Chapter 8 (Pronouns) – You Must Be Able To:

- Know pronouns as vocabulary with gender, number, and person.
  - E.g., נָהַ אַ אַ אַ = ‘you’ (2fp)
- Distinguish the interrogative particle from the article
- Translate texts with a/an:
  - Independent personal pronoun
  - Relative pronoun
  - Interrogative pronoun or particle
  - Demonstrative pronoun
  - Demonstrative adjective
Chapter 8 (Pronouns): Agenda

- Independent Personal Pronouns
- Relative Pronoun
- Interrogative Pronouns
- Interrogative Particle
- Demonstratives
Independent Personal Pronouns

- These are always the subject of a clause in Hebrew.
  - I, you, she, he, it, they
  - NOT me, my, her, him, his
  - Call them ‘subject pronouns’
**Independent Personal Pronouns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1C</td>
<td>‘I / we’</td>
<td>נִיאֲ / נָכִיאָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2M</td>
<td>‘you’</td>
<td>אַהַת</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2F</td>
<td>‘you’</td>
<td>אַקָּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3M</td>
<td>‘he / it / they’</td>
<td>תָּהאַ אַ אַ אַ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3F</td>
<td>‘she / it / they’</td>
<td>נָּ / אַהִי</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memorize as vocabulary with person, gender, & number. E.g., אַהַת → ‘you (ms)’
# First-Person is Common Gender

1\textsuperscript{st} person is gender-independent, just like English.

Common gender means both masculine & feminine. i.e., Women and men say “I” and “we” the same way.

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<td>נִיאֲלֵךְ / נֶאֶל</td>
<td>נַכְוֹא / נַכִּוֶּא</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2M ‘you’</td>
<td>םתֶּ אַתָּה / אַתְּסָה</td>
<td>אַסָּה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2F ‘you’</td>
<td>נָהאַתְּ אַל</td>
<td>אַסָּה</td>
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<tr>
<td>3M ‘he / it / they’</td>
<td>מָה / מַהוֹא</td>
<td>בָּה / בָּהוֹא</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3F ‘she / it / they’ | נָּ הַהֵי / נָּ הַהָּה | בְּהִי / בְּהָה
Subject Pronoun Memory Aids:

- 1st person begins with א
- 2nd person begins with ת
- 3rd person begins with נ
- MP ends in מ/כ (‘men’ or ‘monks’)
- FP has נ/בר (‘nuns’)

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<td>נני נֵ נַ נִֶ</td>
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<tr>
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<td>‘you’</td>
<td>ננ נֵ נַ נִֶ</td>
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<td>‘she / it / they’</td>
<td>ננ נֵ נַ נִֶ</td>
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</table>
Subject Pronoun Memory Aids:

- **Who is he? He is she.**
  - נִיאֲ is ‘he’.
  - נַ is ‘she’.

- **Remember the א in אאאא**
  - נָ is ‘you’ (2ms)
  - נָ is ‘now’

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<td>אַ     אַ</td>
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<td>‘she / it / they’</td>
<td>נָ     נָ</td>
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</table>
Independent Personal Pronoun Practice

I am a righteous prophet.

We are in the great city.

They (m) are the evil men.

He is the good man.

She is the wise woman.

צַדִּיקָנִי נָבִיא

לחָנֵי בָּעִיר הַגְּד

הָרָעִים הֵם הָאֲנָשִׁים

יָשׁ הַטּ הַחֲכָמָה הָאִשָּׁה

1. אָנִי בְּבָאָה צַדִּיקָן

2. וְהָנֵא בָּעִיר הַגְּד

3. הָם הָאֲנָשִׁים הָרָעִים

4. הָוָה הָאֲנָשִׁים הָפֹעֲלָב

5. הָוָה הָאֲנָשִׁים הָחֲכָמָה
Chapter 8 (Pronouns): Agenda

- Independent Personal Pronouns
  - Relative Pronoun
  - Interrogative Pronouns
  - Interrogative Particle
- Demonstratives
Relative Pronoun אֲשֶׁר

- This word is part of the vocabulary for chapter 8
  - Memorize to translate into English just like the other vocabulary words.

- 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)

- Example (Deut 1:1)
  - אֵלֶּה הַדְּבָרִים אֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר מֹשֶׁה
  - These are the words which Moses spoke.
Interrogative Pronouns מִי/מָה and מִי/מָה

These two words are part of the vocabulary for chapter 8

- 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?”

They are usually the first word in their clause.

- E.g., מִי מַה נָא OR מַה בֶּן שֶׁי OR לָך

Mnemonics:

- Who? Me? (מִי)
- What, Ma? (מָה or מָה or מָה or מָה)
Translation Practice

The man who [is] in the middle of the city.

Who [are] you? (ms)

What [is] it? (fs)

What song?

And now what?

1. הָֽאַיּוֹת בָּשְׁר בֵּית הָֽקַעְרָה
2. מִי קַמָּה
3. מַה קַמָּה
4. מַה שִּׁיר
5. וְלָשׁוּת מַה
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Interrogative Particle הֲ

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

- Hebrew puts the interrogative particle הֲ at the beginning of a sentence that asks a yes-no question.
  - Translate it as a question mark?
  - Mnemonic: sounds like “Huh?”

