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 יָּד)**
  - endingless or יָּד MS
  - וֹת FS
  - וֹת MP
  - וֹת FP
  - Lexical form
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
  – אנשים טובים good men

• An adjective does not necessarily match the ending on the noun that it modifies.

  – נשים טובות good women
  – איש טובות good fire
  – אבות טובים good fathers
### Practice Parsing Adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>סוף</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>סוף</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>סופב</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>סופים</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>יפות</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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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.
  - הַטּוֹבָה ‘the good (woman? Torah?)’

■ **Attributive**
  - **Attributive After noun, Article Agrees**
    - הָאִשָָּׁה הַטּוֹבָה ‘the good woman’
  - אִשָָּׁה וֹבָה ‘a good woman’ (or predicate)

■ **Predicative**
  - **Predicative deprived of the article**
    - וֹבָה אִשָָּׁה or וֹבָה הָאִשָָּׁה ‘the woman is good’
  - אִשָָּׁה וֹבָה ‘a woman is good’
  - אִשָָּׁה וֹבָה ‘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 ♂♀♂ #?
  - No → Substantival
  - Yes → Adjective has the article?
    - No → Predicate
    - Yes → Adjective after the noun?
      - No → attributive
      - Yes → attributive
Detecting How an Adjective is Used

Adjective lacks the article. Adjective after the noun.

Adjective agrees in definiteness with the noun?

No → Predicate

Yes → Attributive or Predicate

Indefinite Adjective
After
Indefinite Noun
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>חספר טוב</td>
<td>the good book (attributive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ספר טוב</td>
<td>the book is good (predicate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ספר טוב</td>
<td>the book is good (predicate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ספר טוב</td>
<td>a good book OR a book is good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ארץ טוב</td>
<td>the good land (attributive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ארץ טוב</td>
<td>the land is good (predicate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>תורה</td>
<td>the law is upright (predicate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>הַמִּפָוִים הַגְדוֹלִים</td>
<td>the great judgments (attributive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>חכם</td>
<td>the wise (man) (substantival)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>בכורים מצדק</td>
<td>the righteous priests (attributive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>служители הרעים</td>
<td>the wicked servants (attributive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אחרים</td>
<td>the servants are wicked (predic.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>עיר גדולה</td>
<td>the great city (attributive)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Mappiq

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

- Thus, at the end of a word:
  - יָה = vowel letter Qamets Hay = â
  - יָה = Vowel Qamets + Consonant Hay = āh
Chapter 7 (Adjectives): Agenda

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Directional Ending vs. Feminine Singular Ending

- **ָה** Accented = Feminine Singular
  - The book won’t show an accent mark, since the accent is on the last syllable of the word.

- **ָה** NOT accented = Directional Ending
  - The book shows an accent mark because the accent is NOT on the last syllable of the word.
  - אֵַ֫רְצָה ‘to/toward a land’
  - הָעִֵ֫ירָה ‘to/toward the city’