

- c. אַתְּ - "You" (feminine)
- d. הֵמָּה - "They" (masculine)
- e. הֵנָּה - "They" (feminine)

B. Usage of the Personal Pronouns

a. Negatively

The personal pronouns are never used as the object of a preposition (e.g. "to me") or of a verb (e.g. "I buried him").

2. Positively

- a. The personal pronouns may be used as the subject of a nominal sentence (e.g. קֹדֶשׁ אֱלֹהִים - "he is holy").
- b. The personal pronouns may be used to emphasize the subject of a verb (e.g. $\text{אֵלֶּיךָ יְהוָה יִשְׁמָר}$ - "he, himself, will rule").

C. Definiteness of the Personal Pronouns

The personal pronouns are always definite per se.

V. Use of כִּי to Introduce the Object of a Mental Act

The person or thing that is the object of a mental act is introduced by כִּי . It is attached to the front of the object, and it is not translated (e.g. $\text{וַיִּפְתַּח דָּוִד אֶת־לִבּוֹ וַיִּבְרַח אֶת־רוּחַ דָּוִד בְּרוּחַ יְהוָה$ - "and the soul of Jonathan cleaved to the soul of David").

NOTE: The כִּי that is used to introduce the object of a mental act is not the same as the inseparable preposition כִּי . They are two different things, and they are not to be confused with one another.

VI. Vocative

The vocative is very frequently written with the definite article, and it is determined by the context. If a noun has a definite article, therefore, and it does not seem to fit in a sentence, it may very well be a vocative (e.g. $\text{דַּבְּרוּ אֲלֵינוּ יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ$ - "speak, you priests, to the people").