

Biblical Hebrew Word List with FREE PDF Download

Want to learn the Hebrew Bible in it's original language? This Biblical Hebrew word list contains over 300 of the most frequent words found within the Hebrew Bible. It is organized into the following categories: nouns, adjectives, prepositions, and verb roots. Each of the words is translated into English based on its Ancient Hebrew meaning. With the exception of the verb roots, I have also provided an English transliteration.

Nouns

אב (av): father

אבן (even): stone

אדון (adon): lord, master

אדם (adam): man, human

אהבה (ahava): love

אוזן (ozan): ear

אוכל (ochel): food

אור (or): light

אח (ach): brother

אחות (achot): sister

איש (ish): man, person

אישה (isha): woman, wife

אלוהים (e-lohim): God

אם (em): mother

אמא (ima): mother

אמת (emet): truth

אף (af): nose

ארץ (eretz): land, earth

אש (esh): fire

באר (b'eir): well of water

בוגד (bogeid): traitor

בור (bor): pit

בית (bayit): house, home

בן (ben): son

ברזל (barzel): iron

בשר (basar): meat

בת (bat): daughter

גיבור (gibor): a hero, strong person

גמל (gamal): camel

גן (gan): garden

גפן (gefen): vine

גשם (geshem): rain

דבר (devar): word, matter, thing

דבש (davash): honey

דג (dag): fish

דלת (delet): door

הר (har): mountain

זהב (zahav): gold

זית (zayit): olive

זמן (zeman): time

חבר (chaver): friend

חג (chag): holiday

חדר (cheder): room

חום (chom): heat

חושך (choshech): darkness

חטא (cheit): transgression

חיטה (chita): wheat

חייל (chayal): soldier

חכם (chacham): wise man

חכמה (chochma): wisdom

חלב (chalav): milk

חלום (chalom): dream

חלון (chalon): window

חמור (chamor): donkey

חץ (chetz): arrow

חרב (cherev) - sword

טוב (tov): good

יד (yad): hand

יום (yom): day

יין (yayin): wine

ים (yam): sea

ירח (ya-re-ach): moon

ירך (yerech): thigh

ירקות (yerakot): vegetables

כהן (kohen): priest

כוכב (kochav): star

כיסא (kisey): chair

כסף (kesef): silver

כעס (ka'as): anger

כפר (kfar): village

לב (lev): heart

לחם (lechem): bread

לילה (layla): night

מגן (magen): shield

מדבר (midbar): desert

מחול (machol): dance

מחלה (machla): ailment

מיטה (mitah): bed

מים (mayim): water

מכתב (mikhtav): letter

מלח (melach): salt

מלך (melech): king

מלכה (malka): queen

מקום (makom): place

משפחה (mishpacha): family

נבון (navon): understanding

נביא (navi): prophet

נהר (nahar): river

נְחוֹשֶׁת (nechoshet): copper

נֶפֶשׁ (nefesh): soul

סוּס (sus): horse

סֵפֶר (sefer): book

עֶבֶד (eved): servant, slave

עֲבוּדָה (avoda): work

עוֹוֵל (avel): injustice

עוֹנֵשׁ (onesh): punishment

עַיִן (ayin): eye

עִיר (ir): city

עַם (am): people, nation

עָנִי (ani): poor person

עָנָן (anan): cloud

עֵץ (etz): tree

עֲצֵב (etzev): sadness

עָשָׁן (ashan): smoke

פֶּה (pe): mouth

פַּחַד (pahad): fear

פָּרָה (parah): cow

פְּרִי (pri): fruit

צֶדֶק (zedek): justice

קוֹל (kol): voice, sound

קֶשֶׁת (keshet): bow

רֹאשׁ (rosh): head

רֶגֶל (regel): foot, leg

רוּחַ (ruach): spirit, wind

רַע (ra): bad

שֵׁבֶט (shevet): tribe

שָׂדֵה (sadeh): field

שׁוּלְחָן (shulchan): table

שׁוֹפֵט (shofet): judge

שׁוֹפָר (shofar): trumpet from a ram's horn

שׁוּק (shuk): market

שיר (shir): song
שלג (sheleg): snow
שמחה (simcha): joy
שמים (shamayim): sky, heaven
שמן (shemen): oil
שמש (shemesh): sun
שנאה (sin'a): hate
שנה (shana): year
שעה (sha'a): hour
שעורה (se-ora): barley
שפה (safah): language
שקר (sheker): lie
שתיקה (shtika): silence
תורה (torah): law, teaching

Adjectives and Descriptive Words

אדום (adom): red
איטי (iti): slow
אכזרי (ach-zari): cruel
אמיץ (amit'z): brave
אמיתי (emiti): true
ארוך (aruch): long
אשם (ashom): guilty
בהיר (behir): bright
בוגד (boged): treacherous
בזוי (bazui): despised
בטוח (batach): confident
בריא (bri'a): healthy
גאה (ge'eh): proud
גבוה (gavoah): high, tall
גדול (gadol): great, large

