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# Possessive Endings For Singular Nouns: II

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## Oral Review Exercise

Read and translate the following sentences orally.

1. מה שְׁמָה?  
שְׁמִי אֲבָרָהִם.  
מי היא?  
היא בְּתִי, וְשָׁמָה לָאָה.
2. מַה הָאָרֶץ הַקְּדוּשָׁה?  
הָאָרֶץ הַקְּדוּשָׁה הִיא יִשְׂרָאֵל.  
יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶרֶץ. מַה אֶרֶץ?  
אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל.
3. הַיּוֹם בֵּיתִי הוּא בֵּיתָהּ.  
הַיּוֹם מְלֻכּוֹתִי הִיא מְלֻכּוֹתָהּ.  
הַיּוֹם עוֹלָמִי הוּא עוֹלְמָהּ.
4. מִי הָאָבוֹת הַגְּדוֹלִים?  
אֲבָרָהִם אָב גְּדוֹל וְחֲסִדּוֹ רַב.  
מֹשֶׁה אָב גְּדוֹל וְתוֹרָתוֹ קְדוּשָׁה.

### Vocabulary

lord, master <i>m</i> .....	אָדוֹן, אֲדוֹנִים
love <i>f</i> .....	אַהֲבָה
light <i>m</i> .....	אוֹר, אוֹרִים
generation <i>m</i> .....	דוֹר, דוֹרוֹת
festival <i>m</i> .....	חַג, חַגִּים
honor, glory <i>m</i> .....	כְּבוֹד
heart <i>m</i> .....	לֵב, לֵבָב, לְבָבוֹת
evil, bad ....	רָע, רָעָה, רָעִים, רָעוֹת

- There are two words for heart used interchangeably in the prayerbook: לֵב and לֵבָב. לְבָבוֹת is the plural of both forms.
- The words טוב good and רָע evil can be used as adjectives to describe other nouns, or they can be used as nouns to indicate the general idea of good or evil.

### Possessive Endings: Our, Your, Their

In the last chapter you learned that the English words my, your, his and her are expressed in Hebrew by attaching endings to the base form of a noun. In this chapter, you will learn the Hebrew endings that mean our, your (plural) and their. In general, these endings are attached to the same base form as the my, your, his and her endings.

בַּיִת

base form

בַּיִת

house

בַּיִתֵּנוּ

our house

בַּיִתִּי

my house

בַּיִתְּכֶם

your house *m pl*

בַּיִתְּךָ

your house *m sg*

בַּיִתְּכֶן

your house *f pl*

בַּיִתְּךָ

your house *f sg*

בַּיִתָּם

their house *m*

בַּיִתּוֹ

his house

בַּיִתָּהּ

their house *f*

בַּיִתָּהּ

her house

### Singular Nouns with All Possessive Endings

Many nouns change their vowels when endings are added.

word .....	דָּבָר		
base form .....	דְּבַר־		
our word .....	דְּבַרְנוּ	my word .....	דְּבַרִּי
your word <i>m pl</i> .....	דְּבַרְכֶם	your word <i>m sg</i> .....	דְּבַרְךָ
your word <i>f pl</i> .....	דְּבַרְכֶן	your word <i>f sg</i> .....	דְּבַרְךָ
their word <i>m</i> .....	דְּבַרָם	his word .....	דְּבַרוֹ
their word <i>f</i> .....	דְּבַרָן	her word .....	דְּבַרָּהּ

Some nouns do not change their vowels when endings are added.

generation .....	דוֹר		
base form .....	דוֹר־		
our generation .....	דוֹרְנוּ	my generation .....	דוֹרִי
your generation <i>m</i> .....	דוֹרְכֶם	your generation <i>m</i> .....	דוֹרְךָ
your generation <i>f</i> .....	דוֹרְכֶן	your generation <i>f</i> .....	דוֹרְךָ
their generation <i>m</i> .....	דוֹרָם	his generation .....	דוֹרוֹ
their generation <i>f</i> .....	דוֹרָן	her generation .....	דוֹרָּהּ

When possessive endings are attached to words that end in  $\text{הָ}$ , the  $\text{ה}$  is replaced by  $\text{ת}$ .

love .....	אַהֲבָה		
base form .....	אַהֲבַת־		
our love .....	אַהֲבַתְנוּ	my love .....	אַהֲבַתִּי
your love <i>m pl</i> .....	אַהֲבַתְכֶם	your love <i>m sg</i> .....	אַהֲבַתְךָ
your love <i>f pl</i> .....	אַהֲבַתְכֶן	your love <i>f sg</i> .....	אַהֲבַתְךָ
their love <i>m</i> .....	אַהֲבַתָם	his love .....	אַהֲבַתוֹ
their love <i>f</i> .....	אַהֲבַתָן	her love .....	אַהֲבַתָּהּ

The word  $\text{אָב}$  has unusual endings.

father .....	אָב		
base form .....	אָבִי־		
our father .....	אָבִינוּ	my father .....	אָבִי
your father <i>m pl</i> .....	אָבִיכֶם	your father <i>m sg</i> .....	אָבִיךָ
your father <i>f pl</i> .....	אָבִיכֶן	your father <i>f sg</i> .....	אָבִיךָ
their father <i>m</i> .....	אָבִיהֶם	his father .....	אָבִיו
their father <i>f</i> .....	אָבִיהֶן	her father .....	אָבִיהָ

You do not need to memorize all the changes that take place when nouns have possessive endings attached. You only need to recognize the nouns and the various possessive endings.

