I'm not a robot

Masculine third-person, singular personal pronoun in EnglishLook up he, him, his, or himself in Wiktionary, the free dictionary.In Modern English, he is a singular, masculine, third-person pronoun.In Standard Modern English, he has four shapes representing five distinct word forms:[1]he: the nominative (subjective) formhim: the accusative (objective) form (also called the oblique case[2]:146)his: the dependent and independent genitive (possessive) formshimself: the reflexive formFurther information: Old English pronouns, Proto-Germanic pronouns, and Proto-Indo-European pronounsOld English had a single third-person pronounfrom the Proto-Germanic demonstrative base *hi-, from PIE *ko- "this"[3]which had a plural and three genders in the singular. The modern pronoun it developed out of the neuter singular, starting to appear without the h in the 12th century. Her developed out of the feminine singular dative and genitive forms, while the other feminine forms and the plural were replaced with other words. The older pronoun had the following forms:Old English, third-person pronoun[4]:117SingularPluralMasculineNeuterFemininenominativehhithoh(e)Accusativehinehitheh(e)Dativehimhimhirehim / heomGenitivehishishirehira / heoraIn the 12th century, it started to separate and appear without an h. Around the same time, one case was lost, and distinct pronouns started to develop. The -self forms developed in early Middle English, with hine self becoming himself.[5] By the 15th century, the Middle English forms of he had solidified into those we use today.[4]:120Main article: Gender neutrality in EnglishHe had three genders in Old English, but in Middle English, the neuter and feminine genders split off. Today, he is the only masculine pronoun in English. In the 18th century, it was suggested as a gender-neutral pronoun, and was thereafter often prescribed in manuals of style and school textbooks until the 1960s.[6]He can appear as a subject, object, determiner or predicative complement.[7] The reflexive form also appears as an adjunct. He occasionally appears as a modifier in a noun phrase.Subject: He's there; him being there; his being there; he paid for himself to be there.Object: I saw him; I introduced her to him; He saw himself.Predicative complement: The only person there was him.Dependent determiner: I met his friend.Independent determiner: This is his.Adjunct: He did it himself.Modifier: The he goat was missing.Pronouns rarely take dependents, but it is possible for he to have many of the same kind of dependents as other noun phrases.Relative clause modifier: he who arrives lateDeterminer: A: Somebody was here, and he left this. B: I'm that he.Adjective phrase modifier: the real himAdverb phrase external modifier: Not even himHe's referents are generally limited to individual male persons, excluding the speaker and the addressee. He is always definite and usually specific.Main article: Generic heSee also: Male as normThe pronoun he can be used to refer to an unspecified person, as in If you see someone in trouble, help him. (See Gender above). However, sometimes this can seem very unnatural, as in these examples: ?When somebody gives birth, it's good for him to have assistance.?If either your mother or father would like to discuss it, I'll talk to him.The dominant epicene pronoun in modern written British English is 'they'.[8] Many style guides now reject the generic 'he'.[9]Main article: Reverential capitalizationWhen speaking of God, Jesus Christ or the Holy Spirit, some Christians use the capitalised forms "He", "His" and "Him" in writing, and in some translations of the Bible.[citation needed]English personal pronounsGender neutrality in languages with gendered third-person pronounsGeneric antecedentThird-person pronoun^ Huddleston, Rodney; Pullum, Geoffrey K. (2002). The Cambridge grammar of the English language. Cambridge University Press.^ Lass, Roger, ed. (1999). The Cambridge history of the English Language: Volume III 14761776. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.)^ "it | Origin and meaning of it by Online Etymology Dictionary". www.etymonline.com. Retrieved 20 March 2021.^ a b Blake, Norman, ed. (1992). The Cambridge history of the English Language: Volume II 10661476. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.^ "himself, pron. and n." Oxford English Dictionary.^ O'Conner, Patricia; Kellerman, Stewart (21 July 2009). "On Language - "All-Purpose Pronoun"". New York Times Magazine. Archived from the original on 30 May 2012. Retrieved 7 July 2012.^ Huddleston, Rodney; Pullum, Geoffrey K. (2002). The Cambridge grammar of the English language. Cambridge University Press.^ Franziska, Moser; Magda, Formanowicz; Sabine, Sczesny (2 February 2016). "Can Gender-Fair Language Reduce Gender Stereotyping and Discrimination?". Frontiers in Psychology. 7 (25): 3. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2016.00025. PMC4735429. PMID26869947.^ Paterson, Laura Louise (2014). British pronoun use, prescription, and processing: linguistic and social influences affecting 'they' and 'he'. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire; New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan. doi:10.1057/9781137332738. ISBN978-1-137-33272-1. OCLC891378634."He", The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth edition, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2000).Retrieved from " WordReference Random House Learner's Dictionary of American English 2025he1/hi; unstressed i/USA pronunciation pron.,[nom.] he,poss. his,obj. him;pl.[nom.] they,poss. theiror theirs,obj. them;n., pl.hes;adj.pron.the male person or animal being discussed or last mentioned; that male:Where did that man go? He's in the back of the room. anyone (without reference to the person's sex); that person:He who hesitates is lost. n.[countable]any male person or animal:Is that cat a he or a she? adj.male (usually used in combination with a noun):a he-goat. In traditional grammar books, the word he and the other masculine pronouns his and him have been used when the sex of the person referred to was not known:Everyone who wishes to vote "yes" should raise his right hand.This so-called "generic'' use is often criticized as sexist, although many speakers and writers continue to use it. Other writers use the phrases he or she, s/he, him or her, and others to avoid favoring one sex:Everyone who wishes to vote "yes" should raise his or her right hand.Another solution is to use they and the related forms them, their:Everyone who agrees should raise their right hand.But this can create another problem, because everyone is technically singular and they/them/their is plural, and some writers dislike this "agreement'' problem. To be safest, it is sometimes possible to change the main noun itself to the plural, so that the pronouns they/them/their can "agree:''All who wish to vote "yes" should raise their right hand. H.E., an abbreviation of: high explosive. His Eminence. His Excellency; Her Excellency. WordReference Random House Unabridged Dictionary of American English 2025he1 (h; unstressed),USA pronunciationpron.,[nom.] he,poss. his,obj. him;pl.[nom.] they,poss. theiror theirs,obj. them;n., pl.hes;adj.pron.the male person or animal being discussed or last mentioned; that male. anyone (without reference to sex); that person:He who hesitates is lost. n.any male person or animal; a man:hes and shes. adj.male (usually used in combination):a he-goat. bef. 900; Middle English, Old English h (masculine nominative singular); cognate with Dutch hij, Old Saxon h, Old High German her he; see his, him, she, her, it1 Traditionally, the masculine singular pronouns he1, his, and him have been used generically to refer to indefinite pronouns like anyone, everyone, and someone (Everyone who agrees should raise his right hand) and to singular nouns that can be applied to either sex (painter, parent, person, teacher, writer, etc.):Every writer knows that his first book is not likely to be a bestseller.This generic use is often criticized as sexist, although many speakers and writers continue the practice.Those who object to the generic use of he have developed various ways of avoiding it. One is to use he/she or she/he (or he or she or she or he) or the appropriate case forms of these pairs:Everyone who agrees should raise his or her (or her or his or his/her or her/his) right hand. Forms blending the feminine and masculine pronouns, as s/he, have not been widely adopted, probably because of confusion over how to say them.Another solution is to change the antecedent pronoun or noun from singular to plural so that the plural pronouns they, their, and them can be used:All who agree should raise their right hands.All writers know that their first books are not likely to be bestsellers.See alsothey. he2 (h),USA pronunciationn. Linguisticsthe fifth letter of the Hebrew alphabet. Linguisticsany of the sounds represented by this letter.Also,heh. HE, He,[Symbol, Chem.] H.E., high explosive. His Eminence. His Excellency; Her Excellency. Collins Concise English Dictionary HarperCollins Publishers::he /hi; (unstressed) i/ pron (subjective) refers to a male person or animal refers to an indefinite antecedent such as one, whoever, or anybody: everybody can do as he likes in this country refers to a person or animal of unknown or unspecified sex: a member of the party may vote as he sees fit n a male person or animal (in combination): he-goat a children's game in which one player chases the others in an attempt to touch one of them, who then becomes the chaser Compare tag2 the person chasing Compare it1Etymology: Old English h; related to Old Saxon hie, Old High German her he, Old Slavonic s this, Latin cis on this sideUSAGEThe use of he and other masculine pronouns to refer to an unspecified person or to people in general, as in everybody can do as he likes in this country, was formerly widespread. In modern usage, however, it is preferable to use gender-neutral alternatives such as everybody can do as he or she likes in this country or even everybody can do as they like in this country. The latter usage was formerly considered incorrect, but is now acceptable in all but the most formal contexts Collins Concise English Dictionary HarperCollins Publishers::HE abbreviation for high explosive His Eminence His (or Her) ExcellencyCollins Concise English Dictionary HarperCollins Publishers::He the chemical symbol for See also: Appendix:Variations of "he" Clipping of English Hebrew. he(international standards) ISO 639-1 language code for Hebrew. Wiktionarys coverage of Hebrew terms From Middle English he, from Old English h, from Proto-West Germanic *hi, from Proto-Germanic *hiz (this, this one), from Proto-Indo-European *s (this).Cognate with Scots he (he), North Frisian he, hi (he), Saterland Frisian hie (he), West Frisian hy (he), Dutch hij, ie (he), German Low German he (he), Middle High German her (he) Central Franconian h (he), Gothic * (*his, this). he (third-person singular, masculine, nominative case, oblique him, reflexive himself, possessive his)(personal) A person who identifies as male, or animal already known or implied.That friend of your cousin's, he's on the phone.1620, Giovanni Bocaccio, translated by John Florio, The Decameron, Containing an Hundred Pleaant Nouels: Wittily Dicoured, Betweene Seuen Honourable Ladies, and Three Noble Gentlemen[1], Isaac Iaggard, ISBN, Nouell 8, The Eighth Day:[] purued his vnneighbourly purpoe in uch ort: that hee being the tronger perwader, and he (belike) too credulous in beleeuing or ele ouer-feeble in reiting, from priuate imparlance, they fell to action; and continued their cloe fight a long while together, vneene and vvithout upition, no doubt to their equall ioy and contentment.July 18 2012, Scott Tobias, AV Club The Dark Knight Rises[2]Though Banes sing-song voice gives his pronouncements a funny lilt, he doesnt have any of the Jokers deranged wit, and Nolan isnt interested in undercutting his seriousness for the sake of a breezier entertainment.For more quotations using this term, see Citations:he. (personal, sometimes proscribed, see usage notes) They; he or she (a person whose gender is unknown or irrelevant).The rulebook clearly states that "if any student is caught cheating, he will be expelled", and you were caught cheating, were you not, Anna?2010, Tom Bingham, Baron Bingham of Cornhill, The Rule of Law, Penguin Books, ISBN, Preface, page ix:First, to avoid the cumbrous he or she and his or hers, and the ungrammatical they when used in the singular, I have mostly stuck to saying he or his. I hope that this will be understood in an unchauvinistic, gender-neutral way.(personal, sometimes proscribed) It; an animal whose gender is unknown.A genderless object regarded as masculine, such as certain stars or planets (e.g. Sun, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter) or certain ships.Antonyms: she, it1770, A Mathematical Miscellany in Four Parts, 3rd edition, page 125:JUPITER is the largest of all the Planets, his Orbit lies between the Orbits of the Earth and Mars, and at the cast Distance of 426 Millions of Miles from the Sun, he goes round him in 11 Years, 314 Days and 12 Hours; []2019, Sabaton, Bismarck:He [= the ship Bismarck] was made to rule the waves across the seven seas [] He was traditionally used as both a masculine and a gender-neutral pronoun, but since the mid-20th century generic usage has sometimes been considered sexist and limiting.[1][2] It is deprecated by some style guides, such as Wadsworth.[3] In place of generic he, writers and speakers may use he or she, alternate he and she as the indefinite person, use the singular they, or rephrase sentences to use plural they. a man is known by the company he keepshe-: he-ass, he-bitch, he-cat, he-goat, he-man, he-whore, he-wolfhe'dhe-elephanthefemalehe-huckleberryhe laughs best that laughs lastheorshehepeathe said, she saidheselfhe-shehe shoots, he scoreshe who hesitates is losthe who laughs last laughs hardest, he who laughs last laughs besthses/he, he/she, he or sheshe-hespeak of the devil and he will appearte-hethat's what he said ^ he, in Dictionary.com Unabridged, Dictionary.com, LLC, 1995present. ^ When Words Collide: A Media Writer's Guide to Grammar and Style (2007, ISBN ^ The Pocket Wadsworth Handbook, 2009 MLA Update Edition ISBN, page 81: [A]void using the generic he or him when your subject could be either male or female. [...] Sexist: Before boarding, each passenger should make certain that he has his ticket. / Revised: Before boarding, passengers should make certain that they have their tickets. he(African-American Vernacular) Synonym of his. he (countable and uncountable, plural hes)(uncountable) The game of tag, or it, in which the player attempting to catch the others is called "he".The player who chases and attempts to catch the others in this game. (informal) A male.Is your cat a he or a she? Transliteration of various Semitic letters, such as Phoenician (h), Hebrew (h), Classical Syriac (h, h), and Old South Arabian (h). heThe name