

Biblical Hebrew 102

Introduction to Grammatical Concepts

Lesson 13

שְׁעוֹר יג

Special Nouns & Review of Nouns



“...man does not live by bread alone, but man lives by everything that proceeds out of the mouth of the LORD,” Dt 8:3; Mt 4:4.

What we will learn in Lesson 13

- 13.01 Review: feminine & masculine nouns
- 13.02 Introduce: special nouns: gender & proper nouns
- 13.03 Review: the definite article
- 13.04 Review: morphology with abbreviations
- 13.05 High frequency vocabulary words
- 13.06 Homework Worksheet (Answer on 13.07)
- 13.07 Answers to Homework worksheet (Exercise 13.06)
- 13.08 Weekly Parasha Reading

13.01 Review basic feminine & masculine nouns

1. **Most feminine singular nouns end** with a “kamats” + a “hay” (הַ) or a “tav” (ת).
Most feminine nouns are made **plural** by adding “cholam vav” (or a “cholam”) & a “tav” (ות) to the end of the word. (For additional review, refer to 11:02.)

Singular	Definition	Plural	Definition
תּוֹרָה	Torah or instruction	תּוֹרוֹת	Torahs or instructions
מִשְׁפָּחָה	family	מִשְׁפָּחוֹת	families

2. **Masculine singular nouns**, unlike feminine nouns, do not have a particular ending.
Most masculine nouns are made **plural** by adding “chirek”, “yod” & a “mem sofit” (ים) to the end of the word. (For additional review, refer to 12:01.)

Singular	Definition	Plural	Definition
סֵפֶר	book	סִפְרִים	books
הַר	mount or mountain	הָרִים	mountains

Grammar-Made-Simple: basic feminine & masculine nouns

- All Hebrew nouns are either masculine or feminine.
- Feminine singular nouns generally end with a kamats and hay (הַ). Also, nouns which end with a tav (ת), are usually feminine.
 - Feminine nouns generally are made plural by adding a cholam vav & a tav (ות) to the end of the word.
- Masculine singular nouns have no particular endings.
 - Masculine nouns generally are made plural by adding a chirek, yud/yod, and a mem sofit (ים) to the end of the word.

13.02 Special nouns: gender nouns and proper nouns

1. **Gender nouns** are very easy in Hebrew. Gender nouns are nouns that change according to the gender of the person to which they are referring.

In English, gender nouns generally are different words. For example: boy & girl, man & woman, king & queen, etc.

In Hebrew, gender nouns are not different words, but a modification of the masculine.

For example: יָלֵד (boy) changes to יְלֵדָה (girl). The masculine noun is changed to feminine by “kamats” and a “hay” (הַ) to the end of the word.

Below are examples of Hebrew gender nouns:

- יָלֵד (boy) → changes to יְלֵדָה (girl)
- אִישׁ (man) → changes to אִשָּׁה (woman)
- מֶלֶךְ (king) → changes to מַלְכָּה (queen)
- סוּס (horse) → changes to סוּסָה (mare or female horse)
- דּוֹד (uncle) → changes to דּוֹדָה (aunt)

2. **Proper nouns** are the specific names for a person (eg: Abraham; Sarah), place (eg: Israel; Dead Sea), or a thing (eg: Temple; the Land).

Often Hebrew proper nouns are the Hebrew name transliterated into English.

Examples of the proper nouns in Hebrew:

אַבְרָהָם (Abraham)	יִצְחָק (Isaac)
יַעֲקֹב (Jacob)	שָׂרָה (Sarah)
רִבְקָה (Rebecca)	רָחֵל (Rachel)

13.03 **Review Definite Article: the word “the”** (For additional review, refer to 11.06.)

The Hebrew definite article is neither masculine nor feminine. It is not a separate word, but is a prefix attached to the beginning of a noun. It is written with a “hay,” “patach,” & a

“dagesh chazak”: (הַ)

Example of a masculine noun with the article:

Word (דָּבָר) → becomes the word (הַדָּבָר)

Example of a feminine noun with the article:

Torah (תּוֹרָה) → becomes the Torah (הַתּוֹרָה)

The exceptions to the הַ are when the “hay” (the definite article) precedes a guttural*

The 5 Hebrew gutturals are א, ה, ח, ע, & ר. Note: gutturals cannot take dageshes. So, when an article precedes a guttural, the vowel under the “hay” changes from a “patach” to “kamats” (הָ) or to a “segol” (הֶ).

Examples of a definite article added to a noun, which begin with a guttural:

- father (אָב) → becomes the father (הָאָב)
- land (אֶרֶץ) → becomes the land (הָאֶרֶץ)
- head (רֹאשׁ) → becomes the head (הָרֹאשׁ)
- man (אִישׁ) → becomes the man (הָאִישׁ)
- woman (אִשָּׁה) → becomes the woman (הָאִשָּׁה)
- mountains (הָרִים) → becomes the mountains (הַהָרִים)

Grammar-Made-Simple: definite article

- Good news! There is no difference in the Hebrew definite article when it is used with a masculine or a feminine, singular or plural noun.

1. The prefix (הַ: “hay” & “patach” & “dagesh chazak”) are added to the noun.

Example: word (דָּבָר) → becomes the word (הַדָּבָר)

2. Exceptions are when the article precedes a guttural: * (א, ה, ח, ע, & ר)

3. When the article precedes a guttural, generally the vowel under the “hay” is changed to a kamats. Sometimes, it can change to a tsere or rarely to a segol.

Example: father (אָב) → becomes the father (הָאָב)

Example: mountains (הָרִים) → becomes the mountains (הַהָרִים)

13.04 *Review: Parsing with abbreviations* (For additional review, refer to 11:05.)