- Some yes-no questions lack the interrogative particle.

- Questions that ask who? or what? use מִימִימִים or מָהמָהמָהm.
## Article vs. Interrogative

### Article

- ָהExcept b4 G or ָה
- ַב4 ג, ר, ט, כ
  (not b4 unaccented ֶה)
- ַב4 ג or ַה
  unaccented (ג, ג, כ)
- ַב4 ג or ַה without ָה

### Interrogative

- ַב4 ג or ַה
  Except b4 G or ָה
- ַב4 ג with ָה
- ַב4 ג or ַה
  b4 G or ָה
Article or Interrogative?

Not on the 1st word of a clause  Article
Not on a word acting like a noun  Interrogative

ַה Article
ַה Article
ַה Interrogative
ַה Complicated
ַה Interrogative except ambiguous before ה, ח, ח, SQiN 'eM LeVY with Shewa
Practice Translating with Article or Interrogative

the (words/things) 1. המְכֹרֵים
the one 2. הָאָדָם
from? 3. הנָאָמָן
Chapter 8 (Pronouns): Agenda

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# Two Sets of Demonstratives

## Near demonstratives: This, These, זהות

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>♂♂</td>
<td>this / these</td>
<td>יָהָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♀♀</td>
<td>this / these</td>
<td>יָנָה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Far demonstratives: That, Those, זהה

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Demonstratives Act as Adjectives or as Pronouns

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

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

- Several grammarians argue that the Hebrew distant demonstratives never act as pronouns.
Demonstrative Adjective

- Modifies noun. (E.g., this woman, those men)
- Comes after the noun. (Dem. Adjective Always After)
- Always has the article (Dem. Adjective Always Article)
- Matches noun in Gender and Number
  - “this woman” (fs) is הָאִשָּׁה
  - “those men” (mp) is הָאֲנָשִׁים
- Mnemonic:
  Demonstrative Adjective Always After noun, and Always has the Article
## Demonstrative Adjective Like Attributive Adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attributive Adjective</th>
<th>Demonstrative Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>אִישׁ טוּב (a good man)</td>
<td>הַזֶּה הָאִישׁ (this man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אִישָּׁה טוּבָה (a good woman)</td>
<td>הָהֵוּ (those women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>הָאִישׁ הָטוּב (the good man)</td>
<td>הַזֶּה הָאִישׁ (this man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>הָאִישׁוֹת הָטוּבִּות (the good women)</td>
<td>הָהֵוּ (those women)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Takes the place of a noun as the subject of a clause.
  - E.g., “This is her daughter.”
- Comes before the noun (Pronoun Perpetually Precedes)
- Does not have the article (Pronoun dePrived of article)
- Matches noun in Gender and Number
  - “This is the queen” (fs) is זֹאת הַמַּלְכָּה
  - “This is the king” (ms) is לֶךַח הַמֶּלֶךְ
- Mnemonic:
  Demonstrative Pronoun Perpetually Precedes the Noun, and Perpetually dePrived of the article
### Demonstrative Pronoun Like Predicate Adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predicate Adjective</th>
<th>Demonstrative Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>טוב איש or טוב איש טוב</td>
<td>הזה איש [rare]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(The man is good)</td>
<td>(This is the man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>טוב איש or טוב איש טוב</td>
<td>הזה איש</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A man is good)</td>
<td>(This is a man)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Both match noun in gender and number.
- Both never have the article.
- BUT demonstrative pronoun always comes **before** the noun.
- They substitute for different things:
  - A predicate adjective is a verb substitute.
  - A demonstrative pronoun is a noun substitute.
## Identifying Demonstratives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demonstrative Adjective</th>
<th>Demonstrative Pronoun</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>זֶה הָאִישׁ</td>
<td>זֶה הָאִישׁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Modifies noun</strong></td>
<td><strong>Subject of clause (usually)</strong></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 &amp; definiteness</td>
<td>Matches noun in gender &amp; number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjective Always After Noun, Always Article</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pronoun Perpetually Precedes, Perpetually dePrived of article</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After Noun</td>
<td>Precedes Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has Article</td>
<td>Lacks Article</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Near Demonstrative Translation Practice

1. This man
2. This is the man.
3. These men
4. These are the men.
5. This woman
6. This is the woman.
7. These women
8. These are the women.
Far Demonstrative Translation Practice

1. That man 1. האיש המהל 1.
2. (That/He) is the man. 2. הוא האיש 2.
5. (Those/They) are the men. 5. הם האישים 5.
7. (That/She) is the woman. 7. היא האישה 7.
8. Those women 8. הן האישה 8.
10. (Those/They) are the women. 10. הן האישה 10.
Mixed Translation Practice

1. (He/That) is the upright judge.

2. These judges are upright.

3. These are the upright judges.

4. These elders are wiser than those wicked prophets.

5. This judgment is too difficult for the people.
Memorize the Pronouns as Vocabulary

- Know the gender and number
  - E.g., יָאָת is ‘this’ (FS)
  - E.g., תָּאָת is ‘these’ (CP)

- Independent personal pronouns also have person
  - E.g., נִנִּי is ‘I’ (1cs)
  - E.g., אֲ is ‘he’ (3ms) or ‘that’ (ms)