

1 בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת  
הָאָרֶץ:

2 וְהָאָרֶץ הִיְתָה תְהוֹ וְבָהוּ וְחֹשֶׁךְ עַל-פְּנֵי תְהוֹם  
וְרוּחַ אֱלֹהִים מְרַחֶפֶת עַל-פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם:

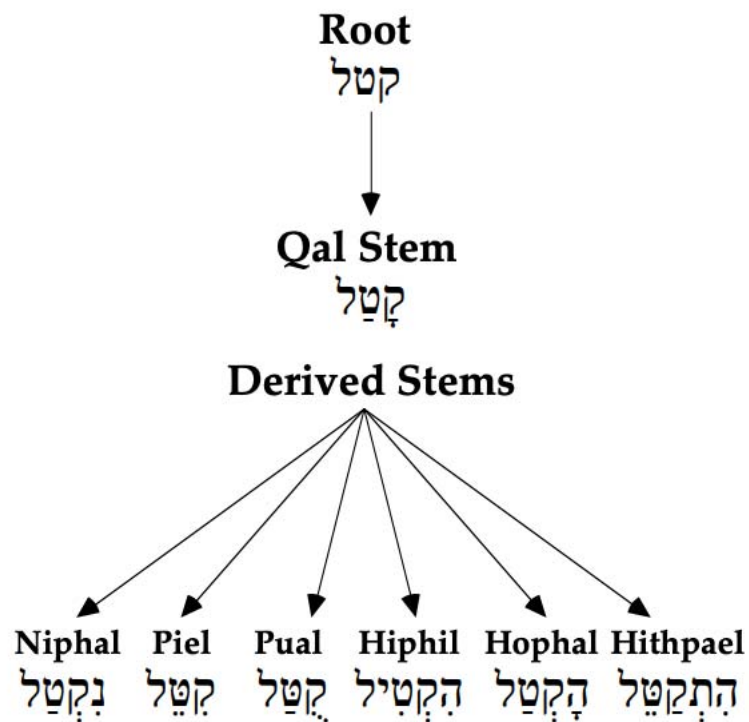
3 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי אֹר וַיְהִי-אֹר:

4 וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאֹר כִּי-טוֹב וַיְבַדֵּל אֱלֹהִים  
בֵּין הָאֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ:

5 וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים | לְאֹר יוֹם וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ קֶרָא לַיְלָה  
וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם אֶחָד

