

| Hebrew Letter | Hebrew Name | Pronunciation | Transliteration | Meaning |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| א | אַלֶּף | ahlef | (silent) | ox |
| ב | בַּיִת | bait (rhymes with <i>wait</i>) | b, v | house |
| ג | גֵּמֶל | geemel (g as in <i>give</i>) | g | camel? |
| ד | דַּלֶּת | dahlet (rhymes with <i>wallet</i>) | d | door |
| ה | הַא | hay | h (e, a) | lattice |
| ו | וָהַב | vahv | v (o, u) | hook |
| ז | זַהִינ | zahyin (rhymes with <i>Ryan</i>) | z | weapon |
| ח | חַיִּית | chait (ch as in German <i>bach</i>) | h | fence |
| ט | טַיִת | tait (rhymes with <i>wait</i>) | t | serpent |
| י | יֹד | yod (rhymes with <i>goad</i>) | y (i, e) | hand, forearm |
| כ | כַּף | kahf | k, h | palm of hand |
| ל | לַחְמֵד | lahmed | l | ox-goad |
| מ | מַיִם | maim (rhymes with <i>name</i>) | m | water |
| נ | נוֹן | noon | n | fish? |
| ס | סַחְמֵךְ | sahmech | s | support, prop |
| ע | עַיִן | ahyin (rhymes with <i>Ryan</i>) | (silent) | eye |
| פ | פַּה | pay | p, f | mouth |
| צ | צַהַדַּי | tsahday | ts | fishing hook |
| ק | קוֹף | kof (rhymes with <i>loaf</i>) | q | back of head |
| ר | רֵישׁ | raysh | r | head |
| ש | שֵׁן | seen | s | tooth, bow |
| שׁ | שֵׁן | sheen | sh | |
| ת | תַּהַב | tahv | t | cross, sign |

Vowels

| Short Points | | Long Points | | With Mater | | English | The Shewa | |
|--------------|---|-------------|---|------------|----|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Patah | ָ | Qames | ֶ | Qames-He | ֶה | a | שְׁלֹמֹה | sh ^o lomoh |
| Seghol | ֵ | Sere | ֵ | Sere-Yod | ֵי | e | אַבְרָם | 'abram |
| Hireq | ִ | | | Hireq-Yod | ִי | i | כַּרְמְלִי | karm ^o li |
| Qames-hatup | ֶ | Holem | ֹ | Holem-waw | ֹו | o | לְשֹׁמֶה >> לְ + שְׁלֹמֶה | lishlomoh |
| Quibbus | ֹ | | | Sureq | ֹו | u | לְאֹדֹם >> לְ + אֹדֹם | leedom |

The Shewa

The *shewa* is either silent or vocal. There are three rules for the *shewa*:

1. A *shewa* is vocal when it begins a syllable/word.
2. A *shewa* is vocal when it is after a long vowel.
3. A *shewa* is vocal when it comes after a *silent shewa*.

The Hebrew Noun

| | Singular | | Plural | |
|---|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Absolute | Construct | Absolute | Construct |
| Masculine (סוס horse) | סוס | סוס | סוסים | סוסי |
| Masculine (Vowel Reductions) (דבר word) | דבר | דבר | דברים | דברי |
| Segholetes (מלך king) | מלך | מלך | מלכים | מלכי |
| Irregular Noun (בן son) | בן | בן | בנים | בני |
| Irregular Noun (איש man) | איש | איש | אנשים | אנשי |
| Feminine (סוסה mare) | סוסה | סוסת | סוסות | סוסות |
| Irregular Noun (אישה woman) | אישה | אשת | נשים | נשי |

The Hebrew Verb

Qal - פָּקַד (to appoint)

| Perfect | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | פָּקַד | פָּקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | פָּקְדָה | |
| 2 nd Masculine | פָּקַדְתָּ | פָּקַדְתֶּם |
| 2 nd Feminine | פָּקַדְתְּ | פָּקַדְתֶּן |
| 1 st Common | פָּקַדְתִּי | פָּקַדְנוּ |

The Perfect is not a tense as much as in Indo-European languages. It is usually translated as a the simple past tense.

