**Chapter 7 Adjectives and Demonstrative Pronouns**

**7.A. Introduction to Adjectives:**

Adjectives frequently modify a noun as when we say a “car” and then we modify it with an adjective a “fast car.” English has an abundance of adjectives (big/small, fast/slow, hard/soft, high/low, red/blue, etc.). Hebrew uses adjectives much less frequently.

גָּדוֹל great, large טוֹב good

זָקֵן old יָשָׁר straight, right

חָדַשׁ new קָדוֹשׁ holy

חָזָק strong רַב much, many

חָכָם wise רַע evil

Adjectives match the words that they modify in gender and number so the list above of adjectives can be varied changing genders and number to match their corresponding nouns. With טוֹב (good) you can see the normal plural endings and feminine singular ending added with no change in the root.

 Sing. Plural

Masc. טוֹב טוֹבִים

Fem. טוֹבָה טוֹבוֹת

**7. B. Formation variations:**

With other adjectives which are two syllables there is often a dropping of the initial qāmeṣ down to ševā’ as the endings are added. This happens with adjectives such as: זָקֵן (old) יָשָׁר, (straight) and גָּדוֹל (great).

 Sing. Plural

Masc. גָּדוֹל גְּדוֹלִים

Fem. גְּדוֹלָה גְּדוֹלוֹת

If the initial letter is a guttural then the ševā’ shifts over to a ḥatēf-pataḥ as one would expect under a guttural which normally favors pataḥ type vowels (e.g. חָכָם (wise), חָדָשׁ (new) and חָזָק (strong).

 Sing. Plural

Masc. חָדָשׁ חֲדָשִׁים

Fem. חֲדָשָׁה חֲדָשׁוֹת

Finally, while there are other variations רַב (many) should be noted. Notice the doubling of the final letter as these are geminate (duplicated last letter which is often dropped but doubling is indicated by the dagesh forte).

 Sing. Plural

Masc. רַב רַבִּים

Fem. רַבָּה רַבּוֹת

**7. C. Attributive Use**

There are three ways adjectives can be used: 1) attributive (the good book); 2) predicate (the book is good), and 3) substantive (the good are blessed). The attributive use is found when the adjective matches the noun it goes with in gender, number and definiteness.

a good man אִישׁ טוֹב a good woman אִשָּׁה טוֹבָה

the good man הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב the good woman הָאִשָּׁה הּטּוֺבָה

good men אֲנָשִׁים טוֹבִים good women נָשִׁים טוֹבוֹת

the good men הַאֲנָשִׁים הַטּוֹבִים the good women הַנָּשִׁים הַטּוֹבוֹת

 a good land אֶרֶץ טוֹבָה

 the good land הָאָרֶץ הַטּוֹבָה

**7. D. Predicate Use**

The “is” verb is not written but in verbless sentences the noun is often the subject and the adjective is the predicate (e.g. “the book is good”). Quite often the adjective stand before the noun it goes with and matches in gender and number but NOT definiteness.

 The man is good טוֹב הָאִישׁ

 The woman is good טוֹבָה הָאִשָּׁה

 The land is good טוֹבָה הָאֶרֶץ

**7. E. Substantive Use**

Sometimes the adjective will function as a substantive/noun itself. In these cases there will be no accompanying noun and the adjective will be taken as a noun itself (e.g. טוֹב the good one, גָּדוֹל the great one).

**7. F. Demonstrative Pronouns: this and that**

Demonstrative pronouns are pointers, pointing out a particular person, place or thing (e.g. this book, that book, these books). The attributive demonstrative pronoun, like the attributive adjective, will match its noun in gender, number and definiteness and often follows its noun. The predicate use will match its noun in gender and number but NOT definiteness and often precede its noun.

**This:**

 זֶה this (m.s.) אֵ֫לֶּה these (c. p.)

 זֹאת this (f.s.) אֵ֫לֶּה “

**That:**

 הוּא that (m.s.) הֵמָה / הֵם those (m.p.) – notice similarity to personal pron.

