

# Biblical Hebrew 102

## *Introduction to Grammatical Concepts*

### Lesson 20

### שְׁעוֹר 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*

\* 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 “אני”

All 2nd person pronouns (both singular & plural) begins with “אתה”

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 speaking about himself: “I”)				1st Person Plural (speaking about themselves: “we”)			
1 <sup>st</sup> c*s	I	This pronoun is used for <u>either</u> masculine or feminine; aka “common”	אני אֲנִי*	1 <sup>st</sup> c*p	we	This pronoun is used for <u>either</u> masculine or feminine; aka “common”	אֲנַחְנוּ אֲנֵנוּ, אֲנִי*
2nd Person Singular (directly to someone: “you”)				2nd Person <u>Plural</u> (directly to some people: “you”; aka “you all”)			
2 <sup>nd</sup> ms	you (singular)	masculine	אתה	2 <sup>nd</sup> mp	you (plural)	masculine	אתם
2 <sup>nd</sup> fs	you (singular)	feminine	את	2 <sup>nd</sup> fp	you (plural)	feminine	אתן אתמה* (Eze 13:20)
3rd Person Singular (speaking about someone: “him” or “her”)				3rd Person Plural (speaking about “them” or “they”)			
3 <sup>rd</sup> ms	he/it	masculine	הוא	3 <sup>rd</sup> mp	they/it	masculine	הם המה*
3 <sup>rd</sup> fs	she/it	feminine	היא היא*	3 <sup>rd</sup> fp	they/it	feminine	הן המה*

\*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)

Person	Pronominal Suffix	Hebrew	English	Person	Pronominal Suffix	Hebrew	English
ms = masculine singular fs = feminine singular c*s = common singular				ms = masculine plural fs = feminine plural c*s = common plural			
1 <sup>st</sup> c*s	ִי	סוּרִי	my horse (notice both the horse & the ownership of the horse are each singular.)	1 <sup>st</sup> c*p	ִנוּ	סוּרֵנוּ	our horse (here, the horse is singular; however, the ownership is plural.)
2 <sup>nd</sup> ms	ְךָ	סוּרְךָ	your (ms) horse	2 <sup>nd</sup> mp	ְכֶם	סוּרְכֶם	your (mp) horse
2 <sup>nd</sup> fs	ְךִי	סוּרְךִי	your (fs) horse	2 <sup>nd</sup> fp	ְכֶן	סוּרְכֶן	your (fp) horse
3 <sup>rd</sup> ms	ֹו	סוּרֹו	his horse	3 <sup>rd</sup> mp	ֹם	סוּרְמֹם	their (mp) horse
3 <sup>rd</sup> fs	ֹיהָ	סוּרְהָ	her horse	3 <sup>rd</sup> fp	ֹן	סוּרְנֹן	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:**

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

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**Diphthongs:**

*When a yod\* follows a vowel, the sound of the vowel changes; these two form a diphthong.*

“ee” as in sleep	“ay” as in stay	“ay” as in stay	“I” as in isle	“I” as in isle
אֵי	אֵי	אֵי	אִי	אִי
Chirek Yod	Tsere Yod	Segol Yod	Kamats Yod	Patach Yod
חֵירֶק יוֹד	צֵירֵי יוֹד	סְגוֹל יוֹד	קָמָץ יוֹד	פְּתַח יוֹד

**NOTE:**

- There are only 3 diphthong sounds to remember: “I” (as in isle); “ay” (as in stay); and “ee” (as in sleep).
- Diphthongs are long vowels.

20.04 **Introducing plural masculine nouns with pronominal suffixes**

A few quick tips on adding suffixes to masculine plural nouns:

- Notice the similarity of the suffix endings for both singular and plural masculine nouns.
- Generally plural masculine nouns with suffixes, have a yod (י) before the suffix.

