Biblical Hebrew 103
Introduction to Grammatical Concepts
Lesson 29
שִׁעוּר כט

Pronominal Suffixes with 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 29

29.01 *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 "אֲ" – 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** (Gen 42:11), נַחְנוּ** (Jer 42:6)
2nd Person Singular (directly to someone: "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	אַתֵּן אַתֵּנָה**
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 are called "common" ("c") because they can refer to either a male or female. eg: "I" or "we"..

** These are archaic forms of the pronouns.

29.02 *Review: chart of masculine 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	NOTE: when there is a mapiq in the hay, this means <u>her horse</u> (ms). When there is no mapiq, סוּסָה means a <u>female horse</u>.	**3rd** fp	ָן	סוּסָן	their (fp) horse

29.03 *Quick Review: diphthongs (refer to Lesson 7.02 & 7.03*

The consonant י is called both yod & yud.

STANDARD SOUND of Hebrew vowels:

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

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
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); "ay" (as in stay); and "ee" (as in sleep).
2. Dipthongs are long vowels.

29.04 *Masculine singular & 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/yud (י) before the suffix.

Masculine singular chart *with pronominal suffixes*

סוּס = **horse** (N-ms: noun - masculine singular)

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

Masculine plural chart *with pronominal suffixes*

סוּסִים = **horses** (N-mp: noun- masculine plural)

Note the pattern: N-mp with pronominal suffixes have a yud (י)

Person ms = masculine plural fs = feminine plural c*s = common plural	Pronominal Suffix	Hebrew	English
1st c*s	ַי	סוּסַי	**my horses** (notice the noun is plural & the pronoun is singular.)
2nd ms	ֶיךָ	סוּסֶיךָ	your (ms) horses
2nd fs	ַיִךְ	סוּסַיִךְ	your (fs) horses
3rd ms	ָיו	סוּסָיו	his horses
3rd fs	ֶיהָ	סוּסֶיהָ	her horses
1st c*p	ֵינוּ	סוּסֵינוּ	**our horses** (here, both horses and the pronoun our are plural)
2nd mp	ֵיכֶם	סוּסֵיכֶם	your (mp) horses
2nd fp	ֵיכֶן	סוּסֵיכֶן	your (fp) horses
3rd mp	ֵיהֶם	סוּסֵיהֶם	their (mp) horses
3rd fp	ֵיהֶן	סוּסֵיהֶן	their (fp) horses

29.05 *Reading exercise with pronouns and pronominal suffixes*

Lev 25:2b: "… say to them, 'When you come into the land that I give you …'"

<div dir="rtl">

...וְאָמַרְתָּ אֲלֵהֶם כִּי תָבֹאוּ אֶל־הָאָ֫רֶץ אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי נֹתֵן לָכֶם

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Hebrew	English	Morphology
וְאָמַרְתָּ	and say	Conj-w | V-Qal-ConjPerf-2ms
אֲלֵהֶם	to them	Prep | 3mp (sf)
כִּי	when	Conj
תָבֹאוּ	you come	V-Qal-Imperf-2mp
אֶל־	into	Prep
הָאָ֫רֶץ	the land	Art | N-fs
אֲשֶׁר	which	Pro-relative
אֲנִי	I	Pro-1cs
נֹתֵן	give	V-Qal-Prtcpl-ms
לָכֶם	you	Prep | 2mp (sf)

29.07 *Quick review: the Hebrew article (the)* (refer to Lesson 11.05 for more details)
In Hebrew, the definite article is attached to a noun and cannot stand alone.

Articles are generally written ◌ַהּ ("hay" & "patach" & a "dagesh chazak" in next consonant)

Torah (תּוֹרָה) becomes the Torah (הַתּוֹרָה)

Commandment (מִצְוָה) becomes the commandment (הַמִּצְוָה)

The exception is when a definite article precedes a "guttural." The gutturals are: א, ה, ח, ע, ר
When an article precedes a guttural: there are 2 changes: 1). the vowel under the "hay" changes from a "patach" to a "kamats" (הָ) or to a "segol" (הֶ). And 2). the following gutteral does not have a "dagesh". (Later, we will learn when a segol or kamats are used.)

29.06 *Quick review: inseparable or dependent prepositions* (refer to Lesson 15.03 & 04)
The basic inseparable prepositions are בְּ (in); כְּ (like, as); לְ (to); & מָ (from, out of).
Unlike stand-alone prepositions, inseparable prepositions cannot be separated from the noun or the pronoun to which they are attached.
  o Examples of inseparable prepositions in a phrase:
    <u>in</u> + a land = בְּ + אֶ֫רֶץ → בְּאֶ֫רֶץ
    <u>to</u> + Israel = לְ + יִשְׂרָאֵל → לְיִשְׂרָאֵל
    <u>like</u> + a king = כְּ + מֶ֫לֶךְ → כְּמֶ֫לֶךְ
    <u>from</u> + a house = מְ + בַּ֫יִת → מִבַּ֫יִת

Homework Worksheet

> *Write the English or Hebrew translation & abbreviation for the following words*

Refer to 29.01, 29.02, 29.04 – try to do these on your own😊

Review inseparable prepositions: בְּ (in); כְּ (like, as); לְ (to); & מִ (from, out of).