| Imperfect | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | יִפְקַד | יִפְקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | תִּפְקַד | תִּפְקַדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine | תִּפְקַד | תִּפְקְדוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine | תִּפְקְדִי | תִּפְקַדְנָה |
| 1 st Common | אֶפְקַד | נִפְקַד |

The Imperfect is usually translated as a future action because it is an incomplete action.

| Preterite | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | וַיִּפְקַד | וַיִּפְקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | וַתִּפְקַד | וַתִּפְקַדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine | וַתִּפְקַד | וַתִּפְקְדוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine | וַתִּפְקְדִי | וַתִּפְקַדְנָה |
| 1 st Common | וַאֲפְקַד | וַנִּפְקַד |

The Preterite is the true past tense of the Hebrew verb. It is used in sequence with the Perfect tense of a verb to express a continuation of past actions.

| Present Participle | Active | | Passive | | Infinitives | |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|--------|
| | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural | | |
| Masculine | פֹּקֵד | פֹּקְדִים | פְּקוּד | פְּקוּדִים | Construct | פֹּקֵד |
| Feminine | פֹּקֵדֶת | פֹּקְדוֹת | פְּקוּדָה | פְּקוּדוֹת | Absolute | פֹּקֹד |

The Present Participle is a verb form but can also be an adjective or be translated as a relative clause.

| Volitional Mood | Singular | Plural |
|--|------------|--------------|
| 3 rd Masculine (Jussive) | יִפְקַד | יִפְקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine (Jussive) | תִּפְקַד | תִּפְקַדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine (Imperative) | פֹּקֵד | פֹּקְדוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine (Imperative) | פֹּקְדִי | פֹּקְדְנָה |
| 1 st Common (Hortatory) | אֶפְקַדְהָ | נִפְקַדְהָ |

Niphal - נִפְקַד (to be visited)

| Perfect | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | נִפְקַד | נִפְקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | נִפְקְדָה | |
| 2 nd Masculine | נִפְקַדְתָּ | נִפְקַדְתֶּם |
| 2 nd Feminine | נִפְקַדְתְּ | נִפְקַדְתֶּן |
| 1 st Common | נִפְקַדְתִּי | נִפְקַדְתֶּם |

The Perfect is not a tense as much as in Indo-European languages. It is usually translated as a the simple past tense.

| Imperfect | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | יִפְקַד | יִפְקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | תִּפְקַד | תִּפְקְדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine | תִּפְקַד | תִּפְקְדוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine | תִּפְקְדִי | תִּפְקְדְנָה |
| 1 st Common | אֶפְקַד | נִפְקַד |

The Imperfect is usually translated as a future action but stands for any incomplete action.

| Preterite | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|------------|----------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | וַיִּפְקַד | וַיִּפְקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | וַתִּפְקַד | וַתִּפְקְדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine | הִפְקַד | הִפְקְדוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine | הִפְקְדִי | הִפְקְדְנָה |
| 1 st Common | וַאֲפְקַד | וַנִּפְקַד |

The Preterite is the true past tense of the Hebrew verb. It is used in sequence with the Perfect tense of a verb to express a continuation of past actions.

| Present Participle | Active | Passive | | Infinitives | |
|--------------------|--|-----------|------------|-------------|------------------------|
| | | Singular | Plural | | |
| Masculine | The Niphal has no real present voice since it is generally the passive of the Qal. | נִפְקַד | נִפְקְרִים | Construct | הִפְקַד |
| Feminine | | נִפְקְדָה | נִפְקְרוֹת | Absolute | הִפְקְדוֹ or הִפְקְדָה |

The Present Participle is a verb form but can also be an adjective or be translated as a relative clause.

| Volitional Mood | Singular | Plural |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| 3 rd Masculine (Jussive) | יִפְקַד | יִפְקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine (Jussive) | תִּפְקַד | תִּפְקְדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine (Imperative) | פְקַד | פְקְדוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine (Imperative) | פְקְדִי | פְקְדְנָה |
| 1 st Common (Hortatory) | אֶפְקְדָה | נִפְקְדָה |