of the fifth letter of many Semitic alphabets (Phoenician, Aramaic, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic and others).1658, Thomas Browne, The Garden of Cyrus, Folio Society, published 2007, page 210:The same number in the Hebrew mysteries and Cabalistical accounts was the character of Generation; declared by the Letter He, the fifth in their Alphabet.1988, Milorad Pavi, translated by Christina Pribievi-Zori, Dictionary of the Khazars, Vintage, published 1989, page 7:This Nehama claimed that in his own hand he recognized the consonant he of his Hebrew language, and in the letter vav his own male soul.The name of the first letter of the Old South Arabian abjad. He (letter) on Wikipedia.Wikipedia he(uncommon, usually reduplicated) An expression of laughter.Synonyms: ha, hehe (more common)1897, Charles Dudley Warner, Hamilton Wright Mabie, Charles Henry Warner, Lucia Isabella Gilbert Runkle, Library of the World's Best Literature: A-Z, page 1791:If e'er he went into excess, / 'Twas from a somewhat lively thirst; / But he who would his subjects bless, / Odd's fish!must wet his whistle first; / And so from every cask they got, / Our king did to himself allot / At least a pot. / Sing ho, ho, ho! and he, he, he! / That's the kind of king for me.1921, Norman Davey, The Pilgrim of a Smile, page 247:"Well, what is your next tale?" said Sumner, a little brusquely. "He, he! he, he! . . . he, he!" chuckled the bottle, "the text tale I'm going to tell you in a very funny one. It will make you laugh. There's a lady in ithe, he!a very comic affair." he Inglis, Douglas; Sampu, Nasaw; Jaseng, Wilai; Jana, Thocha (2005), A preliminary NgochangKachinEnglish Lexicon[3], Payap University, page 42 Cuniculus paca hepaca (large South and Central American rodent) Aukan-English Dictionary (SIL), citing Vernon (1985) Compare Welsh ei. he (requires spirant mutation) IPA(key): (Central, Balearic, Valencia) [e]Rhymes: -e hef (plural hes)he (fifth letter of various Semitic alphabets) hefirst-person singular present indicative of haver A natural expression. he Alonso de Molina (1571), Vocabulario en lengua castellana y mexicana y mexicana y castellana, Editorial Porra, page 22r he(onomatopoeia) Signifies a laugh, especially one that is slightly mischievous. hemisspelling of hmisspelling of h IPA(key): /he/Rhymes: -eHyphenation: he heinterjection used to attract someone's attention, heyinterjection expressing irony h or h (Fasu)waterriverhe Aiyo the River Aiyolakehe Kutupu Lake Kutubuliquid From Proto-Finnic *hek, from Proto-Finno-Permic *sej. Cognates include Northern Sami sii, Erzya (s). The word is inflected as plural, but there is no plural marker in the nominative, except in dialects (het). See hn for more details on history of usage. IPA(key): /he/, [he]Rhymes: -eSyllabification(key): heHyphenation(key): he he(personal) they (plural, only of people)(respectful) he, she, one, (singular) they (of a single human being, like hn)they (in indirect speech: referring to the subjects of the main clause, regardless of whether they are human beings or not, i.e. logophoric pronoun) In standard Finnish, he is practically never omitted, despite the verb showing both the person and the number (compare the usage of hn). Irregular (inflectional stem hei-, as if in the plural). The comitative and instructive forms don't exist; the abessive is hardly used.In addition to the standard set of cases, he and other personal pronouns have a specific accusative form, heidt. (dialectal): het(dialectal): hy(colloquial): ne heidnlainenheidnlaisensaheiklinen Finnish personal pronounsfirstsecondthirdfamiliarpolitesingularminsnTehnpluralmetehe From Phoenician (h) and/or Biblical Hebrew . IPA(key): /he()/, [he()]Rhymes: -eSyllabification(key): heHyphenation(key): he hehe (fifth letter of the Hebrew and Phoenician scripts and the Northwest Semitic abjad) From Middle Low German h, from Old Saxon h, from Proto-West Germanic *hi, from Proto-Germanic *hiz (this, this one). hem (genitive sin, dative 1 em, dative 2 en, dative 3 jm, accusative 1 em, accusative 2 en)(in some dialects, including, Mnsterland, Mecklenburgish-Western Pomeranian and Low Prussian, personal) he (third-person singular masculine pronoun)He s to lat. (Low Prussian)He is too late. Which dative is employed depends on dialect, not on function.Some dialects might consider any of the inflected forms obsolete. G. Ungt, Twee Geschichten in Mnstersk Platt. Ollmanns Jans in de Frimde un Ollmanns Jans up de Reise, 1861. The text has dative em and accusative em and en, and on page 22 the author notes: "Hier und in vielen Fllen steht der Dativ em statt des Accusativ en (ihm statt ihn) nach der Bequemlichkeit, die sich diese Mundart erlaubt." (Here and in many other places stands the dative em instead of the accusative en ...) From Vai [script needed] (he) ("all right") and Yoruba he ("yes"). he This interjection is often tonalized as a falling tone. Lorenzo Dow Turner, Africanisms in the Gullah Dialect (1969) heto say, to tellSynonyms: , hiyagga (This etymology is missing or incomplete. Please add to it, or discuss it at the Etymology scriptorium.) he (indefinite)a, anhe wahine knas/he has a wife From h + -e. he (plural be-i)The name of the Latin script letter H/h. he Cognate with Sindhi (h, this). he Eric Anonby; Hassan Mohebi Bahmani (2014), Shipwrecked and Landlocked: Kholosi, an Indo-Aryan Language in South-west Iran, in Cahier de Studia Iranica xx[5], pages 13-36 Hinde (1904) records kuha as an equivalent of English give in Jogowini dialect of Kikuyu, listing also Swahili kupa, etc. as its equivalents.