

## הלוּחַ העבְרי

Here is an example of a page from a Hebrew calendar. It is for the month of May.

1. It gives the days of the week.
2. Notice that the numbers and days are arranged from right to left.
3. At the top of the calendar is the year according to the Jewish Calendar תש"ע which is the year 5770 .

### 4.4.2 היומן של אבנר: יום שֵני

(Be sure you have done Drill \#3, Chapter Two,"Telling time" in the Software .)
Off to an early start and well equipped, they start the climb. But the boys are more interested in filling their stomachs with berries than in a rapid ascent.





* פֶטל > "berries" is a collective noun in Hebrew. Hence the singular form.

עֲעֵנה על השְׁאֵלות

1. מתי באמת התחילו לטייל בשעה חמש או בשעה ארבע?
2. איך יודעים שהיו להם הרבה מים?
3. איפה היה האוכל?
4. האם היה להם תיק לעזרה ראשונה?

In large groups it's always a good idea to count the members before setting off on the trip.... Especially when some people are off in their own little world!


בבוקר משׁׁה שאל אם מוּתר לְחֵשׁׁ פֶטֶל. הוא היה רֵֵּב.
אמרנו לו שֶמוּתר... אבל שהוא צריך לח לחזור בְעוד 15




 פּה! ממש חלום!"

## עֲנֵנה על השְׁאלות 1. מה רצה משה לחפֵשׁׂ 2. מי היה רעֵב! <br> 3. מתַּי משה היה צריך לחזור? <br> (When should Moshe have returned?) <br> 4.5



When the hikers returned home, they got the usual questions:


| מה עָשׁית? | אֵיפֹה הָיִת? |
| :---: | :---: |
| איפֹה הָיִתָ | 1 1.שְׁאֵלה: |
| הָיִיִיִי בהר הֶרְמון | תְשוּבה: |
| ומה עָׁיֶֹת? | 2.שְׁאֵלה: |
| טיילתי. | תשוּבה: |
| אֵיך הָיָה? | 3. שְֵׁלה: |
| נֶהֶדָר! ממש נהדר! | תשוּבה: |
| מתַַי חזרֶת? | 4. שאלה: |
| בְארְבּע. | תשובה: |
| אתה רוצה לאכולי | 5. שאלה: |
| בְּוַדַאי. | תשובה: |

4.5.1 מה יש בתמוּנה ?

Next to the picture write the word for the image


### 4.6.2 בּבקשה לְשַנות מִיָחיד לְרבּים וְהַהֵיפֶך

Change the phrases below from singular to plural, or plural to singular:
$\qquad$ מֵימִייה חדשה $\qquad$ בחוּר טוב
$\qquad$ תרְמילים קְטנים $\qquad$ הרים נְמוּכים

$\qquad$ פנס גדול
4.6.3 הטיוּל של יואב ונעמה

יואב: נעמה, את צודֶקֶת! דאגְתּי יותֵר מִדיי.

לא היה לנוּ אוכֶל. אבל הכול היה בּסֵּדֶר.
יואב: נכון, מצאנוּ תוּתים וגם מצאנוּ נחל, והיה יום יפֶה! אני נֶהֶניתי לטיֵּל אִיתךּ
נעמה: בּפּעם הבּאה (next time) אני רוצה לטיֵיל למְצדה (Masada).
יואב: טִיוּל קשֶה. אני היִיתי (I was) שם פעם. קמְנוּ בארְבע בּבּוֹקֶר. היִיתי עיֵיף מְאוד.

## THE "LAMED" "ל" OF POSSESSION - "יל 4.7

回
Use with the Software Chapter 4:6 "Words to use with the Infinitive" and Chapter 4: 7 "The Infinitive Maker: Stump the Robot"

The concept to have or possess is expressed by a
We have already learned to use the ל to mean "to" -
I am going to a cafe. אני הולֵך לבֵית-קפֶה.
This section will lead you through the logic of the Hebrew way of using the to express possession


The possessive pronouns for 4.7.1
But first you need to know the possessive pronouns for ל. The list below uses the masculine singular form of היה as an example in indicating the "translation".

Plural
we had
you had (m.pl.)
you had (f. pl.)
they had (m.pl)
they had(f. pl.)

היה לָנוּ
היה לָכֶם
היה לָכֶן
היה לָהֶם
היה לָהֶן

## Singular

Ihad (one 1 masc. item) היה לִי

| you had (m.) | " | היה לְף |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| you had, (f.) | " | היה לָד |
| he had | " | היה לi |
| she had | " | היה לָהּ |

## Indicating Possession in the past tense - 4.7.2 היה ל ... זמן עבר

Possession is expressed by a form of היה followed by ליה in the past tense.
As you will see below, the form of היה changes and must agree with the gender and number of the object being "possessed".

| Jacob had a friend | 1. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Jacob had friends | 2. |
| He had friends | 3. |
| He had a friend (f) | 4.4 היְיתה לו חרֵרה |
| I had a book | 5. הָיָה לי סֵפֶר |

*Note: It is common for Israeli speakers to begin a sentence with the named person:
(see §4.7.1 for the forms of "ל")

You see that the form of the verb היה does change depending on whether the Hebrew grammatical subject is singular or plural, masculine or feminine. So ...

You Must Decide - WHAT IS THE GRAMMATICAL SUBJECT?

## You must be aware of the subject of the sentence in order to know what form of the verb היה to use.

Look at sentence \#2 - היוּ לְיעקב חברים and ask yourself the following questions:

1) Why is the verb in the plural - היו? $\qquad$
2) What is the subject of the sentence? $\qquad$

Or, look at the sentence as it is reworded in sentence \#3 - היוּ לו חבֵרים

- The verb is in the plural
- The possessive pronoun of the ליעקב > לו ) ל) is SINGULAR
- The noun חבררים is plural

Clearly, if יעקב (לו and are SINGULAR and the verb is plural, then the subject must be


## More examples: Look for the subject of the sentences.

| Jacob had a question | היְיתה ליעקב שְֵׁ |
| :---: | :---: |
| I had a student (f) | היִיתה לי תלית |
| They had a question | היְיתה להם שְֵׁלה |

Again, What is the Real Subject of the Sentence? - - תרגיל 4.7.3
To make things easier, remember, that in the past tense there are only three forms of the verb 'היה' when used with the לל of possession (§4.7.1 above).

Either masculine singular > היה ל
feminine singular > היתה ל
masculine or feminine plural > היו. ל

- Always using the correct possessive pronoun for the ל of possession.
- Always check the number and gender of the subject before deciding on which form of היה to use.

Reformulate these sentences to match the pronouns and subjects as listed below:


