָה יָדַעְתָּן כִּי בְכָל-כֹּחִי

1cs עָבַדְתִּי אֶת-אָבִי כֵן:

I have served your father. (Gn 31:6) - Jacob speaks to his wives

1cp מָצָאנוּ מַיִם:

We have found water. (Gn 26:32)

Well Done!

HAVE A COOL REFRESHING BREAK !

...YOU DESERVE IT !!!

LESSON 6 WILL CONTINUE

WE WILL LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING TOPIC/S NEXT:

CONTINUE WITH...

• **THE VAV CONSECUTIVE (RELATIVE)**

& TIME

• **THE VAV CONSECUTIVE**

& THE QAL PERFECT





The Rise & Fall of Babylon





Daniel 2:43

וְדִי חֲזִיתָ פְּרִזְלָא מְעָרְבַּ בַּחֲסָף טִינָא מִתְעָרְבִין לְהוּן בְּזַרְע אֲנָשָׂא וְלֹא-
לְהוּן דְּבָקִין דְּנָה עִמְ-דְּנָה הֵא-כְדִי פְּרִזְלָא לֹא מִתְעָרְבַּ עִמְ-חֲסָפֹא:

Babylon & Star Trek



Lesson 6 – part 2

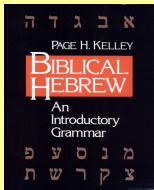
Part 1

- ✓ Qal Perfect (Past Tense)
-

Part 2

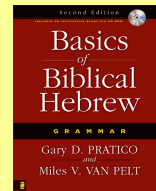
- **Vav Relative**

Suggested Exercises



- **“Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar”** by Page H. Kelley

LESSON XII



- **“Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar”** by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt

Section 3: Introduction to Hebrew Verbs and the Qal Stem

- 13. Qal Perfect – Strong Verbs
- 17. Waw Consecutive



Strangely, in biblical Hebrew if we write the letter Vav, ו, for 'and' at the beginning of a verb it will change from 'past tense' to 'future tense'.

This property of the Vav is called the Vav Consecutive or Vav Relative.

This is why the Qal Perfect is called a perfect and not just a past tense verb.

- It is usually a past tense verb,
- but when a vav, ו, (meaning 'and' or 'but') is added the verb becomes a 'future tense' verb.

This may seem quite illogical to a western minded person.

But it has deep meaning in the Word of God, and we will look at this shortly.

For now, let's just see a few **examples**.

	PAST	אָמַר פְּרַעֲהַ
+ ו (and)	↓	
=	FUTURE	וְאָמַר פְּרַעֲהַ

said Pharaoh (Ex 5:10)

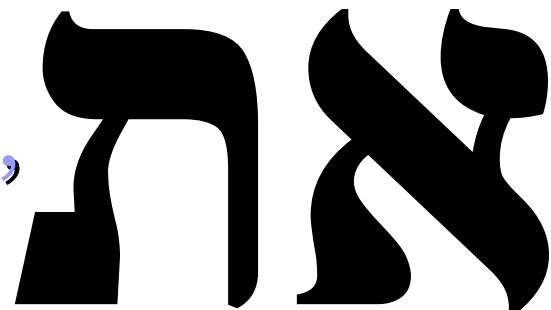
And Pharaoh *will say* (Ex 14:3)

	PAST	עָבְדוּ
+ ו (and)	↓	
=	FUTURE	וְעָבְדוּ

[they] served (Jos 24:14)

But [or 'And'] they shall serve (Jer 30:9)

“I am Alpha and Omega,
the beginning and the ending,
saith the Lord,



**which is,
and which was,
and which is to come,**

**PRESENT
PAST
FUTURE**

the Almighty.”

Revelation 1:8



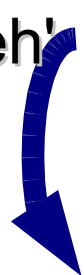
Hebrew

'Hahyah' **היה** **PAST** He was

'Hoveh' **הוה** **PRESENT** He is

'Yihyeh' **יהיה** **FUTURE** He will be

= 'Yahweh' **יהוה** **ETERNAL** He was, He is, He will be



יהוה

Yahweh i.e. 'Jehovah' or 'LORD'

This is the word usually translated 'LORD' in the Old Testament.

So God's Timeless Eternal nature, is reflected in His name.

He was and He is and He will be – i.e. The Eternal Lord.

(Time Lord!) Or Lord of History, past present and future.

God is Outside of TIME

So we see that...

He was, He is, He will be.

If God is outside of time then it stands to reason that his view of history would be very different from ours.

In fact He would be able to not only see the end from the beginning, he would be able to turn to any page...

...after all, the world was made by His word
(Genesis 1, John 1 "In the beginning was the word...")

We are like the words on the page, but God, the author can turn to any page of history.



And he can take his servants the bible prophets and show them things in the future!!!

So we can begin to see what the Vav is all about...

The Vav Consecutive **ו** shows us Yahweh's timelessness, (both the Father and the Son) because the Vav changes the **past** into the **future** when added to a verb.

The End is in the Beginning (בְּרֵאשִׁית)

זָכְרוּ רֵאשִׁנוֹת מֵעוֹלָם כִּי אֲנֹכִי אֵל וְאֵין
עוֹד אֱלֹהִים וְאֶפֶס כְּמוֹנִי:

Remember the **former things** of old: for I *am* God, and *there is* none else; I *am* God, and *there is* none like me,

מִגֵּיד מֵרֵאשִׁית אַחֲרִית וּמִקֶּדֶם אֲשֶׁר לֹא-
נַעֲשׂוּ אֵמֶר עֲצָתִי תִקּוּם וְכָל-חֲפָצִי אֶעֱשֶׂה:

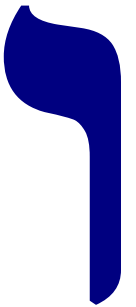
Declaring the **end** from the **beginning**, and from ancient times *the things* that are not yet done, saying, My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my pleasure: **Isaiah 46:9-10**

- So the **end**, אַחֲרִית, is in the **beginning** רֵאשִׁית.
-this should remind us of the words of **Genesis 1:1**

בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים
אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ:

Genesis 1:1

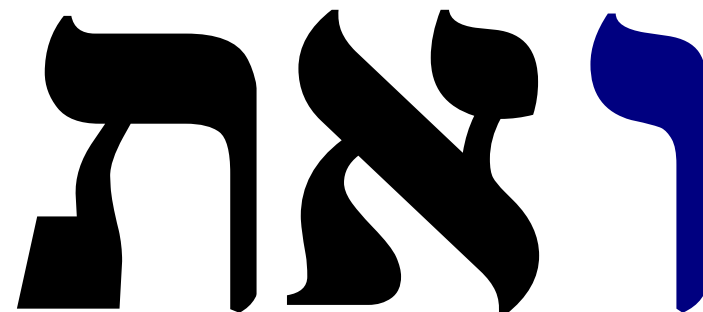
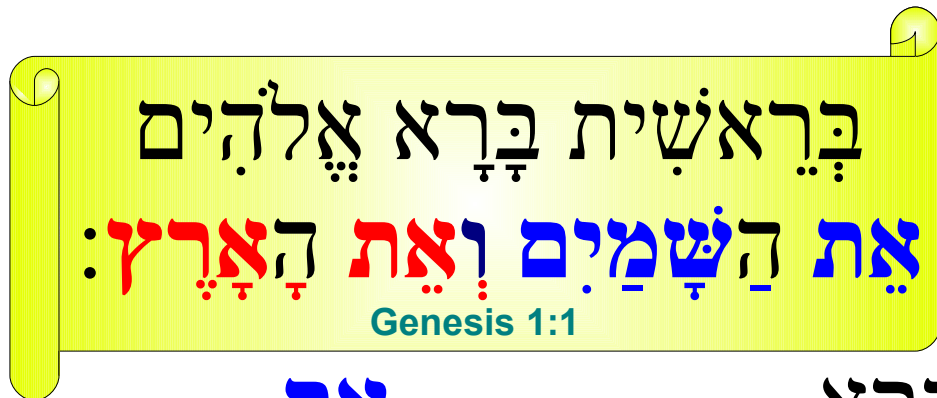
PAST
PRESENT
FUTURE



- The events of the book of Revelation are heading towards the events of Genesis **בְּרֵאשִׁית**. There, in the beginning, **בְּרֵאשִׁית**, the Heavens & Earth were created, later Babel was built, ... then it was destroyed (Rev. 18) and a New Heaven and Earth is created (Rev. 21).
i.e. we have come full circle. Yahweh's will is finally done on earth as it is in Heaven.

- Therefore,

we should not at all be surprised that the vav, ו, that connects the Heaven & (ו) Earth when put at the beginning of a **verb** changes a verbs **tense** from **last** to **first**, from past to future (or future to past!).



The First Aleph Tav **את** relates the creator **בָּרָא** to the **heavens** and so **את** = **Son of God**

Yeshua was always the Son of God. (**John 8:58**) Before He was born of a virgin named Miriam ('Mary'). He existed in heaven and often visited the Earth to appear as the Angel of Yahweh to destroy Sodom or wrestle with Jacob or give the Law to Moses on Mt Sinai and show him His Glory.

But it was only through his conception in Miriams womb and later birth that he legally became the Son of Man, or Ben Adam in Hebrew. It was through his life as a perfect sinless man, that he was able to become the New federal Head of Adams fallen race and so redeem it. (**1Co 15:45**)

The letter vav, ׀, is the sixth letter and it appears in the sixth word of Gen 1:1, Man was made on the sixth day.

You may recall Rev 13:18 tells us plainly that 6 is related to man and the beast, both created on the 6th day.

Last Aleph Tav **את** relates the creator **בָּרָא** to the **earth** through the Vav, ׀ becoming **ואת**

that is, **Son of God את** + **Son of Man ו** = **ואת** Perfect **Man** and Perfect **God**,
 lifted up between **Heaven** and **Earth** and connecting the **Earth** to **Heaven**,
 - via his crucifixion.

Now, interestingly, the word, **ואת**, rearranged means sign, **אות** ...

Note - In Biblical Hebrew two different words spelt with the same letters but in a different order have a related meaning.



אות = sign (ot)

“Jews require a sign” (1Co 1:22), **אות** ...

...v 23 “But we preach Messiah crucified, unto the Jews a stumblingblock, and unto the Greeks foolishness”

אות

Now the Sabbath reminds us that Yahweh is creator and it is related to the word, sign, **אות**

וְשָׁמְרוּ בְנֵי-יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת-הַשַּׁבָּת לַעֲשׂוֹת אֶת-הַשַּׁבָּת לְדֹרֹתָם בְּרִית עוֹלָם:

כִּי-שֵׁשֶׁת יָמִים עָשָׂה יְהוָה אֶת-הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת-הָאָרֶץ וּבַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי שָׁבַת וַיִּנָּפֵשׁ:

כִּי-שֵׁשֶׁת יָמִים עָשָׂה יְהוָה אֶת-הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת-הָאָרֶץ וּבַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי שָׁבַת וַיִּנָּפֵשׁ:

Wherefore the children of Israel shall keep the sabbath, to observe the sabbath throughout their generations, *for* a perpetual covenant.

It *is* a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever: for *in* six days the LORD made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he rested, and was refreshed. (Ex 31:17)

And so the sign, **אות**, is also related to the creation of the heavens and the earth,¹¹³

& is also related to the Sabbath and thus to **time**!, through the presence of the Vav, ׀ in the **את**.

I have perhaps given you a taste of the unusual nature of the Hebrew Grammar in relationship to **time**. Now that you can begin to see the otherworldliness and heavenly dimension of the word of God in Hebrew, let's get back down to earth and look at some more **examples** of the Vav Consecutive changing the Qal Perfect '**past tense**' verb into the '**future tense**'.

Note:
often the Vav changes the '**past tense**' to the '**present tense**' also.

3ms
וַאֲמַר אֶל-הָאִשָּׁה

and [he shall] say unto the woman (Nm 5:19)

2ms
וַאֲמַרְתָּ לְעַבְדְּךָ לְיַעֲקֹב

Then thou shalt say, They be thy servant Jacob's (Gn 32:18 (19))

1cs
וַאֲמַרְתִּי לְלֹא-עַמִּי

and I will say to them which were not my people (Hos 2:23 (25))

3cp
וַאֲמָרוּ אִשְׁתּוֹ זֹאת

that [*and*] they shall say, This is his wife (Gn 12:12)

2mp
וַאֲמַרְתֶּם אֵלֵיהֶם עַבְדֵיכֶם אֲנַחְנוּ

and [you shall] say unto them, we are your servants (Jos 9:11)

1cp
וַאֲמַרְנוּ חַיָּה רָעָה אֲכָלָתָהּ

and we will say, Some evil beast hath devoured him: (Gn 37:20)

You will come across the Vav Consecutive, ו, on almost every verse so it is important, and it can be confusing when first learning the perfect and imperfect verb forms.

The Next lesson (7) will be about '**future tense**' words using the **Qal Imperfect** (They are changed to '**past tense**' verbs using the Vav Consecutive.)

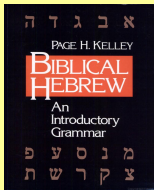
Part 1

- ✓ Qal Perfect (Past Tense)
-

Part 2

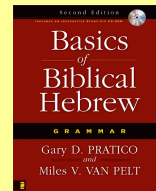
- ✓ Vav Relative

Suggested Exercises



- **“Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar”** by Page H. Kelley

LESSON XII



- **“Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar”** by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt

Section 3: Introduction to Hebrew Verbs and the Qal Stem
13. Qal Perfect – Strong Verbs
17. Waw Consecutive

Lesson 7 – part 1

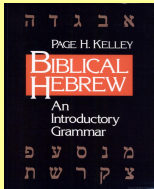
Part 1

- **Qal Imperfect
(Future Tense)**

Part 2

- x Volitives
- x Imperative
- x Cohortive
- x Jussive
- x Infinitive
- x Participle
- x Vocabulary

Suggested Exercises

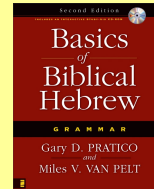


- **“Biblical Hebrew
– An Introductory Grammar”
by Page H. Kelley**

LESSON XV

LESSON XVI (just the Vav Consecutive)

LESSON XIX



- **“Basics of Biblical Hebrew
– Grammar” by Gary D.
Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt**

**Section 3: Introduction to Hebrew Verbs
and the Qal Stem**

- 15. Qal Imperfect – Strong Verbs**
- 20. Qal Infinitive Construct**
- 21. Qal Infinitive Absolute**
- 22. Qal Participle**

Qal Imperfect – 'future tense'

- Remember the **Qal Perfect 'past tenses'** that were in the last lesson had suffixes attached to the **ends** (left) of the verbs.
- The **Qal Imperfect 'future tenses'** on the other hand always have prefixes at the **front (right of word)**, plus a suffix sometimes added to the end. See here →
- You will need to become very familiar with both of these tables for the **Qal Perfect** and the **Imperfect** as they occur all the time on every sentence in the bible.
- Don't worry if you can't remember all of them but keep the table handy as you read the word in Hebrew. You will soon begin to remember with use.
- A big confusion for beginners is that when you add a vav (and) to the beginning of any verb it changes or affects the tense. (We saw this in the last lesson, a **Qal Perfect 'past tense'** word becomes a **'future tense'**).
- If a vav (and) is added to a **Qal Imperfect** the opposite occurs, the **'future tense'** is changed to a **'past tense'** completed action or **'present tense'** etc.
- Again, practice makes perfect. You should be reading the word slowly and painstakingly.
- We will look at plenty of examples in this lesson...**

3ms	יִשְׁמֹר	he <u>will</u> guard
3fs	תִּשְׁמֹר	she <u>will</u> guard
2ms	תִּשְׁמֹר	you <u>will</u> guard (to a man)
2fs	תִּשְׁמְרִי	you <u>will</u> guard (to a woman)
1cs	אֶשְׁמֹר	I <u>will</u> guard
3mp	יִשְׁמְרוּ	they <u>will</u> guard
3fp	תִּשְׁמְרֶנָּה	they <u>will</u> guard
2mp	תִּשְׁמְרוּ	you <u>will</u> guard (to men)
2fp	תִּשְׁמְרֶנָּה	you <u>will</u> guard (to women)
1cp	נִשְׁמֹר	we <u>will</u> guard

3ms יִשְׁמַר **he will** guard

3fs תִּשְׁמַר **she will** guard

2ms תִּשְׁמַר **you will** guard (to a man)

2fs תִּשְׁמְרִי **you will** guard (to a woman)

1cs אֶשְׁמַר **I will** guard

וְעַל-פְּנֵי כָּל-אָחָיו

יִשְׁכֹּן : 3ms

וְעֹונָתָם הוּא יִסְבֵּל 3ms

תִּמְלֹךְ תַּחַת וְשָׂתִי 3fs

לֹא תִגְנוֹב : 2ms

יְהוָה תִּשְׁפֹּט שְׁלוֹם לָנוּ 2ms

אֲלֵ-תִשְׂמְחִי פְּלִשְׁתַּי כִּלְדָּי 2fs

אֲנֹכִי אֶדְרֹשׁ מֵעַמּוֹ : 1cs

לֹא-אֶמְשַׁל אֲנִי בְכֶם 1cs

singular examples

and **he shall dwell** in the presence of all his brethren. (Gn 16:12)

for **he shall bear** their iniquities. (Is 53:11)

[**she shall**] **be queen** instead of Vashti. (Est 2:4)

Thou shalt not **steal**. (Ex 20:15)

YHWH, **thou wilt ordain** peace for us: (Is 26:12)

Rejoice not thou [fem], whole Palestina, (Is 14:29)

I will require it of him. (Dt 18:19)

I will not **rule** over you (Jdg 8:23)

Qal Imperfect – 'future tense'

3mp	יִשְׁמְרוּ	they <u>will</u> guard	3mp	וְלֹא יִלְבְּשׁוּ
3fp	תִּשְׁמְרֶנָּה	they <u>will</u> guard		אֲדָרַת שֵׁעָר
2mp	תִּשְׁמְרוּ	you <u>will</u> guard (to men)	3mp	יִשְׁמְעוּ עֲבָדַי
2fp	תִּשְׁמְרֶנָּה	you <u>will</u> guard (to women)		וּשְׁנוֹת רְשָׁעִים
1cp	נִשְׁמַר	we <u>will</u> guard	3fp	תִּקְצְרֶנָּה:
No examples of the Qal Strong Verb form in bible	{ Lamed Guttural (Weak Verb) → Lamed Aleph (Weak Verb)		2fp	יָדָה לַיָּתֵד תִּשְׁלַחְנָה
			2fp	לָמָּה תִקְרְאֶנָּה לִי נַעֲמִי
			1cp	וְאֵיךְ נִגְנוֹב מִבַּיִת אֲדֹנָיִךְ
			1cp	וְאַנְחֵנוּ נִכְרֹת עֵצִים מִנֶּהֱלָבָנוֹן

plural examples

neither **shall they wear** a rough garment (Zec 13:4)

the **humble** [**they**] **shall hear** (Ps 34:2)

but the years of the wicked [**they**] **shall be shortened**. (Pr 10:27)

She put her hand to the nail (Jdg 5:26)

why **then call ye me** Naomi (Rth 1:21)

how then **should we steal** out of thy lord's house..? (Gn 44:8)

And **we will cut wood out** of Lebanon (2 Ch 2:16)

3ms	יִשְׁמַר	he <u>will</u> guard
3fs	תִּשְׁמַר	she <u>will</u> guard
2ms	תִּשְׁמַר	you <u>will</u> guard (to a man)
2fs	תִּשְׁמְרִי	you <u>will</u> guard (to a woman)
1cs	אֲשַׁמַּר	I <u>will</u> guard

If we add a vav, ו, to the beginning of a verb we change the tense. We have seen it change from **past** to **future** already in Lesson 6 with the vav added to the **Qal Perfect** verb forms.

Now we shall see the vav ('and'), added to a **Qal Imperfect** that will change its tense from **future** to a **past**.

singular examples

3ms
וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה
אֶל-מֹשֶׁה

And YHWH [he] said unto Moses (Ex 4:21)

3fs
וַתֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו בֵּת-בְּתוּאֵל אֲנֹכִי

And she said unto him, I *am* the daughter of Bethuel (Gn 24:24)

2ms
וַתֹּאמֶר אֵל אֲנִי מוֹשֵׁב אֱלֹהִים יֹשֵׁב־בְּתִי

and thou hast said, I *am* a God, I sit *in* the seat of God (Ezk 28:2)

2fs
וַתֹּאמְרִי לֹא אֶעְבֹּר

and thou saidst, I will not transgress (Jr 2:20)

1cs
וָאָמַר אֶל-אֲדֹנָי

And I said unto my master, (Gn 24:39)

You will come across the Vav Consecutive, ו, on almost every verse so it is important, and it can be confusing when first learning the perfect and imperfect verb forms.

Qal Perfect – 'past tense'

3ms	שָׁמַר	he guarded
3fs	שָׁמְרָה	she guarded
2ms	שָׁמַרְתָּ	you guarded (to a man)
2fs	שָׁמַרְתְּ	you guarded (to a woman)
1cs	שָׁמַרְתִּי	I guarded
3cp	שָׁמְרוּ	they guarded
2mp	שָׁמַרְתֶּם	you guarded (to men)
2fp	שָׁמַרְתֶּן	you guarded (to women)
1cp	שָׁמַרְנוּ	we guarded

Qal Imperfect – 'future tense'

3ms	יִשְׁמַר	he will guard
3fs	תִּשְׁמַר	she will guard
2ms	תִּשְׁמַר	you will guard (to a man)
2fs	תִּשְׁמְרִי	you will guard (to a woman)
1cs	אֶשְׁמַר	I will guard
3mp	יִשְׁמְרוּ	they will guard
3fp	תִּשְׁמְרֶנָּה	they will guard
2mp	תִּשְׁמְרוּ	you will guard (to men)
2fp	תִּשְׁמְרֶנָּה	you will guard (to women)
1cp	נִשְׁמַר	we will guard

Well Done!

HAVE A COOL REFRESHING BREAK !

...YOU DESERVE IT !!!

LESSON 7 WILL CONTINUE

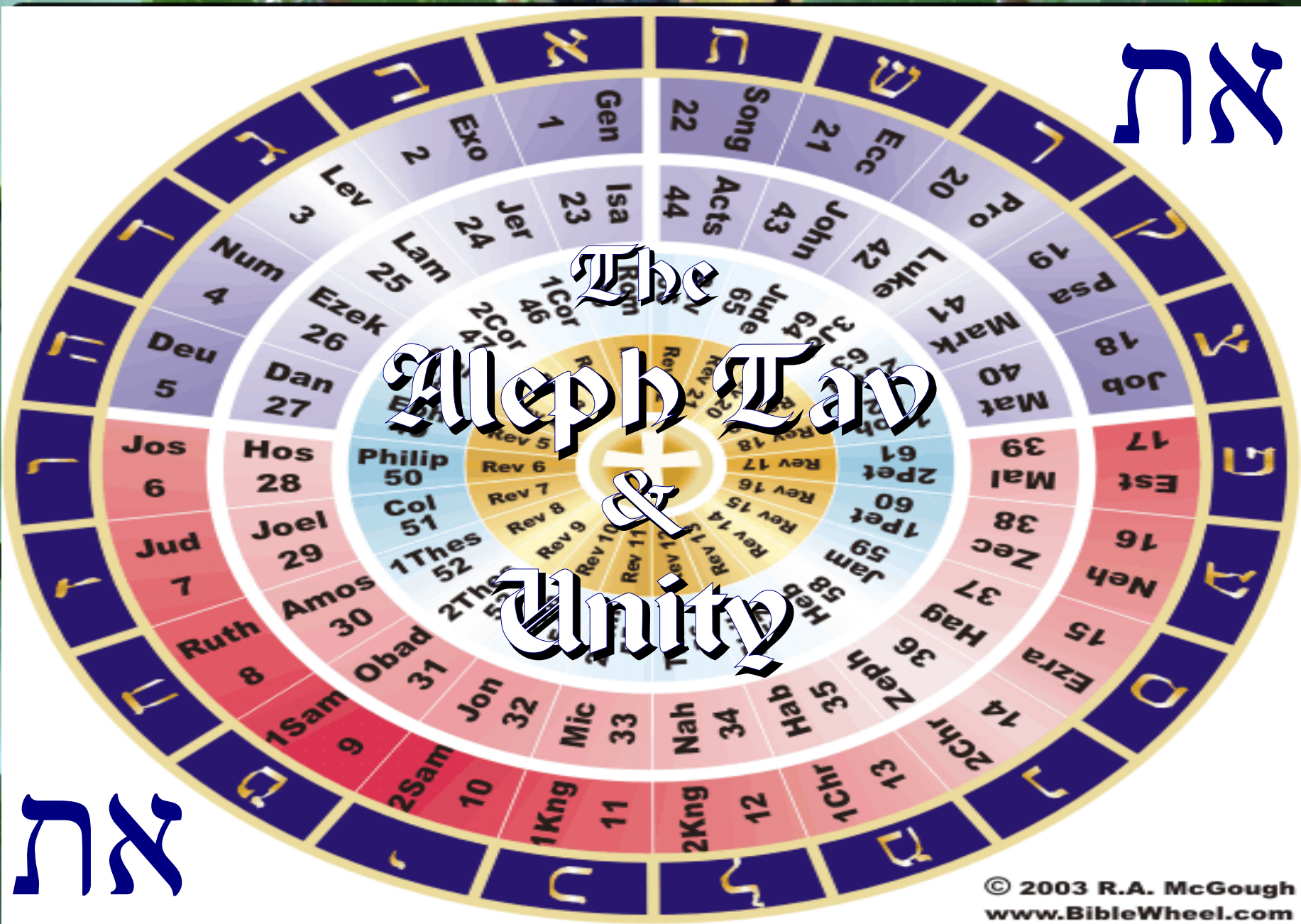
WE WILL LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING TOPIC/S NEXT:

- **VOLITIVES**
 - **IMPERATIVE**
 - **COHORTIVE**
 - **JUSSIVE**
- **INFINITIVE**
- **PARTICIPLE**



את

The Aleph Tav & Unity



את

Loving God through Obedience to His Commandments



Lesson 7 – part 2

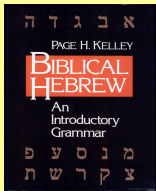
Part 1

- ✓ Qal Imperfect
(Future Tense)

Part 2

- Volitives
- Imperative
- Cohortive
- Jussive
- Infinitive
- Participle
- Vocabulary

Suggested Exercises

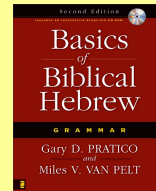


- **“Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar”**
by Page H. Kelley

LESSON XV

LESSON XVI (just the Vav Consecutive)

LESSON XIX



- **“Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar”** by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt

Section 3: Introduction to Hebrew Verbs and the Qal Stem

- 15. Qal Imperfect – Strong Verbs
- 20. Qal Infinitive Construct
- 21. Qal Infinitive Absolute
- 22. Qal Participle

Volitives are used to express a command, wish or desire.