[1] he (infinitive khe) (Proverbs) (Nouns)khe(e)oclass 7maheeoclass 6 Armstrong, Lilias E. (1940). The Phonetic and Tonal Structure of Kikuyu, p. 361. Rep. 1967. (Also in 2018 by Routledge). he Informally, both men and women use this question-marking particle. When speaking formally, however, only women use it. In a formal setting, men use huw, hwo, or huw. he (he5/ he0, Zhuyin)Hanyu Pinyin reading of he Transcriptions of Mandarin into the Latin script often do not distinguish between the critical tonal differences employed in the Mandarin language, using words such as this one without indication of tone. Cognate with Hawaiian he. hea, an, some: indefinite article te (for "the" in singular)ng (for "the" in plural) From Old English h, from Proto-West Germanic *hi, from Proto-Germanic *hiz (this, this one). he (accusative him or hine, genitive his or hisen, possessive determiner his) Third-person singular masculine pronoun: heit; used also of inanimate objects(impersonal) Third-person singular impersonal pronoun: one; you In addition to referring to male humans and animals, this pronoun was used for inanimate objects belonging to the masculine grammatical gender early in Middle English. As grammatical gender obsolesced, this pronoun continued to refer to inanimate objects. hee, e, e, hey, hi, hie, hye, heo, ho, h, ha, a English: heScots: heYola: hea, he, hey, hay Middle English personal pronounsnominativeaccusativedativegenitivepossessivesingular1st personI, ich, ikmeminmi1min2nd personoueini1in3rd personmhehimhine2himhishishisenfsche, heohireheohirehirehires, hirennhithithim2his, hitdual31st personwitunkunker2nd personitincinkerplural1st personweus, ousoureoureoures, ouren2nd person4yeyowyouryouryoures, youren3rd personinh.hehemhe2hemherehereheres, herenbor.eiem, eimeireireires, eiren1 Used preconsonantally or before h.2 Early or dialectal.3 Dual pronouns are only sporadically found in Early Middle English; after that, they are replaced by plural forms. There are no third person dual forms in Middle English.4 Sometimes used as a formal 2nd person singular. From Old English he, h. Compare ei. he (accusative hem or he, genitive heres or heren, possessive determiner here) heo, he, hey, hei, ha, hay, hy, hi, hye, hie, hig, hi, hij, hio, ho, hoe, hue, huy, hui, e, i, a Middle English personal pronounsnominativeaccusativedativegenitivepossessivesingular1st personI, ich, ikmeminmi1min2nd personoueini1in3rd personmhehimhine2himhishishisenfsche, heohireheohirehirehires, hirennhithithim2his, hitdual31st personwitunkunker2nd personitincinkerplural1st personweus, ousoureoureoures, ouren2nd person4yeyowyouryouryoures, youren3rd personinh.hehemhe2hemherehereheres, herenbor.eiem, eimeireireires, eiren1 Used preconsonantally or before h.2 Early or dialectal.3 Dual pronouns are only sporadically found in Early Middle English; after that, they are replaced by plural forms. There are no third person dual forms in Middle English.4 Sometimes used as a formal 2nd person singular. the alternative form of heo (she) he alternative form of hey (hey) he alternative form of heye (hedge) healternative form of heigh (high) healternative form of hyen (to go quickly) From Old Saxon h. Stem vowel: (originally) IPA(key): /he/ h(third person singular masculine nominative) he Middle Low German personal pronounsnominativeaccusativedativegenitivesingular1st personik (ek)m (m, mik, mek)mn (mner)2nd persondd (d, dik, dek)dn (dner)3rd personmh (h, hie)ne, en (ne, n)me, em (me, en)sn (sner)nit (et)fs (s, sie, s)re, r (rer, rer)plural1st personw (w, wie)uns (s, s, sik)unser (ser)2nd persong (j,)j (jwe, , jk, gik)jwer (wer)3rd persons (s, sie)em, m, jm (en, nen, nen)re, r (rer, rer)For an explanation of the forms in brackets see here. he he(dialectal, Trndelag) alternative form of hev (have, has)E he ei bok om fgla. He hann lst kjp ho?I have a book about birds. Does he want to buy it? (literally "does he have desire to by her?") he(Western) singular relative pronoun; that, who, whatuusi he qanfly that bitesooke he Griet si x'oo ng uuThe wood that Griet will chop in the veld. Sands, Bonny & Jones, Kerry & Esau, Katrina & Collins, Chris & Witzlack-Makarevich, Alena & Job, Sylvanus & Miller, Amanda & Steyn, Betta & Zaanen, Menno & Namaseb, Levi & Berg, Dietloff & Mantzel, Dotty & Damarah, Willem & Snyman, Claudia & Wyk, David & Brugman, Johanna & Exter, Mats & Vaalbooi, Antjie & Westhuizen, Mietjie. (2022). Nuuki Namagowab Afrikaans English Xoakixanisi/Mdi