**Chapter 13 -- Qal Participles**

**13. A. Introduction to Participle:** Participles are verbal adjectives. In English we turn a verb into a participle by adding a –ing to the verb (e.g. sitting, running, jumping, lifting). We have attributive participles which as adjectives modify the noun that they come with (e.g. the sitting student or the running student). The predicate use is formed by adding the helping verb “is” (e.g. the student is sitting or the student is running). Finally, in English when we use a verb plus –ing ending for a noun it is called a gerund (e.g. Sitting is the new smoking or Running is easy). The participle does not take a person and, in English, we don’t have to worry about matching gender and number.

In Hebrew, however, the participle matches its noun in gender and number. We will learn masculine and feminine forms with singular and plural variations. One concept that is needed is the difference between active and passive voices in verbs. With an active verb the subject does the action of the verb (e.g. Charlie lifting the balloon). A passive verb has the subject receive the action of the verb (e.g. Charlie was lifted by the balloon). There are Qal Active participles (e.g. Rebekah **was seeking** Madame Wisdom). There is also a Qal Passive participle (e.g. Rebekah **was being sought** by Madame Wisdom). The tense of the participle must be drawn from the context. Its function is usually more in the durative nature of the action than its tense.

**13. B. Formation of the Qal Active and Qal Passive Participles for Strong Verbs**

Qal Active is generally formed with a ḥôlem after the first consonant and a ṣerê after the second consonant (e.g. שֹׁמֵר meaning keeping/guarding; simply say oh-ey). The Qal Passive is generally formed with a qāmeṣ under the first consonant and a šûreq following the second consonant (e.g. שָׁמוּר meaning being kept/guarded; simply say ah-ou). The masculine plural is formed by simply adding the normal masculine plural ִים ending. The feminine singular is formed in two ways. Sometimes the normal ָה ending is added but a ֶת can also signal a feminine singular. The feminine plural uses the normal וֹת suffix. Learn to chant the following chart for the active and passive participle forms of שָׁמַר. These participles can also be absolute or construct (e.g.יֹצֵא --same form: cf. Gen 2:10 [abs.] and Num. 1:20 [const.])

**13. C. Participle chant:**

**Qal Active Participle**

 Singular Plural

Masculine שֹׁמֵר שֹׁמְרִים

Feminine שֹׁמְרָה /שֹׁמְרֶת שֹׁמְרוֹת

 **Qal Passive Participle**

 Singular Plural

Masculine שָֽׁמוּר שְׁמוּרִים

Feminine שְׁמוּרָה שְׁמוּרוֹת

**Parsing format:**

שֹׁמֵר Qal Active Ptc. m.s. from שָׁמַר

שָֽׁמוּרQal Passive Ptc. m.s. fromשָׁמַר

**13. D. Formation of the Qal Active Participles for Verbs**

 **QAL ACTIVE PARTICIPLE FORMS**

Verb Masc. Sg. Masc. Pl. Fem. Sg. Fem. Pl.

בּוֹא בָּא בָּאִים בָּאָה בָּאוֹת

בָּנָה בֹּנֶה בֹּנִים בֹּנָה בֹּנוֹת

יָדַע יוֹדֵעַ יוֹדְעִים יוֹדַעַת יוֹדְעוֹת

יָשַׂב יֹשֵׁב יֹשְׁבִים יֹשֶׁ֫בֶת יֹשְׁבוֹת

יָצָא יוֹצֵא יוֹצְאִים יוֹעֵאת יוֹצְאוֹת

נָתַן נֹתֵן נֹתְנִים נֹתֶ֫נֶת נֹתְנוֹת

סָבַב סֹבֵב סֹבְבִים סֹבֶ֫בֶת סֹבְבוֹת

קוּם קָם קָמִים קָמָה קָמוֹת

רָאָה רֹאֶה רֹאִים רֹאָה רֹאוֹת

שָׁלַח שֹׁלֵחַ שֹׁלְחִים שֹׁלְ֫חַת שֹׁלְחוֹת

שָׁמַע שֹׁמֵעַ שֹׁמְעִים שֹׁמַעַת שֹׁמְעוֹת

**13. D. Formation of the Qal Passive Participles for Verbs**

 **QAL PASSIVE PARTICIPLE FORMS**

Verb Masc. Sg. Masc. Pl. Fem. Sg. Fem. Pl.

אָמַר אָמוּר אֲמוּרִים אֲמוּרָה אֲמוּרוֹת

בָּנָה בָּנוּי בְּנוּיִים בְּנוּיָה בְּנוּיוֹת

מָצָא מָצוּא מְצוּאִים מְצוּאָה מְצוּאוֹת

נָתַן נָתוּן נְתוּנִים נְתוּנָה נְתוּנוֹת

סָבַב סָבוּב סְבוּבִים סְבוּבָה סְבוּבוֹת

שָׁלַח שָׁלוּחַ שְׁלוּחִים שְׁלוּחָה שְׁלוּחוֹת

**13. E. Qal Active Attributive, Predicate and Substantive Usage**

True the participial function as an adjective the participle can be used as an attributive adjective (e.g. running student), as a predicate adjective use (e.g. the student is running) or as a substantive where the participle acts like a noun (e.g. the one running). One further usage is when the participle is used as a verb with the context dictating whether they are translated past, present or future.

