### 4.28 עבודה בקבוצות: לְְִתוב סיפוּר

Write a story about three hikers, דינה, רון, שוּלמית using the words listed below as a guide to describe their hike. Then record your story. Then, when working in a group each student should contribute sentences to the story until you reach a satisfying completion..
The words below will be helpful in telling the story.

| תיק לֶעזזרה ראשונה | ֶֶלך | لֵץ | הר | בַיִת | אוכֶל |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | מיכְתב |  | שיר ס | נחל | מפה |
|  | תרְמיל | אוהֶל | סוודר | פֶטל | פנס |

### 4.29 קְריאה נוסֶפֶת: אילנה

Ilana's mind wanders from the professor's lecture to thoughts of a delicious lunch.
אילנה שכְחה לֶאֶכול בבוקר-- או יותר נכון, היא לא אכְלה כי מיָהרה מאוד ולֵָָן היא לא אכְלה. אבל היא לא דאֲגה, כי היא חשְׁבה (intended) לֶאֶכול אחרֵּ השיעוּר-- או בבית-קפֶה
 אילנה חשְׁבה על מה שהוא אמר. היא חלְמה על אוכל: על סלט גדול ועל פיצה.

פיתְאום אילנה שמְעעה את השֵם שֶלה. המוֹרֶה קרא: -- אילנה, מה את חושֶבֶת על זה?
 השְאֵלה, כי בזְמן שהפרופסור דיבר, היא חשְׁבה על האוכל! אילנה התְחילה להגיד "סְליחה פרופסור, לא שׁׂמְתי לֵב..." ובדיוק
 תודה לאֵל, אֵיזֶה מזל!

There are some forms in this reading that you may not be familiar with.
מיִִרֵה, לָכֵן, כְבר, לא חושֶבֶת, בּכְלל, ובדיוק כְּשֶהִתְחילה, תודה לאֵל, אֵיזֶה מזל

Fill in the blanks using these words. Note that the speaker is masculine in gender.
$\qquad$
על הרמְבּ"ם? " דן $\qquad$ הוּא לא אכל ארוּחת בּוֹקֶר. הפּרופסר שאל אותו: "מה אתה
לענות הפעמון צילְצֵל! דן $\qquad$ לא הבין את השְאֵלה. אבל
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ חשב "

You are sitting in a cafe. You happen to overhear two people talking about music...
הוא: את יודעת... תמיד חשבְתי שאני פשוּט לא מֵבין ג׳אז.
היא: אתה יודע מה? אני שמעתי ג׳אז ב- New Orleans, ומֵאז אני חשטי משבת שזה נֶהֶדרר! אני


ופיתְאום ידעתי שֶזֶהוּ זֶה! אני רוצה ללְמוד ג׳אזּ מאז אנז מֵּ מֵתה על ג׳אז.



### 4.31 דיקלוּם: שירה נתן זך, מְשורֵר עברי

Natan Zach was born in 1930 in Berlin and came to Israel at the age of six. His poems are written in a simple language which can be both playful and provocative. Zach was instrumental in the shift from the more formal, metered verse to the freer, colloquial, and individualistic style of modern Western poetry.

## מֵתָה אִשְּתּוֹ שֶל הַמּוֹרֶה לְמַתֵּמַטִיקָה שֶלִי - The Wife of My Math Teacher Died

This poem by Zach can be mastered without a supplied translation. There are only two unfamiliar words: אבוי -'woe' and עצְמו - 'himself'. Study the differences between the three verses' formulations, including the word order, the punctuation and the arrangement of the words on the page. Do you need help from one of the math students in the class, or do you see what Zach has done?

Let your voice and your rhythm do the poem justice.... And don't forget to use care in your pronunciation of $/ \mathrm{oh} /$, $/ \mathrm{l} /$, and $/ \mathrm{t} /$.

| 3 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | 2 |
|  |  |
| עַצְמוֹ |  |
|  |  |


| died | מֵתָה | woe to | אֲבוֹיוֹ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| his wife |  | himself | עַצְמוֹ |


4.32 הכנה לְשימוּש במילוו

In every language, dictionary users must perform a certain amount of grammatical manipulation before they can locate a word. In English, for example, plural forms of nouns must be reduced to the singular ('entries' must be looked up under the singular, 'entry' - books - book), and verb forms can be found under the infinitive form. (he learns - [to] learn).

