

(7) יְכֻסִּים - יְכֻסֵּיכֶם - "your (masculine) statutes"

(8) יְכֻסֵּיךְ - יְכֻסֵּיכֶם - "your (feminine) statutes"

(9) יְקֻמֵּם - יְקֻמֵּיהֶם - "their (masculine) statutes"

(10) יְקֻמֵּיךְ - יְקֻמֵּיהֶם - "their (feminine) statutes"

NOTE: (a) When pronominal suffixes are attached to a masculine plural noun, the masculine plural construct ending יְכֻסִּים is removed from the noun, and the pronominal suffixes are attached to the end of the noun by means of the vowels listed above (e.g.  - סוּסֵי - "my horses").

(b) Sometimes the third masculine plural and the third feminine plural pronominal suffixes that are used with a singular noun that ends with a consonant are used with a plural noun. When they are used with a plural noun, they are attached to the end of the noun by means of the same vowels that are used to attach them to the end of a singular noun that ends with a consonant (e.g. אִמֹתָם - "their mothers").

3. Procedure for Identifying Nouns with Pronominal Suffixes

- a. Identify the Pronominal Suffix (Person, Gender, and Number)
- b. Identify the Consonants of the Noun (This Gives the Root and Meaning of the Noun)
- c. Identify the Ending of the Noun (Gender, Number, and State)
 - (1) No Ending (Masculine Singular Construct)
 - (2) יְ Ending (Masculine Plural Construct)
 - (3) תְּ Ending (Feminine Singular Construct)
 - (4) וֹת or וֹתֵיךְ Ending (Feminine Plural Construct)

NOTE: The ending of the noun indicates what the noun is in form, but not in actuality (e.g. יְרֵבֶּ - "sword" is masculine, singular, construct in form, but it is feminine, singular, construct in actuality).

4. Prerequisite for Looking Up Nouns with Pronominal Suffixes

The prerequisite for looking up nouns with pronominal suffixes in the Hebrew Lexicon is that the nouns must be reduced to the masculine singular absolute or feminine singular absolute form.