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## Lesson 34 B (intermediate)

# Finding a Home for Luli

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Jonathan: shalom uvruchim ha-ba-im le-shi-ur audio mispar shloshim ve-arba bet shel learn Hebrew pod. **natchil et ha-shi-ur ha-yom** - we will begin today's lesson, by reading the list of verbs from the "Finding a home for Luli" conversation. **a-halan Eran, a-halan Liat. ma kore?**

Liat: **sababa Yonatan, magniv!**

Eran: **me-u-le, achla!**

Jonathan: **eyfo Luli? - Where is Luli?**

Eran: **hechzarti ota le-achoti** - I returned her to my sister. **ze ha-ba-it shela** - That's her home, **ve-ha-yeladim meshuga-im aley-ha** - and the children are crazy about her, so I can only take her once in a while, and... not for very long 😊

Liat: **aval tavi ota od pa-am nachon, Eran? - But you will bring her again right?**

Eran: **betach, kamuvan. ani mavtiach** - I promise!

Jonathan: Okay. Now, for the list of the verbs - **le-reshimat ha-milim**, as they appeared - **kefi she-hen hofi-u**, in your conversation - **ba-sicha shelachem**:

<b>kor-im</b>	To Call (as in I call him Dan)/ To Name/ To Read/ To Call out (When referring to a group of males, or a mixed gender or when indicating a general behavior)	<b>קוראים</b>
<b>koret</b>	To Call (as in I call him Dan)/ To Name/ To Read/ To Call out (When referring to a female)	<b>קוראת</b>
<b>mazzati</b>	I found/ located	<b>מצאתי</b>
<b>mistadrim</b>	Get along (When referring to a group of males, or a mixed gendered group)	<b>מסתדרים</b>
<b>roze</b>	Want/ Wants (When referring to a male)	<b>רוצה</b>
<b>yode-a</b>	Know/ Knows (When referring to a male)	<b>יודע</b>
<b>shamata</b>	Heard (When referring to a male)	<b>שמעת</b>
<b>oved</b>	Work/ Works (When referring to a male)	<b>עובד</b>
<b>nimzza</b>	Being present (When referring to a male)	<b>נמצא</b>
<b>yoda-at</b>	Know/ Knows (When referring to a female)	<b>יודעת</b>
<b>razzta</b>	Wanted/ Desired (When referring to a female)	<b>רצתה</b>
<b>lakachat</b>	To take	<b>לקחת</b>



tirzze	She will want/ You will want (When referring to a male)	תרצה
tni	Give (When referring to a female)	תני
esh-al	I will ask	אשאל
ose	Doing (When referring to a male)	עושה
osa	Doing (When referring to a female)	עושה
mazzanu	We found	מצאנו

Jonathan: Before we continue a brief note about the verb **kor-im**. This verb has many meanings in Hebrew. Here are some examples, using the past tense third person masculine conjugation:

**hu kara sefer** – He read a book

**hu kara la** - He called out to her

**hu kara la-ben shlo Ronen** – He named his son Ronen/ He called his son Ronen

In our conversation, we are of course using the third meaning. Eran first used this verb when he said:

Eran:	<b>eyze kelev matok!</b>	What a sweet/ cute dog!	ערן:	איזה כלב מתוק!
	<b>eych kor-im lo?</b>	What's his name/ What's he called?		איך קוראים לו?

We translated '**eych kor-im lo?**' into '**what's his name?**' Literally the translation is **what's he called?**

This use of conjugation has been explained previously on our program, in lesson 14-A. let's refresh that:

**kor-im** is the present tense third-person plural conjugation, in other words, **kor-im** is the conjugation we use when referring to or talking about **them** or **they**.

In Hebrew, when speaking of a general behavior, we usually use this conjugation of the plural form in the present tense: What is the name that people use to call this dog.

