

Independent Personal Pronouns (§8.2-8.4)

- 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, אַנְכִּי** (write both)
 - The drill sheet on the website is one way to memorize.

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

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- 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 אנ
 - 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)

- 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 מַי and מַה (§8.9)

- 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 מַי and then have to write “who?”

- Mnemonics:
 - Who? Me? (מַי)
 - What, Ma? (מַה)

Interrogative Particle וְ (§8.10)

- This section is FYI.
- English puts a question mark “?” at the end of a sentence.
- Hebrew puts וְ 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)

- 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)

- 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 **הֵם, הַאֵלֶּה** (write both)
 - The drill sheet on the website is one way to memorize.

Demonstratives and Independent Personal Pronouns ⁸

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.
 - **הוא** = he/it (3ms personal) OR that (ms demonstrative)
 - **היא** = she/it (3fs personal) OR that (fs demonstrative)
 - **הֵן**, **הֵם**, **הֵנָּה**, **הֵנָּה** 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)

■ 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 זאת (fs)
 - “those men” uses הם or הַנָּחִים (mp)
- Always has the article
- Comes after the noun.
- Mnemonic: Adjective, After, Article

Demonstrative Adjective Like Attributive Adjective

- 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)	הַזֶּה (this man)
הַנְּשִׁים הַטּוֹבוֹת (the <i>good</i> women)	הַהֵנָּה (those 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 זאת (fs)
 - “Those are his men” uses הם or הַנָּחִים (mp)
- Does not have the article
- Comes before the noun.
- Mnemonic: Pronoun Precedes dePrived of article

Demonstrative Pronoun Like Predicate Adjective

- 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 הָאִישׁ or הָאִישׁ טוֹב (The man is <i>good</i>)	זֶה הָאִישׁ (<i>This</i> is the man)
טוֹב אִישׁ or אִישׁ טוֹב (A man is <i>good</i>)	זֶה אִישׁ (<i>This</i> is a man)

Identifying Demonstratives (§8.7)

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

Practice Identifying Demonstratives (§8.7)

Adjective, After, Article
Pronoun Precedes dePrived of article

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

Practice Identifying Demonstratives and Adjectives

Demonstratives:

Adjective, After, Article

Pronoun Precedes dePrived of article

Adjectives:

Attributive, After, Article Agrees

Predicative dePrived of article

צַדִּיק הָעֶבֶד הַזֶּה מִהַמֶּלֶךְ הַהוּא

AAA

AAA

PP

This servant is more righteous than *that* king.