

# Chapter 22a-Qal Participle

## *active strong verb paradigm*

The Participle inflects like an adjective, with both gender and number. It is not inflected for person. The inflection of the Participle should look familiar.

|                  | <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>Masculine</i> | קָטַל           | קָטְלִים      |
| <i>Feminine</i>  | קָטְלָת         | קָטְלוֹת      |
| <i>Feminine</i>  | קָטְלָה         |               |

  

|                  | <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>Masculine</i> |                 | ים            |
| <i>Feminine</i>  | ת               | ות            |
| <i>Feminine</i>  | ה               |               |



# Chapter 22b-Qal Participle

## *diagnostics*

The Holem in the first syllable of all forms is diagnostic of the Qal active Participle. It may also be written as Holem Waw (קוֹטֵל). The Holem will not reduce (undergo propretonic reduction) with the additional of inflectional endings. The Holem-Tsere vowel pattern is distinctive of the masculine singular Qal active Participle.



# Chapter 22c-Qal Participle

*weak verbs: part 1*

|              | <b>I-Guttural</b> |               | <b>I-נ</b>      |               |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
|              | <i>Singular</i>   | <i>Plural</i> | <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> |
| <i>Masc.</i> | עֹמֵד             | עֹמְדִים      | נֹפֵל           | נֹפְלִים      |
| <i>Fem.</i>  | עֹמֶדֶת           | עֹמְדוֹת      | נֹפֶלֶת         | נֹפְלוֹת      |
| <i>Fem.</i>  | עֹמְדָה           |               | נֹפְלָה         |               |

|              | <b>I-י</b>      |               | <b>Geminate</b> |               |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
|              | <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> | <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> |
| <i>Masc.</i> | יֹשֵׁב          | יֹשְׁבִים     | סֹבֵב           | סֹבְבִים      |
| <i>Fem.</i>  | יֹשֶׁבֶת        | יֹשְׁבוֹת     | סֹבֶבֶת         | סֹבְבוֹת      |
| <i>Fem.</i>  | יֹשְׁבָה        |               | סֹבְבָה         |               |



# Chapter 22d-Qal Participle

*weak verbs: part 2*

## II-Guttural

*Singular*      *Plural*

*Masc.*      בַּחַר      בַּחֲרִים

*Fem.*      בַּחֲרַת      בַּחֲרוֹת

*Fem.*      בַּחֲרָה

## III-ה/ע

*Singular*      *Plural*

שִׁמַּע      שִׁמְעִים

שִׁמַּעַת      שִׁמְעוֹת

שִׁמַּעָה

## III-א

*Singular*      *Plural*

*Masc.*      מִצָּא      מִצְּאִים

*Fem.*      מִצְּאֵת      מִצְּאוֹת

*Fem.*      מִצְּאָה



# Chapter 22e-Qal Participle

*weak verbs: part 3*

|              | III-ה           |               | Biconsonantal   |               |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
|              | <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> | <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> |
| <i>Masc.</i> | בְּנֵה          | בְּנִים       | קָם             | קָמִים        |
| <i>Fem.</i>  | בְּנֵה          | בְּנוֹת       | קָמָה           | קָמוֹת        |
| <i>Fem.</i>  | בְּנִיָּה       |               |                 |               |



# Chapter 22f-Qal Participle

## *use of the qal active participle*

*Participles function just like adjectives.*

1. **Attributive Use.** The Participle directly modifies a noun. The modifying Participle will follow the noun and agree in gender, number and definiteness.

הָעָם הַיֹּשֵׁב בְּאֶרֶץ the people *who dwell* (who are dwelling) in the land (Num 13:28)

יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ אֵשׁ אֹכֶלֶת Yahweh your God is a *consuming* fire (Deut 4:24).

2. **Predicative Use.** The Participle asserts something about the noun (with a form of the verb “to be”). The modifying Participle will agree with the noun in gender and number but not definiteness.

