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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>house/hold</td>
<td>פֵרָה (פרות)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>field</td>
<td>שֵׂדֶה (שדה)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father</td>
<td>אָב</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is not</td>
<td>אָנָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where?</td>
<td>אֶזֶה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**From Greenberg, p. 38.**

7.1 The independent personal pronouns are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Singular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>we (א�)</td>
<td>I (אני)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (אתה)</td>
<td>thou (אתך)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (אתה)</td>
<td>thou (אתך)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they (הם)</td>
<td>he (הוא)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they (הם)</td>
<td>she (אות)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Vocabulary:

- **cow**
- **good**
- **shepherd**
- **beautiful** (beautiful)

*אָנָה* is written אָנָה 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):

| מַלָּכִים | (masc, sing) | דוד | (fem, sing) |
| מַלְכֶּמָה | (masc, pl) |
| מַלְכִּים | (fem, pl) |

(a good thing)

רַכִּים — כַּרְכִּים
Word(s), Matter(s), Thing(s)

רַאֲשִׁים
Head(s), Leader(s)

קָרְבִּים
Face (it only looks like a plural)

וכֹל
Thus, so

רַאֲשִׁים—כַּרְאָשִׁים
Life(Lives), Throat(s), Self (Selves)

קָנֵש—קְנֵשָׁה
Name(s)

סָמִים
Person

כָּנָב — כִּנָּבָים
Servant(s), Slave(s)

שָׁמָי — שִׁמְאִים
Eye(s)

(It only looks like a dual)

שָׁמַי
Water

(It only looks like a dual)

גִּב
Also, indeed

(1) אָכַל
Comes before a “direct object”

לָא / נַע
Yes/no

כֹל
Thus, so

כֹל
Rightly, upright

אֵין
There is not

ינָה
There is

! הנָה
Behold!

אֵין — אֵינוֹת
This, masculine, the

אֵינָה — אֵינָות
This, feminine, the

אֵין — אֵינָות
These, plural, the

כֹל
Also, indeed

וֹמִים — יוֹמִים
day(s)

שָׁנָה — שָׁנִים
Year(s)

אָשה
good (adjectives):

אָשֶׁת — אָשֶׁת
Woman

אָשֶׁת
Women
List 3, for test Week of Sept 17:

...כ
In, by means of

ר + דנש חויק
The
Or?

...י
And, also, even

כ
Like

ל
Or
א
Towards, unto

על
Upon, against, over

אל
Do not!, no

אשר
That, which, who

כאשר
As..., Like...

(II) א
With, beside

עב
With, beside

עד
As far as (in space)
As far as (in time)

Against — דבנ
Near — דני

לפי

Before, in front of

אשר
After, in back of

כ
Thus, so or here

ם
There

עיר — יר
City(Cities)

לב = קב
Heart(s)

לבבות
Center(s)

כדרות — כדים
Road(s)
Way(s)

ר — כרים
Mountain(s)

ארץ — ארבע
Land(s)

עם — עם
Nation(s)
People(s)

Nation(s)
People(s)
Person

ליינא
List 4, for week of Sept 24

Review all the pronouns on Greenberg p. 38

Learn the following numbers:

Masculine:

דָּוִד 1
שְׁנֵים 2
(appears as שְׁנֵי before a noun)

שְׁלִים 3
(appears as שְׁלִי before a noun)

אָרְבֶּה 4
(appears as אָרְבֶּא before a noun)

טָמֵה 5
(appears as תָּמַם before a noun)

שְׁבֵנָה 6
(appears as שְׁבֶנַי before a noun)

שְׁבִינָה 7
(appears as שְׁבִי before a noun)

שְׁמוֹנָה 8
(appears as שְׁמַוְנֵי before a noun)

טָעֵן 9
(appears as תָּעָן before a noun)

שְׁבֵיעַת 10
(appears as שְׁבֵיעְי before a noun)

Feminine:

אָתָה 1
שֵׁמוֹת 2
מְלֵא 3
(appears as מְלִי before a noun)

טָמִים 4
(appears as תָּמָך before a noun)

שָׁכֻּנָה 5
(appears as תָּשָׁכַינְּי before a noun)

שֶׁבֶן 6
(appears as תָּשֵׁבֶן before a noun)

שִׁבְעַת 7
(appears as תָּשַׂבַּה before a noun)

שִׁבְעַת 8
(appears as תָּשַׂבַּה before a noun)

טָעֵן 9
(appears as תָּעָן before a noun)

שִׁבְעַת 10
(appears as תָּשַׂבַּה before a noun)

General:

שְׁרוֹם 20
שָׁלוֹם 30
אָרְבֶּה 40
טָמֵה 50
שָׁמִים 60
שְׁבִינָה 70
שָׁמִים 80
שָׁמִים 90
מְדַל 100
אָלֶף 1000
Vocabulary list for the week after Sukkot.

