

# Biblical Hebrew 102

## *Introduction to Grammatical Concepts*

### Lesson 19

שְׁעוֹר יט

## Singular Nouns with Pronominal Suffixes



*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 19***

- 19.01 *Review:* Hebrew personal pronouns
- 19.02 Exercises with personal pronouns
- 19.03 Introducing singular nouns with pronominal suffixes
- 19.04 Singular masculine nouns with pronominal suffixes
- 19.05 Singular feminine nouns with pronominal suffixes
- 19.06 Exercises with singular nouns and pronominal suffixes
- 19.07 More practice with singular nouns and pronominal suffixes
- 19.08 Vocabulary words & flashcards for Lesson 19
- 19.09 Weekly Parasha reading

## 19.01 Review Hebrew Personal Pronouns

**MEMORIZING these will make your future Hebrew learning easier 😊**

As we learned in Lessons 16 & 17, personal pronouns take the place of the previous noun (a person, place, or thing).

Let's review a bit of English grammar:

For example, "Last summer we visited the Temple Mount. It was amazing." Note: the pronoun "it" refers to "Temple Mount", which was mentioned in the previous sentence.)

Person	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person: <u>person who is speaking</u>	"I"	"we"
2 <sup>nd</sup> person: when you are <u>speaking directly to an individual</u>	"you"	"you" (aka 'you all')
3 <sup>rd</sup> person: when <u>speaking about someone or something</u>	"he", "she", or "it"	"they" or "them"

### Chart of Hebrew singular and plural personal pronouns

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 "אָנִי"							
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 ( <u>speaking about themselves</u> : "we")			
1 <sup>st</sup>	I	This pronoun is used for either masculine or feminine; aka "common"	אָנִי אֲנִי*	1 <sup>st</sup>	we	This pronoun is used for <u>either</u> masculine or feminine; aka "common"	אֲנַחְנוּ אֲנֵנוּ*
2nd Person Singular ( <u>directly to someone</u> : "you")				2nd Person <u>Plural</u> ( <u>directly to some people</u> : "you"; aka "you all")			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	you (singular)	masculine	אַתָּה	2 <sup>nd</sup>	you (plural)	masculine	אַתֶּם
2 <sup>nd</sup>	you (singular)	feminine	אַתְּ	2 <sup>nd</sup>	you (plural)	feminine	אַתֶּן אַתְנֶה* (Eze 13:20)
3rd Person Singular ( <u>speaking about someone</u> : "him" or "her")				3rd Person Plural ( <u>speaking about</u> "them" or "they")			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	he/it	masculine	הוא	3 <sup>rd</sup>	they/it	masculine	הֵם הֵמָּה*
3 <sup>rd</sup>	she/it	feminine	היא הִיא*	3 <sup>rd</sup>	they/it	feminine	הֵן הֵמָּה*
*Pronouns with an asterisk are the Biblical, classical, or archaic form of pronouns - used only in the Torah. Note: both הָיָא & הִיא mean 'she'; both are pronounced הִיא				*Pronouns with an asterisk are the Biblical, classical, or archaic form of pronouns - used only in the Torah.			

## 19.02 Exercises with personal pronouns

Challenge: cover the English column.

Looking only at the Hebrew column, try and identify the pronouns. (Refer to previous page.)

Now, try to translate the phrase into English. Check your answers with the English column.

Examples of nouns and personal pronouns	
Hebrew	English
היא מצוה	It (pro-3fs) is a mitzvah/commandment.
את רחל	You (pro-2fs) are Rachel.
הוא יהוה	He (pro-3ms) is YHVH.
אני איש	I (pro-1cs) am a man.
היא ישראל	It (pro-3fs) is Israel.
היא ירדן	It (pro-3fs) is the Jordan.
אתה אלהים	You (pro-2ms) are God.
אני דוד	I (pro-1cs) am David.
היא סוסה	It (pro-3fs) is a mare (feminine singular).
אנכי שרה	I (pro-1cs) am Sarah.
אנחנו יצחק ורחל	We (pro-1cp) are Isaac and Rachel.
הוא הר	It (pro-3ms) is a mountain.
אתנה רחל ושרה	You (pro-2fp) are Rachel and Sarah.
היא תורה	It (pro-3fs) is a Torah.
הוא רבקה	She (pro-3fs) is Rebecca.
הם מלכים	They (pro-3mp) are kings.
הוא סוס	It (pro-3ms) is a horse.
נחנו אברהם ורבקה	We (pro-1cp) are Abraham and Rebecca.
אנחנו ילדים	We (pro-1cp) are boys.
הם הרים	They (pro-3mp) are mountains.
אנו דוד ושרה	We (pro-1cp) are David and Sarah.
אתנה בנות	You (pro-2fp) are daughters.
הם ספרים	They (pro-3mp) are books.
הן סוסות	They (pro-3fp) are horses (mares).
אנחנו יצחק ויעקב	We (pro-1cp) are Isaac and Jacob.
אתן מלכות	You (pro-2fp) are queens.
המה חכמים	They (pro-3mp) are wise. (Pro 30:24)
אתם בנים	You (pro-2mp) are sons.
אנכי בת	I (pro-1cs) am a daughter.
הם דברים	They (pro-3mp) are words.