di Khanis/Woordeboek/DictionaryCollins, C., & Namaseb, L. (2011). A Grammatical Sketch of N|uuki with Stories. Rdiger Kppe Verlag. From Proto-West Germanic *hi, from Proto-Germanic *hiz (this, this one). hm (accusative hine, genitive his, dative him)he10th century, The Wanderer[6]:Oft him nhaga re gebde, Metudes miltse, ah e h mdeariA loner oft waits a grace for himself, Creator's mercy, even if he is sorrowfulit (when the thing being referred to is masculine)they (singular) (denotes someone of unknown gender) Middle English: he, hee, e, e, hey, hi, hie, hye, heo, ho, h, ha, aEnglish: heScots: heYola: hea, he, hey, hay he (emphatic hesom)alternative spelling of From Proto-West Germanic *hi, from Proto-Germanic *hiz. hmOld Saxon personal pronounsnominativeaccusativedativegenitivesingular1st personikm, me, mikmmn2nd personthth, thikththn3rdpersonmhinaimuisfsiusiairuranititisdual1st personwitunkunkero, unka2nd persongitinkinker, inkaplural1st personw, wes, unsiksser2nd persong, geeu, iu, iuueuwar, iuwer, iuwar, iuwero, iuwera3rdpersonmsiaimirofsiansiu hewe (first person plural pronoun) Onomatopoeic. (Masovia):(Near Masovian) IPA(key): /x/ he Wadysaw Matlakowski (1891), he, in Zbir wyrazw ludowych dawnej ziemi czerskiej, in Sprawozdania Komisyi Jzykowej Akademii Umiejtnoci, volume 4, Krakow: Drukarnia Uniwersytetu Jagielloskiego, page 372 he he From Middle English he, from Old English h. IPA(key): /hi/, /h/Rhymes: -i he (third-person singular, masculine, nominative case; accusative him, reflexive himsel, possessive his) IPA(key): /e/ [e]Rhymes: -eSyllabification: heHomophones: h, e From Old Spanish he, from Arabic (h, dialectally h).The alternative forms may reflect a reanalysis of he as a verb form, which could then be pluralized heis (cf. veis you see). Compare Galician eis, Portuguese eis < Old Galician-Portuguese ei. he Takes pronoun suffixes, e.g. heme (here I am), and is mostly used together with aqu, ah, all. Coromines, Joan; Pascual, Jos Antonio (1984), he, in Diccionario crtico etimolgico castellano e hispnico [Critical Castilian and Hispanic etymological dictionary][7] (in Spanish), volume III (GMa), Madrid: Gredos, ISBN, page 335he, in Diccionario de la lengua espaola [Dictionary of the Spanish Language] (in Spanish), online version 23.8, Royal Spanish Academy [Spanish: Real Academia Espaola], 10 December 2024 hef (plural hes) See the etymology of the corresponding lemma form. he Related to hva. he (present her, preterite hedde, supine hett, imperative he)(regional, colloquial, northern) to putSynonym: (Hlsingland region) hvaHe den p bordetPut it on the tableHv/He p stereonPut on the stereo (Hlsingland/further north) Not widely known to native Swedish speakers. Primarily used in certain regions of Norrland in Sweden. hen(regional, Northern Sweden, Ostrobothnia) it In Sweden, primarily used in parts of Norrland (from northern Hlsingland and northward). In Finland, used in the northern part of Swedish-speaking Ostrobothnia. (Standard Tagalog) IPA(key): /he/ [h]Rhymes: -eSyllabification: he he! (Baybayin spelling) he (Baybayin spelling) (historical)alternative spelling of ge From Proto-Nuclear Polynesian *se. Cognates include Hawaiian he and Maori he. IPA(key): [he]Hyphenation: he heSingular indefinite article; any, an Tokelauan articlesimpersonalsingularpluraldefiniteteninde finitehenipersonalnominalpronominalsimpleiaafter i/kiaa teafter maiia te R. Simona, editor (1986), Tokelau Dictionary[8], Auckland: Office of Tokelau Affairs, page 304 he (definite accusative heyi, plural heler)The name of the Latin-script letter H/h. The pronunciation /h/ is proscribed as incorrect when referring to the letter in the Latin alphabet. For that, the pronunciation /he/ is encouraged and is much more common. (Latin-script letter names) harf; a, be, ce, e, de, e, fe, ge, yumuak ge, he, , i, je, ke, le, me, ne, o, , pe, re, se, e, te, u, , ve, ye, ze heLetter of the Arabic alphabet: he he Lizot, Jacques (2004), Diccionario enciclopdico de la lengua ynomm[9] (in Spanish), Vicariato apostlico de Puerto Ayacucho, ISBN healternative form of hea1867, GLOSSARY OF THE DIALECT OF FORTH AND BARGY:Co thou; Co he.Quoth thou; Says he.1867, A YOLA ZONG, in SONGS, ETC. IN THE DIALECT OF FORTH AND BARGY, number 11, page 88:W' vengem too hard, he zunk ee commane,With venom too hard, he sunk his bat-club,1867, A YOLA ZONG, in SONGS, ETC. IN THE DIALECT OF FORTH AND BARGY, number 12, page 88:Licke a mope an a mile, he gazt ing a mize;Like a fool in a mill, he looked in amazement;1867, A YOLA ZONG, in SONGS, ETC. IN THE DIALECT OF FORTH AND BARGY, number 13, page 90:He at nouth fade t'zey, llean vetch ee man,He that knows what to say, mischief fetch the man,1867, CASTEALE CUDDE'S LAMENTATION, in SONGS, ETC. IN THE DIALECT OF FORTH AND BARGY, number 6, page 104:He zide hea'de help mee udh o' hoanHe said he'd help me out of hand Jacob Poole (d. 1827) (before 1828), William Barnes, editor, A Glossary, With some Pieces of Verse, of the old Dialect of the English Colony in the Baronies of Forth