



Hebrew Pronominal Suffixes

Type I: Singular

<i>f</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>example</i>
יְX-	יְX-	1s בְּרִיתִי – my covenant (גְּ- alt)
ךְX-	ךְX-	2s עַמֶּךָ – your people
הּX-	וְX-	3s בֵּיתוֹ – his house (הוּ- m הִ- f alt)
נוְX-	נוְX-	1p בְּצַלְמֵנוּ – in our image
כְּX-	כֶּםX-	2p יָדְכֶם – your hand
הֶןX-	הֶםX-	3p כְּבוֹדָם – their glory (םX, ןX -alt)

Type II: Plural (construct)

<i>f</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>example</i>
יְX-	יְX-	1s תּוֹרוֹתַי – my laws
יְךָX-	יְךָX-	2s מִצְוֹתֶיךָ – your commandments
יְהּX-	יּוְX-	3s דּוֹרֹתָיו – his generations
יְנוְX-	יְנוְX-	1p קְבָרֵינוּ – our graves
יְכֶןX-	יְכֶםX-	2p דְּבָרֵיכֶם – your words
יְהֶןX-	יְהֶםX-	3p יְדֵיהֶם – their hands



Definition and Examples

Pronominal suffixes are *pronoun endings* added to nouns, to prepositions, to the definite direct object marker (את), and to verbs. With nouns, pronominal suffixes indicate subjective possession (my, your, his, her, our, their); with prepositions or verbs they serve as direct objects (me, you, him, her, us, them). Note the alternate endings for Type I suffixes. Also note that nouns in a "construct state" will use Type II plural endings, *but not always*.

Examples:

1. לֹא-אֶחָלֵל בְּרִיתִי

"I will not break my covenant" [n fs w/ 1cs sfx] - Psalm 89:34

2. כָּל-הַיּוֹם דְּבָרֵי יַעֲצִבוּ

"Every day my words" [n mpl w/ 1cs sfx] they twist." - Psalm 56:5

3. בְּתוֹרַת יְהוָה חֶפְצוֹ

"In the Torah of the LORD [is] his delight [n ms w/ 3ms sfx] ." - Psalm 56:5

4. רְאֵה כִּי עַמְּךָ הַגּוֹי הַזֶּה

"See that this nation is your people" [n ms cstr w/ 2ms sfx] - Exod. 33:13

5. וַיַּעֲבֹדוּ אֶת-עֲצֻבֵיהֶם

"but they served their idols" [n mpl with 3mpl sfx] - Psalm 106:36

6. יְהִי-חַסְדְּךָ יְהוָה עָלֵינוּ

"May your lovingkindness, O LORD, be upon us [prep 1cpl] - Psalm 33:22]

7. כִּי שָׁחָה לָעָפָר נַפְשֵׁנוּ דְּבַקָּה לָאָרֶץ בְּטִנְנוּ

"for our soul [n cs w/ 1cpl] is sunk down to the dust;
our belly [n cs w/ 1cpl] clings to the earth" (Psalm 44:25)