Piel – פָּקַד (to punish)

| Perfect | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | פָּקַד | פָּקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | פָּקְדָה | |
| 2 nd Masculine | פָּקַדְתָּ | פָּקַדְתֶּם |
| 2 nd Feminine | פָּקַדְתְּ | פָּקַדְתֶּן |
| 1 st Common | פָּקַדְתִּי | פָּקַדְנוּ |

The Perfect is not a tense as much as in Indo-European languages. It is usually translated as a the simple past tense.

| Imperfect | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | יִפְקַד | יִפְקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | תִּפְקַד | תִּפְקַדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine | תִּפְקַד | תִּפְקְדוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine | תִּפְקְדִי | תִּפְקַדְנָה |
| 1 st Common | אֶפְקַד | נִפְקַד |

The Imperfect is usually translated as a future action because it is an incomplete action.

| Preterite | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | וַיִּפְקַד | וַיִּפְקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | וַתִּפְקַד | וַתִּפְקַדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine | וַתִּפְקַד | וַתִּפְקְדוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine | וַתִּפְקְדִי | וַתִּפְקַדְנָה |
| 1 st Common | וַאֲפְקַד | וַנִּפְקַד |

The Preterite is the true past tense of the Hebrew verb. It is used in sequence with the Perfect tense of a verb to express a continuation of past actions.

| Present Participle | Active | | Passive | Infinitives | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|--|-------------|---------|
| | Singular | Plural | | | |
| Masculine | מְפַקֵּד | מְפַקְדִים | The Pual is used as the passive of the Piel. | Construct | פָּקַד |
| Feminine | מְפַקְדָה | מְפַקְדוֹת | | Absolute | פָּקוּד |

The Present Participle is a verb form but can also be an adjective or be translated as a relative clause.

| Volitional Mood | Singular | Plural |
|--|------------|--------------|
| 3 rd Masculine (Jussive) | יִפְקַד | יִפְקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine (Jussive) | תִּפְקַד | תִּפְקַדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine (Imperative) | פָּקַד | פָּקְדוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine (Imperative) | פָּקְדִי | פָּקַדְנָה |
| 1 st Common (Hortatory) | אֶפְקַדְהָ | נִפְקַדְהָ |

Pual – פָּקַד (to be punished)

| Perfect | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | פָּקַד | פָּקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | פָּקְדָה | |
| 2 nd Masculine | פָּקַדְתָּ | פָּקַדְתֶּם |
| 2 nd Feminine | פָּקַדְתְּ | פָּקַדְתֶּן |
| 1 st Common | פָּקַדְתִּי | פָּקַדְנוּ |

The Perfect is not a tense as much as in Indo-European languages. It is usually translated as a the simple past tense.

| Imperfect | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | יִפְקַד | יִפְקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | תִּפְקַד | תִּפְקְדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine | תִּפְקַד | תִּפְקְדוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine | תִּפְקְדִי | תִּפְקְדְנָה |
| 1 st Common | אֶפְקַד | נִפְקַד |

The Imperfect is usually translated as a future action because it is an incomplete action.

| Preterite | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | וַיִּפְקַד | וַיִּפְקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | וַתִּפְקַד | וַתִּפְקְדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine | וַתִּפְקַד | וַתִּפְקְדוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine | וַתִּפְקְדִי | וַתִּפְקְדְנָה |
| 1 st Common | וַאֲפְקַד | וַנִּפְקַד |

The Preterite is the true past tense of the Hebrew verb. It is used in sequence with the Perfect tense of a verb to express a continuation of past actions.

| Present Participle | Active | Passive | | Infinitives | |
|--------------------|---|-----------|------------|-------------|--------|
| | | Singular | Plural | | |
| | The Piel is used as the active of the Pual. | | | | |
| Masculine | | מְפַקֵּד | מִפְקָדִים | Construct | פָּקַד |
| Feminine | | מִפְקְדָה | מִפְקָדָת | Absolute | פָּקַד |

The Present Participle is a verb form but can also be an adjective or be translated as a relative clause.