So Volitives express the will of the speaker. (The word Volitive comes from the Latin volo “to will” and it is related to the English word “volition” = “will”)

Hebrew has three volitives:

- ▶ **Imperative:** volitive of the 2nd person, for example, “**Listen!**”
- ▶ **Cohortative:** volitive of the 1st person, for example, “**Let me listen!**”
- ▶ **Jussive:** volitive of the 3rd person, for example, “**Let him listen!**”

We will look at these in a little more detail in the next 3 slides.

Don't get too bogged down with the following slides.

It's really just for your information.

Just be aware that Hebrew grammarians have a special classification for everything.

And in this case when you want to express a wish for someone to do something, the verbs have a certain form. It's not actually that necessary for you to remember all the vowels in these volitives to identify them since the context should help.

At least now you know Volitives exists and you can refer to them here if you wish.

Volitives – Imperative (2nd Person): a command!

2ms	שָׁמֹר	You Guard (to a man)
2fs	שָׁמְרִי	You Guard (to a woman)
2mp	שָׁמְרוּ	You Guard (to men)
2fp	שָׁמְרֵנָה	You Guard (to women)

- ◆ An imperative is basically a command to do something.
- ◆ Thus it only appears in the 2nd person (you do such and such).
- ◆ You can usually tell it's an imperative (command) just from context.

imperative examples

...**keep** His commands, and His judgments (Dt 8:11)

Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God *is* one LORD: (Dt 6:4)

judge me, O LORD (Ps 7:8)

say of me, He *is* my brother (Gn 20:13)

...**buy** us a little food. (Gn 43:2)

cry, ye daughters of Rabbah (Jer 49:3)

שָׁמֹר מִצְוֹתָיו וּמִשְׁפָּטָיו 2ms

שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְהוָה אֶחָד: 2ms
weak verb

שְׁפֹטֵנִי יְהוָה 2ms
pronominal suffix

אִמְרֵי לִי אָחִי הוּא: 2fs

שִׁבְרוּ לָנוּ מִעֵט-אֶכֶל: 2mp

צַעֲקֵנָה בְּנוֹת רַבָּה 2fp



- Like the Imperative the Cohortative is used to express a wish, request or command. - “Let us make man in our image” (Gn 1:26).

		Cohortative	Imperfect
“Let me write.”	1cs	אֶכְתֹּבָה	אֶכְתֹּב
“Let us write.”	1cp	נִכְתְּבָה	נִכְתֹּב

- Volition in the 1st person (I, me, us).
- Used to express purpose or result.
- Translated:
 - Let me or Let us do such & such

The cohortative is the first person *imperfect* (1cs, 1cp), to which הָ is added. This הָ is not to be confused with הָ used as the *feminine singular* noun ending.

1cp
נִבְתְּקֶהָ אֶת-מוֹסְרוֹתֵימוֹ

1cp
נִכְרַתְהָ בְרִית אֲנִי וְאַתָּה

1cp
אֲזוּ יִדְבְּרוּ יַחְדָּו לַמִּשְׁפָּט נִקְרְבָה:

1cs
וְאֶכְרַתְהָ לָכֶם בְּרִית עוֹלָם

1cs
וְאֶשְׁמְרָה תּוֹרַתְךָ תָּמִיד

Let us break their bands asunder (Ps 2:3)

let us make a covenant, I and thou (Gn 31:44)

let us come near together to judgment. (Is 41:1)

and I will make an everlasting covenant with you, (Is 55:3)

So shall I keep thy law continually (Ps 119:44)

◆ The Jussive is used to express a strong wish or mild command.

- “Let Reuben live, and not die” (Dt 33:6)

◆ Positive volition in the 3rd person (he, she, 'it', they).

◆ With strong verbs, the form of the Jussive is the same as its corresponding Imperfect form.

e.g., יִכְתֹּב may be translated as either “he will write” or “let him write.”

◆ The presence of the particle נָא will suggest the Jussive translation.

^{3ms}
יַעֲבֹר-נָא אֲדֹנָי לְפָנַי עֲבָדוֹ

Let my lord, I pray thee, pass over before his servant: (Gn 33:14)

^{3ms}
יִסַּף יְהוָה לִי בֵן אַחֵר:

The LORD shall add to me another son. (Gn 30:24)

^{3ms}
יְחִי רְאוּבֵן וְאַל-יָמֹת

Let Reuben live, and not die; (Dt 33:6)

^{3ms}
עֲתָה יִזְכֹּר עֲוֹנָם

he will now remember their iniquity (Jer 14:10)

^{3ms}
יְהִי אֹר

Let there be light: (Gn 1:3)



So that's it for the Volitives, - Imperative (2nd), Cohortative (1st), Jussive (3rd).

Infinitive (Absolute & Construct)

An **Infinitive** in English is a phrase to do something, for example;

- ▶ “to hear”
 - ▶ “to judge”
 - ▶ “to learn”
- ▶ Notice that these phrases are verbs, and notice that although they are doing words, they are not speaking in 1st, 2nd, or 3rd person.
- ▶ And they are not specifically to a man or woman, singular or plural.

-so they're called **infinitives** because they're not marked for person, gender or number.

Absolute שמור to guard

Construct שמר to guard

▶ **Infinitives** are “infinite” conjugations in that they are not marked for person, gender, or number.

▶ Hebrew has two infinitives: “**Infinitive Construct**” and “**Infinitive Absolute**.”

Infinitive Construct -a verbal noun.

▶ As Verbal, it is translated with a **preposition** plus a verb, i.e. “to learn”

למד → לְלַמֵּד to learn

שָׁפַט → לְשַׁפֵּט to judge

מָשַׁל → לְמַשֵּׁל to rule

▶ As a Noun it can be used as

▶ The subject:

“to learn is hard work”

▶ The object of the verb:

“I want to learn”

Infinitive Absolute -unlike construct, the absolute never takes a preposition. It has a number of uses. Two of the most common are as follows.

▶ It is used in conjunction with other verbs to **emphasize** or intensify the verbal action. e.g. Dt 7:18 “**You shall surely remember** what the Lord your God did.”

זָכַר תִּזְכֹּר אֵת אֲשֶׁר-עָשָׂה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ

▶ Can be used in place of an imperative to express a command. e.g. Ex 20:8

“**Remember** the Sabbath to keep it holy.” 131

זָכֹר אֶת-יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת לְקַדְּשׁוֹ

♦ In English a **Participle** is formed by adding -“ing” to a verb.

i.e. walking, cycling, eating, sleeping. -These are called **Active** Participles.

שֹׁפֵט judging

שׂוֹפֵךְ דָּם shedding blood

♦ A Participle can also be formed by adding -“ed” to a verb.

i.e. walk^{ed}, bless^{ed}, open^{ed}, kill^{ed}. -These are called **Passive** Participles.

שְׁחוּט slaughtered

פְּתוּחַ opened

Active שֹׁמֵר guarding

Passive שְׁמוּר guarded

♦ **Participles** occur as masculine and feminine, singular and plurals.

♦ There is much more to participles than described here. If you would like ¹³² to know more about Hebrew Participles then please consult a text book.

1. In this course, get the basic gist of the **Grammar** but don't get too hung up on it.
 - ◆ Simply print out the tables for the;
 - ◆ Pronominal Suffixes in Lesson 5.
 - ◆ Perfect and Imperfect forms of the Qal verb stem in Lessons 6 & 7.
2. Concentrate on **Vocabulary!** (at the end of this Lesson – next slide!)
 - ◆ Learn the most common words first! (a few hundred words would be a great help for the next step....

...which is;

3. **Start reading the bible in Hebrew!** Once I got some words & simple grammar under my belt I decided to just read the bible in Hebrew. I determined not to read it in English at all but to devote all my daily bible reading time to reading in Hebrew only. Of course I had an English translation nearby to help with the Hebrew.
 - ◆ Now there are free interlinear bibles for PC such as **ISA**. You can also use **e-sword** or **Davar3** also available for free (see free software section). Even if you don't cover the same amount of scripture in your daily readings while reading Hebrew, you will slowly gain a greater depth of insight.
 - ◆ **Persevere**, after a few years of disciplined study and gradual gain of vocabulary you will be able to gain much more insight than from an English bible, as good as they are. There is just no substitute for the original Hebrew in terms of the depth of understanding that can be gained, with of course the Spirit of Yahweh, the **Ruach HaKodesh** teaching us.

Vocabulary

- ◆ The vocabulary list on the following slides are ordered with the most common words first.
- ◆ It is strongly recommended that you learn these words, the most common first, so that you can begin reading the Hebrew bible. Print them out from the **pdf** file of these slides.
- ◆ The vocabulary is also available on the **cue cards** software program. Vocab slides 135-154.

אִישׁ man, husband

אֵל not (negates a specific action)

אל god, God, (the god) El

אֱלֹהִים God, gods

אִם mother (f)

אִם if, or, either

אָמַן G: to confirm, support; H: to believe, trust

אָמַר to say

אֲשֶׁר (rel pr) who, which, what; (cj) that, so that, since, because, for

אַתָּה you (fs)

בַּיִת house (m)

בֵּן son, grandson; (fig.) member, one (of a category)

בָּנִים sons (irreg mp)

הוּא he, it

יְהוּדָה Judah

יְהוָה LORD, YHWH

יִשְׂרָאֵל Israel

כַּאֲשֶׁר as, even as, when

כִּי for, because, that, indeed, surely, when, (intro to quote)

כֹּל all, each, every, any

לֹא not (general prohibition) or negation of single word

לֵאמֹר saying (introduces a quotation)

מָלֵא to be full

מַלְאָךְ messenger, angel

מֶלֶךְ king

מָלַךְ to reign, rule

מֵעַל above (compound preposition)

מֵעַל above (compound preposition)

מֹשֶׁה Moses

נְאֻם oracle

עֵד witness

אָדָם	human, humanity, person, people, Adam	לְפָנַי	before
אוּ	or	מֵאַיִן	from where?
אָוֶן	wickedness, trouble, sorrow	מִי	who?
אֶחָד	one	מַיִם	water (always dual)
אֵלֶּה	these (cp)	מַכָּה	blow, strike
אֶרֶץ	land, earth, country (f)	מִלְפָּנַי	from the presence of, because of
אֶתוֹן	(she-)ass (f)	מַעֲשֵׂה	deed
גַּם	also, even, moreover, yea, although	נַפְשׁ	self, person, breath, will (f)
דָּוִד	David	עוֹד	still, yet, again, else
הַהוּא	that (ms)-demonstrative from indep pronoun	עוֹד	H: to bear witness, testify
הָיָה	to be, come to pass/about, happen	עַם	people
הַיּוֹם	today	עִם	with
הִנֵּה	here, is/are, (traditionally: lo!, behold!)	עָשָׂה	to do, make, perform
יָם	sea	שְׂאוֹל	Sheol, the underworld
כֵּן	thus, here	שָׁם	there
כֹּהֵן	priest	שֵׁם	name (f)
כֵּן	so, thus, therefore, accordingly	שָׁנָה	year (fem with masc-looking plural)

אֶבְיוֹן	poor, needy
אוֹת	sign, mark (masc with fem-looking plural)
אַךְ	however, surely, indeed
אַלְף	I) thousand, II) ox
אַף	(ms) nose, face, anger
אַף	also, even, indeed
אֵשׁ	fire (f)
אַתֶּם	you (mp)
בִּין	to understand, perceive
בֵּין	between
בַּת	daughter (f)
דַּבֵּר	to speak (mostly D)
דְּבָר	word, thing, affair, matter
דֶּרֶךְ	way, road (m and f)
זֹאת	this (fs)
זֶה	this (ms); (archaic poetry:) which

זָהָב	gold
טוֹב	good, beautiful
יוֹם	day
יוֹמָם	daily, by day
יָמִים	seas (reg mp easily confused with 'days')
יָמִים	days (irreg mp)
יַעֲקֹב	Jacob
יְרוּשָׁלַם	Jerusalem
לֶחֶם	bread, food
לָחֵם	to do battle; N: to fight
לָכֵן	therefore
לְמַעַן	in order that, so that
מְאֹד	(muchness), very, exceedingly (with prep)
מִדְבָּר	desert, wilderness, wasteland
מוֹעֵד	meeting-place, assembly
מִפְּנֵי	from the presence of, because of

מִצְוָה	commandment (f)
מִצְרַיִם	Egypt
מִתַּחַת	under (compound preposition)
נָתַן	to give, deliver, set, permit
סָבִיב	around; (adj:) round about, around
עוֹלָם	eternity, perpetuity
עָשָׂר	ten
עֲשָׂר	wealth
פַּרְעֹה	pharaoh (king of Egypt)
צָבָא	host, army
צָוָה	to command, charge, appoint
קוֹל	voice, sound, thundering
רוּחַ	spirit, wind, breath (f)
שֵׁנִי	second
תַּחַת	under, beneath, ¹³⁷ instead of, in place of

אַבְרָהָם	Abraham
אֹהֶל	tent
אֶחָת	one (f)
אֲרוֹן	ark, chest
אִשָּׁה	woman, wife
גָּדוֹל	great, big, large
כֶּסֶף	silver, money
מִקְדָּשׁ	sanctuary
עִיר	city (fem with masc-looking plural)
עֶשְׂרֵה	ten (f)
עַתָּה	now

קִדְּשׁ	holiness, sanctuary (holy place)
קָדַשׁ	to be holy, consecrated; D: to sanctify, consecrate
רֹאשׁ	head, top, chief
רֵעָה	friend, companion
רָעָה	to tend, feed
רָעָה	evil, harm
רֹעֵה	shepherd
שָׂבַע	full, satisfied
שָׂבַע	to be satisfied, satiated
שָׁבַע	N: to swear
שִׁבְעַ	seven
שְׁנַיִם	two

אָז	then, at that time
אֲנָשִׁים	men, husbands (irreg mp)
אַרְבַּע	four
בְּרִית	covenant, treaty, alliance (f)
גְּבוּל	territory, boundary
הַר	mountain
חַי	alive, living; (noun:) living animal
חֶרֶב	sword (f)
יָד	hand, power (f)
יַעַן	because, on account of
מֵאָה	hundred
מֵאָז	since (that time)
מִלְחָמָה	battle, war
מִסְפָּר	number
מִשְׁפָּט	judgment, justice, right, custom
סֵפֶר	book, scroll, letter

סָפַר	to count, write; D: recount, relate, tell
עֶבֶד	servant, slave
עָבַד	to serve, work, till, worship
עֵץ	tree, wood (has masculine plural)
פְּתַח	opening, entrance
צַדִּיק	righteous
רַב	much, many, abundant, mighty
רַב	abundance
רַע	evil, bad, ugly
רֵעַ	friend, neighbor
רַק	only
רַק	thin
רָשָׁע	wicked, criminal
שְׁלוֹם	peace, well-being, wholeness

שְׁלֹשָׁה	three (f)
שָׁמֶן	oil, fat

שַׁעַר	gate	139
שֵׁשׁ	six	

אָב	father (masc with fem-looking plural)	זָבַח	to sacrifice	מִזְבֵּחַ	altar (masc with fem-looking plurals)
אָבֶן	stone (fem with masc-looking plural)	זָבַח	sacrifice	מַטֵּה	branch, tribe, staff
אֵלִיָּהוּ	Elijah	חַיִּים	life	נְחֹשֶׁת	bronze, copper
אַמָּה	cubit	חַיִל	valor, power, army, wealth	עָלָה	to go up, ascend
אַמָּה	female slave	חָכְמָה	wisdom (f)	עֵת	time, season (f)
אִמּוֹת	mothers (irreg fp)	חֲמִשָּׁה	five (f)	צֹאן	flock, sheep & goats, small cattle
אֵן	where?	חֵן	grace, favor	צְדָקָה	righteousness (f)
אֲנַחְנוּ	we	חֶסֶד	devotion, loyalty, faithfulness,	רִאשׁוֹן	the first, former
אַרְבָּעָה	four (f)	יַחְדָּו	together	רִאשׁוֹן	first
בֵּן	in, with, by, among, through, as	יָצָא	to go out, go forth	יָרַח	commander, ruler, prince
בָּקָר	large cattle	יָשַׁב	to dwell, sit, remain	שָׂרָף	seraph (a winged-cobra)
בֹּקֶר	morning (m)	כֵּלִי	vessel, instrument, weapon	שָׂרַף	to burn
בָּשָׂר	flesh	מִבֵּית	inside	שִׁבְעָה	seven (f)
בָּשָׂר	to make known, bring news	מִדּוּעַ	why?	שָׁלַח	to send, stretch out, let go
הֵיא	that (fs) - far demonstrative from indep pronoun	מָוֶת	death	שְׁלֹחַן	table
		מוֹת	to die	שְׁלֹשׁ	three
				שָׁמַיִם	heaven, sky (dual) 140
				שָׁמַע	to hear, listen, obey

אֹר	to become light; H: to illumine, shine
אֹר	light (f & m)
אַחַר	another, other
אַמֶּת	truth, reliability, firmness
אַרְךָ	length
אַרְךָ	to be long
בֹּל	not
בָּנוֹת	daughters (irreg fp)
גּוֹי	nation
הֵלֵךְ	to walk, go
הַרְבֵּה	abundantly
זָכַר	to remember
זָכָר	male
זֶרַע	seed
זָרַע	to sow
חוּץ	street, outside, outdoors (f)

חָכָם	wise
חַמֵּשׁ	five
חָשַׁךְ	to restrain, withhold
חֹשֶׁךְ	darkness
טָהוֹר	clean, pure
יָדַע	to know
יִרְאָה	fear
כִּסֵּא	throne, chair (f)
לַיְלָה	night (masc with fem-looking plural)
לְקִרְאָת	toward, against
לְקִרְאָת	(Inf cs) to meet
מְחוּץ	outside
מִנְחָה	gift, offering
נִגַּד	H: to tell, announce, report

נִגַּד	in front of
נַחַל	wadi, stream
נַחַל	G: to inherit, possess; H: to bequeath, assign inheritance
נְשִׂים	women, wives (irreg fp)
רָאָה	to see
שָׂם	to place, put, set
שֵׁבֶט	rod, tribe
שִׁיר	song
שָׁרַח	to sing
שָׁחַח	H: to do something early, arise early
שֶׁקֶר	deception, falsehood
תּוֹךְ	midst
תָּמִיד	always, constantly

אֲלִי	perhaps
אָחַז	to seize
אָנוּשׁ	humanity, a human
אֶצֶל	near, beside; with suffixes:
בְּהֵמָה	wild animal, beast, cattle
בָּנָה	to build
בְּעֵבוֹר	for the sake of, on account of
בְּעַד	through, around, on behalf of
בַּעַל	lord, master, husband, owner; Baal
בָּעַל	to rule, lord, marry
גִּבּוֹר	hero, warrior
דּוֹר	generation (usually occurs in plural (fem))
דָּם	blood
דָּמַם	to be silent
הֶבֶל	idol, futility
הַלַּיְלָה	tonight
זָקֵן	old; elder (as a noun)

חֲדָשׁ	new
חֲדָשׁ	new moon, month
חַטָּאת	sin, sin offering (f)
חָנָה	to camp
חֲפִיץ	to delight, desire
חֲפִיץ	desire, pleasure
חֲצִי	half, middle
טָמֵא	to be unclean
יַיִן	wine
יֵתֵר	remainder, excess
יָתַר	to remain; N: to be left
כְּבוֹד	glory, honor
כֹּחַ	strength, power
כִּמְעַט	almost
כִּפָּר	atonement
כִּפֵּר	to cover, atone
לָקַח	to receive, take

מַחֲנֶה	camp, army (both m & f plural)
מָחָר	the morrow; time to come; (adv) tomorrow
מִלְאָכָה	mission, work
מְעַט	little, few (also adj and subst)
מָקוֹם	place (masc with fem-looking plural)
מָתַי	when?
נַחְלָה	inheritance
נֶעֱר	lad
נָשָׂא	to lift up, raise, bear, forgive
עָבַר	to cross over, pass over, transgress
עוֹן	guilt, iniquity (f & m with fem-looking plural)
עֹז	strength
עֵז	(she-)goat
עַז	strong
עַיִן	eye, spring (f)

עָמַד	to stand, remain, persist
עָנָה	affliction
עָנִי	afflicted, humble
עָפָר	dust
פָּנִים	face, presence (always plural)
פָּר	bull
פְּרִי	fruit
פָּרַץ	to break, breach, increase
צוּר	rock (mountain)
צָפוֹן	north, Zaphon
צָרָה	distress
קָדוֹשׁ	holy
קֶדֶם	east, antiquity, front
קוּם	to arise
קְטֹרֶת	incense
קָרָא	to call, proclaim

קָרוֹב	near
רָבָה	to become great, numerous; increase; to multiply, increase
רָחֵב	to be wide, broad
רֹחֵב	width, breadth
רֶכֶב	chariotry
רָכַב	to ride, mount
שִׂמְחָה	joy
שׁוּא	emptiness, vanity
שׁוֹר	bull
שָׁמַר	to keep, observe, watch
שֶׁמֶשׁ	sun (usually fs)
שֵׁנִית	second (f)
שֵׁשִׁי	sixth
שְׁתַּיִם	two (f)
תֵּימָן	south, Teman
תָּמִים	complete, blameless

אַהַב	to love
אַיִל	ram
אֶכֶל	food
אָכַל	to eat, consume, devour
אַסַּף	to gather, remove
חַג	festival
כִּי	like, as, about, according to
כַּף	palm, sole (fs)
מָהֵר	D: to hurry, hasten
מוֹסֵר	discipline, chastening
מָצָא	to find
נִבֵּט	H: to gaze, look at
נָכַר	N: to be recognized; H: to recognize, acknowledge
עוֹף	bird, fowl
עוֹף	to fly

פֶּה	mouth
פֹּה	here
צַר	adversary
רָעֵב	hungry
רָעֵב	to be hungry
רָעָב	famine, hunger
שׁוּב	to turn, return

70-79 times

אָזֶן	ear (f)
בָּחֹר	young man
הַיְכָל	palace, temple
חָיָה	to live
יָמִין	right side, right hand
כָּבֵד	heavy, severe, important
כָּבֵד	to be(come) weighty, important, rich

מִשְׁכָּן	tabernacle
נִגַּע	plague, stroke
נָצַב	N: to stand
נֵר	lamp
סוּס	horse, stallion
עָנָה	[I] to answer, reply
עָנָן	cloud
קָהַל	to assemble
קָהָל	assembly
קֵץ	end
קָרַב	inward part, inner parts, middle, midst
קָרַב	to approach, draw near
רִבְקָה	Rebecca
רָחוֹק	far

רִיב	to dispute, be in law-suit
רִיב	controversy, dispute
שָׂדֵה	field (f)
שֶׁה	lamb, kid
שָׁבַר	to break
שָׁכֵן	neighbor
שָׁכַן	to dwell
שְׁמֹנֶה	eight
שְׁמֹנֶה	eight (f)
תֵּבֵל	world

אָכָלָה	food
בּוֹא	to come, enter
בְּלִי	without
בִּקֵּשׁ	D: to seek
גָּאוֹן	pride
גֵּר	sojourner
חֲלוֹם	dream (f)
חָלַל	N: to be profaned; D: to profane; H: to begin
חַמָּה	heat, rage
יָבֵשׁ	to be dry
יָלַד	to bear, beget
יָלֵד	boy, child
יָרַד	to go down, descend
יָשָׁר	straight, just, upright
יִשְׁרָאֵל	· uprightness, straightness

יָשָׁר	· uprightness, straightness
כֶּבֶשׂ	lamb
כָּלָה	to be complete, be finished; D: to complete, finish
לְשׁוֹן	tongue, language
מִדָּה	measure, measurement
מָחָר	the morrow; the next day; time to come
מַרְאֵה	sight, appearance
מִשְׁתֶּה	banquet
נָדַר	to vow
נָהָר	river (both f & m plural)
נָטָה	to stretch out, extend, incline
נָפַל	to fall
עוֹלָה	burnt offering
עֵצָה	counsel, plan, advice

עָרַב	evening
שָׁלֵם	to be whole, healthy, complete, at peace; D: to make whole, make amends, recompence
שָׁתָה	to drink
תְּהוֹם	deep, ocean, abyss (m or f)

אַהֶה	Ah!
אָח	brother
אַחֹת	sister
אִמְרָה	word, saying
אֶרֶח	path (f)
בְּאִשֶּׁר	in that, inasmuch as
בְּרָכָה	blessing (f)
בִּשְׁת	shame
בְּתִים	houses (irreg mp)
גָּאַל	to redeem
דַּעַת	knowledge (f)
חוֹמָה	wall
חָזָה	to see (a vision)
חֲזוֹן	vision

חָזַק	to be strong, prevail
חֲזָק	strong, powerful
חֲנִן	to be gracious, favor
חָרָה	to be(come) angry
יָכַל	to be able (to do something) prevail
יַעַר	forest
כָּרַת	to cut
לְבַד	alone
מִזְרָח	sunrise, east
מָטָר	rain
מְקַנָּה	possession, property
נָחַם	D: to comfort
קָנָה	to acquire, buy, create

קָצִיר	harvest
שָׁכַב	to lie down
שֵׁן	(fs) tooth, ivory
שָׁקָה	H: to give drink, irrigate
תּוֹרָה	instruction, law

כְּגֹד	garment
בֶּטֶן	belly, body (f)
בִּינָה	understanding, perception
בְּמָה	high place (a sanctuary)
גְּבֻעָה	hill
גֵּיא	valley (f)
הִגִּיר	to gird
הִפִּיךְ	to turn, overturn
הֲשָׁלוֹם	is (subject) well?
זְרוּעַ	arm
חָשַׁב	to think, reckon
יָפָה	beautiful, handsome
כַּנָּף	wing, skirt (f)

מְרוֹם	height, high place
נִפְלְאוֹת	(N Ptc fp) wonders
סוּר	to turn aside
עֲשִׂיר	rich
פֶּסֶל	idol
צוֹם	fast, fasting
צוֹם	to fast
קִנְיָה	jealousy
רֶגֶל	foot (f)
רוֹם	to be high
שָׁאַל	to ask, inquire
שַׁבָּת	(m & f) Sabbath, rest
תָּם	integrity, completeness
תָּם	complete, blameless

