

2.26 קר'אה נוספת - SUPPLEMENTAL READING



אני טסה (flying) לשקאלו אחר.



האיבתה
 הבית בולס שתקו.
 -משהו לטא בסיצק? --
 אני שאלתי:
 אלא ואלא אמרו ב'חז: קני! הנה
 מיבתה, מיבתה מזל'ה. (דל'ה חברה
 חזשה שבהברתי באונ'קריטה. היא
 יאמריקה, משקאלו.
 קראתי את האיבתה אנה. הוא היה (was) מיבתה פשוט
 מאוז, כי דל'ה לטא יוצרת צהרית ... רק קצת.
 זך מיבתה ארוק? -- שאלה יאמא?
 לטא, הוא מיבתה קצרה.
 קראתי את האיבתה בקול רם.

Dear Benny,

I'm leaving tomorrow for Chicago. But I just wanted to tell you how much I enjoyed working with you on "the project".

I feel what we're doing is important and can make a difference.

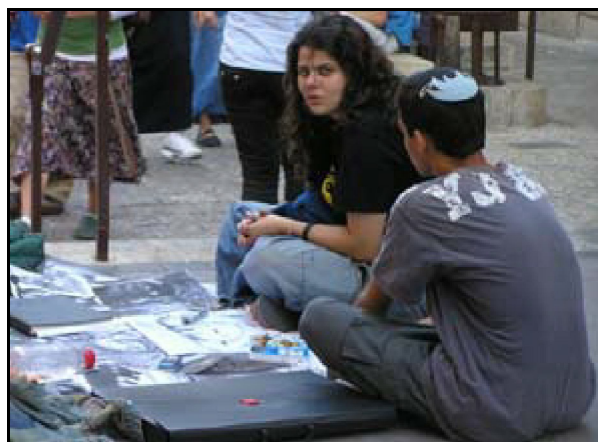
"אני ואתה -- בשנה את הצולס"

But seriously, ברצונתי

I appreciated the way we could work together...

(אתה באמת משהו!) and I sure hope you will remember me when I return next semester...

שלבך דל'ה



טוב לטבוז אל "הפרויקט" ביחז!

2.26.1 הפקדה ותבנית מוצא



1. She knows how to read Hebrew. _____
2. I know (f) how to write in English. _____
3. Did you (f) write a letter? _____
4. Excuse me, does she know Hebrew? _____
5. What did I write? _____
6. I forgot for a moment. _____
7. I am in Philadelphia. _____
8. Where is my letter? _____
9. Who wrote a letter? _____
10. Father and Mother are in New York. _____
11. My aunt is a good teacher. _____
12. Your parents are in Israel. _____
13. Where is Tel Aviv? _____
14. Where did you go today? _____

2.26.2 – An introduction to its usage – תצ

We have used the grammatical form תצ in quite a few sentences in this chapter. Although תצ is not a "word" in our sense of the term, it has important significance in the Hebrew sentence. It indicates whether a noun is serving as a *direct object* in a sentence.

You only use תצ when the direct object is a **specific** person or thing. A direct object is a person or thing that receives the "action" (Example: I threw *the ball*.)

Below are a few of the sentences from this chapter which use "תצ". With an example of the same sentence without the "תצ". Read them carefully and then write a few sentences of your own with and without the תצ in your sentences. Pay attention to the use of the prefix **צ** before a noun that is a direct object. The use of תצ will be explained more fully in §3.24.



Did you write the book, Rina?

כתבת את הספר, רינה?

Did you write a book, Rina?

כתבת ספר, רינה?

Please write the name.

בבקשה לכתוב את השם.

Please write a name

בבקשה לכתוב שם

He gave the book to Rachel.

הוא נתן את הספר לרחל.

He gave a book to Rachel.

הוא נתן ספר לרחל.

I read the letter quickly.

קראתי את המכתב מהר.

I read a letter quickly.

קראתי מכתב מהר.

היא שרה שיר.
היא שרה את השיר: "אני ואתה בשנה את הצולטן"

Write three sentences in Hebrew modeled on the sentences in §2.26.2 above, each group of sentences both with and without the use of אַתְּ.



- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

MORE WORK ON NUMBERS: COUNTING – עֶשְׂרִים 2.27

Read the caption with each picture. In Hebrew, write in the number of items in the category named.



