

# Chapter 9a - Pronominal Suffixes

## *grammar summary*

- Pronominal suffixes are pronouns that can be either **possessive** (his, her, our) or **objective** (him, her, us).
- These possessive and objective pronouns appear as **suffixes** on nouns, prepositions and the definite direct object marker.
- When appearing on nouns, they are possessive as in “his book” or “her wisdom.” When appearing on prepositions or the definite direct object marker, they are objective as in “to them,” “for them,” or “them.”
- All pronominal suffixes have person, gender and number.
- There are two sets of pronominal suffixes: **Type 1** and **Type 2**. Both types have the same possessive and objective translation values.
- With few exceptions, Type 1 suffixes occur with singular nouns and Type 2 suffixes occur with plural nouns.



# Chapter 9b - Pronominal Suffixes

## *summary paradigm*

	<i>Type 1 Suffixes</i>	<i>Type 1 Alternate</i>	<i>Type 2 Suffixes</i>	<i>Translation</i>
<i>1cs</i>	יְ	נִי	יְ	my/me
<i>2ms</i>	ךָ		יְךָ	your/you
<i>2fs</i>	ךִּי		יְךִּי	your/you
<i>3ms</i>	וֹ	הוּ	יּוֹ	his/him
<i>3fs</i>	הָ	הָ	יָהּ	her/her
<i>1cp</i>	נוּ		יְנוּ	our/us
<i>2mp</i>	כֶּם		יְכֶם	your/you
<i>2fp</i>	כֶּן		יְכֶן	your/you
<i>3mp</i>	הֵם	הֶם	יְהֵם	their/them
<i>3fp</i>	הֵן	הֶן	יְהֵן	their/them



# Chapter 9c - Pronominal Suffixes

## *on masculine nouns*

	<i>Type 1 Suffixes</i>		<i>Type 2 Suffixes</i>	
	<i>Noun ms</i>		<i>Noun mp</i>	
<i>1cs</i>	סוּסִי	my horse	סוּסֵי	my horses
<i>2ms</i>	סוּסֶיךָ	your horse	סוּסֵיכֶּךָ	your horses
<i>2fs</i>	סוּסֶיךִי	your horse	סוּסֵיכֶּיךִי	your horses
<i>3ms</i>	סוּסָיו	his horse	סוּסֵיוֹ	his horses
<i>3fs</i>	סוּסֶיהָ	her horse	סוּסֵיהֶּיהָ	her horses
<i>1cp</i>	סוּסֵינוּ	our horse	סוּסֵינוּ	our horses
<i>2mp</i>	סוּסֵיכֶם	your horse	סוּסֵיכֶם	your horses
<i>2fp</i>	סוּסֵיכֶן	your horse	סוּסֵיכֶן	your horses
<i>3mp</i>	סוּסֵיהֶם	their horse	סוּסֵיהֶם	their horses
<i>3fp</i>	סוּסֵיהֶן	their horse	סוּסֵיהֶן	their horses

**Note:** When pronominal suffixes are added to masculine plural nouns, the masculine plural ending (ים) is dropped. With the absence of this ending, a masculine noun is recognizable as plural only by the use of Type 2 pronominal suffixes.

# Chapter 9d - Pronominal Suffixes on feminine nouns

## Type 1 Suffixes Noun fs

1cs	תּוֹרָתִי	my law
2ms	תּוֹרַתְּךָ	your law
2fs	תּוֹרַתְּךָ	your law
3ms	תּוֹרָתוֹ	his law
3fs	תּוֹרָתָהּ	her law
1cp	תּוֹרַתֵּנוּ	our law
2mp	תּוֹרַתְּכֶם	your law
2fp	תּוֹרַתְּכֶן	your law
3mp	תּוֹרָתָם	their law
3fp	תּוֹרָתָן	their law

## Type 2 Suffixes Noun fp

	תּוֹרוֹתַי	my laws
	תּוֹרוֹתֶיךָ	your laws
	תּוֹרוֹתֶיךָ	your laws
	תּוֹרוֹתָיו	his laws
	תּוֹרוֹתֶיהָ	her laws
	תּוֹרוֹתֵינוּ	our laws
	תּוֹרוֹתֵיכֶם	your laws
	תּוֹרוֹתֵיכֶן	your laws
	תּוֹרוֹתֵיהֶם	their laws
	תּוֹרוֹתֵיהֶן	their laws

**Note:** When a **feminine singular** noun ending in הָ (as in תּוֹרָה) receives a pronominal suffix, the הָ is replaced by תּ (תּוֹרַתְּךָ becomes תּוֹרַתְּךָ).

# Chapter 9e - Pronominal Suffixes

## on monosyllabic nouns

	<i>Type 1 Suffixes</i>	<i>Noun ms</i>	<i>Type 2 Suffixes</i>	<i>Noun mp</i>
<i>1cs</i>	אָחִי	my brother	אָחֵי	my brothers
<i>2ms</i>	אָחִיךָ	your brother	אָחֵיךָ	your brothers
<i>2fs</i>	אָחִיךְ	your brother	אָחֵיךְ	your brothers
<i>3ms</i>	אָחִיו	his brother	אָחָיו	his brothers
<i>3fs</i>	אָחִיהָ	her brother	אָחֵיהָ	her brothers
<i>1cp</i>	אָחֵינוּ	our brother	אָחֵינוּ	our brothers
<i>2mp</i>	אָחֵיכֶם	your brother	אָחֵיכֶם	your brothers
<i>2fp</i>	אָחֵיכֶן	your brother	אָחֵיכֶן	your brothers
<i>3mp</i>	אָחֵיהֶם	their brother	אָחֵיהֶם	their brothers
<i>3fp</i>	אָחֵיהֶן	their brother	אָחֵיהֶן	their brothers

**Note:** Certain **singular monosyllabic nouns** add ם to their stem before a pronominal suffix. The addition of this ם to singular nouns with Type 1 suffixes may cause them to be confused with plural nouns having Type 2 suffixes. The singular noun paradigm has Hireq Yod (אָחִיךָ, your brother). The plural noun paradigm varies its vowel but it is never Hireq Yod (אָחֵיךָ, your brothers).

