

# Chapter 7a - Hebrew Adjectives

*inflection (form)*

## Inflected Adjective

	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
<i>Singular</i>	טוֹב	טוֹבָה
<i>Plural</i>	טוֹבִים	טוֹבוֹת

## Inflectional Endings

	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
<i>Singular</i>		הַ
<i>Plural</i>	ים־	ות־



# Chapter 7b - Hebrew Adjectives

## *the use of adjectives*

1. **Attributive Use.** Directly modifies a noun and agrees with that noun in gender, number and definiteness.

אִישׁ טוֹב      good man *or* a good man  
הָאִישׁ הַטוֹב      the good man

2. **Predicative Use.** Asserts something about the noun and agrees with that noun in gender and number, but not definiteness. A predicate adjective will never take the definite article.

הָאִישׁ טוֹב      The man is good.  
הָאִשָּׁה טוֹבָה      The woman is good.

3. **Substantival Use.** Adjectives may be used independently as nouns with no noun for the adjective to modify.

הַחֲכָמִים      the wise man.  
הַטוֹבוֹת      the good women



# Chapter 7c - Hebrew Adjectives

## *the directional ending*

In Hebrew, a special ending may be added to a word in order to express the idea of *motion toward someone or something*. This special ending is the **directional ending** הָ (it is always unaccented).

בַּיִת	house	>	הַבַּיִתָּה	to the house
עִיר	city	>	הָעִירָה	toward the city
שָׁמַיִם	heaven	>	הַשָּׁמַיִמָה	heavenward
מִצְרַיִם	Egypt	>	הַמִּצְרַיִמָה	to Egypt
שָׁם	there	>	שָׁמָּה	to there
יָם	sea	>	הַיָּמָה	toward the sea

# Chapter 7d - Hebrew Adjectives

## *basic patterns of inflection*

### 1. *Inflection with No Change*

*ms*      טוב      *fs*      טובָה

*mp*      טובִים      *fp*      טובֹת

### 2. *Inflection with Propretonic Reduction*

*ms*      גדול      *fs*      גדולה

*mp*      גדולים      *fp*      גדולות

### 3. *Inflection of Adjectives Ending in הַ*

*ms*      קָשֶׁה      *fs*      קָשָׁה

*mp*      קָשִׁים      *fp*      קָשׁוֹת

### 4. *Inflection of Geminate Adjectives*

*ms*      רַב      *fs*      רַבָּה

*mp*      רַבִּים      *fp*      רַבֹּת

