

Biblical Hebrew 103

Developing Grammatical Concepts

Lesson 27

שְׁעוֹר כֹּז

Adjectives & Demonstrative Pronouns



A typical morning at Jerusalem's famous Mahane Yehuda market

What we will learn in Lesson 27

27.01 *Review:* what are adjectives?

27.02 *Introduce:* demonstrative pronouns

27.03 Homework Worksheet: demonstrative pronouns & adjectives

27.04 *Answers:* Quick Review: demonstrative pronouns 28.02

27.05 *Answers:* Homework Worksheet: demonstrative pronouns 28.03

27.06 Weekly Parasha

27.01 **REVIEW: What are adjectives?**

Adjectives are words that describe or modify a noun. No matter what we describe, we always use adjectives – regardless of whether we are describing a book, a house, or a person.

In these examples below, “Good,” “nice,” and “interesting” are adjectives.

The book is good. The house is nice. The person is interesting.

How much less would we understand YHVH or His TaNaKh if we had no adjectives! Adjectives have been called the ‘coloring book’ of the Bible.

Adjectives which describe YHVH: Ex 34:6

... “The LORD, the LORD, a God merciful and gracious, slow to anger, & abounding in steadfast love & faithfulness

יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים רַחוּם וְסָגוּן אֶרְךָ אַפַּיִם וְרַב־תְּסֻד וְאֱמֶת:

Parsing & Morphology of Ex 34:6		
יְהוָה	YHVH	prop N-ms
אֱלֹהִים	God	N-ms
רַחוּם	merciful	adj-ms
וְסָגוּן	and gracious	conj; adj-ms
אֶרְךָ	slow (literally means “long” - from the shoresh אָרַךְ)	adj; adj-ms cstr
אַפַּיִם	anger (literally means “nose” - from the shoresh אָפַן)	N-md
וְרַב־	& much	conj; adj-ms cstr
תְּסֻד	goodness	N-ms
וְאֱמֶת	& truth	conj; N-fs

27.02 **Introduce: demonstrative pronouns**

Demonstrative pronouns are translated into English as *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*.

HEBREW DEMONSTRATIVES				
	Singular		Plural	
Masculine	This	זֶה	These	אֵלֶּה
Feminine	This	זֹאת	These	אֵלֶּה
Masculine	That	הוּא	Those	הֵמָּה or הֵם
Feminine	That	הִיא	Those	הֵנָּה or הֵן

There are 2 types of demonstrative pronouns:

1. **Attributive demonstrative pronouns** function as adjectives & point out specific people or things. They follow the noun & agree in gender, number, & definiteness (like attributive adjectives).

➤ Example:

הַיְלֵד הַזֶּה (this boy): both words are masculine, singular, & definite (“the”); they both begin with a hay, patach, & have a dagesh in the letter following the hay הֶ (the).

➤ In this example, the word “horse” changes as the gender and/or number changes:

This horse.	הַסּוּס הַזֶּה – note: both words are singular & both have the article
This mare (female horse).	הַסּוּסָה הַזֹּאת
These horses.	הַסּוּסִים הָאֵלֶּה (note: mp & fp pronouns for “these” are the same: הָאֵלֶּה)
These mares (female horses).	הַסּוּסוֹת הָאֵלֶּה (note: mp & fp pronouns for “these” are the same: הָאֵלֶּה)
That horse.	הַסּוּס הַהוּא
That mare (female horse).	הַסּוּסָה הַהִיא
Those horses.	הַסּוּסִים הַהֵם (note: mp & fp pronouns for “those” are different)
Those mares (female horses).	הַסּוּסוֹת הַהֵן (note: mp & fp pronouns for “those” are different)

2. **Predicative demonstrative pronouns** generally precede the noun & agree only in gender & number – *not* in definiteness – **like predicative adjectives**.

For example: זֶה הַיְלֵד (this “is” the boy) – both words are masculine and singular, but this demonstrative pronoun is *not* definite: it does not have a הֶ(the) as does יֵלֵד

Write the Hebrew translation of sentences below. (answers on 27.04)

This is the king.	זֶה הַמֶּלֶךְ
This is the daughter.	זֹאת הַבַּת
These are the kings.	הֵם הַמְּלָכִים
Those are the kings.	הֵם הַמֶּלְכִים

Grammar-made-simple: difference between attributive & predicative adjectives

1. **Attributive adjectives** must agree in gender, number, and definiteness.
2. **Predicative adjectives**, agree in only gender and number – not in definiteness. Only the noun may have an article, or the noun will be a proper noun, or the noun will have a pronominal suffix.

