and occasionally the same ending has a diminutive effect as in Gesenius 83:6.

c. ochanges a denominative noun into an adjective. A good example is when it is used with numbers and changes the ordinal into a cardinal.

$$\dot{\mathcal{O}}\dot{\mathcal{V}}$$
 six  $\dot{\mathcal{V}}\dot{\mathcal{V}}$  sixth.

d. 57) converts a noun from abstract to concrete. The form may also be pointed 57?.

## D. GENDER, NUMBER, CASE

- 1. Of number, the basic material is covered in Harris. Remember that the Hebrew noun may have a dula as well as singular and plural. In gender there is no neuter and the form of a word may have little to to do with its actual meaning. A few masculine words take feminine plural endings and so forth. Note also that the Hebrew writers do not always adhere sharply to the gender designations when using pronouns.
- 2. In case there are basically two areas of thought: the <u>absolute</u> and the <u>construct</u>. The inflexional changes in these are well summarized in the basic grammar and are relatively few. The case usages of these two cases cover all the territory of the more extensive English/Greek system of case ideas. Basically we may note the following:
  - a. The absolute is used to show the independence of the substantive and will therefore designate subject, object, appositives, predicate nominatives, etc.
  - b. The construct shows the dependence of the substantive. It will be used to show genitive relationships, subordination before particles of various types, some relative clauses, etc. In such ideas the word in the construct position is called the nomen regens (the ruling noun) and the word which follows it is the nomen rectum. This is rather the reverse of what I might expect but that is what happens when amateur scholars dabble in these weighty things.