

Ivrit bkalut

Hebrew is easy

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Pages dedicated to Dana I. and all my Israeli and Jewish friends (Ilan, Danny,...)

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1/ PRONUNCIATION

Ancient Hebrew (Hebrew spoken by Moses and Abraham) had certainly a pronunciation close to modern Arabic, ie full of guttural and emphatic sounds. Modern Hebrew has lost almost all these hard sounds and we often say it has a 'European' pronunciation.

-**Ashkenazi Hebrew** really sounds like a European language (German). 'Alef' has no sound. "ayin represents a simple stop. Resh is pronounced French (Parisian) or German 'r'. Qof and Kaf sounds like a regular 'k'. Khaf and Het are pronounced like German 'ch' (as in *Bach*) or Spanish 'j' (as in *hijo*). He is often not pronounced or sounds like a regular Alef.

-**Sepharadi Hebrew** has a pronunciation closer to Ancient Hebrew and to nowadays Middle East Arabic. 'Alef' is a full glottal stop. "ayin is pronounced with the throat (like the initial sound of Arabic "omar). Resh is rolled like Spanish or Italian 'r'. Qof and Kaf, Khaf and Het sound different. He is clearly pronounced. A dotted consonant sounds different (thus d with a dot sounds like English 'th' of *that*, not like d of *David*).

Because of HTML limitations I will write Hebrew by means of Latin alphabet. This is a simple but efficient phonetic transcription. We'll use the following letters: ' , B, V, G, D, H, W, Z, KH, T, Y, K, L, M, N, S, ", P, F, TS, R, SH, A, E, I, O, U.

In order to have a rather good and modern pronunciation just remember that basically all vowels and consonants sound like in Spanish, Italian or German (not English). SH and H sound like English *short* and *hat*. KH sounds like Arabic 'kh' (*Khartum*), Spanish 'j' (*Juan, hijo*), or Scottish & German 'ch' (*Loch, Bach*). R can be pronounced the Spanish, Italian, French or German way. It is not an English or American 'r'! TS as in *tsetse*. ' ('alef) is generally silent. " ("ayin) can be pronounced as a glottal stop when it is in the middle of a word (example: **nosa"at** (*go*) must be pronounced [nosa-at], not *[nosat]). Otherwise, at the beginning or the end of a word you can forget it. Vowels are: A as in *bus*; E as in *get*; I as *Israel*; O as in *sword*; U as in *tool*.

The Hebrew Alphabet

Name	"Squared" letters	Cursive letters	Pronunciation		Transcription	Name	"Squared" letters	Cursive letters	Pronunciation		Transcription
			Biblical	Israeli					Biblical	Israeli	
alef	א	א	occlusive glottale	—	·	khaf	כ	כ	kh palatal	kh	kh
beth	ב	ב	b	b	b	lamed	ל	ל	l	l	l
veth	ו	ו	v	v	bh,v	mem	מ	מ	m	m	m
gimel	ג	ג	g,gh	g	g	nun	נ	נ	n	n	n
daleth	ד	ד	d,dh	d	d	samekh	ס	ס	s	s	s
hé	ה	ה	h aspiré (laryngal)	h	h	'ayin	ע	ע	pharyngale fricative	—	·
vav	ו	ו	w	v	w, v	pé	פ	פ	p	p	p
zayin	ז	ז	z	z	z	fé	ף	ף	f	f	ph,f
ḥeth	ח	ח	ḥ pharyngal	ḥ/kh	ḥ	tsadi	צ	צ	ṣ emphatique	ts	ṣ, ts
tet	ט	ט	t emphatique	t	t	qof	ק	ק	k emphatique	k	q
yod	י	י	y	y	y	resh	ר	ר	r	r	r
kaf	כ	כ	k palatal	k	k	shin	ש	ש	ch français	sh	ṣ,sh
						sin	ש	ש	s latéral	s	s
						tav	ת	ת	t,th anglais	t	t

NB1: The word "*alphabet*" comes from the 2 first Hebrew letters, **Alef** and **Beth**. Surprisingly enough, Hebrew alphabet is related to ours. This ancient relationship is still visible nowadays: look at **Qof** (Q) or **Resh** (R) after an axial symmetry for instance!! Take squared **Shin**, make a 90° rotation and with a little imagination you'll get Greek Sigma which became our S.

NB2: A dot in **Veth** (V aka BH) turns it into a **Beth** (B). Likewise, a dot in **Khaf** (KH) turns it into a **Kaf** (K), and a dot in **Fe** (F aka PH) turns it into a **Pe** (P). My way to remember it is to say *the dot removes the H*: BH(V)->B, KH->K, PH(F)->P. In a regular text these dots are never written.

NB3: **Gimel**, **Daleth** or **Tav** without a dot were used to write different sounds still existing in Arabic and in Yemeni Hebrew for instance (GH, DH and TH). The usual pronunciation is G, D and T with or without the dot (which is, in any case, never written!)

NB4: **Shin** (SH) and **Sin** (S) are the same letter. Shin has a dot on its right (generally not written). Sin has a dot on its left.

NB5: **Khaf** (KH), **Mem** (M), **Nun** (N) and **Tsadi** (TS) have two shapes each: one when the letter is inside a word (2nd shape in the table) and one when the letter is at the end of a word (1st shape in the table).

NB6: **Kaf** (K) and **Qof** (Q) used to represent two different sounds: regular K and maybe emphatic K. Nowadays there is no difference in pronunciation between these letters and we'll transcribe both of them as K. Same story with **Sin** and **Samekh**, **Tet** and **Tav**.

NB7: Hebrew is written from right to left (I thought this one was important to mention...!)

It is important to mention that in Hebrew, like in Arabic and Syriac, only consonants (and Y and W) are written. This is certainly due to the fact that all Semitic words are based on a consonant root. Therefore, it is difficult for a beginner to read a text in Hebrew since to read a text you need to know the vowels of all the words... Even worse: in some cases only the context will help you to put an end to the ambiguity. **Yesh lekha khatul** (*he has a cat*) and **Yesh lakh khatul** (*she has a cat*) are written exactly the same way...

Here is an example of a text in modern Hebrew, taken from an Israeli magazine (it's about Ben Affleck...)

התואר "כוכב" לא עושה עליו רושם ("הכל זמני בהוליווד"): הוא לא אוהב להתאמץ ("אני מסתפק בציון 'עובר'") והוא מעדיף לשחק "פאק מאן" על פני סקס. כזה הוא בן אפלק, שיש לו כבר אוסקר אחד בארון והוא לא מפסיק לעבוד • ועוד לא אמרנו מילה על החבר הכי טוב שלו

Fortunately, in textbooks for students and books for children a system of vocalization is used. It is, in my opinion, not perfect, but it helps a lot to read accurately any text. Here it is:

Hebrew Vowels					
silent ([Ø])	(oo) as in <u>boo</u> !	(ee) or (ih) as in <u>sit</u> (i)	(oh) (O)	(eh) as in <u>let</u> (E)	(ah) (A)
◌	◌	◌	◌ ◌	◌ ◌	◌ ◌
◌	◌	◌	◌ ◌	◌ ◌	◌ ◌

NB1: ◌ represents any Hebrew consonant.
 NB2: ◌ and ◌ are also consonants (v and y)
 NB3: there are 3 ways to write A; 3 for E; 2 for I; 4 for O; 2 for U. This is due to the fact that Ancient Hebrew had lots of sounds that disappeared in modern Hebrew.

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Here is an example of a vocalized text in modern hebrew (it's about Winnie the Pooh ...)

