

Hello. /This is the fourth lecture on Hebrew. /At this time we will review the elements of the Hebrew words we learned last time.

/Hebrew words are categorized into three kinds of elements. /First, verbs. /Second, nouns. /Third, relative particles. /A verb is a word with a person, gender, and number.

/Hebrew verbs are divided into the first person, second person, and third person. /They are also divided into the masculine and feminine. /The verbs are either singular or plural in number.

/Let's look at an example of a Hebrew verb. /The Hebrew verb מַלְאֵךְ (Malak). /This word is in the third person masculine singular form. /It is read as "Malak." /Let's see what sounds the letters make. /First, מ (Mem) makes the "M" sound.

/Next, the first vowel א (Qametz) makes a "long A- (אֵ)" sound. /The second consonant ל (Lamed) makes the "L" sound. /The second vowel under it makes the "short A (אֲ)" sound. /Lastly, כ (Kaph) makes the "K" sound. /We read this as מַלְאֵךְ (Malak).

/This is the third person masculine singular form. /Next, let's look at a third person feminine singular form. /The third person feminine singular is מַלְאֵכָה (Malka). /Please read along. (Malka).

/Next, the second person masculine singular. /The second person masculine singular is מַלְאֵכְךָ (Malakta). /This is read, "Ma" "la" "ku" "ta" or "Ma" "lak" "ta." /The third person masculine singular, the third person feminine singular, and the second person masculine singular.

/Next, let's look at the second person feminine singular. /The second person feminine singular is מַלְאֵכְךָ (Ma' lak' t'). / (Malakt) /This is the second person feminine singular. /Next, the first person common singular. /This is מַלְאֵכְךָ (Malakti).

/We can identify the person, gender, and number by the endings added to the roots of words. /There is nothing here. /This is the basic third person masculine singular form.

/When a different person, gender, or number is added to the basic third person masculine singular, its meaning changes. /Here on this side are words that are in the singular form.

/Next, let's mark the plural words. /This is the third person common plural. /Please read along one more time. מַלְאֵכֶם (Malku) / (Malku) /Because the third person masculine plural and the third person feminine plural are the same in form, they can be written as a common plural, or can be written twice.

/Next, let's look at the second person form. /The second person form is מַרְאֲכֶם (Meraktem). /("Me" "Ra" "K" "Tem.") /"Meraketem." /This must be read as "Me ra k tem." /This is the second person masculine plural.

/Next, the second person feminine plural. /The second person feminine plural is מַרְאֲכֶיךָ (Merakten). /This is written as "Me ra k ten." /Please read along one more time. "Meraketen."

/Next, the first person common plural. /מַלְאֲכֵנוּ (Malaknu) /"Ma" "La" "Ke" "Nu." /"MaLaKeNu."

/Let's write just the endings. /ִי(Nu) is added to the third person common plural. /Next, ךְ(Tem) is added to the second person masculine plural. /Next, ךְ(Ten) is added to the second person feminine plural. /Next, ךְ(Nu) is added to the first person common plural. /This is the perfect form of a verb.

/Hebrew verbs either have a perfect form or an imperfect form. /We first studied the changes made to Hebrew verbs regarding the perfect form. /We will study this again in the future, but please keep in mind the different endings of the perfect form.

/Hebrew verbs in the perfect form had different endings added to the basic consonants. /Hence, we must remember the endings of these changes.

/This is a blank. /We will call this a blank. /Next, אֲ(A-). /אֲ(Qametz) and הֶ(He) are put together and is pronounced (A-). /In actuality, (A-) is a silent syllable because הֶ(He) is not pronounced. /Therefore, we pronounce it (A-).

/Next, the ending תָּ(Ta) is added to the second person masculine singular. / שְׁ(Shewa) is added to תָּ(Taw) in the second person feminine singular. / שְׁ(Shewa) is a "silent Shewa" and is not pronounced in any particular way. /Hence, it makes the "T (ת)" sound.

/Next, the ending ךְ(Ti) is added to the first person common singular. /"Taw," "Hirek," and "Yod" are added, and it is pronounced (Ti). / Next, the plural form. וּ(Wu) (וּ) is added to the third person common plural. /This is a long vowel, which we called (Sureq). /It is pronounced "Wu." /We read it was "Wu."

/Next, the ending ךְ(Tem) is added to the second person masculine plural. /"Taw," "Seghol," and "Mem." /"Taw" /"Seghol" /"Mem" /This is pronounced (Tem).

/Next, the ending ת (Ten) is added to the second person plural, /and it consists of “Taw,” /“Seghol,” /and “Nun.” /This is read as “Ten.” /Be sure to differentiate “Tem” from “Ten.”

/Next, the first person common plural ending. /It consists of נ(Nun) and ו(Sureq). /We read this as נו (Nu).

