$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { דָאָרֶץץ: }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \text { וַיּאֹמֶר אֶלחהּים יְהִי אוֹר וַיְהִי־אוֹרֹר: }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { בֵּין הָאוֹר וּבֵין הַֹשֶּׁׁדּ: }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { וְיְהִי־עֵרֶב וַיְהִי־בקֶר יוֹם אֶחָד }
\end{aligned}
$$

Verbs

There are strong verbs and weak verbs. Right now, we are only concerned about strong verbs. Strong verbs preserve their three root letters. Weak verbs do not preserve their three root letters. Weak verbs can be identified by containing: א ר י ה, or an initial J , is a weak verb.

## Perfect

When learning the perfect tense you must be able to distinguish between the root of the verb and the suffixes. Observe that in this conjugation, the root of the verb consists of three letters only, e.g.בדל. The other letters constitute the suffixes.

The root in itself בדל does not constitute a word. It is therefore pronounced with the vowels of the third person singular, masculine, of the perfect tense-this usually being the simplest of all verbal forms.
keep in mind that the Hebrew perfect tense expresses several past tenses in other languages. .בָדַלְנו may mean we divided, we have divided, we had divided, we did divide or we have been divided

## Imperfect

the second person masculine singular and third person
feminine singular are always identical in Hebrew: תִּשְׁמֹ you will keep (m. sg.) or also she will keep (f. sg.) according to context;

תִּמְלך you will reign (m. sg.) and she will reign (f. sg.). Similarly, the second and third person feminine plural are also identical:
 reign (f. pl.). The meaning can be decided only in the context of the sentence.
If the second letter of the root one of the BeGaD KeFaT letters, it must take a dagesh when the imperfect is formed


בָּדַל (bādā̀) divided
-ויבּבְדֵּל (בָּדַל) - divide

## Perfect or Completed Action

Suffixs reveal: Person, Gender and Number

> בדּדַל He has divided, He divided ( $3, \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{~s}$ )
> She has divided, she divided (3,f,s)
> בּדַלִלְתָּ you have divided ( $2 \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{~s}$ )
> בּדַלִלתְת you have divided ( $2 \mathrm{f}, \mathrm{s}$ )
> Inּדַלְתִּ I have divided, I divided (m,s/f,s)
> בדּדְלוּ they have divided 3cp
> בִּדַלְתֶּת you have divided (2,m,p)
> בִדלִלתּתְ you have divided (2,f,p)
> בָּדַלְנוּ we have divided ( $1, \mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{p} / \mathrm{f}, \mathrm{p}$ )

## Imperfect or incomplete action

יִבְדּל he will divide 3 ms
תִבְדּלֹל
תּבְבִּלֹל you will divide 2 ms
תִּבְדִלִי $y$ you will divide 2fs
אֶבְדֹל I will divide $1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{f} \mathrm{s}$
יִבְדְדּלוּ
תִּבְדּלְנָה

תִבְדּדֹלנה
we will divide 1m/f p

# Qal Imperfect: Strong 

Other Imperfect Strong Verbs

|  | זָכַר <br> to remember | כָּתַב <br> to write | שׁׁnַר <br> to keep | קָבַץ to gather |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 ms | יִזִּכֹר | יִכְּתבּ | ִישׁׁמֹרֹ | יִקְבּץ |
| 3fs | תִּזִכּרֹר | תִּכְתּבּבּת | תִּשְׁמֹרֹר | תִּקִבּץ |
| $2 m s$ | תּזִכּכֹרֹר |  | תִּשְׁמֹרֹר | תִּקְבּץ |
| $2 f_{s}$ | תִּזְּנְּרִיר | תִּכְתִּבִי | תִּשְׁמְרִי | תִּקְבְּצִי |
| $1{ }^{\text {cs }}$ | אזֶכֹרֹ | אֶכְתֹבּ | אֶשְׁמֹר | אֶקְבּץ |
| $3 m p$ | יִיְכִּרִוּ |  | יִּשְֶׁרוּ |  |
| 3fp |  |  | תִּשְׁמְרִנָה | תִּקְבּצִּנְהָ |
| $2 m p$ | תִּזִּכְּרוּ | תִּכְתְּבוּ | תִּשְְׁׂרוּ | תִּקְבְּצוּ |
| 2fp | תִּזְּכֹרְנָּ |  | תִּשְׁמְרִנָה | תִּקְבּצּצְּנָּ |
| 1 cp | נִזִכּרֹר | נִכְתֹב | נִשְׁמֹר | נִקְבּץ |

# Qal Perfect: Strong Other Qal Perfect Strong Verbs 



| $3 m s$ | יֶשַׁ | זָכר | כָּתַב | שֶַׁמֵר | Prer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3 f_{s}$ | יִּשְדָה | זֶּנָרה | כַּתְבְ | שֶׁמֵּרֶה | קַבְצָה |
| 2 ms |  | זָּרְרָתָּ |  |  |  |
| $2 f^{5}$ | ָישָּבִּתְ | זָכַרְתֶ |  | שָׁpung | קַבֵצְת |
| 1 cs |  |  | כַּתָּבְּ | שָׁpraņ |  |
| $3<p$ |  | זָּרוּ | נַּתְבוּ |  | תַבְצוּ |
| $2 m p$ | יֹרַבְתִּ | זִכִרֶתֶּ | כִּתַבְּם | שִׁמִרְתֶם | קִבַצְּם |
| 2fp |  | זִכְרֶתֶ\| |  |  | קְקַצְתֶ\| |
| $1{ }^{\text {cp }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

