# Biblical Hebrew 102
## *Introduction to Grammatical Concepts*
### Lesson 13
### שָׁעוּר 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 basic feminine & masculine nouns*

1. **Most feminine singular nouns end** with a "kamats" + a "hay" ( הָ ) 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 | תּוֹרֹת | 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 | סְפָרִים | books |
| הַר | mount or mountain | הָרִים | mountains |

> **Grammar-Made-Simple:** *basic feminine & masculine nouns*
> ➢ All Hebrew nouns are either masculine or feminine.
> ➢ <u>Feminine singular nouns</u> generally end with a kamats and hay ( הָ ). Also, nouns which end with a tav ( ת ), are usually feminine.
>   o <u>Feminine nouns</u> generally are made plural by adding a cholam vav & a tav ( ות ) to the end of the word.
> ➢ <u>Masculine singular</u> nouns have no particular endings.
>   o <u>Masculine nouns</u> 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 nouns that change according to the gender of the person to which they are referring. For example: boy & girl, man & woman, king & queen, etc.

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

**For example:** יֶלֶד (boy) changes to יַלְדָּה (girl). The masculine noun is changed to feminine by "kamats" and a "hay" ( הָ ) to the end of the word.

**Below are examples of Hebrew gender nouns:**

- יֶלֶד (boy) → changes to יַלְדָּה (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 names for a specific person (eg: Abraham; Sarah), place (eg: Israel; Dead Sea), or a thing (eg: Temple; the Land).

Often Hebrew proper nouns are simply a transliteration of the Hebrew name 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 it is a prefix attached to the beginning of a noun. It is written with a "<u>hay</u>," "<u>patach</u>," & a "<u>dagesh chazak</u>": (הַֽ◌)

**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 הַֽ◌ 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) <u>or</u> 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 (הָאָרֶץ)
- head (רֹאשׁ) → becomes the head (הָרֹאשׁ)
- man (אִישׁ) → becomes the man (הָאִישׁ)
- woman (אִשָּׁה) → becomes the woman (הָאִשָּׁה)
- mountains (הָרִים) → becomes the mountains (הֶהָרִים)

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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 ( הַֽ◌: "hay" & "patach" & "dagesh chazak") are added to the noun.

Example: <u>word</u> (דָּבָר) → becomes <u>the word</u> (הַדָּבָר)

2. Exceptions are when the article precedes a guttural: * (א, ה, ח, ע, &ר)
3. When the article precedes a guttural, <u>generally</u> the vowel under the "hay" is changed to a kamats. <u>Sometimes</u>, it can change to a tsere or <u>rarely</u> to a segol.

Example: <u>father</u> (אָב) → becomes <u>the father</u> (הָאָב)

Example: <u>mountains</u> (הָרִים) → becomes <u>the mountains</u> (הֶהָרִים)

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

<u>Parsing (aka morphology)</u> is analyzing the different parts of a word.

<u>Abbreviations</u> are a shortened form notating the parsing for a particular word.

**Example:** the parsing with its <u>abbreviation</u> for סֵפֶר is <u>N-ms</u> (The <u>N-</u> means it is a noun; "<u>m</u>," it is masculine; and "<u>s</u>," 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":
(הַ◌)

