

Biblical Hebrew 102

Introduction to Grammatical Concepts

Lesson 17

שְׁעוֹר יז

Plural Personal & Relative Pronouns



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.

What we will learn in Lesson 17

- 17.01 Review nominal sentences
- 17.02 Review singular personal pronouns
- 17.03 Introduce plural personal pronouns
- 17.04 Translation exercises with singular & plural personal pronouns
- 17.05 Hebrew relative pronoun
- 17.06 Exercises with personal & relative pronouns
- 17.07 Vocabulary words & flash cards for Lesson 17
- 17.08 Weekly Parasha reading
- 17.09 Answers to 17.04 & 17.06 exercises

17.01 *Review nominal sentences*

Reminder that a Hebrew nominal sentence is a simple sentence (or clause) with two or more nouns and has no apparent verb.

An easy way to recognize a nominal sentence is when this sentence (or phrase) is translated into English, the verb “to be” must be added to complete the thought.

For example.

“דָּוִד אִישׁ”. Translating this phrase word-for-word into English, it would be: David man. (The verb ‘is’ needs to be added to the English translation. Thus, it would be: David is a man.)

“הָאָב מֶלֶךְ”. Translating this phrase word-for-word into English, it would be: The father king. (Again, ‘is’ needs to be added. Then, the sentence would be: The father is a king.)

17.02 *Review singular personal pronouns*

Remember that personal pronouns take the place of the previous noun (a person, place, or thing.).

For example, “Last summer we visited the Temple Mount. It was amazing.” Note: the pronoun “it” refers to “Temple Mount”, which was mentioned in the previous sentence.)

(While these pronouns take the place of the noun, they cannot be used as the object of a preposition nor as a direct object.)

SINGULAR PERSONAL PRONOUNS			
SINGULAR			
Person	English	Gender	Hebrew
1st Person Singular (speaker is speaking about himself: “I”)			
1 st	I (common, singular)	This pronoun is used for either masculine or feminine	אֲנִי אֲנֹכִי*
*Pronouns with an asterisk are Biblical, classical, or archaic forms of these pronouns.			
2nd Person Singular (speaker is speaking directly to someone: “you”)			
2 nd	you (singular)	masculine	אַתָּה
This appears to be feminine (because of the הָ), however, it is masculine.			
2 nd	you (singular)	feminine	אַתְּ
3rd Person Singular (speaker is speaking about someone: “him” or “her”)			
3 rd	he/it	masculine	הוא
3 rd	she/it	feminine	היא
			היא*
Pronouns with an asterisk are the Biblical, classical, or archaic form of pronouns - used only in the Torah. Note: both הִיא & הִיא mean ‘she’ and are pronounced הִיא			

Grammar-made-simple: singular personal pronouns

All 1st person pronouns (both singular & plural) begin with “א” – the basis is “אֲנִי” (meaning “I”)

All 2nd person pronouns (both singular & plural) begin with “את” – the basis is “אַתָּה” (meaning “you”)

All 3rd person pronouns (both singular & plural) begin with “ה” – the basis is “הוא” (meaning “he”)

17.03 Introduce plural personal pronouns

A plural personal pronoun, is like a singular pronoun, only it refers to multiple people.

English grammar review:

Person	Singular	Plural
1 st person <u>person who is speaking</u>	“I”	“we”
2 nd person when you are <u>speaking directly to an individual</u>	“you”	“you” (aka ‘you all’)
3 rd person when <u>speaking about someone or something</u>	“he,” “she,” or “it”	“they” or “them”

Chart of Hebrew singular and plural personal pronouns

PERSONAL PRONOUNS							
<p>* The pronouns listed below with an asterisk are the Biblical, classical, or archaic forms pronouns.</p> <p>HINT: All 1st person pronouns (both singular & plural) begin with “א” – the basis for these forms is “אָנִי”</p> <p>All 2nd person pronouns (both singular & plural) begins with “את”</p> <p>And all 3rd person pronouns (both singular & plural) begin with “ה”</p>							
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”)			
1 st	I	This pronoun is used for either masculine or feminine; aka “common”	אָנִי אֲנִי*	1 st	we	This pronoun is used for either masculine or feminine; aka “common”	אֲנַחְנוּ אָנוּ*
2nd Person Singular (<u>speaking directly to someone</u> : “you”)				2nd Person Plural (<u>directly to some people</u> : “you”; aka “you all”)			
2 nd	you (singular)	masculine	אַתָּה	2 nd	you (plural)	masculine	אַתֶּם
2 nd	you (singular)	feminine	אַתְּ	2 nd	you (plural)	feminine	אַתֶּן אַתְנֶה*
3rd Person Singular (<u>speaking about someone</u> : “him” or “her”)				3rd Person Plural (<u>speaking about</u> “them” or “they”)			
3 rd	he/it	masculine	הוא	3 rd	they/it	masculine	הם הֵמָּה*
	she/it	feminine	היא הִיא*	3 rd	they/it	feminine	הן הֵנָּה*
<p>*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</p>				<p>*Pronouns with an asterisk are the Biblical, classical, or archaic form of pronouns - used only in the Torah.</p>			

17.04 **Translation exercises with personal pronouns.**

- Translate the following by filling in the blank
- Write the abbreviations.
- Add the verb “to be” when necessary.

