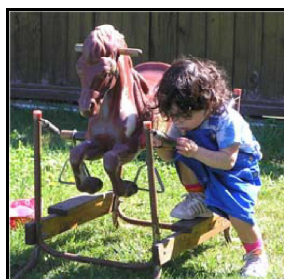


## 2.9.2 כמה יש? - Counting Things

מי יודע לספור מאחת עד עשר?

Be sure to respond with a complete sentence. כמה יש?

1. How many students (f) are in the class? יש \_\_\_\_\_ סטודנטיות בכיתה
2. How many women are in the picture (נשים) \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many girls are in the picture? (ילדות) \_\_\_\_\_
4. How many young women are in the picture? (בנות) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Can you write down your telephone number using the Hebrew words for the numbers?



תמונה שלוש



תמונה ארבע

## 2.9.3 מה השעה? - What time is it?



Use with the Software Chapter 2 Drill3 "Telling Time in Hebrew"



For now we will only tell time for the quarter hour, half hour, or hour.

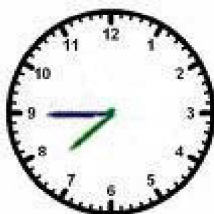
You don't have to say השעה ("the hour") when you answer. מה השעה?

(השעה) רבע לעשר  
9:45(השעה) שמונה וחצי  
8:30(השעה) שבע ורבע  
7:15(השעה) שלוש  
3:00

Remember to use the feminine gender for numbers when telling time.

### 2.9.3 תרגיל: מה השעה? - What time is it?

Now look at the clocks below and write in the time you see on the face of each clock.



### 2.10 שְׁמוֹת הַגּוֹף - SUBJECT PRONOUNS: SINGULAR FORMS



Use with the Software Chapter 2:8 “Past Tense Verbs and Pronouns”

Hebrew has ten subject pronouns. In this chart you see the forms that your instructor has already been using in class. They are the **singular forms**. You will learn the plural forms in Unit Three. (see §3.4)

I	אֲנִי
you (masculine)	אַתָּה
you (feminine)	אַתְּ
he	הוא
she	היא

### 2.10 הפועל בעברית - USING VERBS IN HEBREW

#### 2.10.1 צורת יסוד - The Citation Form of the Verb

When we refer to a verb, we will usually "cite" it (refer to it) using the Hebrew verb-form that represents the *a) past tense, b) third-person singular, c) masculine, i.e. the form equal to "he"* הוא

This form is called the **citation form**. For example, *he studied* – הוא למד.

Here, למד is the citation form

## 2.10.2 התאמה - Subject-Verb Agreement in the Past Tense

**Subject-Verb Agreement in the Past Tense for one and two syllable verbs:** In the past tense there is a separate form for each pronoun. Study the examples below for the pronouns **הוא** and **אני**. Try to derive the rule for forming the past tense form of the verb **למד** when used with **אני**. (As you can see from these examples, the subject pronoun **אני** does not have to be included with the verb.)



### CITATION FORM **למד**

#### Two - Syllable Verb (ל + מד)



He studied	<b>הוא למד</b>
I studied Hebrew	<b>אני למדתי עברית</b>
I studied Hebrew	<b>למדתי עברית</b>

### CITATION FORM **ידע**

#### Two - Syllable Verb (י + דע)

He knew	<b>הוא ידע</b>
I knew Hebrew	<b>אני ידעתי עברית</b>
I knew Hebrew	<b>ידעתי עברית</b>



כן, גם אני כתבתי מיכתב  
בעברית...למה לא?

### CITATION FORM **כתב**

#### Two - Syllable Verb (כ + תב)

I wrote a letter to Dad	<b>אני כתבתי מיכתב לאבא</b>
I wrote a letter to Dad	<b>כתבתי מיכתב לאבא</b>

### CITATION FORM **שכח**

#### Two - Syllable Verb (ש + כח)

He forgot	<b>הוא שכח</b>
I already forgot Hebrew	<b>כבר שכחתי עברית</b>



אני גרתי בתל-אביה

## CITATION FORM גר One Syllable Verbs (גר)

He lived

I lived in Tel Aviv

I lived in Tel Aviv

הוא גר

אני גרתי בתל-אביב

גרתי בתל-אביב

### Observations

1. Look carefully at the vowels of the verbs in the four examples. Notice how the *vowel patterns before the suffix* are the same for "first-person singular" = "I" or the "third-person singular" = "he" in the case of each verb. **There is a pattern.**
2. As stated above, you **do not need** to use the pronoun **אני** with the verb because the ending **תי** - indicates the pronoun. However the 3rd person pronouns **היא**, **הוא** are usually not omitted when a *noun* subject is not specified (for example: Dan said hello.)  
He said Hello **הוא אמר שלום**, she said Hello **היא אמרה שלום**  
**NOT JUST:** **אמר שלום** or **אמרה שלום**.

