

SAMPLE - ONLY

Ulpan-Or



Hebrew at the Speed of Light
עברית במהירות האור

My Hebrew Verb Book

Hebrew Verbs and Much More...

SAMPLE - ONLY

ספר הפועל שלי

Orly Ganor

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אורלי גנור

כל הזכויות שמורות

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ULP512VER-RY

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SAMPLE - ONLY

Dear reader,

This verb book is presented to you after many years of research with the aim of helping people overcome their fear of Hebrew grammar.

I wrote this book with the idea of simplifying the Hebrew verb structure to let you enjoy the beauty and the intrinsic musical qualities of Hebrew grammar.

I'll be delighted to help you with your studies and would also appreciate getting any comments or remarks.

Please feel free to contact me at:

ulpan@ulpanor.com

With very best wishes,

Orly

Instructions

At the beginning of the book we have pages indicating the contents of each track on the CDs.

It is recommended that you start studying with the explanation of the general structure of Hebrew verbs on track 2 of CD 1.

Track 1 contains an affirmation statement. Listen to it, or repeat it by yourself several times a day in order to overcome possible existing difficulties and barriers in studying Hebrew.

Dear reader,

Please note that this studying kit uses a combined system of recorded CDs and written material.

It is of utmost importance to use both – the book and the explanations recorded on CDs to achieve full understanding of the material.

In the Online Sample please click on the CD track numbers to access the respective Audio content

It is recommended that you listen to each track and read the corresponding material 2-3 times and only then move on to the new material.

Throughout the book there are many types of exercises. It is of utmost importance that you complete these before moving on to the next section.

After concluding each tense, please do the concluding exercises. These will let you know how well you have absorbed the material and remind you, if you have forgotten any. Listen to the answers on CDs.

INTRODUCTION

On the following page you will find a "HEBREW VERB MENORAH".

As you know in the Temple there was a golden Menorah built with seven branches. It was built of one single piece of gold to represent the unification of the different....

The Temple Menorah was captured by the Romans after the destruction of the second Temple. After foundation of Israel, the Menorah became the symbol of the state of Israel.

According to the Kaballah there are certain Psalms, that it is spiritually beneficial pronouncing them when written in the shape of Menorah. (For instance Psalm 67, see next page).

The Hebrew verbs are divided into seven basic groups called "BINYANIM". (BINYAN = structure)

Listen to the CD explanation about the Binyanim.

In this book the Hebrew verb groups are arranged in the shape of a Menorah.

The Verb Menorah represents the mystical bond between the Hebrew language and the inner deeper layers of Judaism and Torah.

After getting to know the Hebrew verbs we will discover astonishing facts regarding that bond.

Let's take a look at the Verb Menorah.

