

## Vocabulary for Chapter 7

1

- אֶחָד one
- גָּדוֹל great, big, large
- דָּל poor, weak, needy [Geminate adjective]  
The **Dalit** are *poor, weak, needy* outcasts in Hinduism.
- זָקֵן adjective: old; noun: elder  
The *old* man walks with **za-cane**.
- חָכָם wise, skillful, experienced
- טוֹב good, pleasant  
Mazel-**toy** 'good star' means congratulations.
- יָפֵה beautiful  
Tell a *beautiful woman* "**Ya faih**" [You're fair]
- יָשָׁר upright The book of **Jashar** (Josh 10:13; 2 Sam 1:18) is the book of the *upright*.

## Vocabulary for Chapter 7

2

- כֵּן so, thus **Cain** killed Abel, *so* he was banished.
- לָכֵן therefore
- עַל-כֵּן therefore
- מְאֹד very, exceedingly **Ma owed** the bank *very* much.
- מְעַט little, few **Matt** has *little* money.
- עַתָּה now, after all, at last **Atah last!**
- צְדִיק righteous, just, innocent
- קָדֵשׁ Noun: holiness, something that is holy  
[Segholate, so can't be an adjective.]
- קְדוֹשׁ Adjective: holy
- קָטָן small, young, insignificant a *small, young kitten*.

## Vocabulary for Chapter 7

3

- קָרוֹב near, close **Karl Rove** is *close* to Pres. Bush.
- קָשָׁה difficult, hard, severe  
**Casheh** [cash] can be *difficult* for a student to get!
- רָחוֹק distant, remote, far away
- רַב great, many {Geminate adjective}  
In Isa 36:2, the king of Assyria sent the **Rab**-shakeh (the *great* high one) to convince king Hezekiah to surrender.  
Toyota makes *many great Rav*4's.
- רָע bad, evil, wicked {Geminate adjective}  
Don't cheer or say '**Rah!**' for *evil*.
- רָשָׁע wicked, guilty  
President Regan thought that **Russia** was *wicked*.
- שִׁיר song  
**Cher** wrote a *song* of **sheer** beauty about **shearing** sheep.

## Summary of Adjectives

4

- Adjective matches Gender and Number of noun.
  - Unlike nouns, adjectives use normal endings.
- Substantival "The good, the bad, and the ugly"
- Attributive "Good dog"
  - **A**tributive, **A**fter noun, **A**rticle **A**grees
- Predicative "The dog is good."
  - **P**redicate de**P**rived of article
  - Predicate adjective can come before or after the noun.

Adjective Parsing – Ex7, p29, #2

5

Parse and Explain

גְּדוֹלִים

גְּדוֹלִי MP ‘great’

- MP ending יִם
- Propretonic reduction:
  - MS is two syllables, ultima accented, Qamets or Tsere in the penultima
  - When add an ending, reduce the propretonic vowel to Vocal Shewa.

Adjective Parsing – Ex7, p29, #4

6

Parse and Explain

יֵשֶׁרָה

יֵשֶׁר FS ‘straight’

- FS ending הָ
- Propretonic reduction:
  - MS is two syllables, ultima accented, Qamets or Tsere in the penultima
  - When add an ending, reduce the propretonic vowel to Vocal Shewa.

Adjective Parsing – Ex7, p29, #6

7

Parse and Explain

קָשָׁה

קָשָׁה MS ‘hard’

- MS ending הָ is used in some adjectives
- This is the lexical form, so no change.

Adjective Parsing – Ex7, p29, #7

8

Parse and Explain

**This was  
not assigned.**

קָשָׁה

קָשָׁה FS ‘hard’

- Drop MS ending הָ is used in some adjectives
- Add FS ending הָ
  - Swapped endings, so same number of syllables, so no accent shift, so no change in vowels.

Parse and Explain

זָקֵנִים

זָקֵן MP ‘old’

- MP ending יָׁ
- Propretonic reduction:
  - MS is two syllables, ultima accented, Qamets or Tsere in the penultima
  - When add an ending, reduce the propretonic vowel to Vocal Shewa.

Parse and Explain

חֲכָמָה

חָכֵם FS ‘wise’

- FS ending הָׁ
- Propretonic reduction:
  - MS is two syllables, ultima accented, Qamets or Tsere in the penultima
  - When add an ending, reduce the propretonic vowel to Vocal Shewa.
    - ח is a guttural, so use Hateph Pathach instead.

Parse and Explain

רָע

רָע MS ‘evil’

- No ending, so MS

Parse and Explain

רָשָׁעִים

רָשָׁע MP ‘guilty’

- MP ending יָׁ
- Propretonic reduction:
  - MS is two syllables, ultima accented, Qamets or Tsere in the penultima
  - When add an ending, reduce the propretonic vowel to Vocal Shewa.
    - Resh can take a Vocal Shewa.

