2. Verbal Suffix

The verbal suffix may only be translated as the object of the infinitive (e.g. לְקָטְלֵנִי - "in order to kill me").

E. Parsing of the Infinitive Construct with Suffixes

The infinitive construct is parsed like the infinitive construct of the regular verb is parsed, and the person, gender, and number of the suffix is added to the end of the parsing (e.g. קָטְלוֹ - Qal infinitive construct from קָטַל meaning "to kill," used with the third, masculine, singular pronominal suffix).

III. Suffixes Used with the Participle

A. Identification of the Suffixes Used with the Participle

The suffixes that are used with the participle are generally the pronominal suffixes, but occasionally the verbal suffixes are also used with it.

B. State of the Participle with Suffixes

1. With Pronominal Suffixes

The participle is always in the construct state.

2. With Verbal Suffixes

The participle is always in the absolute state.

C. Attachment of the Suffixes to the Participle

1. Pronominal Suffixes

The pronominal suffixes are attached to the end of the participle like they are attached to the end of a noun (e.g. קֹטְלוֹ - masculine, singular participle, קֹטְלָתוֹ - feminine, singular participle, קֹטְלָיו - masculine, plural participle, and קֹטְלוֹתָיו - feminine, plural participle).

2. Verbal Suffixes

The verbal suffixes are attached to the end of the participle like they are attached to the end of a verb in the imperfect tense (e.g. קֹטְלֵם).

D. Translation of the Suffixes when Used with the Participle

1. Pronominal Suffixes

The pronominal suffixes are translated as genitives, i.e. as

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