

with a consonant are used, and they are attached directly to the end of the noun (e.g.  $\text{אָבִירָאָן}$  - "his brother"). In the case of the first common singular pronominal suffix, the yodh -  $\text{י}$  - becomes a part of the vowel at the end of the noun (e.g.  $\text{אָבִירָאָי}$  - "my brother").

b. Singular Noun Ending with a Consonant

When pronominal suffixes are attached to a singular noun that ends with a consonant, they are attached to the end of the noun by means of the following vowels whether the noun is masculine or feminine:

- (1)  $\text{י}$  -  $\text{אָבִירָאָי}$  - "my (masculine or feminine) statute"
- (2)  $\text{אָ}$  -  $\text{אָבִירָאָאָ}$  - "your (masculine) statute"
- (3)  $\text{אָ}$  -  $\text{אָבִירָאָאָ}$  - "your (feminine) statute"
- (4)  $\text{אָ}$  -  $\text{אָבִירָאָאָ}$  - "his statute"
- (5)  $\text{אָ}$  -  $\text{אָבִירָאָאָ}$  - "her statute"
- (6)  $\text{אָ}$  -  $\text{אָבִירָאָאָ}$  - "our (masculine or feminine) statute"
- (7)  $\text{אָ}$  -  $\text{אָבִירָאָאָ}$  - "your (masculine) statute"
- (8)  $\text{אָ}$  -  $\text{אָבִירָאָאָ}$  - "your (feminine) statute"
- (9)  $\text{אָ}$  -  $\text{אָבִירָאָאָ}$  - "their (masculine) statute"
- (10)  $\text{אָ}$  -  $\text{אָבִירָאָאָ}$  - "their (feminine) statute"

c. Plural Noun

When pronominal suffixes are attached to a plural noun, they are attached to the end of the noun by means of the following vowels whether the noun is masculine or feminine:

- (1)  $\text{אָ}$  -  $\text{אָבִירָאָנִי}$  - "my (masculine or feminine) statutes"
- (2)  $\text{אָ}$  -  $\text{אָבִירָאָנִי}$  - "your (masculine) statutes"
- (3)  $\text{אָ}$  -  $\text{אָבִירָאָנִי}$  - "your (feminine) statutes"
- (4)  $\text{אָ}$  -  $\text{אָבִירָאָנִי}$  - "his statutes"
- (5)  $\text{אָ}$  -  $\text{אָבִירָאָנִי}$  - "her statutes"
- (6)  $\text{אָ}$  -  $\text{אָבִירָאָנִי}$  - "our (masculine or feminine) statutes"