Hebrew Review Guide (version 090312) (please email ktraphagen@gmail.com any corrections of suggestions)

Hebrew Character	ת	שׁ	שׂ	ר	ק	צ	פ	ע	ס	נ	מ	ל	כ	י	ט	ח	ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א	Hebrew Character ☞
name	taw "tav"	shin	sin	resh	qof	tsade or ṣade	pe	ayin	samek	nun	mem	lamed	kaf	yod	tet	ḥet	zayin	waw "vav"	he or hey or heh	dalet	gimmel	bet	aleph	name
transliteration	t̲	š	ś	r	q	ṣ	p̄	ʿ	s	n	m	l	k̲	y	ṭ	ḥ	z	w	h	d̲	ḡ	b̲	ʾ	transliteration
sounds like	t as in tip	sh as in shin	s as in sin	r as in run	k as in keep	ts as in nets	f as in photo	silent	s as in sit	n as in now	m as in mom	l as in lovely	ch as in Bach	y as in yo-yo	t as in tip	ch as in Bach	z as in zebra	v as in vine	h as in help	d as in dot	g as in garden	v as in vine	silent	sounds like
alternate form	תּ						פּ						כּ							דּ	גּ	בּ		alternate form
transliteration	t						p						k							d	g	b		transliteration
sounds like	t as in top						p as in pop						k as in keep							d as in dot	g as in garden	b as in boy		sounds like
final form						ץ	ף			ן	ם		ך											final form

	A Class	I/E Class		U/O Class	
Historic Long	בָה â	בֵי ê	בִי î	בוּ û	בוֹ ô
	qameṣ he · a as in car	ṣere yôd · ey as in they	ḥireq yôd · i as in machine	šûreq · u as in rule	ḥôlem waw · o as in row
Long	בָ ā	בֵ ē		בֹ ō	
	qameṣ · a as in car	ṣere · ey as in they		ḥolem · o as in row	
Short	בַ a	בִ i	בֶ e	בָ o	בֻ u
	pataḥ · a as in car	ḥireq · i as in sit	segôl · e as in met	qameṣ ḥatûf · o as in row	qibbûṣ · u as in rule
Composite Shewa	חֲ ă	חֱ ĕ		חֳ ŏ	
	ḥatef-pataḥ · a as in car	ḥatef-segôl · e as in met		ḥatef-qameṣ · o as in row	

Gutturals: resist doubling; prefer a-class vowels; take composite shewa

א ה ח ע

and sometimes ר acts like a guttural

Quiescent Letters:

א ה ו י

Complete Simple Noun Paradigm:

	SG	Dual	PL
Masc Absolute	סוּס	סוּסַ֫יִם	סוּסִים
Masc Construct	סוּס	סוּסֵי	סוּסֵי
Fem Absolute	סוּסָה	סוּסָתַ֫יִם	סוּסוֹת
Fem Construct	סוּסַת	סוּסְתֵי	סוּסוֹת

Common Irregular Nouns:

	Singular			Plural		
	absolute	construct	w/ suffix	absolute	construct	w/ suffix
father	אָב	אֲבִי	אָבִיו, אָבִ֫יךָ, אָבִי	אָבוֹת	אֲבוֹת	אֲבוֹתַי
son	בֵּן	בֶּן־	בְּנוֹ, בִּנְךָ, בְּנִי	בָּנִים	בְּנֵי	בָּנַי
daughter	בַּת	בַּת	בִּתּוֹ, בִּתְּךָ, בִּתִּי	בָּנוֹת	בְּנוֹת	בְּנוֹתַי
brother	אָח	אֲחִי	אָחִיו, אָחִ֫יךָ, אָחִי	אַחִים	אֲחֵי	אַחַי
wife	אִשָּׁה	אֵ֫שֶׁת	אִשְׁתְּךָ, אִשְׁתִּי	נָשִׁים	נְשֵׁי	נָשַׁי
house	בַּ֫יִת	בֵּית	בֵּתְךָ, בֵּיתִי	בָּתִּים	בָּתֵּי	בָּתַּי
name	שֵׁם, שֶׁם־	שֵׁם־, שֶׁם	שְׁמוֹ, שִׁמְךָ, שְׁמִי	שֵׁמוֹת	שְׁמוֹת	שְׁמוֹתַי