Here are the most common VERBS in Tanakh. They are listed in the form they take in קָרֵב, when used with the subject קָרֵב. 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.

ִּשְׁתַּקֵּד
Said

ַּלְֹחַק
Went, walked

ִּשְׁתַּקֵּד
Went out, went forth

ָּשָׁבֶד
Dwelled, sat

ִּשְׁתַּקֵּד
Gave

ָּשָׁמֵת
Heard, obeyed

לָשְׁכָּבָא
Ate, devoured

ֵָּשֶׁב
Knew, noticed

ִּשְׁתַּקֵּד
Called, read aloud

ָּשֶׁלֶחְתָּ
Sent, let go

ָּשָׁמַל
Carried, lifted up

ָּׁשַּמְלַד
Passed over, transgressed

ָּשַּמְלַד
Stood

ִּשְׁתַּקֵּד
Gave birth to...

ָּשָׁמַל
Entered, arrived

ָּשָׁמֵת
Found

ָּשָׁמֵת
Returned, turned

ָּשָׁמֵת
Went down

ָּשָׁמֵת
Was king

ָּשָׁמַל
Fell

ָּשָׁמַל
Guarded, Kept watch

ָּשָׁמַל
Happened, became

ָּשָׁחִטָא
Placed

ָּשָׁחִטָא
The following three verbs are unusual for another reason. They are not used in קָרֵב פָּתוֹת (also known as קָרֵב פָּתוֹת). They are used in the קָרֵב פָּתוֹת indicated.

ֵָּשֶׁב
Commanded

ָּשָׁחִטָא
-Came

ָּשָׁחִטָא
Built

ָּשָׁחִטָא
Hit

ָּשָׁחִטָא
Did, made

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

ָּשָׁחִטָא
Rose, stood up
Vocab List 6

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

ֶתַכְבּה Sword, swords

FEMININE!!!

ֶתַכְבּ יָתֵה Voice/sound

war

שֵׁלֶחְז Peace or health

בָּשָׂת Stone, stones

FEMININE!!!

מָכִית Altar

בֵּית Covenant, treaty

בֶּשָּׂ אֳ לֵה Gold

סָלֶח Gate

סָלֶח סֵל Silver

אֵיוֹב enemy

חיָי Life

נֶחָו Sea

בֶּשָּׂ אֳ לֵה Vessel, vessels

חֲלָה, בֵּלִים Utensil, utensils

וכָּח Place

כָּח Speech

בֹּב֖א Prophet

בּוּדֶח Wind or spirit

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

Family

Campo, camps

א קֹל Tent

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

designated place(s) or time(s)

Time, occasion

TIME-WORDS:

 Comes with a verb, indicates an order or request.

Yet, still, again

Forever (never means “world” in Tanakh).

Now (see above, וְהָ)

then
Vocabulary list 7

Nouns:
- פף, פי (Pi'el) Mouth
- נחל Foot, or Times or Occasions (as in "three times" = "שהל יחלים")
- לחם Bread
- עץ Tree

PLACE WORDS:
- אדמה Earth, ground
- גבול Border, territory
- ביני Middle, or midst
- ביני=in the middle
- תחת Under
- סביב All around
- בינbetween
- אדם Inward part
- נחל Inheritance

ADJECTIVES:
- מלא Fill
- זען Guilty or bad
- רבים Numerous or powerful
- חי Alive
- חזק Strong
- עזב fearful

LINKING WORD:
- למען In order that,

VERBS:
- זכר Stay alive
-aire Cause to stay alive
- עבד Cause to be strong
-넥 Move away
- עבד (Pi'el) Remove
- עבד (Pi'el) Bring near
- צבר Visit, number, take care of
- עבד (Pi'el) appoint
- בקש (Pi'el) Request
- זכר remember
- עשו sin
- עבד Became numerous
- עבד Caused to become numerous

For the sake of

YAY!!! You know all the words that appear more than 220 times in TANAKH!!!
Vocabulary List 8
Nouns:
Mother(s) אַmother (fem)
father(s) אָfather (masc)
husband(s), master(s) בָּhusband (masc)
ark(s), box(es) ark (masc)

Enclosed area(s) מָarea
Piece(s) of clothing בָּgarment
Morning(s) מָmorning
Cattle בָּcows
Farm animal(s) גָּfarm animal(s)

Honor, or importance, or presence קָhonor
Messenger (human or angelic) מָmessenger
Gift מָgift
Righteous one קָrighteous one
Friend(s) מָfriend(s)
Tribe or stick מָtribe or stick
Oil מָoil

Body Parts:
Lip(s) or Edge(s) מָlip
Ear(s) מָear(s)

Linking Words:
לָ-therefore
(Compare to מָin list 7)
-but, indeed
לָ-don't stand!

