

Hebrew Paradigms

Paradigm 1: The Noun

Absolute State

סוסים	horses (mp)	סוס	horse (ms)
סוסות	mares (fp)	סוסה	mare (fs)

Construct State

סוסי	horses of (mp)	סוס	horse of (ms)
סוסות	mares of (fp)	סוסה	mare of (fs)

Paradigm 2: Adjective Phrases

With Nouns Marked Normally for Masculine and Feminine

סוסים טובים	good horses	סוס טוב	a good horse
סוסות טובות	good mares	סוסה טובה	a good mare
הסוסים הטובים	the good horses	הסוס הטוב	the good horse
הסוסות הטובות	the good mares	הסוסה הטובה	the good mare

With Nouns Marked Abnormally for Masculine and Feminine

האנשים הטובים	the good men	האיש הטוב	the good man
הנשים הטובות	the good women	האשה הטובה	the good woman
אבות טובים	good fathers	אב טוב	a good father
הארצות הטובות	the good lands	הארץ הטובה	the good land

Note: The fem. pl. “women” is marked as though masc. pl. in Hebrew: נָשִׁים .

The masc. pl. “fathers” is marked as though fem. pl. in Hebrew: אֲבוֹת .

The noun for “land” or “country” is an unmarked fem.: אֶרֶץ .

The adjective in each case will have the expected form.

Paradigm 3: Nouns with Pronoun Suffixes (Possessive)

Masculine Singular Nouns (or Unmarked Feminines)

סוּסָם	their (m) horse	סוּסוֹ	his horse
סוּסָן	their (f) horse	סוּסָהּ	her horse
סוּסְכֶם	your (mp) horse	סוּסְךָ	your (ms) horse
סוּסְכֶן	your (fp) horse	סוּסְךָ	your (fs) horse
סוּסֵנוּ	our horse	סוּסִי	my horse

Feminine Singular Nouns

סוּסָתָם	their (m) mare	סוּסָתּוֹ	his mare
סוּסָתָן	their (f) mare	סוּסָתָהּ	her mare
סוּסְתֶכֶם	your (mp) mare	סוּסְתְּךָ	your (ms) mare
סוּסְתֶכֶן	your (fp) mare	סוּסְתְּךָ	your (fs) mare
סוּסָתָנוּ	our mare	סוּסָתִי	my mare

Masculine Plural Nouns (or Feminine Nouns Marked Like Masculine Nouns)

סוּסֵיהֶם	their (m) horses	סוּסָיוֹ	his horses
סוּסֵיהֶן	their (f) horses	סוּסֵיהָ	her horses
סוּסֵיכֶם	your (mp) horses	סוּסֵיךָ	your (ms) horses
סוּסֵיכֶן	your (fp) horses	סוּסֵיךָ	your (fs) horses
סוּסֵינוּ	our horses	סוּסֵי	my horses

Feminine Plural Nouns (or Masculine Nouns Marked Like Feminine Nouns)

סוּסוֹתֵיהֶם	their (m) mares	סוּסוֹתָיוֹ	his mares
סוּסוֹתֵיהֶן	their (f) mares	סוּסוֹתָהּ	her mares
סוּסוֹתֵיכֶם	your (mp) mares	סוּסוֹתְּךָ	your (ms) mares
סוּסוֹתֵיכֶן	your (fp) mares	סוּסוֹתְּךָ	your (fs) mares
סוּסוֹתֵינוּ	our mares	סוּסוֹתִי	my mares

Paradigm 4: The Noun אָב (Father)

Note: The nouns אָח (brother) and פֶּה (mouth) follow a similar paradigm.

