

#### IV. Assimilation of the Nun in the Preposition $\text{ל}$

If the word that follows the preposition  $\text{ל}$  does not have a definite article on it, the consonant mem ( $\text{מ}$ ) is attached to the front of that word and the consonant nun ( $\text{נ}$ ) assimilates into the first letter of that word causing it to be doubled (e.g.  $\text{מִן הַסּוּס}$  - "from a horse"). If the first letter of that word is a laryngeal ( $\text{ח}$ ,  $\text{פ}$ ,  $\text{צ}$ , or  $\text{ק}$ ) or the letter resh ( $\text{ר}$ ), compensatory heightening occurs and the short hireq under the consonant mem changes to a şere (e.g.  $\text{מִן הַאָּבִי}$  - "from a father").

#### V. The Adjective

##### A. Attributive Adjective

###### 1. Definition of the Attributive Adjective

The attributive adjective modifies the word with which it goes (e.g. "a good man").

###### 2. Rules for the Attributive Adjective

###### a. Position

The attributive adjective follows the word with which it goes (e.g.  $\text{אִישׁ טוֹב}$  - "a good man").

###### b. Agreement

The attributive adjective agrees with the word with which it goes in gender, number, and definiteness (e.g.  $\text{אִישׁ טוֹב הַטוֹב}$  - "the good man").

###### c. State

The attributive adjective is always in the absolute state (e.g.  $\text{אִישׁ טוֹב הַטוֹב הַטוֹב}$  - "the good woman").

##### B. Predicate Adjective

###### 1. Definition of the Predicate Adjective

The predicate adjective affirms or predicates something of the word with which it goes (e.g. "the man is good").

###### 2. Rules for the Predicate Adjective

###### a. Position

The predicate adjective may precede or follow the word with which it goes. It usually follows it (e.g.  $\text{אִישׁ טוֹב הַטוֹב}$  "the man is good").