## Parse and Explain

דָּלוּת

דָּלִי FP ‘poor’

- FP ending וֹת
- Geminate:
  - Originally דָּלִל, but lost the second ל in the MS.
  - When add an ending, the second ל returns as a Dagesh Forte in the ל

## Parse and Explain

רָבִים

רָבִי MP ‘great’

- MP ending יִם
- Geminate:
  - Originally רָבֵב, but MS lost the second ב.
  - When add an ending, the second ב returns as a Dagesh Forte in the ב

## Parse and Explain

רָעָה

רָעִי FS ‘evil’

- FS ending הִי
- Geminate:
  - Originally רָעֵע, but MS lost the second ע
  - When add an ending, want to add a Dagesh Forte to the ע, but ע is a Guttural, and Gutturals don’t take a Dagesh, so Compensatory Lengthening in the preceding vowel: Pathach → Qamets

## Translate, Identify Usage, and Explain

טוֹב הַסֵּפֶר

The book is good (Predicative)

- Not Substantival because modifies a noun.
- Not Attributive because:
  - Precedes the noun
  - Does not match the noun in definiteness
  - Either one is sufficient reason to disqualify.
- Can be Predicative because it lacks the article.

Adjective Translation – Ex7, p30, #4  
Translate, Identify Usage, and Explain  
הָאָרֶץ הַטּוֹבָה

17

The good land (Attributive)

- Not Substantival because modifies a noun.
- Not Predicative because has the article.
- Can be attributive because:
  - After the noun
  - Matches the noun in definiteness
  - Both are necessary for it to be attributive.

Adjective Translation – Ex7, p30, #6  
Translate, Identify Usage, and Explain  
יִשְׂרָהּ הַתּוֹרָה

18

The law is just (Predicative)

- Not Substantival because modifies a noun.
- Not Attributive because:
  - Precedes the noun
  - Does not match the noun in definiteness
  - Either one is sufficient reason to disqualify
- Can be Predicative because it lacks the article.

Adjective Translation – Ex7, p30, #8  
Translate, Identify Usage, and Explain  
הַחֲכָם

19

The wise man (Substantival)

- Not Attributive because does not modify a noun.
- Not Predicative because does not modify a noun.
- Substantival because does not modify a noun.

Adjective Translation – Ex7, p30, #10  
Translate, Identify Usage, and Explain  
הָעֲבָדִים הָרָעִים

20

The evil servants (Attributive)

- Not Substantival because modifies a noun.
- Not Predicative because has the article.
- Can be attributive because:
  - After the noun
  - Matches the noun in definiteness
  - Both are necessary for attributive to be an option.

Adjective Translation – Ex7, p30, #12  
 Translate, Identify Usage, and Explain

21

הָעִיר הַגְּדוֹלָה

The great city (Attributive)

- Not Substantival because modifies a noun.
- Not Predicative because has the article.
- Can be attributive because:
  - After the noun
  - Matches the noun in definiteness
  - Both are necessary for attributive to be an option

Adjective Translation – Ex7, p30, #14  
 Translate, Identify Usage, and Explain

22

הָאִשָּׁה יָפָה

The woman is beautiful (Predicative)

- Not Substantival because modifies a noun.
- Not Attributive because:
  - Does not match the noun in definiteness
- Can be Predicative because it lacks the article.
  - Predicative usually precedes a noun, but sometimes follows.

Inflecting Adjectives – Ex7, p31, #2  
 Inflect and Explain

23

קָדוֹשׁ (holy)

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	קָדוֹשׁ	קְדוּשָׁה
Plural	קְדוּשִׁים	קְדוּשׁוֹת

- MS form is the lexical form that you are given.
- Other forms add ending, so Propretonic Reduction
  - MS 2 syllables, ultima accented, ֹ / ֻ penultima
  - Reduce the propretonic vowel to Vocal Shewa

Inflecting Adjectives – Ex7, p31, #3  
 Inflect and Explain

24

יָשָׁר (just, upright)

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	יָשָׁר	יָשָׁרָה
Plural	יָשָׁרִים	יָשָׁרוֹת

- MS form is the lexical form that you are given.
- Other forms add ending, so Propretonic Reduction
  - MS 2 syllables, ultima accented, ֹ / ֻ penultima
  - Reduce the propretonic vowel to Vocal Shewa

## Inflecting Adjectives – Ex7, p31, #4

25

### Inflect and Explain

חָכָם (wise)

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	חָכָם	חָכְמָה
Plural	חָכָמִים	חָכְמוֹת

- MS form is the lexical form that you are given.
- Other forms add ending, so Propretonic Reduction
  - MS 2 syllables, ultima accented, ֻ / ֹ penultima
  - Reduce the propretonic vowel to Vocal Shewa
    - Propretonic guttural, so use Hateph Pathach

## Inflecting Adjectives – Ex7, p31, #5

26

### Inflect and Explain

כָּבֵד (heavy)

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	כָּבֵד	כָּבֵדָה
Plural	כָּבֵדִים	כָּבֵדוֹת

