

Independent Personal Pronouns (§8.2-8.4)

1

- These are always the subject of a clause in Hebrew.
 - I, you, she, he, it, they
 - NOT me, my, her, him, his
- Memorize these to write in Hebrew.
 - All forms in §8.3 except **הוא**
 - E.g., on a quiz, you may be given “I” or “1cs independent personal pronoun” and have to write **אֲנִי**, **אֲנֹכִי** (write both)
 - The drill sheet on the website is one way to memorize.

Memorize the Independent Personal Pronouns to Write in Hebrew (§8.3)

2

- 1st person is gender-independent, just like English.
 - Common gender means both masculine & feminine.
 - i.e., Women and men say “I” and “we” in the same way.
- Mnemonics
 - 1st person begins with **א**
 - 2nd person begins with **את**
 - 3rd person begins with **ה**
 - (**הוא** = he, **היא** = she) “Who is he and he is she.”
 - Masculine plural (2nd & 3rd) has **ם** at or near end.
 - Feminine plural (2nd & 3rd) has **ן** at or near end.

Relative Pronoun **אֲשֶׁר** (§8.8)

3

- This word is part of the vocabulary in §8.12.
 - Memorize to translate into English just like the other vocabulary words.
 - E.g., on a quiz, you may be given **אֲשֶׁר** and then have to write “who” (or whom, that, or which)
- The spelling never changes
 - Unlike Greek (which has 17 different spellings)
- It has no gender, number, or case
 - Unlike Greek (which has 24 possible parsings)

Interrogative Pronouns **מִי** and **מָה** (§8.9)

4

- These two words are part of the vocabulary in §8.12.
 - Memorize to translate into English just like the other vocabulary words.
 - E.g., on a quiz, you may be given **מִי** and then have to write “who?”
- Mnemonics:
 - Who? Me? (**מִי**)
 - What, Ma? (**מָה**)

Interrogative Particle ׀ (§8.10)

5

- This section is FYI.
- English puts a question mark “?” at the end of a sentence.
- Hebrew puts ׀ at the beginning of the sentence.
 - Translate it as a question mark at the end of a sentence.
 - Mnemonic: sounds like “Huh?”

Advanced Information (§8.14)

6

- This section is FYI.
- It simply consists of six additional question words.
 - Why? How? Where?
- Four of these are listed as vocabulary words in §8.12.
 - Memorize those four to write in English just like the rest of the vocabulary words.

Demonstratives (§8.5-8.7)

7

- This is the most important part of the chapter.
- §8.5 Demonstratives
 - This, these, that, those
 - οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος
- §8.6 Memorize all the forms in the table to write in Hebrew.
 - On a quiz you may be given “those (m)” and have to write ׀ , ׀ (write both)
 - The drill sheet on the website is one way to memorize.

Demonstratives and Independent Personal Pronouns⁸ Overlap (§8.3 vs. §8.6)

- The distant demonstrative (i.e., “that” and “those”) has the same spelling as the third-person independent personal pronoun.
 - ׀ = he/it (3ms personal) OR that (ms demonstrative)
 - ׀ = she/it (3fs personal) OR that (fs demonstrative)
 - ׀ , ׀ , ׀ , ׀ are similarly ambiguous.
- If it has the article, it is a demonstrative adjective.
- If it lacks the article, it can be an independent personal pronoun OR a demonstrative pronoun.

Demonstratives Can Be Adjectives or Pronouns (§8.7)⁹

- Demonstrative adjective
 - Modifies a noun like an attributive adjective.
 - E.g., **that** woman
 - E.g., **these** men

- Demonstrative pronoun
 - Takes the place of a noun as the subject of a clause.
 - E.g., **This** is her daughter.
 - E.g., **Those** are his men.

Demonstrative Adjective (§8.7.1)

- Modifies noun. (E.g., **this** woman, **those** men)
- Matches noun in Gender and Number
 - “**this** woman” uses זֹאת (fs)
 - “**those** men” uses אֵלֶּם or הַלְּלוֹהֹ (mp)
- Always has the article
- Comes after the noun.
- Mnemonic: Adjective, After, Article

Demonstrative Adjective Like Attributive Adjective¹¹

- Both modify a noun
- Both come after the noun
- Both match noun in gender, number, and definiteness.
- BUT demonstrative adjective **always has article**.
 - Because it always modifies a definite noun.

Attributive Adjective	Demonstrative Adjective
אִישׁ טוֹב (a <i>good</i> man)	
אִשָּׁה טוֹבָה (a <i>good</i> woman)	
הָאִישׁ הַטוֹב (the <i>good</i> man)	הָאִישׁ הַזֶּה (<i>this</i> man)
הַנְּשִׁים הַטוֹבוֹת (the <i>good</i> women)	הַנְּשִׁים הַלְּלוֹהֹ (<i>those</i> women)

Demonstrative Pronoun (§8.7.2)

- Takes the place of a noun as the subject of a clause.
 - E.g., “**This** is her daughter.”
- Matches noun in Gender and Number
 - “**This** is her daughter” uses זֹאת (fs)
 - “**Those** are his men” uses אֵלֶּם or הַלְּלוֹהֹ (mp)
- Does not have the article
- Comes before the noun.
- Mnemonic: Pronoun Precedes dePrived of article

Demonstrative Pronoun Like Predicate Adjective

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- Both take the place of a noun.
 - A predicate adjective is the **predicate** of a clause.
 - A demonstrative pronoun is the **subject** of a clause.
- Both match noun in gender and number.
- Both never have the article.
- BUT demonstrative pronoun always comes **before** the noun.

Predicate Adjective	Demonstrative Pronoun
טוב האיש טוב or טוב האיש (The man is <i>good</i>)	זה האיש (<i>This</i> is the man)
טוב איש טוב or איש טוב (A man is <i>good</i>)	זה איש (<i>This</i> is a man)

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Identifying Demonstratives (§8.7)

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Demonstrative Adjective	Demonstrative Pronoun
הָאִישׁ הַזֶּה	זֶה הָאִישׁ
Modifies noun (E.g., “ <i>this</i> man”)	Subject of clause (E.g., “ <i>This</i> is the man.”)
Matches noun in gender & number	Matches noun in gender & number
<u>A</u> djective, <u>A</u> fter, <u>A</u> rticle	<u>P</u> ronoun <u>P</u> recedes de <u>P</u> rived of article
After Noun	Precedes Noun
Has Article	Lacks Article

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Practice Identifying Demonstratives (§8.7)

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Adjective, After, Article
Pronoun Precedes dePrived of article

- הָאִישׁ הַזֶּה Adjective (AAA) “*this* man”
 זֶה הָאִישׁ Pronoun (PPP) “*This* is the man.”
 זֶה הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב Pronoun (PPP) “*This* is the good man.”
 הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב הַזֶּה Adjective (AAA) “*this* good man”
 זֶה הַיּוֹם Pronoun (PPP) “*This* is the day.”
 אֵלֶּה הַדְּבָרִים Pronoun (PPP) “*These* are the words.”
 הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה Adjective (AAA) “*these* words”

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Practice Identifying Demonstratives and Adjectives

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Demonstratives:
Adjective, After, Article
Pronoun Precedes dePrived of article
 Adjectives:
Attributive, After, Article Agrees
Predicative dePrived of article

צָדִיק הָעֶבֶד הַזֶּה מִתְפָּלֵךְ תְּהוּא
 AAA AAA PP
This servant is more righteous than *that* king.

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