5. Order for Identifying Nouns with Pronominal Suffixes

    a. Gender (Masculine or Feminine)

    b. Number (Singular or Plural)

    c. State (Construct)

    d. Root of the Noun (e.g. חֻקָּה)

    e. Meaning of the Noun (e.g. חֻקָּה - "statute")

    f. Person, Gender, and Number of the Pronominal Suffix (e.g. ך - second, masculine, singular pronominal suffix)

6. Nouns with Pronominal Suffixes Used with an Attributive Adjective

When nouns with pronominal suffixes are used with an attributive adjective, the adjective must be definite because nouns with pronominal suffixes are definite (e.g. עַבְדּוֹ הַטּוֹב - "his good servant").

E. Pronominal Suffixes Used with Prepositions

1. Inseparable Prepositions Beth (בְּ - "in, with, by, on," or "against") and Lamedh (לְ - "to, for," or "at")

The pronominal suffixes are attached to the inseparable prepositions beth (בְּ) and lamedh (לְ) by means of the following vowels:

    a. בִּי - "in me" (masculine or feminine)

    b. בְּךָ - "in you" (masculine singular)

    c. בָּךְ - "in you" (feminine singular)

    d. בּוֹ - "in him"

    e. בָּהּ - "in her"

    f. בָּנוּ - "in us" (masculine or feminine)

    g. בָּכֶם - "in you" (masculine plural)

    h. בָּכֶן - "in you" (feminine plural)

    i. בָּהֶם - "in them" (masculine plural)

    j. בָּהֶן - "in them" (feminine plural)

2. Inseparable Preposition Kaph (כְּ - "as, like," or "according to")