

- a. It may be used to negate the following verb (e.g. לֹא זָכַר - "he did not remember").
- b. It may be used with both genders and numbers of the second person of the imperfect tense to express an emphatic prohibition (e.g. $\text{לֹא תִשְׁפֹּט אָדָם}$ - "you, man, shall not judge").

B. Negative with a Nominal Sentence

1. Identification of the Negative

The negative that is used with a nominal sentence is לֹא (non-existence).

2. Uses of the Negative

a. Absolute State (לֹא)

It is used as a verbal predicate to deny the existence of the idea expressed by the preceding word (e.g.

לֹא בָּרָזָבִיב - "and gold does not exist").

b. Construct State (לֹא)

(1) It may be used to deny the existence of the idea expressed by the following word (e.g. לֹא שָׁלוֹם - "there is no peace").

(2) It may be used before the subject of a nominal sentence to negate the sentence (e.g.

לֹא טוֹב הַסֵּפֶר - "the book is not good").

IV. Personal Pronouns

A. Identification of the Personal Pronouns

1. Singular

a. אֲנִי or אֲנִי - "I" (masculine or feminine)

b. אַתָּה - "You" (masculine)

c. אַתְּ - "You" (feminine)

d. הוא - "He"

e. היא - "She"

2. Plural

a. אֲנֵינוּ or אֲנֵינָא - "We" (masculine or feminine)

b. אַתֶּם - "You" (masculine)