### Adjectives and Nouns with Endings

You have already learned that nouns with ה the attached are definite nouns. Nouns with possessive endings attached are also definite.

a daughter (any daughter: not definite).....	בַּת
the daughter (a specific daughter: definite).....	הַבַּת
my daughter (a specific daughter: definite).....	בְּתִי

All definite nouns are used with adjectives in the same way. If the adjective has a ה attached, the definite noun and the adjective together form a phrase, and the ה on the adjective is not translated.

the good daughter	הַבַּת הַטוֹבָה
my good daughter	בְּתִי הַטוֹבָה
our good daughter	בְּתַנּוּ הַטוֹבָה
good Sarah	שָׂרָה הַטוֹבָה

If the adjective does not have a ה attached, the definite noun and the adjective together form a sentence.

The daughter is good.	הַבַּת טוֹבָה.
My daughter is good.	בְּתִי טוֹבָה.
Our daughter is good.	בְּתַנּוּ טוֹבָה.
Sarah is good.	שָׂרָה טוֹבָה.

### Exercises

- Translate the following nouns with endings into English.
  - אֶהְבֵּתְנוּ, אֹרְנוּ, כְּבוֹדְנוּ, חַגְנוּ, לְבַנּוּ, דוֹרְנוּ,  
אֲבִינוּ, מְלַכְנוּ, עַמְנוּ, אֶרְצְנוּ, בְּתַנּוּ, בֵּיתְנוּ
  - בְּרַכְתְּכֶם, דִּבַּרְכֶם, עַמְכֶם, בְּתַכֶם, כְּבוֹדְכֶם, בְּנֶכֶם,  
אֶהְבֵּתְכֶם, אֲבִיכֶם, מְלַכְכֶם, אֶרְצְכֶם, מְלֻכוֹתְכֶם, אֲמַכֶם
  - אֲבִיכֶן, שְׂמֻכֶן, אֶרְצְכֶן, מְלַכְכֶן, אֹרְכֶן, יוֹמְכֶן
  - בֵּיתְכֶם, מְלֻכוֹתְכֶם, אֹרְכֶם, אֲבִיְהֶם, עַמְּם, שְׂמֵם, כְּבוֹדְכֶם,  
אֲמַם, אֶהְבֵּתְכֶם, אֶרְצְכֶם, בְּנֶם, אֲדוֹנֵם, מְלַכְכֶם
  - דוֹרוֹ, לְבֹן, אֲבִיָּהוּ, דְּבָרוֹ, חַגּוֹ, כְּבוֹדּוֹ, אֶרְצוֹ
- Match the following Hebrew nouns and their possessive endings with the English translations below.
 

חַגְדָּה	בֵּיתְכֶם	אֲבִיָּהֶם	כְּבוֹדּוֹ	אֲדוֹנֵינוּ
לְבִי	חֲסֵדְכֶם	אֹרְכֶן	אֶהְבֵּתְכֶם	מְלֻכוֹתְכֶם
אֲמַם	דוֹרְכֶן	כְּבוֹדִי	מְלַכְנוּ	תּוֹרַתְנוּ
לְבָה	בְּנֵנוּ	אֶרְצְכֶם	אֹרְנוּ	אֲדוֹנָהּ

  - their kindness
  - our son
  - your land
  - my heart
  - their love
  - his glory
  - their mother
  - their generation
  - our king
  - their father
  - your kingdom
  - your festival
  - our light
  - our Torah
  - your light
  - my honor
  - your master
  - her heart
  - our lord
  - their house

3. In the following sentences, choose the correct word from those shown in parentheses to fill in the blanks. Translate.

1. המְלָכִים בְּרוּכִים, וְ— גְדוֹל.  
(כְּבוֹדָה, כְּבוֹדְכֶן, כְּבוֹדוֹ, כְּבוֹדָם)
2. שְׁמוֹ מִשָּׁה, הוּא הַמֶּלֶךְ וְ— יִשְׂרָאֵל.  
(מְלֻכּוֹתָהּ, מְלֻכּוֹתוֹ, מְלֻכּוֹתָם)
3. הַתּוֹרָה אוֹרְנוּ, וּבְרוּךְ —.  
(דוֹרִי, דוֹרְנוּ, דוֹרְכֶם, דוֹרְם, דוֹרוֹ)
4. הֵם עַמִּים רָעִים, וְ— הוּא מֶלֶךְ רַע.  
(בְּרֻכָתָם, שְׂמֵם, אֲרָצָם, אֲדוֹנָם)
5. אֲנִי הָאָב וְאַתָּה הָאֵם. הִיא —.  
(בְּתוּךְ, בְּתָם, בְּתוֹ, בְּתַנּוּ, בְּתָה)
6. מַה כְּבוֹדָהּ? — הוּא כְּבוֹדִי.  
(אֲרָצָם, מְלֻכּוֹתָהּ, בְּנֵי, הָאֲדוֹנִים)

