

## Qal Active Participles (Ross Lesson 16)

In this chapter we cover Qal Active Participles. Important things to remember:

1. Participles are *verbal adjectives*! They have verbal characteristics (can be marked for stems like the Qal; can take objects and modifiers) and adjectival characteristics (can be inflected for gender and number; can function as other adjectives do—attributively, predicately, and substantively).

2. Since Participles are *verbal adjectives*, they are describing or modifying something (explicitly or implicitly). NOTE: To simplify matters: If the ptc is Active, then whatever it describes is the doer/agent of the ptc-verbal action (typically translate with *-ing*). If the ptc is Passive, then whatever it describes is the receiver/patient of the ptc-verbal action (typically translate with *-ed, -d, -en*).

- a. *the biting man*: active ptc, the man does the biting
- b. *the bitten man*: passive ptc, the man is the patient, someone else does the biting activity

3. Qal Active Participles all have the historically long *-וֹ-* (or spelled defectively with just *holem*) with R-1 (root-1). These historically long vowels NEVER reduce to VS!

Let's use the verbs פָּקַד 'to visit' and בָּרַךְ 'to bless' as examples:

פָּקֵד	ms 'visting'	בָּרַךְ	ms 'blessing'
פָּקְדָה	fs 'visting'	בָּרַכָה	fs 'blessing'
פָּקְדִים/	mp 'visting'	בָּרַכִים	mp 'blessing'
פָּקְדוֹת	fp 'visting'	בָּרַכוֹת	fp 'blessing'

In פָּקְדִים/בָּרַךְ, historically long *holem-waw* is usually spelled defectively as *holem* instead of *holem-waw*; it never reduces. The theme vowel (under R-2) is *sere*, but when vocalic endings are added, it become *O/PT* and reduces to *VS* (this is typical reduction pattern for verbs!).

## GUTTERAL PROBLEMS

R-2 Gutt	R-3 Gutt	R-3 Aleph
צַעַק	שָׁמַע	קָרָא

## USES OF THE PTC:

הָאִישׁ הַבְּרִיךְ	'The blessing man'	ATTRIBUTIVE
הָאִישׁ בְּרִיךְ	'The man is blessing.'	PREDICATE
הַבְּרִיךְ שָׁם:	'The blessing (one) is there.'	SUBSTANTIVAL

### Attributive PTCs:

1. Follow the noun (After = Attributive)
2. Agrees with noun in G/#/Def.

### Predicate PTCs:

1. Focus is more on the verbal idea
2. Always anarthrous (no article!)
3. Atemporal/timeless
4. Impersonal: only marked for G/#, but not person!

### Substantival PTCs:

1. Function like nouns.
2. Translate as 'He/She/They who...' or 'The one who' or 'The man/woman who...'