More Irregular Nouns (pg 47 Weingreen):

Noun	SG Abs	SG Cons	PL Abs	PL Cons	Remarks
horse	סוּס	סוּס	סוּסִים	סוּסֵי	Simple noun. The masc. pl. יִם ָ changes to יֵ ִ in the construct (general rule).
mare	סוּסָה	סוּסַת	סוּסוֹת	סוּסוֹת	Simple noun. The fem sg. termination תָ in the construct- general rule.
son	בֵּן	בֶּן	בָּנִים	בְּנֵי	Pl. abs. irregular. Vowel shortened in cons. sg. Qames lost in cons. pl.
hand	יָד	יַד	יָדַיִם	יְדֵי	Same as "son." Note how dual serves also for pl. (irregular)
people	עַם	עַם	עַמִּים	עַמֵּי	Dagesh forte in מ of pl. Note: a vowel may be elide, but not a syllable; since pl. abs. is really עֲמָמִים there is no loss of vowel.
prophet	נָבִיא	נְבִיא	נְבִיאִים	נְבִיאֵי	The Qames (under the first letter) of the sg. abs. is lost.
prophetess	נְבִיאָה	נְבִיאַת	נְבִיאוֹת	נְבִיאוֹת	Same as "mare"
word, thing	דָּבָר	דְּבַר	דְּבָרִים	דִּבְרֵי	Sg. cons. loses first Qames and shortens second one. Both are lost in pl. cons., the first shewa becoming hireq.
old (man), elder	זָקֵן	זְקַן	זְקֵנִים	זִקְנֵי	Second vowel of sg. abs. is Sere, but changes in the same way as "word"
wise (man)	חָכָם	חֲכַם	חֲכָמִים	חַכְמֵי	Same as "word" except that the first letter is a guttural. In sg. cons. Qames is replaced by composite shewa. In pl. cons. the composite shewa becomes corresponding short vowel.
dust	עָפָר	עֲפַר			Sg. same as "wise (man)"
man	אִישׁ	אִישׁ	אֲנָשִׁים	אַנְשֵׁי	Pl. abs. irregular. Pl. cons. same as "wise"
woman	אִשָּׁה	אֵשֶׁת	נָשִׁים	נְשֵׁי	Note special form of sg. cons. The pl. has masc. termination. Pl. cons. same as "son"
eye	עַיִן	עֵין	עֵינַיִם	עֵינֵי	Note special form of cons. sg., where the dipthong 'ai' becomes 'ê'. In the pl. the full vowel in the first syllable is not shortened, just as in "horse"
star	כּוֹכָב	כּוֹכַב	כּוֹכָבִים	כּוֹכְבֵי	Full vowel ô does not change. Qames of sg. abs. is shortened in sg. cons. and disappears in pl. cons.

DEFINITE ARTICLE הַ·

Normal: סוּס becomes הַסוּס

Special Situations:

	Problem	Solution	Remark
יְלָדִים	יְ and מְ resist doubling	הַיְלָדִים	no dagesh
ח or ה	guttural	הַח or הַה	virtual doubling-no dagesh
חָ	guttural Het with Qames	הֶחָ	vowel change to segol, no dagesh
הָ or עָ unaccented	gutturals Unaccented heh or ayin with Qames	הֶעָ, הֶהָ	vowel change to segol, no dagesh
הָ accented	gutturals	הָהָ	compensatory lengthening
א, ר, ע	gutturals	הָא, הָר, הָע	compensatory lengthening

INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS:

לְ to, for   בְּ with, by, in   כְּ as, like, according to

Normal situation: affix preposition with shewa: בְּמֶלֶךְ "with a king"

Before the Definite Article: takes the place of ה and takes its pointing

הַמֶּלֶךְ (the king) becomes בַּמֶּלֶךְ (with the king)

