Hebrew
Written by Morris Alper

Below are some sentences in the Hebrew language along with their translations in English. Use these to answer the questions below, making sure to show your work.

1. Nafál hamazlég miyadó kshera'á otí. *The fork fell from his hand when he saw me.*
2. Ra'íti shoxét mexadéd et hasakín sheló. *I saw a slaughterer sharpening his knife.*
3. Maxár eshxát et hatargenólet baxúc. *Tomorrow I will slaughter the chicken outside.*
4. Im timkór máshehu, ekné otó. *If you sell something, I will buy it.*
5. Káxa shoxatím pará. *This is how one slaughters a cow.*
6. Bashúk ra'á anashím koním umoxrím dvarím. *In the market he saw people selling and buying things.*
7. Ha'ishá ro'á et hayaldá mesaxéket verokédet mibá'ad laxalón. *The woman sees the girl playing and dancing through the window.*
8. Maxárti et kol hazaháv shelí, kaníti séfer al rikúd, verakádeti kol haláyla. *I sold all my gold, bought a book on dancing, and danced throughout the night.*
9. Lo sixákti ad shehú ba. *I didn't play until he came.*
10. Hem tamíd zoxrím la'asót et shiuréy habáyit. *They always remember to do the homework.*
11. Emkór et ze lexá bezól. *I will sell this to you at a low price.*

Assignment 1: Translate the following sentences into English:
1. Tir'é anashím mesaxakím verokdím baxúc.
2. Hasakín tamíd nofél al yadó.
3. Xidádeti otó ad shehú kaná otó.

Assignment 2: Translate the following sentences into Hebrew:
1. I will remember to do my homework
2. You will not buy gold at a low price.
3. The woman slaughters the girl when she sees her falling outside.

Assignment 3: A "morpheme" is the smallest unit which has a meaning in a word. Thus the word "expectedness" has three, "expect", "-ed", and "-ness". Why might the morphemes "ha-", "mi-", "kshe-", "she-", "u-", and "ve-" be referred to as "bound morphemes"?

Assignment 4: How do the verbs "shaxát", "maxár", and "rakád" differ? Why can we call this an *underlying* difference?

NB:
The Hebrew language is a member of the Semitic branch of the Afro-Asiatic language family. It has about seven million speakers and is one of the two official languages of Israel (along with Arabic).
In this problem, 'x' represents [x], the "ch" sound in the words "Bach" and "loch". 'c' represents [ts], the "ts" sound in the words "cats" and "rats". A single quote (') represents [ʔ], a glottal stop, like the sound in the middle of the word "uh-oh". An acute accent (e.g. á) represents stress.