

## Ross Lesson 16: Qal Act Ptc, Pron Sfxs with Accusative 'ET LECTURE

### 1. Qal Active Participles (Ross 16.1)

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

1.1. 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, predicatively, and substantivally).

1.2. 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

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

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

פָקָד	ms 'visting'	בָּרָךְ	ms 'blessing'
פָקָדָת / פָקָדָה	fs 'visting'	בָּרָכָה	fs 'blessing'
פָקָדִים	mp 'visting'	בָּרָכִים	mp 'blessing'
פָקָדּוֹת	fp 'visting'	בָּרָכּוֹת	fp 'blessing'

In בָּרַךְ/פָקַד, 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 becomes O/PT and reduces to VS (this is typical reduction pattern for verbs!).

## 2. Gutteral Problems (Ross 16.2)

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

### 3. Uses of the Ptc (Ross 16.3)

<b>הָאִישׁ הַבָּרָךְ</b>	‘The blessing man’	<b>ATTRIBUTIVE</b>
<b>הָאִישׁ בָּרָךְ</b>	‘The man is blessing.’	<b>PREDICATE</b>
<b>הַבָּרָךְ שָׁם</b> :	‘The blessing (one) is there.’	<b>SUBSTANTIVAL</b>

## 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...'.  
3. **Exercise**: Translate the following sentences into English, paying attention to the function of the highlighted nouns.  
a) *Ellos* son *los padres* de *los niños*.  
b) *Los padres* de *los niños* son *los padres* de *los padres*.

הברך הילך אל-העיר:

#### 4. DO Marker/Sign of Accusative + Pron. Sfxs (Ross 16.4)

Without pronoun suffixes: **את** or **אתה**

**קָטַל מֹשֶׁה אֶת הַסּוֹס**: Moses killed the horse.

קָטַל מֹשֶׁה אֹתֹהֶنְהָן Moses killed him/it.

**קָטַל מֹשֶׁה אֶתְהָ:** Moses killed her/it.

### A problem with ambiguity:

-**את**/**ת** = DO marker/sign of accus.  
 When no pron. sfx. is attached, you can  
 NOT tell the difference between them (as  
 far as form is concerned; context helps).

-**את**/**ת** = prep 'with'

If pron. sfx. is attached, then you CAN tell the difference. The major clue: "If the **ת** occurs WITH DF, then = the preposition 'with.'"

אתו אתו

him (DO) with him

אַתָּה אַתָּה

her (DO) with her