

The pronominal suffixes are always definite per se.

C. Words with which Pronominal Suffixes are Used

1. Nouns

When pronominal suffixes are used with nouns, the pronominal suffixes are always in the possessive case, and they are translated as follows: ם - "my" (masculine or feminine), ן - "your" (masculine singular), ן - "your" (feminine singular), ן, ן, or ן - "his," ן, or ן - "her," ן - "our" (masculine or feminine), ן - "your" (masculine plural), ן - "your" (feminine plural), ן, ן, or ן - "their" (masculine), and ן, or ן - "their" (feminine).

2. Prepositions

When pronominal suffixes are used with prepositions, the pronominal suffixes are always in the objective case, and they are translated as follows: ם - "me" (masculine or feminine), ן - "you" (masculine singular), ן - "you" (feminine singular), ן, ן, or ן - "him," ן, or ן - "her," ן - "us" (masculine or feminine), ן - "you" (masculine plural), ן - "you" (feminine plural), ן, ן, or ן - "them" (masculine), and ן, or ן - "them" (feminine).

3. Sign of the Object

When pronominal suffixes are used with the sign of the object, the pronominal suffixes are always in the objective case, and they are translated as follows: ם - "me" (masculine or feminine), ן - "you" (masculine singular), ן - "you" (feminine singular), ן, ן, or ן - "him," ן, or ן - "her," ן - "us" (masculine or feminine), ן - "you" (masculine plural), ן - "you" (feminine plural), ן, ן, or ן - "them" (masculine), and ן, or ן - "them" (feminine).

D. Pronominal Suffixes Used with Nouns

1. State of Nouns with Pronominal Suffixes

When nouns have pronominal suffixes, they are always in the construct state. Therefore, they never have a definite article on them (e.g. ן - "the statute of me" or "my statute").

2. Attachment of Pronominal Suffixes to Nouns

a. Singular Noun Ending with a Vowel

When pronominal suffixes are attached to a singular noun that ends with a vowel, the pronominal suffixes that begin