Vocabulary for Chapter 7

- אֶחָד one
- גָּדוֹל great, big, large
- דַּל 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-tov 'good star' means congratulations.
- יָפֶה 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.
- כֵּן so, thus
  Cain killed Abel, so he was banished.
- לָכֵן 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!
- צַדִּיק righteous, just, innocent
- נoun: holiness, something that is holy [Segholate, so can’t be an adjective.]
- קָדוֹשׁ Adjective: holy
- קָטֹן small, young, insignificant
  a small, young kitten.
- קָרוֹב near, close
  Karl Rove is close to Pres. Bush.
- קָשֶׁה difficult, hard, severe
  Casheh [cash] can be difficult for a student to get!
- רָחוֹק distant, remote, far away
  very, exceedingly
- 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 Ray4’s.
- רָע bad, evil, wicked
  {Geminate adjective}
  Don’t cheer or say ‘Rah!’ for evil.
- שִׁיר song
  President Regan thought that Russia was wicked.
- שָׁרוֹק ridden, guilty
  President Regan thought that Russia was wicked.

J Beckman 30 June 2007
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Adjective Parsing – Ex7, p29, #2
Parse and Explain
גְּדוֹלִים

• MP ending גּorden
• Properetonic reduction:
  • MS is two syllables, ultima accented, Qamets or Tsere in the penultima
  • When add an ending, reduce the properetonic vowel to Vocal Shewa.

גָּדוֹל
MP ‘great’

Adjective Parsing – Ex7, p29, #4
Parse and Explain
יְשָׁרָה

• FS ending יְשָׁרָה
• Properetonic reduction:
  • MS is two syllables, ultima accented, Qamets or Tsere in the penultima
  • When add an ending, reduce the properetonic vowel to Vocal Shewa.

יָשָׁר
FS ‘straight’

Adjective Parsing – Ex7, p29, #6
Parse and Explain
קָשֶׁה

• MS ending קָשֶׁה
• This is the lexical form, so no change.

קָשֶׁה
MS ‘hard’

Adjective Parsing – Ex7, p29, #7
Parse and Explain
קָשָׁה

This was not assigned.

זָשֶׁה
FS ‘hard’

• Drop MS ending קָשֶׁה is used in some adjectives
• Add FS ending זָשֶׁה
  • Swapped endings, so same number of syllables, so no accent shift, so no change in vowels.
Adjective Parsing – Ex7, p29, #8
Parse and Explain
זְקֵנִים
זָקֵן
• MP ending בּוּר
• 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, #10
Parse and Explain
חֲכָמָה
חָכָם
• FS ending הָוָה
• 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.

Adjective Parsing – Ex7, p29, #12
Parse and Explain
רַע
• No ending, so MS

Adjective Parsing – Ex7, p29, #14
Parse and Explain
רְשָׁעִים
רָשָׁע
• MP ending בּוּר
• 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.
Adjective Parsing – Ex7, p29, #16
Parse and Explain
דַּלּוֹת

דל FP ‘poor’
• FP ending דל
• Geminate:
  • Originally דּלל, but lost the second ל in the MS.
  • When add an ending, the second ל returns as a Dagesh Forte in the ל

Adjective Parsing – Ex7, p29, #18
Parse and Explain
רַבִּים

רב MP ‘great’
• MP ending רב
• Geminate:
  • Originally רבב, but MS lost the second ב.
  • When add an ending, the second ב returns as a Dagesh Forte in the ב

Adjective Parsing – Ex7, p29, #20
Parse and Explain
רָעָה

רע FS ‘evil’
• FS ending רע
• Geminate:
  • Originally רעע, 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

Adjective Translation – Ex7, p30, #2
Translate, Identify Usage, and Explain
פֶרֶטוֹב הַסֵּ

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

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

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

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

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
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
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
קרֹשׁ (holy)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>קָדוֹשׁ</td>
<td>קְדוֹשָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>קְדוֹשִׁים</td>
<td>קְדוֹשָות</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• 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
יָשָׁר (just, upright)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>יָשָׁרִים</td>
<td>יְשָׁרָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>יָשָׁרֹת</td>
<td>יְשָׁרֹת</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• 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
Inflect and Explain
חָכָם (wise)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>חָכָם</td>
<td>חֲכָמִים</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>חָכָם</td>
<td>חֲכָמִים</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- MS form is the lexical form that you are given.
- Other forms add ending, so Propertronic 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
Inflect and Explain
כָּבֵד (heavy)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>כָּבֵד</td>
<td>כְּבֵדִים</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>כָּבֵד</td>
<td>כְּבֵדִים</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Inflecting Adjectives – Ex7, p31, #6
Inflect and Explain
רָשָׁע (guilty)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>רָשָׁע</td>
<td>רְשָׁעִים</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>רָשָׁע</td>
<td>רְשָׁעִים</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Inflecting Adjectives – Ex7, p31, #7
Inflect and Explain
רַע (evil)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>רַע</td>
<td>רָעִים</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>רַע</td>
<td>רָעִים</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- MS form is the lexical form that you are given.
- Geminate adjective: originally רַעע
  - 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
Inflect and Explain
רַב (much, many)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>רב</td>
<td>רבּה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>רבּים</td>
<td>רבּוֹת</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Inflecting Adjectives – Ex7, p32, #9
Inflect and Explain
יָפֶה (beautiful)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>יָפֶה</td>
<td>יָפָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>יָפִים</td>
<td>יָפּוֹת</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Inflecting Adjectives – Ex7, p32, #10
Inflect and Explain
קָשֶׁה (difficult)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>קָשֶׁה</td>
<td>קָשָׁה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>קָשִׁים</td>
<td>קָשׁוֹת</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

Bible Translations – Ex7, p32, #2
Translate and Explain
(2 Sam 13:3)
אִישׁ חָכָם מְאֹד

• 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).

A very wise man
OR
A man is very wise.
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).

(Prov 25:8)

וְיָשָׁר יְהוָה
toֹב

Good and just is YHWH.

- We have two adjectives
- Not substantival because they modify a noun.
- Not attributive because:
- Can be predicative because they lack the article.

(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).

(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])

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.

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Translate and Explain

(Ps 40:4 [English 40:3])

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).