

4. Location as indicated by the he suffix

There are several ה endings in Hebrew and the best known is the feminine singular ending. But the suffix הַ is also used to indicate "place to which". Note it on page 21, and line 10 in the expression

מִצְרַיִם הַ "to Egypt"

This is sometimes called "directive he" "locative he" etc. But it indicates a point to which motion is made and if you feel confused about suffixes that look the same, remember that the key is context...it will help you decide in most cases what is being used.

5. A word about Hebrew numbers

"One" and "two" do not really count...they are not thought of as adjectives but as nouns.

Otherwise the numbers differ in gender and number from the words they modify. You may need to read that again but it is correct! A detailed analysis cannot be given now but note some examples from page 21...

line 5:

וְאַבְרָהָם and Abraham  
 בֶּן was the son of  
 חָמֵשׁ five (m. sg)  
 שָׁנִים years (f. pl. an exceptive noun)  
 וְשִׁבְעִים and seventy (m. pl)  
 שָׁנָה years (f. sg)

A further example is on page 11, psalm 95, v. 10

אַרְבָּעִים forty (m. pl)  
 שָׁנָה year (f. sg)

Don't depress yourself thinking too much about this. Just remember that it happens and keep that in your recognition area of study.