| Volitional Mood | Singular | Plural |
|--|--|--------------|
| 3 rd Masculine (Jussive) | יִפְקַד | יִפְקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine (Jussive) | תִּפְקַד | תִּפְקְדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine (Imperative) | Because the Pual is a passive form, there is no imperative. The Imperfect is used instead. Eg: “You(ms) will be punished” = תִּפְקְדְנָה | |
| 2 nd Feminine (Imperative) | | |
| 1 st Common (Hortatory) | אֶפְקְדָה | נִפְקְדָה |

Hithpael – הִתְפַּקֵּד (to be numbered)

| Perfect | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | הִתְפַּקֵּד | הִתְפַּקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | הִתְפַּקְדָּה | |
| 2 nd Masculine | הִתְפַּקְדָּתָּ | הִתְפַּקְדְתֶּם |
| 2 nd Feminine | הִתְפַּקְדָּתְּ | הִתְפַּקְדְתֶּן |
| 1 st Common | הִתְפַּקְדְתִּי | הִתְפַּקְדְנוּ |

The Perfect is not a tense as much as in Indo-European languages. It is usually translated as a the simple past tense.

| Imperfect | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | יִתְפַּקֵּד | יִתְפַּקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | תִּתְפַּקֵּד | תִּתְפַּקְדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine | תִּתְפַּקֵּד | תִּתְפַּקְדוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine | תִּתְפַּקְדִּי | תִּתְפַּקְדְנָה |
| 1 st Common | אֶתְפַּקֵּד | נִתְפַּקֵּד |

The Imperfect is usually translated as a future action because it is an incomplete action.

| Preterite | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | וַיִּתְפַּקֵּד | וַיִּתְפַּקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | וַתִּתְפַּקֵּד | וַתִּתְפַּקְדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine | וַתִּתְפַּקֵּד | וַתִּתְפַּקְדוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine | וַתִּתְפַּקְדִּי | וַתִּתְפַּקְדְנָה |
| 1 st Common | וַאֲתְפַקֵּד | וַנִּתְפַּקֵּד |

The Preterite is the true past tense of the Hebrew verb. It is used in sequence with the Perfect tense of a verb to express a continuation of past actions.

| Present Participle | Active | | Passive | Infinitives | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---|-------------|---------------------------|
| | Singular | Plural | | | |
| Masculine | מִתְפַּקֵּד | מִתְפַּקְדִּים | The Hithpael has no passive participle. | Construct | הִתְפַּקֵּד |
| Feminine | מִתְפַּקְדָּה | מִתְפַּקְדוֹת | | Absolute | הִתְפַּקֵּד or הִתְפַּקְד |

The Present Participle is a verb form but can also be an adjective or be translated as a relative clause.

| Volitional Mood | Singular | Plural |
|--|---------------|-----------------|
| 3 rd Masculine (Jussive) | יִתְפַּקֵּד | יִתְפַּקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine (Jussive) | תִּתְפַּקֵּד | תִּתְפַּקְדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine (Imperative) | הִתְפַּקֵּד | הִתְפַּקְדוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine (Imperative) | הִתְפַּקְדִּי | הִתְפַּקְדְנָה |
| 1 st Common (Hortatory) | אֶתְפַּקְדָּה | נִתְפַּקְדָּה |

Hiphil – הִפְקִיד (to appoint)

| Perfect | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | הִפְקִיד | הִפְקִידוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | הִפְקִידָה | |
| 2 nd Masculine | הִפְקַדְתָּ | הִפְקַדְתֶּם |
| 2 nd Feminine | הִפְקַדְתְּ | הִפְקַדְתֶּן |
| 1 st Common | הִפְקַדְתִּי | הִפְקַדְנוּ |

The Perfect is not a tense as much as in Indo-European languages. It is usually translated as a the simple past tense.

| Imperfect | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | יִפְקִיד | יִפְקִידוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | תִּפְקִיד | תִּפְקַדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine | תִּפְקִיד | תִּפְקִידוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine | תִּפְקִידִי | תִּפְקַדְנָה |
| 1 st Common | אֶפְקִיד | נִפְקִיד |

The Imperfect is usually translated as a future action because it is an incomplete action.