Thus if you wish to find the meaning of "she fell,' you must look under "fall'.

Here are a few of the rules you will need to locate Hebrew words in the dictionary:

1. Nouns and adjectives are listed under the masculine singular form. For example, טבנים > see:טובה; אבן > see: טוב.
2. Verbs are listed under the "dictionary form," i.e. the past tense, third-person singular, masculine - הוא under כתבתם Look for כתב
3. Prefixed and suffixed particles must be removed from nouns. For example a word like בקולי" in my voice" will be listed under הכלב .קול will be listed under כלב.
4. Your greatest challenge will be the verbs. You must have a good knowledge of the unique pattern forms of each בינְיין so you can reduce the verbs you encounter to their dictionary form.
4.32 .1 תרגיל : השימוּש בַּמילון

Write in the dictionary form you will use to look up the underlined words.


```
1. לא למדנו את האלף-בית.
        2. רחל מדברת עברית 
        3. 3. אני רוצה לשמוע.
    4. 4. אני מסכימה בהחלט.
5. 5. איפה החולצה הלבנה 
        6. הוא בחור שמן
        7. היא בחורה שמנה 
```

Here are the answers... Don't peek until you have finished.


1.
2. דיבר
3. שמע
4. הסכים
5. חולצה, לבן
6. בחור, שמן
7. בחורה, שמן

### 4.33 עבודה בקבוצות: לכתוב סיפור

Here are some sentences which utilize many of the new vocabulary items in this chapter. Each group should use the sentences to create a story by recombining some of the vocabulary and adding their own touches! (You might wish to use some words or phrases in the sentences as comments or quotations.)


יצחק טייל עם רות בהרים. הם טיילו לבד-כְלומר רק רק הם הלכו לטייל. רות אמרה דְברים קשים ליצחק כי הוא שכח את התיק תחת עץ אחד .. .הפנס והאוכל היו בתיק והוא השאיר אותם שם: יצחק ורות היו רָעַבים מאוד.
אבל יצחק לא אמר "סליחה" לרות. ונְדְמֶה לה שזה פשוט לא בְסודֶרֶ. רות לא לבשה סוודר והיה קר לה בלילה, ועכְשׁיו הם התְחילוּ לִדְאוג קצת... .כי הם ידעו שבהרים כמו במידְבּר צְריכים לְהִיזהֵר. בבוקר ההורים שלהם מצאו אותם (הכלב של רות עזר להם למצוא את הצְעירים) ובוודאי הם נתנו להם אוכל.

Below are a number of passages from the Bible which include words you have learned in this and previous chapters. There are also unfamiliar vocabulary words. You should be able to recognize familiar words, even if they are in unknown grammmatical settings. You are not expected to be able to compose a sentence yourself in biblical Hebrew. Try to understand why a sentence has the translated meaning.
(You will learn the numerical value of letters in Chapter 5) Verse = פּסקוּק Chapter= פוּק

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { אָרָָה }
\end{aligned}
$$

But when he told it to his father and to his brothers, his father rebuked him, and said to him, "What kind of dream is this that you have had? Shall we indeed come, I and your mother and your brothers, and bow to the ground before you?"
 prefixed form (for example: narrative past tense.
2. האב שלו his father אָבִיו

 pronunciation of the letter and the reason for it is not important at this stage of your study.

 השְאֵלה הַאֵם The "double verb construction" is used to add special emphasis to the verb. Traditionally the form is called the "infinitive absolute".
7. אַרְרָה to the ground uses a special הא that is never accented. It indicates "motion towards" For example: heavenwards הַשַמיְיָָה.

## Leviticus 

Then Aaron shall enter the tent of meeting, and shall take off the linen vestiment that he put on when he went into the holy place, and shall leave them there.

1. וּבָא אהרון shall enter The vav introduces a future tense. Recall how the vav also is used in biblical Hebrew to create a narrative past: he wrote וַיִּכְתב .
2. אֹהֶל מוֹעֵד the tent of meeting Another example of a compound noun phrase. Biblical Hebrew does not use שֶ.

