

a. Absolute - יום

b. Construct - יום

## 2. Plural

a. Absolute - ימים

b. Construct - ימים

## IV. Alternative Feminine Ending Tau

### A. Form of the Alternative Feminine Ending Tau

The alternative feminine ending tau may be either feminine singular absolute or feminine singular construct.

### B. Usage of the Alternative Feminine Ending Tau

The alternative feminine ending tau is used mostly with the participles and the Qal infinitive construct.

### C. Attachment of the Alternative Feminine Ending Tau

#### 1. To Words Ending with a Non-Laryngeal

The alternative feminine ending tau is attached to the end of the word by means of a helping vowel which is a seghol, and the preceding vowel changes to a seghol as well (e.g. קָטְוּתָּ).  
NOTE: The accent is on the penult (e.g. קָטְוּתָּ).

#### 2. To Words Ending with a Laryngeal

The alternative feminine ending tau is attached to the end of the word by means of a helping vowel which is a pathah, and the preceding vowel changes to a pathah as well (e.g. קָטְוּתָּ).  
NOTE: The accent is on the penult (e.g. קָטְוּתָּ).

## V. Locative He

### A. Identification of the Locative He

The locative he consists of the ending הַ, which is attached to the end of the word with which it goes (e.g. הַרְּמָן).

### B. Translation of the Locative He

The locative he is translated by the English preposition "to" because it expressed the idea of direction or motion towards (e.g. הַרְּמָן - "to the mountain").