תְּפִאָּרַת	glory, beauty, splendor
תְּפִלָּה	prayer
תִּשְׁעָה	nine

אָבַד	to perish; D & H: to exterminate, destroy
אֲדָמָה	ground, land, soil
אַהֲבָה	love
אַמוּנָה	truth
אֲנוּ	we
בָּרָא	to create
בִּרְוֵי	knee (f)
בָּרַךְ	D: to bless; G only Ptc Pass
גָּדַל	to grow up, become great; D: to bring up, raise, make great
הִדְרָה הִדְרָה	splendor, grandeur, adornment
תִּצַּר	court (both m & f plural)
תָּרַם	H: to devote to the ban, utterly destroy
תִּרְם	ban

יַעַץ	to advise
יָקָר	precious, valuable, rare
יָרַח	moon
כְּרוּב	cherub (a winged sphinx)
כָּתַב	to write, record, register
לְ	to, for, in regard to, with reference to
לָכַד	to capture
לִשְׁוֵא	idiom: in vain
מִגְדָּל	tower (both m & f plural)
מִזְמֹר	psalm
מַמְלָכָה	kingdom (f)
מִצְבֵּה	standing stone
נֹכְרִי	foreigner
עֵדָה	testimony

עֵדָה	congregation
עָזַב	to abandon, leave, forsake
עֲצוּם	mighty, numerous
עָרַךְ	to arrange, lay out
פֵּעַם	step, occurrence
פָּקַד	to visit, appoint, inspect
קָבֵר	grave
קָבַר	to bury
רָחַם	D: to have compassion
רָחֵק	to be far
שָׂכַר	to hire
שָׂכָר	reward, wages

שָׂפָה	lip, edge, language
שָׂק	sack
שָׁאַר	to remain, be left over
שָׁדַד	to destroy, devastate
שָׁוַע	D: to cry out for help
שָׁפַט	to judge
שֹׁפֵט	judge
תּוֹדָה	thanksgiving
תּוֹעֵבָה	abomination
תְּרוּעָה	alarm, shout
תְּשׁוּעָה	deliverance, salvation

אם --- ו---	if...then (for real conditionals) (sometimes waw is missing)
אָמַר אָמַר	word, saying
אָנָּה אָנָּה	Ah!
אָסַר	to bind
אָרֶז	cedar
אָרִי אָרִי	lion
אָרַר	to curse
בָּטַח	to trust; H: to make secure
בְּכֹר	first-born
בָּלַע	to swallow
בָּעַר	to burn, consume
בָּרַח	to flee
בְּתוּלָה	young woman

גֹּרֵל	lot (masc with fem-looking plural)
גַּל	wave, heap (of stone)
גָּלָה	to uncover, go away, go into exile
גָּרַשׁ	to drive out
דָּג דָּגָה	fish
זָר זָרָה	stranger, foreigner; strange, foreign
חֹטֵה	wheat (m)
חָרָה אַף ל---	... became angry (lit. nose of ... became hot)
חָרָה ב---	be(come) angry with ...
חָרָה ל---	... became angry
יָדָה	to throw; H: to confess, give thanks
יָתַב	to give, ascribe (only in Imptv forms)

יוֹנֵק	infant
יָכַח	H: to reprove
יָסַף	to add; H: to continue, increase
יַעַן אֲשֶׁר	because (that)
יָרֵכָה יָרֵכָה	rear, hindmost part
יְשׁוּעָה	deliverance, salvation
כָּסָה	D: to cover, conceal (rarely in G)
כָּעַס	to be irritated, angry
כָּרַע	to bend the knee
לֹא לֹא־	if not (for hypothetical conditionals)
לִין לִין	to lodge
מָגוּר	sojourning place, sojourning (m)
מָכוֹן	place, support

מְנוּחָה	rest
מַעֲיִם	bowels, entrails (always pl)
מְשִׁיחַ	anointed (one)
נָבֵא	N, HtD: to prophesy
נָגַע אֶל-	idiom: to reach
נָגַע ב--	to touch, strike (direct object usually indicated by b-)
נָסַע	to set out, travel, depart
נָצַר	to watch
נָקִיא נָקִיא	innocent
נָשַׁק ל--	to kiss (object marked by L)
עַד-מָתִי	until when? how long?
עֶדֶר	herd, flock
עֶצֶם	bone, substance, self (f)

עֲשִׂירִיָּה
עֲשִׂירִית tenth (f)

פָּרַר H: to break, frustrate

צָעָקָה cry

קָלְלָה curse

קִנָּא jealous

קִנָּא D: to be jealous, be
zealous

קִצָּה קִצָּה extremity, end

רְבוּא רְבוּ רְבוֹת ten thousand

רָדַף to pursue, follow

רַחֵם רַחֵם womb, mercy

רָצַח to murder, slay

שָׂנֵא to hate

שְׂנֵאָה hatred

שְׁבִיעִי seventh

שְׁבִיעִית seventh (f)

שָׁחַת D & H: to ruin, destroy

שְׁלִישִׁיָּה
שְׁלִישִׁית third (f)

שָׁמַד N: to be exterminated;
H: to exterminate

שְׁמִינִי eighth

שְׁמִינִית eighth (f)

שָׁמַם to be desolate, be appalled

שָׁרַת D: to serve, minister

תְּהִלָּה praise, song of praise

תְּחִלָּה beginning

תָּמַם to be complete, be whole,
be finished

תְּשִׁיעִי ninth

תְּשִׁיעִית ninth (f)

תְּשָׁעָה nine (f)

אָדוֹן	lord, master, sir
אֹצֵר	treasure, treasury, storehouse
אַחֲרַי אֲשֶׁר	after
אֵיב	enemy
אֵי אֵי	where?
אֵיכָּה אֵיךְ	how? how!
אֵין אֵין	there is/are not
אֵין מְסֻפָּר	idiom: innumerable, infinite
אֶסִיר אֶסִיר	prisoner
בֶּד	solitude
בוֹשׁ	to be ashamed
בָּחַן	to test, try
בָּחַר בִּ--	to choose
בְּטָרַם טָרַם	not yet, before
בָּכָה	to weep
בַּמָּה בַּמָּה	how? (lit., by what?)
בַּמָּה-	

גָּאָה	to be proud, arrogant
גְּבוּרָה	strength, might
גּוּר	to sojourn
גַּם ---	both ... and
גַּם	
דָּרַשׁ	to inquire, demand
הֵהֵם	those (mp & fp) - far demonstratives from
הֵינּוּ	indep pronouns
הָיָה לִ--	to have
הִלָּל	D: to praise, boast
הִרְג	to kill
זֶה זֶה זֶה	(ms; fs, fs; in archaic poetry:) which
זֹנָה	·prostitute, promiscuous woman
זָנָה	to act like a prostitute, be promiscuous

חָדַל	to cease, stop (doing something)
חֵיק	bosom
חָלַם	to dream
חֲמִישִׁית	fifth (f)
חֻקָּה חֻק	statute (f)
יָטַב	to do well; please; suit; H: to make good, treat well
יָסַר	to discipline, chasten
יַעַן אֲשֶׁר	because, because of
יָצַק	to pour out
יָצַר	to form
יָרָה	to teach, instruct, cast
יָרָה	to throw, cast; H: to throw, teach, point
יֵשׁ- יֵשׁ	there is/are
יֵשׁ מְסֻפָּר	numerable (only Job 25.3)

פָּרַשׁ	to spread out
צָרַר	to be hard pressed, be in distress
קָבַץ	to gather
קָרָה	to encounter, meet
קָרַע	to rend, tear
רִאשׁוֹנָה	first (f)
רִבְבָּהּ	ten thousand
רוּעַ	H: to shout
רַחֲמִים	compassion
רָחַץ	to wash

רָפָא	to heal
שְׂמָאל	left, left hand, left side
שָׂמַח שְׂמַחַת	to rejoice, be happy
שָׁאַל לְשָׁלוֹם	to ask about (someone's) well-being
שָׂת	to put, set
שָׁכַח שָׁכַחַת	to forget
שִׁפְחָה	female servant
שָׁפַךְ	to pour out
שֵׁ-- שֵׁ--	(rel pr) who, which, what; (cj) that, so that, since, because, for
שֵׁשִׁית	sixth (f)

- ▶ So remember to use the free [Cue Card](#) software and prepared **cards** from this Vocabulary list.
 - ▶ They will help you with memory recall,
 - ▶ and audio pronunciation.
 - ▶ You can even print out physical cards with Hebrew word on one side and English translation on the other.

Lesson 7

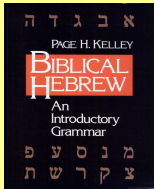
Part 1

- ✓ Qal Imperfect
(Future Tense)

Part 2

- ✓ Volitives
- ✓ Imperative
- ✓ Cohortive
- ✓ Jussive
- ✓ Infinitive
- ✓ Participle
- ✓ Vocabulary

Suggested Exercises

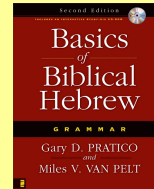


- **“Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar”** by Page H. Kelley

LESSON XV

LESSON XVI (just the Vav Consecutive)

LESSON XIX



- **“Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar”** by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt

Section 3: Introduction to Hebrew Verbs and the Qal Stem

- 15. Qal Imperfect – Strong Verbs**
- 20. Qal Infinitive Construct**
- 21. Qal Infinitive Absolute**
- 22. Qal Participle**

Lesson 8 – part 1

Part 1

- **Verbal Stems**

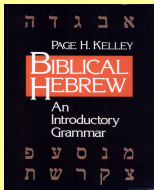
Part 2

- x **Weak Verbs**

The topic of **Verb Stems and Weak Verbs** covered in this Lesson often fill over half of any Hebrew text book.

In order to begin reading the Hebrew bible you should know what these things are but you don't need to get bogged down in the details, just be able to recognise them.

Suggested Exercises

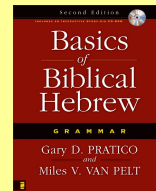


- **“Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar”** by Page H. Kelley

LESSON XIV

LESSON XVI

Then if you want to get into all the details do all **LESSONS** from **XVII** to **XXXI**



- **“Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar”** by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt

Section 3: Introduction to Hebrew Verbs and the Qal Stem

14a & b. Qal Perfect – Weak Verbs

Then rest of section if you need practice. & Section 4: Intro to Derived Stems

Verb Characteristics

▶ **Verbs** are at the heart of the Hebrew dictionary.

▶ We have already looked at verb characteristics such as;

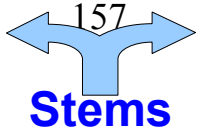
- ▶ **Person**
 - ▶ 1st
 - ▶ 2nd
 - ▶ 3rd
- ▶ **Gender**
 - ▶ male
 - ▶ female
- ▶ **Number**
 - ▶ singular
 - ▶ plural
- ▶ **Time**
 - ▶ Perfect
 - ▶ Imperfect
- ▶ **Volatives**
 - ▶ Imperative
 - ▶ Jussive
 - ▶ Cohortive
- ▶ **Infinitive**
 - ▶ Absolute
 - ▶ Construct
- ▶ **Participle**
 - ▶ Active
 - ▶ Passive
- ▶ **Stem**
 - ▶ ?

▶ Another characteristic is called the verb **Stem** which conveys something called **Action & Voice**.

▶ So what is a verb **Stem**?

▶ And what are **Action & Voice** all about anyway? Let's take a look...

		Perfect		Imperfect	
singular					
3ms	יִשְׁמַר	he <u>will</u> guard	שָׁמַר	he guarded	
3fs	תִּשְׁמַר	she <u>will</u> guard	שָׁמְרָה	she guarded	
2ms	תִּשְׁמַר	you <u>will</u> guard (to a man)	שָׁמַרְתָּ	you guarded (to a man)	
2fs	תִּשְׁמְרִי	you <u>will</u> guard (to a woman)	שָׁמַרְתְּ	you guarded (to a woman)	
1cs	אֶשְׁמַר	I <u>will</u> guard	שָׁמַרְתִּי	I guarded	
plural					
3mp	יִשְׁמְרוּ	they <u>will</u> guard			
3fp	תִּשְׁמַרְנָה	they <u>will</u> guard	שָׁמְרוּ	they guarded	
2mp	תִּשְׁמְרוּ	you <u>will</u> guard (to men)	שָׁמַרְתֶּם	you guarded (to men)	
2fp	תִּשְׁמַרְנָה	you <u>will</u> guard (to women)	שָׁמַרְתֶּן	you guarded (to women)	
1cp	נִשְׁמַר	we <u>will</u> guard	שָׁמַרְנוּ	we guarded	



♦ So before we discuss verb **Stems**, let's first look at **Action & Voice**.

♦ **Action**

Remember, verbs are 'doing words', they are all about action.

And so the term **Action**, describes, well, action!

♦ In Hebrew Grammar there are 3 types of **Action**.

- ♦ **Simple** **“He killed”**
- ♦ **Intensive** **“He slaughtered!”**
- ♦ **Causative** **“He caused to kill”**

♦ **Voice**

The term **Voice** is about who is doing what to whom.
e.g. David defeated Goliath.

♦ There are also 3 types of **Voice**.

- ♦ **Active** **“He killed”**
- ♦ **Passive** **“He was killed”**
- ♦ **Reflexive** **“He killed himself”**

♦ **Stems**

And so the Hebrew verb has thus got **Action & Voice** built into it.

There 7 different combinations of **Action & Voice**.

Each different combination is called a **stem**. Let's find out more...

Object & Subject

In order to describe voice more fully we need to discuss two grammar terms, **object & subject**.

“David defeated the enemy.”

David is the subject of the verb “defeated”

“David was defeated by the enemy.”

David is no longer performing the action of the verb but receiving the verbal action.

“David dressed himself.”

David – subject is both receiving & performing the action. Reflexive.

-c/o Gary Practico's Hebrew Grammar

◆ The most basic form of any verb is derived from a **Root**. From the verb root, the **stems** are derived. They are simply different combinations of;

- ◆ **Action** & **Voice**
- ◆ **Simple** "He killed" ◆ **Active** "He killed"
- ◆ **Intensive** "He slaughtered!" ◆ **Passive** "He was killed"
- ◆ **Causitive** "He caused to kill" ◆ **Reflexive** "He killed himself"

◆ The most basic verb stem is **Qal**
 Qal is described as **Simple Active**

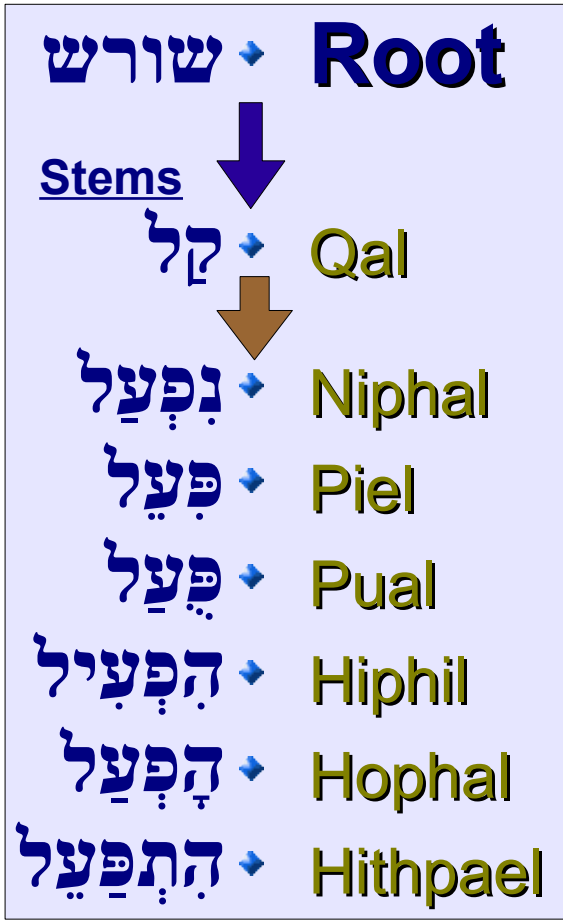
◆ Over 2/3^{rds} of the verbs in the bible are of the **Qal** stem.

◆ From this one stem, 6 more are derived, **Niphal, Piel, Pual, Hiphil, Hophal & Hithpael**.

◆ These 6 thus make up collectively the other 1/3rd of the **verbs** in the bible. We we look at what these stems mean in the following slides.

◆ There are **perfect** and **imperfect** verb forms of the above verb stems (there are verb tables for each stem). We will look at the **perfect** forms in detail so you can get the gist of what the stems are all about. Then we will briefly describe the **imperfect** forms.

<u>Action</u>	<u>Voice</u>
Simple	Active
Simple	Passive
Intensive	Active
Intensive	Passive
Causative	Active
Causative	Passive
Intensive	Reflexive



Let's look at the Hebrew verb stems and what they do...

Verb Stem		identify	Action & Voice	Strong Verb EXAMPLE קָטַל	
Qal	קָל	unaugmented	Simple Active	קָטַל	"He killed"
Niphal	נִקְטַל	וְוְוְ	Simple Passive	נִקְטַל	"He was killed"
Piel	פָּעַל	וְוְ	Intensive Active	קָטַל	"He slaughtered"
Pual	פִּעֵל	וְוְ	Intensive Passive	קָטַל	"He was slaughtered"
Hiphil	הִפְעִיל	הַ	Causative Active	הִקְטִיל	"He caused to kill"
Hophal	הִפְעִיל	הַ	Causative Passive	הִקְטַל	"He caused to be killed"
Hithpael	הִתְפַּעֵל	הַתְּ	Intensive Reflexive	הִתְקַטַּל	"He killed himself" (committed suicide)

- Remember that verb stems indicate different types of 'Action'.
- 'Voice' denotes if the verb's **subject** is **acting** or **acted upon**.

- Verb **stems** indicate different types of verbal '**Action**' & '**Voice**'.
- Here is a table that helps to illustrate the 7 verb stems in terms of **Action** & **Voice**.

Verbal Stem Summary

Action \ Voice	Simple Action	Intensive Action	Causative Action
Active Voice	Qal קָטַל "He killed"	Piel קָטַל "He slaughtered"	Hiphil הִקְטִיל "He caused to kill"
Passive Voice	Niphal נִקְטַל "He was killed"	Pual קִטַּל "He was slaughtered"	Hophal הִקְטַל "He caused to be killed"
Reflexive Voice	Niphal נִקְטַל "He killed himself"	Hithpael הִתְקַטַּל -committed suicide	

Qal Stem קל

- Simple action

(This is the basic verb stem used in the verb tables in the previous lessons).

➤ שָׁמַע

- Qal - “He heard”

➤ קָטַל

- Qal - “He killed”

➤ שָׁמַר

- Qal - “He guarded”

The table here shows the Qal **Perfect**.

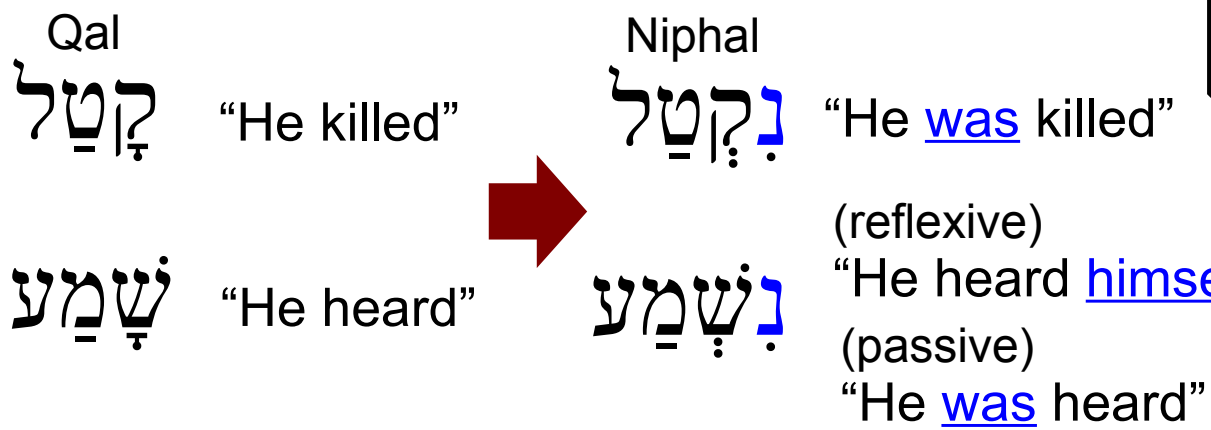
For the sake of brevity, we will look at the Qal **Imperfect** at the end of this Lesson.

Qal - Perfect Active		
3ms	שָׁמַר	He guarded
3fs	שָׁמְרָה	She guarded
2ms	שָׁמַרְתָּ	You guarded (to a man)
2fs	שָׁמַרְתְּ	You guarded (to a woman)
1cs	שָׁמַרְתִּי	I guarded
3cp	שָׁמְרוּ	They guarded
2mp	שָׁמַרְתֶּם	You guarded (to men)
2fp	שָׁמַרְתֶּן	You guarded (to women)
1cp	שָׁמַרְנוּ	We guarded

Niphal Stem נִפְעַל

- Simple action with either **passive** or reflexive voice (the **passive** or **reflexive** of Qal).

- Identifying characteristic of **Niphal Stem**;
 ➤ **נ** - prefix



} Same spelling for both meanings, Context of verse determines which meaning.

3ms
מִדּוֹן נִשְׁמַע נִתְרַת סוּסָיו

The snorting of his horses **was heard** from Dan: **Jer 8:16**

3cp
כִּי-נִשְׁבְּרוּ לְפָנַי-יְהוָה

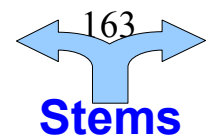
for they **were destroyed** before the LORD **2 Chr 14:12**

3fs
נִסְתַּרְהָ דֶרֶךְ כִּי מִיְהוָה

My way **is hid** from the LORD **Is 40:27**

Imperfect 3ms
וְשִׁמוֹ לֹא-יִזְכָּר עוֹד:

that his name **may be** no more **remembered** **Jer 11:19**



Qal - Perfect Active		Niphal – Perfect simple/ Mid.-Reflex. Passive meaning		
שָׁמַר	He guarded	3ms	נִשְׁמַר	He <u>was</u> guarded
שָׁמְרָה	She guarded	3fs	נִשְׁמְרָה	She <u>was</u> guarded
שָׁמַרְתָּ	You guarded (to a man)	2ms	נִשְׁמַרְתָּ	You <u>were</u> guarded (to a man)
שָׁמַרְתְּ	You guarded (to a woman)	2fs	נִשְׁמַרְתְּ	You <u>were</u> guarded (to a woman)
שָׁמַרְתִּי	I guarded	1cs	נִשְׁמַרְתִּי	I <u>was</u> guarded
שָׁמְרוּ	They guarded	3cp	נִשְׁמְרוּ	They <u>were</u> guarded
שָׁמַרְתֶּם	You guarded (to men)	2mp	נִשְׁמַרְתֶּם	You <u>were</u> guarded (to men)
שָׁמַרְתֶּן	You guarded (to women)	2fp	נִשְׁמַרְתֶּן	You <u>were</u> guarded (to women)
שָׁמַרְנוּ	We guarded	1cp	נִשְׁמַרְנוּ	We <u>were</u> guarded

Reflexive meaning

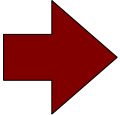
He guarded himself

She guarded herself

...etc...

Piel Stem פִּעַל

- **Intensive** form of the **simple action** of **Qal**.
- **Intensive** type action with an **active** voice.

Qal		Piel	
קָטַל	“He killed”	קָטַל	“He <u>slaughtered</u> ”
			
שָׁבַר	“He broke”	שָׁבַר	“He <u>smashed</u> to pieces”

• Identifying characteristic of **Piel Stem**;

- The vowel pattern – **Hireq** or **pathach** under the first radical
- **Daghes forte** in the second radical

3ms וְאֶת-כָּל-עֵץ הַשָּׂדֶה **שָׁבַר** :

1cs כִּי **שָׁלַחְתִּי** אֵלֵיכֶם
אֵת הַמְצָוָה הַזֹּאת

1cs בִּקְשָׁתִי אֵת שְׂאֵהְבָה נַפְשִׁי

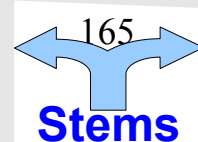
3cp Imperfect כִּי-**יְדַבְּרוּ** אֵלַיךָ טוֹבוֹת:

and **brake** every tree of the field.
Ex 9:25

that **I have sent** this commandment
unto you Mal 2:4

I sought him whom my soul loveth
Son 3:1

though **they speak** fair
words unto thee. Jer 12:6



- The vowel pattern – **Hireq** or **pathach** under the 1st radical
- **Daghesh forte** in the 2nd radical

Verb Stems – Piel: Intensive Active

Qal - Perfect Active

שָׁמַר

He guarded

שָׁמְרָה

She guarded

שָׁמַרְתָּ

You guarded
(to a man)

שָׁמַרְתְּ

You guarded
(to a woman)

שָׁמַרְתִּי

I guarded

שָׁמְרוּ

They guarded

שָׁמַרְתֶּם

You guarded
(to men)

שָׁמַרְתֶּן

You guarded
(to women)

שָׁמַרְנוּ

We guarded

Piel - Perfect Intensive Act.

3ms

שָׁמַר

He **really** guarded

3fs

שָׁמְרָה

She **really** guarded

2ms

שָׁמַרְתָּ

You **really** guarded
(to a man)

2fs

שָׁמַרְתְּ

You **really** guarded
(to a woman)

1cs

שָׁמַרְתִּי

I **really** guarded

3cp

שָׁמְרוּ

They **really** guarded

2mp

שָׁמַרְתֶּם

You **really** guarded
(to men)

2fp

שָׁמַרְתֶּן

You **really** guarded
(to women)

1cp

שָׁמַרְנוּ

We **really** guarded

Pual Stem פִּעַל

- **Passive** of the Piel.
- **Intensive** action with a **passive** voice.

- Identifying characteristic of **Pual Stem**;
 - **Dagesh Forte** in second radical
 - **Qibbuts-Pathach** under the first consonant

Piel		Pual
קָטַל	“He slaughtered”	קִטַּל “He <u>was</u> slaughtered”
שָׁבַר	“He smashed into pieces”	שִׁבַּר “He <u>was</u> smashed into pieces”

הֵילִילוּ אֲנִיּוֹת תַּרְשִׁישׁ
 3ms כי **שִׁדַּד** מְעַזְכֶּן:

Howl, ye ships of Tarshish: for your strength is **laid waste**. **Is 23:14**

הִלְלוּהוּ כְּרַב **גְּדֻלוֹ**:
 3cp

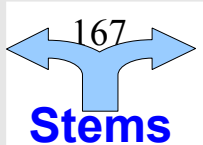
praise him according to **his** excellent **greatness**. **Ps 150:2**

2ms עַד שׁוּבְךָ אֶל-הָאֲדָמָה כִּי מִמֶּנָּה לִקְחָתָּ

till thou return unto the ground; for out of it **wast thou taken**: **Gn 3:19**

imperfect 3ms יִסְפָּר לְאֲדֹנָי לְדוֹר:

it shall be accounted to the Lord for a generation. **Ps 22:30(31)**



Verb Stems – Pual: Intensive Passive

- **Daghesh Forte** in second radical
- **Qibbuts-Pathach** under the first consonant

Qal - Perfect Active

Pual - Perfect Intensive Pass.

