Chapter 7 (Adjectives): Goals

- The book teaches how to inflect adjectives, changing the vowels as needed.
  - My class does not require inflecting adjectives.

- You do need to be able to:
  1. Identify the gender and number of an adjective based on its ending.
  2. Identify the lexical form of an adjective when it has an ending and the vowels have changed.
  3. Identify how an adjective is being used (substantival, predicate, or attributive).
  4. Translate an adjective depending on how it is used.
Chapter 7 (Adjectives): Agenda

- Inflecting Adjectives
- Using Adjectives
- Mappiq
- Directional Ending
Inflecting Adjectives

- Adjectives are masculine or feminine, singular or plural
  - No dual adjectives
- Adjective matches Gender and Number of the noun that it modifies or for which it substitutes.
  - Dual nouns use plural adjectives
- Adjectives use expected endings (Except some MS חֵן)
  - endingless or חֵן MS Lexical form
  - חֵן FS
  - מְמוּם MP
  - נָח FP
Adjectives Match Gender & Number, Not Ending

- An adjective always matches the gender and number of the noun that it modifies or substitutes for.
  - איש טוב a good man
  - אישה טובה a good woman
  - גברים טובים good men

- An adjective does not necessarily match the ending on the noun that it modifies.
  - נשים טובות good women
  - איש טובadies good fire
  - גברים טובים good fathers
### Practice Parsing Adjectives

| 1  | MS  | טובב טובב טובב טובב   |
| 2  | FS  | טובכה טובכה טובכה טובכה   |
| 3  | MP  | טובכימ טובכימ טובכימ טובכימ   |
| 4  | FP  | טובכות טובכות טובכות טובכות   |
| 5  | MS  | טוב טוב טוב טוב   |
| 6  | FS  | טובכה טובכה טובכה טובכה   |
| 7  | MP  | טובכימ טובכימ טובכימ טובכימ   |
| 8  | FP  | טובכות טובכות טובכות טובכות   |
| 9  | MS  | יפה יפה יפה יפה   |
| 10 | FS  | יפה יפה יפה יפה   |
| 11 | MP  | יפה יפה יפה יפה   |
| 12 | FP  | יפה יפה יפה יפה   |
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Three Uses for Adjectives

- **Substantival**
  - Acts as a noun.
  - E.g., ‘the good’

- **Attributive**
  - Modifies a noun.
  - E.g., ‘the good book’

- **Predicative**
  - Asserts something about a noun.
  - The noun is the subject of the sentence.
  - The predicate adjective acts as the verb.
  - E.g., ‘The book is good.’
The Article and Position Indicate the Use

- Substantival – Does not modify a noun.
  - the good (woman? Torah?)’

- Attributive
  - Attributive After noun, Article Agrees
  - the good woman’
  - a good woman’ (or predicate)

- Predicative
  - Predicative dePrived of the article
  - the woman is good’
  - a woman is good’
  - a woman is good’ (or attributive)
Detecting How an Adjective is Used

1. Is the adjective near a noun with the same gender and number that it makes sense that the adjective is modifying the noun?
   - No → Substantival
   - Yes → Predicate or Attributive

2. Does the adjective have the article?
   - Yes → Attributive (predicate never has the article)
   - No → Attributive or Predicate

3. Adjective before the noun → Predicate

4. Definite noun but indefinite adjective → Predicate

5. Indefinite adjective after indefinite noun → Predicate or Attributive
Detecting How an Adjective is Used

Nearby noun matches♀♂#?

Adjective has the article?

Adjective after the noun?
Detecting How an Adjective is Used

1. Adjective lacks the article.
   Adjective after the noun.

2. Adjective agrees in definiteness with the noun?
   - Yes: Attributive or Predicate
   - No: Predicate

3. Indefinite Adjective After Indefinite Noun
Practice: Indicate Adjective Use and Translate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>הָסֵּפֶר תְשׁוֹבָה</td>
<td>the good book (attributive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>סֶפֶר תְשׁוֹבָ</td>
<td>the book is good (predicate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>סֶפֶר תְשׁוֹב</td>
<td>the book is good (predicate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>הָסֵּפֶר תְשׁוֹבָ</td>
<td>a good book OR a book is good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>הָסֵּפֶר תְשׁוֹבָ</td>
<td>the good land (attributive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>סֶפֶר תְשׁוֹב</td>
<td>the land is good (predicate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>רָבָה חַתונָה</td>
<td>the law is upright (predicate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>הַמִּשְׁפָּטִים הַגְּד</td>
<td>the great judgments (attributive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>הָכֹהֲנִים הַצַּדִּיקִים</td>
<td>the wise (man) (substantival)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>הָעֲבָדִים הָרָעִים</td>
<td>the righteous priests (attributive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>רָעִים הָעֲבָדִים</td>
<td>the wicked servants (attributive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לָה הַגְּד</td>
<td>the servants are wicked (predic.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>הָעֲבָדִים רָעִים</td>
<td>the great city (attributive)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Mappiq

- Hay ה at the end of a word is always a vowel letter
  - Hay with mappiq ה is always the consonant Hay.

- Thus, at the end of a word:
  - ה = vowel letter Qamets Hay = â
  - ה = Vowel Qamets + Consonant Hay = āh
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Directional Ending vs. Feminine Singular Ending

■ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌
Accented = Feminine Singular
– The book won’t show an accent mark, since the accent is on the last syllable of the word.

■ ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌
NOT accented = Directional Ending
– The book shows an accent mark because the accent is NOT on the last syllable of the word.
– ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ לארח, ‘to/toward a land’
– ◌ ◌ ◌ ◌ לאריה, ‘to/toward the city’