3. אשר לבש which he had worn This is a "past anterior" i.e. an earlier action.
4. בְּבֹאוֹ when he entered The bet means when or at the time The verb is the infinitive without the lamed. We know this verb with the lamed לָבוֹא to come.

##  

So Abraham rose early in the morning, and took bread and a skin of water, and gave it to Hagar, putting it on her shoulder ...

 biblical narrative past forms
3. נַיַּתן The dictionary form is narrative past forms.
4. שִשְְמָהּ In MH the more common word for shoulder is

## פרק יג' (13) פסוק 21 וַיהוֹהָה הֹלֵךָ לְִִנֵיהֶם יוֹמָם בְּעַמַּוּד עָנָך

The Lord went in front of them in a pillar of cloud by day ...

1. ויהוֹהו Rememer to read אֲדוֹנַי for the tetragrammaton (יהוה) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tetragrammaton
2. הֹלֵך Note that הולך is written without the vav. This is the most frequent spelling of the form known as a "participle"in biblical grammar. In the Bible the tense of this form is determined by the other verbs in the sentence.
3. יוֹמָם The mem on the word יום creates an adverb, "daily, by day." But only a few Hebrew words are like this.
4. עמווּד ענן A compound-noun. MH enables us to say עמוד של ענן. We know the word עמוד עith the meaning of both "pillar" and "page" of a book.

Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot
5. תחתת In addition to "under" the word can also mean "in place of."

##  וּבְקוֹלוֹ נִשְׁמָע

The people said to Joshua, "The Lord our God we will serve, and him we will obey."

1. The biblical narrative past tense. In MH = אַּאשמְרת Note that in the Bible the direct object preposition, אֶת is always followed by a hyphen. In this clause the direct objects are placed at the start of the clauses in order to emphasize them. The translation could have been: It is the LORD that we will serve and to his voice we will listen.

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

Conversations can fall into two categories: 'short turn' and 'long turn'. The first kind consists of very short exchanges. 1. "How are you? 2. Fine, thanks, how are you? or 1. "Do you know what time it is?" 2. "Sorry, I don't have a watch. The second type, features more extended and detailed speeches. In 'long turn' conversations we often tell one another stories about something that we did or what happened to us and how we felt about it.

Chapter Four is our first foray into story telling. We practiced forming longer sentences. We encountered the primary chunks of the verbal system for past-tense narration. It is a good idea to recite the little episodes about the hike until you practically know them by heart. The phrases will serve you in good stead. Similarly the long songs in this chapter tell stories, some very emotional, about places that have captured Israel's imagination and about the land in general. Singing the songs and reciting the poetry will do wonders for your pronunciation and vocabulary. We recommend memorizing them.

## Here is a short summary of the grammatical notions we saw in Chapter Four.

1. The past tense of "did" will be basic to our mastery of the notion of "possession" §4.5.
2. Expressing possession in Hebrew $\S 4.3$
3. Inflection of the $\boldsymbol{b}$ for forming the indirect object pronouns "to/ for me, you, etc. $\S 4.7$
4. Introduction to the Hebrew verb system, the concept of the בינְיין
5. The paradigms (verb charts) of the פעל, פיעֵל, הפְעיל

6. Plural forms of the verbs in the past tense, $\S 4.20 .1$
7. .Many colors that you might use in describing what you see, $\S 4.15$
8. Introduction to using the dictionary, $\S 4.32$ The ability to discover the "dictionary form" of a verb is a prerequisite to knowing where to search in a dictionary. §4.1.2

We still need those quick, short transactional speeches of the short-turn variety. A second list of classroom routines will allow us to conduct much of our course-related "business" in Hebrew. §4.23

Just because we have completed Part One of המפתח doesn't mean that we are through with the this part of the book. We have not fully mastered the materials-even though we are rushing ahead to Chapter Five so we can solve an international crime incident. We will circle back to revisit our first steps in Hebrew. We will use the pictures to make up our own little stories. We can retell the stories with our own endings. We will work on mastering some of the words that we skipped over the first time.