שָׁמַר	He guarded	3ms	שָׁמַר	He <u>was really</u> guarded
שָׁמְרָה	She guarded	3fs	שָׁמְרָה	She <u>was really</u> guarded
שָׁמַרְתָּ	You guarded (to a man)	2ms	שָׁמַרְתָּ	You <u>were really</u> guarded (to a man)
שָׁמַרְתְּ	You guarded (to a woman)	2fs	שָׁמַרְתְּ	You <u>were really</u> guarded (to a woman)
שָׁמַרְתִּי	I guarded	1cs	שָׁמַרְתִּי	I <u>was really</u> guarded
שָׁמְרוּ	They guarded	3cp	שָׁמְרוּ	They <u>were really</u> guarded
שָׁמַרְתֶּם	You guarded (to men)	2mp	שָׁמַרְתֶּם	You <u>were really</u> guarded (to men)
שָׁמַרְתֶּן	You guarded (to women)	2fp	שָׁמַרְתֶּן	You <u>were really</u> guarded (to women)
שָׁמַרְנוּ	We guarded	1cp	שָׁמַרְנוּ	We <u>were really</u> guarded

Hiphil Stem הִפְעִיל

- **Causative** action with active voice.

- Identifying characteristic of **Hiphil Stem**;

➤ ה־ prefix

➤ **Hireq yod** stem vowel

Qal

קָטַל "He killed"

Hiphil

הִקְטִיל "He caused to kill"

מָלַךְ "He reigned" or "He was king"

הִמְלִיךְ "He caused to reign" or "He made someone king"

כִּי לֹא הִמְטִיר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים עַל-הָאָרֶץ ^{3ms}

for the LORD God had not caused it to rain upon the earth.
Gn 2:5

כֵּן הִדְבַקְתִּי אֵלַי אֶת-כָּל-בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל ^{1cs}

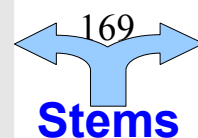
so have I caused to cleave unto me the whole house of Israel.
Jer 13:11

אַתָּה הִמְלַכְתָּ אֶת-עַבְדְּךָ ^{2ms}

thou hast made thy servant king.
1Ki 3:7

אֲזַכֵּירָה שְׁמֹךָ בְּכָל-דֹר וָדֹר ^{imperfect 1cs}

I will make thy name to be remembered in all generations: Ps 45:17



Verb Stems – Hiphil: Causative Active

- ה - prefix as in the Hiphil
- Hireq yod stem vowel

Qal - Perfect Active		Hiphil - Perfect Causative Act.		
שָׁמַר	He guarded	3ms	הִשְׁמִיר	He <u>caused</u> to guard
שָׁמְרָה	She guarded	3fs	הִשְׁמִירָה	She <u>caused</u> to guard
שָׁמַרְתָּ	You guarded (to a man)	2ms	הִשְׁמַרְתָּ	You <u>caused</u> to guard (to a man)
שָׁמַרְתְּ	You guarded (to a woman)	2fs	הִשְׁמַרְתְּ	You <u>caused</u> to guard (to a woman)
שָׁמַרְתִּי	I guarded	1cs	הִשְׁמַרְתִּי	I <u>caused</u> to guard
שָׁמְרוּ	They guarded	3cp	הִשְׁמִירוּ	They <u>caused</u> to guard
שָׁמַרְתֶּם	You guarded (to men)	2mp	הִשְׁמַרְתֶּם	You <u>caused</u> to guard (to men)
שָׁמַרְתֶּן	You guarded (to women)	2fp	הִשְׁמַרְתֶּן	You <u>caused</u> to guard (to women)
שָׁמַרְנוּ	We guarded	1cp	הִשְׁמַרְנוּ	We <u>caused</u> to guard

Hiphil is similar looking to 'the' (definite article ה).

Hophal Stem הִפְעִיל

- The **passive** form of the Hiphil.
- Causative** action with a **passive** voice.

Hiphil

Hophal

הִקְטִיל "He caused to kill" → הִקְטַל "He caused to be killed"

הִמְלִיךְ "He made someone king" → הִמְלִיךָ "He was made king"

3ms היא הָעִיר הַפְּקֻדָּה

this *is* the city to be visited; Jer 6:6

2ms וְאַתָּה הַשָּׁלֶכֶת מִקְבְּרֶךָ כְּנִצָּר נִתְעַב

But thou art cast out of thy grave like an abominable branch Is 14:19

1cs עָלַי הַשָּׁלֶכֶת מִרְחֶם

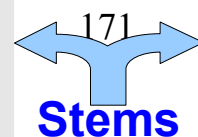
I was cast upon thee from the womb: Ps 22:10 (11)

1cp וְלֹא הִכְלַמְנוּ

and we were not hurt, 1Sa 25:15

imperfect 2fs וְתִשְׁלָכִי אֶל-פְּנֵי הַשָּׂדֶה בְּגַעַל נִפְשֶׁךָ

but thou wast cast out in the open field, Ez 16:5



- Identifying characteristic of **Hophal Stem**;
- ה - prefix as in the Hiphil
- The **Hiphil** and **Hophal** are distinguished by their prefix and stem vowels.

Verb Stems - Hophal: Causative Passive

- ה - prefix as in the Hiphil,
- but different stem vowels.

8

Qal - Perfect Active		Hophal - Perfect Causative Pass.		
שָׁמַר	He guarded	3ms	הִשְׁמַר	He <u>was caused</u> to guard
שָׁמְרָה	She guarded	3fs	הִשְׁמְרָה	She <u>was caused</u> to guard
שָׁמַרְתָּ	You guarded (to a man)	2ms	הִשְׁמַרְתָּ	You <u>were caused</u> to guard (to a man)
שָׁמַרְתְּ	You guarded (to a woman)	2fs	הִשְׁמַרְתְּ	You <u>were caused</u> to guard (to a woman)
שָׁמַרְתִּי	I guarded	1cs	הִשְׁמַרְתִּי	I <u>was caused</u> to guard
שָׁמְרוּ	They guarded	3cp	הִשְׁמְרוּ	They <u>were caused</u> to guard
שָׁמַרְתֶּם	You guarded (to men)	2mp	הִשְׁמַרְתֶּם	You <u>were caused</u> to guard (to men)
שָׁמַרְתֶּן	You guarded (to women)	2fp	הִשְׁמַרְתֶּן	You <u>were caused</u> to guard (to women)
שָׁמַרְנוּ	We guarded	1cp	הִשְׁמַרְנוּ	We <u>were caused</u> to guard

Hophal is similar looking to 'the' (definite article ה).

Hithpael Stem הִתְפַּעֵל

- **Intensive** action with a **reflexive** voice or sometimes a **passive** voice.

- Identifying characteristic of **Hithpael Stem**;
 - **הת** Prefix
 - **Daghesh Forte** in the second root consonant

Qal	Hithpael (reflexive)
קָטַל "He killed"	הִתְקַטַּל "He killed <u>himself</u> " (committed suicide)
חָבֵא "He hid"	הִתְחַבֵּא "He hid <u>himself</u> "

3ms
אֲשֶׁר הִתְמַכַּר לַעֲשׂוֹת הָרָע

which did sell himself to work wickedness... **1Ki 21:25**

1cs
וְאֲנִי הִתְחַזְקֹתִי כִיד-יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי עָלַי

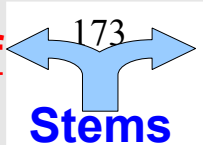
And I was strengthened as the hand of the LORD my God *was* upon me, **Ezr 7:28**

3cp
וְאֶל-הָעָם תֹּאמַר הִתְקַדְּשׁוּ לְמָחָר

And say thou unto the people, Sanctify yourselves against to morrow,... **Nm 11:18**

imperfect 3ms
כִּי עַל-כֹּל יִתְגַּדֵּל:

for he shall magnify himself above all. **Dan 11:37**



Verb Stems - Hithpael: Reflexive

- הַת Prefix
- **Daghesh Forte** in the second root consonant

Qal - Perfect Active		Hithpael - Perfect Reflexive		
שָׁמַר	He guarded	3ms	הִתְשַׁמַּר	He guarded <u>himself</u>
שָׁמְרָה	She guarded	3fs	הִתְשַׁמְּרָה	She guarded <u>herself</u>
שָׁמַרְתָּ	You guarded (to a man)	2ms	הִתְשַׁמַּרְתָּ	You guarded <u>yourself</u> (to a man)
שָׁמַרְתְּ	You guarded (to a woman)	2fs	הִתְשַׁמַּרְתְּ	You guarded <u>yourself</u> (to a woman)
שָׁמַרְתִּי	I guarded	1cs	הִתְשַׁמַּרְתִּי	I guarded <u>myself</u>
שָׁמְרוּ	They guarded	3cp	הִתְשַׁמְּרוּ	They guarded <u>themselves</u>
שָׁמַרְתֶּם	You guarded (to men)	2mp	הִתְשַׁמַּרְתֶּם	You guarded <u>yourselves</u> (to men)
שָׁמַרְתֶּן	You guarded (to women)	2fp	הִתְשַׁמַּרְתֶּן	You guarded <u>yourselves</u> (to women)
שָׁמַרְנוּ	We guarded	1cp	הִתְשַׁמַּרְנוּ	We guarded <u>ourselves</u>

Root

קטל



stems

Qal

Active

קַטַּל



Niphal

Mid.-Reflex.

נִקְטַל

Piel

Intensive Act.

קִטַּל

Pual

Intensive Pass.

קִטַּל

Hiphil

Causative Act.

הִקְטִיל

Hophal

Causative Pass.

הִקְטַל

Hithpael

Reflexive

הִתְקַטַּל

Verbal Conjugations



Perfect

Imperfect

Imperative

Cohortative

Jussive

Infinitive Construct

Infinitive Absolute

Participle

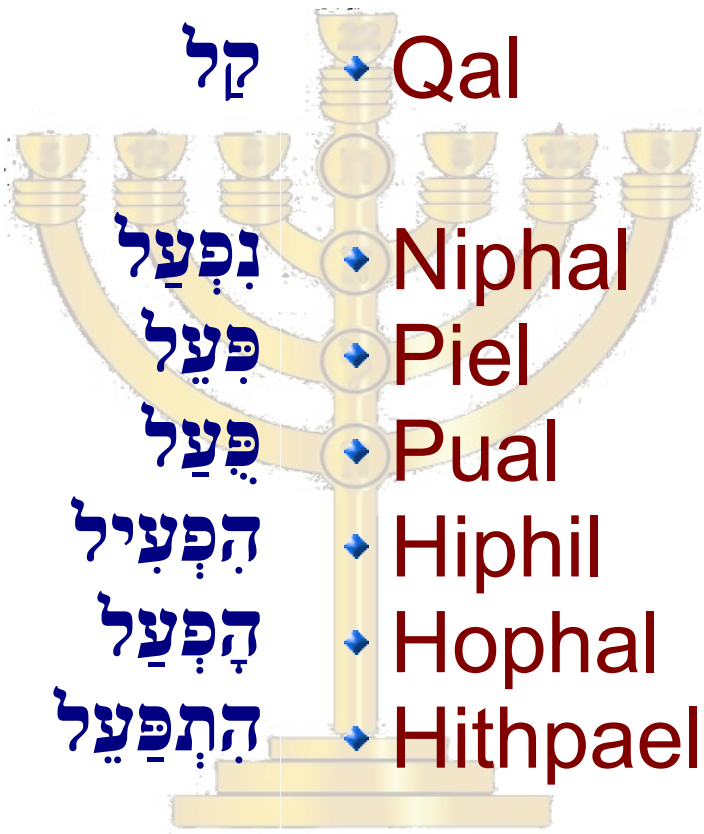


Perfect 'past tense' of the Strong Verb

	Qal	Niphal	Piel	Pual	Hiphil	Hophal	Hithpael
	Active	Mid.- Reflex.	Intensive Act.	Intensive Pass.	Causative Act.	Causative Pass.	Reflexive
3ms	שָׁמַר	נִשְׁמַר	שָׁמַר	שִׁמַּר	הִשְׁמִיר	הִשְׁמַר	הִתְשַׁמַּר
3fs	שָׁמְרָה	נִשְׁמְרָה	שָׁמְרָה	שִׁמְרָה	הִשְׁמִירָה	הִשְׁמְרָה	הִתְשַׁמְּרָה
2ms	שָׁמַרְתָּ	נִשְׁמַרְתָּ	שָׁמַרְתָּ	שִׁמַּרְתָּ	הִשְׁמַרְתָּ	הִשְׁמַרְתָּ	הִתְשַׁמַּרְתָּ
2fs	שָׁמַרְתְּ	נִשְׁמַרְתְּ	שָׁמַרְתְּ	שִׁמַּרְתְּ	הִשְׁמַרְתְּ	הִשְׁמַרְתְּ	הִתְשַׁמַּרְתְּ
1cs	שָׁמַרְתִּי	נִשְׁמַרְתִּי	שָׁמַרְתִּי	שִׁמַּרְתִּי	הִשְׁמַרְתִּי	הִשְׁמַרְתִּי	הִתְשַׁמַּרְתִּי
3cp	שָׁמְרוּ	נִשְׁמְרוּ	שָׁמְרוּ	שִׁמְרוּ	הִשְׁמִירוּ	הִשְׁמְרוּ	הִתְשַׁמְּרוּ
2mp	שָׁמַרְתֶּם	נִשְׁמַרְתֶּם	שָׁמַרְתֶּם	שִׁמַּרְתֶּם	הִשְׁמַרְתֶּם	הִשְׁמַרְתֶּם	הִתְשַׁמַּרְתֶּם
2fp	שָׁמַרְתֶּן	נִשְׁמַרְתֶּן	שָׁמַרְתֶּן	שִׁמַּרְתֶּן	הִשְׁמַרְתֶּן	הִשְׁמַרְתֶּן	הִתְשַׁמַּרְתֶּן
1cp	שָׁמַרְנוּ	נִשְׁמַרְנוּ	שָׁמַרְנוּ	שִׁמַּרְנוּ	הִשְׁמַרְנוּ	הִשְׁמַרְנוּ	הִתְשַׁמַּרְנוּ

You may wish to print these tables out for handy reference.

- ◆ We have looked at examples of the following Verb Stems



- ◆ These stems provide a very simple and elegant way of creating words.
- ◆ Instead of creating a brand new word, we can modify an existing one.
- ◆ We do this by adding other letters or vowels.
- ◆ So we take the basic Qal verb and add new vowels & sometimes extra letters to modify its meaning.
- ◆ Thus creating 6 extra verb stems proceeding from the central Qal branch of the Menorah stem.
- ◆ And so providing light to the world.

- ◆ So far we have only seen tables of the **perfect** verb stems of the strong verb.
 - ◆ (We will look at weak verbs in the second half of this Lesson).
- ◆ As well as **perfect** there are **imperfect** verb stems.
- ◆ We will look at these briefly on the **imperfect** verb stem table on the next slide.

Imperfect 'future tense' of the Strong Verb

	Qal	Niphal	Piel	Pual	Hiphil	Hophal	Hithpael
	Active	Mid.- Reflex.	Intensive Act.	Intensive Pass.	Causative Act.	Causative Pass.	Reflexive
3ms	יִשְׁמַר	יִשְׁמַר	יִשְׁמַר	יִשְׁמַר	יִשְׁמִיר	יִשְׁמַר	יִתְשַׁמַּר
3fs	תִּשְׁמַר	תִּשְׁמַר	תִּשְׁמַר	תִּשְׁמַר	תִּשְׁמִיר	תִּשְׁמַר	תִּתְשַׁמַּר
2ms	תִּשְׁמַר	תִּשְׁמַר	תִּשְׁמַר	תִּשְׁמַר	תִּשְׁמִיר	תִּשְׁמַר	תִּתְשַׁמַּר
2fs	תִּשְׁמְרִי	תִּשְׁמְרִי	תִּשְׁמְרִי	תִּשְׁמְרִי	תִּשְׁמִירִי	תִּשְׁמְרִי	תִּתְשַׁמְרִי
1cs	אֶשְׁמַר	אֶשְׁמַר	אֶשְׁמַר	אֶשְׁמַר	אֶשְׁמִיר	אֶשְׁמַר	אֶתְשַׁמַּר
3mp	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמִירוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִתְשַׁמְרוּ
3fp	תִּשְׁמַרְנָה	תִּשְׁמַרְנָה	תִּשְׁמַרְנָה	תִּשְׁמַרְנָה	תִּשְׁמִירְנָה	תִּשְׁמַרְנָה	תִּתְשַׁמְרְנָה
2mp	תִּשְׁמְרוּ	תִּשְׁמְרוּ	תִּשְׁמְרוּ	תִּשְׁמְרוּ	תִּשְׁמִירוּ	תִּשְׁמְרוּ	תִּתְשַׁמְרוּ
2fp	תִּשְׁמַרְנָה	תִּשְׁמַרְנָה	תִּשְׁמַרְנָה	תִּשְׁמַרְנָה	תִּשְׁמִירְנָה	תִּשְׁמַרְנָה	תִּתְשַׁמְרְנָה
1cp	נִשְׁמַר	נִשְׁמַר	נִשְׁמַר	נִשְׁמַר	נִשְׁמִיר	נִשְׁמַר	נִתְשַׁמַּר

You may wish to print these tables out for handy reference.

You may wish to print these tables out for handy reference.

Qal Niphal Piel Pual Hiphil Hophal Hithpael

Active Mid.-Reflex. Intensive Act. Intensive Pass. Causative Act. Causative Pass. Reflexive

Imperative of the Strong Verb

2ms	שָׁמֵר	הִשָּׁמֵר	שִׁמֵּר		הִשְׁמִיר		הִתְשָׁמֵר
2fs	שָׁמְרִי	הִשָּׁמְרִי	שִׁמְרִי		הִשְׁמִירִי		הִתְשָׁמְרִי
2mp	שָׁמְרוּ	הִשָּׁמְרוּ	שִׁמְרוּ		הִשְׁמִירוּ		הִתְשָׁמְרוּ
2fp	שָׁמְרֵנָה	הִשָּׁמְרֵנָה	שִׁמְרֵנָה		הִשְׁמִירְנָה		הִתְשָׁמְרֵנָה

Infinitive of the Strong Verb

Abs.	שָׁמוֹר	הִשָּׁמֵר	שִׁמֵּר	שִׁמֹּר	הִשְׁמִיר	הִשָּׁמֵר	הִתְשָׁמֵר
Cons	שָׁמֵר	הִשָּׁמֵר	שִׁמֵּר		הִשְׁמִיר	הִשָּׁמֵר	הִתְשָׁמֵר

Participle of the Strong Verb

Act.	שֹׁמֵר		מְשַׁמֵּר		מְשַׁמִּיר		מִתְשָׁמֵר
Pass	שָׁמוֹר	נִשְׁמָר		מְשֻׁמָּר		מְשֻׁמָּר	

Well Done!

HAVE A COOL REFRESHING BREAK !

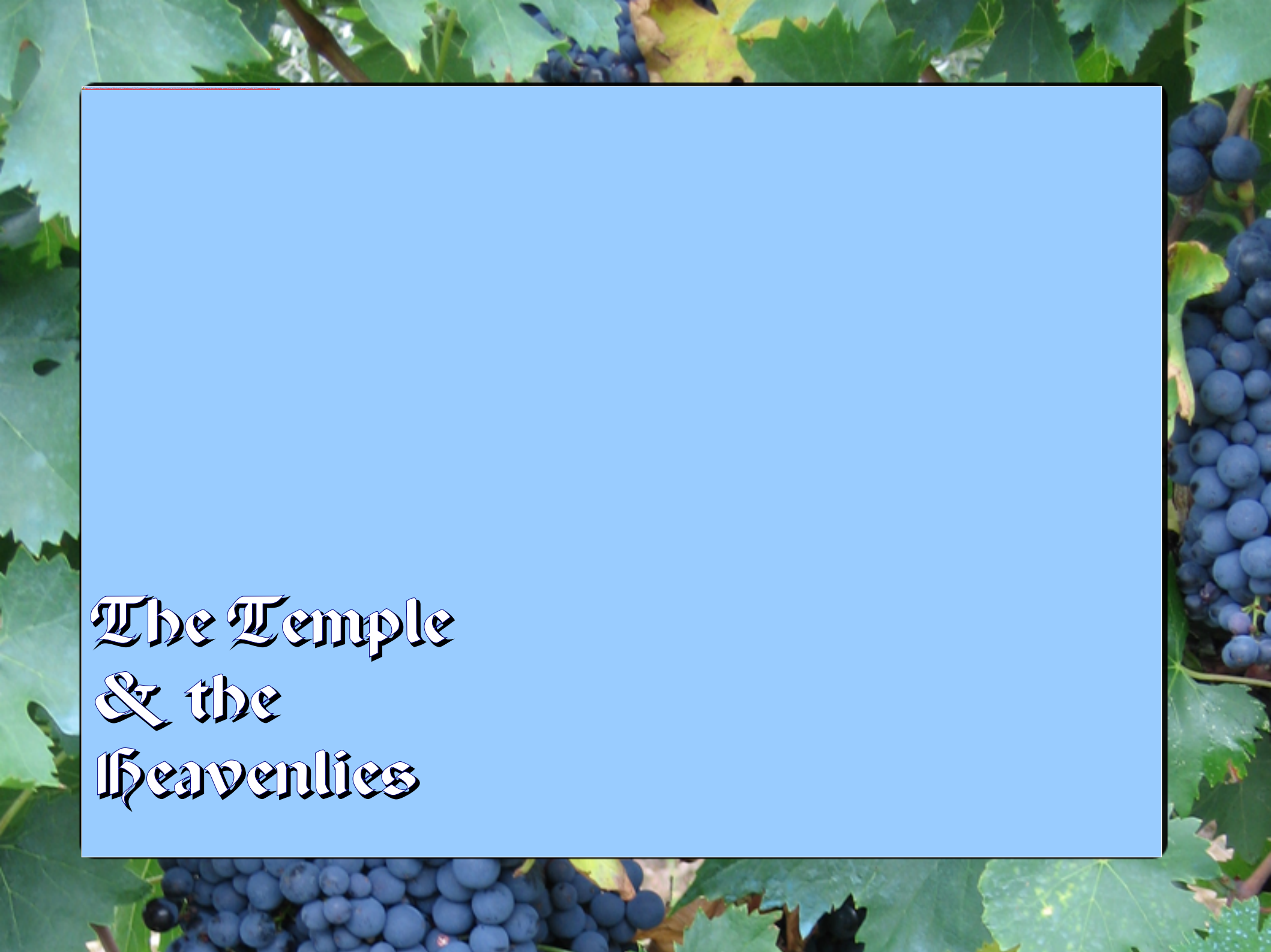
...YOU DESERVE IT !!!

LESSON 8 WILL CONTINUE

WE WILL LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING TOPIC/S NEXT:

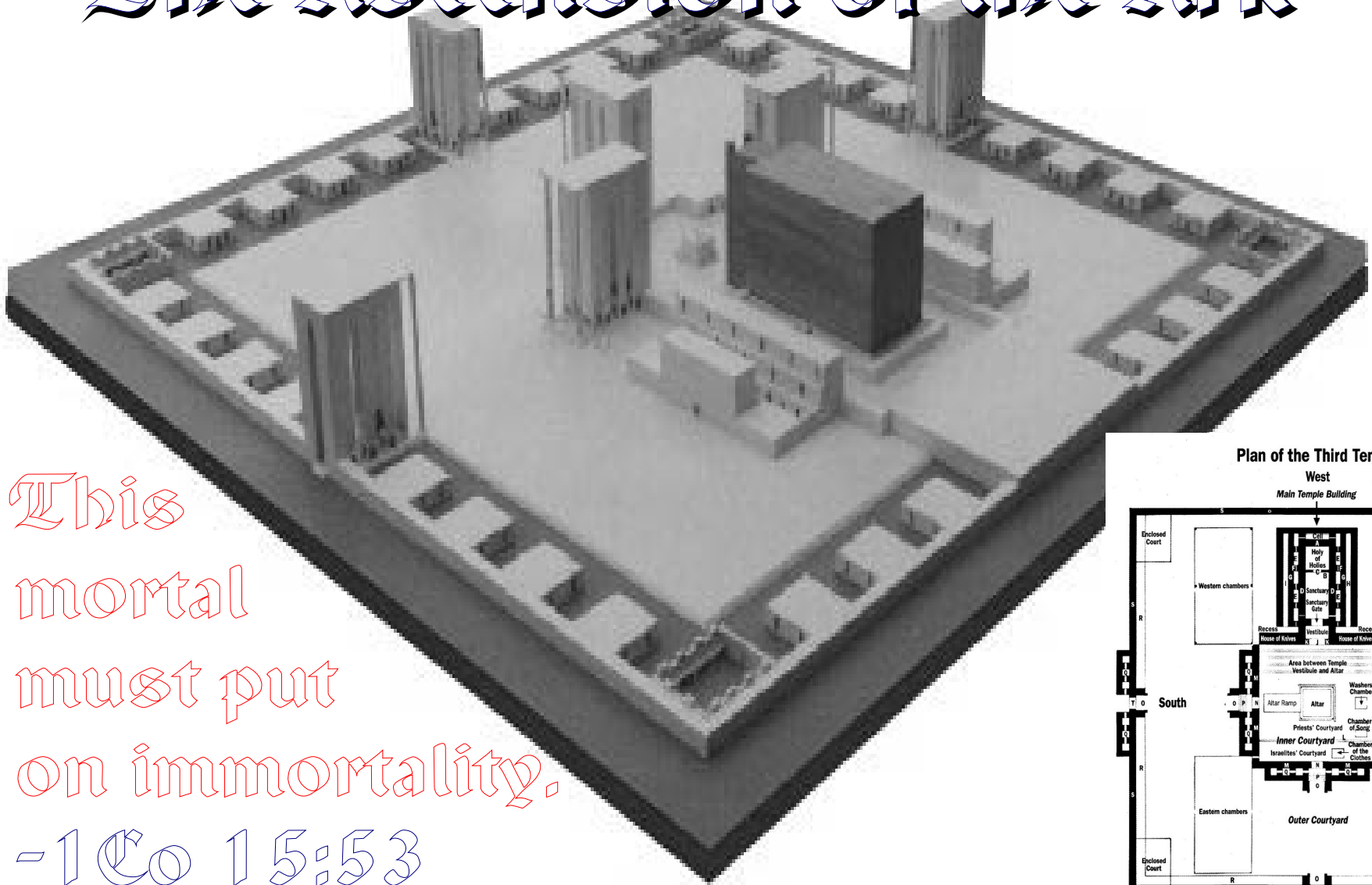
• **WEAK VERBS**





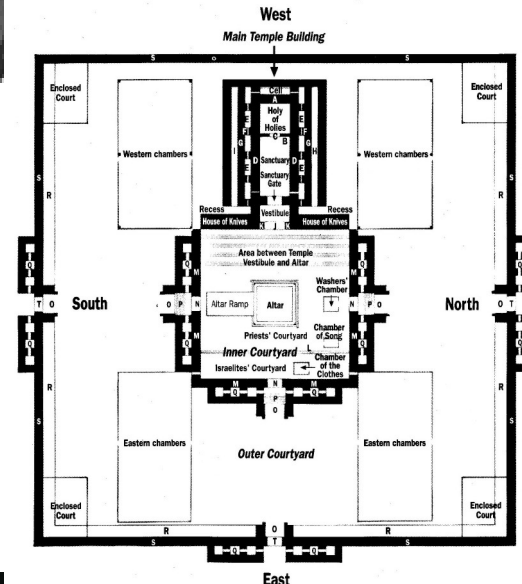
*The Temple
& the
Heavenlies*

The Ascension of the Ark



This mortal must put on immortality.
-1 Co 15:53

Plan of the Third Temple



- Key:
- A: Back wall of Holy of Holies
 - B: Wall of Holy of Holies
 - C: Entrance to Holy of Holies
 - D: Sanctuary wall
 - E: Cells at the sides of the Sanctuary
 - F: Cell wall
 - G: Exterior wall of cells
 - H: Winding staircase
 - I: Rainwater spout
 - J: Vestibule Entrance
 - K: Vestibule Wall
 - L: Platform and Dathan
 - M: Inner Courtyard Wall
 - N: Inner Courtyard Gate
 - O: Vestibule of the Gate
 - P: Eight steps
 - Q: Cells by the gate
 - R: Elevated paved gallery
 - S: Wall of the Outer Courtyard
 - T: Gate of the Outer Courtyard

Lesson 8 – part 2

Part 1

✓ Verbal Stems

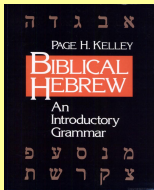
Part 2

• Weak Verbs

The topic of Verb Stems and Weak Verbs covered in this Lesson often fill over half of any Hebrew text book.

