Class Requirements for Chapter 22

- Know how to parse and translate:
  - Qal active participle for any verb
  - Qal passive participle for any verb

- Know how to write in Hebrew:
  - Qal active participle for קָטַל
  - Qal passive participle for קָטַל

Chapter 22 Lecture Roadmap

- What is a participle?
  - Qal Active Participles
    - Parsing
    - Parsing Practice
  - Qal Passive Participles
    - Parsing
    - Parsing Practice
  - Biconsonantal Verbs
  - 3-י Verbs
  - Parsing Practice (biconsonantal and 3-י)
  - Meaning and Uses of Participles
  - Translation Practice

Participles are Verbal Adjectives

- Participles are part verb
  - Based on verb roots
    - (e.g., קָטַל)
  - Have verbal stem
    - (e.g., Qal, Niphal, Piel, ...)
  - NO ‘person’
    - (not 1st, 2nd, or 3rd)

- Participles are part adjective
  - Have gender and number
    - (MS, FS, MP, FP)
  - Used like adjectives
    - attributive
      - (E.g., I saw running water.)
    - predicate
      - (E.g., The water is running.)
    - substantival
      - (E.g., Running is good exercise.)
Parsing the Qal Active Participle

- Stem, ‘Participle’, Gender, Number
  - E.g., Qal Participle Feminine Plural
  - No need to say ‘Active Participle’.

- Parsing code: Pt
  - QPtMS = Qal Participle Masculine Singular
  - QPtFS = Qal Participle Feminine Singular
  - QPtMP = Qal Participle Masculine Plural
  - QPtFP = Qal Participle Feminine Plural

QPt Identified by $V_1 = \text{Holem}$

- Base form
  - Defective spelling: $\text{H} \text{H} \text{H} \text{H}$ (most common)
  - Plene spelling: $\text{H} \text{H} \text{I} \text{O}$

- Every QPt has $V_1 = O$ (Holem or Holem-Waw)
  - Except that biconsonantals have $V_1 = \text{Qamets} \quad \text{H} \text{H} \text{H} \text{H}$

Participles Use Adjective Endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Absolute</th>
<th>Construct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QPtMS</td>
<td>$\text{H} \text{H} \text{H} \text{H}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPtFS</td>
<td>$\text{H} \text{H} \text{I} \text{O}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPtMP</td>
<td>$\text{H} \text{H} \text{I} \text{O}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPtFP</td>
<td>$\text{H} \text{H} \text{I} \text{O}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- $V_1$ is always Holem (or Holem Waw)

- Qal Participle $V_2$ reduces before adjective endings.
  - What will happen with 2-guttural verbs?

QPtFS Has TwoSpellings

- Expected spelling
  - QPtFS $\text{H} \text{H} \text{I} \text{O}$

- “T-form” is the most common spelling
  - QPtFS $\text{H} \text{H} \text{I} \text{O}$
    - This is like a segholate noun
    - 3-guttural takes Pathach: $\text{H} \text{H} \text{I} \text{O}$

- $V_1$ is still Holem (or Holem Waw)
Possible Additions to Participles

- Possible additions to the front
  - conjunction ו
  - article ה
  - interrogative ה
  - prepositions ב, כ, ל, מ

- Infinitive constructs and participles are the only verb types that can take a prefixed preposition.

- Possible additions to the back
  - Type 1 pronominal suffix on singular participle
  - Type 2 pronominal suffix on plural participle

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Parsing Practice (1/2)

1. שמר שמור QPtMS
2. צעיק צעיק QPtFP
3. безопас בטבע QPtMP
4. שמור שמור QPtMP
5. קרא קרא QPtFS
6. הלך הלך QPtFS
7. שמור שומר Q(α/M2ms)
8. והוא/Runtime error QPtFS
9. שמור שומר QA
10. הלך הלך QP3fs

Parsing Practice (2/2)

11. בהרחום QPtMP
12. הלך הלך QPtFS
13. יצא יצאה QPtFS
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Parsing the Qal Passive Participle

- Stem, ‘Passive Participle’, Gender, Number
  - E.g., Qal Passive Participle Feminine Plural
  - Must say ‘Passive Participle’.

- Parsing code: Pp
  - QPpMS = Qal Passive Participle Masculine Singular
  - QPpFS = Qal Passive Participle Feminine Singular
  - QPpMP = Qal Passive Participle Masculine Plural
  - QPpFP = Qal Passive Participle Feminine Plural

QPp Identified by V₂ = Shureq

- Base form
  - Defective spelling: ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣
  - Plene spelling: ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣ (most common)

- Every QPp has V₂ = U (Shureq or Qibbuts)

QPp Adds Adjective Endings

- Absolute
  - QPpMS ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣
  - QPpFS ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣
  - QPpMP ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣
  - QPpFP ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣

- Construct
  - QPpMS ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣
  - QPpFS ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣
  - QPpMP ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣
  - QPpFP ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣ ◣

- V₁ reduces before adjective endings since V₂ can’t.
  - What will happen with 1-guttural verbs?

- V₂ is always Shureq (or Qibbuts)
No FS T-form for the Qal Passive Participle

- There is no T-form for the QPpFS.
  - Only the active participle has a FS t-form.

