

WEEK 6: HEBREW



BAGROUND

- Hebrew is a Semitic language within the Afroasiatic language family, and it is widely spoken in land of Israel and recognized as minority languages in Poland and South Africa.
- In the Hebrew, words are primarily constructed around consonantal roots. These roots typically consist of three consonants, and they carry the core meaning or semantic essence of a word.
- Vowels in Hebrew play a crucial role in pronunciation and grammatical inflection. They are indicated through diacritical marks (dots and lines) placed above or below the consonants, especially in texts designed for learners.
- Hebrew is a gendered language, and it has gender distinction in nouns and pronouns, which can be categorized as either masculine or feminine.
- In this corpus, the data is presented in the IPA form.

HEBREW**ENGLISH****ha ets gadol**

The tree (Masc) is big.

ets gadol

a big tree

χaja gadola

a big animal (Fem)

hu ha adam

He is the person.

ha adam ha tov

the good person

jeled tov

a good child

jalda tsaʔiva

a young girl

ha jalda mesaxeket

The girl plays.

ha jalda mesaxeket

The girl is playing.

ha jeled jafav

The child was sitting.

ha jeled jojev

The child is sitting.

hu kotev

He writes.

hu jafav

He sat


hu katav

He wrote.

ha χaja χofeβet

The animal digs.

QUESTIONS

- 1. How does Hebrew morphologically indicate tense and aspect?**
 - 2. How are gender and definiteness marked in Hebrew, and how do they interact with the phrasal structure?**
 - 3. Syntactically, can you find any difference between Hebrew and English?**
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QUESTIONS

4. Translate the following phrases sentences into Hebrew:

The child sat.

He is writing.

The child sits

The child was writing.

The animal is digging.

