NOTE: In the alternate form of the infinitive construct, the vowel under the first letter of the verbal root is a qameṣ ḥaṭuph, and there is a half vowel under the second letter of the verbal root.

5. Participles

   a. Active Participle

      (1) Verbs Ending with a Pathaḥ (e.g. קָדַשׁ - "to be holy")

         The participle is formed like the participle of the active verb (e.g. קֹדֵשׁ).

      (2) Verbs Ending with a Ṣere (e.g. כָּבֵד - "to be heavy" or "to be honoured")

         The participle is formed like the third, masculine, singular of the perfect tense (e.g. כָּבֵד).

         NOTE: When an ending is added to the participle, the vowel under the first letter of the verbal root drops to a half vowel (e.g. כְּבֵדָה).

      (3) Verbs Ending with a Ḥolem (e.g. קָטֹן - "to be small" or "to be insignificant")

         The participle is formed like the third, masculine, singular of the perfect tense (e.g. קָטֹן)

         NOTE: When an ending is added to the participle, the vowel under the first letter of the verbal root drops to a half vowel (e.g. קְטֹנָה).

   b. Passive Participle

      The passive participle of all three categories of the stative verb is formed like the passive participle of the active verb (e.g. קָדוּשׁ, כָּבוּד, and קָטוֹן).

D. Parsing of the Stative Verb

   The stative verb is parsed like the active verb is parsed, and the words "pathaḥ stative" are added to the end of the parsing (e.g. קָדַשׁ - third, masculine, singular, Qal, perfect from קָדַשׁ meaning "to be holy" in the Qal and Hiphil, and "to sanctify" in the Piel, Hithpael, and Qal passive participle - pathaḥ stative).

   NOTE: The verbs of all three categories of the stative verb are pathaḥ stative. These verbs, however, must be distinguished from verbs which have a laryngeal as the third letter of the verbal root, for when verbs have a laryngeal as the third