

# Biblical Hebrew 103

## *Introduction to Grammatical Concepts*

### *Lesson 27 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***

- 28.01 Nominal or noun sentences
- 28.02 Singular & plural personal pronouns
- 28.03 Relative pronoun
- 28.04 Abbreviation review
- 28.05 Translation exercises with nominal sentences, personal pronouns, & relative pronouns
- 28.06 Answers to exercise
- 28.07 Weekly Parasha reading

## 28.01 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”<sup>\*</sup>. 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”<sup>\*</sup>. 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.)

## 28.02 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. It was amazing.” Note: the pronoun “it” refers to “Temple Mount”, which was mentioned in the previous sentence.)

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

## 28.03 Relative Pronoun

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

For example.

Hebrew: בְּרוּךְ 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)

### 28.04 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)

## 28.05 Translation exercises with nominal sentences, personal pronouns, & relative pronouns.

EXERCISE (answers on 28.06)	
Translate (add the verb “to be” when necessary) & include parsing abbreviations	
1 הוא סוסה	It (or she) is a mare. (3fs: she) // pro-3fs/N-fs
2 אתם המלכים	You (pro-2 mp) are the kings. // pro-2mp/art; N-mp
3 אתה האיש	
4 אהיה אשר אהיה	I am that I am. (Ex:3:14) (אהיה – V-Qal impf - 1cs - pg 66) // V-Qal impf-1cs/rel/V-Qal impf-1cs
5 אנחנו אחים	
6 המים אשר מעל	The water which is from above (Gen 1:7) //
7 הארץ אשר בו נפש	On the earth which in it is life (Gen 1:30) //
8 הוא טוב	
9 חסדך אשר עשית	Your chessed which You have shown (Gen 19:19) // N-ms/rel / עשית V-Qal perf-2ms -pg 266
10 ישראל ואנכי	
11 כל אשר עשה	All that he did (Gen 1:31) (עשה V-Qal -3ms – pg 266) // N-ms cstr/rel/V-Qal-3ms
12 אני הוא	
13 היא המצוה	
14 אתה איש	
15 היא ירדן	It is Jordan (river). //
16 המה חכמים	

28.06 **Answers to exercise 28.05**

<b>Answers to 28.05</b>	
Bonus: try and make the pronouns & nouns the opposite gender*)	
1 הוא סוסה	It (or she) is a mare. (3fs: she) // pro-3fs/N-fs
2 אתם המלכים	You (pro-2 mp) are the kings. // pro-2mp/art; N-mp
3 אתה האיש	You are the man // pro-2ms/art; N-ms
4 אהיה אשר אהיה	I am that I am. (Ex:3:14) (אהיה – V-Qal impf - 1cs - pg 66) // V-Qal impf-1cs/rel/V-Qal impf-1cs
5 אנחנו אחים	We are brothers // pro-1cp/N-mp
6 המים אשר מעל	The water which is from above (Gen 1:7) // art; N-mp/rel/prep
7 הארץ אשר בו נפש	On the earth which in it is life (Gen 1:30) // art;N-fs / rel/prep;(sf-3ms) / N-fs
8 הוא טוב	He is good // pro-3-ms/N-ms
9 חסדך אשר עשית	Your chessed which You have shown (Gen 19:19) // N-ms/rel / עשית V-Qal perf-2ms -pg 266
10 ישראל ואנכי	Israel and I // N-pr /conj; pro-1cs
11 כלאשר עשה	All that he did (Gen 1:31) (עשה V-Qal -3ms – pg 266) // N-ms cstr/rel/V-Qal-3ms
12 אני הוא	I am he // pro-1cs/pro-3ms
13 היא המצוה	It is the mitzvah (commandment). // pro-3fs / art; N-fs
14 אתה איש	You are a man // pro-2ms/N-ms
15 היא ירדן	It is Jordan (river). // pro 3fs/N-pr-fs
16 הם חכמים	They are wise. // pro 3mp/art; N-mp

28.07 **Weekly Parasha reading** (go to [www.RestoringTorah.org](http://www.RestoringTorah.org))