Chapter 27 Lecture Roadmap

- Review of the Piel Stem
  - Weak Verbs in the Piel Stem
    - 3-Guttural
    - 2-Guttural / Resh
    - 1-Nun
    - Biconsonantal
    - Geminate
- What to Memorize
- 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</td>
<td>Niphal</td>
<td>Niphal</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>Piel</td>
<td>Pual</td>
<td>Hithpael</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>Hiphil</td>
<td>Hophal</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

- Cause a state (‘factive’)
- Do something repeatedly (‘iterative’)
- Verbs made from nouns (‘denominative’)
- Verbs for speech acts (‘delocutive’)
- To remove something (‘privative’)
- Intensive ??

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 (מ, ר, ת, י)
- V₃ pattern Š(A) ~ Š
  - Tsere everywhere
  - Except Pathach in the Perfect 1ˢᵗ and 2ⁿᵈ person
- Beware when R₂ is SQIn eM LeVVY
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3-Guttural in the Piel Stem

- 3-Guttural changes Stem Vowel
  - Strong: Ė(A) ~ Ė
  - 3-ש/ת: A ~ A
  - 3-כ: Ė ~ Ė(A)
  - 3-ת: The same as 3-ת in other stems

Remember what 3-ת verbs do.
No need to memorize the rest.

2-Guttural/Resh in the Piel

- 2-G means 2-Guttural
- 2-G take Hateph vowel instead of Vocal Shewa
  - E.g., DP3cp is לוּלוּלוּטְּ but לוּלוּלוּחֲ for 2-G
- 2-G and 2-Resh reject the Dagesh
  - 2-ש/ת almost always compensatory lengthening
    - ● ● so DP2ms לֵךְ לֵךְ לֵךְ לֵךְ
    - ● ● so DM2mp נֵּבַע נֵּּבַע נֵּּבַע = QP3cp
  - 2-ש/ת/ת usually no compensatory lengthening in Piel
    - DP3cp נֵּּבַע נֵּּבַע → נֵּּבַע = QM2mp
    - DM2mp נֵּּבַע נֵּּבַע → נֵּּבַע = QM2mp

For 1-Nun, Piel Perfect = Niphal Perfect

- They are strong verbs in the Piel
- They are identical to Niphal in the Perfect
  - נִגַּ is Nun of Niphal and 1-Nun of root in the Piel
  - גּגּ is Assimilated 1-Nun in Niphal and Doubling of Piel
- Same V_S in the perfect 1st and 2nd person: A vs. Ė-a
  - Same reduced V_S in the P3fs and P3cp
- Different in the 3ms
  - Because Piel V_S is Ė(A)~, whereas Niphal V_S is A~
  - NP3ms = לֵּבַע לֵּּבַע vs. DP3ms = לֵּּבַע
Biconsonantal Piel is Spelled pôlēl

- Piel wants to double R₂ with a Dagesh
- Biconsonantal verbs lack a R₂ so they reduplicate R₃
- V₁ always Ū (UGHT)
  - Can be written defectively as Ū (胥)
  - Bicons lack V₁ for piēl–paēl, so perfect = imperative
- V₃ same as strong verb Ū(A) ~ Ū

Example: רהמ = DP3ms = DM2ms = D∞ (DA never occurs)
- DP2ms רוהמ
- DI3ms יראהמ

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What to Memorize for Piel Weak Verbs

- Remember what always happens to 3-ל verbs
- 2-G/Resh verbs lack the Dagesh in ל verbs
  - May have compensatory lengthening (V₁胥胥胥胥 or胥胥胥胥)
- 1-Nun verbs DP = NP (except 3ms)
- pôlēl could be Piel of Biconsonantal or Geminate
  - (Or Qal Participle)

Geminate is Strong or pôlēl

- Geminate verbs are sometimes strong
  - E.g., יפלו, יפלו, יפלו

- Geminate verbs are sometimes pôlēl Ū(A) ~ Ū
  - E.g., יפלו, יפלו, יפלו
  - Some books call this the pôlēl

What to Memorize

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Parsing Practice (1/5)

1. כלה וּכִּלּ DP3cp they finished
2. צוה וּהצִוְּת DP3fs she commanded
3. כלה ֚לְּה D∞ to finish
4. מלא וּמַלָּה DI1cs I will fill
5. כלה וּכַּלּ DM2mp he will finish!
6. צוה וּהצִוֶּה DI3ms he will command
7. צוה וּהצִוֶּה DP3cp they served
8. צוה וּהצִוֶּה DIwc3ms he commanded
9. צוה וּהצִוֶּה NI3ms he will regret
10. בֶהער ובֶהער DPtMP burning

Parsing Practice (2/5)

11. נרש נְבַעֲר נְבַעֲר NP1cs I was driven out
12. בֶהער בֶהער DP2fp you burned
13. מתי וְמַתָּא נְבַעֲר NI(2/3)fp you/they will be found
14. נרש נְבַעֲר DI3ms he will comfort
15. בֶהער בֶהער DP1cs I blessed
16. בֶהער בֶהער DP3cp they covered
17. בֶהער בֶהער D(M2ms/∞/A) drive out! / to drive out
18. מתי וְמַתָּא נְבַעֲר NM2fp be found!
19. נרש נְבַעֲר DI3ms he will cover
20. נרש נְבַעֲר DP3ms he served
21. נרש נְבַעֲר QPpMP blessed
22. נרש נְבַעֲר DI2mp filling
23. נרש נְבַעֲר DPtFP I will filling
24. נרש נְבַעֲר NI1cs you will bless
25. נרש נְבַעֲר DI2mp they will burn
26. נרש נְבַעֲר DP3cp they burned / burn!

Parsing Practice (3/5)

21. נרש נְבַעֲר D(M2ms/∞/A) drive out! / to drive out
22. נרש נְבַעֲר DP1cs I drove out
23. מתי וְמַתָּא נְבַעֲר NM2fp be found!
24. נרש נְבַעֲר DI3ms he will cover
25. נרש נְבַעֲר DP3ms he served
26. נרש נְבַעֲר QPpMP blessed
27. נרש נְבַעֲר DI2mp filling
28. נרש נְבַעֲר DPtFP I will filling
29. נרש נְבַעֲר NI1cs you will bless
30. נרש נְבַעֲר DI2mp they burned
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("I will make you understand and you will keep his statutes and his commandments which I am commanding you today [lit. ‘the day’]."

(Data 4:40a)

- נִיטִּיקְוֶת אֶת-הָעַשׂוֹת אֲשֶׁר-נָגָדָת אֶת-הָעַמָּה
- QPwc2ms ‘you will keep’
- DPtMS+2ms ‘commanding you’
- You (ms) will keep his statutes and his commandments which I am commanding you today [lit. ‘the day’].
Moses said, “This the thing that YHWH has commanded you to do [lit. ‘you will do’], so that the glory of YHWH may appear to you.”

You shall not kindle a fire in any of your dwellings on the Sabbath day.

They did not keep God’s covenant, and in his teaching they refused to walk.