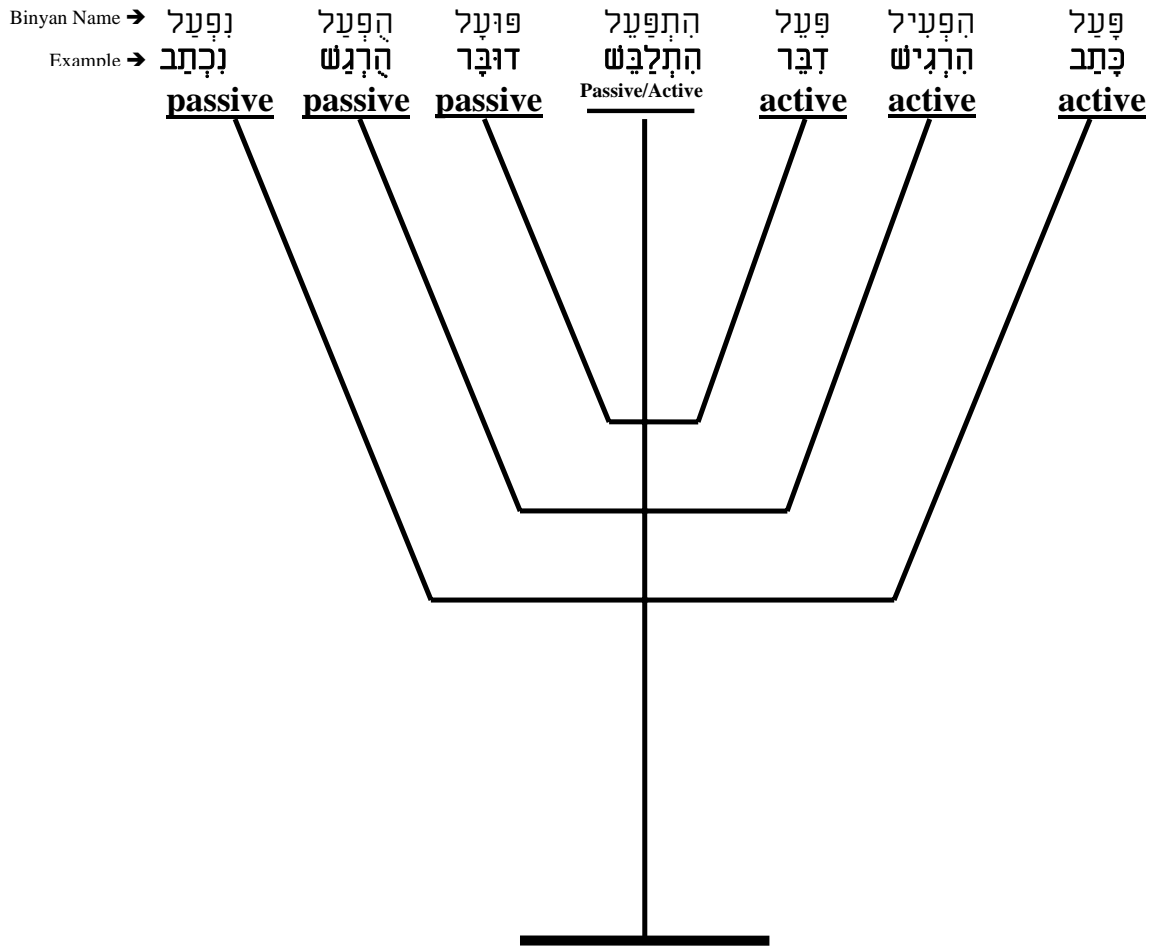
**The 3 branches on the right side represent the active groups of verbs
The 3 branches on the left side represent the passive groups of verbs.**

The middle branch represents a group which is sometimes active and sometimes passive.

At this stage please do not try to plunge into details, just absorb the overall broad picture.

מנורת הפועל

THE VERB MENORAH



Click below to listen

SAMPLE - ONLY

Verbs CD 1,
Track 2

The Hebrew word for verb is "פָּעַל - POAL" which is derived from the root **פעל - do, act.**

Each BINYAN is called by a name which incorporates the root **פעל** in the particular and unique way in which it is conjugated and pronounced **in the past in third person masculine.**

Each BINYAN has its unique music which is represented by the vowels associated with the letters **פ ע ל**

The verbs associated with each BINYAN have the same music as the name of the BINYAN and this will be helpful in remembering the verb conjugation.

The first BINYAN from the right is named - **פָּעַל** and it includes verbs such as:

פָּתַב, לָמַד, עָבַד, שָׁמַע, יָשַׁב

All of these verbs have the vowels ..a..a in third person in the past tense, same sounds as in the name of the BINYAN – **פָּעַל**

Similarly are named the rest of the BINYANIM and they are distinguished by the vowels in past tense - third person masculine.

As you can see from the verbs representing each BINYAN in the Menorah, they have the same "music" in past tense - third person masculine as the name of each BINYAN.

Click below to listen

Verbs CD 1, Track 2
(cont.)

Examples of the music (fundament, vowels) of each group

Listen to this part on the CD at least twice to get a good feeling for the music.

