

# Biblical Hebrew 103

## *Developing Grammatical Concepts*

### Lesson 21

### שְׁעוֹר כ"א

## Pronominal suffixes with singular & plural nouns



*Mahane Yehuda is one of the most famous outdoor markets in Jerusalem: This market is a definite must-see. Early in the morning, fragrances of the spices and aromas of the produce greet you. The hustle and bustle of the market is something to be experienced.*

### ***What we will learn in Lesson 21***

- 21.01 *Review* singular and plural nouns
- 21.02 *Review* pronominal suffix chart for singular nouns
- 21.03 *Review* masculine & feminine singular nouns with pronominal suffixes
- 21.04 Introducing plural feminine nouns with pronominal suffixes
- 21.05 Masculine & feminine plural nouns with pronominal suffixes
- 21.06 Practice identifying the pronominal suffixes
- 21.07 Reading exercise: Numbers 30:2
- 21.08 Answers to 21.06
- 21.09 Vocabulary for Lesson 21
- 21.10 Weekly Parasha reading

## 21.01 *Review: singular and plural nouns*

1. Masculine singular nouns are basic nouns.
  - a. Example: סוס (“horse”)
  - b. Example: סֵפֶר (“book”)
2. Masculine plural become plural by adding to the end of the a chirek, yod, and a mem sofit ם׳.
  - a. Example: סוּסִים (“horses” uses the standard formation of a chirek, yod, and a mem sofit ם׳)
  - b. Example: סֵפֶרִים (“books” uses the standard formation of a chirek, yod, and a mem sofit ם׳)
3. Feminine singular nouns generally have a hay ה at the end of the noun and generally add a kamats.
  - a. Examples: סוּסָה (“mare” or “female horse”)
  - b. Examples: תּוֹרָה (“Torah” is a feminine noun. Every Hebrew noun is either masculine or feminine. In English, most nouns are “its.” For example: a book is “it”; however, a boat is a “she.”)
4. Feminine plural a noun generally becomes plural by dropping the hay and adding a cholam vav and a tav ות to the end of the word.
  - a. Example: סוּסוֹת (“mares” or “female horses”)
  - b. Example: תּוֹרוֹת (“Torahs.” Note: the 2nd cholam vav, follows a resh, is shortened to a cholam.)

## 21.02 *Review: pronominal suffix chart for singular nouns*

Pronominal Suffix Chart for singular nouns			
Singular suffixes		Plural suffixes	
Person	Suffixes	Person	Suffixes
1 <sup>st</sup> c*s	ִי	1 <sup>st</sup> c*p	ִינוּ
2 <sup>nd</sup> ms	ִיךָ	2 <sup>nd</sup> mp	ִיכֶם (silent sheva)
2 <sup>nd</sup> fs	ִיךְ	2 <sup>nd</sup> fp	ִיכֶן (silent sheva)
3 <sup>rd</sup> ms	וֹ	3 <sup>rd</sup> mp	ֵם
3 <sup>rd</sup> fs	ָהּ	3 <sup>rd</sup> fp	ָן

Studying Biblical Hebrew really shows me how much I do not know about Scripture! DH

### \* Grammar Made Simple:

- As we have learned, all Hebrew nouns are either masculine or feminine.
- Pronouns also are masculine or feminine except for the 1<sup>st</sup> person pronouns. These are called **\*common pronouns** (abbreviated as “c”) because they can refer to either males or females. For example, 1<sup>st</sup> person singular “I” can refer to either a male or female, & 1<sup>st</sup> plural “we” can refer to either males or females or a mixed group.