In order to begin reading the Hebrew bible you should know what these things are but you don't need to get bogged down in the details, just be able to recognise them.

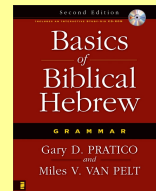
Suggested Exercises



- “**Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar**” by Page H. Kelley

LESSON XIV
LESSON XVI

Then if you want to get into all the details do all LESSONS from XVII to XXXI



- “**Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar**” by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt

Section 3: Introduction to Hebrew Verbs and the Qal Stem
14a & b. Qal Perfect – Weak Verbs
Then rest of section if you need practice.
& Section 4: Intro to Derived Stems

- ◆ Why do I need to know about Strong and Weak verbs?
 - ◆ They determine how the vowels appear on the various verb stems.
 - ◆ They also affect the various letters added to conjugate* the stem.
 - * Conjugate - Perfect, Imperfect, Imperative, Participle etc

Definitions

- ◆ Hebrew Verbs are Strong or Weak.
- ◆ We have looked at Strong Verbs so far in our Qal Perfect and Imperfect Verb tables.
- ◆ The Qal Perfect 3ms is the simplest form of a Hebrew verb. Qal (קל) means light (Qalal - קלל). It designates the *simple active stem* of the verb.
- ◆ We have seen the 6 derived stems from Qal in part one of Lesson 8.
- ◆ Not all verbs and their stems are Strong Verbs.
- ◆ For example some verbs have 2 consonants, called hollow verbs.
- ◆ A strong verb must have three consonants, ??? in its Qal perfect third masculine singular form.

Definitions

- ◆ So a **Strong verb** must have three consonants in its Qal perfect third masculine singular form (3ms).
- ◆ But what sort of consonants make a Strong Verb?
- ◆ A Strong verb cannot have the following;

e
x
c
e
p
t
i
o
n
s

- ◆ Middle vowel with yod, י or a vav, ו (called a Hollow verb because it is really just two consonants with a yod or vav in the middle which becomes a vowel, i.e. it's Hollow!).
- ◆ A guttural letter א, ה, ח, ע & sometimes ג.
- ◆ Begins with yod, י, vav, ו or nun, נ.
- ◆ If it's second and third consonants are identical.

- ◆ These exceptions are called Weak verbs! 

Strong Verb Examples - no weak letters

Weak Letters

- ▶ Middle vowel with yod, ם or a vav, ן (called a Hollow verb because it is really just two consonants with a yod or vav in the middle which becomes a vowel, i.e. it's Hollow!).
- ▶ A guttural letter א, ה, ח, ע & sometimes ך.
- ▶ Begins with yod, ם, vav, ן or nun, ן.
- ▶ If it's second and third consonants are identical.

כָּרַת he cut

פָּקַד he visited, appointed

כָּשַׁל he stumbled

קָטַל he killed

כָּתַב he wrote

שָׁכַב he lay down

מָשַׁל he ruled

שָׁמַר he kept

Weak Verb Examples - weak letters!

It is a Weak verb if the

- ▶ Middle vowel with yod, ם, or a vav, ן (called a Hollow verb because it is really just two consonants with a yod or vav in the middle which becomes a vowel, i.e. it's Hollow!).

בוא to go, enter

קום to arise

שים to put, place

מות to die

רום to be high, exalted

שוב to turn, return

It is a Weak verb if there is,

- ▶ A guttural letter א, ה, ח, ע & sometimes ר.

שמע he heard

פחד he trembled,
feared

שבח he extolled,
calmed

מצא he found

רצע he pierced

אכל he ate

עלה he ascended

רצה he murder

צחק he laughed¹⁸⁷

Weak Verb Examples - weak letters!

It is a Weak verb,

- ↳ Begins with yod, י, vav, ו or nun, נ.

יָצַק to pour

יָסַד to establish

נָגַשׁ to come near

יָצַר to form

נָפַל to fall

נָתַן to give

וָּן to attach

It is a Weak verb,

- ↳ If it's second and third consonants are identical.

חָקַק to cut, engrave

שָׁדַד to destroy

קָצַץ to cut off

תָּמַם to be completed

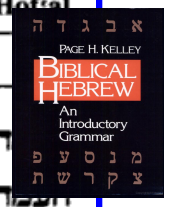
שָׁבַב to return

סָלַל to heap up

	ל III	ע II	פ I	Paradigm Verb ל ע פ (Traditional System)	Numerical Designation III II I (Modern System)
1	ד	מ	ע	Peh - Guttural	I - Guttural
2	ל	א	ע	Ayin - Guttural	II - Guttural
3	ה	ל	ע	Lamed - Guttural	III - Guttural
4	ל	ט	א	Peh - Aleph	I - Aleph
5	א	א	מ	Lamed - Aleph	III - Aleph
6	ה	ה	ה	Lamed - Heh	III - Heh
7	ל	ט	ה	Peh - Nun	I - Nun
8	ט	ו	ע	Ayin - Vav / Ayin - Yod	II - Vav /
	ס	י	ע		II - Yod
9	ט	ע	י	Peh - Vav / Peh - Yod	I - Vav / I - Yod
10	ט	ט	ט	Double Ayin	Geminate Verbs

Verb Tables

- ◆ You have seen the **Strong Verb table** for the Perfect & Imperfect in Lesson 7.
- ◆ Grammar books usually have lots & lots of tables of **Weak Verbs** also.
- ◆ It's not necessary to know all that to read biblical Hebrew.
- ◆ It's enough to know that they exist (i.e. weak verbs have different vowels in their conjugations).
- ◆ It is not the purpose of this course to go into all the details of the **Weak Verbs**.
- ◆ But if you want, you can purchase a Hebrew text book and do the numerous **Weak Verb** exercises within it.
- ◆ The following pages give an example of Hebrew Verb charts for the **Weak Verbs**. (Slides 191-220).
- ◆ They are there for reference only & not to give you a headache!



“Biblical Hebrew An Introductory Grammar”
by
Page H. Kelley

	Qal (Active)	Qal (Stative)	Nif'al	Hif'il	Hof'al
Perfect					
3 ms	עָמַד	חָזַק	נָעַמַד	הִעָמִיד	דָּעַמְדָּ
3 fs	עָמְדָה	חָזְקָה	נָעַמְדָה	הִעָמְדָה	דָּעַמְדָּה
2 ms	עָמַדְתָּ	חָזַקְתָּ	נָעַמַדְתָּ	הִעָמַדְתָּ	דָּעַמְדָּתְּ
2 fs	עָמַדְתְּ	חָזַקְתְּ	נָעַמַדְתְּ	הִעָמַדְתְּ	דָּעַמְדָּתְּ
1 cs	עָמַדְתִּי	חָזַקְתִּי	נָעַמַדְתִּי	הִעָמַדְתִּי	דָּעַמְדָּתִי
3 cp	עָמְדוּ	חָזְקוּ	נָעַמְדוּ	הִעָמְדוּ	דָּעַמְדוּ
2 mp	עָמַדְתֶּם	חָזַקְתֶּם	נָעַמַדְתֶּם	הִעָמַדְתֶּם	דָּעַמְדַּתֶּם
2 fp	עָמַדְתֶּן	חָזַקְתֶּן	נָעַמַדְתֶּן	הִעָמַדְתֶּן	דָּעַמְדַּתֶּן
1 cp	עָמַדְנוּ	חָזַקְנוּ	נָעַמַדְנוּ	הִעָמַדְנוּ	דָּעַמְדַּנּוּ
Imperfect					
3 ms	יֵעָמַד	יִחָזַק	יֵעָמַד	יִעָמִיד	יֵעָמַד
3 fs	תֵּעָמַד	תִּחָזַק	תֵּעָמַד	תִּעָמִיד	תֵּעָמַד
2 ms	תֵּעָמַד	תִּחָזַק	תֵּעָמַד	תִּעָמִיד	תֵּעָמַד
2 fs	תֵּעָמְדִי	תִּחָזְקִי	תֵּעָמְדִי	תִּעָמְדִי	תֵּעָמְדִי
1 cs	אֵעָמַד	אִחָזַק	אֵעָמַד	אִעָמִיד	אֵעָמַד
3 mp	יֵעָמְדוּ	יִחָזְקוּ	יֵעָמְדוּ	יִעָמְדוּ	יֵעָמְדוּ
3 fp	תֵּעָמְדֶנָּה	תִּחָזְקֶנָּה	תֵּעָמְדֶנָּה	תִּעָמְדֶנָּה	תֵּעָמְדֶנָּה
2 mp	תֵּעָמְדוּ	תִּחָזְקוּ	תֵּעָמְדוּ	תִּעָמְדוּ	תֵּעָמְדוּ
2 fp	תֵּעָמְדֶנָּה	תִּחָזְקֶנָּה	תֵּעָמְדֶנָּה	תִּעָמְדֶנָּה	תֵּעָמְדֶנָּה
1 cp	נֵעָמַד	נִחָזַק	נֵעָמַד	נִעָמִיד	נֵעָמַד

Perfect	Qal 1	Qal 2	Niphal	Hiphil	Hophal
3ms	עָמַד	חָזַק	נָעַמַד	הֵעָמִיד	הֵעָמַד
3fs	עָמְדָה	חָזְקָה	נָעַמְדָה	הֵעָמְיְדָה	הֵעָמְדָה
2ms	עָמַדְתָּ	חָזַקְתָּ	נָעַמַדְתָּ	הֵעָמַדְתָּ	הֵעָמַדְתָּ
2fs	עָמַדְתְּ	חָזַקְתְּ	נָעַמַדְתְּ	הֵעָמַדְתְּ	הֵעָמַדְתְּ
1cs	עָמַדְתִּי	חָזַקְתִּי	נָעַמַדְתִּי	הֵעָמַדְתִּי	הֵעָמַדְתִּי
3cp	עָמְדוּ	חָזְקוּ	נָעַמְדוּ	הֵעָמְיְדוּ	הֵעָמְדוּ
2mp	עָמַדְתֶּם	חָזַקְתֶּם	נָעַמַדְתֶּם	הֵעָמַדְתֶּם	הֵעָמַדְתֶּם
2fp	עָמַדְתֶּן	חָזַקְתֶּן	נָעַמַדְתֶּן	הֵעָמַדְתֶּן	הֵעָמַדְתֶּן
1cp	עָמַדְנוּ	חָזַקְנוּ	נָעַמַדְנוּ	הֵעָמַדְנוּ	הֵעָמַדְנוּ

Imperfect	Qal 1	Qal 2	Niphal	Hiphil	Hophal
3ms	יַעֲמֹד	יִחְזֹק	יַעֲמֹד	יַעֲמִיד	יַעֲמֹד
3fs	תַּעֲמֹד	תִּחְזֹק	תַּעֲמֹד	תַּעֲמִיד	תַּעֲמֹד
2ms	תַּעֲמֹד	תִּחְזֹק	תַּעֲמֹד	תַּעֲמִיד	תַּעֲמֹד
2fs	תַּעֲמֹדִי	תִּחְזֹקִי	תַּעֲמֹדִי	תַּעֲמִידִי	תַּעֲמֹדִי
1cs	אֶעֱמֹד	אֶחְזֹק	אֶעֱמֹד	אֶעֱמִיד	אֶעֱמֹד
3mp	יַעֲמֹדוּ	יִחְזְקוּ	יַעֲמֹדוּ	יַעֲמִידוּ	יַעֲמֹדוּ
3fp	תַּעֲמֹדְנָה	תִּחְזְקֶנָּה	תַּעֲמֹדְנָה	תַּעֲמִידְנָה	תַּעֲמֹדְנָה
2mp	תַּעֲמֹדוּ	תִּחְזְקוּ	תַּעֲמֹדוּ	תַּעֲמִידוּ	תַּעֲמֹדוּ
2fp	תַּעֲמֹדְנָה	תִּחְזְקֶנָּה	תַּעֲמֹדְנָה	תַּעֲמִידְנָה	תַּעֲמֹדְנָה
1cp	נֶעֱמֹד	נֶחְזֹק	נֶעֱמֵד	נֶעֱמִיד	נֶעֱמֹד

Weak Verb: Peh (I) Guttural – Imperative, Participle, Infinitive 8

	Qal 1	Qal 2	Niphal	Hiphil	Hophal
preterite + wc	וַיַּעֲמֹד	וַיַּחֲזֹק	וַיַּעְמֹד	וַיַּעֲמֵד	וַיַּעֲמֹד
jussive 3ms	יַעֲמֹד	יַחֲזֹק	יַעְמֹד	יַעֲמֵד	יַעֲמֹד
cohortive 1cs	אַעֲמֹדָה	אַחֲזֹקָה	אַעֲמֹדָה	אַעֲמִידָה	---
imperative 2ms	עֲמֹד	חֲזֹק	הֲעֲמֹד	הֲעֲמֵד	---
2fs	עֲמֹדִי	חֲזֹקִי	הֲעֲמֹדִי	הֲעֲמִידִי	---
2mp	עֲמֹדוּ	חֲזֹקוּ	הֲעֲמֹדוּ	הֲעֲמִידוּ	---
2fp	עֲמֹדְנָה	חֲזֹקְנָה	הֲעֲמֹדְנָה	הֲעֲמִידְנָה	---
participle act ms	עֹמֵד	חֹזֵק	---	מַעֲמִיד	---
participle passive ms	עֹמוּד	---	נֹעֲמָד	---	מִעֲמוּד
infinitive construct	עֹמֵד	חֹזֵק	הֲעֹמֵד	הֲעֹמִיד	הֲעֹמֵד
infinitive absolute	עֹמוּד	חֹזֵק	נֹעֲמָד	הֲעֹמֵד	הֲעֹמֵד

II-Guttural	Qal	Niphal	Piel	Pual	Hithpael
perfect 3ms	בָּחַר	נִבְחַר	בִּירַךְ	בִּירַךְ	הִתְבָּרַךְ
3fs	בִּבְחָרָה	נִבְחָרָה	בִּירְכָה	בִּירְכָה	הִתְבָּרְכָה
2ms	בָּחַרְתָּ	נִבְחַרְתָּ	בִּירְכֶתָּ	בִּירְכֶתָּ	הִתְבָּרְכֶתָּ
2fs	בִּבְחַרְתִּי	נִבְחַרְתִּי	בִּירְכֶתְּ	בִּירְכֶתְּ	הִתְבָּרְכֶתְּ
1cs	בָּחַרְתִּי	נִבְחַרְתִּי	בִּירְכָתִי	בִּירְכָתִי	הִתְבָּרְכָתִי
3cp	בִּבְחָרוּ	נִבְחָרוּ	בִּירְכוּ	בִּירְכוּ	הִתְבָּרְכוּ
2mp	בָּחַרְתֶּם	נִבְחַרְתֶּם	בִּירְכֶתֶם	בִּירְכֶתֶם	הִתְבָּרְכֶתֶם
2fp	בִּבְחַרְתֶּן	נִבְחַרְתֶּן	בִּירְכֶתֶן	בִּירְכֶתֶן	הִתְבָּרְכֶתֶן
1cp	בָּחַרְנוּ	נִבְחַרְנוּ	בִּירְכָנוּ	בִּירְכָנוּ	הִתְבָּרְכָנוּ

II-Guttural	Qal	Niphal	Piel	Pual	Hithpael
imperfect 3ms	יִבְחַר	יִבְחַר	יִבְרַךְ	יִבְרַךְ	יִתְבַּרַךְ
3fs	תִּבְחַר	תִּבְחַר	תִּבְרַךְ	תִּבְרַךְ	תִּתְבַּרַךְ
2ms	תִּבְחַר	תִּבְחַר	תִּבְרַךְ	תִּבְרַךְ	תִּתְבַּרַךְ
2fs	תִּבְחָרִי	תִּבְחָרִי	תִּבְרְכִי	תִּבְרְכִי	תִּתְבַּרְכִּי
1cs	אֶבְחַר	אֶבְחַר	אֶבְרַךְ	אֶבְרַךְ	אֶתְבַּרַךְ
3mp	יִבְחְרוּ	יִבְחְרוּ	יִבְרְכוּ	יִבְרְכוּ	יִתְבַּרְכוּ
3fp	תִּבְחַרְנָה	תִּבְחַרְנָה	תִּבְרַכְנָה	תִּבְרַכְנָה	תִּתְבַּרְכְּנָה
2mp	תִּבְחְרוּ	תִּבְחְרוּ	תִּבְרְכוּ	תִּבְרְכוּ	תִּתְבַּרְכוּ
2fp	תִּבְחַרְנָה	תִּבְחַרְנָה	תִּבְרַכְנָה	תִּבְרַכְנָה	תִּתְבַּרְכְּנָה
1cp	נִבְחַר	נִבְחַר	נִבְרַךְ	נִבְרַךְ	נִתְבַּרַךְ

II-Guttural	Qal	Niphal	Piel	Pual	Hithpael
preterite + wc	וַיִּבְחַר	וַיִּבְחָר	וַיִּבְרַךְ	וַיִּבְרַךְ	וַיִּתְבְּרַךְ
jussive 3ms	יִבְחַר	יִבְחָר	יִבְרַךְ	יִבְרַךְ	יִתְבְּרַךְ
cohortive 1cs	אַבְחַרְהָ	אַבְחָרְהָ	אַבְרַכְהָ	- - -	אַתְבְּרַכְהָ
imperative 2ms	בְּחַר	הִבְחַר	בְּרַךְ	- - -	הִתְבְּרַךְ
2fs	בְּחַרִי	הִבְחַרִי	בְּרַכִי	- - -	הִתְבְּרַכִי
2mp	בְּחַרוּ	הִבְחַרוּ	בְּרַכוּ	- - -	הִתְבְּרַכוּ
2fp	בְּחַרְנָה	הִבְחַרְנָה	בְּרַכְנָה	- - -	הִתְבְּרַכְנָה
participle active ms	בֹּחֵר	- - -	מְבַרֵךְ	- - -	מִתְבַּרֵךְ
participle passive ms	בֹּחָוֵר	נִבְחָר	- - -	מְבֻרָךְ	- - -
infinitive construct	בְּחֹר	הִבְחֹר	בְּרֹךְ	בְּרֹךְ	הִתְבְּרֹךְ
infinitive absolute	בְּחֹר	נִבְחֹר	בְּרֹךְ	בְּרֹךְ	הִתְבְּרֹךְ

III-Guttural	Qal	Niphal	Piel	Pual	Hiphil	Hophal	Hithpael
perfect 3ms	שָׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	שִׁלַּח	שִׁלַּח	הִשְׁלִיחַ	הִשְׁלַח	הִשְׁתַּלַּח
3fs	שָׁלְחָה	נִשְׁלְחָה	שִׁלְּחָה	שִׁלְּחָה	הִשְׁלִיחָה	הִשְׁלְּחָה	הִשְׁתַּלְּחָה
2ms	שָׁלַחְתָּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּ	שִׁלַּחְתָּ	שִׁלַּחְתָּ	הִשְׁלַחְתָּ	הִשְׁלַחְתָּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתָּ
2fs	שָׁלַחְתְּ	נִשְׁלַחְתְּ	שִׁלַּחְתְּ	שִׁלַּחְתְּ	הִשְׁלַחְתְּ	הִשְׁלַחְתְּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתְּ
1cs	שָׁלַחְתִּי	נִשְׁלַחְתִּי	שִׁלַּחְתִּי	שִׁלַּחְתִּי	הִשְׁלַחְתִּי	הִשְׁלַחְתִּי	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתִּי
3cp	שָׁלְחוּ	נִשְׁלְחוּ	שִׁלְּחוּ	שִׁלְּחוּ	הִשְׁלִיחוּ	הִשְׁלְּחוּ	הִשְׁתַּלְּחוּ
2mp	שָׁלַחְתֶּם	נִשְׁלַחְתֶּם	שִׁלַּחְתֶּם	שִׁלַּחְתֶּם	הִשְׁלַחְתֶּם	הִשְׁלַחְתֶּם	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתֶּם
2fp	שָׁלַחְתֶּן	נִשְׁלַחְתֶּן	שִׁלַּחְתֶּן	שִׁלַּחְתֶּן	הִשְׁלַחְתֶּן	הִשְׁלַחְתֶּן	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתֶּן
1cp	שָׁלַחְנוּ	נִשְׁלַחְנוּ	שִׁלַּחְנוּ	שִׁלַּחְנוּ	הִשְׁלַחְנוּ	הִשְׁלַחְנוּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְנוּ

III-Guttural	Qal	Niphal	Piel	Pual	Hiphil	Hophal	Hithpael
imperfect 3ms	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁפָּלַח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁפָּלַח	יִשְׁלִיחַ	יִשְׁפָּלַח	יִשְׁתַּפְּלַח
3fs	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁפָּלַח	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁפָּלַח	תִּשְׁלִיחַ	תִּשְׁפָּלַח	תִּשְׁתַּפְּלַח
2ms	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁפָּלַח	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁפָּלַח	תִּשְׁלִיחַ	תִּשְׁפָּלַח	תִּשְׁתַּפְּלַח
2fs	תִּשְׁלַחַי	תִּשְׁפָּלַחַי	תִּשְׁלַחַי	תִּשְׁפָּלַחַי	תִּשְׁלִיחַי	תִּשְׁפָּלַחַי	תִּשְׁתַּפְּלַחַי
1cs	אֶשְׁלַח	אֶשְׁפָּלַח	אֶשְׁלַח	אֶשְׁפָּלַח	אֶשְׁלִיחַ	אֶשְׁפָּלַח	אֶשְׁתַּפְּלַח
3mp	יִשְׁלַחוּ	יִשְׁפָּלַחוּ	יִשְׁלַחוּ	יִשְׁפָּלַחוּ	יִשְׁלִיחוּ	יִשְׁפָּלַחוּ	יִשְׁתַּפְּלַחוּ
3fp	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁפָּלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁפָּלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלִיחְנָה	תִּשְׁפָּלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁתַּפְּלַחְנָה
2mp	תִּשְׁלַחוּ	תִּשְׁפָּלַחוּ	תִּשְׁלַחוּ	תִּשְׁפָּלַחוּ	תִּשְׁלִיחוּ	תִּשְׁפָּלַחוּ	תִּשְׁתַּפְּלַחוּ
2fp	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁפָּלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁפָּלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלִיחְנָה	תִּשְׁפָּלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁתַּפְּלַחְנָה
1cp	נִשְׁלַח	נִשְׁפָּלַח	נִשְׁלַח	נִשְׁפָּלַח	נִשְׁלִיחַ	נִשְׁפָּלַח	נִשְׁתַּפְּלַח

Weak Verb: **Lamed (III) Guttural – Imperative, Infinitive, Part.8**

III-Guttural	Qal	Niphal	Piel	Pual	Hiphil	Hophal	Hithpael
imperative 2ms	שְׁלַח	הִשְׁלַח	שִׁלַּח		הִשְׁלַח		הִשְׁתַּלַּח
2fs	שְׁלַחִי	הִשְׁלַחִי	שִׁלַּחִי		הִשְׁלַחִי		הִשְׁתַּלַּחִי
2mp	שְׁלַחוּ	הִשְׁלַחוּ	שִׁלַּחוּ		הִשְׁלַחוּ		הִשְׁתַּלַּחוּ
2fp	שְׁלַחְנָה	הִשְׁלַחְנָה	שִׁלַּחְנָה		הִשְׁלַחְנָה		הִשְׁתַּלַּחְנָה
participle act ms	שֹׁלֵחַ		מוֹשִׁלֵּחַ		מוֹשִׁלֵּיחַ		מוֹשִׁתַּלֵּיחַ
participle passive ms	שֹׁלֵיחַ	נוֹשֵׁלֵּחַ		מוֹשִׁלָּה		מוֹשִׁלָּה	
infinitive construct	שְׁלַח	הִשְׁלַח	שִׁלַּח	שִׁלַּח	הִשְׁלִיחַ	הִשְׁלַח	הִשְׁתַּלַּח
infinitive absolute	שְׁלוּחַ	הִשְׁלִיחַ נוֹשֵׁלֵּחַ	שִׁלַּח	שִׁלַּח	הִשְׁלִיחַ	הִשְׁלִיחַ	הִשְׁתַּלַּח

Weak Verb: Peh (I) Aleph – Perfect, Imperfect, Imperative etc 8

I-Aleph		Qal	I-Aleph		Qal	I-Aleph		Qal
perfect 3ms		אָכַל	imperfect 3ms		יֹאכַל	preterite + wc		וַיֹּאכַל
3fs		אָכְלָהּ	3fs		תֹּאכַל	jussive 3ms		יֹאכַל
2ms		אָכַלְתָּ	2ms		תֹּאכַל	cohortive 1cs		אֲכַלְהָ
2fs		אָכַלְתְּ	2fs		תֹּאכְלִי	imperative 2ms		אֲכַל
1cs		אָכַלְתִּי	1cs		אֲכַל	2fs		אֲכַלִּי
3cp		אָכְלוּ	3mp		יֹאכְלוּ	2mp		אֲכַלוּ
			3fp		תֹּאכְלֶנָּה	2fp		אֲכַלְנָה
2mp		אָכַלְתֶּם	2mp		תֹּאכְלוּ	participle active ms		אֹכֵל
2fp		אָכַלְתֶּן	2fp		תֹּאכְלֶנָּה	participle passive ms		אֹכּוּל
1cp		אָכַלְנוּ	1cp		נֹאכַל	infinitive construct		אֲכַל
						infinitive absolute		אֹכּוּל

You may wish to print these tables out for handy reference.

