

## 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, predicately, and substantively).

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 פָּקַד 'to visit' and בָּרַךְ 'to bless' as examples:

פָּקֵד	ms 'visting'	בָּרֵךְ	ms 'blessing'
פָּקֵדָה / פָּקֵדֶת	fs 'visting'	בָּרָכָה	fs 'blessing'
פָּקִידִים	mp 'visting'	בָּרָכִים	mp 'blessing'
פָּקִידוֹת	fp 'visting'	בָּרָכוֹת	fp 'blessing'

In פָּקַד/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!).

## 2. Guttural Problems (Ross 16.2)

R-2 Gutt	R-3 Gutt	R-3 Aleph
צעק	שמע	קרא
צעק	שמע	קרא
צעק	שמע	קרא
צעק	שמע	קרא

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

הַאִישׁ הַבֹּרֵךְ	‘The blessing man’	ATTRIBUTIVE
הַאִישׁ בֹּרֵךְ	‘The man is blessing.’	PREDICATE
הַבֹּרֵךְ 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...’.

הַבֹּרֵךְ הַלֵּךְ אֶל-הָעִיר: שֵׁפֶט

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

Without pronoun suffixes: **את** or **את־**

**קטל משה את הסוס:** Moses killed the horse.

**קטל משה אתו:** Moses killed him/it.

**קטל משה אתה:** Moses killed her/it.

A problem with ambiguity:

**את/את־** = 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/את־** = 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**

him (DO)

**אתו**

with him

**אתה**

her (DO)

**אתה**

with her