2.  By form (segholate nouns, etc., still too compli-
    cated for our course and there are many excep-
    tions in the process)

3.  By Gender...and we can do this.  Nouns are either

    *MASCULINE*

or

    FEMININE.

there is no neuter.

We cannot always recognize these on sight and
many must just be learned by rote and
experience. Furthermore the gender of the noun
is not necessarily related to the position in
life.  As a very basic principle, nouns ending
with qametz he ( **הָ** ) are almost always
feminine.  The majority of other nouns tend to
be masculine but there are many exceptions.

C.  The properties of nouns

The matter of gender as discussed in the last para-
graph is really a property but it was thought better
in this syllabus to list it where it is.  Apart from
gender, nouns have the following properties:

1.  "State" "Declension" or "Case" as inidcated in the
    form and/or/function of the word.

    There are only two cases in Hebrew...we call
    them:

        ABSOLUTE..where the noun functions inde-
        pendent of other words,

and

        CONSTRUCT..where the noun is in close asso-
        *ciation and/or dependence with another*
        word.

    These "cases" are often indicated by affixes and
    we will look at these on the next page.