Liat: And I said: **ani koret la**, meaning **I call her**, or **I named her**. She still does not have a permanent name, but I call her Luli. Well... she didn't have a permanent name, now she does. Eran's sister decided to keep the name I gave her. And now you can definitely say: **kor-im la Luli, ze ha-shem shela** - **that's her name!**



Eran: As you know Jonathan, when we meet someone for the first time, we can ask him either **ma shimcha?** or **eych kor-im lecha?** - **What is your name?**

Jonathan: Two of the verbs in the conversation were not in the **Pa-al** building block. Eran, can you tell us what they are?

Eran: **kamuvan Yonatan**. **mistadrim** is in the **Hitpa-el** building block, **nimzza** is in the **Nif-al** building block.

Liat: All of the other verbs in our conversation were **Pa-al**. As you know Jonathan, about **tish-im achuz** - **ninety percent** of all Hebrew verbs belong to the **Pa-al** building block.

Eran: BUT, as we very well know, conjugations in the **Pa-al** building block can vary from one root to the other.

Liat: That depends, of course, on whether the root consist of only 'natural consonants' or if it uses 'special consonants', such as the famous guttural letters.

Jonathan: **nachon me-od**. Verbs that contain guttural letters in their root might get different conjugations in the different tenses of **Pa-al**. Today we will review the past present and future conjugations of verbs in which the third root letter is one of the following guttural letters: **hey**, **alef** or **ayin**. Let's read the list of verbs again, dividing them up into different categories, according to the third root letter:

Liat: We will read you each verb as it appeared in the conversation, then its translation and finally its past tense third person masculine singular conjugation.

Jonathan: Verbs in **Pa-al** (when the third letter is NOT **alef**, **ayin** or **hey**):

Appears in the conversation as:	In the form of:	He in the Past (past tense third person masculine singular conjugation)
<b>oved</b>	<b>I work (When referring to a male)</b>	<b>avad</b> (The first root letter is <b>ayin</b> )
<b>lakachat</b>	<b>To take (An infinitive construct form)</b>	<b>lakach</b> (The third root letter is guttural, <b>chet</b> )
<b>esh-al</b>	<b>I will ask</b>	<b>sha-al</b> (The second root letter is <b>alef</b> )



Jonathan: As we can see, all of these verbs **use** guttural letters but today we are going to concentrate on the letters: **alef**, **ayin** and **hey** when they appear as the third root letter. Now, let's continue with these:

Verbs in the **Pa-al** (with the guttural letter '**hey**' as the third root letter):

Appears in the conversation as:	In the form of:	He in the Past (past tense third person masculine singular conjugation)
<b>rozze</b>	You want (When referring to a male)	<b>razza</b>
<b>razzta</b>	She wanted	<b>razza</b>
<b>tirzze</b>	She will want	<b>razza</b>
<b>osa</b>	She is doing	<b>asa</b>

Jonathan: Verbs in the **Pa-al** (with the guttural letter '**alef**' as the third root letter):

Appears in the conversation as:	In the form of:	He in the Past (past tense third person masculine singular conjugation)
<b>kor-im</b>	Calling/ Naming (General behavior)	<b>kara</b>
<b>koret</b>	I call/ I name (When referring to a female)	<b>kara</b>
<b>mazzati</b>	I found	<b>mazza</b>
<b>mazzanu</b>	We found	<b>mazza</b>



Jonathan: Verbs in the **pa-al** (with the guttural letter 'ayin' as the third root letter):

Appears in the conversation as:	In the form of:	He in the Past (past tense third person masculine singular conjugation)
<b>yode-a</b>	You know (When referring to a male)	<b>yada</b>
<b>shamata</b>	You heard (When referring to a male)	<b>shama</b>
<b>yoda-at</b>	You know (When referring to a female)	<b>yada</b>

Jonathan: For the remainder of our lesson we are going to see how we conjugate verbs that have the guttural 'hey' as the third letter of the root, in the past, present and future tenses. The conjugation of verbs that have the letter 'alef' and 'ayin' as the third root letter will be reviewed in lesson thirty four C.

