

Biblical Hebrew 103

Developing Grammatical Concepts

Lesson 25

שְׁעוֹר כֹּה

Adjectives



*Mahane Yehuda market is beginning to reopen
– everyone is still wearing masks 😊*

What we will learn in Lesson 25

- 25.01 Introduce: adjectives
- 25.02 Vocabulary: adjectives frequently used in TaNaKh
- 25.03 Adjectives in phrases
- 25.04 Exercise: translate these phrases with adjectives
- 25.05 Answers: to exercises 25.04
- 25.08 Review vocabulary
- 25.09 Weekly Parasha

25.01 *Introduce: adjectives*

Hebrew has relatively few adjectives. An adjective is a word that describes a noun.

The first type of adjective that we will study are attributive adjectives which clarify or modify an attribute about a noun. And these attributive adjectives, generally, follow the noun they modify.

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

The inflection endings for adjectives are the same as for nouns:

Example: fs: הַֿ mp: יִםֿ fp: וֹת

Like Hebrew nouns, attributive adjectives have gender (masculine or feminine) & number (singular or plural) & can have definiteness (on both or either the adjective and noun).

Example: large or big (גָּדוֹל)

גָּדוֹל (ms: masculine singular)

גְּדוּלָה (fs)

גְּדוּלִים (mp)

גְּדוּלוֹת (fp)

25.02 *Vocabulary: adjectives that occur frequently in the TaNaKh*

ENGLISH DEFINITION	INFLECTION (change of a particular word) * often the kamatz changes to a sheva in these words			
	ms (masculine singular)	fs (feminine singular)	mp (masculine plural)	fp (feminine plural)
1). great, big, large	גָּדוֹל*	גְּדוּלָה*	גְּדוּלִים	גְּדוּלוֹת
2). many, great, numerous	רַב	רַבָּה	רַבִּים	רַבּוֹת
3). evil, wicked, bad	רַע	רַעָה	רַעִים	רַעוֹת
4). near, close	קָרוֹב	קְרוֹבָה	קְרוֹבִים	קְרוֹבוֹת
5). light, easy, simple	קָל	קְלָה	קְלִים	קְלוֹת
6). clean, pure (ceremonially) Lev 10:10	טָהוֹר	טְהוֹרָה	טְהוֹרִים	טְהוֹרוֹת
7). beautiful, wonderful	יָפָה	יְפָה	יְפִים	יְפוֹת
8). strong, powerful, mighty Deut 31:6, Josh 1:6-9; 1Chron 22:13, 28:20, 2Chron 32:7	חָזָק	חַזְקָה	חַזְקִים	חַזְקוֹת
9). unclean, impure (in terms of religion) Lev 10:10	טָמֵא	טְמֵאָה	טְמֵאִים	טְמֵאוֹת
10). straight, honest	יָשָׁר	יְשָׁרָה	יְשָׁרִים	יְשָׁרוֹת
11). holy, sacred, hallowed	קָדוֹשׁ	קְדוּשָׁה	קְדוּשִׁים	קְדוּשוֹת
12). good, pleasant, appropriate	טוֹב	טוֹבָה	טוֹבִים	טוֹבוֹת

Grammar-Made-Simple: attributive adjectives

1). Attributive adjectives generally follow the noun they modify.

have the same inflection endings as nouns: fs: הַֿ mp: יִםֿ fp: וֹת

2). Adjective must agree with the noun (or antecedent) that it modifies in gender (masculine or feminine), number (singular or plural), and definiteness (with or without the article “the”).

3). Often when the vowel under the 1st letter of the consonant of the masculine singular adjective is a ם (kamatz), the kamatz will become a ם (sheva) when the adjective is inflected fs, mp, and fp forms.

For example, גָּדוֹל becomes גְּדוּלָה, גְּדוּלִים, & גְּדוּלוֹת

25.03 *Adjectives in phrases*

Attributive adjectives 'generally' come after the nouns they describe (or modify). The word order, however, can be reversed if the adjective is to be emphasized.

Attributive adjectives and the nouns they modify agree in gender (masculine or feminine), in number (singular or plural), & in definiteness (with or without the article "the").

NOTE: when an attributive adjective is definite, the noun it modifies must also be definite.

