Biblical Hebrew 102
Introduction to Grammatical Concepts
Lesson 20
שִׁעוּר כ
Pronominal Suffixes with plural nouns

A small synagogue replica constructed in the much the same way the village synagogue was during the time of Yeshua. Nazareth Village, Israel.

"And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up. And as was his custom, he went to the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and he stood up to read.," Luke 4:16 ESV.

What we will learn in Lesson 20

20.01 *Review:* Chart of masculine singular & plural pronouns

20.02 *Review:* Chart of singular nouns with pronoun suffixes

20.03 *Quick review:* diphthongs

20.04 Introducing plural masculine nouns with pronominal suffixes

20.05 Reading exercises with pronouns & pronominal suffixes

20.06 Vocabulary Flash Cards for Lesson 20

20.07 Weekly Parasha reading

20.01 *Review: chart of masculine singular & plural pronouns*

Hebrew singular and plural personal pronouns

* The pronouns listed below with an asterisk are the Biblical, classical, or archaic forms pronouns.

HINT: All 1st person pronouns (both singular & plural) begin with "א" – the basis for these forms is "אֲנִי"

All 2nd person pronouns (both singular & plural) begins with "את"

And all 3rd person pronouns (both singular & plural) begin with "ה"

Singular				**Plural**			
Person	English	Gender	Hebrew	Person	English	Gender	Hebrew
1st Person Singular (speaker is <u>speaking about himself</u>: "I")				1st Person Plural (speaking <u>about themselves</u>: "we")			
1st c*s	I	This pronoun is used for <u>either</u> masculine or feminine; aka "common"	אֲנִי אָנֹכִי*	**1st** c*p	we	This pronoun is used for <u>either</u> masculine or feminine; aka "common"	אֲנַחְנוּ אָנוּ*,נַחְנוּ*
2nd Person Singular (<u>directly to someone</u>: "you")				2nd Person <u>Plural</u> (<u>directly to some people</u>: "you"; aka "you all")			
2nd ms	you (singular)	masculine	אַתָּה	**2nd** mp	you (plural)	masculine	אַתֶּם
2nd fs	you (singular)	feminine	אַתְּ	**2nd** fp	you (plural)	feminine	אַתֶּן אַתֵּנָה* (Eze 13:20)
3rd Person Singular (<u>speaking about</u> someone: "him" or "her")				3rd Person Plural (<u>speaking about</u> "them" or "they")			
3rd ms	he/it	masculine	הוּא	**3rd** mp	they/it	masculine	הֵם הֵמָּה*
3rd fs	she/it	feminine	הִיא הוּא*	**3rd** fp	they/it	feminine	הֵן הֵנָּה*

*Some pronouns can refer to either a male or female. They are called common ("c"). eg: "I" can refer to either a male "I" or a female "I".

20.02 *Review: chart of singular nouns with pronoun suffixes* (aka pronominal suffixes; abbreviated: sf)

סוּס = **horse** (masculine singular noun)				סוּס = **horse** (masculine singular noun)			
Person ms = masculine singular fs = feminine singular c*s = common singular	**Pronominal Suffix**	**Hebrew**	**English**	**Person** ms = masculine plural fs = feminine plural c*s = common plural	**Pronominal Suffix**	**Hebrew**	**English**
1st c*s	ִי	סוּסִי	my horse (notice both the horse & the ownership of the horse are each singular.)	**1st** c*p	ֵנוּ	סוּסֵנוּ	our horse (here, the horse is singular; however, the ownership is plural.)
2nd ms	ְךָ	סוּסְךָ	your (ms) horse	**2nd** mp	ְכֶם	סוּסְכֶם	your (mp) horse
2nd fs	ֵךְ	סוּסֵךְ	your (fs) horse	**2nd** fp	ְכֶן	סוּסְכֶן	your (fp) horse
3rd ms	וֹ	סוּסוֹ	his horse	**3rd** mp	ָם	סוּסָם	their (mp) horse
3rd fs	ָהּ	סוּסָהּ	her horse	**3rd** fp	ָן	סוּסָן	their (fp) horse

20.03 *Quick review: diphthongs* (refer to 7.02 & 7.04)

> *The consonant י is called both yod & yud.*

Standard Sound of Hebrew vowels:

אִ ("ee")   אֵ ("eh")   אֶ ("eh")   אָ ("ah")   אַ ("ah")

With the addition of a yod*, the vowel becomes a diphthong & the sound changes

"ee" as in sleep	"ey" as in they	"ey" as in they	"I" as in isle	"I" as in isle
אִי	אֵי	אֶי	אָי	אַי
Chirek Yod	Tsere Yod	Segol Yod	Kamats Yod	Patach Yod
חִירֶק יוֹד	צֵירֵי יוֹד	סֶגּוֹל יוֹד	קָמָץ יוֹד	פַּתַח יוֹד

NOTE:
1. There are only 3 diphthong sounds to remember: "I" (as in isle); "ey" (as in they); and "ee" (as in sleep).
2. Dipthongs are long vowels.

20.04 *Introducing plural masculine nouns with pronominal suffixes*

A few quick tips on adding suffixes to masculine plural nouns:
1. Notice the similarity of the suffix endings for both singular and plural masculine nouns.
2. Generally plural masculine nouns with suffixes, have a yod (י) before the suffix.