# Chapter 9f - Pronominal Suffixes

## *on prepositions*

### *Type 1 Suffixes*

<i>1cs</i>	לִי	to me
<i>2ms</i>	לְךָ	to you
<i>2fs</i>	לְךָ	to you
<i>3ms</i>	לוֹ	to him
<i>3fs</i>	לָהּ	to her
<i>1cp</i>	לָנוּ	to us
<i>2mp</i>	לְכֶם	to you
<i>2fp</i>	לְכֶן	to you
<i>3mp</i>	לָהֶם	to them
<i>3fp</i>	לָהֶן	to them

### *Type 2 Suffixes*

	עָלַי	on me
	עָלֶיךָ	on you
	עָלֶיךָ	on you
	עָלָיו	on him
	עָלֶיהָ	on her
	עָלֵינוּ	on us
	עָלֵיכֶם	on you
	עָלֵיכֶן	on you
	עָלֵיהֶם	on them
	עָלֵיהֶן	on them

**Note:** The prepositions לְ (to, for), בְּ (in, on), עִם (with) and אִתְּ (with) all take Type 1 suffixes. Prepositions that take Type 2 suffixes include: עַל (on, upon), אֶל (to, for), תַּחַת (under) and אַחֲרַי (after).

# Chapter 9g - Pronominal Suffixes on כּ and מן

	כּ	מן
<i>1cs</i>	כְּמוֹנִי like me	מִמֶּנִּי from me
<i>2ms</i>	כְּמוֹךָ like you	מִמְּךָ from you
<i>2fs</i>	כְּמוֹךְ like you	מִיְּךָ from you
<i>3ms</i>	כְּמוֹהוּ like him	מִמֶּנּוּ from him
<i>3fs</i>	כְּמוֹהָ like her	מִמֶּנָּהּ from her
<i>1cp</i>	כְּמוֹנוּ like us	מִמֶּנּוּ from us
<i>2mp</i>	כְּכֶם like you	מִכֶּם from you
<i>2fp</i>	כְּכֶן like you	מִכֶּן from you
<i>3mp</i>	כְּהֶם like them	מִהֶם from them
<i>3fp</i>	כְּהֶן like them	מִהֶן from them

**Note:** With the preposition כּ, forms with singular and 1cp suffixes exhibit a longer, alternate spelling of the preposition (כְּמוֹ). With the preposition מן, forms with singular and 1cp suffixes also exhibit a longer, alternate spelling of the preposition.

# Chapter 9h - Pronominal Suffixes on אַתְּ/אתָ

	Object Marker	Preposition
<i>1cs</i>	אַתִּי me	אַתִּי with me
<i>2ms</i>	אַתְּךָ you	אַתְּךָ with you
<i>2fs</i>	אַתְּךָ you	אַתְּךָ with you
<i>3ms</i>	אֹתוֹ him	אֹתוֹ with him
<i>3fs</i>	אֹתָהּ her	אֹתָהּ with her
<i>1cp</i>	אַתָּנוּ us	אַתָּנוּ with us
<i>2mp</i>	אַתְּכֶם you	אַתְּכֶם with you
<i>2fp</i>	אַתְּכֶן you	אַתְּכֶן with you
<i>3mp</i>	אֹתָם them	אֹתָם with them
<i>3fp</i>	אֹתָן them	אֹתָן with them

**Note:** The object marker is distinguished by a Holem vowel over the initial consonant (אַתִּי). It is Seghol in the 2mp and 2fp forms (אַתְּכֶם). The preposition is distinguished by Hireq under the initial consonant and Daghesh Forte in the ת (אַתִּי).

# Chapter 9i - Pronominal Suffixes

on עִם and עִמָּךְ

עִם

עִמָּךְ

<i>1cs</i>	עִמָּי	with me
<i>2ms</i>	עִמָּךְ	with you
<i>2fs</i>	עִמָּךְ	with you
<i>3ms</i>	עִמּוֹ	with him
<i>3fs</i>	עִמָּהּ	with her
<i>1cp</i>	עִמָּנוּ	with us
<i>2mp</i>	עִמָּכֶם	with you
<i>2fp</i>	עִמָּכֶן	with you
<i>3mp</i>	עִמָּם	with them
<i>3fp</i>	עִמָּן	with them

עִמָּי	my people
עִמָּךְ	your people
עִמָּךְ	your people
עִמּוֹ	his people
עִמָּהּ	her people
עִמָּנוּ	our people
עִמָּכֶם	your people
עִמָּכֶן	your people
עִמָּם	their people
עִמָּן	their people

**Note:** The preposition has Hireq (עִמָּי, with me) and the noun has Pathach (עִמָּי, my people). Both words take a Daghes Forte in the מ when pronominal suffixes are added.