Example of an attributive adjective & predicative adjective:

Attributive adjective: The big house. הַבַּיִת הַגָּדוֹל (note: both words have the article)

Predicative adjective: The house is big. הַבַּיִת גָּדוֹל (noun only has article; adjective does not have article)

Demonstrative pronouns in a nutshell:

Predicative demonstrative pronouns when only one of the two nouns has an article, then you add the verb “to be.”

Attributive demonstrative pronouns both two nouns are the same – either both have the article or neither does. In this case, you translate without the verb “to be.”

27.03 **Homework Worksheet: pronouns & adjectives**

Write the Hebrew translation. (Hint: refer to Vocabulary in box ↓. Answers on 27.05)

1. The sons are great. **הַבָּנִים גְּדוּלִים**

2. The Shabbats are blessed.

3. These are holy words.

4. The fathers are great kings.

5. You (fp) are good daughters.

6. We are holy mothers.

7. The son is blessed.

8. The Shabbat is holy.

9. The daughter is good.

10. You are the good father.

11. This is the good word.

Vocabulary:

Note: the vocabulary words below may need to be inflected for the sentences on the right.

גְּדוּל	big, large, great (adj-ms)
גְּדוּלִים	big, large, great (adj-mp)
מְלָכִים	kings (N-mp)
אַתָּן	you (art; N-fp)
בָּנוֹת	daughters (N-fp-irregular)
בֵּן	son (N-ms)
בָּנִים	sons (N-mp)
זֶה	this (demon pro-ms)
שַׁבָּתוֹת	Sabbaths (N prop-fp)
אֲבוֹת	fathers (N-mp-irregular)
שַׁבָּת	Shabbat (N-fs)
אַנְחֵנוּ	we (pron-1cp)
טוֹב	good (adj-ms)
בָּנִים	sons (N-mp)
דָּבָר	word (N-ms)
בַּת	daughter (N-fs)
קְדוֹשׁ	holy (adj-ms)
אִמָּהוֹת	mothers (N-fp-irregular)
אַתָּה	you (pro-ms)
בְּרוּךְ	blessed (adj-ms)

27.04 **ANSWERS: Quick Review: demonstrative pronouns on 27.02**

This is the king.	זֶה הַמֶּלֶךְ
This is the daughter.	זֹאת הַבֵּת
These are the kings.	אֵלֶּה הַמְּלָכִים
Those are the kings.	הֵם הַמְּלָכִים

27.05 **ANSWERS: Homework Worksheet: demonstrative pronouns & adjectives on 27.03**

1. The sons are great.	הַבָּנִים גְּדוּלִים
2. The Shabbats are blessed.	הַשַּׁבָּתוֹת בְּרוּכוֹת
3. These are holy words.	אֵלֶּה דְבָרִים קְדוּשִׁים
4. The fathers are great kings.	הָאָבוֹת הֵם מְלָכִים גְּדוּלִים
5. You are good daughters.	אַתָּן בָּנוֹת טוֹבוֹת
6. We are holy mothers.	אַנְחֵנוּ אִמָּהוֹת קְדוּשׁוֹת
7. The son is blessed.	הַבֵּן בְּרוּךְ
8. The Shabbat is holy.	הַשַּׁבָּת קְדוּשָׁה
9. The daughter is good.	הַבֵּת טוֹבָה
10. You are the good father.	אַתָּה הָאָב הַטוֹב
11. This is the good word.	זֶה הַדְּבָר הַטוֹב

27.06 **Weekly Parasha reading** (go to www.RestoringTorah.org)

Demonstrative adjectives in English are “this,” “that,” “these,” and “those”

Hebrew Demonstrative Adjectives				
Gender	Singular		Plural	
	Masculine	This	זֶה	These
Feminine	This	זֹאת	These	אֵלֶּה
Masculine	That	הוא	Those	הֵמָּה or הֵם
Feminine	That	היא	Those	הֵנָּה or הֵן

Demonstrative adjectives function as adjectives and point to specific people or things.

