

The following lists, containing the 400 most commonly-used words in biblical Hebrew, were prepared by Aaron Koller and Shawn Zelig Aster at Yeshiva College, New York, and are being made available to interested educators.

List 1 is taken from Moshe Greenberg, *Introduction to Hebrew*, pages 24-38.

Lists 2-10 are based on Larry Mitchel, *A Student's Vocabulary for Biblical Hebrew*.

LIST 1:

big	גָּדוֹל
small	קָטָן
brother(s)	אָח – אַחִים
lad(s)	נֶעֱר – נְעָרִים
son(s)	בֶּן – בָּנִים
daughter(s)	בַּת – בָּנוֹת
what?	מָה?
who?	מִי?
man/men	אִישׁ – אַנְשִׁים
woman/women	אִשָּׁה – נְשִׁים
to, for	לְ-
in	בְּ-
hand(s)	יָד – יָדַיִם
eye(s)	עַיִן – עֵינַיִם
land(s)	אֶרֶץ – אֲרָצוֹת
these	אֵלֶּה
sheep or goats	צֹאן

more of LIST 1:

house(hold) m (pl בְּתוּמִים)	בֵּית	cow	פָּרָה (פָּרוֹת pl)
field m (pl שָׂדוֹת)	שָׂדֶה	good	טוֹב
father	אָב	shepherd	רוֹעֵה (רוֹעִים pl)
is not	אֵינֶנּוּ m	beau-	יָפֵה (יָפֵה f, יָפִים m, יָפוֹת pl)
where?	אֵיפֹה	tiful, handsome	

From Greenberg, p.38:

7.1 The independent personal pronouns are:

plural		singular	
we	אֲנַחְנוּ, נַחְנוּ (אֲנֵנוּ) 1c	I	אֲנִי, אֲנֹכִי 1c
you	אַתֶּם 2m	thou	אַתָּה 2m
you	אַתָּן (אַתְּנָן), אַתְּנָה 2f	thou	אַתְּ 2f
they	הֵם, הֵמָּה 3m	he	הוּא 3m
they	הֵנָּה (הֵנָּן) 3f	she	הִיא 3f

הוּא is written הוּא throughout the Pentateuch in all but eleven occurrences; the reason for this is uncertain.

Forms in parentheses are found in Postbiblical Hebrew.

List 2, for Test week of  
Sept 10 (W/Th):

אֵת (I)  
Comes before a “direct  
object”

ל'א/בן  
Yes/no

בן  
Thus, so  
בן  
Rightly, upright

אין  
There is not

יש  
There is

הנה!!  
Behold!

זֶה (this, masculine)  
זֵאת (this, feminine)  
אֵלֶּה (these, plural)

גם  
Also, indeed

יום - ימים  
Day(s)

שנה - שנים  
Year(s)

אשה  
Woman

נשים  
Women

מלך - מלכים  
King(s)

דבר - דברים  
Word(s), Matter(s),  
Thing(s)

ראש—ראשים  
Head(s)  
Leader(s)

פנים  
Face (it only looks like  
a plural)

נפש—נפשות  
Life(Lives)  
Throat(s)  
Self (Selves)

שם—שמות  
Name(s)

אדם  
Person

עבד - עבדים  
Servant(s)  
Slave(s)

עין - עינים  
Eye(s)  
(It only looks like a  
dual)

מים  
Water  
(It only looks like a  
dual)

Good (adjectives):

טוב (masc, sing)  
טובה (fem, sing)  
טובים (masc, pl)  
טובות (fem, pl)  
(a good thing) טובה

Bad(adjectives):  
רע (masc, sing)  
רעה (fem, sing)  
רעים (masc, pl)  
רעות (fem, pl)  
(a bad thing) רעה

List 3, for test Week of  
Sept 17:

Before, in front of

...ךָ	אָחַר
In, by means of	After, in back of
הַ... [ + דגש חזק]	כֹּה
The	Thus, so <i>or</i>
Or?	here
....ן	שָׁם
And, also, even	There
...כִּי	עִיר – עָרִים
Like	City(Cities)
...לְ	לֵב=לֵבָב
Or	לֵבָבוֹת
אֶל	Heart(s)
Towards, unto	Center(s)
עַל	דֶּרֶךְ – דְּרָכִים
Upon, against, over	Road(s)
אֶל...אֶל	Way(s)
Do not!, no	הַר—הָרִים
אֲשֶׁר	Mountain(s)
That, which, who	אֶרֶץ – אֶרְצוֹת
כְּאֲשֶׁר	Land(s)
As..., Like...	עַם—עַמִּים
אֶת (II)	Nation(s)
With, beside	People(s)
עִם	גוֹי—גוֹיִם
With, beside	Nation(s)
	People(s)
	Person
עַד	
As far as (in space)	
As far as (in time)	
אֶל־נֶגַד	
against –	
אֶל־נֶאֱצַל	
near –	
לִפְנֵי	

List 4, for week of Sept  
24

Review all the pronouns  
on Greenberg p. 38

Learn the following  
numbers:

Masculine:

1. אחד
2. שְׁנַיִם  
(appears as שְׁנַי before a  
noun)
3. שְׁלֹשָׁה  
(appears as שְׁלֹשֶׁת before  
a noun)
4. אַרְבָּעָה  
(appears as אַרְבַּעַת before  
a noun)
5. חֲמִשָּׁה  
(appears as חֲמִשָּׁת before  
a noun)
6. שֵׁשׁ  
(appears as שֵׁשֶׁת before a  
noun)
7. שִׁבְעָה  
(appears as שִׁבְעַת before a  
noun)
8. שְׁמוֹנָה  
(appears as שְׁמוֹנַת before  
a noun)
9. תְּשַׁע  
(appears as תְּשַׁעַת before  
a noun)
10. עֶשְׂרֵה  
(appears as עֶשְׂרֵת before  
a noun)

11. אֶחָד עֶשְׂרֵה
12. שְׁנַיִם עֶשְׂרֵה
13. שְׁלֹשָׁה עֶשְׂרֵה
14. אַרְבָּעָה עֶשְׂרֵה
15. חֲמִשָּׁה עֶשְׂרֵה
16. שֵׁשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה
17. שִׁבְעָה עֶשְׂרֵה
18. שְׁמוֹנָה עֶשְׂרֵה
19. תְּשַׁעָה עֶשְׂרֵה

Feminine:

1. אַחַת
2. שְׁתַּיִם
3. שְׁלֹשׁ
4. אַרְבַּע
5. חֲמִשׁ
6. שֵׁשׁ
7. שִׁבְעַת
8. שְׁמוֹנֶה
9. תְּשַׁע
10. עֶשְׂרִי
11. אַחַת עֶשְׂרֵה
12. שְׁתַּיִם עֶשְׂרֵה
13. שְׁלֹשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה
14. אַרְבַּע עֶשְׂרֵה
15. חֲמִשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה
16. שֵׁשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה
17. שִׁבְעַת עֶשְׂרֵה
18. שְׁמוֹנֶה עֶשְׂרֵה
19. תְּשַׁע עֶשְׂרֵה

General:

20. עֶשְׂרִים
30. שְׁלֹשִׁים
40. אַרְבָּעִים
50. חֲמִשִּׁים
60. שִׁשִּׁים
70. שִׁבְעִים
80. שְׁמוֹנִים
90. תְּשַׁעִים
100. מֵאָה
1000. אֶלֶף

Vocabulary list for the week after Sukkot.

Here are the most common VERBS in Tanakh. They are listed in the form they take in עָבַר, when used with the subject הוּא. As you study the verb chart, you should figure out how these verbs would look when used to refer to other tenses or with other subjects.

אָמַר  
Said

הָלַךְ  
Went, walked

יָצָא  
Went out, went forth

יָשָׁב  
Dwelted, sat

נָתַן  
Gave

שָׁמַע  
Heard, obeyed

אָכַל  
Ate, devoured

יָדַע  
Knew, noticed

קָרָא  
Called, read aloud

שָׁלַח  
Sent, let go

נָשָׂא  
Carried, lifted up

עָבַר  
Passed over, transgressed

עָמַד  
Stood

יָלַד  
Gave birth to..

