

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 בְּתֵימִים)	בֵּית	cow	פָּרָה (פָּרוֹת pl)
field m (pl שָׂדֵה)	שָׂדֵה	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	(אָנּוּ)	אֲנַחְנוּ, נַחְנוּ	1c	I	אֲנִי, אֲנֹכִי 1c
you		אַתָּם	2m	thou	אַתָּה 2m
you		אַתָּן (אַתְּנָה), אַתְּנָה	2f	thou	אַתְּ 2f
they		הֵם, הֵמָּה	3m	he	הוּא 3m
they		הֵנָּה (הֵנּוּ)	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):

את (I)
Comes before a “direct
object”

ל'א/כן
Yes/no

כן
Thus, so

כן
Rightly, upright

אין
There is not

יש
There is

הנה!!
Behold!

זה (this, masculine)
זאת (this, feminine)
אלה (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

...ךְ	אַחַר
In, by means of	After, in back of
הַ... [+ דגש חזק]	כֹּה
The	Thus, so <i>or</i>
Or?	here
....וְ	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...־	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)
עַד	People(s)
As far as (in space)	Person
As far as (in time)	
against – נֶגַד	
near – אֶצֶל	
לפני	

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 עֶשְׂרֶת 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. שִׁבַּע
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. שִׁבַּע 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
Hit
בִּנְיָן הַפְּעִיל

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

חַיִל

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

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

מַטֵּה, מַטֵּוֹת

Staff (staves) or tribe(s)

PLACE WORDS:

אֲדָמָה

Earth, ground

גְּבוּל

Border, territory

תּוֹךְ, תְּוֹךְ

Middle, or midst
ךְ=in the middle

תַּחַת

Under

סָבִיב

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)

חָיָה

Stay alive

חָסְדָה

Cause to stay alive

(הפעיל!) חָזַק

Cause to be strong

מָרַךְ Move away

(הפעיל!) הָסִיר 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) אם-אמהות

father(s) אב-אבות

husband(s), master(s) בעל-בעלים

ark (s), box(es)(masc) ארון-ארונות

Enclosed area(s) חצר-חצרים

Piece(s) of clothing בגד-בגדים

Morning(s) בוקר-בוקרים

cattle בקר

farm animal(s) בהמה-בהמות

Honor, or importance, or presence כבוד

Messenger (human or angelic) מלאך

gift מנחה

righteous one צדיק

friend(s) רע-רעים

tribe or stick שבט

oil שמן

Body Parts:

Lip(s) or Edge(s) שפה-שפות

ear(s) אזן-אזנים

Usually: **hand(s)**;
sometimes: **soles of feet** כף-כפים

Linking Words:

therefore לכן
(Compare to למען in list 7!)

but, indeed אך

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

Adjectives:

old זקן
high (either in size or in importance) רם

Verbs in פעל:

loved, put in first place אהב
chose בחר
rejected, hated שנא
gathered אסף
judged שפט
abandoned or left עזב
lay down שכב
drank שתה

Verbs in הפעיל and פעל:

continue יסף
add הוסיף

went out יצא
brought out הוציא

doesn't exist in פעל (ישע)
save from danger הושיע

doesn't exist in פעל (נצל)--
bring away from danger הצייל

turn, stretch out נטה
cause to turn הטה

(רום)- see adjectives

lift up הרים

(בון)

understood הבין

Verb in הפעיל and in נפעל
swear נשבע
cause someone else to swear ה'שביע

Verb only in נפעל:
fought, think of the noun נלחם
מלחמה

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

חַוּץ-חוֹץ-חַוּצוֹת

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 פָּעַל and הִתְפַּעֵל 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-יחדף – "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!