Binyan בניין (name)	Music (vowels)	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Remarks
פָּעַל Pa'al	אָ אָ ..a...a..	כָּתַב Wrote	לָמַד Studied	יָשַׁב Sat	
הִפְעִיל Heef'eel	אָ אָ Hee...'ee...	הִרְגִישׁ Felt	הִזְמִין Invited	הִפְסִיק Stopped	
פִּיעַל Pee 'ail	אָ אָ ..ee...ai.	דִּבֶּר Spoke	סָפַר Told	טָיַל Traveled, toured	
הִתְפַּעֵל Heet'pa'ail	Heet...a...ai. .	הִתְלַבֵּשׁ Got dressed	הִתְחַתֵּן Got married	הִזְדַּקֵּן * Got old	Contains active and passive verbs
פֻּעַל Pu'al	..u...a..	פֻּטַר Was laid off	קֻדַּם Was promoted	סֻכַּם Was summarized	
הִפְעֵל Huf'al	Hu...a..	הִרְגָּשׁ Was felt	הִזְמָן Was invited	הִפְסָק Was stopped	
נִפְעַל Nif'al	Ni...a...	נִכְנס Entered	נִלְמַד Was learned	נִפְגַּשׁ Met (with)	Contains active and passive verbs

* The verb הִזְדַּקֵּן sounds a bit different from the pattern, it still belongs to the Heet'pa'ail binyan. The explanation is found in the relevant section.

My Hebrew Verb Book

Unit 1 - Present

סֵפֶר הַפְּעֵל שְׁלִי

יְחִידָה 1 - הַנּוֹה

Let's now summarize all the 5 sub-groups of group A – Pa'al
Please note that all the verbs in this group have the same music O..E.. in the present tense.

בניין פֿעַל - קבוצה א' GROUP A

קבוצה 1 Group 1

To study, studies	לְלַמֵּד - לומד לומדת לומדים לומדות + ב, ג, עם, אַת
To meet, meets	לִפְגוֹשׁ - פוגש פוגשת פוגשים פוגשות + ב, ג, עם, אַת
To write, writes	לְכַתּוֹב - כותב כותבת כותבים כותבות + ל, אַת
To read, reads	לְקַרֵּא - קורא קוראת קוראים קוראות + ב, ג, עם, אַת
To hear, hears / to listen, listens	לְשָׁמוֹעַ - שומע שומעת שומעים שומעות + ב, ג, עם, אַת

קבוצה 2 Group 2

To work, works	לְעַבֵּד - עובד עובדת עובדים עובדות + ב, ג, עם, על
To think, thinks	לְחַשׁוֹב - חושב חושבת חושבים חושבות + על, ש, עם
To stand, stands	לְעִמּוֹד - עומד עומדת עומדים עומדות + ב, ג, עם, על

קבוצה 3 Group 3

To sit, sits	לְשֵׁבֵת - יושב יושבת יושבים יושבות + על, ב, ג, עם
To go, goes / to walk, walks	לְלַכֵּת - הולך הולכת הולכים הולכות + ל, עם, ל
To give, gives	לְתַת - נתן נתנת נתנים נתנות + עם, ל

קבוצה 4 Group 4

To go, goes / to ride, rides / to travel, travels	לְנַסּוֹעַ - נוסע נוסעת נוסעים נוסעות + ל, ב, ג, עם
To take, takes	לְקַחַת - לוקח לוקחת לוקחים לוקחות + אַת, ל, עם
To know, knows	לְדַעַת - יודע יודעת יודעים יודעות

קבוצה 5 Group 5

To like, likes / love, loves	לְאַהֵב - אוהב אוהבת אוהבים אוהבות + אַת, עם
To eat, eats	לְאַכּוֹל - אוכל אוכלת אוכלים אוכלות + אַת, ב, ג, עם
To say, says	לְאָמַר - אמר אמרת אמרים אמרות + ל, ב

PREPOSITIONS

מילות - יחס

Asking questions with prepositions

When you ask a question in Hebrew, the preposition "jumps" from its usual place to the beginning of the question.

For example:

Asking the question: "Who do you want to meet **with**"?

To meet **with** = להיפגש עם

In English, the preposition jumps to the end of the question:

Example:

Who do you want to meet with?

