

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	תּוֹרַתָּהּ	her law
1cp	תּוֹרַתֵּנוּ	our law
2mp	תּוֹרַתְּכֶם	your law
2fp	תּוֹרַתְּכֶן	your law
3mp	תּוֹרַתָּם	their law
3fp	תּוֹרַתֵּן	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 (תּוֹרַת תּוֹרָה becomes תּוֹרַת).

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	אָחָי	my brothers
<i>2ms</i>	אָחִיךָ	your brother	אָחֵיךָ	your brothers
<i>2fs</i>	אָחִיךְ	your brother	אָחֵיךְ	your brothers
<i>3ms</i>	אָחָיו	his brother	אָחָיו	his brothers
<i>3fs</i>	אָחֵיהָ	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 Market	Preposition
<i>1cs</i>	אֶתִּי me	אִתִּי with me
<i>2ms</i>	אֶתְּךָ you	אִתְּךָ with you
<i>2fs</i>	אֶתְּךָ you	אִתְּךָ with you
<i>3ms</i>	אֹתוֹ him	אִתּוֹ with him
<i>3fs</i>	אֹתָּהּ her	אִתָּהּ with her
<i>1cp</i>	אֶתָּנוּ us	אִתָּנוּ with us
<i>2mp</i>	אֶתְּכֶם you	אִתְּכֶם with you
<i>2fp</i>	אֶתְּכֶן you	אִתְּכֶן with you
<i>3mp</i>	אֹתָם them	אִתָּם with them
<i>3fp</i>	אֹתָן them	אִתָּן with them

Note: The object marker is distinguished by a Holem vowel over the initial consonant (אֶתִּי). It is Seghol in the 2mp and 2fp forms (אֶתְּכֶם). The preposition is distinguished by Hireq under the initial consonant and Daghash Forte in the ת (אִתִּי).

Chapter 9i - Pronominal Suffixes

on עַם and עַמְּ

עַם

עַמְּ

<i>1cs</i>	עִמִּי	with me	עַמִּי	my people
<i>2ms</i>	עִמָּךְ	with you	עַמָּךְ	your people
<i>2fs</i>	עִמָּךְ	with you	עַמָּךְ	your people
<i>3ms</i>	עִמּוֹ	with him	עַמּוֹ	his people
<i>3fs</i>	עִמָּהּ	with her	עַמָּהּ	her people
<i>1cp</i>	עִמָּנוּ	with us	עַמָּנוּ	our people
<i>2mp</i>	עִמָּכֶם	with you	עַמָּכֶם	your people
<i>2fp</i>	עִמָּכֶן	with you	עַמָּכֶן	your people
<i>3mp</i>	עִמָּם	with them	עַמָּם	their people
<i>3fp</i>	עִמָּן	with them	עַמָּן	their people

Note: The preposition has Hireq (עִמִּי, with me) and the noun has Pathach (עַמִּי, my people). Both words take a Daghesch Forte in the ם when pronominal suffixes are added.