כמה בננות
יש?

כמה כובעים יש?





כמה סוודרים יש? _____

כמה חולצות יש? _____

2.28 קריאה בתנ"ך - READING BIBLICAL PASSAGES



Biblical Hebrew shares most of its vocabulary with modern Hebrew. But, the grammar and spelling vary somewhat. You will be introduced to some of these differences as we proceed. The passages we choose have words that match words you have learned in the chapter in which the passage is taught. We will put the letters of the words you know in **color** to help you identify the word and its meaning. Hebrew Bibles are printed with “block letters.” But since we are still using the “script” letters, both are given below.

Genesis 1:27 בְּצַלְמֵ אֱלֹהִים בָּרָא אֹתוֹ זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה בָּרָא אֹתָם

בְּצַלְמֵ אֱלֹהִים בָּרָא אֹתוֹ זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה בָּרָא אֹתָם

In the image of God He created him; male and female he created them

Genesis 4:1 וְהָאָדָם יָדַע אֶת-חַוָּה אִשְׁתּוֹ

וְהָאָדָם יָצַע אֶת-חַוָּה אִשְׁתּוֹ

Now the man knew his wife Eve

Genesis 17:5 וְלֹא-יִקְרָא עוֹד אֶת-שְׁמִי אַבְרָם וְהָיָה שְׁמִי אַבְרָהָם

וְלֹא-יִקְרָא עוֹד אֶת-שְׁמִי אַבְרָם וְהָיָה שְׁמִי אַבְרָהָם

and you shall no longer be called Abram, but your name shall be Abraham ...

1. וּנְקֵבָה - In formal speech the grammar rule is that וְ (and) is pronounced ו before a shva vowel. In biblical and other “pointed” texts this rule is followed.

בְּסֵפֶר אִתּוֹּּׁׁ Note that the *vav* (for the “oh” sound) in אִתּוֹּּׁׁ is not written in the Bible. The phrase אִתּוֹּּׁׁ בְּסֵפֶר uses a “compound noun” (like bookstore) In simple Modern Hebrew one could use וְ and say אִתּוֹּּׁׁ בְּסֵפֶר.

2. אִתּוֹּּּׁׁׁ - In simple non-biblical Hebrew one could say אִתּוֹּּּׁׁׁ for “his wife.”

A CONCISE LIST OF THE GRAMMATICAL NOTIONS WE HAVE SEEN IN THIS UNIT

The system of diacritics to indicate the vowels is a major challenge for the beginner. The נִיקּוּד is very useful when you first encounter a word. It enables you to pronounce the word accurately. On the other hand, the vowel symbols are easily confused when you are a beginning learner and they create an extremely crowded page! At this stage of your study it seems impossible to believe that the day will come when you will find it easier to read without any נִיקּוּד, but it is true! But for that to be true, you will have to master the "patterns" of verb and noun forms. Only then will you be able to predict how the word should be pronounced.

Here are the topics we have been exposed to in Unit Two:

1. Negation of a sentence §2.3.
2. The use of the letter ה to indicate a vowel at the end of a word §2.4.
3. The vowel marks §2.5; §2.7.
4. The most important of the vowel marks, the שׁוּׁוּא, to mark a consonant cluster or to close" a syllable §2.5.3: §2.7.
5. The spelling differences in the two systems of orthography: אִתּוֹּּּׁׁׁ and אִתּוֹּּּׁׁׁ §2.7.
6. Counting from one to ten §2.9;. §2.20 .
7. The singular forms of the personal pronouns §2.10.
8. The introduction to the Past Tense of the common verb §2.10.
9. The Possessive Pronouns §2.16.
10. Practicing the skill of "gisting".

The last item is so very important. No textbook or course can ever prepare you adequately for your encounter with the "Real World" of language use. No matter how many vocabulary words you learn, there is always the moment when your conversation partner uses a word you don't know.

What will you do? Press the panic button and retreat into a corner?

No! Never! What you will do, is to start you brain working at high speed to figure out what is being said. That's why the skill is "gisting" is good training for the "Real World".

Just when you are starting to get the hang of reading and writing the Hebrew letters, you are in for another shock: Unit Three introduces you to the "printed" letters that are used in books and other printed materials.