

Biblical Hebrew 102

Introduction to Grammatical Concepts

Lesson 17

נָשֶׁעוּר יִז

Lesson 17 Supplement



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

- 17.01 supplement Nominal or noun sentences
- 17.02 supplement Singular & plural personal pronouns
- 17.03 supplement Relative pronoun
- 17.04 supplement Translation exercises
- 17.05 supplement Answers to exercise
- 17.06 supplement Review abbreviations for parsing weekly Parasha
- 17.07 supplement Weekly Parasha reading

17.01 supplement *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.)

17.02 supplement *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							
* 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 “אָנִי” 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”)			
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 אָנִי, נַחְנוּ*
2nd Person Singular (<u>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 אַתְּנָה*
3rd Person Singular (<u>speaking about</u> someone: “him” or “her”)				3rd Person Plural (<u>speaking about</u> “them” or “they”)			
3 rd	he/it	masculine	הוא	3 rd	they/it	masculine	הֵם הֵמָּה*
	she/it	feminine	היא הִיא*	3 rd	they/it	feminine	הֵן הֵמָּה*
*Pronouns with an asterisk are the Biblical, classical, or archaic form of pronouns - used only in the Torah. Note: both הִיא & הִיא mean ‘she’; both are pronounced הִיא				*Pronouns with an asterisk are the Biblical, classical, or archaic form of pronouns - used only in the Torah.			

17.03 supplement *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)

17.04 supplement *Translation exercises with nominal sentences, personal pronouns, & relative pronouns.*

EXERCISE	
Translate (add the verb “to be” when necessary) & include parsing abbreviations <i>Bonus:</i> try and make the pronouns & nouns the opposite gender	
1 הוא סוּסָה	It (or she) is a mare. (3fs: she) // pro-3fs/N-fs
2 אַתֶּם הַמְּלָכִים	You (pro-2 mp) are the kings. // pro-2mp/art; N-mp
3 אַתָּה הָאִישׁ	
4 אֲנַחְנוּ אַחִים	
5 הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר מֵעַל	The water which is from above (Gen 1:7) //
6 הוא טוֹב	
7 יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֲנֹכִי	
8 אֲנִי-הוּא	
9 הִיא הַמְּצֹנָה	
10 אַתָּה אִישׁ	
11 הִיא יַרְדֵּן	It is Jordan (river). //
12 הַמָּה חֻכָּמִים	

17.06 supplement *Answers to exercise 17.05*

1 הוא סוּסָה	It (or she) is a mare. (3fs: she) // pro-3fs/N-fs
2 אַתֶּם הַמְּלָכִים	You (pro-2 mp) are the kings. // pro-2mp/art; N-mp
3 אַתָּה הָאִישׁ	You are the man // pro-2ms/art; N-ms
4 אֲנַחְנוּ אַחִים	We are brothers // pro-1cp/N-mp
5 הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר מֵעַל	The water which is from above (Gen 1:7) // art; N-mp/rel/prep

6 הוא טוב	He is good // pro-3-ms/N-ms
7 יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֲנִי	Israel and I // prop N/conj; pro-1cs
8 אֲנִי-הוּא	I am he // pro-1cs/pro-3ms
9 הִיא הַמִּצְוָה	It is the mitzvah (commandment). // pro-3fs / art; N-fs
10 אַתָּה אִישׁ	You are a man // pro-2ms/N-ms
11 הִיא יַרְדֵּן	It is Jordan (river). // pro 3fs/prop N-fs
12 הֵמָּה חֲכָמִים	They are wise. // pro 3mp/art; N-mp

17.07 supplement **Review abbreviations for parsing weekly Parasha**

Abbreviations:

- 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)

17.08 supplement **Weekly Parasha reading** listed on CFS website: www.FaithfulStewardship.org

GO to CFS website: www.FaithfulStewardship.org

CLICK on **Calendar**.

THEN, select **Yearly Calendars**.

NOW, select the **current year** (eg: 2025 Calendar & Readings)

THEN, scroll down to the **current month** (eg Aug 2025 calendar).

FINALLY, click on **current week** (eg 08/30/2025)