 הִיא that (f.s.) הֵנָּה / הֵן those (f.p) “

Attributive use:

 this man הָאִישׁ הַזֶּה these men הָאֲנָשִׁים הָאֵלֶּה

 this woman הָאִשָּׁה הַזוֹת these women הַנָּשִׁים הָאֶלֶּה

 that man הָאִישׂ הַהוּא those men הָאֲנָשִׁים הָהֵם

 that woman הָאִשָּׁה הַהִיא those women הַנָּשִׁים הָהֵנָּה

Predicate Use:

This is the man זֶה הָאִישׁ these are the men אֵלֶּה הָאֲנָשִׁים

This is the woman זוֹת הָאִשָּׁה these are the women אֵלֶּה הַנָּשִׁים

That is the man הוּא הָחִישׁ those are the men הֶם הָאֲנָשִׁים

**7.G. The Relative Pronoun**

We’ve already seen the relative pronoun, אֲשֶׁר (who, which, that; e.g. the woman who; the car which is red, sped away; the pen that wrote the letter) in Psalm 1:1.

אַשְׁרֵי ־ הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר לֹא הָלַךְ בַּעֲצַת רְשָׁעִים

wicked in the counsel walks not which the person blessed

 Blessed is the one **who** does not walk in the counsel of the wicked

**7. H. Demonstrative and Relative Pronoun Chant:**

 **This That Who**

 זֶה אֵ֫לֶּה הוּא הֵמָה / הֵם אֲשֶׁר

 זֹאת אֵ֫לֶּה הִיא הֵנָּה / הֵן

**7. I. Chapter 7 Vocabulary List**

טוֹב good 539

גָּדוֹל great 523

רַב much, many, great 452

מְאֹד very (adv.), might (N.) 303

זֹאת / זֶה this (m.s. / f.s.) 1,177

פָּנִים face, front 2,126

שָׁנָה year 875

לֵבָב / לֵב heart, mind 854

שָׁם there, thither 834

כֵּן thus, so 787

**7. J. Speak: Lesson 7 Adjectives**

סְלִיחָה excuse me

אֵיפֹה רְחוֹב מֶלֶךְ דָוִד, בְּבַקָשָׂה Where is King David Street, please?

יָמִין וְשְׁמֹאל עַל יָד הָשֵּׁרוּתִים Right and left near the restroom

תּוֹדָה רַבָה לְךָ / לְךְ Thank you (m./ f.) very much

בְּסֵדֶר Ok, or alright

7. K. **Practice reading this text from Ps. 1:1-2 out loud until you are totally fluid with it.**
 Memorize so you can orally recite line A, B C, and D:

 אַשְׁרֵי ־ הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר לֹא הָלַךְ בַּעֲצַת רְשָׁעִים A:

wicked in the counsel walks not which the person blessed

וּבְדֶרֶךְ חַטָּאִים לֹא עָמָדB:

stand not sinners and in a way

 וּבְמוֹשַׁב לֵצִים לֹא יָשָׁב׃ C:

sit not mockers and in the seat

כִּי אִם בְּתוֹרַת יְהוָה חֶפְצוֹ D:

his delight will be in the Torah but

וּֽבְתוֹרָתוֹ יֶהְגֶּה יוֹמָם וָלָיְלָה׃

and night daily meditate and in the Torah

**7L.** **Song: Numbers 6:24-27 The Aaronic Priestly Blessing (2 weeks on this one)**

On Youtube.com: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x-eHCxMM3PI&list=PLnNXzYjQerJia_8yTy8OrM2K-BiN5OEup>

 יְבָרֶכְךָ יְהוָה וְיִשְׁמְרֶךָ׃ Numbers 6:24-27
 and keep you the LORD May he bless you

 יָאֶר יְהוָה פָּנָיו אֵלֶיךָ וִיחֻנֶּךָּ׃ Numb. 6:26
 and be gracious unto you his face the LORD make shine