פּוֹ הַכֵּין עוֹגָה לְיוֹם הַהֵלֶדֶת הַקָּרוֹב שֶׁלָּהּ, אֲכַל הוּא לֹא יוֹדֵעַ
 בֶּן כַּמָּה אֶתָּה. כַּמָּה גֵרוֹת הוּא צָרִיךְ לָשִׂים עַל הָעוֹגָה? הַקָּה
 בְּמַעְגָל אֶת הַתְּשׁוּבָה הַנְּכֹנֶה.
 הָאֵם עָרַכְתָּ מְסַבָּה לְכַבוֹד יוֹם הַהֵלֶדֶת שֶׁלָּהּ?

2/ VOCABULARY-EXPRESSIONS

(Hebrew-English-French)

Shalom = peace, hi = *paix, bonjour*

Ken = yes = *oui*

Lo = no = *non*

Boker tov = good morning = *bonjour (le matin)*

Tsahoraim tovim = good afternoon = *bonjour (l'après-midi)*

'Erev tov = good evening = *bonsoir*

Laila tov = good night = *bonne nuit*

Shabbat shalom = Shabbat of peace (on Friday evening) = *Shabbat de paix (le Vendr. soir)*

-> Answer: **Shabbat shalom umevorakh**

Shavua' tov = good week (on Sat. Night) = *bonne semaine (le Samedi soir)*

Shana tova = happy new year = *bonne année*

Khag sameakh = good feast = *bonne fête*

Barukh haba = welcome = *Soyez le bienvenu*

-> Answer: **Barukh hanimtsa**

Beteavon = enjoy your meal! = *bon appétit*

Lekhaim = cheers! = *A votre santé, Tchîn-tchîn!*

Toda = thank you = *merci*

Toda raba = thank you very much = *merci beaucoup*

-> Answer: 'al lo davar; bevakasha; ze haya ta'anug

Bevakasha = please = *s'il vous plaît*

Slikha = excuse me but...(question) = *(pour poser une q°)*

Ani mevakesh = I'm sorry = *excusez-moi*

Slikha 'al hahafra'a = I'm sorry = *je suis désolé*

Ani mitsta'er = I regret = *je suis désolé, navré*

Mazal tov = congratulations = *félicitations*

Kol hakavod = bravo! = *bravo!*

Bevakasha lehakir et... = I'd like to introduce you to... = *je vous présente...*

Na lehakir et... = I'd like to introduce you to... = *je vous présente...*

-> Answer: **Na'im me'od** = nice to meet you = *enchanté*

Shmi... = my name's... = *je m'appelle...*

Ma shimkha? = what's your name (masculine)? = *comment vous appelez vous(masculin)?*

Ma shmekh? = what's your name (feminine)? = *comment vous appelez vous(féminin)?*

Ma shlomkha? = how are you (masculine)? = *comment allez vous (masculin)?*

Ma shlomekh? = how are you (feminine)? = *comment allez vous (féminin)?*

Shlomi tov = I'm fine = *je vais bien*

Lehitra'ot = good bye, see you = *au revoir, à bientôt*

Lehitra'ot makhar = see you tomorrow = *à demain*

Ze lo meshane = that's nothing = *cela ne fait rien*

Nim 'as li = I'm fed up = *j'en ai marre*

Adjectives (only masculine forms are given)