Before Nouns with a Shewa:

preposition takes a hireq, shewa becomes silent under the consonent

שְׁמוּאֵל (Samuel) becomes בִּשְׁמוּאֵל (with Samuel) NOTE: Names (Proper Nouns) are always Definite

Before a Composite Shewa: takes the vowel pointing of the composite shewa

אֲרִי (lion) becomes בַּאֲרִי (with a lion)

Before Names of God:

יהוה (Lord, Adonai) becomes בַּיהוה (in the Lord)- takes a patah

אֱלֹהִים (God) becomes לֵאלֹהִים (to God)- takes a sere

Before יְ : the yod י quiesces, the preposition takes a hireq

יְהוּדָה (Judah) becomes לִיהוּדָה (to Judah)

Before an accented syllable (accented syllable=tone syllable)**:** Preposition takes a qamets

לָשֶׁבֶת becomes שֶׁבֶת

THE CONJUNCTION וְ follows the same preposition rules AND ALSO:

Before labials (BuMP letters פסב) and before a shewa initial word it becomes a SUREQ וּ

ADJECTIVES - Adjective paradigm is same as noun (but no dual form).

Attributive Adjectives (agree in number, gender, and **definiteness**)

Atrributive adjectives usually come After the noun they modify

אִישׁ טוֹב   a good man

הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב the good man (note the qamets in "the man"... preceding a guttural)

Substantive use of Adjective: functions independently as a noun.

חָכָם a wise one (or a wise man)

הֶחָכָם the wise one (note the pointing of the article due to the חָ at the beginning of the word)

Predicative Adjectives (agree in gender and number but NEVER TAKE THE ARTICLE)

Predicative adjectives usually Precede the noun they modify.

טוֹב הָאִישׁ   The man is good.

רַע הַמֶּלֶךְ   The king is evil

גְּדוֹלָה הָאִשָּׁה   The wife is great.

Demonstrative Adjectives:

Near		Far	
זֶה	this (ms)	הוּא	that (ms)
זֹאת	this (fs)	הִיא	that (fs)
אֵלֶּה	these (cp)	הֵם הֵמָּה	those (mp)
		הֵן הֵנָּה	those (fp)

VERBS

Complete Qal Paradigm (see following pages)

Strong Verb Synopsis (see following pages)

PRONOUNS

See Pronoun Chart for the following:

Independent subject pronouns

Suffixes on prepositions ב, ל

(Recognize suffixes on כ and מִן)

Suffixes on אֵת as a preposition (with...) and direct object marker.

See Noun Paradigm for suffixes added to ms, mp, fs, and fp noun forms.

	Perfect	Imperfect	Jussive (3p) Imperative (2p) Cohortative (1p)	Infinitive			Participles	
							Active	Passive
3ms	קָטַל	יִקְטֹל	יִקְטֹל־נָא	Inf Construct: to kill קְטֹל		ms	קֹטֵל	קָטוּל
3fs	קָטְלָה	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקְטֹל־נָא			fs	קֹטֶלֶת	קְטוּלָה
2ms	קָטַלְתָּ	תִּקְטֹל	קְטֹל			fs	קֹטְלָה	
2fs	קָטַלְתְּ	תִּקְטְלִי	קִטְלִי	Inf Absolute קָטוֹל		mp	קֹטְלִים	קְטוּלִים
1cs	קָטַלְתִּי	אֶקְטֹל	אֶקְטְלָה			fp	קֹטְלוֹת	קְטוּלוֹת
3mp	קָטְלוּ	יִקְטְלוּ	יִקְטְלוּ			**Negative Commands w/ Imperfect**		
3fp	קָטְלוּ	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	תִּקְטֹלְנָה			Don't ask אַל תִּשְׁאַל		
2mp	קְטַלְתֶּם	תִּקְטְלוּ	קִטְלוּ			Never Ask לֹא תִשְׁאַל		
2fp	קְטַלְתֶּן	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	קְטֹלְנָה					
1cp	קָטַלְנוּ	נִקְטֹל	נִקְטְלָה					

Complete Qal Strong Verb (page 27)