Examples of singular & plural personal pronouns in nominal sentences	
הוא סוּסָה	It (or she) is a mare. (3fs: she)
הוא מֶלֶךְ	He is a king.
אַתָּה הָאִישׁ	You are the man. (2 Sam 12:7)
אַנְחֵנוּ אַחִים	We are brothers. (Genesis 42:32)
יְהוָה הוּא הָאֱלֹהִים	YHVH He is God. (1Kings 18:39)
הוא טוֹב	It (or he) is good.
יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֲנִי	Israel and I (2 Sam 12:7)
אֲנִי־הוּא	I am He. (Is 48:12)
אַתָּה אִישׁ	You are a man.
הֵמָּה חֲכָמִים	They are wise. (Pro 30:24)

1. אַתָּה אִישׁ you are a man pro-2ms / N-ms
2. He is a king. _____
3. You are the man. _____
4. אַנְחֵנוּ אַחִים (Gen 42:32) pro-1cp / N-mp
5. It (or he) is good. _____
6. הוא סוּסָה _____
7. יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֲנִי _____
8. They are wise. (Pro 30:24) _____
9. I am He. (Is 48:12) _____
10. YHVH He is God. (1Ki 18:39) N- prop-ms / pro-ms / N-mp

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
- N-prop = 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)

17.05 Hebrew Relative Pronoun

These are easy! There is only one Hebrew word for *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, and *that*. אשר
 And great news! It does not change regardless of gender, number, nor definiteness.

For example.

Hebrew: בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם אֲשֶׁר קִדְּשָׁנוּ בְּמִצְוֹתָיו

English: “Blessed are You, YHVH our God, King of the universe, **Who** makes us holy with His commandments...” (from the Messianic Candle-Lighting Blessing)

17.06 Translation exercises with personal and relative pronouns.

MORE EXAMPLES of personal & relative pronouns (Bonus: try and make the pronouns & nouns the opposite gender*)	
אל־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר	To the land which (Gen 12:1) // prep/art; N-fs; rel
אַתֶּם הַמְּלָכִים*	You (pro-2 mp) are the kings. // pro-2mp/art; N-mp
אַתֶּן הַמְּלָכוֹת*	You (pro-2fp) are the queens
כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה	All that he did (עָשָׂה [pg 266 in 201 verb book] V-qal -3ms) (Gen 1:31)
הֵנָּה שָׂרָה וְרַחֵל	They are Sarah and Rachel. // pro-3fp/ N-prop- fs/ conj; N-prop-fs
הוּא יֵלֵד	He is a boy. // pro-3ms/N-ms
אַתָּה אִישׁ	You are a man. // pro-2ms / N-ms
אַתֶּם יִצְחָק וְרַחֵל	You are Isaac and Rachel. // pro-2mp/ N-prop-ms/ conj; N-prop-fs
הִיא יַרְדֵּן	It is Jordan (river). // pro 3fs/ N-prop-fs
אֲהִיָּה אֲשֶׁר אֲהִיָּה	I am that I am. (אֲהִיָּה [pg 26 in 201 verb book] V-qal-impf - 1cs) (Ex:3:14)
הִיא הַמִּצְוָה	It is the mitzvah (commandment). // pro-3fs // art; N-fs
הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ	The tree which is in the midst (בְּתוֹךְ – prep: in, within, in the midst) (Gen 3:3)
הוּא בֵן	He is a son. // pro-3ms/N-ms
הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר	the waters which (Gen 1:7)
הֵם אַבְרָהָם וַיַּעֲקֹב	They are Abraham and Jacob. // pro-3mp/prop N-ms/conj; N-prop -ms

- הֵם אַבְרָהָם וַיַּעֲקֹב _____ They are Abraham and Jacob _____ pro-3mp/N-prop-ms/conj; N-prop -ms
- You are the kings. _____ pro-2mp/art; N-mp
- הוּא בֵן _____ pro-3ms/N-ms
- הֵנָּה שָׂרָה וְרַחֵל _____ pro-3fp/ N-prop-fs/ conj; N-prop -fs
- He is a boy. _____ pro-3ms/N-ms
- הִיא הַמִּצְוָה _____ pro-3fs / art; N-fs
- אַתֶּם יִצְחָק וְרַחֵל _____ pro-2mp/ N-prop -ms/ conj; N-prop-fs
- It is Jordan. (river; N-fs) _____ pro-3fs/ N-prop-fs

