

## **ENGLISH NOUNS**

**THE ENGLISH WORD 'NOUN' COMES FROM THE LATIN WORD 'NOMEN' MEANING 'NAME'.**

**NOUNS ARE NAMES OF PEOPLE, PLACES, THINGS AND IDEAS**

**COMMON NOUNS ARE GENERAL NAMES, AND TAKE A CAPITAL LETTER ONLY WHEN STARTING A SENTENCE.**

**PROPER NOUNS ARE SPECIFIC TO PEOPLE, PLACES OR THINGS AND USUALLY BEGIN WITH A CAPITALIZED LETTER.**

**TO DETERMINE IF A WORD IS A NOUN (THOSE NOT SO OBVIOUS, AND SLIGHTLY CHALLENGING ODDITIES), PLACE AN ARTICLE (THE, AN, A) BEFORE THE WORD YOU ARE SEEKING TO IDENTIFY. "TEST"— THE TEST, OR A TEST. TEST IS A NOUN  
\*DO NOT CONFUSE ADJECTIVES DESCRIBING NOUNS, THAT MAY TAKE AN ARTICLE. WHEN IN DOUBT (PERSON , PLACE ,THING OR IDEA)**

**NOUNS HAVE GENDER, NUMBER, PERSON AND CASE**

### **GENDER**

**NOUNS IN ENGLISH ARE USUALLY MASCULINE OR FEMININE**

**SOMETIMES OBJECT THAT ARE GENDERLESS MAY BE NEUTER**

**OTHER LANGUAGES SUCH AS GREEK ACTUALLY HAVE A NEUTRAL GENDER, WHICH IS REGULARLY OCCURRING  
"HOLY SPIRIT" NOT MASCULINE OR FEMININE BUT ALWAYS NEUTRAL.(IN GREEK)**

**NUMBER INDICATES HOW MANY PEOPLE OR OBJECTS ARE BEING REFERRED TO  
SINGULAR OR PLURAL**

**SINGULAR NOUNS ARE MADE OR BECOME PLURAL BY ADDING 'S' OR 'ES' TO THE END OF THE WORD**

**SINGULAR NOUNS THAT END IN 'Y' – CITY, BECOME 'CITIES'**

**SINGULAR NOUNS THAT END IN 'F' OR 'FE' –LEAF, BECOME 'LEAVES'**

**SINGULAR NOUNS THAT ARE UNUSUAL/DIFFERENT**

**FOOT–BECOMES –FEET**

**TOOTH –BECOMES – TEETH**

**SHEEP – STAY –SHEEP**

**CHILD –BECOMES –CHILDREN**

**FOCUS – BECOMES –FOCI**

**SYLLABUS–BECOMES – SYLLABI**

**PERSON**

**DESCRIBES THE RELATIONSHIP OF A NOUN TO THE SPEAKER**

*Personal Pronouns* { **1<sup>ST</sup> PERSON – 'I' OR 'WE'** → *naming the person speaking*  
**2<sup>ND</sup> PERSON – 'YOU' OR 'NAME OF PERSON'** → *spoken to*  
**3<sup>RD</sup> PERSON – 'HE, SHE', 'THEM, THEY'** → *spoken of*