III-Aleph	Qal	Niphal	Piel	Pual	Hiphil	Hophal	Hithpael
perfect 3ms	מָצָא	נִמְצָא	מִצָּא	מִצָּא	הִמְצִיא	הִמְצָא	הִתְמַצָּא
3fs	מָצְאָה	נִמְצְאָה	מִצָּאָה	מִצָּאָה	הִמְצִיָּאָה	הִמְצָאָה	הִתְמַצָּאָה
2ms	מָצַאְתָּ	נִמְצַאְתָּ	מִצָּאְתָּ	מִצָּאְתָּ	הִמְצִיַּאְתָּ	הִמְצָאְתָּ	הִתְמַצָּאְתָּ
2fs	מָצַאְתְּ	נִמְצַאְתְּ	מִצָּאְתְּ	מִצָּאְתְּ	הִמְצִיַּאְתְּ	הִמְצָאְתְּ	הִתְמַצָּאְתְּ
1cs	מָצַאֲתִי	נִמְצַאֲתִי	מִצָּאֲתִי	מִצָּאֲתִי	הִמְצִיַּאֲתִי	הִמְצָאֲתִי	הִתְמַצָּאֲתִי
3cp	מָצְאוּ	נִמְצְאוּ	מִצָּאוּ	מִצָּאוּ	הִמְצִיאוּ	הִמְצָאוּ	הִתְמַצָּאוּ
2mp	מָצַאְתֶּם	נִמְצַאְתֶּם	מִצָּאְתֶּם	מִצָּאְתֶּם	הִמְצִיַּאְתֶּם	הִמְצָאְתֶּם	הִתְמַצָּאְתֶּם
2fp	מָצַאְתֶּן	נִמְצַאְתֶּן	מִצָּאְתֶּן	מִצָּאְתֶּן	הִמְצִיַּאְתֶּן	הִמְצָאְתֶּן	הִתְמַצָּאְתֶּן
1cp	מָצַאֲנוּ	נִמְצַאֲנוּ	מִצָּאֲנוּ	מִצָּאֲנוּ	הִמְצִיַּאֲנוּ	הִמְצָאֲנוּ	הִתְמַצָּאֲנוּ

III-Aleph	Qal	Niphal	Piel	Pual	Hiphil	Hophal	Hithpael
imperfect 3ms	יִמְצֵא	יִמְצֵא	יִמְצֵא	יִמְצֵא	יִמְצִיא	יִמְצֵא	יִתְמַצֵּא
3fs	תִּמְצֵא	תִּמְצֵא	תִּמְצֵא	תִּמְצֵא	תִּמְצִיא	תִּמְצֵא	תִּתְמַצֵּא
2ms	תִּמְצֵא	תִּמְצֵא	תִּמְצֵא	תִּמְצֵא	תִּמְצִיא	תִּמְצֵא	תִּתְמַצֵּא
2fs	תִּמְצְאִי	תִּמְצְאִי	תִּמְצְאִי	תִּמְצְאִי	תִּמְצִיאִי	תִּמְצְאִי	תִּתְמַצְאִי
1cs	אֶמְצֵא	אֶמְצֵא	אֶמְצֵא	אֶמְצֵא	אֶמְצִיא	אֶמְצֵא	אֶתְמַצֵּא
3mp	יִמְצְאוּ	יִמְצְאוּ	יִמְצְאוּ	יִמְצְאוּ	יִמְצִיאוּ	יִמְצְאוּ	יִתְמַצְאוּ
3fp	תִּמְצְאוּהָ	תִּמְצְאוּהָ	תִּמְצְאוּהָ	תִּמְצְאוּהָ	תִּמְצִיאוּהָ	תִּמְצְאוּהָ	תִּתְמַצְאוּהָ
2mp	תִּמְצְאוּ	תִּמְצְאוּ	תִּמְצְאוּ	תִּמְצְאוּ	תִּמְצִיאוּ	תִּמְצְאוּ	תִּתְמַצְאוּ
2fp	תִּמְצְאוּהָ	תִּמְצְאוּהָ	תִּמְצְאוּהָ	תִּמְצְאוּהָ	תִּמְצִיאוּהָ	תִּמְצְאוּהָ	תִּתְמַצְאוּהָ
1cp	נִמְצֵא	נִמְצֵא	נִמְצֵא	נִמְצֵא	נִמְצִיא	נִמְצֵא	נִתְמַצֵּא

III-Aleph	Qal	Niphal	Piel	Pual	Hiphil	Hophal	Hithpael
imperative 2ms	מִצֵּא	הִמְצֵא	מִצֵּא		הִמְצֵא		הִתְמַצֵּא
2fs	מִצֵּאִי	הִמְצֵאִי	מִצֵּאִי		הִמְצֵאִי		הִתְמַצֵּאִי
2mp	מִצֵּאוּ	הִמְצֵאוּ	מִצֵּאוּ		הִמְצֵאוּ		הִתְמַצֵּאוּ
2fp	מִצֵּאנָה	הִמְצֵאנָה	מִצֵּאנָה		הִמְצֵאנָה		הִתְמַצֵּאנָה
participle act ms	מִצֵּא		מְמַצֵּא		מְמַצֵּא		מִתְמַצֵּא
participle passive ms	מִצּוּא	נִמְצָא		מְמַצָּא		מְמַצָּא	
infinitive construct	מִצֵּא	הִמְצֵא	מִצֵּא	מִצֵּא	הִמְצֵא	הִמְצָא	הִתְמַצֵּא
infinitive absolute	מִצּוּא	נִמְצָא	מִצֵּא	מִצֵּא	הִמְצֵא	הִמְצָא	הִתְמַצֵּא

III-Heh	Qal	Niphal	Piel	Pual	Hithpael	Hiphil	Hophal
perfect 3ms	גָּלָה	נִגְלָה	גָּלָה	גִּלָּה	הִתְגַּלָּה	הִגְלָה	הִגְלָה
3fs	גָּלְתָה	נִגְלְתָה	גָּלְתָה	גִּלְתָה	הִתְגַּלְתָה	הִגְלְתָה	הִגְלְתָה
2ms	גָּלִיתָ	נִגְלִיתָ	גָּלִיתָ	גִּלִּיתָ	הִתְגַּלִּיתָ	הִגְלִיתָ	הִגְלִיתָ
2fs	גָּלִיתְּ	נִגְלִיתְּ	גָּלִיתְּ	גִּלִּיתְּ	הִתְגַּלִּיתְּ	הִגְלִיתְּ	הִגְלִיתְּ
1cs	גָּלִיתִי	נִגְלִיתִי	גָּלִיתִי	גִּלִּיתִי	הִתְגַּלִּיתִי	הִגְלִיתִי	הִגְלִיתִי
3cp	גָּלוּ	נִגְלוּ	גָּלוּ	גִּלוּ	הִתְגַּלוּ	הִגְלוּ	הִגְלוּ
2mp	גָּלִיתֶם	נִגְלִיתֶם	גָּלִיתֶם	גִּלִּיתֶם	הִתְגַּלִּיתֶם	הִגְלִיתֶם	הִגְלִיתֶם
2fp	גָּלִיתֶן	נִגְלִיתֶן	גָּלִיתֶן	גִּלִּיתֶן	הִתְגַּלִּיתֶן	הִגְלִיתֶן	הִגְלִיתֶן
1cp	גָּלִינוּ	נִגְלִינוּ	גָּלִינוּ	גִּלִּינוּ	הִתְגַּלִּינוּ	הִגְלִינוּ	הִגְלִינוּ

III-Heh	Qal	Niphal	Piel	Pual	Hithpael	Hiphil	Hophal
imperfect 3ms	יִגְלֶה	יִגְלֶה	יִגְלֶה	יִגְלֶה	יִתְגַּלֶּה	יִגְלֶה	יִגְלֶה
3fs	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגְלֶה	תִּתְגַּלֶּה	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגְלֶה
2ms	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגְלֶה	תִּתְגַּלֶּה	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגְלֶה
2fs	תִּגְלִי	תִּגְלִי	תִּגְלִי	תִּגְלִי	תִּתְגַּלִּי	תִּגְלִי	תִּגְלִי
1cs	אֶגְלֶה	אֶגְלֶה	אֶגְלֶה	אֶגְלֶה	אֶתְגַּלֶּה	אֶגְלֶה	אֶגְלֶה
3mp	יִגְלוּ	יִגְלוּ	יִגְלוּ	יִגְלוּ	יִתְגַּלוּ	יִגְלוּ	יִגְלוּ
3fp	תִּגְלִינָה	תִּגְלִינָה	תִּגְלִינָה	תִּגְלִינָה	תִּתְגַּלִּינָה	תִּגְלִינָה	תִּגְלִינָה
2mp	תִּגְלוּ	תִּגְלוּ	תִּגְלוּ	תִּגְלוּ	תִּתְגַּלוּ	תִּגְלוּ	תִּגְלוּ
2fp	תִּגְלִינָה	תִּגְלִינָה	תִּגְלִינָה	תִּגְלִינָה	תִּתְגַּלִּינָה	תִּגְלִינָה	תִּגְלִינָה
1cp	נִגְלֶה	נִגְלֶה	נִגְלֶה	נִגְלֶה	נִתְגַּלֶּה	נִגְלֶה	נִגְלֶה

Weak Verb: **Lamed (III) Heh** – Volatives, Participles, Infinitives⁸

III-Heh	Qal	Niphal	Piel	Pual	Hithpael	Hiphil	Hophal
preterite + WC	וַיִּגַּל	וַיִּגַּל	וַיִּגַּל	וַיִּגַּל	וַיִּתְגַּל	וַיִּגַּל	- - -
jussive 3ms	יִגַּל	יִגַּל	יִגַּל	יִגַּל	יִתְגַּל	יִגַּל	- - -
cohortive 1cs	אֶגַּל	אֶגַּל	אֶגַּל	אֶגַּל	אֶתְגַּל	אֶגַּל	אֶגַּל
imperative 2ms	גַּל	הִגַּל	גַּל	- - -	הִתְגַּל	הִגַּל	- - -
2fs	גַּלִּי	הִגַּלִּי	גַּלִּי	- - -	הִתְגַּלִּי	הִגַּלִּי	- - -
2mp	גַּלוּ	הִגַּלוּ	גַּלוּ	- - -	הִתְגַּלוּ	הִגַּלוּ	- - -
2fp	גַּלְיָנָה	הִגַּלְיָנָה	גַּלְיָנָה	- - -	הִתְגַּלְיָנָה	הִגַּלְיָנָה	- - -
participle active ms	גֹּלֵה	- - -	מְגַלֵּה	- - -	מִתְגַּלֵּה	מְגַלֵּה	- - -
participle passive ms	גֹּלוּי	נִגְלָה	- - -	מְגַלָּה	- - -	- - -	מְגַלָּה
infinitive construct	גִּלּוֹת	הִגְלּוֹת	גִּלּוֹת	גִּלּוֹת	הִתְגִּלּוֹת	הִגְלּוֹת	הִגְלּוֹת
infinitive absolute	גֹּלֵה	נִגְלָה	גֹּלֵה	גֹּלֵה	הִתְגִּלֵּה	הִגְלֵה	הִגְלֵה

I-Nun	Qal 1	Qal 2	Qal 3	Qal 4	Niphal	Hiphil	Hophal
perfect 3ms	נָגַשׁ	נָפַל	נָתַן	לָקַח	נִגְשׁ	הִגְיִשׁ	הִגְשׁ
3fs	נָגַשָּׁה	נָפְלָה	נָתְנָה	לָקַחָהּ	נִגְשָׁה	הִגְיִשָּׁה	הִגְשָׁה
2ms	נָגַשְׁתָּ	נָפַלְתָּ	נָתַתָּ	לָקַחְתָּ	נִגְשַׁתָּ	הִגְיִשְׁתָּ	הִגְשַׁתָּ
2fs	נָגַשְׁתְּ	נָפַלְתְּ	נָתַתְּ	לָקַחְתְּ	נִגְשִׁיתְּ	הִגְיִשְׁתְּ	הִגְשִׁיתְּ
1cs	נָגַשְׁתִּי	נָפַלְתִּי	נָתַתִּי	לָקַחְתִּי	נִגְשִׁיתִי	הִגְיִשְׁתִּי	הִגְשִׁיתִי
3cp	נָגַשׁוּ	נָפְלוּ	נָתְנוּ	לָקַחוּ	נִגְשׁוּ	הִגְיִשׁוּ	הִגְשׁוּ
2mp	נָגַשְׁתֶּם	נָפַלְתֶּם	נָתַתֶּם	לָקַחְתֶּם	נִגְשַׁתֶּם	הִגְיִשְׁתֶּם	הִגְשַׁתֶּם
2fp	נָגַשְׁתֶּן	נָפַלְתֶּן	נָתַתֶּן	לָקַחְתֶּן	נִגְשִׁיתֶן	הִגְיִשְׁתֶּן	הִגְשִׁיתֶן
1cp	נָגַשְׁנוּ	נָפַלְנוּ	נָתַתְנוּ	לָקַחְנוּ	נִגְשָׁנוּ	הִגְיִשָּׁנוּ	הִגְשָׁנוּ

I-Nun	Qal 1	Qal 2	Qal 3	Qal 4	Niphal	Hiphil	Hophal
imperfect 3ms	יִגַּשׁ	יִפֹּל	יִתֵּן	יִקַּח	יִנָּגַשׁ	יִגְיִשׁ	יִגַּשׁ
3fs	תִּגַּשׁ	תִּפֹּל	תִּתֵּן	תִּקַּח	תִּנָּגַשׁ	תִּגְיִשׁ	תִּגַּשׁ
2ms	תִּגַּשׁ	תִּפֹּל	תִּתֵּן	תִּקַּח	תִּנָּגַשׁ	תִּגְיִשׁ	תִּגַּשׁ
2fs	תִּגְשִׁי	תִּפְּלִי	תִּתְּנִי	תִּקְחִי	תִּנָּגְשִׁי	תִּגְיִשִׁי	תִּגְשִׁי
1cs	אֶגַּשׁ	אֶפֹּל	אֶתֵּן	אֶקַּח	אֶנָּגַשׁ	אֶגְיִשׁ	אֶגַּשׁ
3mp	יִגְשׁוּ	יִפְּלוּ	יִתְּנוּ	יִקְחוּ	יִנָּגְשׁוּ	יִגְיִשׁוּ	יִגְשׁוּ
3fp	תִּגְשָׁנָה	תִּפְּלֵנָה	תִּתְּנֵנָה	תִּקְחֵנָה	תִּנָּגְשָׁנָה	תִּגְיִשָׁנָה	תִּגְשָׁנָה
2mp	תִּגְשׁוּ	תִּפְּלוּ	תִּתְּנוּ	תִּקְחוּ	תִּנָּגְשׁוּ	תִּגְיִשׁוּ	תִּגְשׁוּ
2fp	תִּגְשָׁנָה	תִּפְּלֵנָה	תִּתְּנֵנָה	תִּקְחֵנָה	תִּנָּגְשָׁנָה	תִּגְיִשָׁנָה	תִּגְשָׁנָה
1cp	נִגַּשׁ	נִפֹּל	נִתֵּן	נִקַּח	נִנָּגַשׁ	נִגְיִשׁ	נִגַּשׁ

Weak Verb: Peh (I) Nun – Imperative, Participle, Infinitive

I-Nun	Qal 1	Qal 2	Qal 3	Qal 4	Niphal	Hiphil	Hophal
preterite + wc	וּיְגַשׁ	וַיִּפֹּל	וַיִּתֵּן	וַיִּקַּח	וַיִּבְגַּשׁ	וַיִּגִּשׁ	וַיִּגַּשׁ
jussive 3ms	יִגַּשׁ	יִפֹּל	יִתֵּן	יִקַּח	יִבְגַּשׁ	יִגִּשׁ	יִגַּשׁ
cohortive 1cs	אַגִּשָּׂה	אַפֹּלָה	אַתְּנֶה	אַקַּחָה	אַבְגִּשָּׂה	אַגִּישָּׂה	- - -
imperative 2ms	גַּשׁ or גִּשָּׂה	פֹּל	תֵּן or תְּנֶה	קַח or קַחָה	בְּגִשׁ	הִגֵּשׁ	- - -
2fs	גִּשִּׂי	בְּפֹלִי	תְּנִי	קַחִי	הִבְגִּשִּׂי	הִגִּישִּׂי	- - -
2mp	גִּשׂוּ	בְּפֹלוּ	תְּנוּ	קַחוּ	הִבְגִּשׂוּ	הִגִּישׂוּ	- - -
2fp	גִּשְׁנָה	בְּפֹלְנָה	תְּנֶה	קַחְנָה	הִבְגִּשְׁנָה	הִגִּישְׁנָה	- - -
participle active ms	גֹּשֵׁשׁ	נֹפֵל	נֹתֵן	לֹקֵחַ	- - -	מִגִּישׁ	- - -
participle passive ms	נִגְוָשׁ	נִפְּוֵל	נִתּוֹן	לִקְוֹחַ	נִבְּגָשׁ	- - -	מִגְּוָשׁ
infinitive construct	גִּשְׁתָּ	נִפֹּל	תֵּת	קַחַת	הִבְגִּשׁ	הִגִּישׁ	הִגֵּשׁ
infinitive absolute	נִגְוָשׁ	נִפְּוֵל	נִתּוֹן	לִקְוֹחַ	הִבְגִּשׁ	הִגֵּשׁ	הִגֵּשׁ

You may wish to print these tables out for handy reference.

Hollow	Qal 1	Qal 2	Qal 3	Qal 4	Niphal	Hiphil	Hophal
perfect 3ms	קָם	מָת	בּוֹשׁ	שָׁם	נָקוּם	הִקְיִם	הוּקָם
3fs	קָמָה	מָתָה	בּוֹשָׁה	שָׁמָה	נָקוּמָה	הִקְיָמָה	הוּקָמָה
2ms	קָמְתָּ	מָתָה	בְּשָׂתָּ	שָׁמְתָּ	נָקוּמְתָּ	הִקְיָמְתָּ	הוּקָמְתָּ
2fs	קָמְתִּי	מָתִי	בְּשָׂתִי	שָׁמְתִּי	נָקוּמְתִּי	הִקְיָמְתִּי	הוּקָמְתִּי
1cs	קָמְתִּי	מָתִי	בְּשָׂתִי	שָׁמְתִּי	נָקוּמְתִּי	הִקְיָמְתִּי	הוּקָמְתִּי
3cp	קָמוּ	מָתוּ	בּוֹשׁוּ	שָׁמוּ	נָקוּמוּ	הִקְיָמוּ	הוּקָמוּ
2mp	קָמְתֶם	מָתֶם	בְּשָׂתֶם	שָׁמְתֶם	נָקוּמְתֶם	הִקְיָמְתֶם	הוּקָמְתֶם
2fp	קָמְתֶיךָ	מָתֶיךָ	בְּשָׂתֶיךָ	שָׁמְתֶיךָ	נָקוּמְתֶיךָ	הִקְיָמְתֶיךָ	הוּקָמְתֶיךָ
1cp	קָמְנוּ	מָתְנוּ	בְּשָׂנוּ	שָׁמְנוּ	נָקוּמְנוּ	הִקְיָמְנוּ	הוּקָמְנוּ

Hollow	Qal 1	Qal 2	Qal 3	Qal 4	Niphal	Hiphil	Hophal
imperfect 3ms	יִקְוֹם	יִמּוֹת	יִבּוֹשׁ	יִשְׁיִם	יִקְוֹם	יִקְיִם	יִוְקַם
3fs	תִּקְוֹם	תִּמּוֹת	תִּבּוֹשׁ	תִּשְׁיִם	תִּקְוֹם	תִּקְיִם	תִּוְקַם
2ms	תִּקְוֹם	תִּמּוֹת	תִּבּוֹשׁ	תִּשְׁיִם	תִּקְוֹם	תִּקְיִם	תִּוְקַם
2fs	תִּקְוִמִי	תִּמּוֹתִי	תִּבּוֹשִׁי	תִּשְׁיִמִי	תִּקְוִמִי	תִּקְיִמִי	תִּוְקַמִי
1cs	אִקְוֹם	אִמּוֹת	אִבּוֹשׁ	אִשְׁיִם	אִקְוֹם	אִקְיִם	אִוְקַם
3mp	יִקְוֹמוּ	יִמּוֹתוּ	יִבּוֹשׁוּ	יִשְׁיִמוּ	יִקְוֹמוּ	יִקְיִמוּ	יִוְקַמוּ
3fp	תִּקְוִינָה	תִּמּוֹתֵינָה	תִּבּוֹשְׁנָה	תִּשְׁיִינָה	תִּקְוִינָה	תִּקְיִינָה	תִּוְקַיְנָה
2mp	תִּקְוֹמוּ	תִּמּוֹתוּ	תִּבּוֹשׁוּ	תִּשְׁיִמוּ	תִּקְוֹמוּ	תִּקְיִמוּ	תִּוְקַמוּ
2fp	תִּקְוִינָה	תִּמּוֹתֵינָה	תִּבּוֹשְׁנָה	תִּשְׁיִינָה	תִּקְוִינָה	תִּקְיִינָה	תִּוְקַיְנָה
1cp	נִקְוֹם	נִמּוֹת	נִבּוֹשׁ	נִשְׁיִם	נִקְוֹם	נִקְיִם	נִוְקַם

Hollow	Qal 1	Qal 2	Qal 3	Qal 4	Niphal	Hiphil	Hophal
preterite + wc	וַיִּקְם	וַיִּמַּת	וַיִּבּוֹשׁ	וַיִּשָּׂם	וַיִּקּוּם	וַיִּקְמֶם	וַיּוּקְמוּם
jussive 3ms	יִקְם	יִמַּת	יִבּוֹשׁ	יִשָּׂם	יִקּוּם	יִקְמֶם	יּוּקְמוּם
cohortive 1cs	אֶקְוֶמָה	אֶמּוֹתָה	אֶבּוֹשָׂה	אֶשִּׂימָה	אֶקּוּמָה	אֶקְיֶמָה	- - -
imperative 2ms	קוּם	מוּת	בוֹשׁ	שִׂים	הִקּוּם	הִקְמֶם	- - -
2fs	קוּמִי	מוּתִי	בּוֹשִׁי	שִׂימִי	הִקּוּמִי	הִקְיֶמִי	- - -
2mp	קוּמוּ	מוּתוּ	בּוֹשׁוּ	שִׂימוּ	הִקּוּמוּ	הִקְיֶמוּ	- - -
2fp	קוּמְנָה	מוּתְנָה	בּוֹשְׁנָה	- - -	הִקּוּמְנָה	הִקְיֶמְנָה	- - -
participle active ms	קָם	יָמַת	בוֹשׁ	שָׂם	- - -	מִקְיָם	- - -
participle passive ms	קוּם	- - -	- - -	שִׂים	נִקּוּם	- - -	מוּקָם
Infinitive construct	קוּם	מוּת	בוֹשׁ	שִׂים	הִקּוּם	הִקְיָם	הוּקָם
infinitive absolute	קוּם	מוּת	בוֹשׁ	שׂוּם	הִקּוּם	הִקְיָם	הוּקָם

I-Vav	Qal	Niphal	Hiphil	Hophal
perfect 3ms	יָשַׁב	נִישַׁב	הוֹשִׁיב	הוֹשַׁב
3fs	יָשְׁבָה	נִישְׁבָה	הוֹשִׁיבָה	הוֹשַׁבָה
2ms	יָשַׁבְתָּ	נִישַׁבְתָּ	הוֹשִׁיבְתָּ	הוֹשַׁבְתָּ
2fs	יָשַׁבְתְּ	נִישַׁבְתְּ	הוֹשִׁיבְתְּ	הוֹשַׁבְתְּ
1cs	יָשַׁבְתִּי	נִישַׁבְתִּי	הוֹשִׁיבְתִּי	הוֹשַׁבְתִּי
3cp	יָשְׁבוּ	נִישְׁבוּ	הוֹשִׁיבוּ	הוֹשַׁבוּ
2mp	יָשַׁבְתֶּם	נִישַׁבְתֶּם	הוֹשִׁיבְתֶם	הוֹשַׁבְתֶם
2fp	יָשַׁבְתֶּן	נִישַׁבְתֶּן	הוֹשִׁיבְתֶן	הוֹשַׁבְתֶן
1cp	יָשַׁבְנוּ	נִישַׁבְנוּ	הוֹשִׁיבְנוּ	הוֹשַׁבְנוּ

I-Vav	Qal	Niphal	Hiphil	Hophal
imperfect 3ms	יֵשֵׁב	יִוָּשֵׁב	יּוֹשִׁיב	יּוֹשָׁב
3fs	תֵּשֵׁב	תִּוָּשֵׁב	תּוֹשִׁיב	תּוֹשָׁב
2ms	תֵּשֵׁב	תִּוָּשֵׁב	תּוֹשִׁיב	תּוֹשָׁב
2fs	תִּשְׁבִּי	תִּוָּשְׁבִי	תּוֹשִׁיבִי	תּוֹשָׁבִי
1cs	אֵשֵׁב	אִוָּשֵׁב	אּוֹשִׁיב	אּוֹשָׁב
3mp	יֵשְׁבוּ	יִוָּשְׁבוּ	יּוֹשִׁיבוּ	יּוֹשָׁבוּ
3fp	תֵּשְׁבֶנָּה	תִּוָּשְׁבֶנָּה	תּוֹשִׁיבֶנָּה	תּוֹשָׁבֶנָּה
2mp	תֵּשְׁבוּ	תִּוָּשְׁבוּ	תּוֹשִׁיבוּ	תּוֹשָׁבוּ
2fp	תֵּשְׁבֶנָּה	תִּוָּשְׁבֶנָּה	תּוֹשִׁיבֶנָּה	תּוֹשָׁבֶנָּה
1cp	נֵשֵׁב	נִוָּשֵׁב	נּוֹשִׁיב	נּוֹשָׁב

I-Vav	Qal	Niphal	Hiphil	Hophal
preterite + wc	וַיֵּשֶׁב	וַיִּנָּשֵׁב	וַיִּזְשֹׁב	וַיִּזְשֹׁב
jussive 3ms	יֵשֶׁב	יִנָּשֵׁב	יִזְשֹׁב	יִזְשֹׁב
cohort 1cs	אֶשְׁבֶּה	אֲנִישֹׁבָה	אוֹשִׁיבָה	- - -
impertv 2ms	שֶׁב or שְׁבָה	הִנָּשֵׁב	הִזְשֹׁב	- - -
2fs	שְׁבִי	הִנָּשְׁבִי	הִזְשִׁיבִי	- - -
2mp	שְׁבוּ	הִנָּשְׁבוּ	הִזְשִׁיבוּ	- - -
2fp	שְׁבֹנָה	הִנָּשְׁבֹנָה	הִזְשִׁיבֹנָה	- - -
act part ms	יֹשֵׁב	- - -	מוֹשִׁיב	- - -
pass part ms	יָשׁוּב	נוֹשֵׁב	- - -	מוֹשָׁב
inf construct	שֹׁבֵת	הִנָּשֵׁב	הִזְשִׁיב	הִנָּשֵׁב
inf absolute	יָשׁוּב	הִנָּשֵׁב	הִזְשִׁיב	הִנָּשֵׁב

You may wish to print these tables out for handy reference.

