

Biblical Hebrew 102

Introduction to Grammatical Concepts

Lesson 11

שְׁעוֹר י"א

Masculine 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 11

- 11.01 *Review:* nouns
- 11.02 Introduce Hebrew masculine nouns
- 11.03 Exercise with masculine nouns
- 11.04 Grammar-Made-Simple: Nouns
- 11.05 Parsing and abbreviations – a time saver!
- 11.06 *Review:* the definite article
- 11.07 Homework Worksheet (Answer on 11.08)
- 11.08 Answers to Homework Sheet (Exercise 11.07)
- 11.09 *Review:* Vocabulary Words & Flash Cards
- 11.10 Weekly Parasha Reading

11.01 Review Nouns

Nouns are the largest class of words in most languages. They indicate whether the word is a person (eg, man), place (eg, country), or thing (eg, house, animals, etc.).

In English, most nouns are neither masculine nor feminine; they are “it.” For example: a mountain is an “it.” Whereas, in Hebrew, all nouns are either masculine or feminine.

11.02 Introduce Hebrew masculine nouns

- Hebrew masculine singular nouns do not have a particular ending.
- **Most masculine nouns are made plural** by adding “chirek”, “yud” & “mem sofit”- **ים**. to the end of the word. (Note: “chirek” is not under “yod”; it is under previous consonant.)

Examples of 3 Masculine Nouns			
Masculine singular	סֵפֶר book	הַר mount	זָכָר male
Masculine plural	סִפְרִים books	הָרִים mountains	זָכָרִים males

11.03 Exercise with masculine nouns

Print with vowels the Hebrew of English word below. (Refer to Vocabulary in box↓.)

- king מֶלֶךְ
- mountains _____
- boy _____
- house _____
- books _____
- man _____
- mount _____
- kings _____
- houses _____
- children _____
- book _____
- people _____

Masculine Noun Vocabulary:	
סֵפֶר	book
סִפְרִים	books
יָלֵד	boy
יְלָדִים	boys or children
בַּיִת	house
בָּתִּים	houses
מֶלֶךְ	king
מְלָכִים	kings
אִישׁ	man
אֲנָשִׁים	men or people (irregular)
הַר	mount (mountain)
הָרִים	mountains

11.04 Grammar-Made-Simple: Masculine Nouns

- Hebrew nouns are either masculine or feminine.
- Masculine singular nouns have no particular endings.
 - Masculine plural nouns generally are made plural by adding a “chirek,” “yud,” and a “mem sofit” (**ים**) to the end of the word.
 - Singular: סֵפֶר (N-ms/Noun-masculine singular) → Plural סִפְרִים (N-mp/Noun-masculine plural)

11.05 *Parsing and abbreviations -- time savers!!*

Parsing helps us understand a word and what part of speech that word is.

For example, the **parsing** of סֵפֶר (book) is: Noun-masculine singular.

Abbreviations are a short way of notating a word's parsing. For example, parsing for the word סֵפֶר is: N-ms ("N" indicates that סֵפֶר is a noun. The "m" tells the word is masculine. "s" tells the word is singular.)

This is how we write the parsing for סֵפֶר (book): N-ms

➤ Right now, we will use only the following 6 abbreviations:

N = **noun** (often the "N" is followed by a "dash," indicating that the letters following are giving additional information about that noun; eg gender & number.)

f = **feminine**

m = **masculine**

s = **singular**

p = **plural**

art = **article** ("the": generally written with a "hay", "patach", and a "dagesh": הַ)

➤ Hebrew abbreviations are not standardized. Once you are familiar with these abbreviations, you will find it is easy to understand the slight variations in some study books.

11.06 *Review Definite Article: the word "the"*

1. In English, the definite article "the" is a stand-alone word; however, in Hebrew, the definite article is not a separate word.

a. In Hebrew, the definite article is always attached to the noun.

b. The Hebrew definite article has 3 parts: "hay," a "patach," & a "dagesh chazak."

2. **Examples of masculine nouns with the definite article** (הַ):

דָּבָר (word or thing) becomes הַדָּבָר (the word or the thing; art;N-ms)

מֶלֶךְ (king) becomes הַמֶּלֶךְ (the king; art;N-ms)

נָעַר (young man) becomes הַנָּעַר (the young man; art;N-ms)

3. **Exceptions** occur when the **definite article precedes a guttural** (א, ה, ח, ע & sometimes ג). In this case the vowels under the "hay" change from a "patach" to a "kamats" (ָ) or to a "segol" (ֶ). And the following consonant will not have a "dagesh". (Why? Gutturals cannot take a dagesh.)