Adjectives:
- very
---high (either in size or in importance)

Verbs in מָ:
- loved, put in first place
- chose
- rejected, hated
- gathered
- judged
- abandoned or left
- lay down
- drank

Verbs in מָ and מָ:
- continue
- add
- went out
- brought out

(doesn't exist in מָ) save from danger
(doesn't exist in מָ) bring away from danger

(ורום) - see adjectives

- lift up

בָּ-understood
Verb in מָ and מָ-swear
בָּ-cause someone else to swear
Verb only in מָ-fought, think of the noun מָ
Vocabulary List 9

Nouns
איל -绵羊
Ram(s)
ג'ה - בקר (Cow(s))
Bull(s)-Cow(s)

מקלצבה work
מקלצבה work/service
mighty warrior

עברית generation(s)
_offer -- sacrifice, usually a type of sacrifice of which people eat part

ב' -- multitude
ב' - תהלת(s) (Compare to מ in linking words)

“Idea” Nouns
כתובות - wisdom
צדק -- righteousness or victory
(You know adjectives related to each of these words.)

Adjectives
אחר - other (compare to אחר, after)
ישן - impure
чист - pure
תקוע - holy
הכובד - smart

Verbs:
න - went

Careful:
The verb נ - went (inほぼ form) can mean “is grazing” or “is a shepherd.” It depends on the context. For example נ - went means “the cow is grazing.” But נ - went means “David is a shepherd.”

On this topic, the words נ and נ are COLLECTIVE nouns. They do not have plural forms and מ just means “bunch of sheep” and מ means “bunch of cows.” Thus, מ - went means “the cows are grazing.”

 hål - demanded
hand - was demanded (בנהב)

בוש - killed
בוש - was killed (בנהב)

ן - broke
ן - escaped
ץ - went around

Here are some verbs that have both present and past tense forms. Learn to tell the difference!

ן - was happy
ף - made happy
ן - opened
ף - made open
ף - counted
ף - told a story
ף - was holy
ף - made holy

Here are two verbs that have past tense and present tense forms:
ې - touched
ې - arrived
ې - traveled
ې - caused to travel

The following verbs have present tense and past tense forms:
ې - cover
ې - cover yourself
ې - praise
ې - praising yourself

The following verb has only a past tense form:
ې - bowed

Congratulations!!!
You now know the words that appear more than 150 times in Tanakh!
Vocabulary List 10

**Nouns:**
- קָרָן (horn(s) (of an animal))
- כָּיס (chair(s))
- וָין (wine(s))
- מספר (number)

Both of the following words mean "congregation":
- עַדְמוּת
- קהל

- קָרֹן (a seasonal river in a valley (wadi in Arabic))
- נָרָה, נָרָה (regular river(s))

- ברונש (bronze or copper)
- סוס (horse(s))
- ערב (evening(s))
- דָּרָת (stream(s))

- מַעֲשֶׂה (evening(s))
- מֵאָרֶא (morning(s))

- Sun
- Light

**Verbs:**
The following verb has נָשֶׂה, נָשָׂה, נָשֶׁה forms:
- נָשֶׂה – was spoiled
- נָשָׂה – spoiled
- נָשֶׁה – destroyed

The following verb has נָלַע, נָלַע, נָלַע forms:
- נָלַע – go up
- נָלַע – cause to go up

- בּוֹדֶךָ - sacrificed
  (remember the noun בּוֹדֶךָ)

- נְצַמְּעָה - camped
  (remember the noun נְצַמְּעָה)

- נְחַיָּה - dwelled
  (think of the noun נְחַיָּה)

- נָשְׁבֶּה - rested

- נִשְׁמָה - turned

- נָשְׁבֶּה - happened

- נְצַמְּעָה - chased

- נָשְׁבֶּה - buried

**Linking words:**
- כְּפָני just like
- אֱלַ֑ה—even though
- אֵולֶךָ - comes before an עַדְמוּת verb, and means “that you do not do the following action,” as in קָרֹן אֱלַ֑ה— “that he will not chase”

- קהל together
  (opposite of לֶבֶן – alone)

- מֶעַל - above
- עַשֶּל - upwards!!!!

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