Katan = little, small = *petit*

Gadol = big, large, great = *grand, gros*

Me"anyen = interesting = *intéressant*

Gavoha = tall, high = *grand, haut*

Moshekh = attractive = *attirant*

Eleganti = elegant = *élégant*

Tov = good = *bon*

Ra" = bad = *mauvais*

Ragil = ordinary = *ordinaire*

Mushlam = perfect = *parfait*

"aliz = gay = *gai/gay*

Kaved= heavy = *lourd*

Khamud = cute = *mignon*

Ge'e = proud = *fier*

Nehedar = magnificent = *maginifique*

Tari = fresh (food) = *frais*

"atslan = lazy = *fainéant*

Yafe = pretty, beautiful = *joli, beau*

"ashir = rich = *riche*

Rakh = soft = *doux*

Ta"im = delicious = *délicieux*

Arokh = long = *long*

Yakar = dear, expensive= *cher*

Khakham = wise = *sage, savant*

Kehe = dark = *sombre*

"asuk = busy = *occupé*

Gamur = finished = *terminé*

Muzar = weird = *bizarre, mystérieux*

Meshune = strange = *étrange*

"ani = poor = *pauvre*

Yakhid = unique = *unique*

Raze = skinny = *maigre*

Nadiv = generous = *généreux*

Khazak = strong = *fort*

Tsa"ir = young = *jeune*

Ro"esh = noisy = *bruyant*

Kashe = difficult, hard = *difficile*

Savir = sensible = *sensible*

Tipesh = stupid = *stupide*

Samikh = thin = *fin*

Nasuy = married = *marié*

Nehedar = wonderful = *merveilleux*

Kereakh = bald = *chauve*

Khole = sick = *malade*

Zol = cheap = *pas cher*

Kal = easy = *facile*

Tsame = thirsty = *assoiffé*

Ayom = terrible = *terrible*

Tsar = narrow = *étroit*

Mekho"ar = ugly = *laid*

Retsini = serious = *sérieux*

"atsbani = nervous = *nerveux*

Ko"es = angry = *en colère*

Naki = clean = *propre*

Khadash = new = *neuf, nouveau*

Yashar = straight, honest = *honnête*

Sha'aftan = ambitious = *ambitieux*

Ken = sincere = *sincère*

Mishtokek le'ahavim = amorous = *amoureux*

Bari' = healthy = *en bonne santé*

Enokhi = selfish = *égoïste*

Levad = alone = *seul*

Batuakh = safe = *sûr*

Melukhlakh = dirty = *sale*

"ayef = tired = *fatigué*

Normali = normal = *normal*

Shone = different = *différent*

Kar = cold = *froid*

Kham = hot = *chaud*

Shavur = broken = *cassé*

Katsar = short, brief = *court, bref*

Kafu = frozen = *gelé*

Pir'i = wild = *sauvage*

Me"unan = cloudy = *nuageux*

Kal = light = *léger*

Yashev = dry = *sec*

Shavir = fragile = *fragile*

Ragish = tender = *tendre*

Amits = brave = *courageux*

Metoraf = crazy = *fou*

Barur = obvious = *évident*

Ratuv = wet = *mouillé*

Iti = slow = *lent*

Meruba" = square = *carré*

Nakhuts = necessary = *nécessaire*

Male' = full = *plein*

Akhra'i = responsible = *responsable*

Tov lev = kind, gentle = *gentil*

Ha-tsva'im = the colors = *les couleurs*

Adom = red = *rouge*

Varod = pink = *rose*

Lavan = white = *blanc*

Afor = grey = *gris*

Khum = brown = *marron*

Shakhor = black = *noir*

Yarok = green = *vert*

Tsahov= yellow = *jaune*

Kakhol= blue = *bleu*

Katom= orange = *orange*

Luakh hashana= the calendar = *le calendrier*

Yom ri'shon= Sunday = *dimanche*

Yom sheni= Monday = *lundi*

Yom shlishi= Tuesday = *mardi*

Yom revi'i= Wednesday = *mercredi*

Yom khamishi= Thursday = *jeudi*

Yom shishi= Friday = *vendredi*

Yom shabbat= Saturday = *samedi*

Boker= morning = *matin*

Akharey hatsahorayim= afternoon = *après-midi*

Erev= evening = *soir*

Layla= night = *nuît*

Etmol= yesterday = *hier*

Hayom= today = *aujourd'hui*

Makhar= tomorrow = *demain*

Yanuar, Februar, Merts, April, May, Yuni, Yuli,

Ogust, September, Oktober, November, Detseember

Aviv= spring = *printemps*

Kayits= summer = *été*

Stav= autumn = *automne*

Khoref= winter = *hiver*

Ha-mispakha= the family = *la famille*

Ben= son = *fils*

Bat= daughter = *fille*

Yuladim= children = *enfants*

Akh= brother = *frère*

Akhot= sister = *soeur*

Aba= father = *père*

Ima= mother = *mère*

Dod= uncle = *oncle*

Doda= aunt = *tante*

Saba= grandfather = *grand-père*

Savta= grandmother = *grand-mère*

Key words

Mi = who = *qui*

Ma = what = *quoi*

Eifo = where = *où*

Le'an = to where = *vers où*

Me'ayin = from where = *d'où*

Matai = when = *quand*

Lama = why = *pourquoi*

Ekh = how = *comment*

Kama = how much/many = *combien*

Eze = which one(s) = *lequel, lesquels(le)s*

Ezo = which one (fem) = *laquelle*

Lo...lo = neither...nor = *ni...ni*

Yesh = there is/are = *il y a*

Ein = there isn't/aren't = *il n'y a pas*

Ish/adam lo = no-one = *personne*

Lo...klum = no...anythg = *ne...rien*

Shum = no, none = *aucun*

Beshum makom = nowhere = *nulle part*

Af pa'am = never = *jamais*

Me 'olam lo = never = *jamais*

'Ad ki = till = *jusqu'à*

'Ad asher = till = *jusqu'à*

Me'az she = since = *depuis que*

Mishe = as soon as = *dès que*

Ve = and = *et* (ve needs to be 'glued' to a word; i written alone)

O = or = *ou*

Aval = but = *mais*

Akh/Ulam/Bram = however = *toutefois/cependar*

She = that = *que*

Mishehu = someone = *quelqu'un*

Mashehu = something = *quelque chose*

Tsariikh she = it is necessary that = *il est nécess*

Muzar she = it is strange that = *il est étrange qu*

Tov she = it is good that = *il est bon que*

Khaval she = it's a pity that = *il est dommage qu*

Mazal she = it's a chance that = *c'est une chanci*

Mipne she = because = *parce que*

Mishum she = because = *parce que*

Mikevan she = since, because = *puisque*

Me'akhar she = given that = *étant donné que*

Im ki = though = *bien que*

Af 'al pi she = though = *bien que*

Kede she = in order to = *afin que*

Im = if = *si*

Ba= in = *dans*

Lifney= in front of = *devant*

Meakhorey= behind = *derrière*

Mi= from = *de*

Al= on = *sur*

Mitakhat la= under = *sous*

Kol= all = *tout* (ex: kol haTmunot=all the pictures)

Ho'il ve = given that = *étant donné que*

Leakhar she = after that = *après que*

Lifne she = before that = *avant que*

Bizman she = at the moment when = *au moment*

Kefi she = like, as = *comme (comparaison)*

Kol kakh she = so much that = *tellement que*

Me'al la= over = *par-dessus*

Ban= between = *entre*

Al yad= next to = *à côté de*

EI= into = *dans*

3/ GRAMMAR

A/ Personal Pronouns

	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>
<i>First Singular (I)</i>	<i>Ani</i>	
<i>2nd Singular (Thou)</i>	<i>At</i>	<i>Ata</i>
<i>3rd Singular (He/she/it)</i>	<i>Hi</i>	<i>Hu</i>
<i>First Plural (We)</i>	<i>Anakhnu</i>	
<i>2nd Plural (You)</i>	<i>Aten</i>	<i>Atem</i>
<i>3rd Plural (They)</i>	<i>Hen</i>	<i>Hem</i>

These pronouns are used exactly the same way as in English.

In Hebrew the verb 'to be' has no present form. Thus to say "I'm David" you will simply say *Ani David* ("I David").

B/ Personal Suffixes - Declension of nouns and prepositions

A great difference between Hebrew and IndoEuropean languages is that prepositions and nouns can be "conjugated" (declined). Hebrew "declensions" are much easier than in Latin, Greek or Russian, fortunately. They are based on the following endings:

	Feminine	Masculine
First Singular (I)	-i	
2 nd Singular (Thou)	-kh	-kha
3 rd Singular (He/she/it)	-a	-o
First Plural (We)	-nu	
2 nd Plural (You)	-khen	-khem
3 rd Plural (They)	-an or -hen	-am or -hem

These endings will be used to express the possession when added to a noun, and also to conjugate prepositions.

Let's see a full example of a noun declension: how to say *my uncle*, *your aunt*, *our uncles*...??

Uncle=**dod**. Aunt=**doda**.

	Dod (uncle)	Doda (aunt)	Dodim (uncles)	Dodot (aunts)
1 st sing	Dodi	Dodati	Doday	Dodotay
2 nd sing masc	Dodkha	Dodatkha	Dodeykha	Dodoteykha
2 nd sing fem	Dodekh	Dodatekh	Dodaykh	Dodoteykh
3 rd sing masc	Dodo	Dodato	Dodav	Dodotav
3 rd sing fem	Doda	Dodata	Dodeyha	Dodoteyha
1 st plur	Dodenu	Dodatenu	Dodeynu	Dodoteynu
2 nd plur masc	Dodkhem	Dodatkhem	Dodeykhem	Dodoteykhem
2 nd plur fem	Dodkhen	Dodatkhen	Dodeykhen	Dodoteykhen
3 rd plur masc	Dodam	Dodatam	Dodeyhem	Dodoteyhem
3 rd plur fem	Dodan	Dodatan	Dodeyhen	Dodoteyhen

(the green suffixes are called 'constructed state' and are explained a bit further)

Thus, *our aunts*=dodoteynu; *my uncle*=dodi; *his uncles*=dodav, etc.

By means of these personal suffixes you can decline a lot of prepositions. Here are some of them:

Shel (of) -> my, your,...

Sheli (of mine=my-1 st sing)	Shelanu (of ours=our-1 st plur)
Shelkha (of yours=your-2 nd masc sing)	Shelakhem (of yours=your-2 nd masc plur)
Shelakh (of yours=your-2 nd fem sing)	Shelakhen (of yours=your-2 nd fem plur)
Shelo (of his=his-3 rd masc sing)	Shelahem (of theirs=their-3 rd masc plur)
Shela (of hers=her-3 rd fem sing)	Shelahen (of theirs=their-3 rd fem plur)

This is another way, more colloquial, to express possession. *My uncle*=**dodi** or **ha dod sheli** ("the-uncle of mine").

Shel non declined means *of*: **haKhatula shel David** ("The-she-cat of David")=*David's cat*.

L- (to, towards, for) -> to me,...

Li	Lanu
Lekha	Lakhem
Lekh	Lakhen
Lo	Lahem
La	Lahen

These forms are very useful to create the verb '**to have**' in Hebrew. Actually Hebrew doesn't have any verb 'to have'. We use instead the expression **Yesh I-** ("there is to..."). Thus *I have an uncle* will be said **yesh li dod**. *They (masc plur) have a cat* is **yesh lahem khatul**.

The negative form of Yesh I- is **Ein I-** ("there isn't to..."). *I don't have any aunt* will be **ein li doda**.

B- (in) -> in me,...

Bi	Banu
Bekha	Bakhem
Bakh	Bakhen
Bo	Bahem

Ba	Bahen
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Et (direct object marker) -> me,...

Oti	Otanu
Otkha	Otkhem
Otakh	Otkhen
Oto	Otam
Ota	Otan

This is another little word you need to know. **Et** is a direct object marker. It can be conjugated and thus become English *me, you, him, her, us, you, them* in *I see you, you want us*, etc.

