

# Biblical Hebrew 102

## *Introduction to Grammatical Concepts*

### Lesson 13

שְׁעוֹר 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*: feminine & masculine nouns
- 13.02 Introduce: special nouns: gender & proper nouns
- 13.03 *Review*: the definite article
- 13.04 *Review*: morphology with abbreviations
- 13.05 High frequency vocabulary words
- 13.06 Homework Worksheet (Answer on 13.08)
- 13.07 Practice reading & printing exercise: The Shema - Deuteronomy 6:4-5
- 13.08 Answers to Homework worksheet (Exercise13.06)
- 13.09 Weekly Parasha Reading

### 13.01 Review basic feminine & masculine nouns

1. **Most feminine singular nouns end** with a “kamats” + a “hay” (הַ) or a “tav” (תּ). 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 | תּוֹרוֹת     | 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              | סִפְרִים | books      |
| הַר      | mount or mountain | הָרִים   | mountains  |

#### Grammar-Made-Simple: basic feminine & masculine nouns

- All Hebrew nouns are either masculine or feminine
- Feminine singular nouns generally end with a kamats and hay (הַ). Also, nouns which end with a tav (תּ), are usually feminine.
  - Feminine nouns generally are made plural by adding a cholam vav & a tav (ות) to the end of the word.
- Masculine singular nouns have no particular endings.
  - Masculine nouns 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 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, gender nouns are not different words, but a modification of the masculine.

**For example:** יָלֵד (boy) changes to יְלֵדָה (girl). The masculine noun is changed to feminine by “kamats” and a “hay” (הַ) to the end of the word.

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

- יָלֵד (boy) → changes to יְלֵדָה (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 specific names for a person (eg: Abraham; Sarah), place (eg: Israel; Dead Sea), or a thing (eg: Temple; the Land). Hebrew proper nouns are the transliteration of the Hebrew name into English. When looking at the English name, you can often guess what the name is in Hebrew!

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 is a prefix attached to the beginning of a noun. It is written with a “hay,” “patach,” & a “dagesh chazak”: (הַ)

**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 הַ 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) 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 (הָאֶרֶץ)
- Head (רֹאשׁ) → becomes the head (הָרֹאשׁ)
- Man (אִישׁ) → becomes the man (הָאִישׁ)
- Woman (אִשָּׁה) → becomes the woman (הָאִשָּׁה)
- Mountains (הַרִים) → becomes the mountains (הַהַרִים)

#### **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 (הַ: “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: \* (א, ה, ח, ע, & ר)

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

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

**Morphology** is the study of word formation. Morphology identifies whether a particular word is a noun, verb, etc.

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

For this lesson, we will review the following 7 abbreviations:

**art** = **article** (“the” is generally written with a “hay”, “patach”, & a “dagesh chazak”:



**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**

**Example:** the morphology with its abbreviation for סֵפֶר is N-ms (The N- means it is a noun; “m,” it is masculine; and “s,” 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.

### 13.05 *High frequency vocabulary words:*

This list of high frequency words (words used often in Torah) incorporates masculine & feminine nouns, gender & proper nouns, the article (“the” in English), & morphology with abbreviations.

| We encourage you to learn these words that are used often in Scripture |                       |                 |                     |                |                                 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 איש  | man (N-ms)            | 8 בָּנִים       | sons (N-mp)         | 15 דְּבָר      | word, thing (N-ms)              |
| 2 הָאִישׁ  | the man (art; N-ms)   | 9 יֶלֶד         | boy or child (N-ms) | 16 הַדְּבָר    | the word, thing (art; N-ms)     |
| 3 אִשָּׁה  | woman (N-fs)          | 10 יְלֵדָה      | girl (N-fs)         | 17 דְּבָרִים   | words, things (N-mp)            |
| 4 הָאִשָּׁה  | the woman (art; N-fs) | 11 דּוֹד        | uncle (N-ms)        | 18 הַדְּבָרִים | the words, things (art; N-mp)   |
| 5 אָב  | father (N-ms)         | 12 דּוֹדָה      | aunt (N-fs)         | 19 יִשְׂרָאֵל  | Israel, the country (N-prop-fs) |
| 6 הָאָבִים   | fathers (N-mp)        | 13 מִשְׁפָּחָה  | family (N-fs)       | 20 אַבְרָהָם   | Abraham (N-prop-ms)             |
| 7 בֶּן   | son (N-ms)            | 14 מִשְׁפָּחוֹת | families (N-fp)     | 21 יַעֲקֹב     | Jacob (N-prop-ms)               |

|    |             |                       |    |            |                             |    |           |                                      |
|----|-------------|-----------------------|----|------------|-----------------------------|----|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 22 | מֶלֶךְ      | king (N-ms)           | 26 | סוּס       | horse (N-ms)                | 30 | הַר       | mount or mountain (N-ms)             |
| 23 | הַמְּלָכִים | the kings (art; N-mp) | 27 | הַסּוּסִים | the horses (art; N-mp)      | 31 | הַרִים    | the mountains (art; N-mp)            |
| 24 | אֶרֶץ       | land (N-fs)           | 28 | מִצְוָה    | commandment (N-fs)          | 32 | תּוֹרָה   | Torah or instruction (N-fs)          |
| 25 | הָאָרֶץ     | the land (art; N-fs)  | 29 | הַמִּצְוָה | the commandment (art; N-fs) | 33 | הַתּוֹרָה | the Torah or instruction (art; N-fs) |

### 13.06 Homework Worksheet:

Putting together the concepts we've been learning: singular & plural nouns, gender & proper nouns, the Hebrew article, & morphology.

