

The participle is a verbal adjective. This means that it has characteristics of a verb and of an adjective.

B. Base Forms of the Stems in the Participle

1. Piel - קָטַל
2. Pual - קָטַלְךָ
3. Hiphil - יִקְטֹל
4. Hophal - יִקְטַלְךָ
5. Hithpael - יִקְטַלְךָ

NOTE: The base forms of the stems in the participle are the same as the base forms of the stems in the imperfect tense.

C. Formation of the Stems in the Participle

1. Piel, Pual, Hiphil, Hophal, and Hithpael Stems

- a. Write the base form of the participle (e.g. קָטַל).
- b. Add the participle preformative mem (מ) to the front of the base form in the same way in which the personal preformatives are added in the imperfect tense (e.g. מִקְטַלְךָ).
- c. Change the vowel after the second letter of the verbal root to a qames in all the passive stems (e.g. מִקְטָלְךָ).

NOTE: The accent is on the ultima (e.g. מִקְטָלְךָ).

2. Qal Active, Qal Passive, and Niphal Stems

- a. Qal Active - קָטַל
- b. Qal Passive - יִקְטַלְךָ
- c. Niphal - יִקְטַלְךָ

The shewa under the first letter of the verbal root is a silent shewa.

NOTE: The accent is on the ultima (e.g. יִקְטַלְךָ).

D. Endings of the Participle

The participle takes the same endings as the noun, and these endings are added to the end of the participle in the same way in which they are added to the end of the noun (e.g. מִקְטַלְךָם).