Let's take the most telltale example: how to say *I love you* ? *To love* is **ohév** for masculine lovers and **ohévet** for feminine lovers. We have thus 4 ways to say *I love you*: Male to female => **Ani ohév otakh**. Male to male => **Ani ohév otkha**. Female to male => **Ani ohévet otkha**. Female to female => **Ani ohévet otakh**.

Further we'll see the other uses of **et**.

M- (from) -> from me,...

Mimeni	Mimenu
Mimkha	Mikem
Mimekh	Miken
Mimenu	Mehem
Mimena	Mehen

This one is marvellously irregular. Be careful!

'im (with) -> with me,...

Iti	Itanu
Itkha	Itkhem

Itakh	Itkhen
Ito	Itam
Ita	Itan

The declension is made by using another form of **et**.

Go with us will be **bo itanu**.

Bishvil (for) -> for me,...

Bishvili	Bishvilenu
Bishvilkha	Bishvilkhem
Bishvilekh	Bishvilkhen
Bishvilo	Bishvilam
Bishvila	Bishvilan

"al (on) -> on me,...

Alay	Aleynu
Aleykha	Aleykhem
Alaykh	Aleykhen
Alav	Aleyhem
Aleyha	Aleyhen

Of course this one has many uses. A good example is the famous expression **Shalom aleykhem** which means *Peace on you* and which sounds so close to its Arabic counterpart *Salem 'alikum!*

Beyn (between, among) -> between me,...

Beyni	Beynenu
Beynkha	Beynekhem
Beynekh	Beynekhen
Beyno	Beynehem

Beyna

Beynehen

El (to, towards) -> to me,...

Elay	Eleynu
Eleykha	Eleykhem
Elaykh	Eleykhen
Elav	Eleyhem
Eleyha	Eleyhen

Lifney (before, in front of) -> in front of me,...

Lefanay	Lefaneynu
Lefaneykha	Lifneykhem
Lefanaykh	Lifneykhen
Lefanav	Lifneyhem
Lefaneyha	Lifneyhen

Akharey (after) -> after me,...

Akharay	Akhareynu
Akhareykha	Akhareykhem
Akharaykh	Akhareykhen
Akharav	Akhareyhem
Akhareyha	Akhareyhen

Ein (not to be) -> I am not,...

Eineni / Eini	Einenu
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Einkha	Einkhem
Einekh	Einkhen
Eino	Einam
Eina	Einan

Kmo (as, like) -> like me,...

Kamoni / Kemoti	Kamonu / Kemotenu
Kamokha / Kemotkha	Kemokhem / Kemotkhem
Kamokh / Kemotekh	Kemokhen / Kemotkhen
Kamohu / Kemoto	Kemohem / Kemotam
Kamoha / Kemota	Kemohen / Kemotan

"ad (as far as) -> as far as me,...

Aday	Adeynu
Adeykha	Adeykhem
Adaykh	Adeykhhen
Adav	Adeyhem
Adeyha	Adeyhen

Bli (without -> without me,...

Bil'aday	Bil'adeynu
Bil'adeykha	Bil'adeykhem
Bil'adaykh	Bil'adeykhhen
Bil'adav	Bil'adeyhem
Bil'adeyha	Bil'adeyhen

(built with bli+'ad)

Example (from a song I really love): **Ani lo yekhola bil'adeykha**=*I can't live without you.*

'atasm (self)-> myself,...

Atsmi	Atsmenu
Atsmekha	Atsmekhem
Atsmekh	Atsmekhen
Atsmo	Atsmam
Atsma	Atsman

C/ Masculine, Feminine, Singular, Plural

Feminine nouns generally end in either **a** or **t**.

The plural endings are generally **-im** for masculine nouns and **-ot** for feminine nouns.

Example: **dod** (uncle), **doda** (aunt), **dodim** (uncles), **dodot** (aunts). It is not always that easy...

The easiest adjectives follow these rules.

Example1: **tov** (good, masc sing), **tova** (good, fem sing), **tovim** (good, masc plur), **tivot** (good, fem plur).

Example2: **gadol** (tall, great), **gdola**, **gdolim**, **gdolot**. The a is dropped, be careful!

D/ Articles - Demonstratives

The definite article is **HA** in Hebrew. It is always prefixed to a noun. *The film* is **HaSeret**.

HA is 'swallowed' by **L-** (*to*) and **B-** (*in*) to become **LA** (*to the*) and **BA** (*in the*). For instance, *In the morning* is **BaBoker** (and not *BeHaBoker).

There is no indefinite article. *A film* is simply **Seret**.

Ze = *this is* (for masc)

Z'ot = *this is* (for fem)

Now let's have a look at some telltale examples you need to learn ... (be careful, they were chosen on purpose!):

Seret tov ("film good"; film is masc) = *a good film*

Mis'ada tova ("restaurant good"; restaurant is fem) = *a good restaurant*

Haseret hakhadash ("the-film the-new") = *the new film*

Haseret khadash ("the-film new"; 'to be' does not exist in present tenses) = *the film is new*

Seret khadash ("film new") = *a new film*

Hakibuts haze ("the-kibbutz the-this is") = *this kibbutz*

Hatmuna haz'ot me'anyenet ("the-picture the-this is interesting") = *this picture is interesting*

Hasimla hatsehuba haz'ot ("the-dress the-yellow the-this is") = *this yellow dress*

E/ Construct state

A construct state characterizes a group of two nouns in which the second noun determines the first one without any preposition.

Example: **mits tapuzim** ("juice oranges")= *orange juice*

At fem-sing and masc-plur the end of the first word is modified. At fem-plur and masc-sing there are no changes.

Fem-sing **A** becomes **AT**

Masc-plur **IM** becomes **EI**

Example1: **uga** (fem-sing)=*cake* => **ugat shokolad**=*a chocolate cake*

Example2: **tapuzim** (masc-plur)=*oranges* => **tapuzei Isra'el**=*oranges from Israel*

It is interesting to say that the **-AT** ending shows us a very primitive stage of the Hebrew language. **Uga** (cake), written with a final silent -H, was certainly pronounced ***Ugat** thousands of years ago. Then the final -T disappeared and its ghost reappears only in the construct state!

Use of the definite article (*The*) with the construct state: be careful!!! **Ha** is used only with the second noun...

Mits tapuzim = (*an*) *orange juice*

Mits **hatapuzim** = *the orange juice*

F/ The numbers

From 1 to 19:

Numbers for **feminine** words:

1=**Akhat**, 2=**Shtaim** (**Shtey** in construct state), 3=**Shalosh**, 4=**Arba"**, 5=**Khamesh**, 6=**Shesh**, 7=**Sheva"**, 8=**Shmone**, 9=**Tesha"**, 10=**"Eser**

11=**Akhat "esre**, 12=**Shtem "esre**, 13=**Shlosh "esre**, 14=**Arba" "esre**, 15=**Khamesh "esre**, 16=**Shesh "esre**, 17=**Shva" "esre**, 18=**Shmone "esre**, 19=**Tsha" "esre**

Numbers for **masculine** words:

1=**Ekhad**, 2=**Shnaim** (**Shney** in construct state), 3=**Shlosha**, 4=**Arba"a**, 5=**Khamisha**, 6=**Shisha**, 7=**Shiv"a**, 8=**Shmona**, 9=**Tish"a**, 10=**"Asara**

11=**Akhad "asar**, 12=**Shnem "asar**, 13=**Shlosha "asar**, 14=**Arba"a "asar**, 15=**Khamisha "asar**, 16=**Shisha "asar**, 17=**Shiv"a "asar**, 18=**Shmona "asar**, 19=**Tish"a "asar**

From 20 to 90:

20=**"Esrin**, 30=**Shloshim**, 40=**Arba"im**, 50=**Khamishim**, 60=**Shishim**, 70=**Shiv"im**, 80=**Shmonim**, 90=**Tish"im**

From 100 to 900:

100=**Me'a**, 200=**Mataim**, 300=**Shlosh me'ot**, 400=**Arba" me'ot**, 500=**Khamesh me'ot**, 600=**Shesh me'ot**, 700=**Shva" me'ot**, 800=**Shmone me'ot**, 900=**Tsha" me'ot**

From 1000 to 10000:

1000=**Elef**, 2000=**Alpaim**, 3000=**Shloshet alafim**, 4000=**Arba"at alafim**, 5000=**Khameshet alafim**, 6000=**Sheshet alafim**, 7000=**Shiv"at alafim**, 8000=**Shmonat alafim**, 9000=**Tish"at alafim**, 10000=**"Aseret alafim**

How to use these numbers?