19.03 **Introducing singular nouns with pronominal suffixes**

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. Pronouns that are added to the end of a word are called pronominal suffixes.

**Attached pronouns** are called pronominal suffixes. Pronominal suffixes are attached to the end of a noun, a preposition, a verb, or a particle.

Notice how similar pronominal suffixes are to personal pronouns (19.01).

Pronominal Suffix Chart for singular nouns			
Singular suffixes		Plural suffixes	
Person	Suffixes	Person	Suffixes
1 <sup>st</sup> c*s	וֹי	1 <sup>st</sup> c*p	וֹנֵי
2 <sup>nd</sup> ms	יָךְ	2 <sup>nd</sup> mp	יָכֶם (silent sheva)
2 <sup>nd</sup> fs	יָךְ	2 <sup>nd</sup> fp	יָכֶן (silent sheva)
3 <sup>rd</sup> ms	וֹ	3 <sup>rd</sup> mp	וֹם
3 <sup>rd</sup> fs	וָהָ	3 <sup>rd</sup> fp	וָנָן

19.04 **Singular masculine nouns with pronominal suffixes:**

Masculine singular nouns with singular pronominal suffixes				Masculine singular nouns with plural pronominal suffixes			
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			
סוּס = horse (masculine singular noun)				סוּס = horse (masculine singular noun)			
1 <sup>st</sup> c*s	וֹי	סוּסִי	my horse (notice both the horse & the ownership of the horse are each singular.)	1 <sup>st</sup> c*p	וֹנֵי	סוּסֵינוּ	our horse (here, the horse is singular; however, the ownership is plural.)
2 <sup>nd</sup> ms	יָךְ	סוּסֶיךָ	your (ms) horse	2 <sup>nd</sup> mp	יָכֶם	סוּסֵיכֶם	your (mp) horse
2 <sup>nd</sup> fs	יָךְ	סוּסֶיךָ	your (fs) horse	2 <sup>nd</sup> fp	יָכֶן	סוּסֵיכֶן	your (fp) horse
3 <sup>rd</sup> ms	וֹ	סוּסוֹ	his horse	3 <sup>rd</sup> mp	וֹם	סוּסֵוֹם	their (mp) horse
3 <sup>rd</sup> fs	וָהָ	סוּסֶיהָ	her horse	3 <sup>rd</sup> fp	וָנָן	סוּסֵוָנָן	their (fp) horse

\* As we have learned all Hebrew nouns are either masculine or feminine. However, some pronouns are common pronouns can refer to either gender. For example, “I” can refer to either a male “I” or a female “I”.

### 19.05 **Singular feminine nouns with pronominal suffixes:**

- What differences do you see in the suffix endings on the masculine & feminine nouns? Feminine nouns that end with “ה”, the “ה” is dropped and a “ת” is added.
- You will notice on 3fs, there is a dot within the “ה”. Why? To differentiate it from being a feminine noun. For example: תורה is a Torah (a feminine noun); whereas, תורתה is her Torah.

<u>Feminine singular nouns with singular pronominal suffixes</u>				<u>Feminine singular nouns with plural pronominal suffixes</u>			
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
תורה = law or instruction (feminine singular noun)				תורה = law or instruction (feminine singular noun)			
1 <sup>st</sup> c*s	ִי	תֹרַתִּי	my Torah (law or instruction) Ps 78:1	1 <sup>st</sup> c*p	ִנוּ	תֹרַתֵּנוּ	our Torah (law or instruction)
2 <sup>nd</sup> ms	ְךָ	תֹרַתְךָ	your (ms) Torah (law or instruction) Ps 119:44; Neh 9:26	2 <sup>nd</sup> mp	ְכֶם	תֹרַתְכֶם	your (mp) Torah (law or instruction)
2 <sup>nd</sup> fs	ְךָ	תֹרַתְךָ	your (fs) Torah (law or instruction)	2 <sup>nd</sup> fp	ְכֶן	תֹרַתְכֶן	your (fp) Torah (law or instruction)
3 <sup>rd</sup> ms	ּוֹ	תֹרַתּוֹ	his Torah (law or instruction) Ps 1:2	3 <sup>rd</sup> mp	ֶם	תֹרַתֶם	their (mp) Torah (law or instruction)
3 <sup>rd</sup> fs	ָהּ	תֹרַתָּהּ	her Torah (law or instruction)	3 <sup>rd</sup> fp	ֶן	תֹרַתֶן	their (fp) Torah (law or instruction)

### 19.06 **Exercises with singular nouns with pronominal suffixes**

In the Hebrew column, try to identify the person. (eg. עַמִּי the suffix is “ִי”. 1 <sup>st</sup> person.)		
Challenge: cover both the Person column and the English column.		
Hebrew	Person	English
עַמִּי	1 <sup>st</sup> c*s	My (1cs) people (Is 40:1)
אִשְׁתְּךָ	2 <sup>nd</sup> ms	Your (2ms) wife (Gen 8:16)
אִמְךָ	2 <sup>nd</sup> fs	Your (2fs) mother (Eze 16:45)
עַמּוֹ	3 <sup>rd</sup> ms	His (3ms) people (Joel 2:18; Ps 100:3)
בַּעְלָהּ	3 <sup>rd</sup> fs	Her (3fs) husband (Prov 31:23)
עַמָּנוּ	1 <sup>st</sup> c*p	Our (1cp) people (1Chron 19:13)
אַרְצְכֶם	2 <sup>nd</sup> mp	Your (2mp) land (Lev 26:19)
אִמְכֶן	2 <sup>nd</sup> fp	Your (2fp) mother (Eze 16:45)
זַרְעֵם	3 <sup>rd</sup> mp	Their (3mp) descendants (Esther 9:27)
סוּסֵן	3 <sup>rd</sup> fp	Their (3fp) horse

#### \* Grammar Made Simple: nouns & pronouns

- 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 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.

### 19.07 *More practice with singular nouns and pronominal suffixes*

Challenge: this time the suffixes are in a random order.

Again, cover the English column; try to identify the suffix in the Hebrew column.

Then, try to translate the word.

More practice recognizing pronominal suffixes with singular nouns	
Hebrew	English
אִמּוֹ	His (3ms) mother (Is 66:13)
עַמִּי	My (1cs) people (Is 40:1)
יָדְךָ	Your (2ms) hand (Ps 145:16)
אֲרָצוֹ	Their land (Is 2:7). Literally, his (3ms) land
שׁוֹעֲתָם	Their (3mp) cry (Ps 145:19)
לֶחֶמָם	Their food (Pro 30:25)
סוּסֶיהָ	Her horse(mare)

### 19.08 *Vocabulary words & flash cards for Lesson 19:*

These high frequency words appear frequently in the TaNaKh.

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

Vocabulary		
אִמּוֹ	his mother	N-fs+ pro-sf-3ms
סוּסֶיהָ	her horse(mare)	N-fs+pro-sf-3fs
יָדְךָ	your hand	N-fs+pro-sf-2ms
אִשְׁתְּךָ	your wife	N-fs+pro-sf-2ms
עַמִּי	my people	N-ms+pro-sf-1cs
אֲרָצוֹ	his land	N-fs+pro-sf-3ms
אֲנִי	I	pro-1cs
לֶחֶמָם	Their food (Pro 30:25)	N-ms+pro-sf-3mp
אֲשֶׁר	who, whom, whose, which, and that	relative pronoun
אַתָּה	you	pro-ms
עַמּוֹ	his people	N-ms+pro-sf-3ms
אֲנֹכִי	“I” archaic form of אֲנִי	pro – 1cs
אַתָּ	you	pro-1fs
זְרַעָם	their descendants	N-ms+pro-sf-3mp
לְמֶלֶךְ	to the king	prep+art; N-ms
אֲנַחְנוּ	we	pro-1cp

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