

Hello. /This is the third lecture on Hebrew. /Today we will study the meanings of /phonemes (sounds), /morphemes, /roots, /and words.

/Hebrew is made up of consonants and vowels. /We already learned that Hebrew can have twenty-two or twenty-three consonants. /We also studied the Hebrew vowels.

/We studied the short vowels and long vowels, /and we studied the Hebrew vowels. /The Hebrew consonants and vowels form one element of Hebrew syllables.

/In Hebrew, the syllables are separated into consonants and vowels. /When the Hebrew consonants and vowels come together, they form closed syllables and open syllables.

/Syllables formed through twenty-three Hebrew consonants and Hebrew vowels are separated into open syllables and closed syllables. /In this lecture, we will first study Hebrew syllables.

/The first word in Genesis 1:1 /is בְּרֵאשִׁית (Bereshit). /This word means, "In the beginning." /Let's see how this word, meaning "In the beginning," is separated in terms of syllables.

/We must remember that there are two kinds of syllables in Hebrew, and one is the open syllable /and the other is the closed syllable. /In the case of Hebrew, the open syllable is made up of a consonant and a vowel.

/The closed syllable is made up of a consonant, a vowel, and another consonant. /Please remember that in Hebrew, a syllable always begins with a consonant. /We can separate the syllables of בְּרֵאשִׁית (Bereshit) in the following ways.

/There is the "audible Shewa," ב (Bet). /The "audible Shewa" plays the role of the vowel. /There must be both a consonant and a vowel, and the א (Shewa) plays the role of the vowel. /The following syllable would be from ר (Resh) to א (Aleph).

/This syllable is a closed syllable. /It is a closed syllable because it consists of a consonant, a vowel, and another consonant. /Then the second syllable would be the following. / ש (Shin) to ת (Tau). /Let's look at the reason for why they are separated in these ways.

/ "Bet" and "Shewa" are not connected to the following consonant, ר (Resh). / "Bet" and "Resh" can be tied together into one syllable.

/If so, then the next syllable will not begin with a consonant but with the vowel .. (Tsere). /However, all syllables in Hebrew must begin with a consonant.

/Therefore, ר (Resh) supports the syllable that connects to ב (Bet) to form a closed syllable, /but this is not necessary /and is done by choice.

/However, in the second syllable, the Hebrew syllable must begin with a consonant, and because .. (Tsere) is a vowel, the syllable needs ר (Resh). /Hence, we separate the syllables here.

/The second syllable is from ר (Resh) to א (Aleph). /Likewise, the second syllable can consist of just “Resh” and “Tsere.” /א (Aleph) can be placed with the next syllable.

/However, because the next syllable begins with a consonant and א (Aleph) cannot be placed with it, “Aleph” must be placed with the second syllable. /The second syllable would end between א (Aleph) and ש (Shin).

/Because the third syllable begins with ש (Shin), there is no problem there. /Hence, we recognize אֶלֶם as a word with three syllables. /The first syllable is /an open syllable made up of a consonant and a vowel, /and the second syllable is a closed syllable made up of a consonant, a vowel, and another consonant. /The third syllable is also a closed syllable made up of a consonant, a vowel, and another consonant.

/In the third syllable, י (Yod) is a consonant, but it produces the “long i” sound when put together with ה (Hirek) and becomes יֵ (Hireq-yod), so it is not treated as a separate consonant. /Therefore, it becomes a closed syllable with a consonant, a vowel, and a consonant. /Now, you must have familiarized yourselves with the concept of syllables.

/Now, let’s look at a few more words so that we can master the concept of syllables. /There is the word בָּרָא (Bara) that comes after אֵלֶם in Genesis 1:1. /Let’s separate the syllables of this word.

/This word can be separated into two syllables. /First, the closed syllable that consists of the consonant and vowel ב (Bet) and אָ (Qametz). /We did not add ר (Resh) to the first syllable because if we did, the second syllable would lack a consonant and begin with a vowel.

/Hence, we cut the first syllable at בָּ (Ba). /The second syllable is a closed syllable that is made up of the consonant, vowel and consonant, ר (Resh), אָ (Qametz), and א (Aleph), respectively.

/Just as we learned when learning the Hebrew alphabet, “Aleph” is a consonant, but it does not have a particular phonetic value. /Hebrew native speakers can pronounce “Aleph,” but we foreigners see the consonant to be silent.

