

objects of the action expressed by the participle when they are used with it (e.g.  $\text{רָצֹחֵי הַיָּדָיִם}$  - "the killers of him" or "his killers").

## 2. Verbal Suffixes

The verbal suffixes are translated as accusatives, i.e. as objects of the participle when they are used with it (e.g.  $\text{רָצַחְתֶּם}$  - "killing them - masculine").

## E. Parsing of the Participle with Suffixes

The participle is parsed like the participle 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.  $\text{רָצַחְתֶּם}$  - Qal active participle, masculine, singular, construct from  $\text{רָצַח}$  meaning "to kill," used with the third, masculine, singular pronominal suffix).

## IV. Doubly Irregular Verbs

There are a few verbs that are irregular at both the beginning and the end of the verb. These verbs are called "doubly irregular verbs" or "doubly weak verbs" (e.g.  $\text{רָחַץ}$  meaning "to stretch out, spread out, extend, incline," or "to bend" is both a Pe Nun and a Lamedh He verb, and thus the rules for the Pe Nun verb apply at the beginning of the verb and the rules for the Lamedh He verb apply at the end of the verb; and  $\text{רָחַץ}$  meaning "to throw" or "to shoot" is both a Pe Waw and a Lamedh He verb, and thus the rules for the Pe Waw verb apply at the beginning of the verb and the rules for the Lamedh He verb apply at the end of the verb).

NOTE: When a verb that is both a Pe Nun and a Lamedh He verb has no sufformative and is used with the waw consecutive in the Qal stem, not only does the seghol he -  $\text{הֵ}$  - ending drop off, but the short hireq after the personal preformative also lengthens to a şere because the second letter of the verbal root cannot

be doubled (e.g.  $\text{רָחַץ}$  -  $\text{רָחַץ}$ ).  
*assimilates into ʔeth*  
*drops off* *drops out*