21.03 *Review: masculine & feminine singular nouns with suffixes*

**Singular nouns with singular pronominal suffixes**

Masculine singular noun with singular pronominal suffixes			Feminine singular noun with singular pronominal suffixes		
Person	Hebrew	Translation	Person	Hebrew	Translation
ms = masculine singular fs = feminine singular					
סוס = horse (masculine singular noun)			תורה = law or instruction (feminine singular noun)		
1 <sup>st</sup> ms & fs: (masculine/ feminine, singular)	סוסי	my horse	1 <sup>st</sup> ms & fs: (masculine/ feminine, singular)	תורתי	my Torah (law or instruction)
2 <sup>nd</sup> ms: (masculine, singular)	סוסך	your (ms) horse	2 <sup>nd</sup> ms: (masculine, singular)	תורתך	your (ms) Torah (law or instruction)
2 <sup>nd</sup> fs: (feminine, singular)	סוסך	your (fs) horse	2 <sup>nd</sup> fs: (feminine, singular)	תורתך	your (fs) Torah (law or instruction)
3 <sup>rd</sup> ms: (masculine, singular)	סוסו	his horse	3 <sup>rd</sup> ms: (masculine, singular)	תורתו	his Torah (law or instruction)
3 <sup>rd</sup> fs: (feminine, singular)	סוסה	her horse	3 <sup>rd</sup> fs: (feminine, singular)	תורתה	her Torah (law or instruction)

**Singular nouns with plural pronominal suffixes**

Masculine singular noun with singular pronominal suffixes			Feminine singular noun with plural pronominal suffixes		
Person	Hebrew	Translation	Person	Hebrew	Translation
סוס = horse (masculine singular noun)			תורה = law or instruction (feminine singular noun)		
1 <sup>st</sup> ms & fs: (masculine/ feminine, singular)	תורתי	my Torah (law or instruction)	1 <sup>st</sup> mp & fp: (masculine/ feminine, plural)	תורתנו	our Torah (law or instruction)
2 <sup>nd</sup> ms: (masculine, singular)	תורתך	your (ms) Torah (law or instruction)	2 <sup>nd</sup> mp: (masculine, plural)	תורתכם	your (mp) Torah (law or instruction)
2 <sup>nd</sup> fs: (feminine, singular)	תורתך	your (fs) Torah (law or instruction)	2 <sup>nd</sup> fp: (feminine, plural)	תורתכן	your (fp) Torah (law or instruction)
3 <sup>rd</sup> ms: (masculine, singular)	תורתו	his Torah (law or instruction)	3 <sup>rd</sup> mp: (masculine, plural)	תורתם	their (mp) Torah (law or instruction)
3 <sup>rd</sup> fs: (feminine, singular)	תורתה	her Torah (law or instruction)	3 <sup>rd</sup> fp: (feminine, plural)	תורתן	her (mp) Torah (law or instruction)

21.04 *Introducing feminine plural nouns with pronominal suffixes*

- Feminine plural nouns with pronominal suffixes are formed much the same way as masculine. The suffix is connected to the noun.
- Both masculine & feminine plural nouns have a “yod” added to the end of the noun & before the suffix. The only exception are the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular suffixes where there is no “yod” added; however, the “yod” is again added to 1<sup>st</sup> plural suffixes.

## 21.05 *Masculine & feminine plural nouns with pronominal suffixes*

Notice: the pronominal suffixes are the same for both masculine & feminine nouns.

Remember with singular feminine nouns, the “hay & kamatz” are dropped and a “tav” is added before the suffix.

### Plural nouns with singular pronominal suffixes

- Plural nouns (both masculine & feminine) have a “yod” before suffixes, except for 1<sup>st</sup> person.

Feminine plural noun with plural pronominal suffixes			Feminine plural noun with plural pronominal suffixes		
Person	Hebrew	Translation	Person	Hebrew	Translation
סוסים = horses (masculine plural noun)			תורות = laws or instructions (feminine plural noun)		
1 <sup>st</sup> ms & fs: (masculine/ feminine, singular)	סוסי	my horses	1 <sup>st</sup> ms & fs: (masculine/ feminine, singular)	תורותי	my laws or instructions
2 <sup>nd</sup> ms: (masculine, singular)	סוסיך	your (ms) horses	2 <sup>nd</sup> ms: (masculine, singular)	תורותיך	your (ms) laws or instructions
2 <sup>nd</sup> fs: (feminine, singular)	סוסיך	your (fs) horses	2 <sup>nd</sup> fs: (feminine, singular)	תורותיך	your (fs) laws or instructions
3 <sup>rd</sup> ms: (masculine, singular)	סוסיו	his horses	3 <sup>rd</sup> ms: (masculine, singular)	תורותיו	his laws or instructions
3 <sup>rd</sup> fs: (feminine, singular)	סוסייה	her horses	3 <sup>rd</sup> fs: (feminine, singular)	תורותיה	her laws or instructions

### Plural nouns with plural pronominal suffixes

- Plural pronominal suffixes are the same for masculine & feminine plural nouns.
- However, with plural nouns & suffixes, even the 1<sup>st</sup> person has a “yod” preceding the pronominal suffix.