-The feminine form is used for counting: *one, two, three ...* is **akhat, shtaim, shalosh, ...**

-The numerals from 1 to 19 agree with their noun. *One* goes after the noun whereas the other numerals go before it. *Two* is used in its construct form: **Shtaim** becomes **Shtey** and **Shnaim** becomes **Shney**.

Examples:

Counting pictures: **Tmuna** (*picture, photo*; feminine noun): **tmuna akhat, shtey tmunot, shalosh tmunot, arba" tmunot**, etc

Counting teachers: **More** (*teacher*; masculine noun): **more ekhad, shney morim, shlosha morim**,

arba" a morim, etc.

- the numerals up to 99 are made by connecting tens and units with **ve** (*and*). *Twenty-six* is **"esrim veshesh** (feminine) **and "esrim veshisha** (masculine). In these compounds *One* does not follow the noun anymore and *Two* is in its usual form (no construct state).

- Greater numbers are made starting from the higher units, adding **ve** (*and*) before the last member.

1225 is **Elef mataim "esrim vekhamesh** (*1000 200 20 and 5*).

Ordinal numbers:

Ordinal numbers for **masculine** words:

1st=**Rishon**, 2nd=**Sheni**, 3rd=**Shlishi**, 4th=**Rvi"i**, 5th=**Khamishi**, 6th=**Shishi**, 7th=**Shvi"i**, 8th=**Shmini**, 9th=**Tshi"i**, 10th=**Asiri**

Ordinal numbers for **feminine** words:

1st=**Rishona**, 2nd=**Shenit**, 3rd=**Shlishit**, 4th=**Rvi"it**, 5th=**Khamishit**, 6th=**Shishit**, 7th=**Shvi"it**, 8th=**Shminit**, 9th=**Tshi"it**, 10th=**Asirit**

G/ Some expressions

Very

Me'od= *very*

Ex: **dvarim me'anyenet me'od** ("things interesting very")=*things very interesting*

That

She (pronounced as in Sherry)= *that*

Ex: **Ata khosev she ha-kneset ptukha** ("you think that the-parliament open")=*you think that the parliament is open*

Age

Ben kama hu? ("son how many he?")= *How old is he?*

Bat kama hi? ("daughter how many she?")= *How old is she?*

Hu ben X ("he son X")= *He is X years old*

Hi **bat X** ("she daughter X")= *She is X years old*

Ani ben X=*I'm X years old*

-

There is/are...There is/are no

Yesh = *There is, There are*

Ein = *There is no, There are no*

Ex1: **Yesh malon al-yad Qumran** ("there's hotel near Qumran")=*there is a hotel near Qumran*

Ex2: **Ein malon beQumran** ("there's no hotel in-Qumran")=*there is no hotel in Qumran*

We have already seen **Yesh** and **Ein** in the expression **Yesh L-** / **Ein L-** (*to have, not to have*)

-

Where?

Eifo = *Where* (for static things=locative)

Le'an = *Where* (to where=directive)

Me'ayin = *From where*

Et-The direct Object marker

We have already seen the declension of this little word to express *me, him, us*, etc.

Et is only used to mark a definite noun (ie preceded by **HA=the**), otherwise it is not used.

Example: **Kakh kise** ("take chair")=*take a chair*. "a chair" is direct object of "take". No **et** needed because it is indefinite.

But: **Kakh et hakise** ("take **et** the-chair")=*take the chair*. "the chair" needs **et** to become direct object of "take" because it is definite (by HA).

More than

Yoter mi...=*more than...*

Ex: **Hu yoter tov mimeni** ("he more good than me")=*He's better than me*

Yoter...=*more*...

Ex: **Yoter kham** ("more warm")=*warmer*

The most

Haki...=*the most*...

Ex: **hayom haki kham** ("the-day the most warm")=*the warmest day*

Also:

Beyoter...=*the most*...

The noun and the adjective must be preceded by **HA** (*the*).

Ex: **hamakom hayafe beyoter** ("the-place the-beautiful most")=*the most beautiful place*

As...as

Kmo...= *as...as / like*

4/ CONJUGATION

Don't forget...

<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>
Ani (<i>I</i>)	Ani (<i>I</i>)
At (<i>thou</i>)	Ata (<i>thou</i>)
Hi (<i>she</i>)	Hu (<i>he</i>)
Anakhnu (<i>we</i>)	Anakhnu (<i>we</i>)
Aten (<i>you</i>)	Atem (<i>you</i>)
Hen (<i>they</i>)	Hem (<i>they</i>)

Hebrew has basically 3 tenses: **present**, **past** and **future**, one **imperative** and one **infinitive**. First of all I will introduce these forms in a theoretical way. Afterwards we'll see many examples to illustrate which is certainly the most complex part of Hebrew.

NB1: English *one* in "*one thinks that*" (also "we", "people", ...) is rendered in Hebrew by means of

the 3rd plural without any pronoun.

Example: **ba'im mikol ha'olam** ("come-3rd plur from-all the-world")=*people come from all over the world*

NB2: **Lo**=no is used to negate a verb.

Example: **Ani roked**=*I dance, I'm dancing*. **Ani lo roked**=*I don't dance, I'm not dancing*.

It is important at this point to mention that most Hebrew verbs and nouns have a recognizable **root** (Arabic and the other Semitic languages share with Hebrew this original feature). By means of vowels and consonants added to these roots new words are created. We can say consonants are the bones of Hebrew words while vowels are their flesh.

Example: the root **L-M-D** is related to the notion of study. **Lomed**=*I study*. **Limud**=*a study*. **Talmid**=*a student*...

Likewise, the different conjugations will be formed by means of vowels and consonants added to a root. For example, **D-B-R** is related to the notion of speak. **Medaber**=*I speak*. **Dibarti**=*I spoke*. **Adaber**=*I shall speak*. **Ledaber**=*to speak*...

A/ Present

This tense is also called 'aorist' (cf Greek). It is formed by using the participle of the verb. It only has 4 forms: masc-sing, masc-plur, fem-sing, fem-plur. The possible forms are:

	Feminine	Masculine
Singular	-a/-at/-et	No suffix/-e
Plural	-ot	-im

Ex: **Ani rotse** (I-masc want), **Ani rotsa** (I-fem want), **Anakhnu rotsim** (We-masc want), **Anakhnu rotsot** (We-fem want).

Ex: **At medaberet** (You-fem-sing speak), **Hem medabrim** (They-masc speak), etc.

The suffixes are very similar to the ones used with nouns and adjectives.

B/ Past

This tense is also called 'remotive'. Personal pronouns are optional (except for *he*, 'hu' and *she*, 'hi'). This is due to the fact that suffixes indicate clearly the person, the gender and the number.