Person <small>ms = masculine singular fs = feminine singular c*s = common singular</small>	Pronominal Suffix	Hebrew	English	Person <small>ms = masculine plural fs = feminine plural c*s = common plural</small>	Pronominal Suffix	Hebrew	English
1 <sup>st</sup> c*s	יֹ	סוּסֵי	my horse <small>(notice both the horse &amp; the ownership of the horse are each singular.)</small>	1 <sup>st</sup> c*s	יֹ	סוּסֵי	my horses <small>(notice the noun is plural &amp; the pronoun is singular.)</small>
2 <sup>nd</sup> ms	יָךְ	סוּסֶיךָ	your (ms) horse	2 <sup>nd</sup> ms	יָכֶם	סוּסֵיכֶם	your (ms) horses
2 <sup>nd</sup> fs	יְךָ	סוּסֶיךָ	your (fs) horse	2 <sup>nd</sup> fs	יָכֶן	סוּסֵיכֶן	your (fs) horses
3 <sup>rd</sup> ms	וֹ	סוּסָו	his horse	3 <sup>rd</sup> ms	וֹ	סוּסָו	his horses
3 <sup>rd</sup> fs	וָהָ	סוּסָהָ	her horse	3 <sup>rd</sup> fs	וָהֶן	סוּסָהֶן	her horses
1 <sup>st</sup> c*p	נֹ	סוּסֵינוּ	our horse <small>(here, the horse is singular; however, the ownership is plural.)</small>	1 <sup>st</sup> c*p	נֹ	סוּסֵינוּ	our horses <small>(here, both horses (the noun) and the pronoun (our) are plural)</small>
2 <sup>nd</sup> mp	יָכֶם	סוּסֵיכֶם	your (mp) horse	2 <sup>nd</sup> mp	יָכֶם	סוּסֵיכֶם	your (mp) horses
2 <sup>nd</sup> fp	יָכֶן	סוּסֵיכֶן	your (fp) horse	2 <sup>nd</sup> fp	יָכֶן	סוּסֵיכֶן	your (fp) horses
3 <sup>rd</sup> mp	יָהֶם	סוּסֵיהֶם	their (mp) horse	3 <sup>rd</sup> mp	יָהֶם	סוּסֵיהֶם	their (mp) horses
3 <sup>rd</sup> fp	יָהֶן	סוּסֵיהֶן	their (fp) horse	3 <sup>rd</sup> fp	יָהֶן	סוּסֵיהֶן	their (fp) horses

20.05 *Reading exercises from the Hebrew text with pronouns and pronominal suffixes*

**1<sup>st</sup> person, singular - “I am”:**

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

שְׁמַע אֵלַי יַעֲקֹב וְיִשְׂרָאֵל מִקְרָאִי אֲנִי-הוּא אֲנִי רִאשׁוֹן אֶף אֲנִי אַחֲרֹן:

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)
מִקְרָאִי	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)
אֶף [אֵם is more common]	also	Conj [the noun is אֵף (nose)]
אֲנִי	I ['am' is understood]	Pro [pronoun] (Pron-1cs)
אַחֲרֹן:	the last	Adj (Adj-ms)

**1<sup>st</sup> 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 מִשְׁבַּעְתְּךָ 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)
מִשְׁבַּעְתְּךָ	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)

20.06 **Vocabulary flash cards for Lesson 20:**

These high frequency words appear frequently in the TaNaKh.

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

Vocabulary		
סוס	a horse	N-ms
כְּסוּס	like a horse	prep; N-ms
הַסוּס	the horse	art; N-ms
כְּסוּס	like the horse	prep + art; N-ms
אֲנִי	I	pro-1cs
סוּסִי	my horse	N-ms; (sf)1cs
סוּסְךָ	your (2ms) horse	N-ms; (sf)2ms
סוּסְךָ	your (2fs) horse	N-ms; (sf)2fs
סוּסוֹ	his horse	N-ms; (sf)3ms
סוּסֶיהָ	her horse	N-ms; (sf)3fs
אֲשֶׁר	who, whom, whose, which, and that	relative pronoun
אַתָּה	you	pro-ms
אֲנֹכִי	“I” archaic form of אֲנִי	pro – 1cs
אַתָּ	you	pro-1fs
אֲנַחְנוּ	we	pro-1cp
סוּסֵנוּ	our horse	N-ms; (sf)1cp
סוּסְכֶם	your (2mp) horse	N-ms; (sf)2mp
סוּסְכֶן	your (2fp) horse	N-ms; (sf)2fp
סוּסָם	their (3mp) horse	N-ms; (sf)3mp
סוּסָן	their (3fp) horse	N-ms; (sf)3fp
הֵם	they	pro-3mp
הִיא	she	pro-fs
יָם	sea	N-ms
לַיָּם	to the sea	prep+art; N-ms
הוּא	he	pro-3ms
הַנָּהָר	the river	art; N-ms
אַתֶּם	you (similar to “you all”)	pro-2mp
סוּסַי	my horses	N-mp; (sf)1cs

סוּסֵיךָ	your (2ms) horses	N-mp; (sf)2ms
סוּסֵיךָ	your (2fs) horses	N-mp; (sf)2fs
סוּסָיו	his (3ms) horses	N-mp; (sf)3ms
<i>additional vocab below:</i>		
סוּסֵיהָ	her (3 ms) horses	N-mp; (sf)3fs
מֶלֶךְ	king	N-ms
הַמֶּלֶךְ	the king	art; N-ms
לְמֶלֶךְ	to the king	prep+art; N-ms
סוּסֵינוּ	our horses (here, both horses (the noun) & the pronoun (our) are plural)	N-mp; (sf)1cp
סוּסֵיכֶם	your (mp) horses	N-mp; (sf)2mp
סוּסֵיהֶן	your (fp) horses	N-mp; (sf)2fp

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

סוּסֵיהֶן	their (fp) horses	N-mp; (sf)3fp
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