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 קַסֵּל
  - Qal passive participle for קָסֵל
Chapter 22 Lecture Roadmap

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

- **Participles are part verb**
  - Based on verb roots (e.g., הלך (walked))
  - 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.)
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Parsing the Qal Active Participle

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

- **Parsing code: Pt**
  - \( \text{QPtMS} = \text{Qal Participle Masculine Singular} \)
  - \( \text{QPtFS} = \text{Qal Participle Feminine Singular} \)
  - \( \text{QPtMP} = \text{Qal Participle Masculine Plural} \)
  - \( \text{QPtFP} = \text{Qal Participle Feminine Plural} \)
QPt Identified by $V_1 = $ Holem

- **Base form**
  - Defective spelling: ṣṣ (most common)
  - Plene spelling: ṣṣי

- **Every QPt has $V_1 = O$ (Holem or Holem-Waw)**
  - Except that biconsonantals have $V_1 =$ Qamets ℒ
Participles Use Adjective Endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Absolute</th>
<th>Construct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QPtMS</td>
<td>ֹ ֵ◌</td>
<td>ֹ ֵ◌</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPtFS</td>
<td>ֹ ְָה◌</td>
<td>ֹ ְ◌</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPtMP</td>
<td>ֹ ְִים◌</td>
<td>ֹ ְ◌</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPtFP</td>
<td>ֹ ְ◌ِוֹת◌</td>
<td>ֹ ְ◌</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **V₁** is always Holem (or Holem Waw)

- Qal Participle **V₂** reduces before adjective endings.

  - What will happen with 2-guttural verbs?
QPtFS Has Two Spellings

- **Expected spelling**
  - QPtFS

- **“T-form” is the most common spelling**
  - QPtFS

  - This is like a segholate noun
  - 3-guttural takes Pathach:

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

Possible additions to the front

- conjunction
- article
- interrogative
- prepositions

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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- 3-י Verbs
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- Translation Practice
Parsing Practice (1/2)

1. שמר שומר QPtMS
2. צעק צחקת QPtFP
3. בטח בטוחים QPtMP
4.乔治טעריב QPtMP
5. קראה קראת QPtFS
6. הלך הלך QPtFS
7. שמר שמר Q(∞/M2ms)
8. בחר בחרת QPtFS
9. שומר שומר QA
10. הלך הלך QP3fs
 Parsing Practice (2/2)

11. ברוח פרחים QPtMP
12. הלך הלכת QPtFS
13. יצא יצאה QPtFS
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- Meaning and Uses of Participles

- Translation Practice
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 $V_2 = \text{Shureq}$

**Base form**

- Defective spelling: ָׁ 
- Plene spelling: ָָּוּ (most common)

**Every QPp has $V_2 = \text{U}$ (Shureq or Qibbuts)**
QPp Adds Adjective Endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Absolute</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QPpMS</td>
<td>רותק</td>
<td>רותק</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPpFS</td>
<td>רותקה</td>
<td>רותקה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPpMP</td>
<td>רותים</td>
<td>רותים</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPpFP</td>
<td>רותות</td>
<td>רותות</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **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 הַנִּפְלָה (or הַנַּפְלָה)
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Parsing Practice

1. עוזב עוזב QPpMS
2. פָתוּח פָתוּח QPpMS
3. שָמוֹר שָמוֹר QA
4. קְטוּלָה קְטוּלָה QPpFS
5. קְטוּלוֹת קְטוּלוֹת QPpMP
6. קְטוּלוֹת קְטוּלוֹת QPpFP
Chapter 22 Lecture Roadmap

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Biconsonantal Verbs Have $V_1 = \text{֚} \text{ in QPt}$

- All QPt have $V_1 = \text{Holem (or Holem Waw)}$
  - Except for biconsonantal verbs

Biconsonantal verbs have $V_1 = \text{֚}$ for QPt

- Always Qamets (doesn’t reduce!)
  - QPtMS
  - QPtFS
  - QPtMP
  - QPtFP

- Exception: מות uses vowel Tsere מות in the QPt.

- QPp of biconsonantal verbs: $V_1 = \text{֙}$ or lexical vowel ֙
Parsing Qal Biconsonantal Verbs

- \( V_1 \)
  - lexical vowel \( \Rightarrow \) QI, QM, \( Q^\infty \)
  - \( א \) \( \Rightarrow \) QP, QPt
  - \( א \) \( \Rightarrow \) QP
  - \( א \) \( \Rightarrow \) QA (+ QI/QM/\( Q^\infty \) if lexical vowel)

- Ambiguities:
  - \( קָמ \) QP3ms, QPtMS
  - \( בָּא \) Q(M2ms/\( \infty \)/A) since lexical vowel is \( א \)
  - \( קָמָה \) QPtFS
  - \( קָמָה \) QP3fs
Chapter 22 Lecture Roadmap

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

- The 3-י is a consonant
  - QPpMS יִי
  - QPpFS יֲּלָּה QPtFS (alternate) יֶלָּה
  - QPpMP יִיימ
  - QPpFP יִיָות

- 3-י 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., יְּׁמַּחְיָה
What is $V_2$ for 3-ן Verbs?

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

- **If sufformative begins with a consonant, use:**
  - הֶה 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 Verb</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>עֹלוֹת טְלוֹת</td>
<td>QPtFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>רֹאֶה רֶאה</td>
<td>QPtMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>רֹעָה רֶעֶה</td>
<td>QPtFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>רֹעִיָה רֶעִיָה</td>
<td>QPtFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>קָמִים קָמִים</td>
<td>QPtMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>קָם קָם</td>
<td>QPtMS / QP3ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>קָם קָם</td>
<td>QPtFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>קָם קָם</td>
<td>QP3fs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>עָשִׂים עָשִׂים</td>
<td>QPtMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>בָאִים בָאִים</td>
<td>QPtMP</td>
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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

- **Attributive (participle) Always After (the noun)**
- **Article (on participle) Always Agrees (with the definiteness of the noun)**
- E.g., יְהוָה אֵשׁ אֹכְלָה
Predicative Participle

- 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.

- PPPPP
  - Predicate (participle) Perhaps Precedes (the noun)
  - Perpetually deprived of the article
  - E.g., הָהָר בֹעֵר the mountain (was) burning.
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 …

  *היה יוֹשֶׁבֶת בַּגִַּ֗ים* (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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The (messenger / angel) is walking to the (palace / temple).
The young men are shepherding their father’s flock.

- ** Predicate to **

  - רעים, רעה QPtMP

  - 'to be evil’ is also a possible root.
עֹלוֹת בְּנוֹת הָ֫רָה

- עֹלוֹת = עָלוֹת QPtFP
- בְּנוֹת = בְּנוֹת
- הָ֫רָה = הָרָה ‘mountain’ + article + directional
- 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."

(22:42-43)
Hebrew 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.

- **נֹתֵן** = נתן
- ** Predicate to** א נִי
- **between me**' = בֵּין
- **‘my son’ is** בְּנִי
- **God**

(Deut 27:19)