

= Tiberian ????? Deuteronomy 26 : 15) and / a / in Babylonian (e.g. / ?epas? / ' item ' = Tiberian ????? Jeremiah 22 : 28) . The Qumran tradition sometimes shows some type of back epenthetic vowel when the first vowel is back , e.g. ? ????? ? for Tiberian ? ????? ? / ??oh?l / (' tent ') .

Biblical Hebrew has two sets of personal pronouns : the free @-@ standing independent pronouns have a nominative function , while the pronominal suffixes are genitive or accusative . Only the first person suffix has different possessive and objective forms (-? and -??) .

= = = Verbs = = =

Verbal consonantal roots are placed into verbal conjugations patterns , known as ?????? binyanim in Hebrew ; the binyanim mainly serve to indicate grammatical voice . This includes various distinctions of reflexivity , passivity , and causativity . Verbs of all binyanim have three non @-@ finite forms (one participle , two infinitives) , three modal forms (cohortative , imperative , jussive) , and two major conjugations (prefixing , suffixing) . The meaning of the prefixing and suffixing conjugations are also affected by the conjugation ? , and their meaning with respect to tense and aspect is a matter of debate .

= = = Word order = = =

The default word order in Biblical Hebrew is commonly thought to be VSO , though one scholar has argued that this is due to the prevalence of clauses with a wayyiqtol verb form compared to other less marked forms that use SVO either more often or at least to a comparable degree . Attributive adjectives normally follow the noun they modify . In Biblical Hebrew , possession is normally expressed with status constructus , a construction in which the possessed noun occurs in a phonologically reduced , " construct " form and is followed by the possessor noun in its normal , " absolute " form . Pronominal direct objects are either suffixed to the verb or alternatively expressed on the object @-@ marking pronoun ?? .

= = Sample text = =

The following is a sample from Psalm 18 as appears in the Masoretic text with medieval Tiberian niqqud and cantillation and the Greek transcription of the Secunda of the Hexapla along with its reconstructed pronunciation .