Piel Verbs – Meaning

- Active voice.
- Look up the Piel meaning for each verb.
  - There are common types of Piel meanings (e.g., factitive), but you often cannot guess the Piel meaning from the Qal meaning.

- Parsing code: P
  - Q = Qal
  - N = Niphal
  - P = Piel

Piel Verbs – Spelling

- Vocal Shewa with Imperfect and Participle preformatives ($יִ$)
- First root consonant Pathach
  - Perfect has first root consonant Hireq.
- Dagesh Forte in second root consonant in most Piel verb forms
  - Often lose Dagesh Forte in “Skin-em, Levi” letters that have a Vocal Shewa ($צוֹ$) (§26.16).
  - Will lose this for 2-guttural roots (Chapter 27 – Piel Weak).
- Participles have $מ$ prefix in all major stems except the Qal and Niphal.
- Ambiguous spelling:
  - PM2MS = PC = PA

Parsing – Ex26, p211 (slide 1 of 2)

1. בָּקַשׁ שְׁתִּי PP1CS
2. בָּקַשׁ תְּבַקְּשִׂי PI2FS
3. בָּקַשׁ פַּשׁוּ PM2MP
4. בָּקַשׁ מְבַקֵּשׁ PPMS
5. בָּקַשׁ בַּקְּשׁוּ PM2MP
6. בָּקַשׁ מְבַקֵּשׁ PPMS
7. בָּקַשׁ מְבַקֵּשׁ PPMS
8. בָּקַשׁ מְבַקֵּשׁ PPMS
9. בָּקַשׁ מְבַקֵּשׁ PPMS
10. בָּקַשׁ מְבַקֵּשׁ PM2MS/PC/PA

Parsing – Ex26, p211-212 (slide 2 of 2)

11. סָפַרְסַפַּרְתְּ PP2FS
12. סָפַרְסַפַּרְתְּ PP2FS
13. סָפַרְסַפַּרְתְּ PPFS
14. גָּדַלְגַּדְּלִים PPMP
15. סָפַרְסַפַּרְתְּ PPFS
16. הַלְּלִים PI1CS
17. סָפַרְסַפַּרְתְּ PM2MS/PC/PA
18. סָפַרְסַפַּרְתְּ PM2MS/PC/PA
19. גָּדַלְגַּדְּלִים PP3MS
20. גָּדַלְגַּדְּלִים PM2MS/PC/PA
Bible Translation – Ex 26, p216, #9 (Exod 16:10)

When Aaron spoke to all of the assembly of the sons of Israel, they turned to the wilderness, and behold, the glory of YHWH appeared in the cloud.

- QIwc3MS ‘he was’
  - Begins a past-time narrative sequence, and left untranslated.
- כָּל maqaf ‘all’
  - Temporal use of כָּל with an infinitive construct → ‘when’
  - The verb כָּל does not occur in the Qal, and is not intensive.
- קָנָה maqaf ‘he took’
  - QIwc3MP ‘they turned’
- קָנָה maqaf ‘he took’
  - NP3MS/NPFS ‘it appeared/appearing’

Bible Translation – Ex 26, p216, #12b (Exod 24:8)

Moses took the blood and sprinkled [it] on the people, and he said, “All the words which YHWH spoke, we will do.”

- QIwc3MS ‘he took’ (רָאָה QI has ḫ →  like 1-2 verb)
- נַעֲשֶׂה QIwc3MS ‘he sprinkled’
- נַעֲשֶׂה QIwc3MS ‘he said’
- קָנָה QIwc3MS ‘he cut’. But קָנָה נַעֲשֶׂה = ‘made a covenant’
- קָנָה maqaf ‘he cut’
- נַעֲשֶׂה maqaf ‘with’
- וְנִשְׁמָע = Imperfect of שָׁמַע ‘will hear/obey’.

Bible Translation – Ex 26, p216, #13 (Exod 24:3)

Moses came and reported to the people all of the words of YHWH and all of the judgments and all of the people answered [with] one voice and said, “All the words which YHWH spoke, we will do.”

- אָמַר QIwc3MS ‘he came’
- נִשְׁמָע = Imperfect of שָׁמַע ‘he reported’ (Dissimilation of imperfect verb)
- נַעֲשֶׂה = Imperfect of נַעֲשֶׂה ‘he sprinkled’
- נַעֲשֶׂה = Imperfect of נַעֲשֶׂה ‘he answered’ (Subject ... כָּל with singular verb)
- נַעֲשֶׂה = Imperfect of נַעֲשֶׂה ‘he said’ (Subject ... כָּל with plural verb)
- נַעֲשֶׂה PP3MS ‘he spoke’ (Dissimilation of imperfect verb)
  - Stem vowel ḫ →  because of the Maqqef (ך)
  - For 1-Gut, Niphal Perfect/Participle begin with כ, Imperfect כ

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The kings spoke to them according to these words.

- **דִּבְּרוּ** = **דָּבַר** PP3CP ‘they spoke’ (Diagnostic ֵ◌ַ◌ / ◌◌◌)
  - The verb has a normal meaning, ‘to speak’. It is NOT intensive.
  - **דָּבַר** does not occur in the Qal.
- **הַמְּלָכִים** = **הַ** ‘the’ + מֶ plural ‘kings’
- **אֲלֵיהֶם** = **אֶל** ‘to’ + 3MP type 2 suffix ‘them’
- Preposition **אֶל** / when added ‘heavy’ suffix
- **כַּדְּבָרִים** = **כְּ** ‘like’ + **הַ** ‘the’ + דָּבַר plural ‘words’
- Demonstrative adjective b/c follows noun and has article.