| Preterite | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | וַיִּפְקִיד | וַיִּפְקִידוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | וַתִּפְקִיד | וַתִּפְקַדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine | וַתִּפְקִיד | וַתִּפְקִידוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine | וַתִּפְקִידִי | וַתִּפְקַדְנָה |
| 1 st Common | וַאֲפְקִיד | וַנִּפְקִיד |

The Preterite is the true past tense of the Hebrew verb. It is used in sequence with the Perfect tense of a verb to express a continuation of past actions.

| Present Participle | Active | | Passive | Infinitives | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|--|-------------|----------|
| | Singular | Plural | | | |
| Masculine | מִפְקִיד | מִפְקִידִים | The Hophal is used as the passive of the Hiphil. | Construct | הִפְקִיד |
| Feminine | מִפְקִידָה | מִפְקִידוֹת | | Absolute | הִפְקִד |

The Present Participle is a verb form but can also be an adjective or be translated as a relative clause.

| Volitional Mood | Singular | Plural |
|--|------------|--------------|
| 3 rd Masculine (Jussive) | יִפְקִיד | יִפְקִידוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine (Jussive) | תִּפְקִיד | תִּפְקַדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine (Imperative) | הִפְקִד | הִפְקִידוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine (Imperative) | הִפְקִידִי | הִפְקַדְנָה |
| 1 st Common (Hortatory) | אֶפְקִידָה | נִפְקִידָה |

Hophal – הִפְקַד (to be appointed)

| Perfect | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | הִפְקַד | הִפְקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | הִפְקְדָה | |
| 2 nd Masculine | הִפְקַדְתָּ | הִפְקַדְתֶּם |
| 2 nd Feminine | הִפְקַדְתְּ | |
| 1 st Common | הִפְקַדְתִּי | הִפְקַדְנוּ |

The Perfect is not a tense as much as in Indo-European languages. It is usually translated as a the simple past tense.

| Imperfect | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | יִפְקַד | יִפְקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | תִּפְקַד | תִּפְקְדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine | תִּפְקַד | תִּפְקְדוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine | תִּפְקְדִי | תִּפְקְדְנָה |
| 1 st Common | אֶפְקַד | נִפְקַד |

The Imperfect is usually translated as a future action because it is an incomplete action.

| Preterite | Singular | Plural |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 3 rd Masculine | וַיִּפְקַד | וַיִּפְקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine | וַתִּפְקַד | וַתִּפְקְדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine | וַתִּפְקַד | וַתִּפְקְדוּ |
| 2 nd Feminine | וַתִּפְקְדִי | וַתִּפְקְדְנָה |
| 1 st Common | וַאֲפְקַד | וַנִּפְקַד |

The Preterite is the true past tense of the Hebrew verb. It is used in sequence with the Perfect tense of a verb to express a continuation of past actions.

| Present Participle | Active | Passive | | Infinitives | |
|--------------------|---|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| | | Singular | Plural | | |
| Masculine | The Hiphil is used as the active of the Hophal. | מִפְקַד | מִפְקְדִים | Construct | הִפְקַד |
| Feminine | | מִפְקְדָה | מִפְקְדוֹת | Absolute | הִפְקְדָה |

The Present Participle is a verb form but can also be an adjective or be translated as a relative clause.

| Volitional Mood | Singular | Plural |
|--|---|--------------|
| 3 rd Masculine (Jussive) | יִפְקַד | יִפְקְדוּ |
| 3 rd Feminine (Jussive) | תִּפְקַד | תִּפְקְדְנָה |
| 2 nd Masculine (Imperative) | Because the Hophal is a passive form, there is no imperative. The Imperfect is used instead. Eg: “You(ms) will be appointed” = תִּפְקְדִי | |
| 2 nd Feminine (Imperative) | | |
| 1 st Common (Hortatory) | אֶפְקְדָה | נִפְקְדָה |

Verb Form Chart

| Voice (generally) | Group 1 | Group 2 | Group 3 |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Active | Qal | Piel | Hiphil |
| Passive | Niphal | Pual | Hophal |
| Middle (ish) | | Hithpael | |