Biblical Hebrew 102
Introduction to Grammatical Concepts
Lesson 13
שִׁעוּר יג

Special 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 morphology and abbreviations

Morphology is the study of <u>word formation</u>. Morphology facilitates understanding whether the particular word is a noun, verb, etc.

Abbreviations enable individuals to quickly write the morphology of each word.

For this lesson, we will begin learning the following 7 abbreviations:

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

N = noun (the "capital N-" is followed by a "dash", followed by further details about the noun.)

f = feminine

m = masculine

s = singular

p = plural

N-prop= proper noun

Example: the morphology with its <u>abbreviation</u> for סֵפֶר is <u>N-ms</u> (The <u>N-</u> means that סֵפֶר is a noun; "<u>m</u>," it is masculine; and "<u>s</u>," it is singular.)

(Please note: Hebrew abbreviations are fairly uniform, they not totally standardized world-wide. However, once you become familiar with these abbreviations, you will find it is easy to understand the slight variations in some study books.

13.02 Review basic feminine & masculine nouns

1. **Most feminine singular nouns end** with a "kamats" + a "hay" (◌ָה) or a "tav" (ת).

   Most feminine nouns are made **plural** by adding "cholam vav" (or a "cholam") & a "tav"(וֹת) to the end of the word.

Singular	Definition	Plural	Definition
תּוֹרָה (N-fs)	Torah or instruction	תּוֹרֹת (N-fp)	Torahs or instructions
מִשְׁפָּחָה (N-fs)	family	מִשְׁפָּחוֹת (N-fp)	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.

Singular	Definition	Plural	Definition
סֵפֶר (N-ms)	book	סְפָרִים (N-mp)	books
הַר (N-ms)	mount or mountain	הָרִים (N-mp)	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 (◌ָה). Also, nouns which end with a tav (ת), are usually feminine.
>   o <u>Feminine plural nouns</u> generally are made plural by adding a cholam vav & a tav וֹת to the end of the word.
> ➢ <u>Masculine singular</u> nouns have no particular endings.
>   o <u>Masculine plural nouns</u> generally are made plural by adding a chirek, yud/yod, and a mem sofit (◌ִים) to the end of the word.

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

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": הַ֯

Example of masculine noun with the article:
Word (דָּבָר) becomes the word (הַדָּבָר)

Example of feminine nouns with the article:
Torah (תּוֹרָה) becomes the Torah (הַתּוֹרָה)

The exceptions to the הַ֯ are when the "hay" (the definite article) precedes a guttural*****

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 (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)

Grammar-Made-Simple: *definite article*

➢ Good news! There is no difference in Hebrew definite article is whether it is used with a masculine or a feminine noun.

1. The prefix (הַ֯: "hay" & "patach" and have a "dagesh chazak") are added to noun.

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

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

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

Marcus Tullius Cicero (a Roman statesman, orator, lawyer, and philosopher, who lived from 106BC to 43BC). He is credited with the wise saying "**Repetition is the mother of learning**" ... *this truism that we need to heed in our study of Hebrew.*

13.04 *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, they are not different words, but a modification of the masculine form.

For example: יֶלֶד (boy) changes to יַלְדָּה (girl). The modification is adding a "kamats" and a "hay" (הָ) to the end of the masculine term; also the vowel can change.

Examples of the 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 also easy!** These nouns are the names for a specific person (eg: Abraham; Sarah), place (eg: Israel; Dead Sea), or a thing (eg: Temple; the Land).

Examples of the proper nouns in Hebrew:

אַבְרָהָם (Abraham, N-prop-ms)	----	יִצְחָק	(Isaac, N-prop-ms)
יַעֲקֹב (Jacob, N-prop-ms)	----	שָׂרָה	(Sarah, N-prop-fs)
רִבְקָה (Rebecca, N-prop-fs)	----	רָחֵל	(Rachel, N-prop-fs)
דָּוִד (David, N-prop-ms)	----	בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ	(Temple, N-prop-ms)
כְּנַעַן (Canaan, N-prop-ms)	----	הָאָרֶץ	(the Land (aka Israel): N-prop-fs)
יָם הַמֶּלַח (Dead Sea, N-prop-ms)	----	יִשְׂרָאֵל	(the name of the country: N-prop- fs)
יַרְדֵּן (Jordan River, N-prop-fs)	----	יִשְׂרָאֵל	(the name of a male or a people: N-prop-ms)

13.05 *Homework Worksheet exercise*

Vocabulary Words: study & learn these high frequency words

אִישׁ man (N-ms)	אִשָּׁה woman (N-fs)	סוּס horse (N-ms)
הָאִישׁ the man (art; N-ms)	הָאִשָּׁה the woman (art; N-fs)	הַסּוּסִים the horses (art; N-mp)
בַּיִת house (N-ms)	מֶלֶךְ king (N-ms)	הַדָּבָר the word (art; N-ms)
בָּתִּים houses (N-mp)	הַמְּלָכִים the kings (art; N-mp)	דְּבָרִים words (N-mp)
שָׁנָה year (N-fs)	יִשְׂרָאֵל Israel, the country (N-prop-fs)	הַדְּבָרִים the words (art; N-mp)
רִבְקָה Rebecca (N-prop-fs)	אַבְרָהָם Abraham (N-prop-ms)	מִצְוָה commandment (N-fs)
שָׂרָה Sarah (N-prop-fs)	יָד hand (N-fs)	הַמִּצְוָה the commandment (art; N-fs)
בֵּן son (N-ms)	יוֹם day (N-ms)	יָם הַמֶל Dead Sea (art; N-prop-ms)
בָּנִים sons (N-mp)	יָמִים days (N-mp)	בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ The Temple (art; N-prop-ms)