מָצָא  
Found

יָרַד  
Went down

מָלַךְ  
Was king

נָפַל  
Fell

שָׁמַר  
Guarded, Kept watch

The following six verbs look normal, but their final letter is very weak. It falls off when you attach a suffix. More on this after Sukkot.

הָיָה  
Happened, became

בָּנָה  
Built

עָנָה  
answered

עָשָׂה  
Did, made

רָאָה  
Saw

עָלָה  
Went up

The following five verbs look like they only have two letters. This is an illusion. Their middle letter is ם or ן; these are weak letters and so they tend to fall out often. More on this after Sukkot.

בָּא  
Entered, arrived

שָׁבַע  
Returned, turned

מָת  
Died

קָם  
Rose, stood up

שָׁם  
Placed

The following three verbs are unusual for another reason.

They are not used in בִּנְיָן פְּעִיל (also known as קַל בִּנְיָן). They are used in the בִּנְיָן indicated.

צָוָה  
בִּנְיָן פְּעִיל Commanded

דָּבַר  
בִּנְיָן פְּעִיל -Spoke

הִכָּה  
בִּנְיָן הַפְּעִיל Hit

## Vocab List 6

Test will consist of phrases, including verbs in the Pa'al and Pi'el

חֶרֶב, חַרְבוֹת

Sword, swords

FEMININE!!!

מִלְחָמָה

war

שְׁלוֹם

Peace or health

אֲבָנִים, אֶבֶן

Stone, stones

FEMININE!!!

מִזְבֵּחַ

Altar

שַׁעַר

Gate

אֹיֵב

enemy

דָּם Blood

בָּשָׂר

Flesh or living thing  
(human or animal)

קֹדֶשׁ

Holy(adj) or  
holy thing (n)

מִשְׁפָּט

Judgment or Custom  
or Justice

צָבָא

Service in war or in  
temple; those serving  
in war

חֵיל

Strength, wealth, or  
army (often in סְמִיכוֹת  
as חֵיל).

קוֹל

Voice/sound

שָׁמַיִם

Sky

אֵשׁ

Fire

בְּרִית

Covenant, treaty

זָהָב

Gold

כֶּסֶף

Silver

חַיִּים

Life

יָם

Sea

כֵּלִי, כֵּלִים

Vessel, vessels

Utensil, utensils

מָקוֹם

Place

דְּבָרִים Speech

נְבִיא

Prophet

רוּחַ

Wind or spirit

מְאֹד

As a noun, it means  
"anything that gives a  
person power." It also  
means "very."

מִשְׁפָּחָה

Family

מַחֲנֵה, מַחֲנֹת

Camp, camps

אֹהֶל

Tent

מִדְבָּר

Wilderness, place  
where cows, goats,  
and sheep eat grass

מוֹעֵד, מוֹעֲדִים

designated place(s) or time(s)

עַתָּה

Time, occasion

TIME-WORDS:

נָא

Comes with a verb, indicates  
an order or request.

עוֹד

Yet, still, again

עוֹלָם

Forever (never means  
"world" in Tanakh).

עַתָּה

Now (see above, עַתָּה)

אָז

then

## Vocabulary list 7

### Nouns:

פֶּה פִּי

Mouth

רֶגֶל

Foot, or Times or Occasions (as in "three times"= (שְׁלֹשׁ רֵגָלִים))

לֶחֶם

Bread

עֵץ

Tree

אַמָּה

Arm, or cubit (a cubit is a measurement of length, that is about the length of your arm, i.e. 18 inches)

זָרַע

Seed

חֶסֶד

Devotion, and kindness that shows devotion

לַיְלָה

לַיְלָה

Night (both mean the same)  
MASCULINE! (both)

עוֹן, עוֹנֵי, עוֹנֵת

חַטָּא, חַטָּאוֹת

Sin(s)

מַעֲשֵׂה

Action, work

מִטָּה, מִטּוֹת

Staff (staves) or tribe(s)

### PLACE WORDS:

אֲדָמָה

Earth, ground

גְּבוּל

Border, territory

תּוֹךְ, תְּוֹךְ

Middle, or midst  
ךְ=in the middle

תַּחַת

Under

סְבִיב

All around

בֵּין

between

קֶרֶב

Inward part

נַחֲלָה

Inheritance

### ADJECTIVES:

מָלֵא Fill

רָשָׁע

Guilty or bad

רַב Numerous or powerful

חַי Alive

חֲזָק Strong

יָרָא fearful

### LINKING WORD:

לְמַעַן

In order that,

For the sake of...

