

- Line 5... *forget this one!* "with him" *אִתּוֹ*
- Line 5... *אֵלָיו* "when he went out"
- Line 7... *וְשֵׁמֶיהֶם* "their stuff"
- Line 16... *אַתְּ* "you" (fem. sg)
- Line 17... *וְהֵאֵלָּה* "they will ~~show~~ *see* you.." (f.)
- Line 17... *וְהָרַגוּ* "they will kill me"
- Line 18... *לִי* "for me"
- Line 20... *וְהֵלְלוּ* "they praised her"

The presence of the accusative marker (**אֶת**) means that the action of the verb is present although I have not always indicated the verb in every place. This sort of work, like much of the rest of Hebrew, is very much a matter of confidence and application.

4. The Interrogative Pronouns

There are several ways of making an interrogation in Hebrew...and the interrogative pronouns constitute one of these ways. The most important of them are:

- ו "who" and in the objective form "whom"

It may also mean "whose" if the previous word is in the construct.

- מה "what"

- "where" and sometimes is

- למה "why" "for what reason"