

Biblical Hebrew 102

Introduction to Grammatical Concepts

Lesson 17

שְׁעֹור יְזָ

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.

“**דוד 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	אָנִי אָנָּכִי*
*Pronouns with an asterisk are Biblical, classical, or archaic forms of these pronouns.			
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 ה), 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	הָ
3 rd	she/it	feminine	הִ אִתָּה*
*Pronouns with an asterisk are the Biblical, classical, or archaic form of pronouns - used only in the Torah. Note: both אִתָּה & אִתָּה mean ‘she’ and are pronounced הִתָּה			

Grammar-made-simple: singular personal pronouns

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

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

All 3rd person pronouns (both singular & plural) begin with “הָ” – the basis is “**הָ**” (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

* 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 “אָנָּי” – the basis for these forms is “אָנָּי”

All 2nd person pronouns (both singular & plural) begins with “אַתָּה”

And all 3rd person pronouns (both singular & plural) begin with “הָ

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)	אָנָּי אָנָּנוּ*	1 st	we	This pronoun is “common”, because it used for either masculine or feminine nouns)	אָנָּנוּ אָנוּ, נָנוּ*
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	אַתָּה
2 nd	you (singular)	feminine	אַתְּ	2 nd	you (plural)	feminine	אַתְּ אַתָּה
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	הָ	3 rd	they/it	masculine	הָ
	she/it	feminine	הִיא הָ	3 rd	they/it	feminine	הִיא הָ
			*Pronouns with an asterisk are the Biblical, classical, or archaic form of pronouns - used only in the Torah. Note: both אָנָּנוּ & אָנוּ mean ‘she’; both are pronounced אָנָּנוּ				*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: <u>speaker is speaking directly to an individual</u>	“you”	“you” (aka ‘you all’)
3 rd person: <u>speaker is 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. הוּא סוֹסָה	It (or she) is a mare. (pro-3fs N-fs)
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. אַנְחָנוּ אֶחָדִים	We are brothers. (Genesis 42:32) (pro-1cp N-mp)
5. הוּא טוֹב	It (or he) is good. (pro-3ms N-ms)
6. יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָנֹכִי	Israel (Jacob) and I (2 Sam 12:7) (N-prop-ms pro-1cs)
7. אֲנָתָּה 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** you are a man pro-2ms / N-ms
2. He is a king. _____
3. You are the man. _____
4. 4. **אַנְחָנוּ אֶחָדִים** (Gen 42:32) _____ pro-1cp / N-mp
5. It (or he) is good. _____
6. **הוּא סוֹסָה** _____
7. **יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָנֹכִי** _____
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: שֶׁ)
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”: וְהָ)

17.06 Hebrew 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: בָּרוּךְ אַפָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם אֲשֶׁר קָדְשָׁנוּ 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 הַמֶּלֶךְִים	You (pro-2 mp) are the kings. // pro-2mp/art; N-mp
* אַתֶּן הַמֶּלֶכֶת	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. הָנָה שָׂרָה וְרָחֵל	They are Sarah and Rachel. // pro-3fp/ N-prop- fs/ conj; N-prop-fs
5. הַוָּא יַלְدָה	He is a boy. // pro-3ms/N-ms
6. אַתָּה אִישׁ	You are a man. // pro-2ms / N-ms
7. אַתֶּם יִצְחָק וְרָחֵל	You are Isaac and Rachel. // pro-2mp/ N-prop-ms/ conj; N-prop-fs
8. הַיָּה יְرֵדָן	It is Jordan (river). // pro 3fs/ N-prop-fs
9. אֲהֵיה אֲשֶׁר אֲהֵיה	I am that I am. (אֲהֵיה [pg 26 in 201 verb book] V-qal-impf - 1cs) (Ex:3:14)
10. הַיָּה הַמְצֹוָה	It is the mitzvah (commandment). // pro-3fs // art; N-fs
11. הַעַץ אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ	The tree which is in the midst (בְּתוֹךְ – prep: in, within, in the midst) (Gen 3:3)
12. הַוָּא בֶן	He is a son. // pro-3ms/N-ms
13. הַמִּים אֲשֶׁר	the waters which (Gen 1:7)
14. הֵם אֶבְרָהָם 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 אֶבְרָהָם וַיַּעֲקֹב _____ pro-3mp/N-prop-ms/conj; N-prop -ms
- You are the kings. _____ pro-2mp/art; N-mp
- הַוָּא בֶן _____ pro-3ms/N-ms
- הָנָה שָׂרָה וְרָחֵל _____ pro-3fp/ N-prop-fs/ conj; N-prop -fs
- He is a boy. _____ pro-3ms/N-ms
- הַיָּה הַמְצֹוָה _____ pro-3fs / art; N-fs
- אַתֶּם יִצְחָק וְרָחֵל _____ 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. אַתָּה אֲשֶׁר אַתָּה (Ex 3:14) _____ (אַתָּה – V- qal-impf - 1cs)

11. כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה (Gen 1:31) all that he did (עָשָׂה - qal 3ms) _____

12. הַעַז אֲשֶׁר בַּתּוֹךְ (Gen 3:3) _____ (בַּתּוֹךְ – prep: in, within, in the midst)

13. אֶל־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר (Gen 12:1) _____

14. הַמִּים 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		
סְפִר	book	N-ms
תּוֹרָה	Torah	N-prop -fs
אֲשֶׁר	who, whom, whose, which, and that	rel (relative pronoun)
אַתָּה	you	pro-ms
אָנֹכִי	“I” archaic form of אַנְיִם	pro-1cs
מֶלֶךְ	king	N-ms
אִישׁ	man	N-ms
אִשָּׁה	woman	N-fs
אָבִי	father	N-ms
אָמִי	mother	N-fs
יַעֲקֹב	Jacob	N-prop-ms
רֵבֶka	Rebecca	N-prop-fs
יַלְדָּךְ	boy	N-ms
יַלְדָּךְהָ	girl	N-fs
בָּן	son	N-ms
בָּתָּה	daughter	N-fs
הָוָא	he	pro-3ms
הֵם	they	pro-3mp
אַתָּמָם	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. אתה איש	You are a man.	pro-2ms / N-ms
2. הוא מלך	He is a king.	pro-3ms / N-ms
3. אתה האיש	You are the man. (2 Sam 12:7)	pro-2ms / art; N-ms
4. אנחנו אחיהם	We are brothers. (Gen 42:32)	pro-1cp / N-mp
5. הוא טוב	It (or he) is good.	pro-3ms / N-ms
6. הוא סוסה	It (she) is a mare.	pro-3fs / N-fs
7. ישראל ואנכי	Israel (Jacob) and I (2 Sam 12:7)	N-prop -ms / conj; pro-1cs
8. ונמה חכמים	And they are wise. (Pro 30:24)	conj; pro-3mp / N-mp
9. אני הוא	I am He. (Is 48:12)	pro-1cs / pro-3ms

Answers to exercises 17.08

ANSWERS to personal & relative 17.08	
1. הם אברהם ויעקב	They are Abraham and Jacob. // pro-3mp/ N-prop-ms/con/N-prop-ms
2. אתם מלכים	You are the kings. // pro-2mp/art; N-mp
3. הוא בן	He is a son. // pro-3ms/N-ms
4. הן שרה ורחל	They are Sarah and Rachel. // pro-3fp/ N-prop-fs/ conj; N-prop-fs
5. הוא ביל	He is a boy. // pro-3ms/N-ms
6. היא מצווה	It is the mitzvah.// pro-3fs // art; N-nf
7. אתם יצחק ורחל	You are Isaac and Rachel. // pro-2mp/ N-prop-ms/ conj; N-prop-fs
8. היא ירדן	It is the Jordan. // pro-3fs/ N-prop-fs
9. אתה איש	You are a man. // pro-2ms / N-ms
10. אֲנִי אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי	I am that I am. (אֲנִי - qal 1cs) (Ex:3:14)
11. כל-אשר עשה	All that he did (עָשָׂה - qal 3ms) (Gen1:31)
12. הַעַץ אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ	The tree which is in the midst. (בְּתוֹךְ – prep: in, within, in the midst) (Gen 3:3)
13. אל-הָרָץ אֲשֶׁר	To the land which (Gen 12:1)
14. הַמִּים 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)