### VERBS:

בָּרַךְ (Pi'el)

הָיָה

Stay alive

הִחְיָה

Cause to stay alive

(הפעיל!) הִחְזִיק

Cause to be strong

מָרַךְ Move away

(הפעיל!) הִסִיר Remove

קָרַב Come near

(הפעיל!) הִקְרִיב Bring near

פָּקַד Visit, number, take care of

(הפעיל!) הִפְקִיד appoint

בָּקַשׁ (Pi'el!!) Request

זָכַר remember

חָטָא sin

רָבָה Became numerous

(הפעיל!) הִרְבָּה

Caused to become numerous

בָּא arrive

(הפעיל!) הֵבִיא bring

YAY!!! You know all the words that appear more than 220 times in TANAKH!!!

Vocabulary List 8

**Nouns:**

Mother(s) אִם-אִמָּהוֹת

father(s) אָב-אֲבוֹת

husband(s), master(s) בַּעַל-בָּעֲלִים

ark (s), box(es)(masc) אָרוֹן-אֲרוֹנוֹת

Enclosed area(s) חָצֵר-חֲצָרִים

Piece(s) of clothing בִּגְדֵי-בִגְדִים

Morning(s) בֹּקֶר-בִּקְרִים

cattle בָּקָר

farm animal(s) בְּהֵמָה-בְּהֵמוֹת

Honor, or importance, or presence כְּבוֹד

Messenger (human or angelic) מַלְאָךְ

gift מִנְחָה

righteous one צַדִּיק

friend(s) רֵעַ-רֵעִים

tribe or stick שִׁבְט

oil שֶׁמֶן

**Body Parts:**

Lip(s) or Edge(s) שֵׁף-שֵׁפָתִים

ear(s) אָזְנוֹ-אָזְנִים

Usually: **hand(s)**;  
sometimes: **soles of feet** כַּף-כַּפַּיִם

**Linking Words:**

therefore לְכֵן  
(Compare to למען in list 7!)

but, indeed אָךְ

אל+עתיד="ל'א" של ציווי!  
אל תעמד=don't stand!

**Adjectives:**

old זָקֵן  
high (either in size or in importance) רָם

**Verbs in פֻּעַל:**

loved, put in first place אָהַב  
chose בָּחַר  
rejected, hated שָׁנָא  
gathered אָסַף  
judged שִׁפֵּט  
abandoned or left עָזַב  
lay down שָׁכַב  
drank שָׁתָה

**Verbs in פֻּעַל and הַפְעִיל:**

continue יָסַף  
add הוֹסִיף

went out יָצָא  
brought out הוֹצִיא

—doesn't exist in פֻּעַל (ישע)  
save from danger הוֹשִׁיעַ

— doesn't exist in פֻּעַל (נצל)  
bring away from danger הִצִּיל

turn, stretch out נָטָה  
cause to turn הִטָּה

— see adjectives (רום)

lift up הָרִים

(בון)

understood הֵבִין

Verb in הפעיל and in נפעל  
swear נִשְׁבַּע  
cause someone else to swear הִשְׁבִּיעַ

Verb only in נפעל:  
fought, think of נִלָּחַם  
מִלְחָמָה the noun



## Vocabulary List 9

### Nouns

אֵיל-אֵילִים

Ram(s)

פָּר-פָּרָה-פָּרִים-פָּרוֹת

Bull(s)-Cow(s)

מְלָאכָה work

עֲבוּדָה work/service

גִּבּוֹר warrior

דוֹר-דוֹרוֹת generation(s)

זֶבַח -- sacrifice, usually a type of sacrifice of which people eat part

רַב ----multitude

חוּץ-חוּצוֹת street(s)

(Compare to חוּץ in linking words)

### “Idea” Nouns

חֵכְמָה - wisdom

צְדָקָה -- righteousness or victory

(You know adjectives related to each of these words.)