- QPpFS has only one form:
  - QPpFS ְַהְוִי ָהוּ (or ְַהְוִי ָהוּ)

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Parsing Practice

1. תוב ְְְְ QPpMS
2.博物馆 ְְְְ QPpMS
3. שומר ְְְְ QA
4. קסלו ְְְְ QPpFS
5. קסלו ְְְְ QPpMP
6. קסלו ְְְְ QPpFP

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Biconsonantal Verbs Have V₁ = ♀ in QPt

- All QPt have V₁ = Holem (or Holem Waw)
  - Except for biconsonantal verbs
- Biconsonantal verbs have V₁ = ♀ for QPt
  - Always Qamets (doesn’t reduce!)
  - QPtMS ð = QP3ms
  - QPtFS ð QP3fs = ח
- Exception: מ uses vowel Tsere ד in the QPt.
- QPp of biconsonantal verbs: V₁ = ✱ or lexical vowel •♀

Parsing Qal Biconsonantal Verbs

- V₁
  - lexical vowel → QI, QM, Q∞
  - ♀ → QP, QPt
  - ✱ → QP
  - ! → QA (+ QI/QM/Q∞ if lexical vowel)
- Ambiguities:
  - ד QP3ms, QPtMS
  - מ Q(M2ms/Q∞/A) since lexical vowel is ✱
  - ד QPtFS
  - ד QP3fs

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  - 3-ה Verbs
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3-ה Verbs are 3-י in the QPp and some QPtFS

- The 3-י is a consonant
  - QPpMS י י
  - QPpFS י י QPtfS (alternate) י י
  - QPpMP י י
  - QPpFP י י
- 3-ה verbs were originally 3-yod
  - That is the origin of the consonantal yod in participles.
  - That is why vowel letters with yod show up before a sufformative that begins in a consonant. E.g., יי יי
What is $V_2$ for 3-יה Verbs?

- If no sufformative, use:
  - ה (Perfect)
  - הב (Imperfect and Participle)
  - ה (Imperative)
  - ה or ה (Infinitive Construct)
  - ה or ה (Infinitive Absolute)
  - ה (Qal Passive Participle + a few QPtFS)

- If sufformative begins with a consonant, use:
  - ה (Perfect (Qal and other active stems))
  - ה (Imperfect)

- If sufformative begins with a vowel, use the sufformative vowel

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Parsing Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Qal</th>
<th>Qal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>עלה</td>
<td>QPtFP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ראה</td>
<td>QPtMP</td>
<td>QPtMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ראה</td>
<td>QPtFS</td>
<td>QPtMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>ראה</td>
<td>QPtFS</td>
<td>QPtMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>קם</td>
<td>QPtFS</td>
<td>QPtMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>קם</td>
<td>QPtFS</td>
<td>QPtMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>קם</td>
<td>QPtFS</td>
<td>QPtMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>קם</td>
<td>QPtFS</td>
<td>QPtMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>קם קים</td>
<td>QPtFS</td>
<td>QPtMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>בר קים</td>
<td>QPtFS</td>
<td>QPtMP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Participles Have the Same Uses as Adjectives

- **Attributive**
  - Describes a noun.
  - Agrees with the noun in gender and number.

- **Predicative**
  - Asserts something about the subject of the clause.
  - Agrees with the subject in gender and number.

- **Substantival**
  - Acts as a noun.
  - Has the gender of number of the noun it is acting as.

**Attributive Participle**

- Describes a noun.
- It is **NOT** the predicate (the verb) for the sentence.
- E.g., YHWH is a **consuming** fire.
- Matches the noun in gender and number
- Attribute (participle) **Always After** (the noun)
- Article (on participle) **Always Agrees** (with the definiteness of the noun)
- E.g., יְהוָה אֵשׁ אָכַל

**Predicative Participle**

- Asserts something about the subject of the clause.
- It is **the** predicate (the verb) for the clause.
- Context determines time reference.
- E.g., The mountain **was burning**.
- Matches the subject in gender and number.
- Predicate (participle) **Perhaps Precedes** (the noun)
- Perpetually deprived of the article
- E.g., הַר הָהָר הָהָר הָהָר הָהָר (Song 8:13)

**Substantival Participle**

- Acts as a noun.
- Has the gender & number of the noun it is acting as.
- E.g., The one who dwells in the gardens … הַר הָהָר הָהָר הָהָר הָהָר (Song 8:13)
Active vs. Passive

Active voice:
- The subject does the action of the predicate.
- E.g., He ate a sandwich.

Passive voice:
- The subject receives the action of the predicate.
- E.g., The sandwich was eaten.

Active vs. Passive Participles:
- Active: The priest who mixes flour with oil will
  - Passive: offer flour that has been mixed with oil.

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22-33

Predicate to

The (messenger / angel) is walking to the (palace / temple).

22-34

Predicate to

The young men are shepherding their father’s flock.

22-35

The (messenger / angel) is walking to the (palace / temple).

22-36
The daughters of the elder are going up to the mountain.

The priests are writing the words in the (book/scroll).

The daughters of the prophet are remembering the songs of their father.

The prophets of Israel are keeping the commandments of God.
YHWH said to Cain, “Where is Abel your brother?” He said, “I do not know. Am I my brother’s keeper?”

- lit. ‘The keeper of my brother [am] I ?’

“Look! Days are coming,” declares YHWH, “when [lit. ‘and’] I will make [lit. ‘cut’] a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah.”

God said, “This is the sign of the covenant which I am making between me and you (mp) and every living thing that [is] with you, for all (lit. ‘eternal’) generations.