13.05b cont. HOMEWORK WORKSHEET
Write the English or Hebrew translation & abbreviation for the following:
- o   Refer to 13.01 for abbreviations & morphology
- o   Refer to Vocabulary List on 13.05a

Fill in blanks with Hebrew word	Fill in blanks with English Translation	Fill in blanks with abbreviations
¹שָׁנָה	year	N-fs (Noun-feminine singular)
²סוּס		
3	Abraham	N-prop-ms (Noun-proper-ms)
4	the word	art; N-ms (article; Noun-masculine singular)
5	words	
6	the words	
⁷שָׂרָה		
⁸אִישׁ		
⁹בַּיִת		
10	houses	
11	the man	
¹²בָּנִים		
¹³אִשָּׁה		
¹⁴מֶלֶךְ		
¹⁵רִבְקָה		
16	son	
17	the woman	
¹⁸הַסּוּסִים		
¹⁹יָד		
²⁰בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ		
21	the kings	
²²מִצְוָה		
²³יוֹם	day	
²⁴יָמִים	days	
²⁵הַמִּצְוָה	the commandment	
26	Dead Sea	
²⁷יִשְׂרָאֵל		

13.06 *Practice reading & printing exercise: Deut 6:4-5*

Mark 12:29-30 (NASB): *Note: Yeshua quoted Deut 6:4-5 verbatim in Mark 12:29-30:*

Jesus answered, "The foremost is, 'Hear, Israel! The LORD [YHVH] is our God, the LORD [YHVH] is one;
and you shall love the LORD [YHVH] your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind,
and with all your strength.'

Deuteronomy 6:4-5 (NASB):

"Hear, O Israel! The LORD [YHVH] is our God, the LORD [YHVH] is one! And you shall love the LORD [YHVH]
your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength.

Deuteronomy 6:4-5 (in *Hebrew*):

שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְהוָה ׀ אֶחָד:

וְאָהַבְתָּ אֵת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּכָל־לְבָבְךָ וּבְכָל־נַפְשְׁךָ וּבְכָל־מְאֹדֶךָ:

Hebrew	Translation	Print each word in Hebrew (with vowels)
שְׁמַע	Hear	
יִשְׂרָאֵל	Israel	
יְהוָה	YHVH (the LORD)	
אֱלֹהֵינוּ	our God	
יְהוָה	YHVH	
אֶחָד	one ("is" is understood)	
וְאָהַבְתָּ	& you shall love	
אֵת		
יְהוָה	YHVH (the LORD)	
אֱלֹהֶיךָ	your God	
בְּכָל־	with all of	
לְבָבְךָ	your heart	
וּבְכָל־	& with all of	
נַפְשְׁךָ	your soul	
וּבְכָל־	& with all of	
מְאֹדֶךָ:	your strength	

Fill in blanks with Hebrew word	Fill in blanks with English Translation	Fill in blanks with abbreviations
שָׁנָה[1]	year	N-fs (noun-feminine singular)
סוּס[2]	horse	N-ms
אַבְרָהָם[3]	Abraham	N-prop-ms (proper.noun-ms)
הַדָּבָר[4]	the word	art; n-ms (article; noun-masculine singular)
דְּבָרִים[5]	words	N-mp
הַדְּבָרִים[6]	the words	art; N-mp
שָׂרָה[7]	Sarah	N-prop-fs
אִישׁ[8]	man	N-ms
בַּיִת[9]	house	N-ms
בָּתִּים[10]	houses	N-mp
הָאִישׁ[11]	the man	art; N-ms
בָּנִים[12]	sons	N-mp
אִשָּׁה[13]	woman	N-fs
מֶלֶךְ[14]	king	N-ms
רִבְקָה[15]	Rebecca	N-proper-fs
בֵּן[16]	son	N-ms
הָאִשָּׁה[17]	the woman	art; N-fs
הַסּוּסִים[18]	the horses	art; N-mp
יָד[19]	hand	N-fs
בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ[20]	The Temple	art; N-prop-ms
הַמְּלָכִים[21]	the kings	art; N-mp
מִצְוָה[22]	commandment	N-fs
יוֹם[23]	day	N-ms
יָמִים[24]	days	N-mp
הַמִּצְוָה[25]	the commandment	art; N-fs
יָם הַמֶּלַח[26]	Dead Sea	art; N-prop-ms
יִשְׂרָאֵל[27]	Israel (the country)	N-prop-fs

13.08 *Weekly Parasha Reading*

      1. Go to: www.RestoringTorah.org

      2. Click on **Calendar** & select the current year

      3. Scroll down to current month