Masculine plural noun with plural pronominal suffixes			Feminine plural noun with plural pronominal suffixes		
Person	Hebrew	Translation	Person	Hebrew	Translation
סוסים = horses (masculine plural noun)			תורות = laws or instructions (feminine plural noun)		
1 <sup>st</sup> mp & fp: (masculine/ feminine, plural)	סוסינו	our horses	1 <sup>st</sup> mp & fp: (masculine/ feminine, plural)	תורותינו	our laws or instructions
2 <sup>nd</sup> mp: (masculine, plural)	סוסיכם	your (mp) horses	2 <sup>nd</sup> mp: (masculine, plural)	תורותיכם	your (mp) laws or instructions
2 <sup>nd</sup> fp: (feminine, plural)	סוסיכן	your (fp) horses	2 <sup>nd</sup> fp: (feminine, plural)	תורותיכן	your (fp) laws or instructions
3 <sup>rd</sup> mp: (masculine, plural)	סוסיהם	their (mp) horses	3 <sup>rd</sup> mp: (masculine, plural)	תורותיהם	their (mp) laws or instructions
3 <sup>rd</sup> fp: (feminine, plural)	סוסיהן	their (fp) horses	3 <sup>rd</sup> fp: (feminine, plural)	תורותיהן	their (fp) laws or instructions

21.06 **Practice identifying the pronominal suffixes for each of these:**

If you're unsure of a pronominal suffix, refer to the Pronominal Suffix Chart below:

Fill in person for pronominal suffix in right column	
1 סוסי	My (1cs) horse
2 נְשָׂמָה	
3 אֶרְצִי	My (1cs) land (Gen 2:15)
4 אִשְׁתְּךָ	Your (2ms) wife (Gen 8:17)
5 אֶרְצֵנוּ	Our (1cp) land (Josh 9:11)
6 מִשְׁבַּעְתְּךָ	
7 נְשָׁמְנוּ	
8 בְּעֵלָה	
9 אֶרְצֶךָ	
10 לְאֶרְצוֹ	His (3ms) land (Joel 2:18)
11 נְשִׁמְכֶם	
12 נְשָׁמוּ	
13 אֶכְלָם	
14 נְשִׁמְךָ	
15 אֶרְצוֹ	
16 אֶרְצְכֶם	
17 נְשִׁמָּם	their (3mp) name (Gen 5:2)
18 נְשָׁמִי	
19 אֶרְצָם	
20 נְשִׁמְךָ	your (2fs) name (Jer 11:16)

Answers on 21.08

Pronominal Suffix Chart for singular nouns			
Singular suffixes		Plural suffixes	
Person	Suffixes	Person	Suffixes
1 <sup>st</sup> c*s	ִי	1 <sup>st</sup> c*p	ִנוּ
2 <sup>nd</sup> ms	ְךָ	2 <sup>nd</sup> mp	ְכֶם (silent sheva)
2 <sup>nd</sup> fs	ְךָ	2 <sup>nd</sup> fp	ְכֶן (silent sheva)
3 <sup>rd</sup> ms	ֹוּ	3 <sup>rd</sup> mp	ֹם
3 <sup>rd</sup> fs	ְהָ	3 <sup>rd</sup> fp	ְהָן

21.07 **Reading exercise: Numbers 30:2**

NUMBERS 30:2 ESV: "If a man vows a vow to the LORD [YHVH], or swears an oath to bind himself by a pledge, he shall not break **his word**. He shall do according to all that proceeds out of **his mouth**."

