

heavy pronominal suffixes where it changes to a *hateph pathah*, and the pronominal suffixes are attached to it by means of the vowels that are used to attach them to a plural noun (e.g.  $\text{יָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ} \text{לָ} \text{יָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ}$  - "upon him" and  $\text{עָ} \text{לָ} \text{יָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ} \text{לָ} \text{יָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ}$  - "upon them").

### 5. Preposition $\text{מִן}$ - "from"

The pronominal suffixes are attached to the preposition  $\text{מִן}$  as follows:

- a.  $\text{מִן} \text{יָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ}$  - "from me" (masculine or feminine)
- b.  $\text{מִן} \text{יָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ}$  - "from you" (masculine singular)
- c.  $\text{מִן} \text{יָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ}$  - "from you" (feminine singular)
- d.  $\text{מִן} \text{יָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ}$  - "from him"
- e.  $\text{מִן} \text{יָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ}$  - "from her"
- f.  $\text{מִן} \text{יָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ}$  - "from us" (masculine or feminine)
- g.  $\text{מִן} \text{יָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ}$  - "from you" (masculine plural)
- h.  $\text{מִן} \text{יָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ}$  - "from you" (feminine plural)
- i.  $\text{מִן} \text{יָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ}$  - "from them" (masculine plural)
- j.  $\text{מִן} \text{יָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ}$  - "from them" (feminine plural)

NOTE: The preposition  $\text{מִן}$  is duplicated in some of these forms, but not in all of them.

### F. Pronominal Suffixes Used with the Sign of the Object

When pronominal suffixes are attached to the sign of the object, the sign of the object is written as  $\text{אָ} \text{לָ}$ , and the pronominal suffixes are attached to it by means of the vowels that are used to attach them to a singular noun that ends with a consonant except the second, feminine, singular and first, common, plural pronominal suffixes where a *qames* is used instead of a *se* (e.g.  $\text{אָ} \text{לָ} \text{יָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ}$  - "I visited him" and  $\text{אָ} \text{לָ} \text{יָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ}$  - "he visited us").

NOTE: When the object of a verb is a personal pronoun, it is usually written as a verbal suffix and attached to the end of the verb. Sometimes, however, it is written as a pronominal suffix and attached to the sign of the object. When this was done in the early days of Hebrew, it was done to emphasize the object of the verb.

## II. Pathah Stative Verb Beginning with a Strong Laryngeal