**NOUN CASES**

**1) NOMINATIVE**

**2) OBJECTIVE**

**3) POSSESSIVE**

**NOMINATIVE NOUNS MAY BE THE SUBJECT OF THE SENTENCE OR**

**PREDICATE NOMINATIVE— NOUNS THAT FOLLOW A LINKING VERB AND DESCRIBE THE SUBJECT OF THE SENTENCE**

**THE SUBJECT AND SUBJECT COMPLEMENT MUST ALWAYS AGREE IN CASE, PERSON, NUMBER AND GENDER.**

**NOUNS IN THE OBJECTIVE CASE ARE USUALLY DIRECT  
OBJECT(S) \*\*\*THAT IS THE TARGET OF THE ACTION OF THE  
VERB**

**OR**

**INDIRECT OBJECT(S) \*\*\*OBJECTS THAT ARE THE RECIPIENT(S)  
OF THE ACTION OF THE VERB**

**GOD GAVE NOAH A GIFT**

**'GIFT' WOULD BE "DIRECT OBJECT"**

**'NOAH' IS RECEIVING THE GIFT, THEREFORE INDIRECT OBJECT**

**POSSESSIVE CASE**

**SHOWS OWNERSHIP.**

**BELONGING TO SOMEONE. USUALLY IDENTIFIED BY \_\_\_'S**

**NOTES-**

# HEBREW NOUNS

## INTRODUCTION

HEBREW NOUNS MAY BE UNDERSTOOD BY DERIVATION  
THERE ARE THREE CATEGORIES

- 1) PRIMITIVE
- 2) NOUNS DERIVED FROM VERBS
- 3) NOUNS DERIVED FROM OTHER NOUNS

1) PRIMITIVE NOUNS ARE A RELATIVELY SMALL GROUP OF  
HEBREW NOUNS WHOSE ORIGIN OR DERIVATION IS UNKNOWN

WORDS SUCH AS

FATHER	אב	NAME	שם
MOTHER	אם	HAND	יד

2) MANY HEBREW NOUNS ARE DERIVED FROM HEBREW VERBS

WORD דבר FROM דבר HE SPOKE

KING מלך FROM מלך HE RULED

4) NOUNS THAT ARE DERIVED FROM OTHER NOUNS

BEGINNING ראשית FROM ראש HEAD

HEBREW NOUNS FUNCTION MUCH LIKE ENGLISH NOUNS  
USED TO INDICATE/IDENTIFY PERSON, PLACE, THING OR  
IDEA.



**MASCULINE SINGULAR NOUNS ARE LITTLE MORE CHALLENGING, SOMETIMES CALLED "ENDLESS" BECAUSE THEY HAVE NO DISTINCT ENDING.** (ENDINGLESS)

**THE MASC PLURAL AND DUAL ARE EASIER TO IDENTIFY MASCULINE PLURAL USUALLY ENDS WITH ָ.**

**MASCULINE DUAL ENDS WITH ָ OR ָ.**

**THIS IS A PATTERN FOR HEBREW NOUNS**

	MASCULINE NOUN	FEMININE NOUN
SINGULAR	"ENDLESS" or "ENDINGLESS"	ָ / ָ / ָ
PLURAL	ָ	ָ
DUAL	ָ	ָ / ָ

**IN PSALM 91 WE HAVE AN EXAMPLE OF AN EXCEPTION TO FEMININE NOUNS—THE NOUN FOR "STONE" IS ENDINGLESS AND FEMININE, HOWEVER THIS DOES NOT CHANGE ITS MEANING— ONLY THE PATTERN WHICH FOLLOWS.**

**BIBLICAL HEBREW HAS NO CASE ENDINGS (EXCEPT FOR DIRECT OBJECT MARKER) ANY NOUN USED AS THE SUBJECT OF THE SENTENCE IS IN THE NOMINATIVE. DIRECT OBJECTS —MODIFYING OR REVEALING OR EXPLAINING THE VERBAL ACTION ARE IN THE ACCUSATIVE. GENITIVE OR GENITIVAL EQUIVALENT WILL BE INTRODUCED IN THE STUDY OF CONSTRUCT NOUNS.**

**THERE ARE EXCEPTIONS TO EVERY GRAMMAR RULE  
IN THE NEXT LESSON WE WILL COVER SOME EXCEPTIONS**

- SPECIAL DUAL NOUNS**
- DEFECTIVE SPELLING**
- IRREGULAR PLURALIZATION**
- IRREGULAR STEM CHANGE**

**CHANGES OCCURRING TO SEGHOLATE NOUNS  
PLURALS WITH PROPRETONIC REDUCTION**

**VOCABULARY OF NOUNS FROM PSALM 91**

verse 1)	גןןןן	noun <u>masc.</u> sing.	"shelter"
total of (4) Nouns in verse 1	ןןןןן	noun <u>masc.</u> sing.	"The Most High"
verse 2)	ןןןןןן	noun fem. sing	"fortress"
total of (4) Nouns Verse 2			
Verse 3)	ןןןןן	noun fem plural	"KT - destruction"
total of (4) nouns v3			
verse 4)	ןןןןןן	noun fem. sing.	"pinions"
total of (5) nouns			
Verse 5)	ןןןןן	noun masc. sing.	"the night"
total (3)			
verse 6)	ןןןןןן	noun masc plural	"noonday"
total (4)			
verse 7)	ןןןןןן	noun fem sing	"ten thousand"
verse 8	ןןןןןן	noun fem <u>dual</u>	"eyes"
verse 12	ןןןןןן	noun fem sing	"stone" (endingless!)