state construct

Summary

The contruct state is a modified form of a word (noun, adjective, participle, or infinitive) in contrast to the standard form called the absolute state. The construct state is used when a word takes a suffix or is connected to another term in a construct chain.

Article

Nouns, adjectives, participles and infinitives can appear in either the absolute state or the construct state. The construct state ending is shorter than the absolute state ending and can take an attached suffix. Nouns, adjectives and participles can appear in either the absolute state or the construct state for both masculine and feminine terms in both singular and plural forms. Because infinitives do not change form for either gender or number, there is usually only one infinitive construct form and one infinitive absolute form of a verb in Biblical Hebrew.

Note

Many masculine singular nouns appear exactly alike in both the absolute state and the construct state.

The construct state serves a unique function in Biblical Hebrew to grammatically link a word to the following word(s),making a single grammatical unit called a construct chain. Words in a construct chain are often translated into English with the word “of” between them. Construct chains can consist of two words (for example, “the king of Israel”) or more than two words (for example, “the son of the king of Israel”).

Back

State Absolute

Summary

The absolute state is the standard form of a word (noun, adjective, participle, or infinitive) in contrast to a modified form called the construct state. A word in the absolute state can take a prefix but not a suffix.
Nouns, adjectives, participles and infinitives can appear in either the absolute state or the construct state. The absolute state is the standard form and consists of a longer ending as opposed to the shorter construct ending. The most fundamental difference between the two forms is that the construct form can take an attached suffix, but the absolute form cannot. Nouns, adjectives and participles can appear in either the absolute or the construct state for both masculine and feminine terms in both singular and plural forms. Because infinitives do not change form for either gender or number, there isusually only one infinitive construct form and one infinitive absolute form of a verb in Biblical Hebrew.

Note

Many masculine singular nouns appear exactly alike in both the absolute state and the construct state.

Back

6
THE LIGHT HEAT PERIOD ONE:
THERE WAS A DAMMING OF
FADING OF THE LIGHT AND
LAYLAH AND THERE WAS A
THE DARKNESS HE CALLED
TO THE LIGHT YOM AND FOR
5 AND HE CALLED E,LOHEEM

BETWEEN THE DARKNESS:
BETWEEN THE LIGHT AND
DIFFERNETIATED E,LOHEEM
WAS GOOD AND HE
NAMELY THE LIGHT THAT IT
4 AND HE SAW E,LOHEEM

THERE WAS LIGHT:
LET THERE BE LIGHT AND
3 AND HE SAID E,LOHEEM

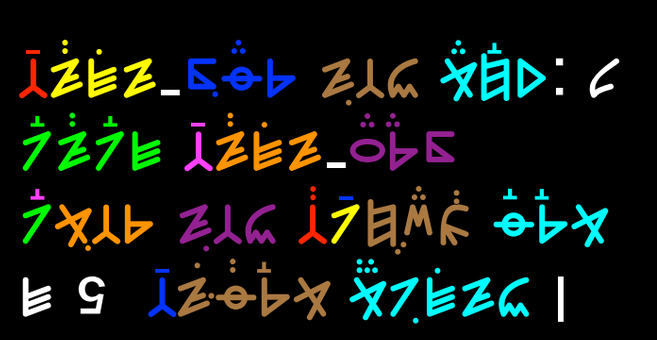
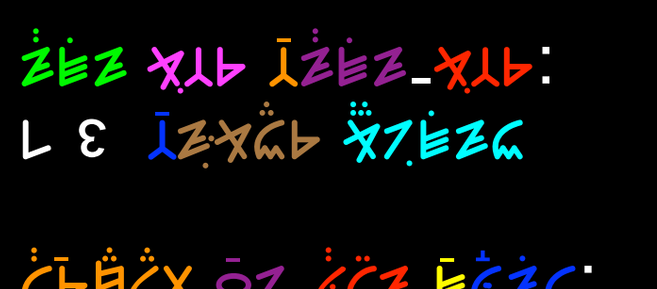
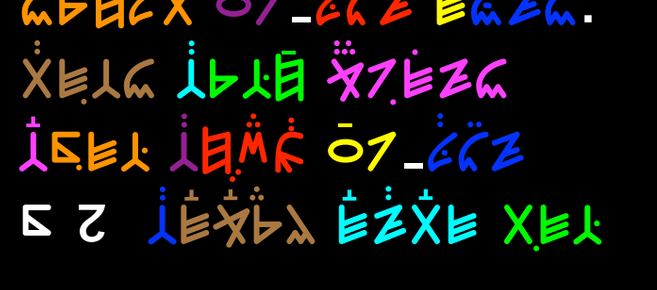
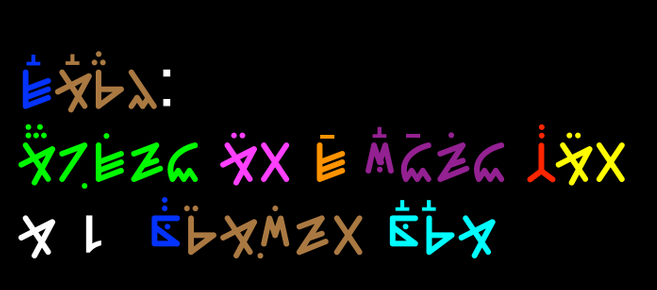
SURFACE OF THE WATERS:
SHE PUSHES UPON THE
COSMIC MINDS OF ELOHEEM
MASS OF WATER AND THE
SEDIMENTARY FILLED SURGING
LOUD ELEMENTAL
DARK ON THE SURFACE OF THE
FORMLESS AND VOID AND
2 AND THE MATTER SHE WAS

MATTER:
THE SPACE AND NAMELY THE
CREATED ELOHEEM NAMELY
1 IN A BEGINNING HE

EKHADH: 6
WAI,HEE VOCER YOM
LAY,LA WAI,HEE GERES
WEH,LA,KHOSHEKH OA,RA
LA,OR YOM
2 WAI,YIC,RA E,LOHEEM

UVEYN HA,KHOSHEKH:
E,LOHEEM BEYN HA,OR
HA,OR KEE TOV WAI,YAVDEYL
4 WAI,YAR E,LOHEEM ETH

YEH,HEE OR WAIHEE OR:
3WAI,YOMER ELOHEEM

GAL YEH,NEY HAMMA,EEM:
ELOHEEM MEH,RAKHEFETH
THEH,HOM MEH,RUAHK
MEH,KHOSHEKH GAL YENEY
THO,HU WA,VOHU
2 MEH,HA,ARETS HAY,THA

HA,A,RETS:
HA,SHAMAIEEM MEH,EYTH
ELOHEEM EYTH
1 BEH,REYSHEETH BARA