

סוּס = horse

	<u>MASCULINE</u>		<u>FEMININE</u>	
	singular	plural	singular	plural
Absolute:	סוּס	סוּסִים	סוּסָה	סוּסוֹת
Construct:	סוּס	סוּסֵי	סוּסֶה	סוּסוֹת

You can readily see that the masculine singular has no inflectional ending.

The masculine plural absolute is inflected by the addition of **ים** to the stem.

The masculine plural construct uses **י** to make the form.

The feminine singular absolute has no separate inflectional signal.

construct →

The feminine singular uses the affix **ה** in place of the normal ending

The feminine absolute and construct plural have a common inflection with the affix.. **ות**

And that is really all there is to the concept of case in Hebrew...Show that to the Greek scholars for simplicity in construction.

You must learn these affixes...what they are and how they are employed..but note it is not a massive amount of material...just four basic endings.

Absolute usages include such things as subject, object, predicative noun

Construct usages are such things as possessives, prepositional relationships, etc.

2. Definiteness--Particularization of the noun

In this category we note the following aspects:

--Some words are definite because of their character or being: