## קריאה אינטנסיבית

Focus on the verb forms / infinitives, pronouns.


The verb endings in the third persons plural (הם, הן) ends in the vowel/oo/. ו
For Example:

| Feminine | נְקֵבָה | Masculine | זכר |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| אַנַחנוּ לָבַשְנוּ | אֲנִי לָבָשְּתִּ | אַנַַנוּ לָבַשֶנוּ | אֲנִי לָבַשְּנִי |
| *אַּתֶן | אַּנְ לָבַשְּ | *אַתֶּם לָבַשֶּם | אַָּּה לָבַשְּתָּ |
| הֵן לָבְשוּ | הִיא לָבְשָה | הֵם לָבְשוּ | הוּא לָבַש |

* As noted in Chapter Two, the classical forms לְבַשְתֶּם, לְבַשְּתֶּ are used only in very formal contexts. For complete paradigms see appendix A.

The dictionary form of the verb in the example above, לָבַש is

- made up of two syllables.

You can see in the chart that most of the forms of this two-syllable verb have the vowel /ah/ in the second syllable, with the exception of the singular feminine form היא and the plural forms and הן (see the third line of the chart). This is typical of verbs like לָמַד, הִתְחִיל , דִיבֵּר.


### 4.21 שֵׁם הַפועַל - THE INFINITIVE FORM

## 國 யा

In English the "infinitive" (to run, to learn, to eat) is the form of the verb with "to" preceding it and is written as two separate words: . In Hebrew, the infinitive is written as one single word. The infinitive form begins with a prefixed $\boldsymbol{b}$ (see below). The Hebrew infinitive has many functions, a few of which are used in Chapter Four.

1. Each "verb group" or בּינְיין has its own consistent pattern for its infinitive.

2. The infinitive's form within each בּינְיין remains the same no matter the gender, number or tense used in the sentence (past, present, future).
3. To determine the בינְיין, you think of the "dictionary form" - צוּירת הַיְסוד of the verb, for example ביניין פָעַל - הוּא כָתַב (past tense third person masculine singular form) and then apply the verbal pattern of the infinitive for that בִּנְיין to the root letters of a word, for example: לכְתוב > כ ת ב.
are

שם הפועל: פָעַל - פָעַלִתִי
4.21.1


ְּבְּבקשה לכְתוב את השֵם


You see that the infinitive in בינְיִן פָּעַל has a defining "shape". Look at the vowels colored in red for the vowels typical for לִכְּאוֹב, לִלְמוֹד .ביניין פעל /ih//shva//oh/ vowel (/oh/ spelled with a vahv " 7 " which is placed between the second and third root letter).

## Memorize the vowel pattern of the infintive in ביניין פעל-פעלתי

The letters עand $n$ can affect the form of an infinitive. Look at the infinitives לְשמוֹעַ below. They both end in an /ah/vowel because the last letter of each word is either an $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ or $\boldsymbol{\Pi}$. The letters $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ and $\boldsymbol{n}$ at the end of a word also change the form of the infinitive in ביניין פיעל and in ביניין הפעיל.

| to hear | לִשְׁמוֹעַ | he heard | שָׁמַע |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to forget | לִשִּכֹוֹחַּ | he forgot | שֶׁח |



| 4.21.2 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to speak | לִדַברּר | he spoke | ִִיבֵּר |
| to hike | לִטַיֵל | he hiked | טִיֵיל |
| to cheer up | לְשֵֵַׁחֵ | he cheered up | שִׁימֵֵֵ |



Notice that the infinitive of this ביניין has the vowel pattern /shva/ /ah/ /eh/ when there is no $\Pi$ or $ע$ at the end of a word.


### 4.21.3 שם הפועל: הפְעִיל - הפְּעַלְתִּו





Notice that the infinitive of this ביניין has the vowel pattern/shva/ $/ a h / / s h v a / / i h /$ when there is no $\Pi$ or $ע$ at the end of a word.

Let's compare the three forms of the infinitive you have seen above:

| to study | לִלְמוֹד | he studied | לָמַד |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to speak | לְדַבֵר | he spoke | ִִירּרִ |
| to explain |  | he explained | וּסְבִּיר |

Use these infintives as your models. Memorize them.
4.21.4 תרגיל

Read these sentences to yourself. Write in the nikkud for each of the
infinitives.
Then listen as the sentences are read. Did you put in the correct nikkud?


1. אני רצה לקרוא עברית.
2. אני יודעת לדבר עברית.
3. אני רוצה לכתוב אנגלית
4. אני רוצה לשמוע מוּסיקה.
5. אני רוצה לבוא איתך למוּזיאון
4.21 .5 דץוּשטיחֵ

The following dialogue uses words that are often used with an infinitive. Note them.

| must | צריך | want | רוצֶה | able to, can | יכול |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| permissible | מוּתר | please | דְבקשה | ready, willing | מוּכן |

Read this dialogue with a classmate. Then switch roles. If you are studying alone your will have to play all roles. (Watch your gender!) Yes, this dialogue is mostly in the present tense. But you know all the words. Look for the root letters of the verbs. You should be able to guess the meaning of the sentences in the dialogue.


> דן: שלום דוד, אתה מוּכן לבוא איתי למוּיזיאון? דוד: אני לא יכול לבוא עכשיו, אין לי זמן. דן: מתי אתה רוצֶה ללכת (to go) ?
> רינה: גם אני רוצָה לבוא. האִם מחר בּבּוּוקֶר זה בְּסֵדֶר?
דן: א-א-א- אימה איזה מוּיזואון? למדתי לקרוא ולכתוב ערבית (Arabic). דן: טוב, להתראות מחר בּבו קֶר במוּזיאון.
4.21.6 תרגיל: לשנות את הפועל לשם הפועל

Change the verbs in the sentences below from the past tense to an infinitive form. Underline the words from the list above that are often used with an infinitive.

Example: Dan didn't eat. Dan didn't eat but he wants to eat דן לא אכל. דן לא אכל אבל הוא רוצה לֶאֶכוֹל



עבודה בקבוצות

1. Translate the four sentences below into Hebrew:
A. I want to learn Hebrew. $\qquad$
B. Do you want to hear a story? $\qquad$
C. Is he allowed to wear jeans at a concert?
D. Who knows (how) to speak Hebrew? I don't.