4. Rewrite the sentences below, replacing the underlined word with each word that follows. Make the necessary changes in the rest of the sentence. Read aloud and translate.

1. מִי אֲמַכֶּם? אֲמַנּוּ לָאָה.  
א. אֲמַךְ ב. אֲמוֹ ג. אֲמָם ד. אֲמָה ה. אֲמָךְ
2. אֲדוֹנֵי רַע, וּבֵיתוֹ גְדוֹל.  
א. הַבָּנִים ב. בְּתָה ג. אֲבִיכֶם ד. אֶת
3. אֲנַחְנוּ אָבוֹת בְּרוּכִים, וְחִסְדֵּנוּ רַב.  
א. אֲתָם ב. הוּא ג. אֲנִי ד. הֵם
4. מִשָּׁה רַע וּמְלֻכּוֹתוֹ רָעָה וְדוֹרוֹ רַע.  
א. אֲנַחְנוּ ב. אֲמַנּוּ ג. הֵם ד. אֲתָה

5. Translate the following sentences into Hebrew.

1. A land is blessed.  
A good land is blessed.  
The good land is blessed.  
Our land is blessed.  
Our good land is blessed.
2. The king is a father.  
The great king is a father.  
Our king is a father.  
Our great king is a father.  
Our great king is a good father.

6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. אֲבִרְהֶם אָבִי וְלִבּוֹ רַע. שָׂרָה אִמִּי וְלִבָּהּ טוֹב.  
אֲנִי בְתָם. אֲנִי טוֹבָה וְרָעָה.
2. דוֹרְכֶם גְדוֹל, וְכְבוֹדוֹ רַב, וְהַחֲגִים קְדוֹשִׁים.
3. אֲבִיָּהֶם הוּא אֲדוֹנָם וְחִסְדּוֹ רַב.
4. הָאוֹרִים רַבִּים, וְהַחֲגִ גְדוֹל, וְשְׁמוֹ "חֲנֻכָּה".  
הַבָּנִים וְהַבָּנוֹת בְּרוּכִים הַיּוֹם.
5. אֲהַבְתָּךְ הִיא אוֹרִי. מַה טוֹב לִבְּךָ!
6. מְלַכְנוּ רַע, וּמְלֻכּוֹתוֹ רָעָה, וְאֲרָצְנוּ רָעָה,  
וְעַמְּנוּ רַע, וְדוֹרְנוּ רַע, וְעוֹלָמְנוּ רַע—  
וְהַיּוֹם יוֹם טוֹב! הַיּוֹם הוּא הַשַּׁבָּת!  
דְּבַרְכֶם רַע וְדַבְּרֵנוּ אֱמֶת.
7. יוֹם אֶחָד בְּנֵנוּ טוֹב, וְיָמִים רַבִּים הוּא רַע.
8. יוֹם אֶחָד בְּתַנּוּ רָעָה, וְיָמִים רַבִּים הִיא טוֹבָה.  
בְּתַנּוּ הִיא אוֹרְנוּ.

## After the Shema

אַתָּה אֱלֹהֵינוּ, גָּדוֹל אֲדוֹנֵינוּ, קְדוֹשׁ שְׁמוֹ.

You now know all the words in this prayer, which you have already seen in Chapter 5.

“One is our God; Great is our Lord; Holy is his name.”

*Daily Prayer Book*, Birnbaum, 1977, p. 366

## From the Avinu Malkeinu

רַחֲמֶיךָ	לְמַעַן	עֲשֵׂה	קוֹלְנוּ	שְׁמַע
your mercies	for the sake of	do (it)	our voice	hear

אָבִינוּ מֶלְכֵנוּ, שְׁמַע קוֹלְנוּ . . .  
 אָבִינוּ מֶלְכֵנוּ, עֲשֵׂה לְמַעַן רַחֲמֶיךָ הַרְבִּים.  
 אָבִינוּ מֶלְכֵנוּ, עֲשֵׂה לְמַעַן שְׁמֶךָ הַגָּדוֹל . . .

“Our Father, our King! hear our voice . . .

“Our Father, our King! do it for the sake of thine abundant mercies.

“Our Father, our King! do it for the sake of thy great . . . name . . .”

*Prayer Book for the New Year*, Philips, 1927, p. 89