/There is a blank here, which means that endings have not been added to the basic form. /Next, א(a) י(ta) ת(t) ים(ti) ו(wu) ים(tem) ת (Ten) נו(nu). /Here, the third person common plural applies to both the masculine and the feminine. /We must apply them to both the masculine and the feminine in our minds.

/If we use ו “Wu” twice, it will help us remember this. /(Blank), א(a) י(ta) ת(t) ים(ti) / ו(wu) ו(wu) ים(tem) ת (Ten) נו(nu) are endings added to the perfect form of verbs.

/The suffixes alone tell us the changes that were made to the perfect form of Hebrew verbs. /**Now, let’s look at the imperfect form** of Hebrew verbs, which is just as important as the perfect form.

/First, both prefixes and suffixes are used to tell the person, gender, and number of the imperfect form. /Again, we will use the verb מלך(Malak) to change the person, gender, and number.

/The perfect form tells us that the action is complete. /On the other hand, the imperfect form of Hebrew indicates a form that is incomplete. /Whether the point of time is the past, present, or future, it is important to note if the form has been completed or not at that specific time.

/Hence, the perfect form is translated in the past tense, and the imperfect form is translated in the future or present tense for convenience. /Before we study the imperfect form, let’s look at an example of a translation of the perfect form.

/The third person masculine singular מלך(Malak) is translated in the following way. /This is a third person masculine form, and this is derived from the meaning, “to rule.” When interpreted in the past tense, it means, “he ruled.” /In English, it would be “he ruled.”

/Because this is the third person, masculine, and singular form, we use the pronoun “he.” /The original meaning is “to rule,” and in the perfect form it would be translated as “ruled.”

/Then let’s see how the third person feminine singular is translated. /מלכה(Malka) /The stress is put at the beginning of the word, and because this is the third person feminine singular, we would use the pronoun “she.” Because this is also a perfect form, we would translate

it as “ruled.”

/In English, it would be “she ruled.” /When translating plural forms, we can translate in accordance with the person, gender, and number of the verb. /We will study this in depth in the next lecture.

/Right now we will study the imperfect form. /The imperfect form of verbs. /No matter what point of time, the past, the present or the future, the standard is, the imperfect form tells us that the action or movement is incomplete.

/Let’s look at the imperfect form in Hebrew. /We already studied the verb “Malak.” /The perfect form is מָלַךְ (Malak). /The imperfect form would have a prefix. /י (Yod) is added, /and then the vowel הֿ (Hirek). /Then the vowels of the following words would change. /י (Yod) and הֿ (Hirek) are added, /and it is pronounced “Yi.” /Next, הֹ (Holem), the “O” sound is added. /We would read this as יִמְלֹךְ (Imlok).

/Please read along one more time. יִמְלֹךְ (Imlok). /י (Yod) makes the “Y” sound, הֿ (Hirek) makes the “i” sound, /נ (Mem) makes the “M” sound, and שְׁ (Shewa) is not written in any particular way because it is a “quiet Shewa.”

/Next, ל (Lamed). /“L.” /Next, הֹ (Holem) makes the “O” sound. /Next, כ (kaph) makes the “K” sound. /Hence, it would be (Imlok). /It is transliterated into (Imlok). /It is read as (Imlok).

/Next, the third person masculine singular, imperfect form. /Next, let’s let’s write out the third person feminine singular. /The third person feminine singular is basically the same, but the vowel “i” changes to “Ti.” /Hence, it would be יִמְלֹךְ (Tim lo k), (Tim lo K). /יִמְלֹךְ (Imlok) and יִמְלֹךְ (Timlok) are the third person masculine singular and the third person feminine singular of the imperfect form.

/Next, let’s look at the second person masculine singular and the feminine singular. /The second person masculine singular is the same as the third person feminine singular.

/The second person feminine singular is the same as the second person masculine singular. /One exception is the addition of the ending יִי. /When we write that out, the suffix יִי (yi) is added to the prefix יִ (Ti).

/Next, the first person common singular. /Please read along. (Em look) /The vowel , (Seghol) is added to א (Aleph), and next, יִמְלֹךְ (Me lok).

/יִ (yi) יִ (Ti) יִ (Ti) יִ (Ti) and יִ (E) are added. /Let’s read the singular

verb forms of the imperfect form. /Im lok) / (Tim lok) / (Tim lok) / (Tim Me Re Ki) / (Em Me Re K) / Em Me Re K.

/Next, let's write out the plural forms. /The third person masculine plural is (Im Me Re Ku). /It includes the prefix (yi) and the suffix (Wu).

/Let's write out the third person feminine plural. /Please read along. (Ti Me Ro Ku Na) / (Ti Me Ro Ku Na) / (Ti) and (Na) have been added here. / (Ti Me Ro Ku Na).

/Next, the second person masculine plural. / (Tim Me Re Ku) / (Tim Me Re Ku) / (Ti) is the prefix, /and (Wu) is the suffix.

