

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'
 פָּקֵדָה fs 'visting'
 פָּקֵדָה/
 פָּקֵדִים mp 'visting'
 פָּקֵדוֹת fp 'visting'

בָּרֵךְ ms 'blessing'
 בָּרָכָה fs 'blessing'
 בָּרָכִים mp 'blessing'
 בָּרָכוֹת fp 'blessing'

In פָּקֵד/בָּרֵךְ, 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

צַעֲק

צַעֲק

צַעֲק

צַעֲק

R-3 Gutt

שַׁמַּע

שַׁמַּע

שַׁמַּע

שַׁמַּע

R-3 Aleph

קָרָא

קָרָא

קָרָא

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...'.