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>Qal “He heard”</td>
<td>Niphal “He was heard”</td>
<td>Niphal “He heard himself”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause a state</td>
<td>Piel “He made him angry”</td>
<td>Pual “He was angered”</td>
<td>Hithpael “He made himself angry”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause an action</td>
<td>Hiphil “He lifted up”</td>
<td>Hophal “It was lifted”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Piel Has Multiple Meanings (1/2)

- Cause a state (‘factivive’)
  - אֶמִיל ‘He filled’ = ‘He caused X to be full’
- Do something repeatedly (‘iterative’)
  - בָּאָה ‘He walked around’
  - בָּא ‘He buried many things’
- Verbs made from nouns (‘denominative’)
  - בָּא ‘He acted as a priest’ (from בָּא ‘priest’)
- Verbs for speech acts (‘Delocutive’)
  - בָּא ‘He declared X to be innocent’

Piel Has Multiple Meanings (2/2)

- To remove something (‘Privative’)
  - בָּא ‘He purified from sin’
- Intensive?
  - בָּא ‘he smashed’ (vs. Qal בָּשׁ ‘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

- קָטַר (Piel) to make a sacrifice go up in smoke
- כָּסַת (Qal) to cover, conceal, hide
- בָּקַשׁ (Piel) to seek, search for, discover, demand
- דָּבַר (Piel) to speak
- הָלַל (Piel) to praise, sing hallelujah
- מָהָר (Piel) to hasten, hurry, go or come quickly
- נָבַשׁ (Piel) to look (at), gaze, behold
- צוֹחַ (Piel) to command, give an order, charge
- סָרָה (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)

- Piel Parsing Code D
  - D is for “Doubling”
  - The second root consonant R₂ has Dagesh Forte.
    - דְּפַסְמָס DP3ms
    - דְּפַסְמָס DI3ms
    - דְּפַסְמָס DM2ms = D∞ = DA
    - דְּפַסְמָס DPtMS
- “D stem” is a common term for the Piel.
- It is not merely my nomenclature.
Memorize  piel - paēl

- piel because $V_1 = i = \breve{o}$ in the Perfect
  - E.g., piel $\text{DP}3\text{ms}$ * piel
  - E.g., piel $\text{DP}3\text{ms}$ piel

- paēl
  - Except for the perfect, $V_1$ is A ( ֗ )
  - piel $\text{DI}3\text{ms}$
  - piel $\text{DM}2\text{ms} = D\infty = DA$
  - piel $\text{DPtMS}$

Mem $\breve{m}$ is Piel Participle Preformative

- Participle preformative is Mem $\breve{m}$
  - piel $\text{DPtMS}$

- Except for the Qal and Niphal, all participles begin with Mem $\breve{m}$
  - piel $\text{DPtMS}$
  - piel $\text{DpPtMS}$
  - piel $\text{HPtMS}$
  - piel $\text{HpPtMS}$
  - piel $\text{HtPtMS}$

Shewa is Piel Preformative Vowel

- Piel Participle
  - piel $\text{DPtMS}$

- Piel Imperfect
  - piel $\text{DI}3\text{ms}$
  - piel $\text{DI}(3/2\text{m})s$
  - piel $\text{DI}1\text{cs}$
  - piel $\text{DI}1\text{cp}$

$\hat{\breve{E}}(A) \sim \hat{\breve{E}}$ is the Piel Stem Vowel Pattern

- For the Piel, the stem vowel code is

$\hat{\breve{E}}(A) \sim \hat{\breve{E}}$
ē is the Piel Stem Vowel Pattern

- Stem vowel is ē o except in the Perfect 1st & 2nd person
  - DP3ms = קול
  - V S reduces in the DP3fs and DP3cp as usual
    - DP3fs קול קול קול קול
    - DI3ms = קול
    - DM2ms = D∞ = DA = קול
- Stem vowel is A o in the Perfect 1st & 2nd person
  - DP1cs = קול

- Exceptions exist:
  - Some verbs use DP3ms A o or E o (ש × & הה ש ×)

What to Memorize for the Piel

- Parsing code D
- How Piel verbs begin:
  - Dagesh Forte in R₂
  - piēl - paēl
  - Participle preformative ה except Qal and Niphal
  - Piel preformative vowel Shewa (פוֹרַט, יָפָט, לֵפַט)
- V S pattern ē(A) ~ ē
  - Tsere everywhere
  - Except Pathach in the Perfect 1st and 2nd person
- Beware when R₂ is SQiN eM LeVY
SQiN eM LeVY is a Mnemonic

S = ש
Q = ק
i
N = נ

e
M = מ
L = ל

e
V = ו
Y = י

SQiN eM LeVY + Shewa May Drop Dagesh

- When SQiN eM LeVY 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 LeVY 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., לָקֶטִים QIwc3ms
     - Yod is a SQiN eM LeVY consonant
     - The DI preformative has shewa
     - Therefore Lose Dagesh in DIwc3ms and DIwc3mp.
       - E.g., לָקֶטִים → לַקְטִלָה DIwc3ms
       - E.g., לָקֶטִים → לַקְטִלָה DIwc3mp

2. Forms with reduced V2 if R2 is SQiN eM LeVY
   - E.g., לַקְטִילָה → לַקְטִילָה

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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.”

- Some DP3ms have $V_S = E \varphi$ or $A \varphi$
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’].”

- [*לְכָּה*](QIwc3ms) = ‘he took’
- [*כָּרָה*](Qwc3ms) = ‘he read’
- [*אָמַר*](Qwc3mp) = ‘they said’
- [*דִּבֶּר*](DP3ms) = ‘he spoke’
- [*עָשֶׂה*](QI1cp) = ‘we will do’
- [*שָׁמֵע*](QI1cp+) = ‘and we will hear’