

- (1) It may be used as the subject of a verb (e.g. $\text{דַּבֵּרְתָּם} \text{ דִּבְרֵי} \text{ דַּבְּרָה}$ - "the one who is teaching will visit").
- (2) It may be used as the object of a verb (e.g. $\text{דַּבְּרָה} \text{ דִּבְרֵי} \text{ דַּבְּרָה}$ - "he will visit the one who is teaching").
- (3) It may be used in the construct state (e.g. $\text{דַּבְּרֵי} \text{ דַּבְּרָה}$ - "the teachers of the people").

H. Translation of the Participle in the Qal Passive and Niphal Stems

1. Qal Passive

It is translated so as to indicate a state that comes into existence and continues to exist (e.g. $\text{קָבַעַת} \text{ בָּרָזָבִיב}$ - "the gold is buried").

2. Niphal

- a. It may be translated like an English adjective ending in "able," "ible," or "some" (e.g. מְהֻלָּל - "the King was honorable," מְאָכֵל - "the food was edible," and מְרָאָה - "the place was awesome").
- b. It may be translated so as to indicate the necessity that something take place as a result of what precedes (e.g. מְאָכֵל - "the food was to be eaten").

I. Object of the Participle

The participle may take an object, and if that object is definite, the sign of the object will precede it (e.g. $\text{מְרַצֵּחַ} \text{ אֶת־הַבְּרֵזִים}$ - "the servant was killing the cattle").

J. Tense of the Participle

The participle has no tense of its own. Its tense is determined by the context (e.g. מְדַבֵּר - "the priest was teaching," "the priest is teaching," or "the priest will be teaching").

K. Order for Parsing a Participle

1. Stem (Qal, etc.)
2. Voice (active or passive)
3. Part of Speech (Participle)
4. Gender (masculine or feminine)