

NOTE: When an ending is added to the Qal passive participle, the vowel under the first letter of the verbal root drops to a half vowel - vocal shewa with non-laryngeals or *hateph pathah* with laryngeals (e.g. לֵיטוּב and לֵיטוּבֹה).

E. Use of the Definite Article and Inseparable Prepositions with the Participle

The definite article and inseparable prepositions (הַ , בְּ , and לְ) may be used with the participle, and when they are used, they are added to the front of the participle in the same way in which they are added to the front of the noun (e.g. הַלֵּיטוּב , בְּלֵיטוּב , and לְלֵיטוּב).

F. Force of the Participle

1. Active Participle

The active participle expresses continual, uninterrupted action (e.g. "the priest is teaching").

2. Passive Participle

The passive participle expresses a state which is brought about by an external act (e.g. "the priest was taught").

G. Kinds of Participles

1. Attributive Participle

a. Definition of the Attributive Participle

The attributive participle modifies the word with which it goes (e.g. "the priest who was teaching").

b. Rules for the Attributive Participle

(1) Position

The attributive participle follows the word with which it goes (e.g. הַכֹּהֵן הַלֹּמֵד).

(2) Agreement

The attributive participle agrees with the word with which it goes in gender, number, and definiteness (e.g. $\text{הַכֹּהֵנִים הַלֹּמְדִים}$).

(3) State

The attributive participle may be either in the absolute or construct state (e.g. הַכֹּהֵן הַלֹּמֵד and $\text{הַכֹּהֵנִים הַלֹּמְדִים}$ and $\text{הַכֹּהֵן הַלֹּמֵדִי}$ and $\text{הַכֹּהֵנִים הַלֹּמְדֵינוּ}$).