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRONG VERB

		PERFECT	IMPERFECT	IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE CONSTRUCT	INFINITIVE ABSOLUTE	PARTICIPLE
QAL	G Active	קָטַל	יִקְטֹל	קְטֹל	קְטֹל	קָטוֹל	קֹטֵל / קָטוּל
NIFAL	G Psv/Refl Some only in Nifal are active	נִקְטַל	יִקָּטֵל	הִקָּטֵל	הִקָּטֵל	נִקְטֹל / הִקָּטֹל	נִקְטָל
PIEL	D Active Sttv-Cstv or Itrtv (sometimes intensive)	קִטֵּל	יְקַטֵּל	קַטֵּל	קַטֵּל	קַטֵּל / קַטֹּל	מְקַטֵּל
PUAL	D Passive of Piel verbs	קֻטַּל	יְקֻטַּל	קֻטַּל	קֻטַּל		מְקֻטָּל
HITPAEL	D Reflexive of Piel	הִתְקַטֵּל	יִתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל / הִתְקַטֹּל	מִתְקַטֵּל
HIFIL	H Active Cstv Qal & Niphal. Only Hifil=not cstv	הִקְטִיל	יַקְטִיל	הַקְטֵל	הַקְטִיל	הַקְטֵל	מַקְטִיל
HOFAL	H Passive of Hifil verbs	הָקְטַל	יָקְטַל	הָקְטַל	הָקְטַל	הָקְטֵל	מָקְטָל

Complete Noun with Suffixes

masc sing	סוּס	סוּס	fem sing	סוּסָה	סוּסַת
3ms		סוּסוֹ	3ms		סוּסָתוֹ
3fs		סוּסָהּ	3fs		סוּסָתָהּ
2ms		סוּסְךָ	2ms		סוּסָתְךָ
2fs		סוּסֵךְ	2fs		סוּסָתֵךְ
1cs		סוּסִי	1cs		סוּסָתִי
3mp		סוּסָם	3mp		סוּסָתָם
3fp		סוּסָן	3fp		סוּסָתָן
2mp		סוּסְכֶם	2mp		סוּסַתְכֶם
2fp		סוּסְכֶן	2fp		סוּסַתְכֶן
1cp		סוּסֵנוּ	1cp		סוּסָתֵנוּ
masc plural	סוּסִים	סוּסֵי	fem plural	סוּסוֹת	סוּסוֹת
3ms		סוּסָיו	3ms		סוּסוֹתָיו
3fs		סוּסֶיהָ	3fs		סוּסוֹתֶיהָ
2ms		סוּסֶיךָ	2ms		סוּסוֹתֶיךָ
2fs		סוּסַיִךְ	2fs		סוּסוֹתַיִךְ
1cs		סוּסַי	1cs		סוּסוֹתַי
3mp		סוּסֵיהֶם	3mp		סוּסוֹתֵיהֶם
3fp		סוּסֵיהֶן	3fp		סוּסוֹתֵיהֶן
2mp		סוּסֵיכֶם	2mp		סוּסוֹתֵיכֶם
2fp		סוּסֵיכֶן	2fp		סוּסוֹתֵיכֶן
1cp		סוּסֵינוּ	1cp		סוּסוֹתֵינוּ

