

heavy pronominal suffixes where it changes to a *ḥateph 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. $\text{יָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ} \text{לָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ} \text{לָ}$ - "upon him" and $\text{עָ} \text{לָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ} \text{לָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ} \text{לָ}$ - "upon them").

5. Preposition מִן - "from"

The pronominal suffixes are attached to the preposition מִן as follows:

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

NOTE: The preposition 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. $\text{אָ} \text{לָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ} \text{לָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ} \text{לָ}$ - "I visited him" and $\text{אָ} \text{לָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ} \text{לָ} \text{וְ} \text{עָ} \text{לָ}$ - "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