

Qal Passive Participles (Ross Lesson 21)

We covered Qal Active Participles in Ross Lesson 16. This chapter deals with Qal Passive 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 substantivally).

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 and Qal Passive Participles all have historically long vowels, but the Actives have it with R-1 (root-1) and the Passives have it with R-2 (the theme vowel). These historically long vowels NEVER reduce to VS!

Let's use the verb בָּרַךְ 'to bless' as an example:

Qal Active Ptc

בָּרֵךְ	ms 'blessing'
בָּרְכָה	fs 'blessing'
בָּרְכִים	mp 'blessing'
בָּרְכוֹת	fp 'blessing'

Qal Passive Ptc

בָּרוּךְ	ms 'blessed'
בָּרוּכָה	fs 'blessed'
בָּרוּכִים	mp 'blessed'
בָּרוּכוֹת	fp 'blessed'

In בָּרַךְ, historically long holem-waw is usually spelled defectively as holem; it never reduces.

In בָּרוּךְ, historically long shureq never reduces, although the qamets will when syllables are added (since it becomes O/PPT syll.).

Uses of the PTC:

הַאִישׁ הַבָּרוּךְ	'The blessing man'	ATTRIBUTIVE	הַאִישׁ הַבָּרוּךְ	'The blessed man'
הַאִישׁ בָּרוּךְ	'The man is blessing.'	PREDICATE	הַאִישׁ בָּרוּךְ	'The man is blessed.'
הַבָּרוּךְ שָׁם:	'The blessing (one) is there.'	SUBSTANTIVAL	הַבָּרוּךְ שָׁם:	'The blessed (one) is there.'