סוּס = **horse** (masculine singular noun)				סוּסִים = **horses** (masculine plural noun)			
Person ms= masculine singular fs = feminine singular c*s= common singular	**Pronominal Suffix**	**Hebrew**	**English**	**Person** ms = masculine plural fs = feminine plural c*s= common plural	**Pronominal Suffix**	**Hebrew**	**English**
1st c*s	ִי	סוּסִי	my horse (notice both the horse & the ownership of the horse are each singular.)	1st c*s	ַי	סוּסַי	my horses (notice the noun is plural & the pronoun is singular.)
2nd ms	ְךָ	סוּסְךָ	your (ms) horse	2nd ms	ֶיךָ	סוּסֶיךָ	your (ms) horses
2nd fs	ֵךְ	סוּסֵךְ	your (fs) horse	2nd fs	ַיִךְ	סוּסַיִךְ	your (fs) horses
3rd ms	וֹ	סוּסוֹ	his horse	3rd ms	ָיו	סוּסָיו	his horses
3rd fs	ָה	סוּסָה	her horse	3rd fs	ֶיהָ	סוּסֶיהָ	her horses
1st c*p	ֵנוּ	סוּסֵנוּ	our horse (here, the horse is singular; however, the ownership is plural.)	1st c*p	ֵינוּ	סוּסֵינוּ	our horses (here, both horses (the noun) and the pronoun (our) are plural)
2nd mp	ְכֶם	סוּסְכֶם	your (mp) horse	2nd mp	ֵיכֶם	סוּסֵיכֶם	your (mp) horses
2nd fp	ְכֶן	סוּסְכֶן	your (fp) horse	2nd fp	ֵיכֶן	סוּסֵיכֶן	your (fp) horses
3rd mp	ָם	סוּסָם	their (mp) horse	3rd mp	ֵיהֶם	סוּסֵיהֶם	their (mp) horses
3rd fp	ָן	סוּסָן	their (fp) horse	3rd fp	ֵיהֶן	סוּסֵיהֶן	their (fp) horses

Reading exercises from the Hebrew text with pronouns and pronominal suffixes

1st person, singular - "I am":

Isaiah 48:12: "Listen to Me, O Jacob, even Israel whom I called; <u>I am</u> He, <u>I am</u> the first, <u>I am</u> also the last."

שְׁמַע אֵלַי יַעֲקֹב וְיִשְׂרָאֵל מְקֹרָאִי אֲנִי־הוּא אֲנִי רִאשׁוֹן אַף אֲנִי אַחֲרוֹן׃

Hebrew	English	Morph
שְׁמַע	Listen [You listen!]	Verb [imperative] (V-Qal-Imp-ms)
אֵלַי	unto me [to me]	Prep (Prep | 1cs)
יַעֲקֹב	O Jacob [Ya'akov]	Noun (N-proper-ms)
וְיִשְׂרָאֵל	and Israel	Noun (Conj-w | N-proper-ms)
מְקֹרָאִי	~~my called~~ [I called]	Verb [participle] (V-Pual-Prtcpl-msc | 1cs)
אֲנִי־	I ['am' is understood]	Pro [pronoun] (Pron-1cs)
הוּא	he	Pro [pronoun] (Pron-3ms)
אֲנִי	I ['am' is understood]	Pro [pronoun] (Pron-1cs)
רִאשׁוֹן	the first	Adj (Adj-ms)
אַף [גַּם is more common]	also	Conj [the noun is אַף (nose)])
אֲנִי	I ['am' is understood]	Pro [pronoun] (Pron-1cs)
אַחֲרוֹן׃	the last	Adj (Adj-ms)

1st person, plural - "we":

Joshua 2:17: "The men said to her, "We shall be free from this oath to you which you have made us swear…"

וַיֹּאמְרוּ אֵלֶיהָ הָאֲנָשִׁים נְקִיִּם אֲנַחְנוּ מִשְּׁבֻעָתֵךְ הַזֶּה אֲשֶׁר הִשְׁבַּעְתָּנוּ׃

Hebrew	English	Morph
וַיֹּאמְרוּ	and said [& they said]	Verb (Conj-w | V-Qal-ConsecImperf-3mp)
אֵלֶיהָ	unto [to her]	Prep ['*to her*' is a pronominal suffix] (Prep | 3fs)
הָאֲנָשִׁים	the men	Noun (Art | N-mp)
נְקִיִּם	[will be] blameless her	Adj (Adj-mp)
אֲנַחְנוּ	We	Pro [pronoun] (Pron-1cp)
מִשְּׁבֻעָתֵךְ	oath [your oath]	Noun ['your' is a pronominal suffix] (Prep-m | N-fsc | 2fs)

הַזֶּה	~~from this~~ [this]	Pro [pronoun] (Art	Pron-ms)
אֲשֶׁר	that	Prt (Pron-r; relative pronoun)
הִשְׁבַּעְתָּנוּ:	you have made <mark>us</mark> swear	Verb [*'us'* is a pronominal suffix] (V-Hifil-Perf-2fs	1cp)

20.06 *Vocabulary flash cards for Lesson 20:*

The flash cards include high frequency words, which appear frequently in the TaNaKh. We encourage you to review these cards until the vocabulary becomes familiar.

20.07 *Weekly Parasha reading* (go to www.RestoringTorah.org)