Therefore a lot of times English speakers try to wrongly mimic it in Hebrew and put the preposition at the end of the question:

Wrong → מי אתה רוצה להיפגש עם?

When asking a question in Hebrew, the preposition has to "jump" to the beginning of the question:

Right → עם מי אתה רוצה להיפגש?



[Click below to listen](#)Verb Adviser CD 1
Track 5**Exercise:*****Translate the following questions. Check yourself by listening to the CD.***

- What do you want to talk about?
- Who do you want to talk to tonight?
- Who do you want to meet?
- Who do you want to visit?
- Who do you want to invite for dinner?
- Who do you want to see?
- Which countries do you want to visit?
- What are you looking for?
- What is he talking about?
- Who do you write an e-mail to?
- What do you think about?
- Who do you love?
- Who do you want to see?
- Where are you going to?
- Who are you calling today?
- What time do you get up?
- What are you looking for?
- What are you looking at?
- Who do you want to give this present to?
- What are you waiting for?

My Hebrew Verb Book

Unit 2 - Past

ספר הפועל שלי

יחידה 2 - עבר

Click below to listen

Verbs CD 2,
Track 12

בניין הפעיל

As we have seen, the infinitive form in this BINYAN contains the letter ה before the verb root and the vowel "YUD" ך before the last letter of the verb root .

So, the music of the infinitive form is: L'... a....ee...

For instance:

להַרְגִישׁ להַתְחִיל להִזְמִין

PAST TENSE הפעיל עבר

To convert the verbs from infinitive to past we use the infinitive form as a base.

We just omit the ה and change the vowel sounds

from: a...ee... to ee...ee...

ee...ee.... are the "music sounds" of the name of the BINYAN - הפעיל

For instance:

להַתְחִיל ← הַתְחִיל ← הִתְחִיל
להִזְמִין ← הִזְמִין ← הִזְמִין

Unit 3 – Future

יחידה 3 – עתיד

הַפְעִיל - עֵתִיד

BINYAN הַפְעִיל is the easiest for understanding of the future tense.

In this group we, as usually omit the ל and the "ה" and maintain the music of the infinitive .

Instead of the ה we will install the prefixes corresponding to the pronouns .

For instance:

		לְהַרְגִישׁ		
Prepositions →	אנחנו	הוא	אתה/היא	אני
Prefixes →	נִרְגִישׁ	יִרְגִישׁ	תִּרְגִישׁ	אֲרְגִישׁ

Now we will also need to add the corresponding endings.

Prepositions →	הם	אתם	את
Prefixes →	יִרְגִישׁוּ	תִּרְגִישׁוּ	תִּרְגִישִׁי

לְהַרְגִישׁ ← הַרְגִישׁ ← אֲרְגִישׁ

עֵתִיד

<u>אנחנו</u>	<u>הוא</u>	<u>אתה/היא</u>	<u>אני</u>
...נ	...י	...ת	...א

<u>הם</u>	<u>אתם</u>	<u>את</u>
...י ו	...ת ו	...י ת

In all following exercises, use the first row in the table as an example to conjugate all other verbs.

אנחנו	הוא	אתה	אני	Infinitive
נִרְגֵּשׁ	יִרְגֵּשׁ	תִּרְגֵּשׁ	אֲרְגֵּשׁ	לְהִרְגֵּשׁ
				לְהִבִּין
				לְהִתְחִיל
				לְהִכִּיר
				לְהִגִּיעַ
				לְהִזְמִין
				לְהִשְׁמִין (to become fat)
				לְהִפְסִיק
				לְהִפְגִּין

הם	אתם	את	Infinitive
יִרְגֵּשׁוּ	תִּרְגֵּשׁוּ	תִּרְגֵּשִׁי	לְהִרְגֵּשׁ
			לְהִבִּין
			לְהִתְחִיל
			לְהִכִּיר
			לְהִגִּיעַ
			לְהִזְמִין
			לְהִשְׁמִין
			לְהִפְסִיק
			לְהִפְגִּין