Chapter 26 Lecture Roadmap

■ Meaning of the Piel Stem
■ Spelling of the Piel Stem
■ What to Memorize
■ SQiN eM LeVY
■ Parsing Practice
■ Translation Practice
# Piel Often Refers to Causing a State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>Reflexive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td><strong>Qal</strong></td>
<td><strong>Niphal</strong></td>
<td><strong>Niphal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“He heard”</td>
<td>“He was heard”</td>
<td>“He heard himself”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause a state</td>
<td><strong>Piel</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pual</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hithpael</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“He made him angry”</td>
<td>“He was angered”</td>
<td>“He made himself angry”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause an action</td>
<td><strong>Hiphil</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hophal</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“He lifted up”</td>
<td>“It was lifted”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Piel Has Multiple Meanings (1/2)

- **Cause a state (‘factive’)**
  - קָם ‘He filled’ = ‘He caused X to be full’

- **Do something repeatedly (‘iterative’)**
  - בָּהָל ‘He walked around’
  - בָּטָה ‘He buried many things’

- **Verbs made from nouns (‘denominative’)**
  - כִּהָ ‘He acted as a priest’ (from כֹּהָ, ‘priest’)

- **Verbs for speech acts (‘Delocutive’)**
  - בָּךָ ‘He declared X to be innocent’
Piel Has Multiple Meanings (2/2)

- To remove something (‘Privative’)
  - אַחְטֵ, ‘He purified from sin (רַחְפָּה)’

- Intensive?
  - רֶשֶׁב, ‘he smashed’ (vs. Qal שָׁבַ, ‘he broke’)
  - This is hotly debated.
  - Perhaps the intensive is really iterative ‘he broke repeatedly’
  - Perhaps the intensive is really factitive ‘he caused it to be in the state of brokenness’
Piel Verbs from Chapter 26 Vocabulary

- קָטָר (Piel) to make a sacrifice go up in smoke
- כָּסָה (Qal) to cover, conceal, hide
  (Piel) to cover (up), clothe
- בָּקָשׁ (Piel) to seek, search for, discover, demand
- דָּבָר (Piel) to speak
- הַלָּל (Piel) to praise, sing hallelujah
- מָתָר (Piel) to hasten, hurry, go or come quickly
- נְבָט (Piel) to look (at), gaze, behold
- צוֹה (Piel) to command, give an order, charge
- נְשָרָה (Piel) to minister, serve
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How Piel Verbs Begin

- ּ ּ ּ ּ Perfect
- ּ ּ ּ ּ Imperfect
- ּ ּ ּ ּ Imperative, ∞, A
- ּ ּ ּ ּ Participle
Piel is the D Stem because R₂ is Doubled (Dagesh)²⁶-⁸

- Piel Parsing Code D
  - D is for “Doubling”
    - The second root consonant R₂ has Dagesh Forte.
      - קִ קִ קִ קִ DP3ms
      - בֵּ קִ בֵּ קִ DI3ms
      - בֵּ קִ בֵּ קִ DM2ms = D∞ = DA
      - בֵּ קִ בֵּ קִ DPtMS

- “D stem” is a common term for the Piel.
  - It is not merely my nomenclature.
Memorize piēl - paēl

- piēl because $V_1 = i = ṣ$ in the Perfect
  - E.g., ℓ̄₃ms paēl
  - E.g., paēl DP3ms

- paēl
  - Except for the perfect, $V_1$ is A ( ṣ )
  - ℓ̄₃ms
  - ℓ̄₂ms $= D_{\infty} = DA$
  - ℓ̄₃ms DPtMS
Mem מ is Piel Participle Preformative

- Participle preformative is Mem מ
  - מְמָמָמ DPtMS

- Except for the Qal and Niphal, all participles begin with Mem מ
  - מְמַמְמַמ DPtMS
  - מְמַמְמַמ DpPtMS
  - מְמַמְמַמ HPtMS
  - מְמַמְמַמ HpPtMS
  - מְמַמְמַמ HtPtMS
Shewa is Piel Preformative Vowel

- **Piel Participle**
  - דָּמָם DI3ms
  - דָּמָם DI(3f/2m)s
  - דָּמָם DI1cs
  - דָּמָם DI1cp

- **Piel Imperfect**

Ē(A) ~ Ė is the Piel Stem Vowel Pattern

- For the Piel, the stem vowel code is Ė(A) ~ Ė

  - Perfect
    - 3rd person
  - Imperfect, J, C, Iwc
  - Imperative
  - Infinitive Construct

  - Perfect
    - 1st & 2nd person

  - Infinitive absolute
    - is Ė as usual


\[ \hat{E}(A) \sim \hat{E} \text{ is the Piel Stem Vowel Pattern} \]

