

2.9.2 **כמה יש? - Counting Things**

א' יוצא לסיפור מאחת צד צפר?

Be sure to respond with a complete sentence. **כמה יש?**



1. How many students (f) are in the class? **סטודנטיות בכיתה** \_\_\_\_\_ יש
2. How many women are in the picture (**נשים**) \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many girls are in the picture? (**ילדות**) \_\_\_\_\_
4. How many young women are in the picture? (**בנות**) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Can you write down your telephone number using the Hebrew words for the numbers?



תמונה ש"ס



תמונה שלוש



תמונה ארבע

2.9.3 **מה השעה? - What time is it?**



Use with the Software Chapter 3 Drill "Telling Time in Hebrew"



For now we will only tell time for the quarter hour, half hour, or hour.

You don't have to say **השעה** ("the hour") when you answer. **מה השעה?**



(השעה) **רבע תשעה**  
9:45



(השעה) **שמונה וחצי**  
8:30




(השעה) **שבע ורבע**  
7:15

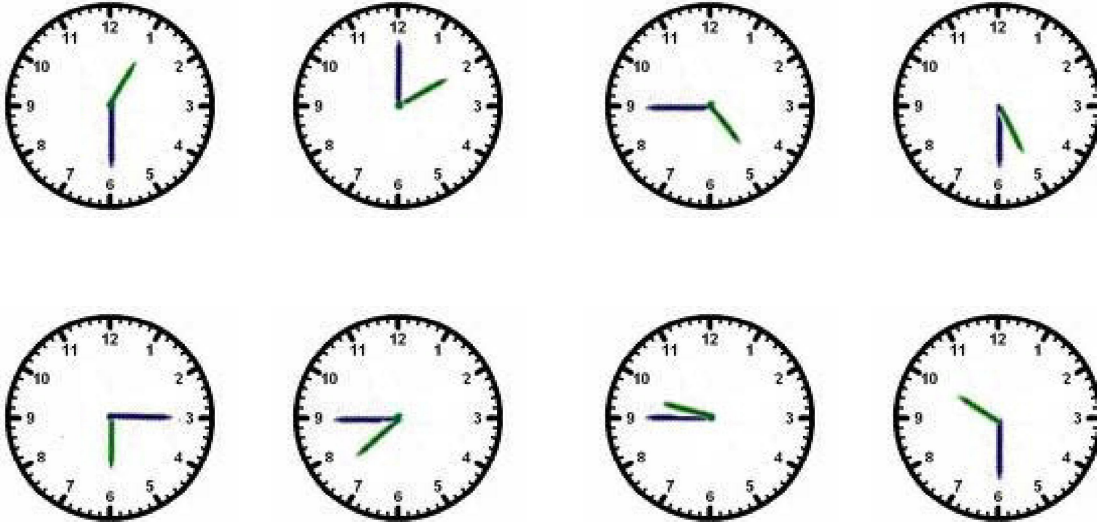


(השעה) **שלוש**  
3:00

**Remember to use the feminine gender for numbers when telling time.**

### What time is it? - תלית: אה העה? 2.9.3

Now look at the clocks below and write in the time you see on the face of each clock. 



### SUBJECT PRONOUNS: SINGULAR FORMS - עמות הול 2.10



Use with the Software Chapter 2:8 “Past Tense Verbs and Pronouns”

Hebrew has ten subject pronouns. In this chart you see the forms that your instructor has already been using in class. They are the **singular forms**. You will learn the plural forms in Unit Three. (see §3.4)

I	אני
you (masculine)	אתה
you (feminine)	את
he	הוא
she	היא

### USING VERBS IN HEBREW - הפועל העברית 2.10

#### The Citation Form of the Verb - צורת 'סו 2.10.1

When we refer to a verb, we will usually "cite" it (refer to it) using the Hebrew verb-form that represents the *a) past tense, b) third-person singular, c) masculine, i.e. the form equal to "he"* הוא

This form is called the **citation form**. For example, *he studied* – הוא למד.

Here, למד is the citation form

**Subject-Verb Agreement in the Past Tense - פתאום 2.10.2**

**Subject-Verb Agreement in the Past Tense for one and two syllable verbs:** In the past tense there is a separate form for each pronoun. Study the examples below for the pronouns **הוא** and **אני**. Try to derive the rule for forming the past tense form of the verb **למד** when used with **אני**. (As you can see from these examples, the subject pronoun **אני** does not have to be included with the verb.)



**CITATION FORM למד**



**Two - Syllable Verb (למ + ם)**

He studied	הוא למד
I studied Hebrew	אני למדתי אֶחֶד
I studied Hebrew	למדתי אֶחֶד

**CITATION FORM ידע**

**Two - Syllable Verb (ידע + ם)**



He knew	הוא ידע
I knew Hebrew	אני ידעתי אֶחֶד
I knew Hebrew	ידעתי אֶחֶד

כן, גם אני כתבתי מכתב  
לְאִמִּי...למה לא?

