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Shoresh  
(Root)

Inflection of

Part of Speech:

forms without Pronominal affixes

forms with Pronominal affixes

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Y'all's

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אֲנִי

Y'all's

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הֵם

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♂♂

הֵנָּה

Their

♀♀

אֲנִי

Me

אַתָּה

Your

♂

אַתָּה

Your

♀

הֵם

Him

הִיא

her

See alternate pronunciations

Definition: in; by

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Torah Portion First reading — Genesis 1:1–2:3

BEH'REYSHEETH BARA ELOHEEM EYTH HA'SHAMAEEM WEH'EYTH HA'A'RET:

1 ✧  $\text{בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַמָּקוֹם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ}$

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

WEH'HA'RET HAY'THA THO'UW'VOHU WEH'KHOSHEKH JA'AL PENEY THE'HOM WEH'RUAHK ELOHEEM MEH'RAKHEFETH JA'AL PEH'NEY HAMMA'EEM:

2  $\text{וְהָאָרֶץ חֹשֶׁךְ וְרֵוָח מְבַלְבֵּל עַל-פְּנֵי מַיִם וְאֵלֹהִים בֹּרֵאשִׁית}$

AND THE MATTER SHE WAS FORMLESS AND VOID AND DARK ON THE SURFACE OF THE WATERS: MASS OF WATER AND THE COSMIC WINDS OF ELOHEEM SHE PUSHES UPON THE SURFACE OF THE WATERS:

WAI'YOMER ELOHEEM YEH'HEE OR WAIHEE OR

1 3  $\text{וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי אוֹר}$

AND HE SAID E'LOHEEM LET THERE BE LIGHT AND THERE WAS LIGHT:

WAI'YAR E'LOHEEM ETH HA'OR KEE TOV WAI'YAVDEY E'LOHEEM BEYN HA'OR UVEYN HA'KHOSHEKH

4  $\text{וַיַּבְרֵךְ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאוֹר וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי אוֹר}$

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

WAI'YQ'RA E'LOHEEM LA'OR YOM WEH'LA'KHOSHEKH QA'RA LAY'LA WAI'HEE GEREV WAI'HEE VOGER YOM EKHADH

5  $\text{וַיִּבְרַח אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאוֹר מִן-הַחֹשֶׁךְ וַיִּבְרַח אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאוֹר מִן-הַחֹשֶׁךְ}$

AND HE CALLED E'LOHEEM TO THE LIGHT YOM AND FOR THE DARKNESS HE CALLED LAYLAH AND THERE WAS A FADING OF THE LIGHT AND THERE WAS A DAWNING OF THE LIGHT HEAT PERIOD ONE



## state construct

### Summary

The construct 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”).

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