/Therefore, this is a consonant, but we will consider it to be silent and will

not be pronounced. /The word בָּרָא (Bara) is made up of two syllables.

/Let's practice with another word. Next, אֱלֹהִים (elo-him). /This is the word "God" in the Bible. /At the bottom is the "composite Shewa," שְׁ (Shewa), which becomes שֶׁ (Hateph-seghol).

/The dot here is ך (Holem). /The vowel is י (Hireq-yod), which makes the "long i" sound. /א (Aleph) is a consonant, but when it is considered silent, the first sound שֶׁ (Hateph-seghol) would make the "short i" sound.

/Next, ל (Lamed). "Lamed" is like the letter "L" in English. /Next, the dot on top of the consonant makes the "short o" sound. /Next, ה (He) can be seen as the letter "H" in English. /Next, י (Hirek-yod) would make the "long i" sound.

/Next, the "Mem" sofit form. This can be seen as the letter "M." /Hence, we would read this word as "elo-him." /Please read along. "Elo-him." /"Elo-him" can be separated into the following syllables.

/First, "Aleph" is not pronounced, but we must remember that it is a consonant. "Aleph" is not pronounced, but it is unquestionably a consonant. /Thus, it would appear as if the vowel comes first, but according to the rules of Hebrew syllables, the consonant appears first.

/It is an open syllable made up of a consonant and a vowel. /The first syllable is an open syllable. /Next, the consonant and vowel, "Lamed" and "Holem" form an open syllable. /The third syllable is a closed syllable made up of the consonant "He," the vowel "Hirek-yod," and the consonant "Mem." /Thus, "elo-him" is a word made up of three syllables.

/Next, let's study the concept of word stress (accent). /In Hebrew, there is a stress on the last syllable unless marked otherwise. /Then let's look at the three words that we previously studied.

/We will be able to know what part of בְּרֵשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים (bereshit bara elo-him) is stressed.

/First, there is a stress on the last syllable of אֱלֹהִים (elo-him) as it says on the board. /Hence, when we pronounce this, we would say, "elo-him."

/Second, let's look at בְּרֵשִׁית (Bereshit), the first word we studied. /"Bereshit" consists of three syllables. /Based on the premise that "Be-re-shit" does not have any distinct marks, the last syllable would be stressed. /We would then pronounce it, "Bereshit."

/Next, בָּרָא (Bara). /"Bara" is separated into two syllables. /This word does not have any particular marks, so the last syllable of "Bara" would be stressed. /When reading "Bara," it would have a nearly accurate

pronunciation.

/Please remember that if there are no particular stress marks, the last syllable of all Hebrew words will be stressed. /Then let's look at an example of a word with a particular mark.

/The last part of Genesis 1:1 /includes the following word. /Please follow along. / אָרֶץ (Ha-Arech 하-아레츠). /"Ha-Arech." /We will study this in the future, but הָ (Ha) is a definite article. /Next, "Arech (아레츠)" means "earth." /This would be "the earth."

/There is a vertical line next to "Qametz" in אֶרֶץ (Arech). /This is called , (Meteg). /This is a mark that indicates a stress. /Generally, the last syllable would be stressed, but in this case, the mark indicates that a stress is put on the "A."

/ , (Meteg) is a mark that indicates a stress. /Therefore, this word is different from a normal case (in which the stress would be placed on the last syllable), in that the stress is put where there is the "Meteg." /Hence, it is pronounced the following way. "Ha-Arech."

/Next, let's study Hebrew prefixes and suffixes. /There are parts of speech in Hebrew that consist of verbs, nouns, and relative words. /There are different words for the end of a word and the beginning of a word in the parts of speech.

/Let's look at a Hebrew noun as an example. /There is the word מֶלֶךְ (Melek). /"Mem, Lamed, and Kaph." "Kaph" is generally used in this way, but when it comes at the end of a word, it is written like this. /The first vowel is אֶ (Seghol), and the second vowel is also "Seghol."

/Hence, we mark "Mem" with "m," /and "Seghol" with "e," /"Lamed" with "l," /"Seghol" with "e," /and lastly, "Kaph" with "k." /We read this as "Melek." /This means "king" in English.

/Then let's see how we would write the word "queen." /We will study the changes in vowels next time, and today we will study the endings of words.