and Bargy, County of Wexford, Ireland, London: J. Russell Smith, published 1867, page 31 heto come across, to come byMo r bn he, mo s br s i. I came across a gift and started to open it.1995?, Nwn B A Ti N I-j Y, wa K Juwsl, in K W OR TNT ti Watchtower[10]:ro mrn t mo dojk, yt s ti d, ni nyn lralra p k wn lp m he m.Another problem I faced, apart from the language, was the constant concern over being picked up by the police. often used in a serial verb construction with r. h(Ikal) (transitive) Ikal form of s (to cook) he when followed by a direct object. hh (cooked, cooking)h (banquet)h (uncooked)h (cooked)h (manner of cooking) Also found in: Thesaurus, Medical, Acronyms, Idioms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia. abbr.1. Her (or His) Excellency (h)pron.1. Used to refer to the male person or animal previously mentioned or implied.2. Usage Problem a. Used to refer to a person whose gender is unspecified or unknown: Someone left his umbrella in the lobby.b. Anyone: "He who desires but acts not, breeds pestilence" (William Blake).n. A male person or animal. Sometimes used in combination: Is the cat a he? We saw a he-goat cross the road.[Middle English, from Old English h; see ko- in Indo-European roots.]Usage Note: Historically, the pronouns he, him, and his have been used as generic or gender-neutral singular pronouns, as in A novelist should write about what he knows best and No one seems to take any pride in his work anymore. Since the early 1900s, however, this usage has been criticized for being sexist in its assumption that the male is representative of everyone. As long ago as 1987, a majority of the Usage Panel indicated that they preferred to avoid the generic use of he. Certainly the avoidance of this usage has become common at all levels of formality. Typical strategies for doing so include using the plural (that is, avoiding the singular entirely), so they is used instead of he. This is probably the easiest solution. (The matter of using they to refer to singular antecedents is addressed in the usage note at the entry for they in this dictionary.) Writers can also employ compound and coordinate forms such as he/she or he or she, though these constructions can be cumbersome in sustained use. Some writers, especially in academic contexts, use she in alteration with he to balance the genders, or they use she exclusively, in what might be seen as a pointed overturning of tradition. The writer who chooses to use generic he and its inflected forms in the face of the strong trend away from that usage may be viewed as deliberately calling attention to traditional gender roles or may simply appear to be insensitive. In certain sentences, the generic pronoun can simply be dropped or changed to an article with no change in meaning. The sentence A writer who draws on personal experience for material should not be surprised if reviewers seize on that fact is complete as it stands and requires no pronoun before the word material. The sentence Every student handed in his assignment is just as clear when written Every student handed in the assignment. See Usage Notes at each, every, neither, one, she, they. (h)n. The fifth letter of the Hebrew alphabet. See Table at alphabet.[Hebrew h, of Phoenician origin.]American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (hi; unstressed i) pron (subjective) 1. refers to a male person or animal: he looks interesting; he's a fine stallion. 2. refers to an indefinite antecedent such as one, whoever, or anybody: everybody can do as he likes in this country. 3. refers to a person or animal of unknown or unspecified sex: a member of the party may vote as he sees fit. n4. a. a male person or animalb. (in combination): he-goat. 5. (Games, other than specified) a. a children's game in which one player chases the others in an attempt to touch one of them, who then becomes the chaser. Compare tag2b. the person chasing. Compare it17[Old English h; related to Old Saxon hie, Old High German her he, Old Slavonic s this, Latin cis on this side] (he; Hebrew he) n (Letters of the Alphabet (Foreign)) the fifth letter of the Hebrew alphabet (), transliterated as h (hi; he) interjan expression of amusement or derision. Also: he-he! or hee-hee! the chemical symbol for (Elements & Compounds) helium abbreviation for 2. (Roman Catholic Church) His Eminence 3. His (or Her) Excellency Collins English Dictionary Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 (hi; unstressed i) pron. nom. he, poss. his, obj. him; pron. 1. the male person or animal being discussed or last mentioned; that male. 2. anyone (without reference to sex); that person: He who hesitates is lost. n. 3. any male person or animal; a man: hes and shes. adj. 4. male (usu. used in combination): a he-goat. [before 900; Middle English, Old English h (masculine nominative singular); c. Dutch hij, Old Saxon h, Old High German her he; see his, him, she, her, it] usage: Traditionally, the pronouns he, his, and him have been used generically to refer to indefinite