






Gutturals : Strong ה ח Weak א ע Sometimes ר




Important to remember: they cannot take a *dagesh* because they cannot be hardened any further.

Labial - ב פ מ **Syllibants** - ש ז ס

Definite Article






1.  - **Normal** plus a *dagesh* in the first consonant
2.  - Attached to a weak guttural (א ע ר)
3.  - Attached to a harsh guttural (ח ל ה)
4.  - Attached to word beginning with an **unaccented** ה or ע
5.  - Attached to word beginning with an **accented** ה or ע

Interrogative ה The key: notice the word begins with the ה but has no *dagash* so it's not the definite article.

1.  - Normally pointed with *hateph-pathach*
2.  - Attached to word beginning with a *shewa* or guttural its a *pathach*
3.  - Attached to word beginning with a guttural pointed with a *qamets* it's a *seghol*

Inseparable Prepositions:

 = to, for  = in, with, by  = as, like, according to

1.  Normally pointed with a *shewa*
2.  When attached to a word starting with a *shewa* it's changed to a *hireq*
3.  Attached to a word with a compound *shewa* it takes the corresponding short vowel.
4.  When followed by the definite article, the ה is omitted & it takes the pointing of the article.
5.  When attached to the accented syllable of a word in pause it may lengthen to a *qamets*.

The Preposition מן = from

1. Normally, when the ך stand vowelless between two consonants it is assimilated causing the first letter to receive a *dagesh forte*: מִן־מֶלֶךְ from a king instead of מִן־מֶלֶךְ
2. When fixed to a guttural (ה ל ה א ע or ר) the ך drops and the vowel lengthens to a *tsere* מִן -> מִי
3. When attached to the definite article, the article is retained and vowel is changed to a *tsere* מִן־ה

The Conjunction: ו = *and, so, even, now, then, and the adversative but.*

1. ו Normally pointed with a *shewa*
2. ו Prefixed to a word beginning with a simple *shewa* or labial (בּ נוּ פּ) it's a *shureq*.
3. וּ וֹ וֹ Prefixed to a compound *shewa* pointed with the corresponding short vowel.

The Relative Pronoun - indeclinable אשר meaning *who, whom, which, that*.

May be described as a conjunction depicting a relationship.

The Interrogative Pronouns added as a prefix

Personal מי - translated *who?* or *whom?*

Impersonal מה - translated *what?* or *how?*

Gender - only two Masculine & Feminine, no Neuter instead it is Common

Masculine singular - סוּם - *horse* the standard form a word comes in.

Feminine singular - סוּמָה - *mare* הַ / הָ / הִּ

Masculine Plural - סוּמִים - *horses* in construct יִ ..

Feminine Plural - סוּמוֹת - *mares*

Dual Endings, add: יָם i.e. יוֹם (*day*) becomes יוֹמַיִם (*two days*)

Most words that end in ת are feminine

An absolute infinitive absolutely never has a preposition in the front.