

Biblical Hebrew 103

Developing Grammatical Concepts

Lesson 26

שְׁעוֹר כּוֹ

Adjectives, cont.



Mahane Yehuda market pre-covid

What we will learn in Lesson 26

- 26.01 Review: attributive adjectives
- 26.02 Adjectives with their opposites
- 26.03 Introduce: predicative adjectives
- 26.04 Attributive & predicative adjectives in simple phrases
- 26.05 Exercise: attributive & predicative adjectives in simple phrases
- 26.06 Weekly Parasha

26.01 **Review: adjectives**

Hebrew has relatively few adjectives.

An adjective is a word that describes a noun.

For example (adjective is **highlighted** in yellow): The **small** horse. The **good** horse.

Remember: Attributive adjectives:

1. Generally attributive adjectives are after the nouns they describe. The word order, however, can be reversed if the adjective is to be emphasized.
2. NOTE: when an attributive adject is definite, the article (the) must be on both the noun & the adjective.

Grammar-Made-Simple: adjectives

- 1). Adjectives have the same inflection endings as nouns: fs: הַּ mp: יִם fp: ות
- 2). The adjective must agree with the noun (or antecedent) that they modify in gender (masculine or feminine), number (singular or plural), and definiteness (with the article “the” or without).
- 3). Often when the vowel under the 1st letter of the consonant of the masculine singular adjective is a ׁ (kamats), the kamats will become a ׁ (sheva) when the adjective is inflected to fs, mp, and fp forms. For example, גָּדוֹל becomes גְּדוֹלָה, גְּדוֹלִים, גְּדוֹלוֹת (This does not hold true if the first consonant is a guttural; a few examples are shown below.)

26.02 **VOCABULARY: adjectives with their opposites**

ENGLISH DEFINITION	INFLECTION (change of a particular word)			
	<i>ms</i> <small>(masculine singular)</small>	<i>fs</i> <small>(feminine singular)</small>	<i>mp</i> <small>(masculine plural)</small>	<i>fp</i> <small>(feminine plural)</small>
Antonyms (opposites)				
1). new	חֲדָשׁ	חֲדָשָׁה	חֲדָשִׁים	חֲדָשׁוֹת
2). old (as in age), elder	זָקֵן	זָקֵנָה	זָקֵנִים	זָקֵנוֹת
3). small	קָטָן	קָטָנָה	קָטָנִים	קָטָנוֹת
4). great, big, large	גָּדוֹל	גָּדוֹלָה	גָּדוֹלִים	גָּדוֹלִים
5). good, pleasant, appropriate	טוֹב	טוֹבָה	טוֹבִים	טוֹבוֹת
6). evil, wicked, bad	רָע	רָעָה	רָעִים	רָעוֹת
7). light, easy, simple	קָל	קָלָה	קָלִים	קָלוֹת
8). difficult, hard	קָשָׁה	קָשָׁה	קָשִׁים	קָשׁוֹת
9). near, close	קָרוֹב	קָרוֹבָה	קָרוֹבִים	קָרוֹבוֹת
10). far, distant	רָחוֹק	רָחוֹקָה	רָחוֹקִים	רָחוֹקוֹת
11). holy, sacred, hallowed	קָדוֹשׁ	קָדוֹשָׁה	קָדוֹשִׁים	קָדוֹשׁוֹת
12). profane, commonness, unholy	רָשָׁע (Ex 18:25)	not used in TaNaKh	רָשָׁעִים (Job 3:17)	not used in TaNaKh
13). clean, pure (ceremonially) Lev 10:10	טָהוֹר	טָהוֹרָה	טָהוֹרִים	טָהוֹרוֹת
14). unclean, impure Lev 10:10	טָמֵא	טָמֵאָה	טָמֵאִים	טָמֵאוֹת

26.03 *Introduce: predicative adjectives*

Do we remember noun sentences? These are sentences with at least one noun & any number of other nouns or other words. The key is that they do not have an apparent verb – a form of the verb “to be” must be added when it is translated into English.

Predicative adjectives are similar to noun sentences in that they also do not have an apparent verb, but again the verb “to be” must be added.

Predicative adjectives agree in gender & number with the subject noun they modify or describe – but predicative adjectives never take the article (only the subject noun takes the article).