Parsing (aka morphology) is analyzing the different parts of a word.

Abbreviations are a shortened form notating the parsing for a particular word.

Example: the parsing with its abbreviation for **אִישׁ** is N-ms (The N- means it is a noun; “m,” it is masculine; and “s,” it is singular.)

For this lesson, we will use the following 7 abbreviations:

art = **article** (“the” is generally written with a “hay”, “patach”, & a “dagesh chazak”:
)

N = **noun** (the abbreviation for noun is a “capital N-” is followed by a “dash”)

f = **feminine**

m = **masculine**

s = **singular**

p = **plural**

N-prop = **proper noun**

(Please note: Hebrew abbreviations are fairly uniform; however, they not totally standardized world-wide. Once you become familiar with these common abbreviations, you will find it is easy to understand the slight variations used by some study tools/books.

13.05 *Let's put these nouns, articles, and parsing all together:*

<i>Vocabulary for the Homework Worksheet (13.06)</i>			
1 אישׁ	man (N-ms)	18 הַדְּבָרִים	the words, things (art; N-mp)
2 הָאִישׁ	the man (art; N-ms)	19 יִשְׂרָאֵל	Israel, the country (N-prop-fs)
3 אִשָּׁה	woman (N-fs)	20 אַבְרָהָם	Abraham (N-prop-ms)
4 הָאִשָּׁה	the woman (art; N-fs)	21 יַעֲקֹב	Jacob (N-prop-ms)
5 אָב	father (N-ms)	22 מֶלֶךְ	king (N-ms)
6 הָאָב	the father (art; N-ms)	23 הַמְּלָכִים	the kings (art; N-mp)
7 בֶּן	son (N-ms)	24 אֶרֶץ	land (N-fs)
8 בָּנִים	sons or children (N-mp)	25 הָאֶרֶץ	the land (art; N-fs)
9 יֶלֶד	boy or child (N-ms)	26 סוּס	horse (N-ms)
10 יְלֵדָה	girl (N-fs)	27 הַסּוּסִים	the horses (art; N-mp)

11 דוד	uncle (N-ms)	28 מצוה	commandment (N-fs)
12 דודה	aunt (N-fs)	29 המצוה	the commandment (art; N-fs)
13 משפחה	family (art; N-fs)	30 הר	mount or mountain (N-ms)
14 משפחות	families (N-fp)	31 הרים	mountains (N-mp)
15 דבר	word, thing (N-ms)	32 תורה	Torah or instruction (N-fs)
16 הדבר	the word, thing (art; N-ms)	33 התורה	the Torah or instruction (art; N-fs)
17 דברים	words, things (N-mp)	34 יצחק	Isaac (N-prop-ms)
18 הדברים	the words, things (art; N-mp)	35 רחל	Rachel (N-prop-fs)

13.06 Homework Worksheet:

answers on 13.07

Fill in blanks with Hebrew word	Fill in blanks with English Translation	Fill in blanks with abbreviations
1 הר	mount or mountain	N-ms
2 סוס		
3 אברהם	Abraham	N-prop-ms (noun proper-ms)
4 הדבר		art; n-ms (article; noun-masculine singular)
5	words or things	
6 הדברים		art; N-mp
7	the horses	
8 איש		N-ms
9	Torah or instruction	N-fs
10 ארץ	land	N-fs
11	the man	
12 בנים	sons	
13 אשה		N-fs
14	king	
15	commandment	N-nf
16 בן		
17	the woman	
18 התורה		

13.07 ANSWERS: Homework Worksheet

exercise 13.06

Fill in blanks with Hebrew word	Fill in blanks with English Translation	Fill in blanks with abbreviations
הַר ¹	mount or mountain	N-ms
סוּס ²	horse	N-ms
אַבְרָהָם ³	Abraham	N-prop-ms (Noun-proper-ms)
הַדָּבָר ⁴	the word or the thing	art; n-ms (article; Noun-masculine singular)
דְּבָרִים ⁵	words or things	N-mp
הַדְּבָרִים ⁶	the words or the things	art; N-mp
הַסּוּסִים ⁷	the horses	art; N-mp
אִישׁ ⁸	man	N-ms
תּוֹרָה ⁹	Torah or instruction	N-fs
אֶרֶץ ¹⁰	land	N-fs
הָאִישׁ ¹¹	the man	art; N-ms
בָּנִים ¹²	sons	N-mp
אִשָּׁה ¹³	woman	N-fs
מֶלֶךְ ¹⁴	king	N-ms
מִצְוָה ¹⁵	commandment	N-nf
בֶּן ¹⁶	son	N-ms
הָאִשָּׁה ¹⁷	the woman	art; N-fs
הַתּוֹרָה ¹⁸	the Torah or the instruction	art; N-fs

13.08 Weekly Parasha reading.

1. Go to Calendar on CFS website: www.FaithfulStewardship.org -- click on Calendar. Select current year & scroll to current month.
2. OR click here to go directly: <https://www.faithfulstewardship.org/calendar/>
Select current year & scroll to current month.

Reminder:

- **Dagesh Chazak:** if a vowel precedes a dagesh, that dagesh is a dagesh chazak (refer to Lesson 9).
- **Sheva is vocal:** when a long vowel precedes the sheva.

Long vowels:

kamats קָמֶץ (ֻ) // *tseré* צִירֵי (ִי) // *cholam* חוֹלָם (וֹ) // *cholam vav* חוֹלָם וּ // *shurek* שׁוּרֶק (וּ)