Absolute and Construct

אָבוֹת	fathers	אָב	father
אָבוֹתַי	fathers of (construct)	אָבִי	father of (construct)

Singular with Possessive Suffixes

אָבֵיהֶם	their (m) father	אָבִיו	his father
אָבֵיהֶן	their (f) father	אָבֵיהָ	her father
אָבֵיכֶם	your (mp) father	אָבֵיךָ	your (ms) father
אָבֵיכֶן	your (fp) father	אָבֵיךָ	your (fs) father
אָבֵינוּ	our father	אָבִי	my father

Plural with Possessive Suffixes

אָבוֹתֵיהֶם	their (m) fathers	אָבוֹתָיו	his fathers
* 3fp		* 3fs	
אָבוֹתֵיכֶם	your (mp) fathers	אָבוֹתֵיךָ	your (ms) fathers
* 2fp		* 2fs	
אָבוֹתֵינוּ	our fathers	אָבוֹתַי	my fathers

*Unattested for אָב , but cf. אָחֵיהָ (her brothers) and אָחֵיךָ (your [fs] brothers).

Paradigm 5: Some Other Irregular Nouns

אֲנָשִׁים (אֲנָשִׁי)	men	אִישׁ	man
נָשִׁים (נָשִׁי)	women	אִשָּׁה (אִשְׁתִּי = my wife, אִשָּׁת)	woman
אֲרָצוֹת (אֲרָצוֹת)	lands	אֲרֶץ (אֲרָצִי = my land)	land, earth
בָּנִים (בָּנֵי)	sons	בֶּן (בָּן)	son
בָּנוֹת (בָּנוֹת)	daughters	בַּת (בַּתִּי = my daughter)	daughter
עָרִים (עָרֵי)	cities	עִיר	city
רָאשִׁים	heads	רֹאשׁ	head
שְׁמוֹת	names	שֵׁם	name

Paradigm 6: Independent Object Pronouns

אֹתָם	them (m)	אֹתוֹ	him
*אֹתֵהֶן	them (f)	אֹתָהּ	her
אֹתְכֶם	you (mp)	אֹתְךָ	you (ms)
NA	you (fp)	אֹתְךָ	you (fs)
אֹתָנוּ	us	אֹתִי	me

*אֹתֵהֶן in Ezek. 16:54; אֹתָנָה in Exod. 35:26 (cf. Ezek. 34:21); and אֹתֵהֶן in Ezek. 23:47.

Paradigm 7: Demonstratives and Demonstrative Phrases

Near Demonstratives

אֵלֶּה	these (c)	זֶה	this (m)
		זֹאת	this (f)

Far Demonstratives

הֵם / הֵמָּה	those (m)	הוּא	that (m)
הֵנָּה	those (f)	הִיא	that (f)

Demonstrative Phrases

הַסּוּסִים הָאֵלֶּה	these horses	הַסּוּס הַזֶּה	this horse
הַסּוּסִים הַהֵם	those horses	הַסּוּס הַהוּא	that horse
הַסּוּסוֹת הָאֵלֶּה	these mares	הַסּוּסָה הַזֹּאת	this mare
הַסּוּסוֹת הַהֵנָּה	those mares	הַסּוּסָה הַהִיא	that mare

Paradigm 8: Adjectives and Demonstratives in Sentences

טוֹבִים הַסּוּסִים	The horses are good.	טוֹב הַסּוּס	The horse is good.
אֵלֶּה הַסּוּסִים	These are the horses.	זֶה הַסּוּס	This is the horse.
הֵמָּה הַסּוּסִים	Those are the horses.	הוּא הַסּוּס	That is the horse.
טוֹבוֹת הַסּוּסוֹת	The mares are good.	טוֹבָה הַסּוּסָה	The mare is good.
אֵלֶּה הַסּוּסוֹת	These are the mares.	זֹאת הַסּוּסָה	This is the mare.
הֵנָּה הַסּוּסוֹת	Those are the mares.	הִיא הַסּוּסָה	That is the mare.

Paradigm 9: The Negative Particles

אין: nouns and participles (אינכם, אינם, אינני, אינד, אינד, איננה, [3ms or 1cp], איננו) אין

אין עזר : There was no one helping. אין מים בבור : There is no water in the pit.

אינני נתן לכם : I am not giving to you.

לא: verbs or a verbless predicate: לא ישמר (he will not keep); לא טוב הוא (he is not good).

אל: volitive verbs: אל-תשמר (do not keep); אל-אבושה (let me not be put to shame).

לבלתי: infinitives: אכל-ממנו לבלתי (not to eat from it).