1. The predicative adjective never takes an article. Only the subject noun will have the article.
2. Usually, the predicative adjective sometimes precede its antecedent (the noun which it modifies).
3. Only context will show whether the adjective is attributive or predicative.

Example of a predicative adjective:

The day is near (Ezek 7:7) קָרוֹב הַיּוֹם

Note: both nouns are masculine and singular. Only the noun יוֹם has the article.

What is the difference between an attributive and a predicative adjective?

1. **Attributive adjectives** must agree in gender, number, and definiteness.
2. **With predicative adjectives**, only the noun has the article, or the noun is proper noun, or the noun has a pronominal suffix.

Example of an attributive adjective & predicative adjective:

Attributive adjective: The big house. הַבַּיִת הַגָּדוֹל (note: both words have the article)

Predicative adjective: The house is big. הַבַּיִת גָּדוֹל (note: only noun has article; adjective does not)

26.04 *Attributive & predicative adjectives in simple phrases*

1. The day is near. (Ezek 7: 7) קָרוֹב הַיּוֹם (parse: N-ms; art; predicative adj-ms)
2. The day is far. רְחוֹק הַיּוֹם
3. The day is good. טוֹב הַיּוֹם
4. The day is bad. רַע הַיּוֹם
5. A new house (Dt 22:8) בַּיִת חָדָשׁ (note: there is no article; attributive adj - ms)
6. An old house בַּיִת זָקֵן
7. A holy house בַּיִת קִדוּשׁ
8. A big house בַּיִת גָּדוֹל
9. A new spirit (Ezek 11:19) רוּחַ חֲדָשָׁה (רוּחַ is an adj-fs)
10. An evil spirit רוּחַ רָעָה
11. A good spirit רוּחַ טוֹבָה
12. A great spirit רוּחַ גְּדוּלָה
13. The place is holy. (Ezek 42:13) הַמָּקוֹם קִדְשׁ (parse: N-ms; art; pre adj-ms)
14. The place is evil. הַמָּקוֹם רַע
15. The place is profane. הַמָּקוֹם רְשָׁע
16. For the day is holy. (Neh 8:10) כִּי הַיּוֹם קִדְשׁ
17. The land was exceedingly good. (Num 14:7) טוֹבָה הָאֶרֶץ מְאֹד מְאֹד
18. and a great evil (Ecd 2:21) וְרָעָה רַבָּה

19. an old man (Judg 19:16) אִישׁ זָקֵן
20. the city nearest (Dt 21:3) הָעִיר הַקְּרִיבָה
21. many children (1Chron 4:27) בָּנִים רַבִּים
22. a wise woman (2Sam 14:2) אִשָּׁה חֲכָמָה
23. the new heavens and the new earth (Is 66:22) הַשָּׁמַיִם הַחֲדָשִׁים וְהָאָרֶץ הַחֲדָשָׁה

26.05 **Exercises: attributive & predicative adjectives in simple phrases** (answers on 25.04)

1. The day is near. (Ezek 7: 7) קָרִיב הַיּוֹם (parse: N-ms; art; pre adj-ms)
2. The day is far. _____
3. The day is good. _____
4. The day is bad. _____
5. A new house. (Dt 22:8) בַּיִת חָדָשׁ (note: there is no article; attributive adj - ms)
6. An old house. _____
7. A holy house. _____
8. A big house. _____
9. A new spirit (Ezek 11:19) רוּחַ חָדָשׁ (note: the רוּחַ is feminine; attributive adj-fs)
10. An evil spirit. _____
11. A good spirit. _____
12. A great spirit. _____
13. The place is holy (Ezek 42:13) הַמָּקוֹם קָדֹשׁ: (parse: N-ms; art; pre adj-ms)
14. The place is evil _____
15. The place is profane _____
16. For the day is holy. (Neh 8:10) _____
17. The land was exceedingly good. (Num 14:7) _____
18. And a great evil. (Ecc 2:21) _____
19. An old man (Judg 19:16) _____
20. The city nearest (Dt 21:3) _____
21. Many children. (1Chron 4:27) _____
22. A wise woman (2Sam 14:2) _____
23. the new heavens and the new earth (Is 66:22) _____

26.06 **Weekly Parasha reading** (go to www.RestoringTorah.org)