

## 1: Indefinite and Definite Articles

The indefinite article 'a' is omitted in Hebrew. (It is understood by context.)  
The definite article 'the' is expressed in Hebrew by the letter hay, ה, which is attached as a prefix to the noun.

the pupil	הַתְּלָמִיד	(a) pupil	תְּלָמִיד
the teacher	הַמּוֹרֶה	(a) teacher	מוֹרֶה
the uncle	הַדּוֹד	(an) uncle	דּוֹד
the room	הַחֶדֶר	(a) room	חֶדֶר

## 2: Masculine and Feminine

The feminine is generally indicated by adding kamatz hay, הַ, as a suffix to the noun.

Feminine		Masculine	
(a) (female) pupil	תְּלַמִּידָה	(a) pupil	תְּלָמִיד
(an) aunt	דּוֹדָה	(an) uncle	דּוֹד
(a) (female) teacher	מוֹרֶה	(a) teacher	מוֹרֶה

NOTE: For מוֹרֶה, it is made feminine by changing the vowel ם to םַ.

## 3: The Conjunction 'And'

In Hebrew, 'and' is expressed by the letter vav shva, ךְ which is always attached to the following word.

Sarah and Dan	שָׂרָה וְדָן
a teacher and a pupil	מוֹרֶה וְתַלְמִיד
the uncle and the aunt	הַדּוֹד וְהַדּוֹדָה

## 4: Omission of 'Am', 'Is', 'Are'

The various forms of 'to be' in the present tense, 'am', 'is' and 'are' are not expressed in Hebrew. (They are understood by context.)

I (am) a pupil.	אֲנִי תַלְמִיד.
Sarah (is) a pupil.	שָׂרָה תַלְמִידָה.
	הַמוֹרֶה וְהַתַּלְמִיד בַּחֲדָר.

The teacher and the pupil (are) in the room.