חביב (chaviv): dear, beloved

חדש (chadash): new

חולה (chola): sick

חזק (chazak): strong

חכם (chacham): wise

חלש (chalash): weak

חם (cham): hot

חמוץ (chamutz): sour

חרוץ (charutz): diligent

חשוך (chashuch): dark

טוב (tov): good

טיפש (tipesh): foolish

טמא (ta-meh): impure

טעים (ta'im): delicious

יבש (yavash): dry

יהיר (yahir): arrogant, haughty

יפה (yafeh): beautiful, pretty

ירוק (yarok): green

ישן (yashan): old

כבד (kaved): heavy

כועס (ka'as): angry

כחול (kachol): blue

לבן (lavan): white

מהיר (mahir): fast, quick

מכובד (mechubad): respected

מכוער (mechu'ar): ugly

מלא (male): full

מלוח (malu'ach): salty

מלוכלך (melukalach): dirty

מסופק (mesupak): doubtful

מסריח (masriach): smelly

מעט (me'at): little, few

מר (mar): bitter

מתוק (matok): sweet

נאמן (ne'eman): faithful

נדיב (nativ): generous

נמוך (namukh): low, short

נקי (naki): clean, innocent

עוין (oyev): hostile

עניו (ani'v): humble

עצוב (atzev): sad

עצלן (atzelan): lazy

פחד (pahad): afraid

פחדן (pachdan): cowardly

צדיק (tzadik): righteous, just

צהוב (tsahov): yellow

צנוע (tsanu'a): modest

צר (tsar): narrow, tight

קדוש (kadosh): holy

קטן (katan): small, little

קל (kal): light

קמצן (kamtzan): stingy

קצר (katzar): short

קר (kar): cold

קשוח (kashu-ach): harsh

רב (rav): much, many

רועש (ro'ash): loud

רחב (rachav): wide, broad

רחום (rachum): merciful

רטוב (ratuv): wet

ריחני (richani): fragrant

ריק (rik): empty

רע (ra): bad

רשע (rashah): wicked

שחור (shachor): black

שמח (sameach): happy

שנא (s'nuah): hated

שקט (shaket): calm, peaceful

שקרן (shekaran): deceptive

תמים (tamim): simple, innocent

Prepositions

בְּ (b'): indicating location, instrument, manner, etc.

אֶל (el): towards, to

עַל (al): on, upon, over

לְ (l'): to, for, towards

מִן (min): from, out of, since

בֵּין (beyn): between, among

כְּ (k'): like, as

אֶת (et): the definite article

עִם (im): with

תַּחַת (tachat): under, beneath

בְּלִי (bli): without

אַחַר (achar): after, behind

כְּמוֹ (kmo): like, as

מִלְפָּנֵי (mi-lifney): from before, from the presence of

עַד (ad): until, to

Verb Roots

Note: In Hebrew every verb is based on a 3 or 4 consonant root called a shorash (שורש). These letters are the building blocks around which vowels are placed to form a complete word.

These roots are divided into 3 types: Strong, Weak and Hollow. Strong roots have all letters appear in all conjugations. Weak roots have letters that disappear in some conjugations. These letters are called weak letters. The weak letters are: א alef, ע ayin, ה heh, ח chet, י yod, ו vav, and נ nun. Hollow verbs are verbs in which the

second root letter is a (ו) vav or a (י) yod which disappear in conjugation.

אכל: to eat

אמר: to say

אנן: to complain

אפה: to bake

בא: to come

בטח: to promise

בכה: to cry

בנה: to build

ברה: to create

בשל: to cook

גלה: to discover

גנב: to steal

דאג: to worry

דבר: to speak

הביא: to bring

הבין: to understand

היה: to be

הלך: to go, walk

סתר: to hide

נצל: to save, rescue

הרג: to kill

הרס: to destroy

השתדל: to try

זכר: to remember

חג: to celebrate

חזר: to return

חיה: to live

חלק: to distribute

חפץ: to desire

חפר: to dig

חקק: to engrave

חשב: to think

ידע: to know

יצא: to go out

ירד: to go down

ישב: to sit

ישן: to sleep

כעס: to be angry

כתב: to write

ללמד: to learn

למד: to teach

מכר: to sell

מת: to die

נכנס: to enter

נסע: to travel

נפל: to fall

נתן: to give

סגר: to close

סלח: to forgive

עזר: to help

עלה: to go up

עמד: to stand

ענה: to answer

עף: to fly

עשה: to do

פגע: to meet

פחד: to fear

פתח: to open

צחק: to laugh

צייר: to draw

קח: to take

קנה: to buy

קרא: to call

ראה: to see (ראה, ראיתי, תראה)

רקד: to dance

שאל: to ask, borrow

שח: to swim

שכח: to forget

שמח: to rejoice

שמע: to hear

שמר: to guard

שר: to sing

שתי: to drink

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