### Linking Words

אָךְ but...

חוּץ outside

אָז – at that time

מֵאָז – since that time

לְמָה – for what?

Linking words that can take pronominal endings:

לְבַד – alone

נֶגְדַּ - against

אַחֵר - after

### Adjectives

אַחֵר – other (compare to

אַחֵר, after)

טָמֵא - impure

טָהוֹר - pure

קְדוֹשׁ - holy

חָכָם - smart

### Verbs:

רָעָה

Careful:

The verb רָעָה

(רועה form הווה) can mean “is grazing” or “is a shepherd.” It depends on the context. For example “הַפָּר רֹעֵה” means “the cow is grazing.” But דָּוִד רֹעֵה means “David is a shepherd.”

On this topic, the words צֹאן and בָּקָר are COLLECTIVE nouns. They do not have plural forms and צֹאן just means “bunch of sheep” and בָּקָר means “bunch of cows.” Thus, הַבָּקָר רֹעֵה means “the cows are grazing.”

דָּרַשׁ – demanded

נִדְרַשׁ – was demanded (נפעל)

הָרַג-killed

נִהָרַג - was killed (נפעל)

שָׁבַר -broke

נָס -escaped

סָבַב-went around

Here are some verbs that have both פָּעַל and פְּעִיל forms. Learn to tell the difference!

שָׂמַח – was happy

שִׂמְחָה –made happy

פָּתַח -opened

פָּתַחַח – made open

סָפַר - counted

סָפַר –told a story

שָׁקַד –was holy

שִׁקְדָה - made holy

Here are two verbs that have פֻּעַל and פָּעַל forms:

נִגַּע - touched

הִגִּיעַ - arrived

נָסַע -traveled

הִסִּיעַ – caused to travel

The following verbs have פְּעִיל and פָּעַל forms:

כָּסָה - cover

הִתְכַּסָּה – cover yourself

הִלֵּל -praise

הִתְהַלֵּל –praise yourself

The following verb has only הִתְפַּעֵל form:

הִשְׁתַּחֲוָה –bowed

Congratulations!!!

You now know the words that appear more than 150 times in Tanakh!

Vocabulary List 10

**Nouns:**

קרן-קרניים  
Horn-horn(s) (of an animal)

כסא-כסאות  
Chair(s)

יין-יינות  
Wine(s)

מספר  
Number

Both of the following words mean "congregation":

קהל  
עדה

חומה Wall

נשיא Leader, Prince

נחל  
A seasonal river in a valley (wadi in Arabic)

נהר-נהרות  
regular river(s)

נחשת Bronze or copper

סוס-סוסים  
Horse(s)

ערב-ערבים  
Evening(s)  
Opposite of  
בקר-בוקרים  
Morning(s)

שמש Sun

אור Light

**Verbs:**

The following verb has  
פעל, נפעל, התפעל forms:  
נשחח – was spoiled  
שחח – spoil  
השחית – destroy

The following verb has  
פעל, הפעיל forms:  
עלה – go up  
העלה – cause to go up

זבח – sacrificed  
(remember the noun זבח)

הנה – camped  
(remember the noun  
מחנה)

שכן – dwelled  
(think of the noun משכן)

נח – rested

פנה – turned

קרה – happened

רדף – chased

קבר – buried

**Linking words:**

כמו – just like

אף – even though

פון – comes before an  
עתיד verb, and means  
"that you not do the  
following action," as in  
פון-ירדף – "that he will  
not chase"

יחד – together  
(opposite of לבד – alone)

מעל – above  
מעלה – upwards!!!!

YOU NOW KNOW  
EVERY WORD THAT  
APPEARS MORE  
THAN 130 TIMES IN  
TANAKH!!!

ישר כח!