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

- **Know pronouns as vocabulary with gender, number, and person.**
  - E.g., נ笳 = ‘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 ‘I / we’</td>
<td>אַנְכי / אַנְכִי</td>
<td>אַנְכִי נְכוֹנָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2M ‘you’</td>
<td>אַתַּה</td>
<td>אַתַּה נְכוֹנָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2F ‘you’</td>
<td>אַתַּנָה</td>
<td>אַתַּנָה נְכוֹנָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3M ‘he / it / they’</td>
<td>הוֹם</td>
<td>הוֹם נְכוֹנָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3F ‘she / it / they’</td>
<td>נוֹמ</td>
<td>נוֹמ נְכוֹנָה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memorize as vocabulary with person, gender, & number.

E.g., אַתַּה → ‘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.

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1C</td>
<td>‘I / we’</td>
<td>אソֹנַכְלִי / אנוֹנַכְלִי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2M</td>
<td>‘you’</td>
<td>אסוחט</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2F</td>
<td>‘you’</td>
<td>אסוחט</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3M ‘he / it / they’</td>
<td>דואָו</td>
<td>דואָו / דואָו</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3F ‘she / it / they’</td>
<td>דואָו</td>
<td>דואָו / דואָו</td>
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</tbody>
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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.
### Subject Pronoun Memory Aids:

- **1st person** begins with א
- **2nd person** begins with ת
- **3rd person** begins with ה
- **MP** ends in כו (‘men’ or ‘monks’)
- **FP** has נו (‘nuns’)

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<tr>
<td>1C</td>
<td>‘I / we’</td>
<td>נִכְלָי / נַנְיָא</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2M</td>
<td>‘you’</td>
<td>נַקְחָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2F</td>
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<td>נַקְחָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3M</td>
<td>‘he / it / they’</td>
<td>הוה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3F</td>
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<td>הוה</td>
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Subject Pronoun Memory Aids:

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<th>2M</th>
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<th>3M</th>
<th>3F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘I / we’</td>
<td>‘you’</td>
<td>‘you’</td>
<td>‘he / it / they’</td>
<td>‘she / it / they’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td>אֶנְכֶּה / אֲנָבֵי</td>
<td>אָתָה</td>
<td>אָתָה</td>
<td>הוֹא</td>
<td>הוֹא</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td>אָתָבּוֹת</td>
<td>אָתָה</td>
<td>אָתָה</td>
<td>הוֹמָ / הוֹפַת</td>
<td>הָוֹ / הָפַת</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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.
Chapter 8 (Pronouns): Agenda

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

- 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)
  - אלה הָבְרֵים אָשֶׁר בֹּקֶר מְשַׁה
  - These are the words which Moses spoke.
Interrogative Pronouns מִי/מָה כֵּי

- 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 בִּנְיָמִין OR מָה אָבִי OR מָה יָשָׁב OR מָה יַעַבְד

- Mnemonics:
  - Who? Me? (מִי)
  - What, Ma? (מָה or מָה כֵּי or מָה כֵּי מָה or מָה כֵּי מָה כֵּי 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. הַאֲרוֹם בֶּן יָשָׁר בֵּית הָעִיר

2. מִיְּהֵה

3. מִיַּה יְהוָה

4. מִיַּה שִׁיר

5. וְנֵיִה מִיַּה

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

Who are you? (ms)

What is it? (fs)

What song?

And now what?
Chapter 8 (Pronouns): Agenda

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Interrogative Particle בְּּ

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

- Hebrew puts the interrogative particle בְּ 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 מִי or מַה
# Article vs. Interrogative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Interrogative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Except b4 G or ל</td>
<td>Except b4 G or ד</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b4 א, י, ו, נ</td>
<td>b4 G with ד</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(not b4 unaccented י)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b4 ד or ד without ד</td>
<td>b4 G or ד</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unaccented (ד, ד, י)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Article or Interrogative?

Not on the 1st word of a clause
Article

Not on a word acting like a noun
Interrogative

םָּה
Article

םָּה
Article

םָּה
Interrogative

םָּה
Complicated

םָּה
Interrogative except ambiguous before זה, זה, SQiN 'eM LeVY with Shewa
Practice Translating with Article or Interrogative

1. מהברים
2. מה哪家好
3. מהאני

the (words/things)
the one
from?
Chapter 8 (Pronouns): Agenda

- Independent Personal Pronouns
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### Two Sets of Demonstratives

**Near demonstratives: This, These, הזהים**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>♂ מָז</td>
<td>this / these</td>
<td>הוה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♀ Fָז</td>
<td>this / these</td>
<td>והנה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Far demonstratives: That, Those, הֶהְוֵיוֹנוֹס**

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<td>יהוה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♀ Fָז</td>
<td>that / those</td>
<td>יהוה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 הָאִשהּ הָזֹא
  - “those men” (mp) is הָאִשֵּׁים הָהֵוָה or הָאִשֵּׁים הָהֵי
- 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>אִישַׁה טוֹב (a good man)</td>
<td>אִישׁ וֹה (this man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אִשְׁתָּה טוֹבָה (a good woman)</td>
<td>אִישׁתָּה וֹהָ (this woman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אִישׁ וֹז (the good man)</td>
<td>אִישׁ וֹז (the good man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נָשִׁים וֹבוֹו (the good women)</td>
<td>נָשִׁים וֹה (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 צֹא הַמֶּלֶךְ
  - “This is the king” (ms) is צֹא 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 טוב or טוב איש טוב</td>
<td>הזה איש</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(The man is good)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>טוב איש או איש טוב טוב</td>
<td>הזה איש [rare]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A man is good)</td>
<td></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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>כיורש דוד</td>
<td>ברה יאש</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modifies noun</td>
<td>Subject of clause (usually)</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>Adjective Always After Noun, Always Article</td>
<td>Pronoun Perpetually Precedes, Perpetually deprived of article</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  יָשֵׁר בָּה 1
2. This is the man. בָּה יָשֵׁר 2
3. These men קַנְפַּרְשֵׁים בְּנָלָה 3
4. These are the men. קַנְפַּרְשֵׁים בְּנָלָה 4
5. This woman יָשֵׁר נָחַת 5
6. This is the woman. נָחַת יָשֵׁר 6
7. These women קַנְפַּרְשֵׁים נָחַת 7
8. These are the women. נָחַת קַנְפַּרְשֵׁים 8
### Far Demonstrative Translation Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>הַגַּאֶשׁ הָהָון</td>
<td>That man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>הַגָּאֶשׁ הָהָון</td>
<td>(That/He) is the man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>הַגָּאֶשׁ הָהָון</td>
<td>Those men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>הַגָּאֶשׁ הָהָון</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>הַגָּאֶשׁ הָהָון</td>
<td>(Those/They) are the men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>הַגָּאֶשׁ הָהָון</td>
<td>That woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>הַגָּאֶשׁ הָהָון</td>
<td>(That/She) is the woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>הַגָּאֶשׁ הָהָון</td>
<td>Those women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>הַגָּאֶשׁ הָהָון</td>
<td>Those women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>הַגָּאֶשׁ הָהָון</td>
<td>(Those/They) are the women.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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., זַֹא is ‘this’ (FS)
  - E.g., א֫נַל is ‘these’ (CP)

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