/In the last part, the vowel "Qametz" and "He" are put together. /We will write this over here. מַלְכָּה Queen. /Like this, the ending of the noun changes the meaning of the word. In this way, the words that are put at the end of a word are called suffixes.

/We discussed the concept of suffixes through an example. /Now, let's look at the concept of prefixes. /We will use verbs, from among the verbs, nouns, and relative particles, to explain prefixes. /Verbs have a past tense form in English.

/Let's look at the word מֶלֶךְ (Melek), which we just studied. /This is a noun that means, "King." /Here is the vowel "Seghol." /However, when we change the vowel and add ׀ (Qametz) and ׀ (Patach), it becomes "Malak." /I will explain this change one more time.

/"Mem" is marked "m." / ׀ (Qametz) is a "long a." /Next, "Lamed" is "l." /Next, ׀ (Patach) is marked with a "short a." /Next, "Kaph" is marked "k." / We would read this as "Malak."

/Hebrew verbs fundamentally have the vowels "Qametz" and "Patach." /These are vowel forms of verbs that are applicable to past tense forms. /Thus, it would mean, "He ruled."

/Now, let's change this word into a present form or future form. /In such cases, we would use the following mark. /Please read along. /"Imloke (임로크)." /The vowel sounds changed from "A~, A~" to "E~, O~" sounds.

/More importantly, words with "Yod" and "Hirek" were put before words. /They are put at the beginning of words, which we call "prefixes."

/Furthermore, just as we added words to the ends of words, /I will write "queen." /Like this, words that are added to the ends of words are called "suffixes." /Prefixes. /Suffixes.

/We have studied the changes made to words and their meanings according to the prefixes and suffixes that are added to nouns or verbs.

/Next, let's study roots and ends of words. /We will use the word מֶלֶךְ יִמְלֹךְ (Imloke 임로크). /This means, "He will rule." /There are parts of this word that is a root, prefix, and suffix.

/This word stemmed from the word מֶלֶךְ "Malak." /It changes into a perfect tense, imperfect tense, past tense, and future tense depending on what is placed before it.

/Now, keep these tenses in mind as we study strong verbs, weak verbs, and roots of irregular verbs. /Hebrew verbs can be separated into three groups.

/First, strong verbs. /Second, irregular verbs. /Third, weak verbs. /Hebrew verbs are basically made up of three kinds of consonants and the basic vowel forms "Qametz" and "Patach." /All twenty-three Hebrew consonants can be put in the square here.

/As an example, we studied the word "Malak." /"Mem," "Lamed," and "Kaph" are consonants called "strong letters." /We must know what "weak letters" and "guttural letters" are in order to know what "strong letters"

are. /"Guttural letters" are consonants with sounds that are formed in the neck when pronounced.

/There are four of these in Hebrew. / א (Aleph), ה (He), ח (Heth), ע (Ayin). We call them "guttural letters." /When any of these four letters are added to consonants of Hebrew words, they become irregular verbs.

/Let's look at an example. There is a verb /called שָׁלַח "Shalah." /We can see here that the third consonant is the guttural letter "He." /Let's write this on top. /Hebrew is written from right to left.

/Therefore, the first consonant /would be ש "Shin." /The second consonant would be ל "Lamed." /The third consonant would be ה "He." /"He" is one of the four guttural letters. /Therefore, this verb would be classified as an irregular verb.

/We can use the same method to explain weak verbs. /Weak verbs are verbs that include weak letters. /The weak letters in Hebrew are "Aleph," /"He," /"Nun," /and "Yod." /I'm sorry. "Waw," /and "Yod."

/Let's read it one more time. /"Aleph." /"He." /"Nun." /"Waw." /"Yod." /When a word has any of these consonants, it becomes a weak verb. /Let's look at an example. /The verb נָתַן "Natan." /"Nun Tau Nun."

/Let's look at the first part. The consonant נ (Nun) is at the beginning and the end. /"Nun" is one of the weak letters. /Hence, the word "Natan" is classified as a weak verb.

/Any word that does not have any of the four guttural letters that form irregular verbs and the five weak letters that form weak verbs are called a "strong verb."

/With this we will wrap up our studies of strong verbs, irregular verbs, and weak verbs. /With this we will conclude the third lecture on Hebrew. /Thank you.