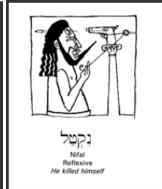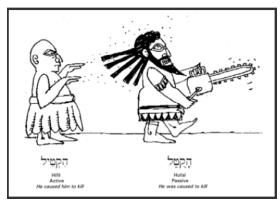| Person	בְּ (in)		לְ (to)		מִן (from)		אֵת (with)		object pronoun		subject pronoun		Endings for PL Nouns	Endings for SG Nouns
3ms	בּוֹ	in him	לוֹ	to him	מִמֶּנּוּ	from him	אִתּוֹ	with him	אֹתוֹ	him	הוּא	he	־ָיו	־וֹ
3fs	בָּהּ	in her	לָהּ	to her	מִמֶּנָּה	from her	אִתָּהּ	with her	אֹתָהּ	her	הִיא	she	־ֶיהָ	־ָהּ
2ms	בְּךָ	in you	לְךָ	to you	מִמְּךָ	from you	אִתְּךָ	with thee	אֹתְךָ	you	אַתָּה	you	־ֶיךָ	־ְךָ
2fs	בָּךְ	in you	לָךְ	to you	מִמֵּךְ	from you	אִתָּךְ	with thee	אֹתָךְ	you	אַתְּ	you	־ַיִךְ	־ֵךְ
1cs	בִּי	in me	לִי	to me	מִמֶּנִּי	from me	אִתִּי	with me	אֹתִי	me	אֲנִי / אָנֹכִי	I	־ַי	־ִי
3mp	בָּהֶם	in them	לָהֶם	to them	מֵהֶם	from them	אֹתָם	with them	אֹתָם	them	הֵם / הֵמָּה	they	־ֵיהֶם	־ָם
3fp	בָּהֶן	in them	לָהֶן	to them	מֵהֶן	from them	אִתָּן	with them	אֶתְהֶן	them	הֵן / הֵנָּה	they	־ֵיהֶן	־ָן
2mp	בָּכֶם	in you	לָכֶם	to you	מִכֶּם	from you	אִתְּכֶם	with you	אֶתְכֶם	you	אַתֶּם	you	־ֵיכֶם	־ְכֶם
2fp	בָּכֶן	in you	לָכֶן	to you	מִכֶּן	from you	אִתְּכֶן	with you	אֶתְכֶן	you	אַתֵּן	you	־ֵיכֶן	־ְכֶן
1cp	בָּנוּ	in us	לָנוּ	to us	מִמֶּנּוּ	from us	אִתָּנוּ	with us	אֹתָנוּ	us	אֲנַחְנוּ	we	־ֵינוּ	־ֵנוּ

Hebrew verbal *stems*

We have learned *Qal*, since it alone has no prefix or infix – thus "simple"

There are three basic families of stems

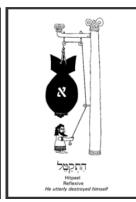|	G-stems	D-stems	H-stems
Active	Qal	Piel	Hiphil
Passive	Niphal	Pual	Hophal
Reflexive	Niphal	Hitpael	

קָטַל
Qal
Active
He killed

נְקְטַל
Nifal
Passive
He was killed

נְקְטַל
Nifal
Reflexive
He killed himself

הִקְטִיל
Hifil
Active
He caused him to kill

הֻקְטַל
Hofal
Passive
He was caused to kill

קִטֵּל
Piel
Active
He utterly destroyed

קֻטַּל
Pual
Passive
He was utterly destroyed

הִתְקַטֵּל
Hitpael
Reflexive
He utterly destroyed himself

Definitions and Terms:

1. Dagesh Forte/ Lene

	Dagesh Forte	Dagesh Lene
Form	לּ	בּ
Function	doubling	stop, "hard" pronunciation
Occurence	all non-gutturals	ONLY BeGaDKePaT תפכדגב
Recognition	Is it non-begadkephat? If תפכדגב: Does it follow a vowel?	Look at preceding consonant, lene will NOT follow a vowel
Pronunciation	no effect	Stop, "hard" consonant for פ כ ב
Transliteration	Repeat Consonant	Note when absent

Dagesh lene occurs in a "*syllable initial begadkepat letter not preceded by a vowel.*"

Note: for dagesh forte, the doubled consonant closes one syllable and opens the following.

EXCEPTION!: when a dagesh is within a consonant AND a shewa is beneath the consonant THEN the dagesh is forte and the shewa is vocal (even if the previous vowel is short!)

A previous word ending in a vowel will spirantize (soften) a begadkepat letter.