- Refer to 13.04 for morphology & abbreviations
- Refer to Vocabulary List on 13.05

answers on 13.08

| Fill in blanks with Hebrew word | Fill in blanks with English Translation | Fill in blanks with abbreviations            |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 הַר                           | mount or mountain                       | N-ms   |
| 2 סוּס                          |   | N-ms   |
| 3 אַבְרָהָם                     | Abraham                                 | N-prop-ms (proper.noun-ms)                   |
| 4 הַדְּבָר                      | the word                                | art; n-ms (article; noun-masculine singular) |
| 5 דְּבָרִים                     | words                                   |  |
| 6 הַדְּבָרִים                   |   | art; N-mp                                    |
| 7                               | the horses                              | art; N-mp                                    |
| 8 אִישׁ                         | man                                     | N-ms   |
| 9                               | Torah or instruction                    | N-fs   |
| 10 אֶרֶץ                        | land                                    | N-fs   |
| 11                              | the man                                 | art; N-ms                                    |
| 12 בָּנִים                      | sons                                    |  |
| 13 אִשָּׁה                      |   | N-fs   |
| 14                              | king                                    |  |
| 15                              | commandment                             | N-nf   |
| 16 בְּיָמֶיהָ                   |   |  |
| 17                              | the woman                               |  |
| 18 הַתּוֹרָה                    | the Torah or the instruction            |  |

### 13.07 Practice reading & printing exercise: The Shema - 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.

שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְהוָה אֶחָד.

וְאַהֲבָתָּ אֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בְּכָל-לְבָבְךָ וּבְכָל-נַפְשֶׁךָ וּבְכָל-מְאֹדְךָ:

| 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) |   |
| וְאַהֲבָתָּ | & you shall love         |   |
| אֶת         |                          |   |
| יְהוָה      | YHVH (the LORD)          |   |
| אֱלֹהֶיךָ   | your God                 |   |
| בְּכָל-     | with all of              |   |
| לְבָבְךָ    | your heart               |   |
| וּבְכָל-    | & with all of            |   |
| נַפְשֶׁךָ   | your soul                |   |
| וּבְכָל-    | & with all of            |   |
| מְאֹדְךָ:   | your strength            |   |

### 13.08 ANSWERS to Homework Worksheet 13.06

| Fill in blanks with Hebrew word | Fill in blanks with English Translation | Fill in blanks with abbreviations            |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| הַר <sup>1</sup>                | mount or mountain                       | N-ms   |
| סוּס <sup>2</sup>               | horse                                   | N-ms   |
| אַבְרָהָם <sup>3</sup>          | Abraham                                 | N-prop-ms (proper.noun-ms)                   |
| הַדְּבָר <sup>4</sup>           | the word                                | art; n-ms (article; noun-masculine singular) |
| דְּבָרִים <sup>5</sup>          | words                                   | N-mp   |
| הַדְּבָרִים <sup>6</sup>        | the words                               | art; N-mp                                    |
| הַסּוּסִים <sup>7</sup>         | the horses                              | art; N-mp                                    |
| אִישׁ <sup>8</sup>              | man                                     | N-ms   |
| תּוֹרָה <sup>9</sup>            | Torah or instruction                    | N-fs   |
| אֶרֶץ <sup>10</sup>             | land                                    | N-fs   |
| הָאִישׁ <sup>11</sup>           | the man                                 | art; N-ms                                    |
| בָּנִים <sup>12</sup>           | sons                                    | N-mp   |
| אִשָּׁה <sup>13</sup>           | woman                                   | N-fs   |
| מֶלֶךְ <sup>14</sup>            | king                                    | N-ms   |
| מִצְוָה <sup>15</sup>           | commandment                             | N-nf   |
| בֶּן <sup>16</sup>              | son                                     | N-ms   |
| הָאִשָּׁה <sup>17</sup>         | the woman                               | art; N-fs                                    |
| הַתּוֹרָה <sup>18</sup>         | the Torah or the instruction            | art; N-fs                                    |

### 13.09 Weekly Parasha Reading

1. Go to: [www.RestoringTorah.org](http://www.RestoringTorah.org)
2. Click on **Calendar** & select the current year
3. Scroll down to current month

*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.*