## 

## Use with Software Chapter 3:22 "Learning to Use Infinitives in פעל, פיעל, מיעל מו

In English, the *infinitive* is a form of the verb that is preceded by the word 'to': ("to write"). In Hebrew the *infinitive* is marked by a 'a the very beginning of the verbal form. For example: the verb "learn" למד "to learn" ללמוד. The verb "write" למד, "to write" - למד, "to write" - למד, "to write" - למד. Remember that the "lamed" 'b is an attached prefix! Notice that when translating the Hebrew *infinitive* you do not always need to say the English word "to". For example, following the word more data to say the word "to".

| "please write" | בְּבַקְשָׁה לִכְתוֹב |
|----------------|----------------------|
| "please read"  | בְּבַקָשה לִקְרוֹא   |

The software exercise presents new information and is required before continuing!

In the following examples the *infinitive* follows the verb רוצה "want":

- דוד אמר שֶהוּא רוצֶה לַשְמוֹעַ את המוּסיקה.
- 2. אני רוצה <mark>ל</mark>מוד עם דַלִיה אבל היא לא רוצה <mark>ל</mark>למוד איתי.
  - 3. רחֵל לא רוצה לְכָתוֹב מיכְתב להורים שֶלה.
    - 4. מי רוצה לקרוא עכשיוי
    - הַבקשה לְשָמוע למוּסיקה.
    - הַבקשה לְדבֵר יותר לְאט.

## 3.21.1 תרגיל כתיבה

Circle the words that are "infinitives" in the Hebrew sentences above. Then translate the sentences. How do you know that the circled words are "infinitives"?

| 1 |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 2 |  |  |

Study the vowel **pattern for the verb forms** that the infinitives have in the sentences above. Then complete this sentence: The Hebrew infinitives in these sentences have the following patterns:

## LOOK FOR THE ROOT LETTERS - למצוא את השורש 3.22

Use with Software Chapter 3:23 "Identifying Verbs, Roots and בלעייעים"A. In the short exercise below identify the root letters of the four infinitives.

For example: לָשָׁכּוחַ > root letters = שכח.

Write in the "root" letters for each word below.

| הוא | לִכְתוֹב | הוא | לִשְׁמוֹעַ |
|-----|----------|-----|------------|
| הוא | לִקְרוֹא | הוא | לִלְמוֹד   |

**B.** Translate the sentences below into English.

Note: The word "רוצה - want" frequently proceeds an infinitive.

**דוגמה:** אני רוצה לַלְמוד אנגלית. אני לא רוצה</mark> ללמוד אנגלית.



- דפנה אוהֶבֶת לִשְמועַ מוסיקה קלאסית.
  - אתה יודע לקרוא ספרדית ?
  - .. היא **לא רוצה** לִשִּכּוחַ את השיר.
    - .4 הוא רוצה לקרוא יותר מהָר.
- אני לא אהבתי לשמוע מוסיקה איתה.
  - .6 את כִבר יודעת לקרוא עברית !
  - . הוא רוצה לשמוע את המוסיקה שלי
- אני למדתי עברית ואני רוצה ללמוד אנְגְלית.
  - 9. נלמד עכשיו.
    - .10 אני נהניתי

#### PREPOSITIONAL PREFIXES - אותיות שימוש 3.23

# Use with Software Chapter 3:24 "Choosing the Correct Preposition" and Chapter 3 Drill 1 "Dictation Drill on Prepositions"

#### The Particle ♥

Notice that in the sentence אמר שָהוּא רוצָה.... "David said **that** he wants....." the Hebrew element for "that" is attached to the word that follows it. " שָׁהוּא " In fact, Hebrew does not consider שָׁ to be a word. Hebrew refers to it as an אות שימוש...

#### Additional Prepositional Prefixes - אותיות שימוש

Hebrew has a number of so called "one letter words" all are attached to the word which follows. They include:

| לֵב*                                   | <u>וְכֹלֵב</u> * |                           |
|--|------------------|---------------------------|
| "and"                                  | = 1              | "from, than"= מ           |
| "like, similar to, as, "approximateley | = 🗅              | y 'that, which, who'' = ⊎ |
| "to, for"                              | ל =              | "the" = ה                 |
| "in, at, with (by means of)"           | <b>ב</b> =       |                           |

\* These אותיות שימוש can be remembered by using the **mnemonic** (memory aid) formed from the two biblical names, **Moses and Caleb**, מֹשָׁה וְכֹלָב. This mnemonic comes in handy when remembering the prepositional prefixes. Remember, each of these is attached to the word that follows. They can **NEVER** stand alone.

| He is from Tel-Aviv                           | הוּא מִתל-אביב                    |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| He said that he is at home                    | הוא אמר שֶׁהוא בּבית              |
| Debora is the singer this evening             | דבורה הזמֶרֶת העֶרֶב              |
| Dafna and Rina are friends                    | דפנה רינה חבררות                  |
| We lived in Tel Aviv approximately four years | גרנוּ בתל־אביב בְּארבע שנים       |
| He wrote a letter to Rachel                   | הוּא כתב מיכתב <mark>ל</mark> רחל |
| He lives in Boston                            | הוּא גר בְּבוסטון                 |

Circle the prefixes in the following paragraph.