Demonstrative Adjectives follow the noun they modify and agree with that noun in:

1. gender (masculine or feminine)
2. number (singular or plural)
3. definiteness (article “the”)
4. the abbreviation: dem-adj

Example of demonstrative adjective in a simple phrase:

This boy: הַיְלֵד הַזֶּה – notice: both words are masculine, singular, and definite (they both have the article “the” הַ - the hay, patach, and dagesh in the letter following the hay).

Hebrew Demonstratives change the level of definiteness from <u>Indefinite</u> (“horse”) to <u>More Definite</u> (“the horse”) to <u>Most Definite</u> (“this horse”)									
Gender	Indefinite / not specific		More Definite		Most Definite / <i>singular</i>		Most Definite / <i>plural</i>		
	English	Hebrew	English	Hebrew	English	Hebrew	English	Hebrew	
Masculine	horse	סוס	the horse	הסוס	this horse	הסוס הזה	these horses	הסוסים האלה	
Feminine	mare	סוסה	the mare	הסוסה	this mare	הסוסה הזאת	these mares	הסוסות האלה	
Masculine	horses	סוסים	the horses	הסוסים	that horse	הסוס ההוא	those horses	הסוסים ההם	
Feminine	mares	סוסות	the mares	הסוסות	that mare	הסוס שהיא	those mares	הסוסות ההן	

25.06 **Exercise: translate these phrases with demonstrative adjectives**

1. this woman _____
2. that father _____
3. this king _____
4. that mother _____
5. this Torah _____

6. these men _____
7. those women _____
8. this place _____
9. this man _____
10. those men _____
11. that place _____
12. these women _____

25.07 **Answers to Exercises 25.06**

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. this woman | הָאִשָּׁה הַזֹּאת |
| 2. that father | הָאָב הַהוּא |
| 3. this king | הַמֶּלֶךְ הַזֶּה |
| 4. that mother | הָאִם הַזֹּאת |
| 5. this Torah | הַתּוֹרָה הַזֹּאת |
| 6. these men | הָאֲנָשִׁים הָאֵלֶּה |
| 7. those women | הַנְּשִׁים הַהֵנָּה |
| 8. this place | הַמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה |
| 9. this man | הָאִישׁ הַזֶּה |
| 10. those men | הָאֲנָשִׁים הָהֵם |
| 11. that book | הַסֵּפֶר הַהוּא |
| 12. these women | הַנְּשִׁים הָאֵלֶּה |

Vocabulary List for this lesson. Please also refer to 25.02 & 25.05:

אִישׁ	man (N-ms)	אִשָּׁה	woman (N-fs)	סוּס	horse (N-ms)
תּוֹרָה	Torah (N-fs)	סֵפֶר	book (N-ms)	נְשִׁים	women (N-fp)
אֲנָשִׁים	men/people (N-mp)	מֶלֶךְ	king (N-ms)	רוּחַ	spirit/wind (N-fs)
אִם	mother (N-fs)	גָּדוֹל	great/large (adj-ms)	רַב	great/many (adj-m)
רַע	evil/bad (adj-ms)	קָל	light/easy (adj-ms)	קָרוֹב	close/near (adj-ms)
טָהוֹר	pure/clean (adj-ms)	יָפֵה	beautiful/wonderful (adj-ms)	חֲזָק	strong/powerful (adj-ms)
טוֹב	good/pleasant (adj-ms)	יָשָׁר	straight/honest (adj-ms)	קָדוֹשׁ	holy/sacred/hallowed (adj-ms)
טָמֵא	unclean/impure (adj-ms)				
זֶה	this (dem-adj-ms)	זֹאת	this (dem-adj-fs)	הוּא	that (dem-adj-ms)
הִיא	that (dem-adj-fs)	אֵלֶּה	these (dem-adj--mp)	אֵלֶּה	these (dem-adj--fp)
הֵמָּה	those (dem-adj--mp)	הֵם	those (dem-adj--mp)	הֵנָּה	those (dem-adj--fp)
הֵן	those (dem-adj--fp)				