Biblical Hebrew 103
Introduction to Grammatical Concepts
Lesson 27a Supplement: REVIEW

A small synagogue replica constructed in the much the same way the village synagogue was during the time of Yeshua. Nazareth Village, Israel.
"And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up. And as was his custom, he went to the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and he stood up to read.," Luke 4:16 ESV.

In this lesson, we are going to review key topics

27.01a *Nominal or noun sentences*

A Hebrew nominal sentence is a simple sentence (or clause) with no apparent verb.

An easy way to recognize a nominal sentence is when the English translation of a Scripture adds the verb "to be" to complete the thought.

For example.

"דָּוִד אִישׁ". Literally, in Hebrew: David man. (The verb 'is' needs to be added to the English translation. The English translation: David is a man)

"הָאָב מֶלֶךְ". Literally, in Hebrew: The father king. (The verb 'is' needs to be added when the sentence is translated into English. The English translation: The father is a king.)

27.02a *Singular & plural personal pronouns*

Personal pronouns take the place of the previous noun (a person, place, or thing.).

For example, "Last summer we visited the Temple Mount. <u>It</u> was amazing." Note: the pronoun "it" refers to "Temple Mount", which was mentioned in the previous sentence.)

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

*The pronouns listed below with an asterisk are the Biblical, classical, or archaic forms pronouns.

HINT: All 1st person pronouns (both singular & plural) begin with "א" – the basis for these forms is "אֲנִי"

All 2nd person pronouns (both singular & plural) begins with "את"

And all 3rd person pronouns (both singular & plural) begin with "ה"

	SINGULAR					PLURAL		
Person	English	Gender	Hebrew		Person	English	Gender	Hebrew
1st Person Singular (speaker is <u>speaking about himself</u>: "I")					1st Person Plural (<u>about themselves</u>: "we")			
1st	I	This pronoun is used for either masculine or feminine; aka "common"	אֲנִי אָנֹכִי*		1st	we	This pronoun is used for either masculine or feminine; aka "common"	אֲנַחְנוּ אָנוּ,*נַחְנוּ
2nd Person Singular (directly to someone: "you")					2nd Person <u>Plural</u> (<u>directly to some people</u>: "you"; aka "you all")			
2nd	you (singular)	masculine	אַתָּה		2nd	you (plural)	masculine	אַתֶּם
2nd	you (singular)	feminine	אַתְּ		2nd	you (plural)	feminine	אַתֶּן אַתֵּנָה*
3rd Person Singular (<u>speaking about</u> someone: "him" or "her")					3rd Person Plural (<u>speaking about</u> "them" or "they")			
3rd	he/it	masculine	הוּא		3rd	they/it	masculine	הֵם הֵמָּה*
	she/it	feminine	הִיא הִוא* *Pronouns with an asterisk are the Biblical, classical, or archaic form of pronouns - used only in the Torah. Note: both הוּא & הִיא mean 'she'; both are pronounced הִיא		3rd	they/it	feminine	הֵן הֵנָּה* *Pronouns with an asterisk are the Biblical, classical, or archaic form of pronouns - used only in the Torah.

27.03a *Relative Pronoun*

These are easy! There is only one Hebrew word for *who, whom, whose, which,* and *that.* אֲשֶׁר

And great news! It <u>does not change regardless</u> of gender, number, nor definiteness.

For example.

Hebrew: בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם <mark>אֲשֶׁר</mark> קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו

English: "Blessed are You, YHVH our God, King of the universe, <mark>Who</mark> makes us holy
with His commandments…" (from the Messianic Candle-Lighting Blessing)

27.04a Abbreviation review:

N	= noun (often the letter "n" is followed by a "dash" to clarify that the following letters refer to that noun
f	= feminine
m	= masculine
s	= singular
p	= plural
prop N	=proper noun (name of a specific person (Abraham), place (Israel), or thing (Western Wall))
pro	= pronoun (I, you, he/she)
rel	= relative pronoun ("which," "who," "that," etc: אֲשֶׁר)
inf	= infinitive
impf	= imperfect (future tense)
perf	= perfect (past tense)
conj	= conjunction ("and")
art	= article ("the": generally written with a "hay", "patach", and a "dagesh": הַ☉)