1. **Attributive Usage:**

When a participle is used as an attributive adjective it often follows the noun matching the noun it modifies in number, gender and definiteness. You can add the pronominal indicators “who” or “which” or “that” as well (e.g. the child who ran).

Examples:

כִּי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ אֵשׁ אֹכְלָה ה֑וּא (Deut 4:24)

 For the LORD your God is a devouring fire

וַתִּקְרָא שֵׁם־יְהוָה הַדֹּבֵר אֵלֶיהָ (Gen 16:13)

 She gave this name to the LORD who spoke to her

כָּל־הַנֶּפֶשׁ הַבָּאָה לְיַעֲקֹ֤ב מִצְרַיְמָה (Gen 46:26)

 All the persons belonging to Jacob who came into Egypt

 2. **Predicate Usage**:

The predicate use of the participle predicates something to the noun and while it matches in gender and number, it never takes the definite article. It may come before or after the noun that it is predicating something to (e.g. the child is running).

Examples:

וְלוֹט יֹשֵׁב בְּשַׁעַר־סְדֹם (Gen 19:1)

 Lot was sitting in the gate of Sodom

וְהָאֲנָשִׁים רֹעֵי צֹאן (Gen 46:32)

 The men are shepherds of livestock

 3. **Substantive Usage:**

When the participle is taken as a substantive or noun it does not modify or match a noun. Because it is acting like a noun it can be the subject or object of the verb. It also can take prepositional prefixes and pronominal suffixes. Kelly notes that vocational nouns are often verbal nouns (e.g. כֹּהֵן [priest], שֹׁפֵט [judge], סֹפֵר [scribe], רֹאֶה [seer], שׁוֹעֵר [gatekeeper], רֹפֵא[healer/doctor] and גֹּאֵל [redeemer]).

Examples

וְכִי־הוּא מֹשֵׁל בְּכָל־אֶרֶץ מִצְרָיִם (Gen 45:26)

 and he is ruler over all the land of Egypt

הַעֹזְבִים אָרְחוֹת יֹשֶׁר לָלֶכֶת בְּדַרְכֵי־חֹשֶׁךְ (Prov 2:13)

who forsake the paths of uprightness to walk in the ways of darkness (Pro 2:13 NRS)

 4. **Verbal Usage:**

Since no tense is indicated by the participle itself, participles can also be used as verbs in the past, present and future tenses. They match their subjects in gender and number and often as a normal verb precede the subject of the sentence (VSOM). The time of the participle must be derived from the contextual indicators. One hint is that often הִנֵּה is used to indicate immediacy that something that is about to happen. Sometimes the participle is used with the verb הָיָה indicating the progressive nature of things. Waltke/O’Connor (628) sites: הָיָה עֹמֵד אֶצְלִי “he was standing beside me.”

13. F. Examples

וְנָהָרּ יֹצֵ֣א מֵעֵדֶן (Gen 2:10) -- past

 A river flowed out of Eden

וְהִנֵּה הָעָם יֹצֵא מִן־הָעִיר (Judg 9:43)

 And behold the people were coming out of the city

**13. F. Qal Passive Participle Usage**

**13. F. Chapter 13 Hebrew Vocabulary**

חֶ֫רֶב sword 412

יָם sea, lake 396

 יָרַד to go down 380

כֶּ֫סֶף silver 402

מִזְבֵּחַ altar 401

עָנָה to answer 413

עַתָּה now, then 433

צָבָא troops, military host 485

רוּחַ spirit, wind, breath 378

שַׂר official, commander, prince 421

Memory Verse: Psalm 1

**12.F.** **Practice reading this text from Ps. 1:1-3.**
 Memorize so you can orally recite line A, B, C, D and E:

 אַשְׁרֵי ־ הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר לֹא הָלַךְ בַּעֲצַת רְשָׁעִים A:

wicked in the counsel walks not which the person blessed

וּבְדֶרֶךְ חַטָּאִים לֹא עָמָדB:

stand not sinners and in a way

 וּבְמוֹשַׁב לֵצִים לֹא יָשָׁב׃ C:

sit not mockers and in the seat

כִּי אִם בְּתוֹרַת יְהוָה חֶפְצוֹ D:

his delight will be in the Torah but

וּֽבְתוֹרָתוֹ יֶהְגֶּה יוֹמָם וָלָיְלָה׃E:

and night daily meditate and in the Torah

 F. וְהָיָה כְּעֵץ שָׁתוּל עַל־פַּלְגֵי מָיִם

 He is like a tree planted by streams of water
 G. אֲשֶׁר פִּרְיוֹ יִתֵּן בְּעִתּוֹ

 which yield their fruit in its season

 H. יִתֵּן בְּעִתּוֹ וְעָלֵהוּ לֹא־יִבּוֹל

 and their leaves do not wither

 I. וְכֹל אֲשֶׁר־יַעֲשֶׂה יַצְלִיחַ׃

 In all that he does, he prospers.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chapter 13 Qal Participles

