- 7.1.Hebrew adjectives, like English adjectives. They are used to modify, describe, characterize, or classify nouns.
- 7.2. The Inflection of Adjectives.

Hebrew adjectives inflectional agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify.

	Inflected Adjective		Inflectional Endings	
	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	מוב	מוֹבָה		Π_{τ}
Plural	מובים	טובות	ים	וֹת

- 7.4.The Use of Adjectives.
- 7.4.1.Attributive Use Adjective modifies a noun, and agree with the noun in gender, number, and definiteness.

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איש טוב
good man/a good man
הַאָּישׁ הַמּוֹב
the good man
אָשַׁה מוֹבָה
good woman/a good woman
הָאִשַּׁה הַמּוֹבָה
the good woman
אָנַשִׁים מוֹבִים
good men
הַאָּנַשִׁים הַמּוֹבִים
the good men
נשים טובות
good women
הַנָשִׁים הַטוֹתוֹת
the good women
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7.4.2.Predicative Use – Adjective Asserts something about a noun, agree with the noun in gender and number but never takes definite article. May either precede or follow the noun.

7.4.3. Substantive Use – Adjectives used independently as nouns.

TVISO 2 AVISO I

wise – a wise man/a wise one

הֶתְכֶם

the wise one/the wise man

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אֶל־הָאָָרֶץ אַרְצָה
to(toward) [the] land.
הַבַּיתַה
to the house
הַלָּירַה
to the city
הַשָּׁמַיִמָה
to heaven
מִצְרַיִמֶה
to Egypt
הַהָּרָה
to the mountain
שמה
to there, to that place
ַלַמַה
toward the sea, toward the west, westward.
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7.8. Vocabulary

סחפ קרול great, big, large קרול poor, weak, needy סול, elder

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wise, skillful, experienced.
וָפָת
beautiful
רַשַּׂר
upright, just, level, straight
so, thus
红花り
very, exceedingly
מעט
little, few
עַתַה
now, after all, at last, then
righteous, just, innocent
holiness, something that is holy
קרוש
holy, set apart
קמן
small, young, insignificant
קרוב
near, close
קַשֶּׁה
difficult, hard, severe
רחוק
distant, remote, far away.
בב
great, many
רע
bad, evil, wicked
רָשָׁע
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wicked, guilty שִׁיר song