

Therefore, there can be no adjective, preposition, or waw conjunctive between the noun in the construct state and the genitive, but the genitive may have a definite article on it (e.g. $\text{פָּרָסִי הַמֶּלֶךְ}$ "the horse of the king").

NOTE: There may be two or more nouns in a row in the construct state dependent on a single genitive (e.g. $\text{פָּרָסִי בְּנֵי מֶלֶךְ}$ "a horse of a son of a king").

C. Shortening of the Vowels of the Noun in the Construct State

The vowels of the noun in the construct state are shortened if possible because the noun in the construct state has no accent of its own. The accent falls on the appropriate syllable of the genitive that follows it, and the noun in the construct state and the genitive are pronounced together as one word (e.g.

בְּנֵי מֶלֶךְ - "a son of a king").

D. Translation of the Construct State

The construct state usually includes the English preposition "of" in its translation (e.g. "the house of the king," "a ring of gold," "the love of God," and "a song of Zion").

E. Endings of the Construct State

1. Masculine Gender

a. Singular

The noun has no ending, but the vowels of the noun are shortened if possible.

NOTE: If the vowels of the noun in the construct state can be shortened, the masculine, singular, absolute and the masculine, singular, construct of that noun are different in form (cf. בֵּן - "a son," and בְּנֵי "a son of"), but if the vowels cannot be shortened, the masculine, singular, absolute and the masculine, singular, construct of that noun are the same in form (cf. כֹּהֵן - "a priest," and כֹּהֲנֵי - "a priest of").

b. Plural

The noun has an ־וֹ ending. This ־וֹ ending is added to the end of the noun (e.g. סוּסֵיָו - "horses of").

2. Feminine Gender

a. Singular

The noun has an ־ת ending when the gender and number is