27.05a *Translation exercises with nominal sentences, personal pronouns, & relative pronouns.*

EXERCISE
Translate (add the verb "to be" when necessary) & include parsing abbreviations

Hebrew	Translation
הוּא סוּסָה[1]	It (or she) is a mare. (3fs: she)// pro-3fs/N-fs
אַתֶּם הַמְּלָכִים[2]	You (pro-2 mp) are the kings. // pro-2mp/art; N-mp
אַתָּה הָאִישׁ[3]	
אֶהְיֶה אֲשֶׁר אֶהְיֶה[4]	I am that I am. (Ex:3:14) (אֶהְיֶה – V-Qal impf - 1cs - pg 66) // V-Qal impf-1cs/rel/V-Qal impf-1cs
אֲנַחְנוּ אַחִים[5]	
הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר מֵעַל[6]	The water which is from above (Gen 1:7) //
הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר־בּוֹ נֶפֶשׁ[7]	On the earth which in it is life (Gen 1:30) //
הוּא טוֹב[8]	
חַסְדְּךָ אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתָ[9]	Your chessed which You have shown (Gen 19:19) // N-ms/rel / עָשִׂיתָ V-Qal perf-2ms -pg 266
יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָנֹכִי[10]	
כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה[11]	All that he did (Gen 1:31) (עָשָׂה V-Qal -3ms – pg 266) // N-ms cstr/rel/V-Qal-3ms
אֲנִי־הוּא[12]	
הִיא הַמִּצְוָה[13]	
אַתָּה אִישׁ[14]	
הִיא יַרְדֵּן[15]	It is Jordan (river). //
הֵמָּה חֲכָמִים[16]	

27.06a *Answers to exercise 27.05a*

Answers Bonus: try and make the pronouns & nouns the opposite gender*)	
הוּא סוּסָה[1]	It (or she) is a mare. (3fs: she)// pro-3fs/N-fs
אַתֶּם הַמְּלָכִים[2]	You (pro-2 mp) are the kings. // pro-2mp/art; N-mp
אַתָּה הָאִישׁ[3]	You are the man // pro-2ms/art; N-ms
אֶהְיֶה אֲשֶׁר אֶהְיֶה[4]	I am that I am. (Ex:3:14) (אֶהְיֶה – **V-Q**al impf - 1cs - pg 66) // V-Qal impf-1cs/rel/V-Qal impf-1cs
אֲנַחְנוּ אַחִים[5]	We are brothers // pro-1cp/N-mp
הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר מֵעַל[6]	The water which is from above (Gen 1:7) // art; N-mp/rel/prep
הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר־בּוֹ נֶפֶשׁ[7]	On the earth which in it is life (Gen 1:30) // art;N-fs / rel/prep;(sf-3ms) / N-fs
הוּא טוֹב[8]	He is good // pro-3-ms/N-ms
חַסְדְּךָ אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתָ [9]	Your chessed which You have shown (Gen 19:19) // N-ms/rel / עָשִׂיתָ V-Qal perf-2ms -pg 266
יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָנֹכִי[10]	Israel and I // prop N/conj; pro-1cs
כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה[11]	All that he did (Gen 1:31) (עָשָׂה V-Qal -3ms – pg 266) // N-ms cstr/rel/V-Qal-3ms
אֲנִי־הוּא[12]	I am he // pro-1cs/pro-3ms
הִיא הַמִּצְוָה[13]	It is the mitzvah (commandment). // pro-3fs / art; N-fs
אַתָּה אִישׁ[14]	You are a man // pro-2ms/N-ms
הִיא יַרְדֵּן[15]	It is Jordan (river). // pro 3fs/prop N-fs
הֵמָּה חֲכָמִים[16]	They are wise. // pro 3mp/art; N-mp

27.07a *Weekly Parasha reading* (go to www.RestoringTorah.org)