--proper names.
--pronouns
--self-contained entities

--There is no indefinite article to indicate a
  lack of particularization...like the "a"
  or "an" of English.

--Therefore words not marked as definite are
  assumed to be indefinite.

--The mark of definition is the prefix ה
  pointed with _ and having a dagesh •
  forte in the following consonant. If that
  consonant will not take a dagesh forte,
  well let's see some examples first....

סוּס   "horse"          הַסּוּס   "the horse"

אִישׁ   "man"           הָאִישׁ   "the man" *

מֶלֶךְ   "king"          הַמֶּלֶךְ   "the king"

--The articular designation is the same for
  masculine and feminine words.

--But note: if the word is in the construct
  position, it will never have the definite
  article. But if the word to which it is
  construct has the definite article, then
  the joined word is also definite..even
  though it does not have the article.
  Note these:

בֶּן מֶלֶךְ   "a son of a king"

בֶּן הַמֶּלֶךְ   "the son of the king"

--You cannot say "a son of the king" although
  there are other ways of doing that in
  Hebrew.

3.   Number

     The property of nouns in Hebrew is a bit more
     complicated than it is in English by the
     presence of a dual form.