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 אֶלָּה
  - E.g., on a quiz, you may be given “I” or “1cs independent personal pronoun” and have to write אֲנִי , אָנֹכִי (write both)
  - The drill sheet on the website is one way to memorize.
Memorize the Independent Personal Pronouns to Write in Hebrew (§8.3)

- **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 אַתּ
  - 3rd person begins with ה
    - (הוא = he, היא = she) “Who is he and he is she.”
  - Masculine plural (2nd & 3rd) has נ at or near end.
  - Feminine plural (2nd & 3rd) has נ 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 מִי and מָה (§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 מִי and then have to write “who?”

- Mnemonics:
  - Who? Me? (מִי)
  - What, Ma? (מָה)
Interrogative Particle הֲ (§8.10)

- This section is FYI.

- English puts a question mark “?” at the end of a sentence.

- Hebrew puts הֲ 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 הם, הם (write both)
  - The drill sheet on the website is one way to memorize.
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)

- neuter, plural, neuter, plural 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 זֹאת (fs)
  - “those men” uses הם or מה (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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attributive Adjective</th>
<th>Demonstrative Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>אישה טובה (a good woman)</td>
<td>הושה הזה (this woman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>איש טוב (the good man)</td>
<td>איש זה (this man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נשים טובות (the good women)</td>
<td>נשים אלו (those women)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 לְמַעַת בָּּם or מָה (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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predicate Adjective</th>
<th>Demonstrative Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>טוב איש or איש טוב</td>
<td>זֶה אִישׁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(The man is <strong>good</strong>)</td>
<td>(This is the man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>טוב איש or איש טוב</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A man is <strong>good</strong>)</td>
<td>(This is a man)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Identifying Demonstratives (§8.7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demonstrative Adjective</th>
<th>Demonstrative Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>זה השם侦察</td>
<td>זה שמה侦察</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modifies noun</td>
<td>Subject of clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E.g., “this man”)</td>
<td>(E.g., “This is the man.”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matches noun in gender &amp; number</td>
<td>Matches noun in gender &amp; number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjective, After, Article**

- After Noun
- Has Article

**Pronoun| Precedes**

- dePrived of article
- Precedes Noun
- Lacks Article
Practice Identifying Demonstratives (§8.7)

Adjective, After, Article

Pronoun Precedes derived of article

Arabic

הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב
This is the man.

זֶה הַזֶּה
This is the day.

הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב
This is the good man.

זֶה הַיּוֹם
These are the words.

הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב
This good man

Pronoun (PPP) “This is the man.”

Pronoun (PPP) “This is the day.”

Pronoun (PPP) “These are the words.”

Adjective (AAA) “this good man”

Adjective (AAA) “these words”

Adjective (AAA) “this man”
Practice Identifying Demonstratives and Adjectives

Demonstratives:
- Adjective, After, Article
- Pronoun Precedes dePrived of article

Adjectives:
- Attributive, After, Article Agrees
- Predicative dePrived of article

This servant is more righteous than that king.