Examples:

Indefinite examples (eg, a good horse):

good horse: סוּס טוֹב

good mare: סוּסָה טוֹבָה (female horse)

good horses: סוּסִים טוֹבִים

good mares: סוּסוֹת טוֹבוֹת

Definite examples (eg: the good horse)

the good horse: הַסּוּס הַטוֹב

the good mare: הַסּוּסָה הַטוֹבָה

the good horses: הַסּוּסִים הַטוֹבִים

the good mares: הַסּוּסוֹת הַטוֹבוֹת

25.04 *Exercise: translate these phrases with adjectives*

(Hint: refer to vocabulary in 25.02; answers on 25.07)

1. beautiful woman _____
2. good woman _____
3. the good father _____
4. good boy _____
5. the good boy _____
6. good children _____
7. a good daughter _____
8. evil king _____
9. evil kings _____
10. the good kings _____
11. beautiful mother _____
12. the many brothers _____
13. large boy (child) _____
14. big brothers _____
15. the evil daughter _____
16. strong child (boy) _____

17. close mountains _____
18. evil man _____
19. strong kings _____
20. holy book _____
21. beautiful house _____
22. the big mountains _____
23. good king _____
24. the big house _____
25. good daughters _____
26. many women _____
27. many days _____
28. and a great wind _____
29. honest women _____
30. holy men _____

25.05 *Answers to Exercises*

Answers to Exercise: 25.04

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. beautiful woman | אִשָּׁה יָפָה |
| 2. good woman | אִשָּׁה טוֹבָה |
| 3. the good father (Ezek 18:4) | הָאָב הַטוֹב |
| 4. good boy | יֶלֶד טוֹב |
| 5. the good boy | הַיֶּלֶד הַטוֹב |
| 6. good children | יְלָדִים טוֹבִים |
| 7. a good daughter | בַּת טוֹבָה |
| 8. evil king | מֶלֶךְ רָע |
| 9. evil kings | מְלָכִים רָעִים |
| 10. the good kings | הַמְּלָכִים הַטוֹבִים |
| 11. beautiful mother | אֵם יָפָה |
| 12. the many brothers (Num 32:6) | הָאֶחָיִם הַרְבִּים |
| 13. large boy (child) | יֶלֶד גָּדוֹל |
| 14. big brothers | אֶחָיִם גָּדוֹלִים |
| 15. the evil daughter | הַבַּת הָרָעָה |
| 16. strong child (boy) | יֶלֶד חֲזָק |
| 17. close mountains (Ps 68:16) | הָרִים קְרוּבִים |

18. evil man	אִישׁ רַע
19. strong (Judges 18:26) kings	מְלָכִים חֲזָקִים
20. holy book	סֵפֶר קָדוֹשׁ
21. beautiful house	בַּיִת יָפֶה
22. the big (Gen 1:16) mountains (Gen 7:19)	הַהָרִים הַגְּדֹלִים
23. good king	מֶלֶךְ טוֹב
24. the big house	הַבַּיִת הַגְּדוֹל
25. good daughters	בָּנוֹת טוֹבוֹת
26. many women (Ezek 16:41)	נָשִׁים רַבּוֹת
27. many days (Gen 21:34)	יָמִים רַבִּים
28. and a great wind (1Ki 19:11)	וְרוּחַ גְּדוֹלָה
29. honest women	נָשִׁים יְשָׁרוֹת
30. holy men	אֲנָשִׁים קָדוֹשִׁים

25.06 *Review vocabulary*

Vocabulary List for this lesson. Please also refer to 25.02 & 25.05:

אִישׁ	man (N-ms)	אִשָּׁה	woman (N-fs)	סוּס	horse (N-ms)
תּוֹרָה	Torah (N-fs)	סֵפֶר	book (N-ms)	נָשִׁים	women (N-fp)
אֲנָשִׁים	men/people (N-mp)	מֶלֶךְ	king (N-ms)	רוּחַ	spirit/wind (N-fs)
אִם	mother (N-fs)	גְּדוֹל	great/large (adj-ms)	רַב	great/many (adj-m)
רַע	evil/bad (adj-ms)	קָל	light/easy (adj-ms)	קָרוֹב	close/near (adj-ms)
טָהוֹר	pure/clean (adj-ms)	יָפֶה	beautiful/wonderful (adj-ms)	חֲזָק	strong/powerful (adj-ms)
טוֹב	good/pleasant (adj-ms)	יְשָׁר	straight/honest (adj-ms)	קָדוֹשׁ	holy/sacred/hallowed (adj-ms)
טָמֵא	unclean/impure (adj-ms)				

REVIEW: Vocabulary for Masculine Nouns listed below:

אָח	brother	הַר	mount (mountain)
אֶחָיו	brothers	הָרִים	mountains
בֶּן	son	הָאֱלֹהִים	God
בָּנָיו	sons (children)	שֵׁם	name
בַּיִת	house	הַשֵּׁם	the name
בָּתָיו	houses	עַם	people
יוֹם	day	הָעָם	the people
הַיּוֹם	the day	הַדֶּרֶךְ	the way

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