Write Hebrew Translation	Write English Translation	Write Hebrew Abbreviations
1. סוּס	horse (male horse)	N-ms
2. כְּסוּס	like a horse	prep; N-ms
3. הַסוּס		
4. כַּסוּס	like the horse	
5. אֲנִי	"I"	pro – 1cs
6. סוּסִי	my horse	N-ms; 1cs (sf)
7.	your (2ms) horse	
8. סוּסֵךְ		N-ms; 2fs (sf)
9. סוּסוֹ	his horse	
10. סוּסָה	her horse (masculine horse)	N-ms; 3fs (sf)
11. אַתָּה	you (you masculine)	pro-ms
12. אָנֹכִי		pro – 1cs
13. אַתְּ	you (you feminine)	pro-1fs
14. אֲנַחְנוּ	we	
15. סוּסֵנוּ	our horse	
16. סוּסְכֶם	your (2mp) horse	N-ms; 2mp (sf)
17.	your (2fp) horse	
18. סוּסָם	their (3mp) horse	N-ms; 3mp (sf)
19.	their (3fp) horse	N-ms; 3fp (sf)
20. הֵם	they	pro-3mp
21. הִיא		pro-fs
22. יָם	sea	N-ms
23. לְיָם		
24.	he	
25.	you (similar to "you all")	
26. סוּסַי	my horses	N-mp; 1cs (sf)

27.סוּסֶיךָ	your (2ms) horses	N-mp; 2ms (sf)
28.סוּסַיִךְ		N-mp; 2fs (sf)
29.סוּסָיו	his (3ms) horses	N-mp; 3ms (sf)
30.סוּסֶיהָ	her (3 ms) horses	N-mp; 3fs (sf)
31.מֶלֶךְ	king	N-ms
32.	the king	
33.לַמֶּלֶךְ	to the king	prep+art; N-ms
34.סוּסֵינוּ	our horses (explanation: horses (is plural) & the pronoun (is also plural)	N-mp; 1cp (sf)
35.	your (mp) horses	
36.סוּסֵיכֶן	your (fp) horses	N-mp; 2fp (sf)
37.סוּסֵיהֶם	their (mp) horses	N-mp; 3mp (sf)
38.	their (fp) horses	

29.09 *Answers to Homework Worksheet in 29.08*

1. סוּס	a horse	N-ms
2. כְּסוּס	like a horse	prep; N-ms
3. הַסוּס	the horse	art; N-ms
4. כַּסוּס	like the horse	prep + art; N-ms
5. אֲנִי	I	pro-1cs
6. סוּסִי	my horse	N-ms; 1cs (sf)
7. סוּסְךָ	your (2ms) horse	N-ms; 2ms (sf)
8. סוּסֵךְ	your (2fs) horse	N-ms; 2fs (sf)
9. סוּסוֹ	his horse	N-ms; 3ms (sf)
10.סוּסָה	her horse	N-ms; 3fs (sf)
11.אַתָּה	you	pro-ms
12.אָנֹכִי	"I" archaic form of אֲנִי	pro – 1cs
13.אַתְּ	you	pro-1fs
14.אֲנַחְנוּ	we	pro-1cp
15.סוּסֵנוּ	our horse	N-ms; 1cp (sf)
16.סוּסְכֶם	your (2mp) horse	N-ms; 2mp (sf)

17. סוּסְכֶן	your (2fp) horse	N-ms; 2fp (sf)
18. סוּסָם	their (3mp) horse	N-ms; 3mp (sf)
19. סוּסָן	their (3fp) horse	N-ms; 3fp (sf)
20. הֵם	they	pro-3mp
21. הִיא	she	pro-fs
22. יָם	sea	N-ms
23. לַיָּם	to the sea	prep+art; N-ms
24. הוּא	he	pro-3ms
25. אַתֶּם	you (similar to "you all")	pro-2mp
26. סוּסַי	my horses	N-mp; 1cs (sf)
27. סוּסֶיךָ	your (2ms) horses	N-mp; 2ms (sf)
28. סוּסַיִךְ	your (2fs) horses	N-mp; 2fs (sf)
29. סוּסָיו	his (3ms) horses	N-mp; 3ms (sf)
30. סוּסֶיהָ	her (3 ms) horses	N-mp; 3fs (sf)
31. מֶלֶךְ	king	N-ms
32. הַמֶּלֶךְ	the king	art; N-ms
33. לַמֶּלֶךְ	to the king	prep+art; N-ms
34. סוּסֵינוּ	our horses (explanation: horses (is plural) & the pronoun (is also plural)	N-mp; 1cp (sf)
35. סוּסֵיכֶם	your (mp) horses	N-mp; 2mp (sf)
36. סוּסֵיכֶן	your (fp) horses	N-mp; 2fp (sf)
37. סוּסֵיהֶם	their (mp) horses	N-mp; 3mp (sf)
38. סוּסֵיהֶן	their (fp) horses	N-mp; 3fp (sf)

29.10 **Vocabulary & flash cards for Lesson 29**

> The words and their endings in 29.09 appear frequently in the TaNaKh.
> We encourage you to review these becomes familiar.

29.11 **Weekly Parasha reading** (go to https://www.RestoringTorah.com/)