**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:*

| Vocabulary for the Homework Worksheet (13.06) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| אִישׁ¹ | man (N-ms) | דּוֹד¹¹ | uncle (N-ms) |
| הָאִישׁ² | the man (art; N-ms) | דּוֹדָה¹² | aunt (N-fs) |
| אִשָּׁה³ | woman (N-fs) | מִשְׁפָּחָה¹³ | family (art; N-fs) |
| הָאִשָּׁה⁴ | the woman (art; N-fs) | מִשְׁפָּחוֹת¹⁴ | families (N-fp) |
| אָב⁵ | father (N-ms) | דָּבָר¹⁵ | word, thing (N-ms) |
| הָאָב⁶ | the father (art; N-ms) | הַדָּבָר¹⁶ | the word, thing (art; N-ms) |
| בֵּן⁷ | son (N-ms) | דְּבָרִים¹⁷ | words, things (N-mp) |
| בָּנִים⁸ | sons or children (N-mp) | הַדְּבָרִים¹⁸ | the words, things (art; N-mp) |
| יֶלֶד⁹ | boy or child (N-ms) | יִשְׂרָאֵל¹⁹ | Israel, the country (N-prop-fs) |
| יַלְדָּה¹⁰ | girl (N-fs) | אַבְרָהָם²⁰ | Abraham (N-prop-ms) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <sup>21</sup>יַעֲקֹב | Jacob (N-prop-ms) | <sup>28</sup>מִצְוֺת* | commandment (N-fp) *remember, each letter can have only 1 vowel; therefore, this must be a "vav" with a "cholam", not a "cholam vav". |
| <sup>22</sup>מֶלֶךְ | king (N-ms) | <sup>29</sup>הַמִּצְוָה | the commandment (art; N-fs) |
| <sup>23</sup>הַמְּלָכִים | the kings (art; N-mp) | <sup>30</sup>הַר | mount or mountain (N-ms) |
| <sup>24</sup>אֶרֶץ | land (N-fs) | <sup>31</sup>הָרִים | mountains (N-mp) |
| <sup>25</sup>הָאָרֶץ | the land (art; N-fs) | <sup>32</sup>תּוֹרָה | Torah or instruction (N-fs) |
| <sup>26</sup>סוּס | horse (N-ms) | <sup>33</sup>הַתּוֹרָה | the Torah or instruction (art; N-fs) |
| <sup>27</sup>הַסּוּסִים | the horses (art; N-mp) | <sup>34</sup>יִצְחָק | Isaac (N-prop-ms) |
| <sup>28</sup>מִצְוָה | commandment (N-fs) | <sup>35</sup>רָחֵל | Rachel (N-prop-fs) |

## 13.06 *Homework Worksheet:*

| Fill in blanks with Hebrew word | Fill in blanks with English Translation | Fill in blanks with |
|---|---|---|
| <sup>1</sup>הַר | mount or mountain | N-ms |
| <sup>2</sup>סוּס | | |
| <sup>3</sup>אַבְרָהָם | Abraham | N-prop-ms (noun proper-ms) |
| <sup>4</sup>הַדָּבָר | | art; n-ms (article; noun-masculine singular) |
| <sup>5</sup> | words or things | |
| <sup>6</sup>הַדְּבָרִים | | art; N-mp |
| <sup>7</sup> | the horses | |
| <sup>8</sup>אִישׁ | | N-ms |
| <sup>9</sup> | Torah or instruction | |
| <sup>10</sup>אֶרֶץ | | N-fs |
| <sup>11</sup> | the man | |
| <sup>12</sup>בָּנִים | sons | |
| <sup>13</sup>אִשָּׁה | | N-fs |
| <sup>14</sup> | king | |
| <sup>15</sup> | commandment | |
| <sup>16</sup>בֵּן | | |
| <sup>17</sup> | commandments | |

# 13.07 *ANSWERS: Homework Worksheet*

| Fill in blanks with Hebrew word | Fill in blanks with English Translation | Fill in blanks with abbreviations |
|---|---|---|
| הַר¹ | mount or mountain | N-ms |
| סוּס² | horse | N-ms |
| אַבְרָהָם³ | Abraham | N-prop-ms (Noun-proper-ms) |
| הַדָּבָר⁴ | the word or the thing | art; n-ms (article; Noun-masculine singular) |
| דְּבָרִים⁵ | words or things | N-mp |
| הַדְּבָרִים⁶ | the words or the things | art; N-mp |
| הַסּוּסִים⁷ | the horses | art; N-mp |
| אִישׁ⁸ | man | N-ms |
| תּוֹרָה⁹ | Torah or instruction | N-fs |
| אֶרֶץ¹⁰ | land | N-fs |
| הָאִישׁ¹¹ | the man | art; N-ms |
| בָּנִים¹² | sons | N-mp |
| אִשָּׁה¹³ | woman | N-fs |
| מֶלֶךְ¹⁴ | king | N-ms |
| מִצְוָה¹⁵ | commandment | N-nf |
| בֵּן¹⁶ | son | N-ms |
| מִצְוֹת ¹⁷ | commandments | N-fp |

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### 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* קָמַץ (◌ָ) // *tsere* צֵירִי (◌ֵ) // *cholam* חוֹלָם (◌ֹ) // *cholam vav* וֹ חוֹלָם וָו (וֹ) // *shurek* שׁוּרֶק (וּ)

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## 13.08 *Weekly Parasha reading* listed on CFS website: www.FaithfulStewardship.org

GO to CFS website: www.FaithfulStewardship.org

CLICK on *Calendar*.

THEN, select *Yearly Calendars*.

NOW, select the *current year* (eg: 2025 Calendar & Readings)

THEN, scroll down to the *current month* (eg Aug 2025 calendar).

FINALLY, click on *current week* (eg 08/30/2025)