The suffixes are:

		Feminine	Masculine
Singular	1(I)	...ti	
	2 (Thou)	...t	...ta
	3 (He, she)	...a	
Plural	1(We)	...nu	
	2 (You)	...ten	...tem
	3 (They)	...u	

C/ Future

It is formed by means of prefixes and suffixes:

		Feminine	Masculine
Singular	1(I)	'...	
	2 (Thou)	t... ..i	t...
	3 (He, she)	t...	y...
Plural	1(We)	n...	
	2 (You)	t... ..u	
	3 (They)	y... ..u	

(the sign ' represents an Aleph)

This tense is also called 'potential'. It is used with a pronoun (which can be omitted).

In the 1st plural it can be translated into "Let's...". Negation will be done by means of 'al, never with lo'.

Example: **Nedaber 'im haMore=Let's talk to the teacher.**

D/ Imperative

Unlike many IndoEuropean languages Hebrew has only 3 forms: 2nd masc sing, 2nd fem sing and 2nd plur.

it is like the future without prefixes:

Ex: **Ata tikra=you (masc sing) will read => Kra!=Read! (masc sing)**

At tikri=you (fem sing) *will read* => **Kri!**=Read! (fem sing)

Atem tikru=you (plur) *will read* => **Kru!**=Read! (plur)

E/ Infinitive

It begins in **Li**, **La** or **Le** and contains the root of the verb.

As in English, the infinitive can be used in front of verbs such as *can* (**yakhol**...), *to want* (**rotse**...), etc.

Example: **Ani rotsa likhyot**=I (fem) *want to live*

F/ 48 Hebrew verbs fully conjugated

I decided to add to my page the conjugation of 48 very important verbs because I have personally many difficulties to use the general rules since they never tell us which vowels ("the flesh") have to be added to the root. And I don't mention the verbs with unstable roots ...

The order is:

Present: masc-sing, masc-plur, fem-sing, fem-plur

Past and Future: 1st sing, 2nd masc sing, 2nd fem sing, 3rd masc sing, 3rd fem sing, 1st plur, 2nd masc/fem plur, 3rd plur

Imperative: only the existing forms.

Infinitive: is given with its English equivalent

1/ To be=lihiot. Root: H-Y-H

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Not used	Hayiti	Ehye	
Not used	Hayita	Tihye	Heye
Not used	Hayit	Tihyi	Hayi
Not used	Haya	Yihye	
	Hayta	Tihye	
	Hayinu	Nihye	

	Hayitem/n	Tihyu	Heyu
	Hayu	Yihyu	

2/ To ask=lish'ol. Root: SH-'-L (' transcribes the 'alef; silent at the beginning of a word, it represents a very short glottal stop in the word)

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Sho'el	Sha'alti	Esh'al	
Sho'elet	Sha'alta	Tish'al	Sh'al
Sho'alim	Sha'alt	Tish'ali	Sh'ali
Sho'alot	Sha'al	Yish'al	
	Sha'ala	Tish'al	
	Sha'alnu	Nish'al	
	Sha'altem/n	Tish'alu	Sh'alu
	Sha'alu	Yish'alu	

3/ To believe=leha'amin. Root: '-M-N

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Ma'amin	He'emanti	A'amin	
Ma'amina	He'emanta	Ta'amin	Ha'amen
Ma'aminim	He'emant	Ta'amina	Ha'amina
Ma'aminot	He'emina	Ya'amin	
	He'emana	Ta'amin	
	He'emanu	Na'amin	
	He'emantem/n	Ta'aminu	Ha'aminu
	He'eminu	Ya'aminu	

4/ To think=lakhshov. Root: KH-SH-V

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Khoshev	Khashavti	Ekhshov	
Khoshevet	Khashavta	Takhshov	Khashov
Khoshvim	Khashavt	Takhshvi	Khishvi
Khoshvot	Khashav	Yakhshov	
	Khashva	Takhshov	
	Khashavnu	Nakhshov	
	Khashavtem/n	Takhshvu	Khishvu
	Khashvu	Yakhshvu	

5/ *To sleep=lishon*. Root: **Y-SH-N**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Yashen	Yashanti	Yshan	
Yeshna	Yashanta	Tishan	Yshan
Yeshnim	Yashant	Tishni	Yshni
Yeshnot	Yashen	Yishan	
	Yashna	Tishan	
	Yashanu	Nishan	
	Yshantem/n	Tishnu	Yshnu
	Yashnu	Yishnu	

6/ *To buy=liknot*. Root: **K-N-H**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Kone	Kaniti	Ekne	
Kona	Kanita	Tikne	Kne
Konim	Kanit	Tikni	Kni

Konot	Kana	Ykne	
	Kanta	Tikne	
	Kaninu	Nikne	
	Knitem/n	Tiknu	Knu
	Kanu	Yknu	

7/ To pay=leshalem. Root: SH-L-M

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Meshalem	Shilamti	Ashalem	
Meshalemet	Shilamta	Teshalem	Shalem
Meshalmim	Shilamt	Teshalmi	Shalmi
Meshalmot	Shilem	Yeshalem	
	Shilma	Teshalem	
	Shilamnu	Neshalem	
	Shilamtem/n	Teshalmu	Shalmu
	Shilmu	Yeshalmu	

8/ To work=la"avod. Root: "-V-D (" transcribes the "ayin; silent at the beginning of a word, it represents a glottal stop in the word)

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
"oved	"avadeti	E"evod	
"ovedet	"avadeta	Ta"avod	"avod
"ovdim	"avadet	Ta"avdi	"ivdi
"ovdot	"avad	Ya"avod	
	"avda	Ta"avod	
	"avadnu	Na"avod	
	"avadetem/n	Ta"avdu	"ivdu

	"avdu	Ya"avdu
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9/ *To speak=ledaber*. Root: **D-B-R**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Medaber	Dibarti	Adaber	
Medaberet	Dibarta	Tedaber	Daber
Medabrim	Dibart	Tedabri	Dabri
Medabrot	Diber	Yedaber	
	Dibra	Tedaber	
	Dibarnu	Nedaber	
	Dibartem/n	Tedabru	Dabru
	Dibru	Yedabru	

10/ *To read=likro'*. Root: **K-R-'**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Kore'	Kara'ti	Ekra'	
Kore't	Kara'ta	Tikra'	Kra'
Kor'im	Kara't	Tikr'i	Kr'i
Kor'ot	Kara'	Yikra'	
	Kar'a	Tikra'	
	Kara'nu	Nikra'	
	Kara'tem/n	Tikr'u	Kr'u
	Kar'u	Yikr'u	

11/ *To know=lada"at*. Root: **Y-D-"**

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Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Yodea"	Yada"ti	Eda"	
Yoda"at	Yada"ta	Teda"	Da"
Yod"im	Yada"at	Ted"i	D"i
Yod"ot	Yada"	Yed"a	
	Yade"a	Teda"	
	Yada"nu	Neda"	
	Yada"tem/n	Ted"u	D"u
	Yad"u	Yed"u	

12/ *To do=la"asot*. Root: **"-S-H**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
"ose	"asiti	E"ese	
"osa	"asita	Ta"ase	"ase
"osim	"asit	Ta"asi	"asi
"osot	"asa	Ya"ase	
	"asta	Ta"ase	
	"asinu	Na"ase	
	"asitem/n	Ta"asu	"asu
	"asu	Ya"asu	

13/ *To drink=lishtot*. Root: **SH-T-H**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Shote	Shatiti	Eshte	
Shota	Shatita	Tishte	Shte
Shotim	Shatit	Tishti	Shti

Shotot	Shata	Yishte	
	Shatta	Tishte	
	Shatinu	Nishte	
	Shtitem/n	Tishtu	Shtu
	Shatu	Yishtu	