The king spoke to them according to these words.

- **וַיְדַבֵּר** = **דָּבַר** PIwc3MS ‘he spoke’ (Diagnostic ֵ◌ַ◌ / ◌◌◌)
  - The verb has a normal meaning, ‘to speak’. It is NOT intensive.
  - **דָּבַר** does not occur in the Qal.
- **הַמֶּ** = **הַ** ‘the’ + מֶ ‘king’
- **אֲלֵיהֶם** = **אֶל** ‘to’ + 3MP type 2 suffix ‘them’
- Preposition **אֶל** / when added ‘heavy’ suffix
- **כַּדְּבָרִים** = **כְּ** ‘like’ + **הַ** ‘the’ + דָּבַר plural ‘words’
- Demonstrative adjective b/c follows noun and has article.

Speak to the servants!

- **דַּבְּרוּ** = **דָּבַר** PM2MP ‘speak!’ (Diagnostic ◌◌◌ / ◌◌◌)
  - The verb has a normal meaning, ‘Speak!’ It is NOT intensive.
  - **דָּבַר** does not occur in the Qal.
  - Subject omitted, as is typical with second person verbs.
- **אֶל** ‘to’
- **הָעֲבַדִים** = **הַ** ‘the’ + עֶ plural ‘servants’

The kings spoke to the servants.

- **דִּבְּרוּ** = **דָּבַר** PP3CP ‘they spoke’ (Diagnostic ◌◌◌ / ◌◌◌)
  - The verb has a normal meaning, ‘to speak’. It is NOT intensive.
  - **דָּבַר** does not occur in the Qal.
- **הַמְּלָכִים** = **הַ** ‘the’ + מֶ plural ‘kings’
- **אֲלֵיהֶם** = **אֶל** ‘to’
- **כַּדְּבָרִים** = **כְּ** ‘like’ + **הַ** ‘the’ + דָּבַר plural ‘servants’
He reported the dream to his brothers.
- The verb has a normal meaning, ‘to report’. It is NOT intensive.
- This verb occurs in the Qal, meaning ‘to write’ or ‘to count’.
- Subject omitted. This often occurs.

Direct object is definite b/c of מַה, so it is preceded by אֶת/

The men of the city broke the stone tablet.
- ‘The men of’ b/c word at end of construct chain (הָעִיר) is definite
- שִׁבְּרוּ PP3CP ‘they broke’ (Qal Perfect strong verb paradigm)
- דְּבָרָן DDO marker
- לַחֹלַף singular construct ‘tablet of’
  - Construct and absolute same spelling, but has מַה so definite, and only way for it to be definite is to be in construct to לַחֹלַף
  - לַחֹלַף = מַה ‘the’ + לַחֹלַף ‘stone’
  - Construct of material (intermediate Hebrew), so translate ‘tablet of stone’ as ‘stone tablet’.

What are you seeking? / What is she seeking?
- Interrogative pronoun first when it occurs.
- בָּקַשׁ does not occur in the Qal.
- בָּקַשׁ may be in the Piel because it has an iterative sense (§26.2.4), in that seeking consists of looking in one place, then in another.
  - This could be 3FS ‘she is seeking’ or 2MS ‘you are seeking’
  - Imperfect aspect could be future ‘will seek’.
  - Imperfect aspect could be present ‘are seeking’ / ‘do seek’
The laws of the great king will be kept.

- `תורות` = plural construct ‘laws of’
  - Could be absolute state (‘laws’) but ‘laws of’ makes more sense.
  - This is the subject of the verb, so verb is 3FP not 2FP.
  - ‘The laws of’ b/c end of construct chain (√המֶךֶל) is definite.
- `הַגָּדוֹל = ○ְהַ הַגָּדוֹל` ‘the’ + `גרוֹלָה` ‘great’
  - MS so modifies MS הַמֶּךֶל, not FP תּוֹרָה
  - Attributive adjective b/c follows noun and has article.
- `תּוֹרוֹת = שָׁמַר נִחְמָךְ/רְנָה אֶת תּוֹרַת הַמֶּךֶל` NI3FP/2FP ‘they/you will be kept’ (Diag ○וּוּוּ)
  - This is a passive Niphal verb; the subject receives the action.

Keep the law of the upright king!

- `תּוֹרַת = שָׁמַר נִחְמָךְ` QM2FP ‘keep!’
- `אֶת` = DDO marker
- `הַיָּשָׁר = תּוֹרַת` singular construct ‘law of’
  - Singular absolute תּוֹרַת → construct תּוֹרַת (FS suffix יֵּי → נֵי)
  - ‘The law of’ b/c end of construct chain (√המֶךֶל) is definite.
- `הַיָּשָׁר = ○ְהַ הַיָּשָׁר` ‘the’ + `ישָׁרָה` ‘upright’
  - MS so modifies MS הַמֶּךֶל, not FS תּוֹרַת
  - Attributive adjective b/c follows noun and has article.