

The ending ןִ is added to the second letter of the verbal root in every stem (e.g. ןִלַּל).

6. Participle

a. Identification of the Endings of the Participle

- (1) The masculine singular absolute ending is ןִ .
- (2) The masculine singular construct ending is ןִ .
- (3) The other endings are the same as the endings used with the participle in the regular verb:
 - (a) Masculine Plural Absolute - ןִם .
 - (b) Masculine Plural Construct - ןִם .
 - (c) Feminine Singular Absolute - ןִת .
 - (d) Feminine Singular Construct - ןִת .
 - (e) Feminine Plural Absolute or Construct - ןִתִּם .

b. Attachment of the Endings to the Participle

The endings of the participle are attached to the second letter of the verbal root in every stem except the Qal passive where the original consonantal yodh appears as the third letter of the verbal root and the endings are attached to it in the same way that they are attached to the participle in the regular verb (e.g. ןִלַּל , ןִלְלֵךְ , and ןִלְלֵיךְ , but in the Qal passive ןִלְלֵךְ).

NOTE: The Qal passive participle never takes the masculine singular absolute ending ןִ , or the masculine singular construct ending ןִ . The Qal passive participle is masculine singular absolute if there is no ending attached to it and if the vowel under the first letter of the verbal root has not been changed (e.g. ןִלְלֵךְ). It is masculine singular construct if there is no ending attached to it and if the vowel under the first letter of the verbal root has been changed to a half vowel - vocal shewa with a non-laryngeal or hateph pathah with a laryngeal (e.g. ןִלְלֵךְ and ןִלְלֵךְ).

c. Way Consecutive with the Lamedh He Verb

The way consecutive makes a difference in the vowel pointing of the imperfect tense in every stem where there is no sufformative except the first common singular. When it makes a difference in