

6. A further note on participles

The introductory material in the syllabus is on page 29. The introductory data on adjectives, participle cousins, are on pages 34-35.

Participles, you will recall, are verbal adjectives and function after the same principles that mark the adjectives proper in the text noted above.

And here are some examples:

- אִישׁ כּוֹתֵב a man is writing (either pred or att)
 הָאִישׁ כּוֹתֵב the man is writing (preidcative)
 הַכּוֹתֵב the writing man (substantive)
 הָאִישׁ הַכּוֹתֵב the man who writes (attributive)

These are all Qal participles and you will remember there are participles in all stems of the verb but we have not written these out nor made assignments on them. The participles are probably used more than regular adjectives and here are a few from page 21:

- מְבָרֵךְ "the one who blesses you" line 3
 מְקַלֵּל "the one who curses you" line 3
 הַנִּרְאֶה "the one who appeared" line 10.

As a rule the adjective/participle will be adjacent (contiguous is the linguistic word) to the word modified remembering that if there are two or three of them, naturally, they will follow one another! But you will not have to look up and down the line for them as is true in Greek or Latin...they will be with the word modified and that principle has few exceptions.