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

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Piel Has Multiple Meanings (1/2)

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

- **Do something repeatedly (‘iterative’)**
  -ךְֵ֫הִל ‘He walked around’
  - קִב ֵ֫ר ‘He buried many things’

- **Verbs made from nouns (‘denominative’)**
  - כִ֫ה ֵ֫ן ‘He acted as a priest’ (from כֹּה ֵ֫ן ‘priest’)

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

- **To remove something (‘Privative’)**
  - חִטֵּא ֵ֫ בַּ֫הַּ, ‘He purified from sin (חַט ֵ֫את)’

- **Intensive?**
  - לֶשֶׁד, ‘he smashed’ (vs. Qal לֶשֶׁר, ‘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

- קטר (Piel) to make a sacrifice go up in smoke
- כסה (Qal) to cover, conceal, hide
- (Piel) to cover (up), clothe
- בקן (Piel) to seek, search for, discover, demand
- דבר (Piel) to speak
- הלל (Piel) to praise, sing hallelujah
- מחר (Piel) to hasten, hurry, go or come quickly
- נペット (Piel) to look (at), gaze, behold
- צוה (Piel) to command, give an order, charge
- שרה (Piel) to minister, serve
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How Piel Verbs Begin

- Perfect
- Imperfect
- Imperative, ∞, A
- Participle
Piel is the D Stem because \( R_2 \) is Doubled (Dagesh)

- **Piel Parsing Code D**
  - D is for “Doubling”
    - The second root consonant \( R_2 \) has Dagesh Forte.
      - קִט ל DP3ms
      - יְקַט ל DI3ms
      - קַט ל DM2ms = \( D_\infty = DA \)
      - מְקַט ל DPtMS

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

- piēl because \( V_1 = i = \varphi \) in the Perfect
  - E.g., בָּעֵלָה DP3ms בָּעֵל
  - E.g., קִטֵּל DP3ms קִטֵּל

- paēl
  - Except for the perfect, \( V_1 \) is \( \mathbf{A} \) (♀)
    - בָּעֵל DI3ms
    - בָּעֵל DM2ms = \( D\infty = DA \)
    - בָּעֵל DPtMS
Mem מ is Piel Participle Preformative

- Participle preformative is Mem מ
  - מְקַט ֵ֫ל DPtMS

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

- **Piel Participle**
  - יְקִטֵּל DPtMS

- **Piel Imperfect**
  - יְקִטֵּל DI3ms
  - נְקִטֵּל DI(3f/2m)s
  - אֲקִטֵּל DI1cs
  - בְּקִטֵּל DI1cp
É(A) ~ É is the Piel Stem Vowel Pattern

- For the Piel, the stem vowel code is

\[ \tilde{E}(A) \sim \tilde{E} \]

Perfect
3rd person

Imperfect, J, C, Iwc
Imperative
Infinitive Construct

Perfect
1st & 2nd person

Infinitive absolute
is É as usual
E(A) ~ E is the Piel Stem Vowel Pattern

- Stem vowel is E except in the Perfect 1\textsuperscript{st} & 2\textsuperscript{nd} person
  - DP3ms = קִטְל
  - $V_S$ reduces in the DP3fs and DP3cp as usual
    - DP3fs קִטְלָה, DP3cp קִטַל
    - DI3ms = בִּקְטַל
    - DM2ms = D\infty = DA = קֵַל

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

- Exceptions exist:
  - Some verbs use DP3ms A or E (ןַקְטַל & בַּקְטַל)
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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 $\dot{ה}$ except Qal and Niphal
  - Piel preformative vowel Shewa ($\dot{כִּי}$, $\dot{כִּל}$, $\dot{כְי}$)

- $V_S$ pattern $\tilde{E}(A) \sim \tilde{E}$
  - Tsere everywhere
  - Except Pathach in the Perfect 1st and 2nd person

- Beware when $R_2$ is SQiN eM LeVY
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SQiN eM LeVY is a Mnemonic

S = שׂ
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., וַיְקַטֵּל QIwc3ms
   - Yod is a SQiN eM LeVY consonant
   - The DI preformative has shewa
   - Therefore Lose Dagesh in DIwc3ms and DIwc3mp.
     - E.g., וַיְקַטֵּל \( \rightarrow \) וַיְקַטֵּל DIwc3ms
     - E.g., וַיְקַטֵּל \( \rightarrow \) וַיְקַטֵּל DIwc3mp

2. Forms with reduced V₂ if R₂ is SQiN eM LeVY
   - E.g., נָשַּׁר \( \rightarrow \) נָשַּׁר
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<tr>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Parse</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>סִפְרֶת</td>
<td>DP2fs</td>
<td>you counted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יְדַבְרֶה</td>
<td>DI3mp</td>
<td>they will speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מְגַדְלִים</td>
<td>DPtrMP</td>
<td>making great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מְסַפְּרֶה</td>
<td>DPtrFS</td>
<td>counting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מְדַבְרֶות</td>
<td>DPtrFP</td>
<td>speaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מְסַפְּרֶה</td>
<td>DPtrFS</td>
<td>counting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>תְבַקְשִּׁי</td>
<td>DI2fs</td>
<td>you will seek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>בְּקֵשׁ</td>
<td>DPtrMS</td>
<td>seeking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נְגַד</td>
<td>DI1cp</td>
<td>we will make great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>סֶפַר</td>
<td>D(M2ms/∞/A)</td>
<td>count! / to count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew Text</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>למד לך לדן</td>
<td>he taught</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ספר תספרנה</td>
<td>(you/they) will count</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>גדל וגדל נזא</td>
<td>make great! / to make great</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>רבר ואברר בכס</td>
<td>I will speak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>בקש בקשеш</td>
<td>I sought</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>למד ולאמר לפך</td>
<td>teach!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>גדל וגלו לפך</td>
<td>we made great</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>רבר ואברר דמ</td>
<td>they spoke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>למד ודמ דמשך</td>
<td>teach! / to teach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>בקש בקשך</td>
<td>seek!</td>
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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.”

- נִכְרֹֹּ֙ת = כרת QIwc3ms ‘he cut’
- כְֹ֔לֹ = קְלֹ הַמֶֶּ֑לֶָ֖ךְ QI 3ms ‘he will reign’
- דִבֶָ֥ר = דבר DP3ms ‘he spoke’
  - Some DP3ms have $V_S = E$ or $A$
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’].”

- **לָֽכֻ֖ה** = QIwc3ms ‘he took’
- **קרָֽא** = QIwc3ms ‘he read’
- **אָמַר** = QIwc3mp ‘they said’
- **דִּבֶָ֥ר** = DP3ms ‘he spoke’
- **עשַֽה** = QI1cp ‘we will do’
- **שָׂ֖ם** = QI1cp+1 ‘and we will hear’