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 מָה
  - E.g., on a quiz, you may be given “I” or “1cs independent personal pronoun” and have to write אָנֹכִי, אֲנִי (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/
    - (הוּ = he, הוּא = she) “Who is he and he is she.”
  - Masculine plural (2nd & 3rd) has מ 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, ἐκείνος
- $§8.6$ Memorize all the forms in the table to write in Hebrew.
  - On a quiz you may be given “those (m)” and have to write מָה , הֵם (write both)
  - The drill sheet on the website is one way to memorize.

Demonstratives and Independent Personal Pronouns ($§8.3$ vs. $§8.6$)

- The distant demonstrative (i.e., “that” and “those”) has the same spelling as the third-person independent personal pronoun.
  - זָהָב = he/it (3ms personal) OR that (ms demonstrative)
  - זָהָב = she/it (3fs personal) OR that (fs demonstrative)
  - מָה , הֵם 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 וַתְּהִי (fs)
  - “**those** men” uses וַתְּהֵם or וַתְּהוֹן (mp)
- Always has the article
- Comes after the noun.
- Mnemonic: **A**djective, **A**fter, **A**rticle

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>אֱלִישֶׁבֶּה (a good man)</td>
<td><strong>זֹאת</strong> (this)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אֱלִישֶׁבֶּה (a good woman)</td>
<td><strong>זֹאת</strong> (this)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לַאֵרֵי יָדִיב (the good man)</td>
<td><strong>זֹאת</strong> (this)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לַאֵרֵי יָדִיב (the good women)</td>
<td><strong>זֹאת</strong> (this)</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 וַתְּרוֹמֶה (fs)
  - “**Those** are his men” uses וַתְּרוֹמֶה or וַתְּרוֹמֶה (mp)
- Does not have the article
- Comes before the noun.
- Mnemonic: **P**ronoun **P**recedes de**P**rived 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>מוב אִישׁ or אִישׁ מוב (The man is <strong>good</strong>)</td>
<td><strong>זֶה אִישׁ</strong> (This is the man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מוב אִישׁ or אִישׁ מוב (A man is <strong>good</strong>)</td>
<td><strong>זֶה הָאִישׁ</strong> (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>קָרוֹשׁ שֶׁהָיָה</td>
<td><strong>זֶה שֶׁהָיָה</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifies noun</th>
<th>Subject of clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(E.g., “<strong>this</strong> man”)</td>
<td>(E.g., “<strong>This</strong> is the man.”)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matches noun in gender &amp; number</th>
<th>Matches noun in gender &amp; number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjective, After, Article</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pronoun Precedes dePrived of article</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>After Noun</strong></td>
<td><strong>Precedes Noun</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Has Article</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lacks Article</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice Identifying Demonstratives (§8.7)

**Demonstratives:**

**Adjective, After, Article**  
**Pronoun Precedes dePrived of article**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demonstration</th>
<th>Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| קָרוֹשׁ שֶׁהָיָה | Adjective (AAA) “**this** man”  
| **זֶה שֶׁהָיָה** | Pronoun (PPP) “**This** is the man.”  
| מוב אִישׁ or אִישׁ מוב | Adjective (PPP) “**This** is the good man.”  
| מוב אִישׁ or אִישׁ מוב | Pronoun (PPP) “**This** is the day.”  
| קָרוֹשׁ שֶׁהָיָה | Adjective (AAA) “**this** good man”  
| **זֶה שֶׁהָיָה** | Pronoun (PPP) “**These** are the words.”  
| קָרוֹשׁ שֶׁהָיָה | Adjective (AAA) “**these** words”  

This servant is more righteous than **that** king.