הָהָר בֹּעֵר בְּאֵשׁ The mountain *was burning* with fire (Deut 4:11).

וַיִּשְׁמוּאֵל נֹשֵׁב בְּהֵיכַל And Samuel *was lying down* in (the) temple (1 Sam 3:3).

3. **Substantive Use.** The Participle is used independently as a noun, indicating the “one who” performs a certain action. It may function as the subject or object of a verb; take a definite article; appear in a construct chain; or take pronominal suffixes and prepositional prefixes.

הַיּוֹשְׁבֵת בַּגַּנִּים *you who dwell* in the gardens (Song 8:13)

וְלֹא יִישָׁן שׁוֹמֵר יִשְׂרָאֵל and *the one who keeps* Israel will not sleep (Ps 121:4)



# Chapter 22g-Qal Participle

## *passive participle paradigm*

The passive Participle inflects like an adjective, with both gender and number. It is not inflected for person.

|                  | <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>Masculine</i> | קָטוּל          | קָטוּלִים     |
| <i>Feminine</i>  | קָטוּלָה        | קָטוּלוֹת     |

|                  | <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>Masculine</i> |                 | ים            |
| <i>Feminine</i>  | הַ              | וֹת           |



# Chapter 22h-Qal Participle

## *passive participle diagnostics*

The diagnostic feature of the Qal passive Participle is the Qamets-Shureq vowel pattern. It may also be spelled defectively with Qibbuts as in קָטַל.

*Qal Passive Participle*  
*Strong Verb*

קָטַל



# Chapter 22i-Qal Participle

*weak verbs*

עָזַב

abandoned

פָּתַח

opened

שָׂנְאָה

hated

יָדוּעַ

known

שָׁאַל

asked

נִטְוֶה

planted

שָׁחַט

slaughtered

אָרַר

cursed

אָכַל

eaten

יַעֲוֶז

advised

## ה-III

*Singular*

*Plural*

*Masculine*

בְּנוֹי

בְּנוֹיִם

*Feminine*

בְּנוֹיָה

בְּנוֹיוֹת



# Chapter 22j-Qal Participle

## *use of the qal passive participle*

*Participles function just like adjectives.*

1. **Attributive Use.** The passive Participle follows the noun it modifies and agrees in gender, number and definiteness.

הַבְּרִית הַכְּתוּבָה בְּסֵפֶר  
הַתּוֹרָה הַזֶּה

the covenant *written* in this book  
of the law (Deut 29:20)

וַיִּבֶן אֶת־כָּל־הַחֹמָה  
הַפְּרוּצָה

(And) he (re)built all of the *broken*  
wall (2 Chr 32:5).

2. **Predicative Use.** The passive Participle either precedes or follows the noun it modifies and agrees in gender and number only (not definiteness).

בָּרוּךְ יְהוָה לְעוֹלָם

*Blessed* is Yahweh forever (Ps 89:53).

אָרוּרָה הָאֲדָמָה בְּעִבּוּרְךָ

*Cursed* is the ground because of you  
(Gen 3:17).

3. **Substantive Use.** Passive Participles can be used independently as nouns, indicating the “one who” performs a certain action. When a Participle is used substantively, it behaves just like a noun.

וְהַחֲלוּץ יַעֲבֹר לְפָנַי  
אֲרוֹן יְהוָה

And *the one equipped* (for battle)  
will pass before the ark of Yahweh  
(Josh 6:7).

וַתִּחַת הַרוּגִים יִפְּלוּ

And they will fall among *the slain ones*  
(Isa 10:4).



# Chapter 22k-Qal Participle

## *parsing*

Like a verb, the Participle has stem and voice. Like an adjective, it is inflected for gender and number. When parsing you will be required to identify stem, conjugation (with voice), gender, number and lexical form.

יֹשֵׁב    Qal Active Participle ms    יוֹשֵׁב

בָּרוּךְ    Qal Passive Participle ms    בְּרוּךְ