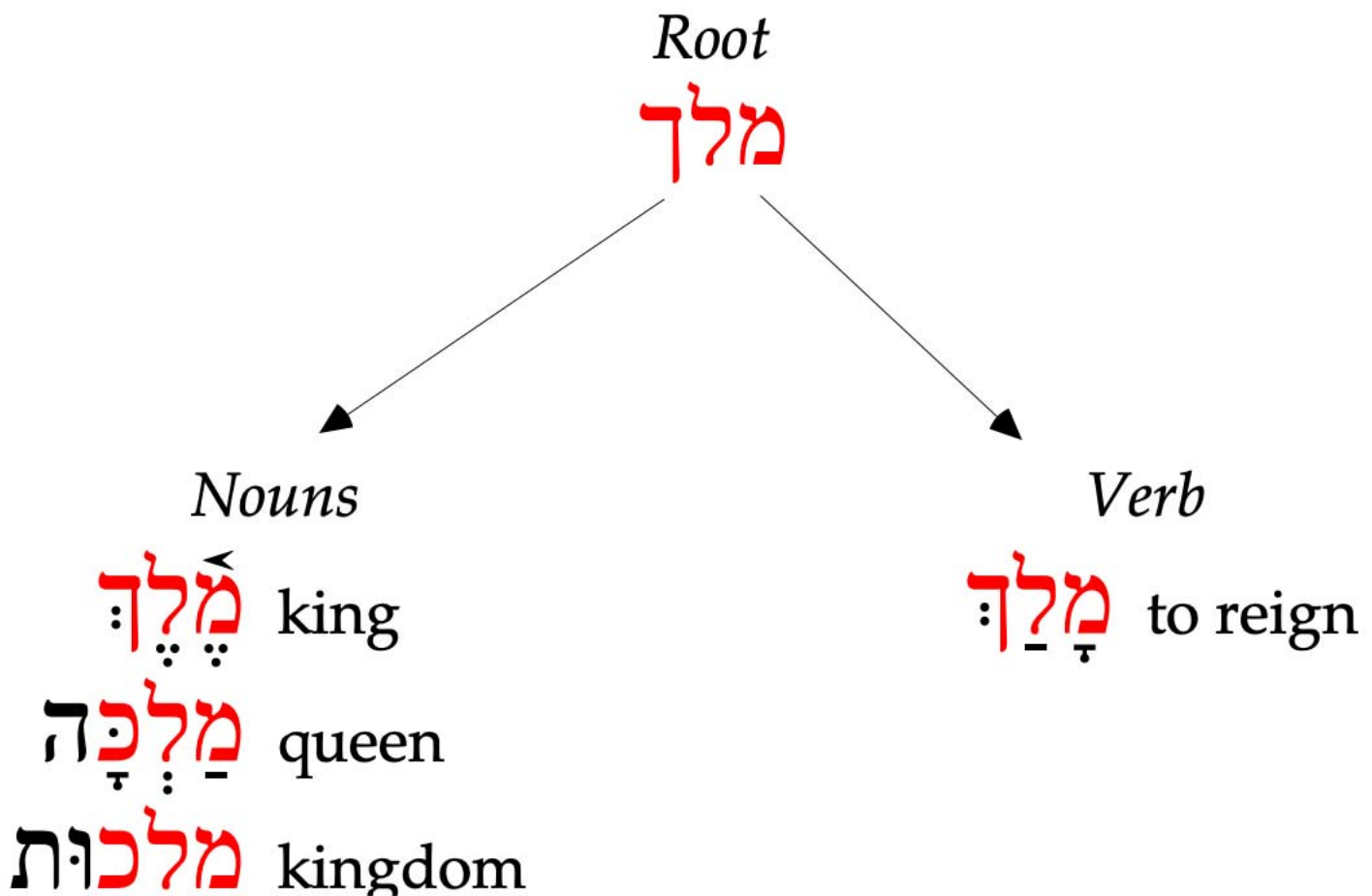
# Introduction to Verbs

## Summary: Roots, Stems and Conjugations



# Introduction to Verbs

## Verbal Root and Derived Forms







# Introduction to Verbs

## Person, Gender, and Number

In Hebrew, most verb forms have person, gender, and number as in כָּתְבָהּ (she wrote) and כָּתַבְתָּ (you wrote). Person, gender, and number are indicated in Hebrew by distinct preformatives and sufformatives.

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<b>Person</b>	<i>First</i>	I, we
	<i>Second</i>	you
	<i>Third</i>	he, she, it, they
<b>Gender</b>	<i>Masculine</i>	referring to <i>masculine</i> subjects
	<i>Feminine</i>	referring to <i>feminine</i> subjects
	<i>Common</i>	referring to <i>masculine or feminine</i> subjects
<b>Number</b>	<i>Singular</i>	referring to <i>one</i> person or thing
	<i>Plural</i>	referring to <i>more than one</i> person or thing

# Introduction to Verbs

## Strong and Weak Verb Classification

Hebrew verbs are classified as either strong or weak. Strong verbs have no weak consonants. Weak verbs have at least one weak root consonant. The weak consonants are the gutturals and ך. The consonants ך and ך are considered weak when they appear as the first consonant of the verbal root in certain conjugations. Biconsonantal and Geminate verbal roots are also considered to be weak.

I-Guttural	עִמַּד	guttural in first root position
II-Guttural	גִּאֵל	guttural in second root position
III-ה/ע	בִּרַח	ח or ע in third root position
III-א	מִצָּא	א in third root position
III-ה	בִּנֵה	ה in third root position
I-י	יִשַׁב	י in first root position
I-נ	נִפַּל	נ in first root position
Doubly Weak	עָלָה	I-Guttural <i>and</i> III-ה (as one example)
Biconsonantal	קָם	only two root consonants
Geminate	סָבַב	identical second and third consonants