היוּ כְשֵׁש או שבע בחורות בכיתה. הן גרוּ בְתל־אביב. גם אני הייתי בכיתה, אבל אני מירוּשליים. למדנוּ מתֶמטיקה וגם שירה. רציתי ללמוד את ההיסטוריה של ישראל כִּי אני יודעת שֵוֵה חשוּב.

## THE MARK OF THE DEFINITE DIRECT OBJECT - את 3.24

# Use with Software Chapter 3:25 "Understanding Definite Direct Objects and אֶת " and Chapter 3:26 "Drilling on אֶת in Hebrew Sentences" and Chapter 3:271 "Translation: English to Hebrew. Practice Using אֶת"

#### First, some grammatical definitions

- Verb צועל An "action word" like hit, paint, write, sit, sleep, love, eat, want.
- Transitive Verb פועל יוצא A verb whose action is on somebody or something hit a ball, write a letter.
- *Direct Object* The word that refers to the person or thing that the action is done on. (the above words in bold type).
- *Intransitive Verb* פועל עומָד A verb that does **not** require a *Direct Object* to complete its meaning. "he slept, she snored, we wondered and wandered."

**Beware.** In English there are many verbs that can be both transitive and intransitive without changing their form. For example, Chuck stood quietly (intransitive). Chuck stood the **statue** in the corner (transitive) I walk in the morning (intransitive) I walk the **dog** when I'm bored (transitive) In Hebrew virtually every verb is either או פועל יוצא או פועל יוצא and when an intransitive verb becomes transitive, it changes its verb group. he stood the statue in the corner the statue in the corner in the corner in the corner. For example, chuck stood quietly (intransitive) I walk the **dog** when I'm bored (transitive) In Hebrew virtually every verb is either או פועל יוצא או פועל יוצא או פועל יוצא the stood the statue in the corner is condected. For the stood the statue in the corner is condected.

A direct object is a person or thing that receives the verb's "action" (I bake a CAKE)



Who got hit? הבחור או הבחורה?

Hebrew has a marvelously useful "marker" called אָת Although אָת 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.

For example, in the sentence אבוט היכה אֶת קוסְטָלו.

In English: "Abbott hit Costello". "Who got hit?" "Costello"

How do you know?

Because in English "*Costello*" comes after the verb in the sentence so "Costello" is the direct object!"

But if I say, "Costello hit Abbott"... קוסָטָלו היכּה אֶת אבּוט.

Now who got hit? Hey! You reversed the action!

Naturally. Because in English "Abbott" now comes after the verb in the sentence and THAT makes "Abbott" the direct object. In English, word order is crucial!

Did you notice the postion of **x** in the sentences in Hebrew. אבוט היכה את קוסטלו.

While in English the *direct object* usually comes after the verb. In Hebrew, because of the use of structure is much greater flexibility."

Shifting things around a little can reverse the meaning in English, but NOT IN HEBREW if you pay attention to the position of **N**. Consider these two sentences:...

## אבוט היכה את קוסטלו.

# אָת קוסטלו היכה אבוט.

These sentences mean the same thing--even though the names Abbott and Costello are shifted around in relation to the verb.

That's why the marker אָת is crucial. Do not ignore it!. By using אָת your listener always knows who's performing the action-- (the subject) and who or what is receiving its effect! (the direct object)

REMEMBER! You only use אָת when the direct object is a specific person or thing.

- 1) Either a named person or place. For example: Dafna or Jerusalem, or
- 2) a noun preceded by  $\mathbf{n} >$  "the", or
  - 3) a noun with a possessive ending (my name שָׁמִי)

| He likes music               | הוא אוהב מוּסיקה.                             |
|------------------------------|---|
| He likes the music of Mozart | הוא אוהב <mark>אֶת ה</mark> מוּסיקה שֶל מוצרט |
| or, He likes Mozart's music  |   |

## YOU MAY NOT USE IN IF THE OBJECT IS NOT DEFINITE, I.E. SPECIFIC!

|                 | <b>Definite</b>                                | <u>Not Definite (indefinite)</u>                   |
|-----------------|--|--|
|                 | הוא כתב <mark>אֶת ה</mark> מיכתב.              | 1. הוא כתב מירְתב.                                 |
|                 | קראתי <mark>אֶת ה</mark> סְפּרים.              | 2. קראתי סְפרים.                                   |
|                 | שמעתי <b>את דן</b> מְדבֵר.                     | . שמעתי איש מְדבֵר                                 |
|                 | אני לא מְבינה <b>אֶת</b>                       | 4. אני לא מְבינה מוסיקה.<br><mark>ה</mark> מוסיקה. |
| הֵם קרְאוּ את   | אבּוט היכּה <b>את קוסְטֶלו</b> .               | 5. אבּוט היכּה איש.                                |
| הסִיפור "פְּנוי | הוא ראה <del>אֶת ה</del> מְכונית <b>הי</b> פה. | 6. הוא ראה מְכונית יפה.                            |
| NO              |  |  |





۲ "קייו

NOTE: SEE 4.7.4 USE OF אֶת WITH LAMED OF POSSESSION