

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

LOUD
DARK ON
SUFACE OF
FORMLESS AND VOID AND
AND THE MATTER SHE WAS
SURGING

MASS OF WATER AND
WINDS OF ELOHEEM
SHE PUSHES UPON
SURFACE OF THE WATERS

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

BETWEEN THE DARKNESS
BETWEEN THE LIGHT AND
DIFFERNETIATED E LOHEEM
GOOD AND HE
NAMELY THE LIGHT THAT
AND HE SAW E LOHEEM

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



BEH'REYSHEETH BARA
ELOHEEM EYTH
HA'SHAMAEEM WEH'EYTH
HA'ARETS:

WEH HA'ARETS HAY'THA
THO'HU WA VOHU
WEH KHOSHEKH GAL PENEY
THEH'HOM WEH RUAHK
ELOHEEM MEH'RAKHEFETH
GAL PEH'NEY HAMMA EEM

WAI YOMER ELOHEEM
YEH'HEE OR WAIHEE OR

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

WAI YIQ'RA E LOHEEM
LA OR YOM
WEH LA KHOSHEKH QA'RA
LAY'LA WAI HEE GEREV
WAI HEE VOQER YOM
EKHADH

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Y X Z V X Y

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◀ 𐤀𐤁𐤁 𐤗𐤏𐤕 𐤁𐤏𐤕 𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕



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 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.

Back



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

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

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

3 1 AND HE SAID ELOHEM
LET THERE BE LIGHT AND
THERE WAS LIGHT:

4 AND HE SAW ELOHEM
NAMELY THE LIGHT THAT IT
WAS GOOD AND HE
DIFFERENTIATED ELOHEM
BETWEEN THE LIGHT AND
BETWEEN THE DARKNESS:

5 AND HE CALLED ELOHEM
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:

forms without Pronominal affixes

Plural

Singular

Absolute
state

XZwᵃᵗᵃ

Construct
state

-XZwᵃᵗᵃ

forms with Pronominal affixes

Our

My

YᵃᵗᵃXZwᵃᵗᵃ

Our

ZXZwᵃᵗᵃ

My

Y'all's ᵃᵗᵃᵃ

Your ᵃᵗᵃ

YᵃᵗᵃXZwᵃᵗᵃ

Y'all's ᵃᵗᵃᵃ

YᵃᵗᵃXZwᵃᵗᵃ

Your ᵃᵗᵃ

Y'all's ᵃᵗᵃᵃ

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Your ᵃᵗᵃ

Their ᵃᵗᵃᵃ

His

YᵃᵗᵃXZwᵃᵗᵃ

Their ᵃᵗᵃᵃ

YᵃᵗᵃXZwᵃᵗᵃ

His

Their ᵃᵗᵃᵃ

her

YᵃᵗᵃXZwᵃᵗᵃ

Their ᵃᵗᵃᵃ

YᵃᵗᵃXZwᵃᵗᵃ

her

Definition: beginning, outset

Gender
feminine