Examples of a definite article with masculine nouns which begin with a guttural:

אָב (father) becomes הָאָב (the father; art;N-ms)

רֹאשׁ (head) becomes הָרֹאשׁ (the head; art;N-ms)

אִישׁ (man) becomes הָאִישׁ (the man; art;N-ms)

הָרִים (mountains) becomes הַהָרִים (the mountains; art;N-mp)

11.07 Homework Worksheet

Beginning with Biblical Hebrew Course #102, we encourage each student to begin learning the vocabulary in these lessons. Why?

Because the Hebrew words in these exercises are high frequency words within the Torah. High frequency words are those words which are used most frequently in the Torah.

Learning these words will greatly enhance your study of the Biblical text.

Vocabulary for the exercise below:

אִישׁ	man (N-ms)	סוּס	horse (N-ms)	הַבַּיִת	the house (art; N-ms)
הָאִישׁ	the man (art; N-ms)	הַסּוּסִים	the horses (art; N-mp)	מֶלֶךְ	king (N-ms)
בַּיִת	house (N-ms)	הַדְּבָר	the word (art; N-ms)	הַמְּלָכִים	the kings (art; N-mp)
הַר	mount (N-ms)	הַדְּבָרִים	the words (art; N-mp)	סֵפֶר	book (N-ms)

HOMWORK WORKSHEET (answers 11.08)

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

Write Hebrew Word (below)	Write English Translation (refer to vocabulary above)	Write the Parsing of the words below, using abbreviations (refer to list of Abbreviations on 11.05)
1) בַּיִת	house (Gen 12:30)	N-ms (Noun-masculine singular)
2) הַבַּיִת	the house	art; N-ms (article; Noun-masculine singular)
3)	the word	art; N-ms (article; Noun-masculine singular)
4) הַדְּבָרִים	the words	art; N-mp (article; Noun-masculine plural)
5)	man	
6) יָלֵךְ		
7) מֶלֶךְ		
8)	the kings (Gen 14:5)	
9) סוּס		
10)	the horses (I Kings 10:28)	
11)	book	N-ms
12) הַר		N-ms

I began learning Biblical Hebrew 22 years ago, but only the alef-bet & some punctuation. Since taking these classes, my understanding has been dramatically better. NG

11.08 *Answers to Homework Worksheet* (from 11.07)

Hebrew Word (below)	English Translation (refer to vocabulary above)	Parsing of the words below, using abbreviations (refer to list of Abbreviations on 11.05)
1) בַּיִת	house (Gen 12:30)	N-ms (Noun-masculine singular)
2) הַבַּיִת	the house	art; N-ms (article; Noun-masculine singular)
3) הַדְּבָר	the word	art; N-ms (article; noun-masculine singular)
4) הַדְּבָרִים	the words	art; N-mp (article; Noun-masculine plural)
5) אִישׁ	man	N-ms
6) יֶלֶד	boy, child	N-ms
7) מֶלֶךְ	king	N-ms
8) הַמְּלָכִים	the kings (Gen 14:5)	art; N-mp
9) סוּס	horse	N-ms
10) הַסּוּסִים	the horses (I Kings 10:28)	art; N-mp
10) סֵפֶר	book	N-ms
12) הַר	mount (as in a mountain)	N-ms

11.09 *Review: Vocabulary Words & Flash Cards:*

These vocabulary words include high frequency words, which appear frequently throughout the TaNaKh. We encourage you to review these words until they become familiar.

Lesson 11 Vocabulary Words:

אִישׁ	man (N-ms)	סוּס	horse (N-ms)	מֶלֶךְ	king (N-ms)
הָאִישׁ	the man (art; N-ms)	הַסּוּסִים	the horses (art; N-mp)	הַמְּלָכִים	the kings (art; N-mp)
יֶלֶד	boy (N-ms)	הַדְּבָר	the word (art; N-ms)	בַּיִת	house (N-ms)
יְלָדִים	boys or children (N-mp)	הַדְּבָרִים	the words (art; N-mp)	הַבַּיִת	the house (art; N-ms)
סֵפֶר	book (N-ms)	סֵפֶרִים	books (N-mp)	בָּתַיִם	houses (N-mp)

11.10 *Weekly Parasha reading* go to CFS website: www.FaithfulStewardship.org

CLICK on **Calendar**.

THEN, select **Yearly Calendars**.

NOW, select the **current year** (eg: 2026 Calendar & Readings)

THEN, scroll down to the **current month** (eg Aug 2026 calendar).

FINALLY, click on **current week** (eg 08/08/2026)