## פִּיעֵל - פִּיעַלְִּּי

Below is a list of unfamiliar verbs. See if you can determine the ביניין that each belongs to. Relying solely on the "shape" of the verb write in the name of the correct בינְיין for each verb.


Note the location of the שְווא mark in the verbs listed above. There is always a שְווא before the suffix added to indicate the pronoun What שְונווא has as ar aik part of its vowel pattern if you ignore the one before the suffix. Look at the past tense examples in the "group" names. Is there a consistent pattern for each בינְיין? What is it?

(save) את
|המיכתב.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
4.1.8 תרגיל: שם הביניין ושם הגוּף

Now, indicate the appropriate ביניין for each word in the column to the right by putting a check mark under the correct name of the ביניין. (You are not expected to know the meaning of all of these verbs.)
Write in the correct pronoun (שֻם הגוּף) to the right of each verb Look carefully at the ending of each verb to in order to determine the pronoun.


הכתבת $\qquad$
_קראה

השלמת $\qquad$

## דיברת

$\qquad$
אמרתם $\qquad$

שמרנו $\qquad$
_הפקדתן
השמענו $\qquad$ קראו $\qquad$
דיברה $\qquad$
שילמו $\qquad$

Looking Up Verbs in the Dictionary - 4.1.9


We will use the term צוּרת הַיְסוד to refer to the third-person, masculine, past tense form of a verb. (he wrote - הוּא כּתב, he sat- הוּא ישב, he told - הוּא סיפֵר, he agreed - הוּא הִסְכים etc.) It is this form of the verb that is used by Hebrew dictionaries as the main entry for the word. ("wrote" rather than "write")

If you wish to look up the word למדְתי in a dictionary, you would have to look up למד the צוּרת הַיְסוד.
(English also requires you to convert a verb to a different form > to the infinitive form for dictionary look-up. For example: "he spoke" is converted to "to speak" and you look up "speak" in the dictionary.) (Of course, when looking up a word on-line some Hebrew dictionaries no longer require you to use "צוּרת היסוד".

Choose at least five words from the list above that you don't know. Look them up in the dictionary and write down the dictionary form of the verb you used to look up the word, and its English meaning.
$\qquad$ 5

This song is about a person's yearning to see and accomplish things, before committing to a more "standard" lifestyle.


My hands have yet to build a village;
I have not yet found water in the middle of the desert. I have not yet drawn a flower, I have not yet discovered how. The road will show me the way, and where I am headed.

## Refrain:

I have not yet loved enough. The wind and sun are on my face. I have not yet said, "enough"; and if not now, when?

I have not yet planted grass. I have not yet built a city. I have not yet planted a vineyard on all the hills of chalk. I have not yet really done everything with my very own hands. I have not yet experienced everything. I have not yet loved enough.

I have not yet raised a family. I have not yet composed a song. The snow has not yet fallen on me in the midst of the harvest. I have not yet written my memoirs. I have not yet built myself the home of my dreams.

בְּאֵלֶה הַיָדַּיִם עוֹד לֹא בָּנִיתִּי כְּפָּר


 enough.



עוֹד לֹא הֻכּלֹל נִיסִיתִּי, עוֹד לֹא אָהַבְּתִּי דַּי
פּיזמון

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עוֹד לֹא הֵקַמְּתִּי שֵּבֶט, עוֹד לֹא חִבַּרְתִּתִ שִּיר
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פּיזמון

And even though you are here and you are so beautiful, I flee from you as from a plague. There are so many things I wanted to do. You will surely forgive me this year as well.

Understand?



אַת בֶּטַח בִּסְלְחִי לִי גַם בַּשָּנָה הַזֹאת
תָּבִינִי ... פּיזְמון

Enjoy this music and work on mastering the reading and flow of the text.

Use with the Software Chapter 4:3 "Expressing 'having' and 'possession' "

| הוּא הָיָה בּכּכּת | he was | הוּא הָיָה |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| היא הָיְיתָּ בָּ בּכּיתה | she was | היא הָיִיתה |
| הֵם הָיוּ בּכּיתה | they were | הֵם הָיוּ |

EXISTENCE

| הָיָה סֵפֶר על השוּלְחו <br>  היוּ סַפרִים על השוּלחת |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

there was (m.) 2
there was (f.) הָיְיתה
there were הָיוּ הָה


וֹהָּהּה סֵפֶר על השוּלְחן
'There was a book on the table.'

הָיָה סֵפֶר על השוּלְחן

היוּ סְפָרִים על השוּלְחן
it = הוּא, היא, זה, זוֹאת

English "it" doesn't reflect a gender. But Hebrew does not have a neuter gender nor a
word like " $i t$ "; There are either masculine or feminine forms which match the noun being referred to.

הוּא לא היה סֵפֶר טוֹב
זה לא היה סֵפֶר טוֹב
It was an old map הִיא היתה מפּה ְְשנה סוה
It was an old map iזאת היתה מפה יְשנה
4.3.2 הכנה לְשימוּש Please Study these Hebrew Sentences 1. 1. קראתי ספר-- הוּא לא הָיָה טוב .
2. פילדֶלְפיָה הָיְיתָה עיר קְטנה--היום היא עיר גְדולה מאוד. 3. התלמידים הָיוּ בכיתה שֶל דוד.
4. הָיָה אדם מְבוּ גָר שלא ידע לִקְרוא 5. יֵשׁ אדם מְבוּגָר שלא יודֵע לִקְרוא
("There is an old man who doesn't know how to read")
Now translate the sentences and then listen to this audio to see how you did.


Fill in the blank with the correct verbal form of: היה, הייתה, היוּ למלֵא את החסֵר
בכיתה של דוד. $\qquad$ 1. דלמלה ושְמוּאֵל

שיר קשֶה מְאוד. $\qquad$ 3. השיר שֶלמדְנו

גְבוהה מאוד. $\qquad$ 4. הבחוּרה היפה

הרבֵּה סטודנטים חדשים בכיתה. $\qquad$ .5
6. 6

## Translation Exercise - תרגיל תירגוּם 4.4

Note: What happens when you have two nouns, one masculine and one feminine? For example: "David and Rena were happy". What form of the adjective "happy" would you use? In Hebrew when you are referring to two nouns, one feminine and one masculine, you always use the masculine form - דוד ורינה היו שׂמֵחים.


There were students in the cafe . 1
$\qquad$

There is a good student in my class . 3

There was a good student in my class . 4


The bread and the banana were tasty. . 7

## -

## Use with the Software Chapter 4:4 "A Hike to Mt. Hermon"

1. Read over the following questions.
2. Then read יום רִאשון of the diary entry.

As you come to words in the diary that provide the information needed to answer the questions, write in the number of the question next to that section or word. After you have read the diary for a second time, you may answer the questions in writing or orally using your notes.


בּבקשה לענות בעברית

1. שֶל מי היומן?

2. מי רצה לטייל איתם לְראש ההר? 3. מי יודע את הדֶרֶדּ הכי קלה לְראש ההר?

4 מה חשב אבְנֵר?

### 4.4.1 היומן של אבנר: יום ראשון

Mountains are favorite spots for hikers, and hiking is a national pastime in Israel. Here's the diary of a climb up by two youngsters who were with a large party of hikers. The first diary entry tells of their meeting a Druze who joined the hikers. They assumed he would be familiar with the easiest route.