1. Vocabulary Review

1) to strike, hit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2) to eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) to find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4) to take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) after, behind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6) heart \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7) spring, eye \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8) from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9) way, road \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10) to say \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11) word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12) altar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13) holy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14) spirit, wind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15) to carry, lift \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Translation

1) וְאֵלֶּה שְׁמוֹת בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל הַבָּאִים מִצְרַיְמָה (Gen 46:8)

 These are the names of the sons of Israel who went to Egypt

2) לִקְרֹא לְעֹבְרֵי־דָרֶךְ (Prov 9:15) -- prepositional prefix and pronominal suffix

3) מֵאַבְרָהָם אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי עֹשֶׂה (Gen 18:17) **--** future

 from Abraham what I am about to do?

4) וַיִּסַּע מַלְאַךְ הָאֱלֹהִים הַהֹלֵךְ לִפְנֵי מַחֲנֵה יִשְׂרָאֵל (Exod 14:19)

 [נָסַע =set out]

5) עַל־כֵּן הוּא נֹתֵן לָכֶם בַּיּוֹם הַשִּׁשִּׁי לֶחֶם (Exod 16:29) ( הַשִּׁשִּׁי= 6th )

 Therefore, on the sixth day he gives you food

6) וְהוּא יֹשֵׁב פֶּתַח־הָאֹהֶל כְּחֹם הַיּוֹם (Gen 18:1) – present (פֶּתַח=door, entrance
 חֹם = heat)

7) כֹּה אָמַר־יְהוָה גֹּאֵל יִשְׂרָאֵל (Isa 49:7) [גֹּאֵל = redeemer]

7) וַיֵּלֶךְ יְהוּדָה אֶל־הַֽכְּנַעֲנִי הַיּוֹשֵׁב בְּחֶבְרוֹן (Judg 1:10)

 Judah went against the Canaanites who lived in Hebron

9) וְדֹבֵר יְשָׁרִים יֶאֱהָב (Prov 16:13) (יְשָׁרִים = right, straight)

10) וַיהוָה הוּא הַהֹלֵךְ לְפָנֶיךָ הוּא יִהְיֶה עִמָּךְ (Deut 31:8)

 It is the LORD who goes before you. He will be with you

11) הַכֹּהֲנִים נֹשְׂאֵי אֲרוֹן יְהוָה אֲד֤וֹן כָּל־הָאָרֶץ (Jos 3:13) ( אֲרוֹן= ark)

12) וַיִּרְאוּ הַשֹּׁ֣מְרִים אִישׁ יוֹצֵא מִן־הָעִיר (Jdg 1:24)

 When the spies saw a man coming out of the city

13) חָכָם יָרֵא וְסָר מֵרָע (Prov 14:16) (וְסָר = and turns aside)

3. Parsing

Format: שֹׁמֵר \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1) יוֹצְאִים \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2) אָמוּר \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) בְּנוּיָה \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4) עֹמְדוֹת \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) שֹׁלֵחַ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6) קָמִים \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7) יָדוּעַ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8) נֹפֶלֶת \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9) נְתוּנִים \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10) רֹאוֹת \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Memory Verse

**12.F.** **Practice reading this text from Ps. 1:1-3.**
 Memorize so you can orally recite line A, B, C, D and E:

 אַשְׁרֵי ־ הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר לֹא הָלַךְ בַּעֲצַת רְשָׁעִים A:

וּבְדֶרֶךְ חַטָּאִים לֹא עָמָדB:

 וּבְמוֹשַׁב לֵצִים לֹא יָשָׁב׃ C:

כִּי אִם בְּתוֹרַת יְהוָה חֶפְצוֹ D:

וּֽבְתוֹרָתוֹ יֶהְגֶּה יוֹמָם וָלָיְלָה׃E:

 F. וְהָיָה כְּעֵץ שָׁתוּל עַל־פַּלְגֵי מָיִם

 G. אֲשֶׁר פִּרְיוֹ יִתֵּן בְּעִתּוֹ

 H. יִתֵּן בְּעִתּוֹ וְעָלֵהוּ לֹא־יִבּוֹל

 I. וְכֹל אֲשֶׁר־יַעֲשֶׂה יַצְלִיחַ׃