- Stem vowel is \( \hat{E} \) except in the Perfect 1\textsuperscript{st} & 2\textsuperscript{nd} person
  - \( \text{DP3ms} = \text{כָּפֶלָה} \)
  - \( V_S \) reduces in the DP3fs and DP3cp as usual
    - \( \text{DP3fs} = \text{כָּפֶלָה} \)
    - \( \text{DP3cp} = \text{כָּפֶלָה} \)
    - \( \text{DI3ms} = \text{כָּפֶלָה} \)
    - \( \text{DM2ms} = D = DA = \text{כָּפֶלָה} \)

- Stem vowel is \( A \) in the Perfect 1\textsuperscript{st} & 2\textsuperscript{nd} person
  - \( \text{DP1cs} = \text{כָּפֶלָה} \)

- Exceptions exist:
  - Some verbs use DP3ms \( A \) or \( E \) (כָּפֶלָה \& בָּפֶלָה)
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What to Memorize for the Piel

- **Parsing code D**
- **How Piel verbs begin:**
  - Dagesh Forte in $R_2$
  - $piēl$ - $paēl$
  - Participle preformative $^ח$ except Qal and Niphal
  - Piel preformative vowel Shewa ($^ח$/$^ח$/$^ח$/$^ח$/$^ח$/$^ח$/$^ח$/$^ח$)
- **$V_S$ pattern $Ē(A)$ ~ $Ē$**
  - Tsere everywhere
  - Except Pathach in the Perfect 1$^{\text{st}}$ and 2$^{\text{nd}}$ person
- **Beware when $R_2$ is SQiN eM LeVY**
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SQiN eM LeVY is a Mnemonic

S = סצש
Q = ק
i
N = נ
e
M = מ
L = ל
e
V = ו
Y = י
SQiN eM LeVVY + Shewa May Drop Dagesh

- When SQiN eM LeVVY consonants have a Shewa,
  - They often drop their Dagesh if they have one.
  - The Shewa stays Vocal because of the Dagesh Forte, even though the Dagesh is gone.

- If you see a SQiN eM LeVVY consonant with a Shewa, it might have a hidden Dagesh Forte.
SQiN eM LeVY Affects Piel in Two Ways

1. DIwc
   - The Iwc has a dagesh in the imperfect preformative
     - E.g., לוֹ קְטֹ QIwc3ms
     - Yod is a SQiN eM LeVY consonant
     - The DI preformative has shewa
     - Therefore Lose Dagesh in DIwc3ms and DIwc3mp.
       - E.g., לוּ קַטֵּל DIwc3ms
       - E.g., לוּ קַטֵּל DIwc3mp

2. Forms with reduced V₂ if R₂ is SQiN eM LeVY
   - E.g., שַׁמֵּרָה → שַׁמֵּרָה
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Parsing Practice (1/2)

1. ספר ספְּרָה DP2fs you counted
2. דבר יְדַבְּר DI3mp they will speak
3. נדָל מְגַדְּלִי DPtMP making great
4. ספח מְסַפְּרָה DPtFS counting
5. דבר מְסַפְּרָה DPtFP speaking
6. ספח מְסַפֶּר DPtFS counting
7. בקֶשׁ בְּקֶשׁ DI2fs you will seek
8. בקֶשׁ בְּקֶשׁ DPsMS seeking
9. ונָל DI1cp we will make great
10. סָפֶר D(M2ms/∞/A) count! / to count
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hebrew Word(s)</th>
<th>Parse</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>לָמָּד לְפָרִים</td>
<td>DP3ms</td>
<td>he taught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>סֶפֶר כְּסֶפֶרְבַּה</td>
<td>DI(2/3)fp</td>
<td>(you/they) will count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>גְּדוֹל בָּרַךְ</td>
<td>D(M2ms/∞/A)</td>
<td>make great! / to make great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>דָּבֶר אָדֶם</td>
<td>DI1cs</td>
<td>I will speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>בַּקֶּשׁ בְּקֶשֶׁתְּ</td>
<td>DP1cs</td>
<td>I sought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>לָמָּד לְפָרִים</td>
<td>DM2fp</td>
<td>teach!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>נֶדֶל בְּלוֹנֶה</td>
<td>DP1cp</td>
<td>we made great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>דָּבֶר בְּרֵי</td>
<td>DP3cp</td>
<td>they spoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>לָמָּד לְפָרִים</td>
<td>D(M2ms/∞/A)</td>
<td>teach! / to teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>בַּקֶּשׁ בְּקֶשֶׁתְּ</td>
<td>DM2mp</td>
<td>seek!</td>
</tr>
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The whole assembly made [lit. ‘cut’] a covenant with the king in the temple [lit. ‘house’] of God. Then he said to them, “Look! [lit. ‘behold’], the king’s son will reign as YHWH spoke concerning the sons of David.”

- כרת = QIwc3ms ‘he cut’
- מלך = QI3ms ‘he will reign’
- דבר = DP3ms ‘he spoke’
  - Some DP3ms have $V_S = E \circ$ or $A \circ$
He took the scroll of the covenant and read [it] in the hearing [lit. 'ears'] of the people. Then they said "All that YHWH has spoken, we will do and we will be obedient [lit. 'hear']."