

(4) Translation

The attributive participle is translated like an adjectival clause which is introduced by the relative pronoun "who" if it refers to a person or "which" if it refers to a thing (e.g. $\text{סִדְרֵי הַכֹּהֲנִים הַלֹּמְדִים}$ - "the priests who were teaching" and $\text{בֵּית הַבַּיִת הַבּוֹרֵךְ}$ - "the house which was burning").

2. Predicate Participle

a. Definition of the Predicate Participle

The predicate participle affirms or predicates something of the word with which it goes (e.g. "the priest was teaching").

b. Rules for the Predicate Participle

(1) Position

The predicate participle may precede or follow the word with which it goes (e.g. לֹמֵד הַכֹּהֵן or הַכֹּהֵן לֹמֵד).

(2) Agreement

The predicate participle agrees with the word with which it goes in gender and number, but not usually in definiteness (e.g. לֹמֵד הַכֹּהֵן).

(3) State

The predicate participle may be either in the absolute or construct state (e.g. לֹמֵד הַכֹּהֵן and $\text{לֹמֵד הַכֹּהֵן הַזֶּה}$).

(4) Translation

The predicate participle assumes the verb "to be" in its translation (e.g. לֹמֵד הַכֹּהֵן - "the priests were teaching").

3. Substantive Participle

a. Definition of the Substantive Participle

The substantive participle is the participle used like a noun (e.g. לֹמֵד - "the one who is teaching").

b. Uses of the Substantive Participle