For the first exercise, when reviewing the different tense conjugations we will first look at how we conjugate a verb with an 'all natural lettered root'. Then, we will look at how to conjugate a verb with a "guttural third letter root". Finally, a table will be dedicated to comparison between how the natural set and the specific guttural letter set are conjugated.

The best way to understand how the different root types are conjugated is by concentrating on what components are added to the stem of the verb, that is, the different vowels, prefixes, infixes and suffixes that are added to the root. To better comprehend this, Please refer to the PDF file when studying these charts. In the PDF the components that have been added to the verb root are marked in red. [be-hazzlacha!](#)

Let's start with the letter 'hey':

## Past Tense:

Verbs in the **Pa-al** (with 'all natural root letters') – we will use the verb **katav** - wrote:

Eran:

I wrote

**katavti**

You wrote

**katavta**

He wrote

**katav**

Liat:

I wrote

**katavti**

You wrote

**katavt**

She wrote

**katva**



We wrote	<b>katavnu</b>	We wrote	<b>katavnu</b>
You wrote	<b>katavtem</b>	You wrote	<b>katavten</b>
They wrote	<b>katvu</b>	They wrote	<b>katvu</b>

Verbs in the **Pa-al** (with the guttural letter 'hey' as the third root letter):

Eran:		Liat:	
I wanted	<b>razziti</b>	I wanted	<b>razziti</b>
You wanted	<b>razzita</b>	You wanted	<b>razzit</b>
He wanted	<b>razza</b>	She wanted	<b>razzta</b>
We wanted	<b>razzinu</b>	We wanted	<b>razzinu</b>
You wanted	<b>razzitem</b>	You wanted	<b>razziten</b>
They wanted	<b>razzu</b>	They wanted	<b>razzu</b>

Comparing 'all natural root letters verbs' with the 'third root letter 'hey' verbs'

Singular conjugations:

\*Please note the 'i' vowel sound for the second root letter **zz**.

	<b>katav</b>	<b>razza</b>
Eran:	I wrote <b>katavti</b>	I wanted <b>razziti</b>
Liat:	I wrote <b>katavti</b>	I wanted <b>razziti</b>
Eran:	You wrote <b>katavta</b>	You wanted <b>razzita</b>
Liat:	You wrote <b>katavt</b>	You wanted <b>razzit</b>
Eran:	He wrote <b>katav</b>	He wanted <b>razza</b>
Liat:	She wrote <b>katva</b>	She wanted <b>razzta</b>



### Plural conjugations:

\*Please note the 'l' vowel sound for the second root letter **zz**.

		katav		razza
Eran:	<b>We wrote</b>	<b>katavnu</b>	<b>We wanted</b>	<b>razzinu</b>
Liat:	<b>We wrote</b>	<b>katavnu</b>	<b>We wanted</b>	<b>razzinu</b>
Eran:	<b>You wrote</b>	<b>katavtem</b>	<b>You wanted</b>	<b>razzitem</b>
Liat:	<b>You wrote</b>	<b>katavten</b>	<b>You wanted</b>	<b>razziten</b>
Eran:	<b>They wrote</b>	<b>katvu</b>	<b>They wanted</b>	<b>razzu</b>
Liat:	<b>They wrote</b>	<b>katvu</b>	<b>They wanted</b>	<b>razzu</b>

### Present Tense:

Verbs in the **Pa-al** (with 'all natural root letters') - we will use the verb **shomer** – keeps:

Eran:			Liat:		
I keep	<b>ani shomer</b>		I keep	<b>ani shomeret</b>	
You keep	<b>ata shomer</b>		You keep	<b>at shomeret</b>	
He keeps	<b>hu shomer</b>		She keeps	<b>hi shomeret</b>	
We keep	<b>anachnu shomrim</b>		We keep	<b>anachnu shomrot</b>	
You keep	<b>atem shomrim</b>		You keep	<b>aten shomrot</b>	
They keep	<b>hem shomrim</b>		They keep	<b>hen shomrot</b>	

Verbs in the **Pa-al** (with the guttural letter 'hey' as the third root letter):