## 2.10.3 זמן עבר - PAST TENSE, SECOND PERSON AND THIRD PERSON



Use with the Software Chapter 2:9 "Dictation: Past Tense Verbs"

Now study the following examples and see if you can derive the rules for conjugating verbs when you use **אתה/את** or when you use **היא**. Write down what you think.



**Past Tense: Second Person** = "you" **אתה, את**

**Third Person** = "she" **היא**



Where did you (*ms*) study Hebrew, Dan?

איפה למדת עברית, דן?

Rina, where did you (*fs*) learn Hebrew?

רינה, איפה למדת עברית?

Yosef, to whom did you (*ms*) write a letter?

יוסף, למי כתבת מכתב?

To whom did you (*ms*) write a letter, Yosef?

למי כתבת מכתב, יוסף?

How did you (*ms*) know, Chaim?

איך ידעת, חיים?

How did you (*ms*) know, Ruth?

איך ידעת, רות?

What did she (*fs*) write?

מה היא כתבה?

Where did you (*ms*) live?

איפה גרת?

## Observations

1. When you pronounce the past tense verb forms for **אתה** (masculine) and **את** (feminine), you hear the differences in the verb ending. Write an example:



2. When Hebrew is written without vowel marks it's easier to decide how to read a form like **כתבת** (masculine or feminine?) if the **subject** is mentioned first because it gives us a clue to the vowel of the verb's suffix!

3. When the **verb precedes the subject** *the reader has to look ahead* in order to know how to read.

Where did you learn Hebrew, Rina?

איפה למדת עברית, רינה?

To whom did you write a letter, Dafna?

למי כתבת מכתב, דפנה?

Did you write the book, Rina?

כתבת את הספר, רינה?

Did you write the book, David

כתבת את הספר, דוד?

4. Look at this pair:

he wrote

הוא כתב

she wrote

היא כתבה

## Subject Pronouns: Plural Forms - 2.10.4 שמות הגוף



הם כתבו במחברות

We (masc. and fem. pl.) אנחנו

You (masc. pl.) אתם

You (fem. pl.) אתן

They (masc. pl.) הם

they (fem. pl.) הן

Below you are presented with the complete verb paradigm for verbs in the **פעלופעלתי** verb pattern. The plural pronouns and verb forms will not be used in dialogues until Chapter Three. When referring to a group of people of both genders in the plural forms (you, they), the masculine pronouns and verb forms are used (אתם, הם).



## Verb Chart - טבלת פעלים 2.10.5

There are three possible English translations for each form of a Hebrew verb.  
You can use the verb כתב as your model for other verbs whose citation form has the same vowel sequence as כתב (for example: “learned” למד )

## Past Tense for verb pattern - פֻּעַל־פְּעַלְתִּי

I wrote, did write, was writing  
You (masc. sing.) wrote, did write, were writing  
You (fem. Sing.) wrote, did write, were writing  
He wrote, did write, was writing  
She wrote, did write, was writing  
We wrote, did write, were writing  
You (masc. pl.) wrote, did write, were writing  
You (fem. pl.) wrote, did write, were writing  
They (masc. pl.) wrote, did write, were writing  
they (fem. pl.) wrote, did write, were writing

אֲנִי כָּתַבְתִּי  
אַתָּה כָּתַבְתָּ  
אַתְּ כָּתַבְתְּ  
הוּא כָּתַב  
הִיא כָּתְבָה  
אֲנַחְנוּ כָּתַבְנוּ  
אַתֶּם כָּתַבְתֶּם \*  
אַתֶּן כָּתַבְתֶּן \*  
הֵם כָּתְבוּ  
הֵן כָּתְבוּ



- In formal Hebrew these forms are כָּתַבְתָּ and כָּתַבְתִּי with the accent on the last syllable. (The red mark indicates the accented syllable סֶפֶר)



הוא כתב יפה



הן גרו ביפו.