2. Open/Closed syllable

CVC= closed

CV=open

 A CVC cannot have a vocal shewa

3. Direct Object Marker : אֵת or אֶת (see section on pronouns also)

4. Waw Consecutive/Conjunctive

Kelly's *waw* + Verb Quadrants

ן + Perfect

Narr

Form: וְקָטַל

Occurrence: Clause initial (waw on verb is always clause initial)

waw type: *waw conjunctive*, coordinating two verbal ideas; continues narrative

Translation: usually **past tense**, 'and'

Dir Spch

Form: וְקָטַל

Occurrence: Clause initial

waw type: *waw consecutive*

Translation: usually **future, modal, durative**; log/temp sequence, present or future idea, depends on context of previous clauses

ן + Imperfect

Narr

Form: וַיִּקְטֹל

Occurrence: Clause initial

waw type: *waw consecutive*. Temporal or logical subordination of clauses; explanation

Translation: *Matter of interpretation*
Logical: so, thus, because, therefore
Temporal: then, when, after
Other: and, etc. **PAST TENSE**

Dir Spch

Form: וְיִקְטֹל

Occurrence: Clause initial, primarily direct speech, prophecy, etc.

waw type: *waw conjunctive* coordinating two verbs

Translation: **future, modal, durative**; sequential, usually 'and' except in specific contexts (e.g. following command).

5. Furtive Patah:

Example: לֹקֵחַ

Patah occuring "prior" to the final guttural

6. 3 M's

Mappiq: הּ marks the ה as a consonant

Metheg: occurs in distant open syllable, helpful for distinguishing qamets from qamets hatuf.

Maqqef: ־ raised line between two words which pulls the accent from the first word, making "two words" functionally into "one"

Here's another opportunity to distinguish qamets from qamets hatuf--> כָּל־יִשְׂרָאֵל

7. Silent/Vocal Shewa

Shewa preceded by a LONG vowel is VOCAL

Shewa preceded by Short vowel is Silent (keep your s's together)

CVC closed syllable cannot have a vocal shewa

Shewa under dagesh forte is vocal

If a shewa is followed by a dagesh--> the shewa is silent and the dagesh is lene

9. Vowel Letters

a class ה   i/e class י   o/u class ו

10. Construct Chain

מֶלֶךְ־הָאָרֶץ The king of the land.

Chain of "construct" form nouns "anchored" by an absolute noun at the end; can be connected by maqqef(s).

Construct noun NEVER takes the article.

Nothing can come between the nouns in a construct chain.

If the absolute is definite, the entire construct chain is definite.

Construct noun will often experience vowel reduction. WG 24 has examples.

Attributive adjectives cannot interrupt the construct chain, it must follow the ENTIRE chain. Look for agreement.

דְּבַר הַמַּלְכָּה הַטּוֹב The good word of the queen.

דְּבַר הַמַּלְכָּה הַטּוֹבָה The word of the good queen.

Predicate adjectives agree with the construct noun in gender and number and usually PRECEDE the construct chain.

גְּדוֹלָה יַד־הָאִישׁ The hand of the man is large.

11. Stative Verb: expresses being or some state of being

12. Seven **Verbal Stems** and their meanings (see attached sheet)

13. Segolate Noun: unaccented final syllable with a segol-->except with gutturals

Accent is always on the penultimate syllable

מֶלֶךְ

gutturals don't follow the pointing because they prefer A-class vowels

Instead: look for accent on penultimate AND short vowel in the ultimate of a bisyllabic noun

נַעַר (here the patah under the ayin is because the resh also sometimes wants an a- class and the ayin gets its own a-class under the nun)

זֶרַע (here the ayin gets its a-class under the resh)

When suffixes are added the nouns "remember" their archaic leading vowel.

14. How Negative Commands are formed (for 2nd Person)

אַל ("don't") or לֹא ("never") with the imperfect verb

15. Interrogative heh: simple questions, prefix the particle to the beginning of a clause

הֲ

הֲשָׁמַרְתָּ הַתּוֹרָה Have you kept the law?

16. Cohortative and Jussive

See forms on Qal Strong Verb sheet

Cohortative - 1st person (on the IMPERFECT)

Jussive - 3rd person (on the IMPERFECT)

17. Qames and Qames Hatuf: a metheg will help distinguish

Qames Hatuf is a SHORT vowel, so look for short vowel indicators.

18. How possession is indicated in Hebrew: לֹ with suffixes "there is to me" translate as "I have a ......"

19. The syntax of the Infinitive Absolute

Infinitive Absolute is found with a finite verb that has the same root. Translate with emphasis.