

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 Examples of singular & plural personal pronouns in nominal sentences
- 17.05 Exercises with personal pronouns in nominal sentences
- 17.06 Hebrew relative pronoun
- 17.07 Examples of personal & relative pronouns
- 17.08 Exercises with personal & relative pronouns
- 17.09 Vocabulary words & flash cards for Lesson 17
- 17.10 Answers to Exercises 17.05 & 17.08
- 17.11 Weekly Parasha reading

17.01 *Review nominal sentences*

Reminder that a Hebrew nominal sentence is a simple sentence (or phrase) 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 English sentence would then 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 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 <u>about himself</u> : “I”)			
1 st	I (common, singular)	This pronoun is used for either masculine or feminine	אֲנִי אֲנִי*
2nd Person Singular (speaker is speaking <u>directly to someone</u> : “you”. That person is in speaker’s presence.)			
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 <u>about someone or something</u> : “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 הָיָא & הָיָא mean ‘she’ and are pronounced הָיָא			

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, except plural pronouns refer to multiple people.

CHART FOR SINGULAR & PLURAL 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 “אני”</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	1 st person is “common”, because it used for either masculine or feminine nouns)	אני אנכי*	1 st	we	This pronoun is “common”, because it used for either masculine or feminine nouns)	אנחנו אנו, נחנו*
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	אתה	2 nd	you (plural)	masculine	אתם
2 nd	you (singular)	feminine	את	2 nd	you (plural)	feminine	אתן אתנה*
3rd Person Singular (<u>speaking about</u> someone or something not in speaker’s actual presence: “him” or “her”)				3rd Person Plural (<u>speaking about</u> someone or something not in speaker’s actual presence: “them” or “they”)			
3 rd	he/it	masculine	הוא	3 rd	they/it	masculine	הם המָה*
	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 הָיָא & הָיָא mean ‘she’; both are pronounced הָיָא	3 rd	they/it	feminine	הן הנָה* *Pronouns with an asterisk are the Biblical, classical, or archaic form of pronouns - used only in the Torah.

Grammar Made Simple: review of 1st, 2nd, & 3rd persons

Person	Singular	Plural
1 st person: <u>person who is speaking</u>	“I”	“we”
2 nd person: speaker is <u>speaking directly to an individual</u>	“you”	“you” (aka ‘you all’)
3 rd person: speaker is <u>speaking about someone or something not in speaker’s actual presence</u>	“he,” “she,” or “it”	“they” or “them”

17.04 *Examples of singular & plural personal pronouns in nominal sentences*

1. הוא סוּסָה	It (or she) is a mare. (pro-3fs N-fs)
2. הוא 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. אֲנַחְנוּ אֲחִים	We are brothers. (Genesis 42:32) (pro-1cp N-mp)
5. הוא טוֹב	It (or he) is good. (pro-3ms N-ms)
6. יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֲנִי	Israel (Jacob) and I (2 Sam 12:7) (N-prop-ms pro-1cs)
7. אֲנִי-הוּא	I am He. (Is 48:12) (pro-1cs N-ms)
8. אַתָּה אִישׁ	You are a man. (pro-2ms N-ms)
10. הֵמָּה חֲכָמִים	They are wise. (Pro 30:24) (pro-3mp N-mp)

17.05 *Exercises with personal pronouns in nominal sentences. (Answers on 17.10)*

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

1. אַתָּה אִישׁ _____ pro-2ms / N-ms
2. He is a king. _____
3. You are the man. _____
4. אֲנַחְנוּ אֲחִים (Gen 42:32) _____ pro-1cp / N-mp
5. It (or he) is good. _____
6. הוּא טוֹב _____
7. יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֲנִי _____
8. They are wise. (Pro 30:24) _____
9. I am He. (Is 48:12) _____

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)

17.06 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)

17.07 Examples of personal and relative pronouns.

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

17.08 Exercises with personal and relative pronouns. (Answers on 17.10)

- הֵם אַבְרָהָם וַיַּעֲקֹב _____ pro-3mp/N-prop-ms/conj; N-prop -ms
- You are the kings. _____ pro-2mp/art; N-mp
- הוּא בֶן _____ 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 אִשָּׁר 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. הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר _____ (Gen 1:7)

17.09 **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
רֵבֶכָּה	Rebecca	N-prop-fs
יֵלֵד	boy	N-ms
יִלְדָּה	girl	N-fs
בֶּן	son	N-ms
בַּת	daughter	N-fs
הוא	he	pro-3ms
הם	they	pro-3mp
אַתֶּם	you (similar to you all)	pro-2mp
אַתָּה	you	pro-1ms

17.10 *Answers to Exercises 17.05 & 17.8*

Answers to exercises 17.05

ANSWERS to singular & plural personal pronouns 17.05		
1. אָתָּה אִישׁ	You are a man.	pro-2ms / N-ms
2. הוּא מֶלֶךְ	He is a king.	pro-3ms / N-ms
3. אָתָּה הָאִישׁ	You are the man. (2 Sam 12:7)	pro-2ms / art; N-ms
4. אֲנַחְנוּ אֲחִים	We are brothers. (Gen 42:32)	pro-1cp / N-mp
5. הוּא טוֹב	It (or he) is good.	pro-3ms / N-ms
6. הוּא סוּסָה	It (she) is a mare.	pro-3fs / N-fs
7. יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֲנִי	Israel (Jacob) and I (2 Sam 12:7)	N-prop -ms / 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

Answers to exercises 17.08

ANSWERS to personal & relative 17.08	
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. הֵנָּה שָׂרָה וְרָחֵל	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 וְרָחֵל	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. אֲהֵיָּה אֲשֶׁר אֲהֵיָּה	I am that I am. (אֲהֵיָּה - 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)

17.11 *Weekly Parasha reading*

GO to CFS website: www.FaithfulStewardship.org

CLICK on **Calendar**.

THEN, select **Yearly Calendars**.

NOW, select the **current year** (eg: 2026 Calendar & Readings)

THEN, scroll down to the **current month** (eg Jan 2026 calendar).

FINALLY, click on **current date** (eg 01/03/2026)