Geminate	Qal (active)	Qal (stative)	Niphal	Hiphil	Hophal
perfect 3ms	סָבַב or סָבַב	קָל	נָסַב	הִסֵּב	הוּסַב
3fs	סָבְבָה	קָלָה	נָסְבָה	הִסְבָּה	הוּסְבָה
2ms	סָבַבְתָּ	קָלוֹתְךָ	נָסַבְתָּ	הִסְבַּבְתָּ	הוּסַבְתָּ
2fs	סָבַבְתְּ	קָלוֹתְךָ	נָסַבְתְּ	הִסְבַּבְתְּ	הוּסַבְתְּ
1cs	סָבַבְתִּי	קָלוֹתִי	נָסַבְתִּי	הִסְבַּבְתִּי	הוּסַבְתִּי
3cp	סָבְבוּ	קָלוּ	נָסְבוּ	הִסְבּוּ	הוּסְבוּ
2mp	סָבַבְתֶּם	קָלוֹתֶם	נָסַבְתֶּם	הִסְבַּבְתֶּם	הוּסַבְתֶּם
2fp	סָבַבְתֶּן	קָלוֹתֶן	נָסַבְתֶּן	הִסְבַּבְתֶּן	הוּסַבְתֶּן
1cp	סָבַבְנוּ	קָלוֹנוּ	נָסַבְנוּ	הִסְבַּבְנוּ	הוּסַבְנוּ

Geminate	Qal (active)	Qal (stative)	Niphal	Hiphil	Hophal
imperfect 3ms	יִסֵּב	יִקַּל	יִסֵּב	יִסֵּב	יִוִּסֵּב
3fs	תִּסֵּב	תִּקַּל	תִּסֵּב	תִּסֵּב	תִּוִּסֵּב
2ms	תִּסֵּב	תִּקַּל	תִּסֵּב	תִּסֵּב	תִּוִּסֵּב
2fs	תִּסֵּבִי	תִּקַּלִּי	תִּסֵּבִי	תִּסֵּבִי	תִּוִּסֵּבִי
1cs	אֶסֵּב	אֶקַּל	אֶסֵּב	אֶסֵּב	אֶוִּסֵּב
3mp	יִסֵּבוּ	יִקַּלוּ	יִסֵּבוּ	יִסֵּבוּ	יִוִּסֵּבוּ
3fp	תִּסֵּבְיֶנָּה	תִּקַּלְיֶנָּה	תִּסֵּבְיֶנָּה	תִּסֵּבְיֶנָּה	תִּוִּסֵּבְיֶנָּה
2mp	תִּסֵּבוּ	תִּקַּלוּ	תִּסֵּבוּ	תִּסֵּבוּ	תִּוִּסֵּבוּ
2fp	תִּסֵּבְיֶנָּה	תִּקַּלְיֶנָּה	תִּסֵּבְיֶנָּה	תִּסֵּבְיֶנָּה	תִּוִּסֵּבְיֶנָּה
1cp	נִסֵּב	נִקַּל	נִסֵּב	נִסֵּב	נִוִּסֵּב

Weak Verb: **Geminate** – Imperative, Participle, Infinitive

Geminate	Qal (active)	Qal (stative)	Niphal	Hiphil	Hophal
preterite + wc	וַיִּסַּב	וַיִּקַּל	וַיִּסַּב	וַיִּסַּב	וַיּוּסַּב
jussive 3ms	יִסַּב	יִקַּל	יִסַּב	יִסַּב	יּוּסַּב
cohort 1cs	אֶסַּבָּה	אֶקַּלָּה	אֶסַּבָּה	אֶסַּבָּה	- - -
impertv 2ms	סַּב	קַל	הִסַּב	הִסַּב	- - -
2fs	סַּבִּי	קַלִּי	הִסַּבִּי	הִסַּבִּי	- - -
2mp	סַּבוּ	קַלוּ	הִסַּבוּ	הִסַּבוּ	- - -
2fp	סַּבְיָנָה	קַלְנָה	הִסַּבְיָנָה	הִסַּבְיָנָה	- - -
act part ms	סַּבֵּב	קַל	- - -	מִסַּב	- - -
pass part ms	סַּבּוּב	- - -	נִסַּב	- - -	מוּסַּב
inf construct	סַּב	קַלּוֹת or קַל	הִסַּב	הִסַּב	הוּסַּב
inf absolute	סַּבּוּב	קַלּוֹל	הִסּוּב	הִסַּב	הוּסַּב

You may wish to print these tables out for handy reference.

I-Yod	Qal	Hiphil
perfect 3ms	יִטַּב	הִיטִיב
3fs	יִטְבֶּה	הִיטִיבָהּ
2ms	יִטְבֹּתָ	הִיטְבֹּתָ
2fs	יִטְבֹּתְי	הִיטְבֹּתְי
1cs	יִטְבֹּתִי	הִיטְבֹּתִי
3cp	יִטְבוּ	הִיטְיבוּ
2mp	יִטְבְּתֶם	הִיטְבְּתֶם
2fp	יִטְבְּתֶינָן	הִיטְבְּתֶינָן
1cp	יִטְבְּנוּ	הִיטְבְּנוּ

I-Yod	Qal	Hiphil
imperfect 3ms	יִיטַב	יִיטִיב
3fs	תִּיטַב	תִּיטִיב
2ms	תִּיטַב	תִּיטִיב
2fs	תִּיטְבִי	תִּיטְיבִי
1cs	אֵיטַב	אֵיטִיב
3mp	יִיטְבוּ	יִיטְיבוּ
3fp	תִּיטְבְּנָה	תִּיטְיבְּנָה
2mp	תִּיטְבוּ	תִּיטְיבוּ
2fp	תִּיטְבְּנָה	תִּיטְיבְּנָה
1cp	נִיטַב	נִיטִיב

I-Yod	Qal	Hiphil
preterite + wc	וַיִּטֵּב	וַיִּטְּבֵהוּ
jussive 3ms	יִטֵּב	יִטְּבֵהוּ
cohort 1cs	אֶיטְבֶּהָ	אֶיטְטִיבָהּ
impertv 2ms	יִטֵּב	הֵיטֵב
2fs	יִטְּבִי	הֵיטְטִיבִי
2mp	יִטְּבוּ	הֵיטְטִיבוּ
2fp	יִטְּבֶנָּה	הֵיטְטִבְנָהּ
act part ms	יֹטֵב	מֵיטִיב
pass part ms	יָטוּב	- - -
inf construct	יִטֵּב	הֵיטִיב
inf absolute	יָטוּב	הֵיטֵב

Lesson 8

Part 1

✓ Verbal Stems

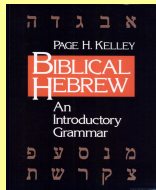
Part 2

✓ Weak Verbs

The topic of Verb Stems and Weak Verbs covered in this Lesson often fill over half of any Hebrew text book.

In order to begin reading the Hebrew bible you should know what these things are but you don't need to get bogged down in the details, just be able to recognise them.

Suggested Exercises

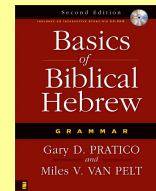


• “**Biblical Hebrew – An Introductory Grammar**” by Page H. Kelley

LESSON XIV

LESSON XVI

Then if you want to get into all the details do all LESSONS from XVII to XXXI



• “**Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Grammar**” by Gary D. Pratico & Miles V. Van Pelt

Section 3: Introduction to Hebrew Verbs and the Qal Stem

14a & b. Qal Perfect – Weak Verbs

Then rest of section if you need practice.

& Section 4: Intro to Derived Stems

Lesson Review

Prologue.

1. Aleph-Bet, » Vowels, Verb Roots, Maqqef
2. Gender, Plurals, Duals, » Numbers
3. Def. Article, Conjunction, » Prepositions
4. Direct Object, Person, » Pronouns
5. Questions, » Pronominal Suffix
6. Qal Perfect, » Vav Relative
7. Qal Imperfect, » Vol., Infin., Participle, Vocab.
8. Verbal Stems, » Weak Verbs

Books.

Epilogue.

Books

Some helpful books that you can buy...

- ▶ **Page H. Kelley's;**
 - ▶ Biblical Hebrew Grammar (with Exercises)
 - ▶ Biblical Hebrew Grammar Handbook (Answers)
- ▶ **Gary D. Practico & Miles V. Van Pelt**
 - ▶ Basics of Biblical Hebrew - Grammar (with CD)
 - ▶ Basics of Biblical Hebrew – Workbook (Exercises)
- ▶ **Samson Raphael Hirsch & Matityahu Clark**
 - ▶ Etymological Dictionary of Biblical Hebrew
- ▶ **Schottenstein's 5 volume Interlinear Chumash**
 - ▶ (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy)
- ▶ **Stones 1 volume Chumash (1st 5 books of bible)**

& some useful Websites

Page H. Kelley

Biblical Hebrew Grammar

[amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com)

Books

א ב ג ד ה

PAGE H. KELLEY

BIBLICAL HEBREW

An
Introductory
Grammar

מ נ ס ע פ

צ ק ר ש ת

Attractively laid
out for easy
reading

LESSON IX

23. Independent Personal Pronouns (Subject Pronouns)

23.1 Independent personal pronouns are written as separate forms and may be used as subject pronouns but not as direct objects of a verb or as objects of a preposition. Special pronominal suffixes must be added to verbs, prepositions, and nouns to indicate pronominal relationships other than that of subject. These suffix forms will be introduced in later lessons.

23.2 The forms of the independent personal pronouns are as follows:

אֲנִי, אֲנִי	I	(1 cs)	אֲנִי, אֲנִי, אֲנִי	we	(1 cp)
אַתָּה	you	(2 ms)	אַתֶּם	you	(2 mp)
אַתְּ	you	(2 fs)	אַתֶּן, אַתְּנָה	you	(2 fp)
הוא	he/it	(3 ms)	הֵם, הֵמָּה	they	(3 mp)
היא	she/it	(3 fs)	הֵן, הֵנָּה	they	(3 fp)

(a) Note: 3 fs = הוא throughout the books of the Pentateuch.

(b) Note: The (c) in (1 cs) and (1 cp) indicates "common" gender, covering both masculine and feminine subjects.

23.3 Sentences that employ independent personal pronouns as subjects will often be verbless sentences (with the verb "to be" understood).

Examples:

אֲנִי יְהוָה	I (am) the LORD. (Gen. 28:13)
אַתָּה הָאִישׁ	You (are) the man. (2 Sam. 12:7)
כִּי־עָפָר אַתָּה	For you (are) dust. (Gen. 3:19)
יְהוָה הוּא הָאֱלֹהִים	The LORD, he (is) God. (1 Kgs. 18:39)
אֲחִים אֲנַחְנוּ	We (are) brothers. (Gen. 13:8)
וְאֲנַחְנוּ רַבִּים	And we (are) many. (Ezek. 33:24)
וְהֵמָּה חֲכָמִים	And they (are) wise. (Prov. 30:24)

24. Demonstrative Pronouns

24.1 A demonstrative pronoun is one that indicates something or someone being singled out for attention, as in the case of "this man," or "This is the man."

Lots of helpful exercises ...

... you will need to purchase the Handbook for the answers!

XVI VOCABULARY

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| (7) | וַיִּשְׂרֹף אֶת־בַּיִת־יְהוָה וְאֶת־בַּיִת הַמֶּלֶךְ וְאֵת כָּל־בְּתֵי יְרוּשָׁלַם | He burned the house of the LORD and the house of the king and all the houses of Jerusalem. (2 Kgs. 25:9) |
| (8) | אֲשַׁפֹּךְ אֶת־רוּחִי עַל־כָּל־בָּשָׂר | I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh. (Joel 3:1) |
| (9) | אֶת־הַדְּבָר אֲשֶׁר־אֲדַבֵּר אֵלֶיךָ אַתָּה תִּדְבֹר | The word that I speak unto you, that shall you speak. (Num. 22:35) |
| (10) | וְלֹא יִקְרָא עוֹד אֶת־שְׁמֶךָ אַבְרָם | And your name shall no more be called Abram. (Gen. 17:5) |
| (11) | כִּי בַיִתִּי בַיִת־תְּפִלָּה יִקְרָא לְכָל־הָעַמִּים | For my house shall be called a house of prayer for all peoples. (Isa. 56:7) |
| (12) | וַיִּתְהַלֵּךְ הֲנוּךְ אֶת־הָאֱלֹהִים | And Enoch walked with God. (Gen. 5:24) |
| (13) | אֶתְהַלֵּךְ לִפְנֵי יְהוָה בְּאֶרֶץ חַיִּים | I walk before the LORD in the land of the living. (Ps. 116:9) |
| (14) | עַד־אֵנָה תַסְתִּיר אֶת־פְּנֶיךָ מִמֶּנִּי | How long will you hide your face from me? (Ps. 13:2; Eng. 13:1) |
| (15) | וַיִּזְכֹּר אֱלֹהִים אֶת־נֹחַ | And then God remembered Noah. (Gen. 8:1) |

VOCABULARY

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------------------|------|---------|--------------------------|
| (1) | בֶּטֶן (f) | belly, body, womb | (10) | נָשָׂא | he lifted, carried |
| (2) | [בֵּרַךְ] | he blessed | (11) | סָתַר | he concealed |
| (3) | גָּאֵל | he redeemed | (12) | עֲוֹן | iniquity, guilt |
| (4) | הִלֵּל | he praised | (13) | פְּשָׁע | rebellion, transgression |
| (5) | חַטָּאת (f) | sin | (14) | קָבַר | he buried |
| (6) | [לָחַם] | he fought | (15) | רָאָה | he saw |
| (7) | לָמַד | he learned | (16) | רְקִיעַ | expanse, firmament |
| (8) | מָלֵא | he was full | (17) | שָׂרַף | he burned |
| (9) | מָלַט | he escaped | (18) | שָׁפַךְ | he poured out |

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- (14) וְהָבִיאוּ אֶת־אֲחִיכֶם הַקָּטָן אֵלַי (a) Hif'il
And bring your youngest brother to me. (b) 2 mp
(Gen. 42:19, 20) (c) בוא
- (15) הַשִּׁיבֵנִי וְאֲשׁוּבָה כִּי אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי (a) Hif'il
Restore me that I may be restored, for you are (b) 2 ms
the LORD my God. (Jer. 31:18) (c) שוב

XXIX.3 Supply the proper translation for the pronouns in the following entries.

- (1) וַיִּשְׂאֵהוּ וַיְבִיֵאֵהוּ אֶל־אִמּוֹ And he lifted him up and brought him to his mother. (2 Kgs. 4:20)
- (2) מִי אַתָּם וּמֵאַיִן תִּבְּאוּ Who are you, and where do you come from? (Josh. 9:8)
- (3) וַתְּבוֹא בָהֶם הָרוּחַ וַיַּחֲיוּ וַיַּעֲמֵדוּ עַל־רַגְלֵיהֶם חֵיל גָּדוֹל מְאֹד־מְאֹד And the spirit (breath) entered them, and they lived, and stood upon their feet, an exceedingly great army. (Ezek. 37:10)
- (4) בָּאנוּ־בָאֵשׁ וּבַמַּיִם We have come through the fire and through the water. (Ps. 66:12)
- (5) וְאַתָּה תְּבוֹא אֶל־אֲבוֹתֶיךָ בְּשָׁלוֹם And you shall go to your ancestors in peace. (Gen. 15:15)
- (6) וַיְבִיֵאָהּ אֶל־הָאָדָם And he brought her to the man. (Gen. 2:22)
- (7) וַיְבִיֵאֵהוּ יְרוּשָׁלַם וַיָּמָת שָׁם And they brought him to Jerusalem, and he died there. (Judg. 1:7)
- (8) לָמָּה תְּבִיאוּ אֹתוֹ אֵלַי Why have you brought him to me? (1 Sam. 21:15)
- (9) וְהִקְיַמְתִּי אֶת־בְּרִיתִי אִתְּכֶם And I will establish my covenant with you. (Lev. 26:9)
- (10) כִּי־עָפָר אַתָּה וְאֶל־עָפָר תָּשׁוּב For you are dust, and unto dust you shall return. (Gen. 3:19)
- (11) וְהִשְׁבַּתִּים עַל־הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת And I will bring them back to this land. (Jer. 24:6)
- (12) מִבְּקֶשׁ שָׂאוּל אָבִי לְהַמִּיתְךָ Saul my father is seeking to kill you. (1 Sam. 19:2)

Gary D. Practico
Miles V. Van Pelt

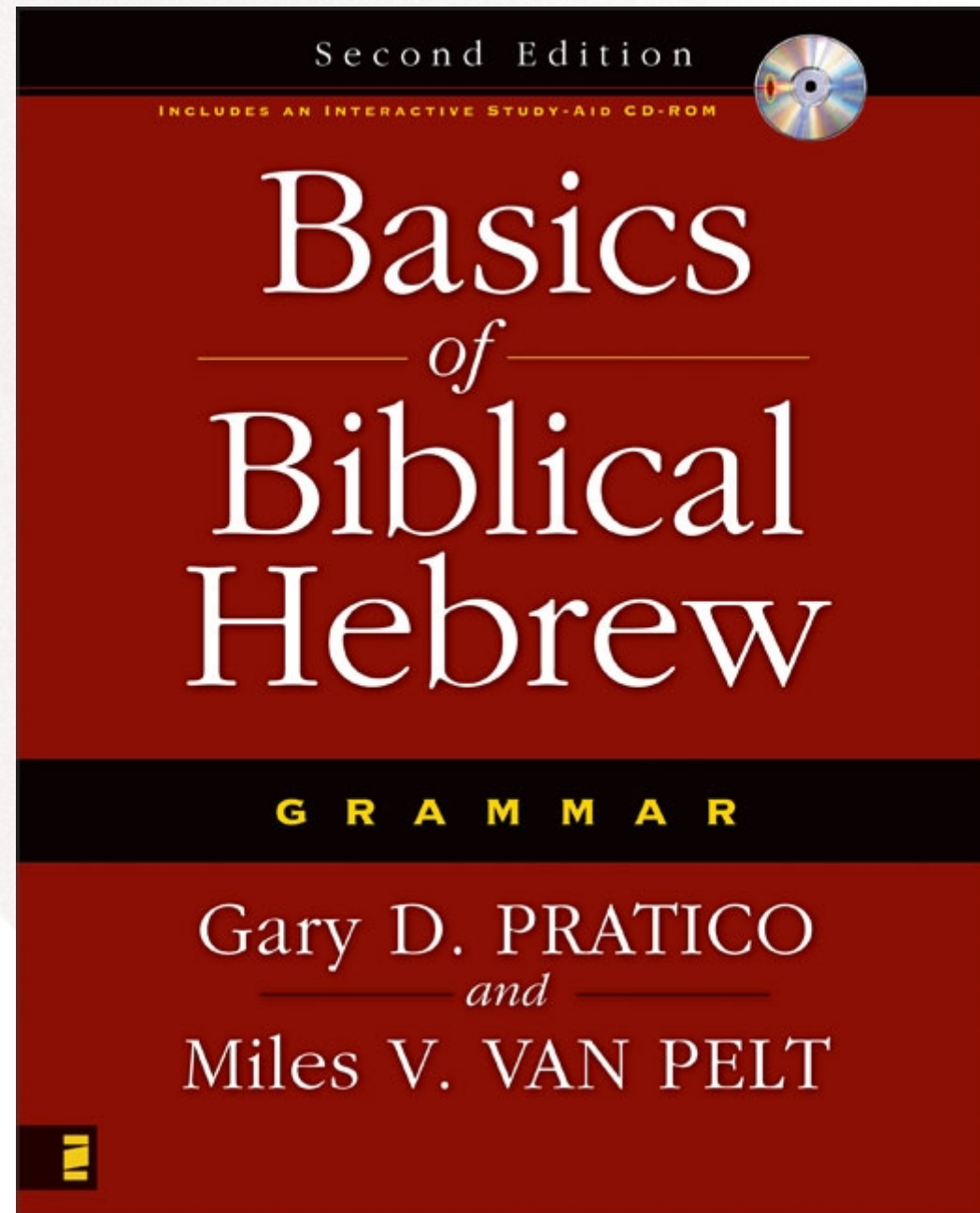
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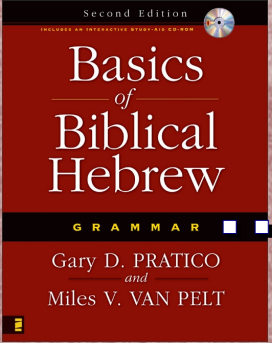
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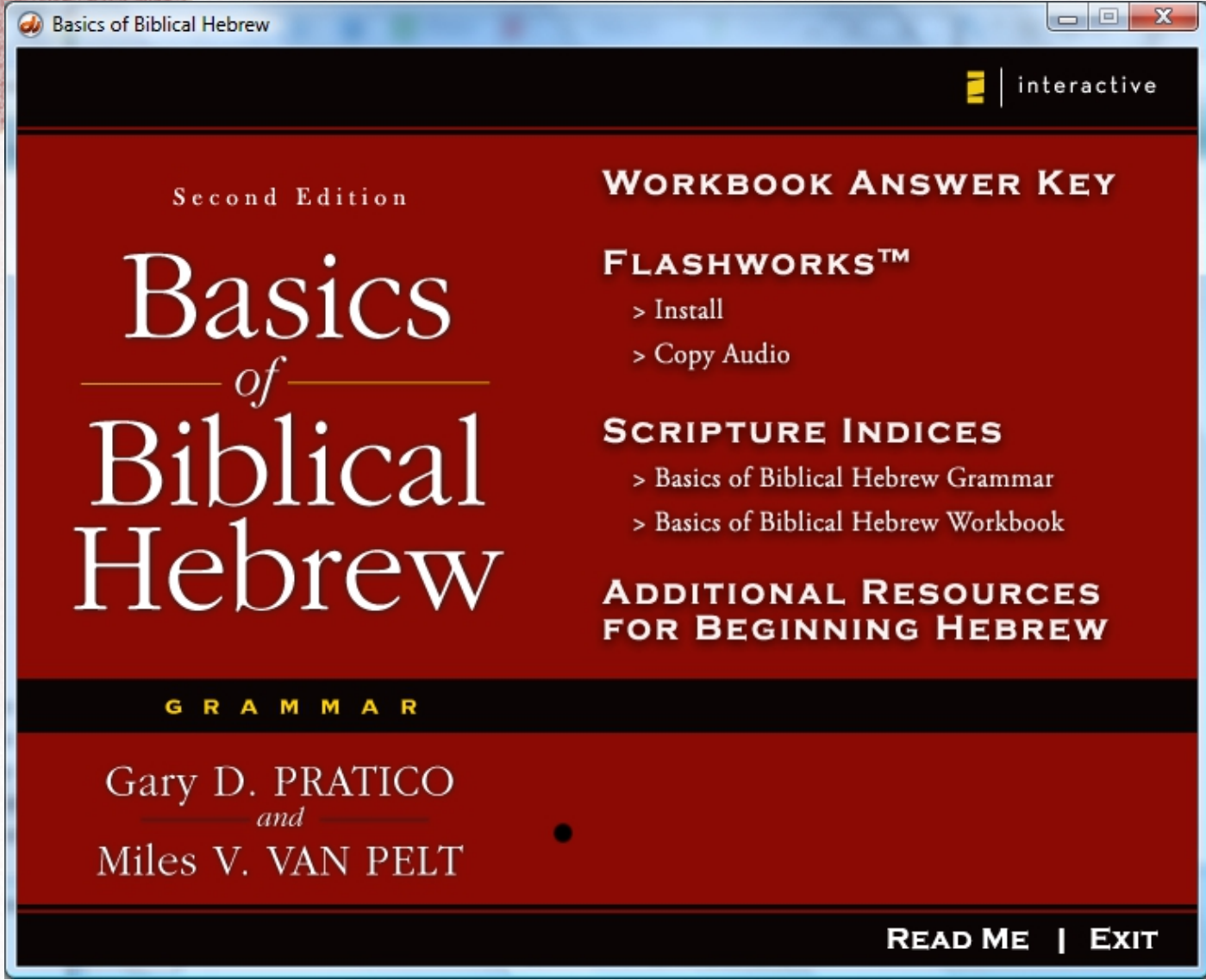
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Easy reference to verb roots and their manifold meanings and uses in the scripture

Verb
Root

ירדהו אל ירדהו אל 3: overcoming (Ps 68:28 רודם צעיר רודם 4: separating (Jd 14:9/sy רדהו אל בקרב אויבך כפי)
gv: רוד render pliable; רדה dominate; רוד humble; נוד overpower
cm: control [pc (E77): רטה push down; רתח boil]

רדם *incapacitate*
e/c: 1: stunning (Ps 76:7 וסוס ורדם ורכב וסוס 2: being unconscious (Gn 2:21 אלוקים חרדמה also Ps 120:4)
cm: limit activity [pc (E78): רתם bind]

רדף *pursue*
e/c: 1: pursuing with hostile intent (Gn 35:5 בני יעקב רדפו אחריו בני יעקב also Ps 7:6) 2: pursuing with justification (Hs 2:9/sy ורדפה את מאהביה 3: seeking aims and objectives (Dt 16:20 ורדוף צדק צדק תרדוף 4: striving eagerly (Pr 15:9/dm ורדף צדקה יאהב ומרדף רטב)
cm: move without control [pc (E79): רטב moisten; רטף dampen]

