Rabbinic Hebrew (RH) does not differ greatly from Biblical Hebrew (BH) in its inflection of the noun, although the neutralization of final *mem* and *nun* means that the masculine plural is often, as in Aramaic, ־ין. Apart from the more frequent use of the archaic feminine suffix ־ת as in כֹּהֶנֶת 'priest's wife' and אִלֶּמֶת 'dumb woman', RH also employs the suffixes ־ית and ־וּת for example אֲרָמִית 'Aramaic' and עַבְדוּת 'servitude'. RH developed distinctive feminine plural suffixes in ־אָוֹת (Babylonian) or ־יָוֹת (Palestinian), for example מַרְחֲצָאוֹת/מַרְחֲצָיוֹת 'bath-houses' and ־יוֹת, as in מַלְכִיוֹת 'kingdoms' for BH מַלְכֻיוֹת, for nouns ending in ־וּת in the singular. Masculine plural forms sometimes differ from those that would be expected, or are normally found, in BH, for example, נְזָקִין from נֶזֶק 'damage', שְׁוָרִים from שׁוֹר 'ox', שְׁוָקִים from שׁוּק 'market', צְדָדִים from צַד 'side', חֲצָאִין from חֵצִי 'half', and שְׁלוּחִין from שָׁלִיחַ 'envoy'. The same is true of feminine nouns, for example אוֹתִיוֹת from אוֹת 'letter (of alphabet)', בְּרִיתוֹת from בְּרִית 'covenant (without plural in BH)', and אִמָּהוֹת from אֵם 'mother'.

Some masculine nouns take the feminine plural suffix ־וֹת, for example, חִנּוֹת from חֵן 'favour', כְּלָלוֹת from כְּלָל 'rule', תִּינְקוֹת from תִּינוֹק 'baby', חֲיָלוֹת from חַיִל 'army', עֲיָרוֹת from עִיר 'city', and מֵימוֹת from מַיִם 'water'. Similarly, there are some feminine nouns which take the masculine plural suffix ־ים—יוֹנִים from יוֹנָה 'dove', נְמָלִים from נְמָלָה 'ant', and בֵּיצִים from בֵּיצָה 'egg', for example. Occasionally, both types of plural are evidenced, as with יָמִים/יְמוֹת from יוֹם 'day' or שָׁנִים/שָׁנוֹת from שָׁנָה 'year', with each form having a slightly different shade of meaning and the 'feminine' variant only used with suffixes. In RH we sometimes find plurals of nouns only attested in the singular in BH, for example אֲבָרִים from אֵבֶר 'limb', דְּשָׁאִין from דֶּשֶׁא 'grass', and תְּמִדִים from תָּמִיד 'daily sacrifice'. Likewise, there are singular forms of nouns only attested in the plural in BH, for example אַלְמוּג 'coral-wood', בֵּיצָה 'egg', and בָּצָל 'onion'. The dual is used more than in BH, with existing forms retained and new ones created, for example מַסְפָּרַיִם 'scissors' and בֵּינָתַיִם 'meanwhile'. (1993: A. S'aenz-Badillos, *A History of the Hebrew Language*, Cambridge University Press, pp. 188-89.)