

# 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.  
הַטּוֹבוֹת    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*

טוֹב	טוֹבָה
טוֹבִים	טוֹבוֹת

## 2. *Inflection with Propretonic Reduction*

גָּדוֹל	גָּדוֹלָה
גָּדוֹלִים	גָּדוֹלוֹת

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

קָשָׁה	קָשָׁה
קָשִׁים	קָשׁוֹת

## 4. *Inflection of Geminate Adjectives*

רַב	רַבָּה
רַבִּים	רַבּוֹת