רהב *embolden; increase power*
e/c: 1: being excessively proud (Ps 89:11 רהב כחלל רהב also Ex 7:11, Ps 138:3) 2: being faithless (Ps 40:5 פנה אל רהבים also Gn 14:18) 3: arrogant Egypt (Ps 87:4 רהב ובבל 4: heavy storm (Jb 26:12/dm רהב מחץ רהב וכתבונתו מחץ רהב > רהב
dv: רהב increase; רבה multiply > רהב
cm: expand/contract activity [pc (E80): רחב enlarge; רחף flutter; רעף pour down; רעב starve]

רהה *fear*
e/c: fearing (Is 44:8/mh רההו ואל תרהו ואל תפחדו ואל תרהו ואל תפחדו ואל תרהו ואל תפחדו)
gv: רהה fear; ריה strengthen; ירה cast; ירא fear
cm: shatter [pc (E81): רעע break into pieces]

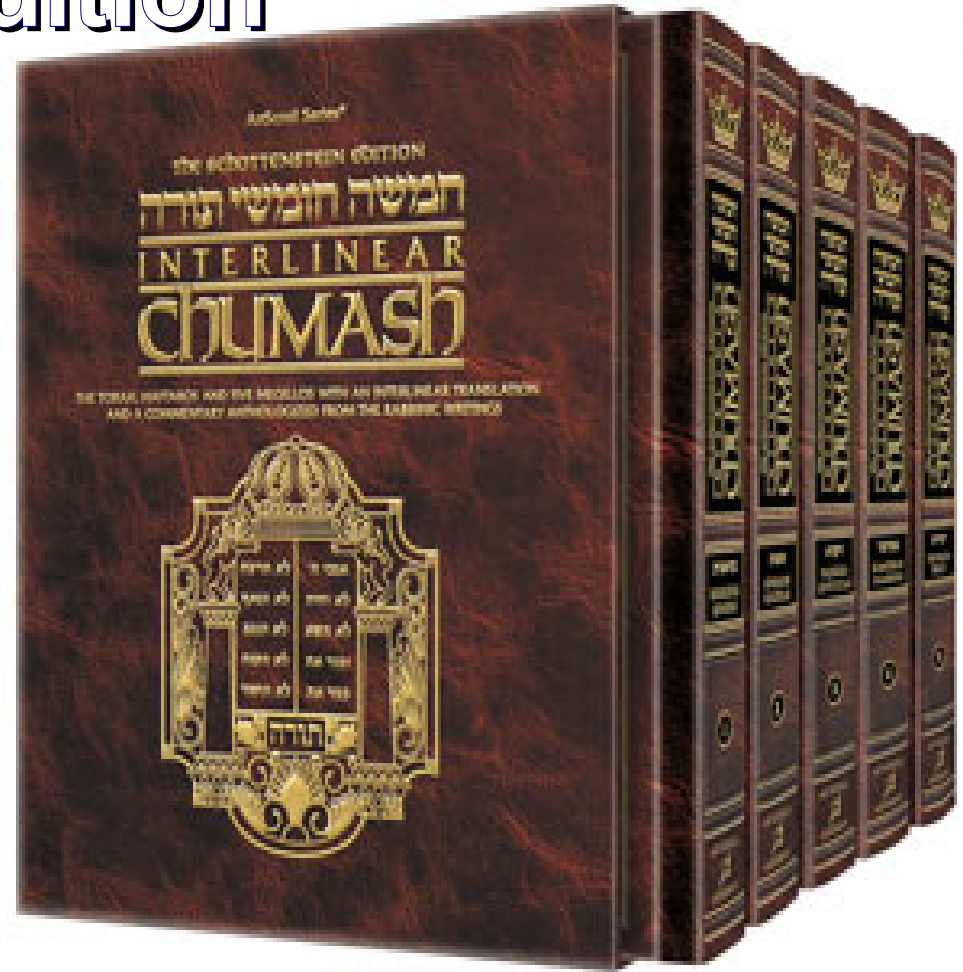
רהט *enclose; hold together*
e/c: 1: water trough (Gn 30:38 המים ובשקות המים 2: ends of girdle (Ss 7:6/sy אסור מלך אסור)

רהב *embolden; increase power*
e/c: 1: being excessively proud (Ps 89:11 רהב כחלל רהב also Ex 7:11, Ps 138:3) 2: being faithless (Ps 40:5 פנה אל רהבים also Gn 14:18) 3: arrogant Egypt (Ps 87:4 רהב ובבל 4: heavy storm (Jb 26:12/dm רהב מחץ רהב וכתבונתו מחץ רהב > רהב
dv: רהב increase; רבה multiply > רהב
cm: expand/contract activity [pc (E80): רחב enlarge; רחף flutter; רעף pour down; רעב starve]

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בַּעֲשֵׂתַי עָשָׂר חֹדֶשׁ בְּאַחַד לַחֹדֶשׁ דִּבֶּר מֹשֶׁה אֶל־
 בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כָּל־אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֹתוֹ אֲלֵהֶם:
 וְאַחֲרֵי הַכְּתוֹ אֶת סִיחֹן מֶלֶךְ הָאֱמֹרִי אֲשֶׁר יוֹשֵׁב

בַּחֲשֹׁבוֹן וְאֶת עוֹג מֶלֶךְ הַבְּשָׁן אֲשֶׁר־יוֹשֵׁב בְּעַשְׂתָּרֹת בְּאֲדָרְעִי: 5 בְּעֵבֶר

הִירְדֵן בְּאֶרֶץ מוֹאָב הוֹאִיל מֹשֶׁה בְּאֶרֶץ מוֹאָב לְבַרֵּךְ אֶת הָאָרֶץ וְלֵאמֹר רַב לָכֵן יֵשֶׁב יִשְׂרָאֵל וְלֵאמֹר רַב לָכֵן יֵשֶׁב יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ דִּבֶּר אֵלֵינוּ בְּחָרֹב לֵאמֹר רַב לָכֵן יֵשֶׁב יִשְׂרָאֵל וְלֵאמֹר רַב לָכֵן יֵשֶׁב יִשְׂרָאֵל

4. ויהי בארבעים שנה בעשתי עשר חודש באחד לחודש. מלמד מלך הסיחן אלף סוחר לניסה. מדי נוד, מיתקב, מלך הניח את בני אלף סוחר לניסה. אחר, ראובן בני, אתי אומר כי פגמי מה לו הסיחן כל בניסו הלל, כר אלף פנימי ואלך והרבן נבנו אחר, ומפי ארבעים דברים אין מוכיחין את האדם אלף סוחר לניסה, כדי מלך יה מוכיחו וחדר ומוכיחו, ומלך יה חכמו וחסד ומתבייש מפי מ' כדלויא בספרי וכו' וכן יושב לו הניח את ישראל אלף סוחר לניסה ויחשב כדו וכן אמר, שאלמר הני מני כי (משולל א יב) וכן חזר את מלמה בני ומלכיס א באר"ב (ו') אחרי הבורח, אחר מכה אל מפי מוכיחם קדם סיכנו לקנה סודן, ויחזרו מה לה פליט, מה הסיב לו, איט מל אלף לקטר ולמחל פילג, שכן בו כה (הכניסו ללחך, לסיך התפתך מד כספיל סיחון ופנ לניסה ומרישם אל חלנם ואל"כ הסיכין

completely; namely, the sin of the spies that had caused them to languish in the Wilderness for forty years, and the sin at the rock that prevented Moses from entering the Land. Then, he repeated the Ten Commandments; taught them the Shema, which proclaims the Oneness of God; warned against idolatry; and urged them to realize the enormous good that would come to them from observing the commandments of the Torah. See also 9:8.
 6-8. On to the Land. After almost a year at Mount Sinai, God gave the order to begin the journey to the Land. Among the regions listed in this passage are the lands of Ammon, Moab, and Seir, and territory as far north as the Euphrates River (see notes to v. 7), but none of them are within the boundaries delineated in Numbers 34:1-12. These regions were among those promised to Abraham (Genesis 15:18-19; see Rashi there), and they would have been part of Eretz Yisrael if the Jews had gone directly to the Land at this point, as God commanded them. Because they sinned in the affair of the spies, however, these parts of the oath to Abraham were withheld from them. These additional lands will become part of Eretz Yisrael only with the coming of Messiah.
 6. רַב לָכֵן יֵשֶׁב יִשְׂרָאֵל — It is long enough for you to have stayed. In the

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בסור צִשָׁר יִרְמָא בְּסוּר לְרִמָּא סְלִיל
 מִשָּׁה עִם בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כְּבַל דִּי סְקִיד
 יִי יִתָּה לְהוֹן - בְּסוּר דְּסוּמָא יֵת סִיחֹן
 סְלִקָא דְאַמְרָתָא דִּי יִתְבּ בְּסוּמָא יֵת
 שׁוּג סְלִקָא דְסוּמָא דִּי יִתְבּ בְּעִשְׂתָּרֵת
 בְּאַדְרָעִי - בְּעִבְרָא דְיִרְדְנָא
 בְּאַרְבָּעָא דְמוֹצָב לְשׂוּרֵי מִשָּׁה פְּרִישׁ יֵת
 אִילָפִן אֲוִרְמָא הָדָא לְסִימָה - יֵת
 אֶלְתָּנָא סְלִיל עִמָּנָא בְּחֹרֵב לְסִימָה
 סְנִי לְכֹן דִּיִּתְבָּטֵן בְּסוּרָא הָדָן

בְּעִשְׂתֵּי־עֶשֶׂר חֹדֶשׁ בְּאַחַד לַחֹדֶשׁ דְּבַר מֹשֶׁה אֶל־

< to < that Moses spoke < of the month, < on the first < month, < in the eleventh

בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל כָּל אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֹתוֹ אֱלֹהִים:

<< to them, < him < Hashem < that < according < of Israel, < the
 commanded to all Children

אַחֲרֵי הַבָּתּוּ אֵת סִיחֹן מֶלֶךְ הָאֱמֹרִי אֲשֶׁר יוֹשֵׁב

< lived < who < of the < king < Sihon, < he had < after < 4
 Amorite, defeated

בְּחֶשְׁבּוֹן וְאֵת עוֹג מֶלֶךְ הַבָּשָׁן אֲשֶׁר יוֹשֵׁב בְּעִשְׂתָּרֵת בְּאַדְרָעִי: הַ בְּעֵבֶר

< On the 5 << in Edrei. < in Ashtaroth, < lived < who < of the < king < and Og, < in Heshbon,
 [other] side Bashan,

הִירְדָן בְּאֶרֶץ מוֹאָב הוֹאִיל מֹשֶׁה בָּאֵר אֶת־הַתּוֹרָה הַזֹּאת לֵאמֹר:

<< saying: < this Torah, < to explain < Moses undertook << of Moab, < in the land < of the Jordan

יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ דְּבַר אֱלֵינוּ בְּחֹרֵב לֵאמֹר רַב־לָכֶם שָׁבַת בְּהַר הַזֶּה:

<< at this < to have < for < It is long << saying: < in Horeb, < to us < spoke < our God, < Hashem, 6
 mountain stayed you enough

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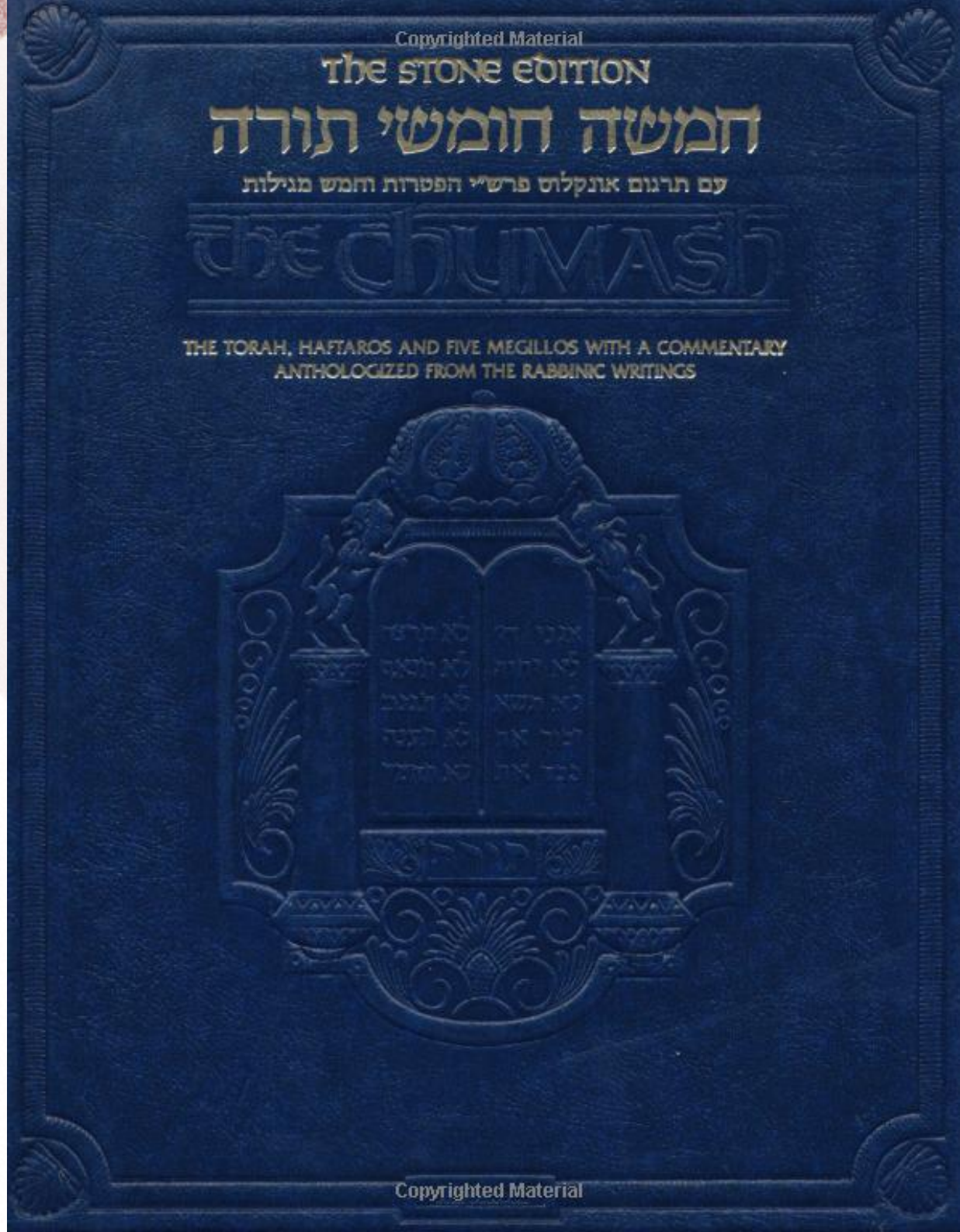
Genesis ■

Exodus ■

Leviticus ■

Numbers ■

Deuteronomy ■



Features:

Hebrew - previous page

English translation

Targum Onkelos

Rashi's commentary

English Commentary

Second Day ⁶ God said, "Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it separate between water and water." ⁷ So God made the firmament, and separated between the waters which were beneath the firmament and the waters which were above the firmament. And it was so. ⁸ God called to the firmament: "Heaven." And there was evening and there was morning, a second day.

Third Day ⁹ God said, "Let the waters beneath the heaven be gathered into one area, and let the dry land appear." And it was so. ¹⁰ God called to the dry land: "Earth," and to the gathering of waters He called: "Seas." And God saw that it was good. ¹¹ God said, "Let the earth sprout vegetation: herbage yielding seed, and fruit trees yielding fruit each after its kind, containing its own seed on the earth." And it was so. ¹² And the earth brought forth vegetation: herbage yielding seed after its kind, and trees yielding fruit, each containing its seed after its kind. And God saw that it was good. And there was evening and there was morning, a third day.

Fourth Day ¹⁴ God said, "Let there be luminaries in the firmament of the heaven to separate between

say כי טוב, it was good. Rashi explains that this term is used only for a first time creation, but the waters, which were begun on the second day, were not completed until the third day. The Midrash gives a different reason. The waters were divided on this day, symbolizing strife, which occurs when the bonds that unite people are broken. Schism and dispute cannot be called good. *Resisei Layla* points out that because strife began on the second day, the psalm sung by the Levites during the Monday Temple service — which is also the Song of the Day in the Monday morning prayers — was one composed by the sons of Korach, the instigator of strife against Moses and Aaron.

Rabbeinu Bachya also comments on why the Torah does not state that the achievements of the second day were good. He states that this is because the creation of the angels and the firmament, though momentous, was not the prime purpose of Creation. Rather, the prime purpose of Creation is the "lower world," the world where Man does his work of bringing God's plan to fruition. Only when Man's interests are served do the heavens and the heavenly beings justify their existence; "the righteous are greater than the ministering angels" (*Sanhedrin* 93a).

9-13. **Third day.** Up to now, the entire earth was submerged under water. On the third day, God decreed boundaries for the water, making way for the development of land, vegetation, animal life, and, ultimately, Man.

Scarcely had God uttered the words, "Let the waters . . . be gathered" when mountains and hills appeared, and the waters collected in the deep-lying valleys. But the water threatened to flood the earth until God forced it back into the seabed, walling in the sea with sand (*Pirkei d'Rabbi Eliezer; Zohar*). This aspect of God's activity means that He determined individual human being's resources and sufferings. The concept of God as determining what is sufficient and setting limits is alluded to in His Name *Shaddai*, from the word כִּי, *enough*, or *sufficient*. As Talmudic literature puts it: טי שֶׁאָמַר לְעִלְמוֹ הוּא, *He Who said to His world, "It is enough!"* [See 17:1.]

9. וַתֵּרָא הַיַּבֵּשֶׁת — *And let the dry land appear.* The earth had been created on the first day, but it was neither visible nor dry until the waters were commanded to assemble in their

designated areas (*Rashbam*).

10. אֶרֶץ — *Earth.* This name is from רָץ, *to run, to rush, or to desire.* God began by creating one rock; and it rushed to expand, in order to fulfill His desire (*Bereishis Rabbah* 5:7).

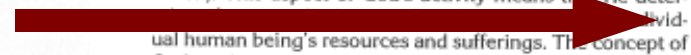
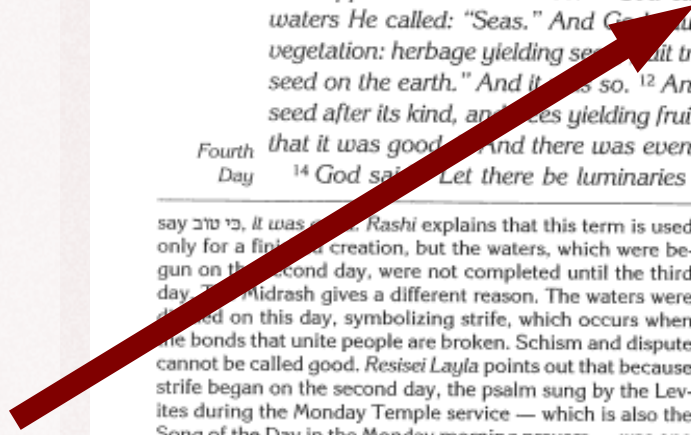
11. עֵשֶׂב מְרִירֵעַ זֵרַע — *Herbage yielding seed.* God commanded that the vegetation should grow its own seed within itself, so that it could be planted elsewhere (*Rashi*).

12. וַתֹּצֵא הָאֲרֶזֶת — *And the earth brought forth.* The Talmudic sage Rav Assi noted the apparent contradiction between this verse and the Torah's statement that nothing had grown prior to the creation of Adam (2:5). He explains that the herbs began to grow on the third day, as they had been commanded, but stopped before they broke through the soil. It remained for Adam to pray for them, whereupon rain fell and the growth was completed. This teaches that God longs for the prayers of the righteous (*Chullin* 60b).

14-19. **Fourth day.** The luminaries, which had been created on the first day, were set in place on the fourth (*Chagigah* 12a). Indeed, all the potentials of heaven and earth were created on the first day but each was set in place on the day when it was so commanded (*Rashi*).

The *Vilna Gaon* notes that the creations of the first three days and those of the next three days paralleled and complemented one another. Light was created on the first day, and the luminaries were set in place on the fourth. The seas and atmosphere were created on the second day, and aquatic and bird life were created on the fifth. The dry land and vegetation were created on the third, and populated on the sixth.

The Midrash notes this phenomenon and comments that the Sabbath came and protested to God, as it were, saying, "You have given a 'mate' to each of the days, but You have not given me a mate." God responded that the Jewish people would be its mate, because Israel would accept the commandment to observe the Sabbath. *Bais HaLevi* explains the Sabbath's plaint. The items completed on the first three days were implemented on the next three days, but what would bear the message of the Sabbath that God is the Creator Who brought the world into being in six days and rested on the seventh? God replied that Israel would declare that testimony — it would be the mate of the Sabbath.



Websites:

Learning Hebrew

■ Hebrew 4 Christians

www.hebrew4christians.net
www.hebrew4christians.net/Links/links.html

■ Bible Wheel (Bible Patterns)

www.biblewheel.com

Modern Hebrew

■ FSI Hebrew course

[http://fsi-language-courses.org/
Content.php?page=Hebrew](http://fsi-language-courses.org/Content.php?page=Hebrew)

■ Rosetta Stone (Not Free)

www.rosettastone.com/learn-hebrew

Messianic Websites

■ Two House News Network

www.tnnonline.net

■ El Shaddai Ministries

www.elshaddaiministries.us

■ Hebraic Heritage Ministries

www.hebroots.com

Books

The following **free** software is also provided to help you with Hebrew. You can go to their websites for free & up to date versions.

Aleph Bet Quiz – by Robert C. Graf

[download.cnet.com/Hebrew-Alphabet-Quizzer/3000-2279_4-1
software.techrepublic.com.com/abstract.aspx?docid=726863](http://download.cnet.com/Hebrew-Alphabet-Quizzer/3000-2279_4-1software.techrepublic.com.com/abstract.aspx?docid=726863)

This is an extremely helpful program for learning the Hebrew Aleph Bet (Alphabet).

It is simple to use, just click on the Hebrew letter that appears randomly to guess the letter and if correct it will speak it. You will soon learn them. Try 10 minutes every day!

Cue Cards www.wadeb.com/cuecard

This free software program combined with Hebrew words and their audio pronunciation enables you to quickly master the pronunciation of the various Hebrew words and their vowels.

Flash Cards crosswire.org

Hebrew and Greek words with Multiple choice answers
-may require free Java software installed

Bible Programs

Davar 3 www.davar3.net

Hebrew and English and Greek scripture bible program.
Has audio of Ecclesiastes synchronised to text, more can be downloaded, read the help for instructions once installed.

ISA Interlinear Scripture Analyser www.scripture4all.org

Hebrew and English and Greek scripture bible program.

e-Sword – Bible Software www.e-sword.net

Hebrew and English and Greek scripture bible program.

Epilogue

What Next?

- ▶ Practice Reading Bible in Hebrew
- ▶ And have the following printed Tables handy
 - ▶ Pronominal Suffix
 - ▶ Qal Perfect
 - ▶ Qal Imperfect
 - ▶ Simple chart of Verb Stem & their meanings
- ▶ Sing Hebrew Songs with Hebrew Writing
- ▶ Keep Yahweh's commandments
- ▶ & the Testimony of Yeshua
- ▶ Be Prayerful and humble
- ▶ Dig a Garden
- ▶ Be ready to move when the Lord calls

Gardening Independence

- Come out of Babylon
- Follow Yeshua
- Study and keep His word
- Learn Hebrew & Torah
- Dig a garden
- Share

I don't care
what the
economy is
doing,

or,
Natural Disasters,
Pestilence, Terrorism,
WWO, World War 3,
Famine, Aliens.

And neither should you.
Let's just do what our Father commands!



AARONIC BLESSING

Numbers
6:24-26

וַיְבָרֶכֶּךָ יְהוָה וְיִשְׁמְרֶךָ: 24

and he shall keep you Yahweh He shall bless you

וַיֵּאָר יְהוָה פָּנָיו אֵלֶיךָ וַיִּתְנַבֵּךְ: 25

And he shall be gracious to you faces of him Yahweh He shall light up

וַיִּשָּׂא יְהוָה פָּנָיו אֵלֶיךָ וְיִשֶּׂם לְךָ שְׁלוֹם: 26

peace to you and he shall put to you faces of him Yahweh he shall lift



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The End

Song by Aviad Cohen - "Revelation 22"

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Yeshua said, "**Freely you have received, freely give**" Matthew 10:8



וַנְתַּתִּי מוֹפְתִים בַּשָּׁמַיִם וּבָאָרֶץ דָּם וְאֵשׁ וְתִמְרוֹת עָשָׂן:
Joel 2:30 (3:3)

Biblical Hebrew Grammar Basics

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Yeshua said,

*"Freely
you have received,
freely give"*

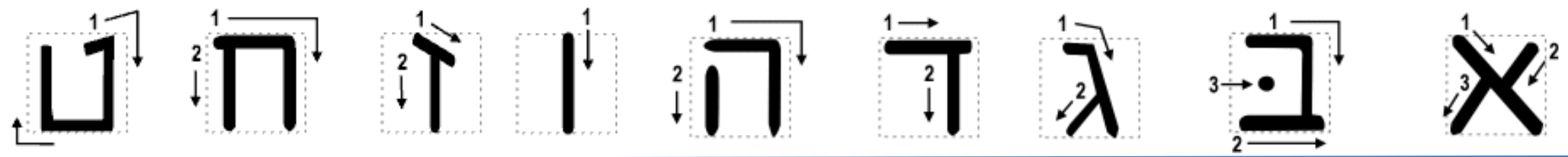
Matthew 10:8

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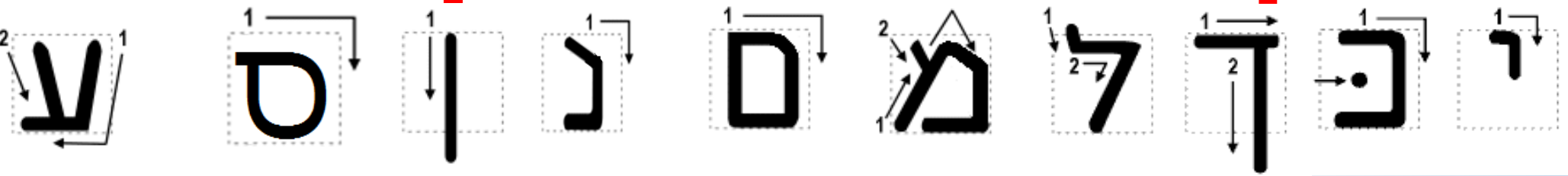
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