**CITATION FORM כתב**

**Two - Syllable Verb (כתב + ם)**

I wrote a letter to Dad	אני כתבתי מכתב לְאִמִּי
I wrote a letter to Dad	כתבתי מכתב לְאִמִּי

**CITATION FORM שכח**

**Two - Syllable Verb (שכח + ם)**

He forgot	הוא שכח
I already forgot Hebrew	כבר שכחתי אֶחֶד



אני גרתי בתל-אביב

CITATION FORM **גָּר**

One Syllable Verbs (גָּר)

He lived

I lived in Tel Aviv

I lived in Tel Aviv

**הוּא גָּר**

אני גָּרתי בתל-אביב

גָּרתי בתל-אביב

**Observations**

1. Look carefully at the vowels of the verbs in the four examples. Notice how the *vowel patterns before the suffix* are the same for "first-person singular" = "I" or the "third-person singular" = "he" in the case of each verb. **There is a pattern.**
2. As stated above, you **do not need** to use the pronoun **אני** with the verb because the ending **תי** - indicates the pronoun. However the pronoun **הוא** is usually not omitted when a *noun* subject is not specified (for example: Dan said hello.) He said Hello **הוא אמר שלום** , **NOT: אמר שלום**.



**PAST TENSE, SECOND PERSON AND THIRD PERSON - זמן עבר 2.10.3**



**Use with the Software Chapter 2:9 "Dictation: Past Tense Verbs"**

Now study the following examples and see if you can derive the rules for conjugating verbs when you use **אתה \ את** or when you use **היא**. Write down what you think.



**Past Tense: Second Person = "you" אתה, את**

**Third Person = "she" היא**

Where did you (*ms*) study Hebrew, Dan?

Rina, where did you (*fs*) learn Hebrew?

Yosef, to whom did you (*ms*) write a letter?

To whom did you (*ms*) write a letter, Yosef?

How did you (*ms*) know, Chaim?

How did you (*ms*) know, Ruth?

What did she (*fs*) write?

Where did you (*ms*) live?

איפה למדתם עברית, דן?  
 רינה, איפה למדתם עברית?  
 יוסף, למי כתבת מכתב?  
 למי כתבת מכתב, יוסף?  
 איך ידעת, חיים?  
 איך ידעת, רות?  
 מה היא כתבה?  
 איפה גרתי?

### Observations

1. When you pronounce the past tense verb forms for אתה (masculine) and את (feminine), you hear the differences in the verb ending. Write an example:




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2. When Hebrew is written without vowel marks it's easier to decide how to read a form like כתבת (masculine or feminine?) if the **subject** is mentioned first because it gives us a clue to the vowel of the verb's suffix!
3. When the **verb precedes the subject** the reader has to look ahead in order to know how to read.

Where did you learn Hebrew, Rina?

איפה למדת עברית רינה?

To whom did you write a letter, Dafna?

למי כתבת מכתב, דפנה?

Did you write the book, Rina?

כתבת את הספר, רינה?

Did you write the book, David?

כתבת את הספר, דוד?

4. Look at this pair:

he wrote

הוא כתב

she wrote

היא כתבה



הוא כתב 'פה

Verb Chart - **פִּזְעָה** 2.10.4

There are three possible English translations for each form of a Hebrew verb. You can use the verb **כתב** as your model for other verbs whose citation form has the same vowel sequence as **כתב** (for example: “learned” **לָמַד**)

Past Tense for verb pattern - **פִּזְעָה\פִּזְעָה**



I wrote, did write, was writing	אָנִי כָּתַבְתִּי
You (masc. sing.) wrote, did write, were writing	אַתָּה כָּתַבְתָּ
You (fem. Sing.) wrote, did write, were writing	אַתְּ כָּתַבְתְּ
He wrote, did write, was writing	הוּא כָּתַב
She wrote, did write, was writing	הִיא כָּתְבָה
We wrote, did write, were writing	אֲנִי וְחֵבְרֵנוּ כָּתַבְנוּ
You (masc. pl.) wrote, did write, were writing	אַתֶּם כָּתַבְתֶּם *
You (fem. pl.) wrote, did write, were writing	אַתְּנָן כָּתַבְתֶּן *
They (masc. pl.) wrote, did write, were writing	הֵם כָּתְבוּ
they (fem. pl.) wrote, did write, were writing	הֵנּוּ כָּתְבוּ

- In formal Hebrew these forms are **כָּתַבְתֶּם** and **כָּתַבְתֶּן** with the accent on the last syllable. (The red mark indicates the accented syllable **כִּתְבֵּר**)

כִּתְבֵּר אֵלַי