/Next, the second person feminine plural. / (Ti Me Ro K Na). / (Ti) is the prefix, and (Na) is the suffix.

/Next, the first person common plural. / (Ni Me Ro K) / Or (Nim rok) / Ni Me Ro K or Nim rok. /I'm sorry. I'll say it again. "Nim rok." (Ni) is the prefix here.

/To review, (i) is the prefix in the third person masculine singular of the imperfect form of verbs. /Next, in the third person feminine singular, (Ti) becomes the prefix. /Next, in the second person masculine singular, (Ti) becomes the prefix again. /Next, in the second person feminine singular, (Ti) becomes the prefix, and (i) becomes the suffix.

/Next, in the first person common singular, (Aleph) (e) is the prefix. /Next, in the third person masculine plural, (yi) becomes the prefix, and (Wu) becomes the suffix.

/Next, in the third person feminine plural, (Ti) becomes the prefix, and (Na) becomes the suffix. /Next, in the second person masculine plural, (Ti) becomes the prefix, and (Wu) becomes the suffix.

/Next, in the second person feminine plural, (Ti) becomes the prefix, and (Na) becomes the suffix. /Lastly, in the first person common plural, only (Ni) becomes the prefix.

/Hence, we must remember the prefixes and the suffixes. (yi) (ti) (ti) (i) (Aleph) (eh) /We read them in this order so that it would be easier to memorize them. Please memorize them.

/Next, let's read the plural forms. (yi-u) (ti-na) (ti-u) (ti-na) (ni) / Let's read them one more time. (yi-u) (ti-na) (ti-u) (ti-na) (ni).

/We marked the prefixes and suffixes of the imperfect form so that it would be easier to memorize them.

/The two things you must remember is that there is the imperfect form and the perfect form to Hebrew verbs. /The person, the gender, and the number is determined by the elements of the prefixes of the perfect form. The person, the gender, and the number is also determined by the prefixes and suffixes of the imperfect form.

/We will study the changes in the perfect and imperfect forms of Hebrew verbs in the next lecture. /Next, we will review the different noun forms of Hebrew words.

/Hebrew nouns are either masculine or feminine. /The number of a noun is either singular or plural, or dual. **/The word “dual” refers to a part of the body, like the eyes, that come in a pair, or it indicates certain tools that are in pairs.**

/The Hebrew noun form is either in an absolute state or a construct state. /The absolute state refers to a noun that appears independent in itself. /The construct state is a specific state used to express possession.

/Now let's look at the different forms through the Hebrew word סוס (Su Se). /The word סוס (Su Se) means “horse” in Hebrew. /This is the animal “horse” that we can ride.

/“Su Se” in Hebrew is basically in **the masculine singular absolute state**. /When we add different endings, the masculine will become feminine, the singular will become plural, and the absolute will become construct.

/Let's look at the different forms. /The Hebrew masculine singular absolute state. /In order for this to become a feminine singular absolute state, a feminine ending is added to the word. /סוסָּ (Su Sa). /When the ending ךְּ “Aa” is added, the will change to a feminine singular absolute form meaning, “female horse.”

/Now let's change this into the plural form. /There are two plural forms, the masculine plural and the feminine plural. /When the ending ם (Im) is added, it becomes a masculine plural. /When the suffix ךָּ (Ot) is added, it becomes a feminine plural. / ו (Holem Waw) and ת (Taw).

/Next, let's make the dual form. /The masculine dual and the feminine dual are different. סוסִים (Su Sa Im). (Su Sa Im). /This is (Patach) י (Yod) ךָּ (Hirek) ם (Mem). /Then these are added, the word becomes a masculine dual.

/Next, the feminine, סו סא טא ים (Su Sa Ta Im). /סו סא טא ים / י (Qamets)
ן (Taw) (Patach) י (Yod) ך (Hirek) ם (Mem). /This would be the feminine
dual.

/Now, let's add adjectives. /The adjective טוב (Tob) means, "good." We will
use this adjective.

/The adjective טוב (Tob). There are two forms of adjectives. One is the
attributive, /and the other is the predicative.

/We must be careful where we place this adjective. /When the adjective is
placed before the noun, it is used predicatively. /It means, "That is a good
horse."

/When an adjective is used attributively, it is placed behind the noun. /In
this case, it would become "good horse." /All adjectives can form these
combinations: the masculine singular, the feminine singular, the
masculine plural, the feminine plural, the masculine dual, and the
feminine dual.

/Attributive and predicative adjectives can be added to all forms. /Lastly,
there is something called relative particles. /Relative particles include
prepositions, /articles, /conjunctions, /relative pronouns, /infinitives,
/adverbs, /and other words used for emphasis.

/We will use such basic knowledge to go over Hebrew verbs in the next
lecture. /With this we will conclude the fourth lecture on Hebrew.