9. You are a man. _____pro-2ms / N-ms
10. אֶהְיֶה אֲשֶׁר אֶהְיֶה (Ex 3:14) _____ (אֶהְיֶה –V- qal-impf - 1cs)
11. כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה (Gen 1:31) all that he did (עָשָׂה - qal 3ms) _____
12. הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ (Gen 3:3) _____ (בְּתוֹךְ – prep: in, within, in the midst)
13. אֶל־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר _____ (Gen 12:1)
14. הַיָּמִים אֲשֶׁר _____ (Gen 1:7)

17.07 **Vocabulary words & flash cards for Lesson 17:**

The flash cards include high frequency words, which appear frequently in the TaNaKh. We encourage you to review these cards until the vocabulary becomes familiar.

Vocabulary		
סֵפֶר	book	N-ms
תּוֹרָה	Torah	N-prop -fs
אֲשֶׁר	who, whom, whose, which, and that	rel (relative pronoun)
אַתָּה	you	pro-ms
אֲנִי	“I” archaic form of אֲנִי	pro-1cs
מֶלֶךְ	king	N-ms
אִישׁ	man	N-ms
אִשָּׁה	woman	N-fs
אָב	father	N-ms
אִם	mother	N-fs
יַעֲקֹב	Jacob	N-prop-ms
רֵבֶכָה	Rebecca	N-prop-fs
יָלֵד	boy	N-ms
יְלֵדָה	girl	N-fs
בֵּן	son	N-ms
בַּת	daughter	N-fs
הוּא	he	pro-3ms
הֵם	they	pro-3mp
אַתֶּם	you (similar to you all)	pro-2mp
אַתָּה	you	pro-1ms

17.08 **Weekly Parasha reading** (go to <https://www.faithfulstewardship.org/bible-readings-schedule/>)

17.09 **Answers to 17.04 and 17.06.**

Answers to exercises 17.04

ANSWERS to singular & plural personal pronouns 17.04		
1. אַתָּה אִישׁ	You are a man.	pro-2ms / N-ms
2. הוּא מֶלֶךְ	He is a king.	pro-3ms / N-ms
3. אַתָּה הָאִישׁ	You are the man. (2 Sam 12:7)	pro-2ms / art; N-ms
4. אָנַחְנוּ אֶחָיִם	We are brothers. (Gen 42:32)	pro-1cp / N-mp
5. הוּא טוֹב	It (or he) is good.	pro-3ms / N-ms
6. הוּא סוֹסָה	It (she) is a mare.	pro-3fs / N-fs
7. יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֲנֹכִי	Israel and I (2 Sam 12:7)	N-prop -fs / conj; pro-1cs
8. וְהֵמָּה חֲכָמִים	And they are wise. (Pro 30:24)	conj; pro-3mp / N-mp
9. אֲנִי־הוּא	I am He. (Is 48:12)	pro-1cs / pro-3ms
10. יְהוָה הוּא הָאֱלֹהִים	YHVH He is God. (1 Ki 18:39)	N-prop-ms / pro-3ms / art; N-mp

Answers to exercises 17.06

ANSWERS to personal & relative 17.06	
1. הֵם אַבְרָהָם וַיַּעֲקֹב	They are Abraham and Jacob. // pro-3mp/ N-prop-ms/ conj; N-prop-ms
2. אַתֶּם הַמְּלָכִים	You are the kings. // pro-2mp/art; N-mp
3. הוּא בֶן	He is a son. // pro-3ms/N-ms
4. הִנֵּה שָׂרָה וְרַחֵל	They are Sarah and Rachel. // pro-3fp/ N-prop-fs/ conj; N-prop-fs
5. הוּא יֶלֶד	He is a boy. // pro-3ms/N-ms
6. הִיא הַמִּצְוָה	It is the mitzvah. // pro-3fs // art; N-nf
7. אַתֶּם יִצְחָק וְרַחֵל	You are Isaac and Rachel. // pro-2mp/ N-prop-ms/ conj; N-prop-fs
8. הִיא יַרְדֵּן	It is the Jordan. // pro-3fs/ N-prop-fs
9. אַתָּה אִישׁ	You are a man. // pro-2ms / N-ms
10. אֲהִיָּה אֲשֶׁר אֲהִיָּה	I am that I am. (אֲהִיָּה - qal 1cs) (Ex:3:14)
11. כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה	All that he did (עָשָׂה - qal 3ms) (Gen1:31)
12. הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ	The tree which is in the midst. (בְּתוֹךְ – prep: in, within, in the midst) (Gen 3:3)
13. אֶל־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר	To the land which (Gen 12:1)
14. הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר	The waters which (Gen 1:7)