

The Hebrew Sentence

The Verb alone can be a complete sentence

שְׁלַחְתִּי I sent.

With, or without an additional personal pronoun.

שָׁלַח He sent.

The Subject

The Person or Thing Either Doing or Being Described by the Action

Subject can express who or what is doing the action expressed by the verb. He threw (Active) the ball.

Subject can express the actions of the verb being done upon the who or what. The turkey was eaten (Passive) by us.

Subject can express the action of the verb being done upon the who or what, by the who or what. I am teaching myself (Reflexive).

By Adding a Personal Pronoun אֲנִי שְׁלַחְתִּי

By Use of a Specific Noun

Father Sent אָב שָׁלַח

Mother Sent אִם שְׁלַחָהּ

A Man Sent אִישׁ שָׁלַח

Must Agree in Person, Gender, and Number with the Verb.

Direct Object

A person or thing directly affected by the action of the verb.

Indefinite – An object that is not defined.

Definite

אֵת is placed before the object.

אֶת־ Maqef is often used to associated the object with the verb.

Word Order

The Typical Word Order is Verb, Subject, Direct Object.

The father (no one else) sent the horse. שְׁלַח הָאָב אֶת־הַסּוּס

Subject or Direct Object before the Verb indicates an emphasis.

The father (no one else) sent the horse. הָאָב שְׁלַח אֶת־הַסּוּס

Negative Sentences

The use of the negative word לֹא, immediately before the negated element.

The father did not send the horse לֹא שְׁלַח הָאָב אֶת־הַסּוּס

Application

יָפַל Qal Perfect Third Person Masculine Singular (Fall).

מֵאַחֶיךָ Preposition (From) with a Singular Noun in the Second Person (From your)

אַלְפָּה Noun Singular (Thousand)

וְרַבָּה Coordinating Conjunction (And) with Singular Feminine Noun (Ten Thousand)

מִיְמִינֶךָ Preposition (From) with a Singular Noun and a Second Person Pronominal Suffix (Your side)

אֵלַיךְ Preposition with a second person suffix (Towards you)

לֹא Negative particle (Not)

יִגַּשׁ Qal Imperfect Third Masculine Singular (Approach or draw near)