Types of Pronouns:

- **Personal** [I, you, he, she, it, we, etc.]
- Possessive [my, your, his, her, their, our]
- **Demonstrative** [this, these (near); that, those (far)]
 - they point things out.
- Interrogative [Who? What? Where?]
- Indefinite [whoever, anyone, someone]
 - they don't point things out.
- **Relative** [who, which, that]
 - links to previous or latter part of sentence.

• This presentation will deal with independent personal pronouns.

- A *personal pronoun* is a word that refers back to a particular person called an *antecedent*.
 - Moses (antecedent) was the leader; he (personal pronoun) led the Israelites.
- That person can be obvious or implied.

- Independent personal pronouns are pronouns:
 - That stand alone.
 - That are not attached to other words as prefixes or suffixes.

Personal Pronouns in English						
Person, Gender, Number	Subject	Object	Person, Gender, Number	Subject	Object	
3ms	he	him	3cp	they	them	
3fs	she	her				
2CS	you	you	2cp	you (all)	you (all)	
1ср	Ι	my	1ср	us	our	

Example: She (subject) saw them (object).

- In Hebrew, independent personal pronouns are used as subjects:
 - In sentences without a verb:
 - I [am] YHVH
 You [are] righteous
 - Word order does not matter
 - In verbal sentences for emphasis (even though the subject is already embedded in the verb):
 - I descended I (myself) אָנֹכֶר יָבַרִּתִּר

- Hebrew independent personal pronouns have:
 - Person [1st, 2nd, 3rd]
 - Gender [masculine, feminine]
 - Number [singular, plural]

Personal Pronouns in Hebrew					
Person, Gender, Number	Singular	Person, Gender, Number	Plural		
3ms (he, it)	דורא	3mp (they)	הַבְּה, הַבּ		
3fs (she, it)	הָראּ	3fp (they)	הַבָּה, הַבְּ		
2ms (you)	ការ្ទាន	2mp (you all)	שֿעַבּ		
2fs (you)	₩ <u>₩</u>	2fp (you all)	אַתִּן		
1cs (I)	אָנִר , אָנֹכִר	ıcp (we)	אַבֿחָנוּ		

• The 3rd person masculine and feminine independent personal pronouns (he, she, it, they) are the same as the masculine and feminine demonstrative pronouns (that, those).

• You must use context to determine which way to translate them.

- The 1st person forms are common to both genders.
 - These common forms are not neuter forms; Hebrew does not have neuter forms like Greek and some other languages do.
- The 2nd and 3rd person forms exist in both masculine and feminine forms.

- Genesis 15:4 דְּנֶיאָ רָירָרָשֶׁר
- He will be your heir (from the verb יָרַב'שׁ)
- Proverbs 3:18 עַין הַיִּים הָיא
- She [referring to wisdom] (is) a tree of life
- Ezekiel 16:45 אָמֶד אָמֶד בּאַ הַ
- You (are) your mother's daughter

- Numbers 18:17 □□ ゼラ
- You are holy
- Numbers 9:7
- We are defiled
- Genesis 24:43 מֵילָר נִצָּב עַל עֵין הַמְּיִם
- I stand by the well of the water

 Sometimes the 3rd person singular or plural can be used as a copula [linking verb] and can be translated with a form of "to be."

• Genesis 36:8b



• Esau is Edom

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Hebrew lessons compiled by: Beth C. Mehaffey https://holyhiway.wordpress.com
Contact: betmeh2 at gmail.com