14/ To eat=le'ekhol. Root: '-KH-L

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Okhel	Akhalti	Okhal	
Okhelet	Akhalta	Ti'khal	Ekhol
Okhlim	Akhalt	Ti'khli	Ikhli
Okhlot	Akhal	Yi'khal	
	Akhla	Ti'khal	
	Akhalnu	Ni'khal	
	Akhaltem/n	Ti'khlu	Ikhlu
	Akhlu	Yi'khlu	

15/ To give=latet. Root: N-T-N

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Noten	Natati	Eten	
Notenet	Natata	Titen	Ten
Notnim	Natat	Titni	Tni
Notnot	Natan	Yiten	
	Natna	Titen	
	Natanu	Niten	
	Natatem/n	Titnu	Tnu

	Natnu	Yitnu	
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16/ *To see=lir'ot*. Root: **R-'-H**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Ro'e	Ra'iti	Er'e	
Ro'a	Ra'ita	Tir'e	R'e
Ro'im	Ra'it	Tir'i	R'i
Ro'ot	Ra'a	Yir'e	
	Ra'ata	Tir'e	
	Ra'inu	Nir'e	
	Ra'item/n	Tir'u	R'u
	Ra'u	Yir'u	

17/ *To sing=lashir*. Root: **SH-Y-R**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Shar	Sharti	Ashir	
Shara	Sharta	Tashir	Shir
Sharim	Shart	Tashiri	Shiri
Sharot	Shar	Yashir	
	Shara	Tashir	
	Sharnu	Nashir	
	Shartem/n	Tashiru	Shiru
	Sharu	Yashiru	

18/ *To write=likhtov*. Root: **K-T-V**

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Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Kotev	Katavti	Ekhtov	
Kotevet	Katavta	Tikhtov	Ktov
Kotvim	Katavt	Tikhtvi	Kitvi
Kotvot	Katav	Yikhtov	
	Katva	Tikhtov	
	Katavnu	Nikhtov	
	Katavtem/n	Tikhtvu	Kitvu
	Katvu	Yikhtvu	

19/ To say=**lomar**. Root: '**M-R**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Omer	Amarti	Omar	
Omeret	Amarta	Ti'mar	Emor
Omrim	Amart	Ti'mri	Imri
Omrot	Amar	Yi'mar	
	Amra	Ti'mar	
	Amarnu	Ni'mar	
	Amartem/n	Ti'mru	Imru
	Amru	Yi'mru	

20/ Can=**yakhol**. Root: **Y-KH-L**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Yakhol	Yakholti	Ukhal	
Yekhola	Yakholta	Tukhal	Not used
Yekholim	Yakholt	Tukhli	Not used

Yekholot	Yakhol	Yukhal	
	Yakhla	Tukhal	
	Yakholnu	Nukhal	
	Yakholtem/n	Tukhlu	Not used
	Yakhlu	Yukhlu	

21/ To live in=lagur. Root: G-W-R

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Gar	Garti	Agur	
Gara	Garta	Tagur	Gur
Garim	Gart	Taguri	Guri
Garot	Gar	Yagur	
	Gara	Tagur	
	Garnu	Nagur	
	Gartem/n	Taguru	Guru
	Garu	Yaguru	

22/ To go (walking)=lalekhet. Root: H-L-KH

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Holekh	Halakhti	Elekh	
Holekhet	Halakhta	Telekh	Lekh
Holkhim	Halakht	Telkhi	Lekhi
Holkhot	Halakh	Yelekh	
	Halkha	Telekh	
	Halakhnu	Nelekh	
	Halakhtem/n	Telkhu	Lekhu

	Halkhu	Yelkhu	
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23/ To go (with a vehicle)=linsoa". Root: N-S-"

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Nosea"	Nasa"ti	Esa"	
Nosa"at	Nasa"ta	Tisa"	Sa"
Nos"im	Nasa"at	Tis"i	S"i
Nos"ot	Nasa"	Yisa"	
	Nas"a	Tisa"	
	Nas"nu	Nisa"	
	Nesa"tem/n	Tis"u	S"u
	Nas"u	Yis"u	

24/ To want=lirtsot. Root: R-TS-H

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Rotse	Ratsiti	Eretse	
Rotsa	Ratsita	Tirtse	Rtse
Rotsim	Ratsit	Tirtsi	Rtsi
Rostot	Ratsa	Yirtse	
	Ratsta	Tirtse	
	Ratsinu	Nirtse	
	Ratsitem/n	Tirtsu	Rstu
	Ratsu	Yirtsu	

25/ *To run=laruts*. Root: **R-W-TS**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Rats	Ratsti	Aruts	
Ratsa	Ratsta	Taruts	Ruts
Ratsim	Ratst	Tarutsi	Rutsi
Ratsot	Rats	Yaruts	
	Ratsa	Taruts	
	Ratsnu	Naruts	
	Ratstem/n	Tarutsu	Rutsu
	Ratsu	Yarutsu	

26/ *To finish=ligmor*. Root: **G-M-R**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Gomer	Gamarti	Egmor	
Gomeret	Gamarta	Tigmor	Gmor
Gomrim	Gamart	Tigmeri	Gimri
Gomrot	Gamar	Yigmor	
	Gamra	Tigmor	
	Gamarnu	Nigmor	
	Gamartem/n	Tigmeru	Gimru
	Gamru	Yigmeru	

27/ *To end/conclude=lesayem*. Root: **S-Y-M**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Mesayem	Siyamti	Asayem	
Mesayemet	Siyamta	Tesayem	Sayem

Mesaymim	Siyamt	Tesaymi	Saymi
Mesaymot	Siyem	Yesayem	
	Siyma	Tesayem	
	Siyamnu	Nesayem	
	Siyamtem/n	Tesaymu	Saymu
	Siymu	Yesaymu	

28/ *To draw*=**letsayer**. Root: **TS-Y-R**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Metsayer	Tsiyarti	Atsayer	
Metsayeret	Tsiyarta	Tetsayer	Tsayer
Metsayrim	Tsiyart	Tetsayri	Tsiyri
Metsayrot	Tsiyer	Yetsayer	
	Tsiyra	Tetsayer	
	Tsiyarnu	Netsayer	
	Tsiyartem/n	Tetsayru	Tsiyru
	Tsiyru	Yetsayru	

29/ *To come*=**lavo'**. Root: **B-W-'**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Ba'	Ba'ti	Avo'	
Ba'a	Ba'ta	Tavo'	Bo'
Ba'im	Ba't	Tavo'i	Bo'i
Ba'ot	Ba'	Yavo'	
	Ba'a	Tavo'	
	Ba'nu	Navo'	

	Ba'tem/n	Tavo'u	Bo'u
	Ba'u	Yavo'u	

30/ *To put=lasim*. Root: **S-Y-M**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Sam	Samti	Asim	
Sama	Samta	Tasim	Sim
Samim	Samt	Tasimi	Simi
Samot	Sam	Yasim	
	Sama	Tasim	
	Samnu	Nasim	
	Samtem/n	Tasimu	Simu
	Samu	Yasimu	

31/ *To love=le'ehov*. Root: **'-H-V**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Ohev	Ahavti	Ohav	
Ohevet	Ahavta	Ti'hav	Ehav
Ohavim	Ahavt	Ti'havi	Ahavi
Ohavot	Ahav	Yi'hav	
	Ahava	Ti'hav	
	Ahavnu	Ni'hav	
	Ahavtem/n	Ti'havu	Ahavu
	Ahavu	Yi'havu	