Eran:			Liat:		
I want	<b>ani rozze</b>		I want	<b>ani rozza</b>	
You want	<b>ata rozze</b>		You want	<b>at rozza</b>	





He wants	hu rozze	She wants	hi rozza
We want	anachnu rozzim	We want	anachnu rozzot
You want	atem rozzim	You want	aten rozzot
They want	hem rozzim	They want	hen rozzot

### Comparing 'all natural root letter verbs' with the 'third root letter 'hey' verbs'

#### Singular conjugations:

\*Please note the 'e' and the 'a' vowels for the second root letter zz.

	shamar	razza
Eran:	I keep      ani shomer	I want      ani rozze
Liat:	I keep      ani shomeret	I want      ani rozza
Eran:	You keep    ata shomer	You want    ata rozze
Liat:	You keep    at shomeret	You want    at rozza
Eran:	He keeps    hu shomer	He wants    hu rozze
Liat:	She keeps   hi shomeret	She wants   hi rozza

#### Plural conjugations:

\*Please note: there is no change in suffixes or infixes.

	shamar	razza
Eran:	We keep      anachnu shomrim	We want      anachnu rozzim
Liat:	We keep      anachnu shomrot	We want      anachnu rozzot
Eran:	You keep      atam shomrim	You want      atem rozzim
Liat:	You keep      aten shomrot	You want      aten rozzot
Eran:	They keep    hem shomrim	They want    hem rozzim
Liat:	They keep    hen shomrot	They want    hen rozzot



## Future Tense:

Verbs in the **Pa-al** (with 'all natural root letters') - we will use the verb **elmad** - I will learn:

Eran:

I will learn **elmad**

You will learn **tilmad**

He will learn **ilmad**

We will learn **nilmad**

You will learn **tilmedu**

They will learn **ilmedu**

Liat:

I will learn **elmad**

You will learn **tilmedi**

She will learn **tilmad**

We will learn **nilmad**

You will learn **tilmedu**

They will learn **ilmedu**

Verbs in the **Pa-al** (with the guttural letter 'hey' as the third root letter):

Eran:

I will want **erzze**

You will want **tirzze**

He will want **irzze**

We will want **nirzze**

You will want **tirzzu**

They will want **irzzu**

Liat:

I will want **erzze**

You will want **tirzzi**

She will want **tirzze**

We will want **nirzze**

You will want **tirzzu**

They will want **irzzu**

Comparing 'all natural root letters verbs' with 'third root letter 'hey' verbs'

Singular conjugations:

\*Please note the 'e' and 'i' vowels for the second root letter **zz**.

**lamad**

**razza**

Eran: I will learn **elmad**

I will want **erzze**

Liat: I will learn **elmad**

I will want **erzze**



Eran:	You will learn	<b>tilmad</b>	You will want	<b>tirzze</b>
Liat:	You will learn	<b>tilmedi</b>	You will want	<b>tirzzi</b>
Eran:	He will learn	<b>ilmad</b>	He will want	<b>irzze</b>
Liat:	She will learn	<b>tilmad</b>	She will want	<b>tirzze</b>

### Plural conjugations:

\*In some of the conjugations, please note the 'e' vowel for the second root letter **zz**.

		<b>katav</b>		<b>razza</b>
Eran:	We will learn	<b>nilmad</b>	We will want	<b>nirzze</b>
Liat:	We will learn	<b>nilmad</b>	We will want	<b>nirzze</b>
Eran:	You will learn	<b>tilmedu</b>	You will want	<b>tirzzu</b>
Liat:	You will learn	<b>tilmedu</b>	You will want	<b>tirzzu</b>
Eran:	They will learn	<b>ilmedu</b>	They will want	<b>irzzu</b>
Liat:	They will learn	<b>ilmedu</b>	They will want	<b>irzzu</b>

Jonathan: **ze-hu ze!** - **That's it.** Please check the C lesson for the 'alef' and the 'ayin' conjugations. **toda ve-le-hitra-ot.**

Eran and Liat: **toda ve-le-hitra-ot!**