יִשָּׂא יְהוָה פָּנָיו אֶלֶיךָ וְיָשֵׂם לְךָ שָׁלוֹם׃

 peace to you set/give unto you his face the Lord lift up

NIV: Num. 6:24-26
24 The LORD bless youand keep you;
 25 the LORD make his face shine upon youand be gracious to you;
 26 the LORD turn his facetoward you and give you peace.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hebrew: Chapter 7

1. Translate the following:

1) אֵינֶנּוּ גָדוֹל בַּבַּיִת הַזֶּה מִמֶּנִּי [אֵין = is not, suffix = he] (Gen 39:9)

2) גָּדוֹל בְּכָל־אֶרֶץ מִצְרָיִם (Gen 41:29)

3) הָאִישׁ מֹשֶׁה גָּדוֹל מְאֹד בְּאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם בְּעֵינֵי עַבְדֵי־פַרְעֹה וּבְעֵינֵי הָעָם
 (Ex. 11:3)

4) עַתָּה יָדַעְתִּי כִּי־גָדוֹל יְהוָה מִכָּל־הָאֱלֹהִים [עַתָּה = now] (Ex. 18:11)

5) עַם גָּדוֹל וְרַב וָרָם כָּעֲנָקִים [ רוּם=raise/life=tall ptc. ] (Deut 2:21)

6) וַיַּרְעֵם יְהוָה בְּקוֹל־גָּדוֹל בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא עַל־פְּלִשְׁתִּים [and he thundered]
 (1Sa 7:10)

7) הָיָה אִישׁ גָּדוֹל לִפְנֵי אֲדֹנָיו [ לִפְנֵי =before] (2 Kgs 5:1)

8) גָּדוֹל אַתָּה וְגָדוֹל שִׁמְךָ (Jer 10:6)

9) יִתַּמּוּ מִקָּטֹן וְעַד־גָּדוֹל בַּחֶרֶב [ יִתַּמּוּ =they will die] (Jer 44:12)

10) כִּי־יְהוָה דִּבֶּר־טוֹב עַל־יִשְׂרָאֵל (Num 10:29)

11) וְאֵין אִישׁ מִבְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל טוֹב מִמֶּנּוּ [ וְאֵין =there is not] (1Sa 9:2)

12) אִם־כֹּה יֹאמַר טוֹב שָׁלוֹם לְעַבְדֶּךָ [ אִם־כֹּה =if thus ] (1Sa 20:7)

13) לֹא־טוֹב הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתָ חַי־יְהוָה כִּי בְנֵי־מֶוֶת אַתֶּם [מֶוֶת=die]
 (1Sa 26:16)

14) טוֹב דְּבַר־יְהוָה אֲשֶׁר דִּבַּרְתָּ (Isa 39:8)

15) וְעֵץ הַדַּעַת טוֹב וָרָע [ וְעֵץ =and the tree] (Gen 2:9)

16) וַיְהִי עֵר בְּכוֹר יְהוּדָה רַע בְּעֵינֵי יְהוָה [עֵר בְּכוֹר =Er firstborn of ]
 (Gen 38:7)

5. **Vocabulary Review:** Say in Hebrew and write out the Hebrew term
 (use quizlet.com to review vocabulary)

1. year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. very (adv.), might (N) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. thus, so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. daughter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. priest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. spring, eye \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. from, out of, because, since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. until, while, toward \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. on, upon, above, over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. to, into, towards \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. hand, forearm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. all, each, every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. behold! Lo! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. to write \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. to be, become, happen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. to say \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Write out the “this and that” chant from memory:

 \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_

**7. J. Speak: Lesson 7 Adjectives: Write out in Hebrew**

excuse me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Where is King David Street, please? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Right and left near the restroom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Thank you (m./ f.) very much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ok, or alright \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. K. **Practice reading this text from Ps. 1:1-2 out loud until you are totally fluid with it.**
 Memorize so you can orally recite line A, B C, and D:

 A:

wicked in the counsel walks not which the person blessed

 B:

stand not sinners and in a way

 C:

sit not mockers and in the seat

 D:

his delight will be in the Torah but