32/ *To receive/get=lekabel*. Root: **K-B-L**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Mekabel	Kibalti	Akabel	
Mekabelet	Kibalta	Tekabel	Kabel
Mekablim	Kibalt	Tekabli	Kabli
Mekablot	Kibel	Yekabel	
	Kibla	Tekabel	
	Kibalnu	Nekabel	
	Kibalttem/n	Tekablu	Kablu
	Kiblu	Yekablu	

33/ To tell/say=lehagid. Root: N-G-D

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Magid	Higadeti	Agid	
Magida	Higadeta	Tagid	Haged
Magidim	Higadet	Tagidi	Hagidi
Magidot	Higid	Yagid	
	Higida	Tagid	
	Higadnu	Nagid	
	Higadetem/n	Tagidu	Hagidu
	Higidu	Yagidu	

34/ To open/begin=liftoakh. Root: P-T-KH

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Poteakh	Patakhti	Eftakh	
Potakhat	Patakhta	Tiftakh	Ptakh
Potkhim	Patakht	Tiftkhi	Pitkhi

Potkhot	Patakh	Yiftakh	
	Patkha	Tiftakh	
	Patakhnu	Niftakh	
	Patakhtem/n	Tiftkhu	Pitkhu
	Patkhu	Yiftkhu	

35/ To close=lisgor. Root: S-G-R

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Soger	Sagarti	Esgor	
sogeret	Sagarta	Tisgor	Sgor
Sogrim	Sagart	Tisgri	Sigri
Sogrot	Sagar	Yisgor	
	Sagra	Tisgor	
	Sagarnu	Nisgor	
	Sagartem/n	Tisgru	Sigru
	Sagru	Yisgru	

36/ To start=lehatkhil. Root: T-KH-L

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Matkhil	Hitkhalti	Atkhil	
Matkhila	Hitkhalta	Tatkhil	Hatkhel
Matkhilim	Hitkhalt	Tatkhili	Hatkhili
Matkhilot	Hitkhil	Yatkhil	
	Hitkhila	Tatkhil	
	Hitkhalnu	Natkhil	
	Hitkhaltem/n	Tatkhilu	Hatkhilu

	Hitkhilu	Yatkhilu	
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37/ *To forget*=lishkoakh. Root: **SH-K-KH**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Shokheakh	Shakhakhti	Eshkakh	
Shokhakhat	Shakhakhta	Tishkakh	Shkhakh
Shokhekhim	Shakhakht	Tishkkhi	Shikhkhi
Shokhekhhot	Shakhakh	Yishkakh	
	Shakhekha	Tishkakh	
	Shakhakhnu	Nishkakh	
	Shakhakhtem/n	Tishkkhu	Shikhkhu
	Shakhekhu	Yishkkhu	

38/ *To wait*=lekhakot. Root: **KH-K-H**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Mekhake	Khikiti	Akhake	
Mekhaka	Khikita	Tekhake	Khake
Mekhakim	Khikit	Tekhaki	Khaki
Mekhakot	Khika	Yekhake	
	Khikta	Tekhake	
	Khkinu	Nekhake	
	Khikitem/n	Tekhaku	Khaku
	Khiku	Yekhaku	

39/ *To seek/look for*=lekhapes. Root: **KH-P-S**

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Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Mekhapes	Khipasti	Akhapes	
Mekhapeset	Khipasta	Tekhapes	Khapes
Mekhapsim	Khipast	Tekhapsi	Khapsi
Mekhapsot	Khipes	Yekhapes	
	Khipsa	Tekhapes	
	Khipasnu	Nekhapes	
	Khipastem/n	Tekhapsu	Khapsu
	Khipsu	Yekhapsu	

40/ *To find*=limtso'. Root: **M-ST-'**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Motse	Matsa'ti	Emtsa'	
Motse't	Matsa'ta	Timtsa'	Metsa'
Mots'im	Matsa't	Timtsi	Mits'i
Mots'ot	Matsa'	Yimtsa'	
	Mats'a	Timtsa'	
	Matsa'nu	Nimtsa'	
	Matsa'tem/n	Timts'u	Mits'u
	Mats'u	Yimts'u	

41/ *To kiss*=lenashek. Root: **N-SH-K**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Menashek	Nishakti	Anashek	
Menasheket	Nishakta	Tenashek	Nashek
Menashkim	Nishakt	Tenashki	Nashki

Menashkot	Nishek	Yenashek	
	Nishka	Tenashek	
	Nishaknu	Nenashek	
	Nishaktem/n	Tenashku	Nashku
	Nishku	Yenashku	

42/ *To dance=likod*. Root: **R-K-D**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Roked	Rakadeti	Erkod	
Rokedet	Rakadeta	Tirkod	Rekod
Rokdim	Rakadet	Tirkdi	Rikdi
Rokdot	Rakad	Yirkod	
	Rakda	Tirkod	
	Rakadnu	Nirkod	
	Rakadetem/n	Tirkdu	Rikdu
	Rakdu	Yirkdu	

43/ *To smile=lekhayekh*. Root: **KH-Y-KH**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Mekhayekh	Khiyakhti	Akhayekh	
Mekhayekhet	Khiyakhta	Tekhayekh	Khayekh
Mekhaykhim	Khiyakht	Tekhaykhi	Khaykhi
Mekhaykhot	Khiyekh	Yekhayekh	
	Khiykha	Tekhayekh	
	Khiyakhnu	Nekhayekh	
	Khiyakhtem/n	Tekhaykhu	Khaykhu

	Khiykhu	Yekhaykhu	
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44/ *To cry*=**livkot**. Root: **B-K-H**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Bokhe	Bakhiti	Evke	
Bokha	Bakhita	Tivke	Bekhe
Bokhim	Bakhit	Tivki	Bekhi
Bokhot	Bakha	Yivke	
	Bakhta	Tivke	
	Bakhinu	Nivke	
	Bakhitem/n	Tivku	Bekhu
	Bakhu	Yivku	

45/ *To get dressed*=**lehitlabesh**. Root: **L-B-SH**

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Mitlabesh	Hitlabashti	Etlabesh	
Mitlabeshet	Hitlabashta	Titlabesh	Hitlabesh
Mitlabshim	Hitlabasht	Titlabshi	Hitlabshi
Mitlabshot	Hitlabesh	Yitlabesh	
	Hitlabsha	Titlabesh	
	Hitlabashnu	Nitlabesh	
	Hitlabashtem/n	Titlabshu	Hitlabshu
	Hitlabshu	Yitlabshu	

46/ *To understand*=**lehavin**. Root: **V-Y-N**

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Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Mevin	Hevanti	Avin	
Mevina	Hevanta	Tavin	Haven
Mevinim	Hevant	Tavini	Havini
Mevinot	Hevin	Yavin	
	Hevina	Tavin	
	Hevanu	Navin	
	Hevantem/n	Tavinu	Havinu
	Hevinu	Yavinu	

47/ To send=lishloakh. Root: SH-L-KH

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Sholeakh	Shalakhti	Eshlakh	
Sholakhat	Shalakhta	Tishlakh	Shlakh
Sholkhim	Shalakht	Tishelkhi	Shilkhi
Sholkhot	Shalakh	Yishlakh	
	Shalkha	Tishlakh	
	Shalakhnu	Nishlakh	
	Shalakhtem/n	Tishelkhu	Shilkhu
	Shalkhu	Yishelkhu	

48/ To learn/study=lilmod. Root: L-M-D

Present	Past	Future	Imperative
Lomed	Lamadeti	Elmad	
Lomedet	Lamadeta	Tilmad	Lemad
Lomdim	Lamadet	Tilmedi	Limdi

Lomdot	Lamad	Yilmad	
	Lamda	Tilmad	
	Lamadnu	Nilmad	
	Lamadetem/n	Tilmedu	Limdu
	Lamdu	Yilmedu	