Exodus 20:3

לֹא יִהְיֶה־לְךָ אֱלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים עַל־פָּנָיַ׃

You shall have no other gods before me. (RSV)

לֹא (lo)

This word means "no" or "not" and often precedes a verb to negate the action of that verb.

יִהְיֶה (yih-yeh)

The base word is הִיה (hayah) meaning "to exist." The prefix י (y) identifies the subject of the verb as third person, masculine and singular (he) and the tense of the verb as imperfect. This word would be translated as "he exists."

לְךָ (le-kha)

The ל (l) is a prefix meaning "to" or "for." The ך (k) is a suffix meaning "you."

אֱלֹהִים (e-lo-hiym)

The base word אֱלוֹהַ (e-lo-ah) is commonly translated as "God" or "god," but more literally means "one of power and authority." The suffix יִם (iym) is the masculine plural. This noun is the subject of the verb הִיה (hayah), the "he" of "he exists."

אֲחֵרִים (a-hha-riym)

The base word is אֵהר (a-hher) meaning "other" or "another." This is an adjective describing אֱלֹהִים. The gender and number of any adjective will match the noun it describes, therefore the same plural suffix is added to this adjective.

עַל (al)

This is a very common word meaning "over" or "above."

פָּנָיַ (pa-nai)

The base word is פּנה (panah) meaning "face". But also includes two suffixes, יִם (iym) the masculine plural suffix and י (y) the first person possessive pronoun meaning "of me." In order to explain the formation of this word let me write this word as פּנה־יִם־י (panah-iym-iy). When a suffix such as יִם (iym) is added to a noun ending with the letter ה (h), the ה is dropped so now we have פּנ־יִם־י (pan-iym-iy). When a plural noun is suffixed with a possessive pronoun such as the י (y), the ם (m) is dropped so now we have פּנ־י־י(pan-iy-iy). The two י's are then combined into one and pronounced "ai" (like the "i" in bike) - פּנָי(pan-ai). This Hebrew word meaning "face" is always idiomatically written in the plural form but should not be understood as more than one face.