אִישׁ כִּי-יָדַר לַיהוָה אֶו-הַשְּׁבַע שְׁבַעַה לְאָסֵר אָסֵר עַל-נַפְשׁוֹ לֹא יִתַּל דְּבָרוֹ  
כָּכָל-הַיֵּצֵא מִפִּיו יַעֲשֶׂה:

Strong's	Hebrew	English	Morphology
<a href="#">376 [e]</a>	אִישׁ	A man	<a href="#">N-ms</a>
<a href="#">3588 [e]</a>	כִּי-	if	<a href="#">Conj</a>
<a href="#">5087 [e]</a>	יָדַר	makes	<a href="#">V-Qal-Imperf-3ms</a>
<a href="#">5088 [e]</a>	נֶדֶר	a vow	<a href="#">N-ms</a>
<a href="#">3069 [e]</a>	לַיהוָה	to Yahweh [YHVH]	<a href="#">Prep-l   N-proper-ms</a>
<a href="#">176 [e]</a>	אוּ-	or	<a href="#">Conj</a>
<a href="#">7650 [e]</a>	הַשְּׁבַע	swears	<a href="#">V-Nifal-InfAbs</a>
<a href="#">7621 [e]</a>	שְׁבַעַה	an oath	<a href="#">N-fs</a>
<a href="#">631 [e]</a>	לְאָסֵר	to bind	<a href="#">Prep-l   V-Qal-Inf</a>
<a href="#">632 [e]</a>	אָסֵר	by some agreement	<a href="#">N-ms</a>
<a href="#">5921 [e]</a>	עַל-	on	<a href="#">Prep</a>
<a href="#">5315 [e]</a>	נַפְשׁוֹ	<b>his soul</b>	<a href="#">N-fsc   3ms</a>
<a href="#">3808 [e]</a>	לֹא	not	<a href="#">Adv-NegPrt</a>
<a href="#">2490 [e]</a>	יִתַּל	he shall break	<a href="#">V-Hifil-Imperf-3ms</a>
<a href="#">1697 [e]</a>	דְּבָרוֹ	<b>his word</b>	<a href="#">N-msc   3ms</a>
<a href="#">3605 [e]</a>	כָּכָל-	according to all	<a href="#">Prep-k   N-msc</a>
<a href="#">3318 [e]</a>	הַיֵּצֵא	that proceeds out	<a href="#">Art   V-Qal-Prtcpl-ms</a>
<a href="#">6310 [e]</a>	מִפִּיו	of <b>his mouth</b>	<a href="#">Prep-m   N-msc   3ms</a>
<a href="#">6213 [e]</a>	יַעֲשֶׂה:	he shall do	<a href="#">V-Qal-Imperf-3ms</a>

21.08 **Answers to pronominal suffix exercise on 21.06**

Nouns with pronominal suffixes	
1 סוּסִי	My (1cs) horse
2 שְׁמֶהָ	its (3fs) name (Gen 11:19)
3 אֶרְצִי	My (1cs) land (Gen 2:15)
4 אִשְׁתְּךָ	Your (2ms) wife (Gen 8:17)
5 אֶרְצֵנוּ	Our (1cp) land (Josh 9:11)
6 מִשְׁבַּעַתְךָ	Your (2fs) oath (Josh 2:17)
7 שְׁמֵנוּ	our (1cp) name (Josh 7:9)
8 בַּעְלָהּ	Her (3fs) husband (Prov 31:23)
9 אֶרְצֶךָ	your (2ms) land (Ex 23:10)
10 לְאֶרְצוֹ	His (3ms) land (Joel 2:18)
11 שְׁמֶכֶם	your (2mp) name (Is 65:15)
12 שְׁמוֹ	his (3ms) name (Gen 2:19)
13 אֲכֻלָּם	Their (3mp) food (Ps 145:15)
14 שְׁמֶךָ	your (2ms) name (Gen 12:2)
15 אֶרְצוֹ	his (3ms) land (Num 21:24)
16 אֶרְצְכֶם	your (2mp) land (Lev 19:9)
17 שְׁמָם	their (3mp) name (Gen 5:2)
18 שְׁמִי	my (1cs) name (Ex 20:24)
19 אֶרְצָם	their (3mp) land (Dt 4:38)
20 שְׁמֶךָ	your (2fs) name (Jer 11:16)

21.09 **Vocabulary for Lesson 21:**

The vocabulary in this lesson include high frequency words, which appear frequently in the TaNaKh.

We encourage you to review these words until the vocabulary becomes familiar.

21.10 **Weekly Parasha reading** (go to [www.RestoringTorah.org](http://www.RestoringTorah.org))