- MS form is the lexical form that you are given.
- Other forms add ending, so Propretonic Reduction
  - MS 2 syllables, ultima accented, ֻ / ֹ penultima
  - Reduce the propretonic vowel to Vocal Shewa

## Inflecting Adjectives – Ex7, p31, #6

27

### Inflect and Explain

רָשָׁע (guilty)

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	רָשָׁע	רָשָׁעָה
Plural	רָשָׁעִים	רָשָׁעוֹת

- MS form is the lexical form that you are given.
- Other forms add ending, so Propretonic Reduction
  - MS 2 syllables, ultima accented, ֻ / ֹ penultima
  - Reduce the propretonic vowel to Vocal Shewa

## Inflecting Adjectives – Ex7, p31, #7

28

### Inflect and Explain

רָע (evil)

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	רָע	רָעָה
Plural	רָעִים	רָעוֹת

- MS form is the lexical form that you are given.
- Geminate adjective: originally רָעֵעַ
- Other forms add ending, so return of the twin
  - Want to put Dagesh Forte in the ע
  - ע rejects Dagesh, so compensatory lengthening ֵ → ֶ

## Inflecting Adjectives – Ex7, p32, #8

29

### Inflect and Explain

רַב (much, many)

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	רַב	רַבָּה
Plural	רַבִּים	רַבּוֹת

- MS form is the lexical form that you are given.
- Geminate adjective: originally רַבֵּב
- Other forms add ending, so return of the twin
  - Add Dagesh Forte to the ב

## Inflecting Adjectives – Ex7, p32, #9

30

### Inflect and Explain

יָפָה (beautiful)

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	יָפָה	יָפָה
Plural	יָפִים	יָפוֹת

- MS form is the lexical form that you are given.
- MS adjective ending הָֿ
- Replace the MS adjective ending הָֿ with other endings.
  - Just swapping endings, so no vowel changes.

## Inflecting Adjectives – Ex7, p32, #10

31

### Inflect and Explain

קָשָׁה (difficult)

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	קָשָׁה	קָשָׁה
Plural	קָשִׁים	קָשׁוֹת

- MS form is the lexical form that you are given.
- MS adjective ending הָֿ
- Replace the MS adjective ending הָֿ with other endings.
  - Just swapping endings, so no vowel changes.

## Bible Translations – Ex7, p32, #2

32

### Translate and Explain

(2 Sam 13:3) אִישׁ חָכָם מְאֹד

A very wise man

OR

A man is very wise.

- Not substantival because it modifies a noun.
- Attributive possible because:
  - Follows the noun, AND
  - Matches in definiteness (both are indefinite)
- Could be predicative because it lacks the article.
- The answer key only gives the attributive because it is more likely when the adjective follows the noun (and it is the correct one for the actual context).



Translate and Explain

(Prov 11:22) אִשָּׁה יָפָה

A beautiful woman

OR

A woman is beautiful

- Not substantival because it modifies a noun.
- Attributive possible because:
  - Follows the noun, AND
  - Matches in definiteness (both are indefinite)
- Could be predicative because it lacks the article.
- The answer key only gives the attributive because it is more likely when the adjective follows the noun (and it is the correct one for the actual context).

Translate and Explain

(Ps 25:8) טוֹב־וַיֵּשֶׁר יְהוָה

Good and just is YHWH.

- We have two adjectives
- Not substantival because they modify a noun.
- Not attributive because:
  - They precede the noun.
  - Do not match in definiteness:
    - Proper noun YHWH is definite; Adjectives indefinite
- Can be predicative because they lack the article.

Translate and Explain

(Jer 31:31) בְּרִית חֲדָשָׁה

A new covenant

OR

A covenant is new.

- Not substantival because it modifies a noun.
- Attributive possible because:
  - Follows the noun, AND
  - Matches in definiteness (both are indefinite)
- Could be predicative because it lacks the article.
- The answer key only gives the attributive because it is more likely when the adjective follows the noun (and it is the correct one for the actual context).

Translate and Explain

(Hag 1:14) הַכֹּהֵן הַגָּדוֹל

The great priest

- Not substantival because it modifies a noun.
- Not predicative because it has the article.
- Attributive possible because:
  - Follows the noun, AND
  - Matches in definiteness (both are definite)

Translate and Explain

(Ps 48:2 [English 48:1]) גָּדוֹל יְהוָה

YHWH is great.

- Not substantival because it modifies a noun.
- Attributive not possible because:
  - Precedes the noun, AND
  - Does not match in definiteness
    - YHWH is definite, but the adjective is indefinite
- Predicative possible because it lacks the article.

Translate and Explain

(Ps 40:4 [English 40:3]) שִׁיר חֲדָשׁ

A new song

OR

A song is new.

- Not substantival because it modifies a noun.
- Attributive possible because:
  - Follows the noun, AND
  - Matches in definiteness (both are indefinite)
- Could be predicative because it lacks the article.
- The answer key only gives the attributive because it is more likely when the adjective follows the noun (and it is the correct one for the actual context).