singular pronouns like anyone, everyone, and someone (Everyone who agrees should raise his hand) and to singular nouns that do not indicate sex: Every writer hopes he will produce a bestseller. This generic use is often criticized as sexist, although many speakers and writers continue the practice. Various approaches have been developed to avoid generic he. One is to use plural forms entirely: Those who agree should raise their hands. All writers hope they will produce bestsellers. Another is to use the masculine and feminine singular pronouns together: he or she, she or he; he/she, she/he. A common practice in speech is to use forms of they to refer to such antecedents: If anyone calls, tell them I'm not home. See they. Forms blending the feminine and masculine pronouns, as s/he, have not been widely adopted. See also they. he2 or heh (he) n., pl. hes or hehs. 1. the fifth letter of the Hebrew alphabet. 2. any of the sounds represented by this letter. He Chem. Symbol. H.E. 3. His Excellency; Her Excellency. Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved.The American Heritage Student Science Dictionary, Second Edition. Copyright 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved.He is the subject of a verb. You use he to refer to a man, boy, or male animal that has already been mentioned, or whose identity is known.He had a nervous habit of biting his nails.Bill had flown back from New York and he and his wife took me out to dinner.When the subject of a sentence is followed by a relative clause, you do not use he in front of the main verb. For example, you do not say 'The man who is going to buy my car, he lives in Norwich'. You say 'The man who is going to buy my car lives in Norwich'.The man who came into the room was small and slender.Professor Marvin, who was always early, was there already. she they1. 'he'He, him, his, and himself are sometimes used to refer back to an indefinite pronoun or to a word such as person, child, or student.If anybody complained about this, he was told that things would soon get back to normal.It won't hurt a child to have his meals at a different time.Many people object to this use because it suggests that the person referred to is male.2. 'he or she'You can sometimes use he or she, him or her, his or her, or himself or herself.A parent may feel that he or she has nothing to give a child.Anyone can call himself or herself a psychologist, even if untrained and unqualified.Many people avoid these expressions because they think they sound clumsy and unnatural, especially when more than one of them is used in the same sentence.In writing, some people use s/he to mean he or she.3. 'they'Most people use they, them, and their.Everyone thinks they know what the problems of living with a teenager are.Often when we touch someone we are demonstrating our love for them.Don't hope to change anyone or their attitudes.This use used to be considered incorrect, but it is now the most common form in both spoken and written English, and is used in formal and informal writing.It is often possible to avoid all the above uses. You can sometimes do this by using plurals. For example, instead of saying 'Every student has his own room', you can say 'All the students have their own rooms'. Instead of saying 'Anyone who goes inside must take off his shoes', you can say 'People who go inside must take off their shoes'.Collins COBUILD English Usage HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 2004, 2011, 2012 Noun1.He - a very light colorless element that is one of the six inert gasses; the most difficult gas to liquefy; occurs in economically extractable amounts in certain natural gases (as those found in Texas and Kansas)chemical element, element - any of the more than 100 known substances (of which 92 occur naturally) that cannot be separated into simpler substances and that singly or in combination constitute all matter2.he - the 5th letter of the Hebrew alphabetBased on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc. hanikke gre en kat fortrdlmachovarnaquel queel quehannhann mun sennilegameinlaus; feiminn, framfrinns, srhverveita ekki af, vilja gjarnanhe whotas, kurvivrieu dzimuma persona vai dzvnieksoutangaok ekingen-ebilir/...-abilirerkek ABBR2. =His or Her Excellency S.E.3. =His Eminence S.Em.a [hi]A. PERS PRON1. (emphatic, to avoid ambiguity) lwe went to the cinema but he didn't nosotros fuimos al cine pero l noit is he who es l quien ...you've got more money than he has tienes ms dinero que lDon't translate the subject pronoun when not emphasizing or clarifying: he's very tall es muy altothere he is all est2. (frm) he who wishes to el que desee ..., quien desee ...B. N it's a he (= animal) es macho; (= baby) es un nio, es varn (LAm)C. CPD machohe-goat N cabra f machoCollins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1971, 1988 HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2005 [hi](STRONG) [hi] nit's a he (= person) c'est un garon; [animal] c'est un mleCollins English/French Electronic Resource. Harper