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MINISTRIES

LEARN BIBLICAL HEBREW

LESSON 8

REVIEW OF LESSON 7:

VOWELS:

ך

Shuruk

"u" (e.g. *blue*)

װ

Kubuts

"oo" (e.g. *book*)

׃

Sh'vah

silent

ח׃

Hataf Qamats

"ah"

חׁ

Hataf Patach

"ah"

חׂ

Hataf Segol

"eh"

SUMMARY OF LESSON 8:

- With an Aleph, Qamats, Dalet, Qamats, and final Mem, we can make a word, pronounced "adam", which means *man*. It is also the name *Adam* :

אָדָם

- With a Bet, Qamats, and Aleph, we can make a word, pronounced "ba", which means *coming* :

בָּא

- With the words *Adam* and *Ba*, we can make a sentence :

בָּא אָדָם

This sentence means "Adam is coming."

- There is no Hebrew word for "is," but the idea of "is" still exists in Hebrew sentences. Whenever a sentence needs the word "is" (or "are," or "am") to be correct in English, the "is" must be added to the translation.

- Like in all other languages, Hebrew words fit into categories called *parts of speech*.

One of the parts of speech is the *noun*. A noun is a word for a person, place or thing. The Hebrew word *Adam* is a noun.

Another part of speech is the *verb*. A verb is a word for an action. The Hebrew word *Ba* is a verb.

- Every sentence must have a verb and a *subject*. A subject is a noun that is performing the action of a verb.

In our sentence from earlier, *Ba* is a verb, and *Adam* is the subject performing the action of the verb.

- In Hebrew sentences, the subject and verb can appear in any order, and the meaning of the sentence will remain the same.

אָדָם בָּא = בָּא אָדָם

- Exercises for Lesson 8 can be found on the following page.

LESSON 8 EXERCISES:

Pronounce the following Hebrew words :

1) הֵלֵךְ

This word means *walked*.

2) יָשַׁב

This word means *sat*.

Write the following sentences using Hebrew words :

3) Adam walked.

4) Adam sat.

5) Adam is coming.

Answers to exercises can be found on the next page.

LESSON 8 ANSWERS:

1) "HAH-LACH"

2) "YAH-SHAV"

3) הֶלַךְ אָדָם or אָדָם הֶלַךְ

4) יָשַׁב אָדָם or אָדָם יָשַׁב

5) בָּא אָדָם or אָדָם בָּא