140 **Piel and Pual not necessarily intensive**.[206] The Piel and Pual are often described as 'intensive,' but this is inaccurate. It is difficult to find any fundamental meaning that unites all of their varied meanings (§140–6).

141 **Factive Piel and Pual**.[207]
- If a verb has a factitive meaning in the Piel, then the subject of the verb in the Piel causes its direct object to enter a state that can be described by the same verb in the Qal.[208]
  - For example, the subject of the Piel כִּבֵּד 'he glorified' causes the direct object to enter the state described by that verb in the Qal (כָּבֵד 'he was glorious'). Similarly, the Piel מִלֵּא 'he filled' corresponds to the Qal מָלֵא 'he was full.'
- If a verb has a factitive meaning in the Pual, then the subject of the verb in the Pual is caused to enter a state that can be described by the same verb in the Qal.[208]
  - For example, the subject of the Pual כֻּבַּד 'he was glorified' is caused to enter the state described by the Qal כָּבֵד 'he was glorious.'

142 **Causative Piel and Pual**.[209]
- Whereas 'factitive' refers to causing a state (§141), 'causative' refers to causing an action. Causative verbs are rare in the Piel and Pual.
- The subject of a causative verb causes the direct object to do some action.[210] For example, in 'They made him sing,' the subject 'they' causes the direct object 'him' to do the action 'to sing,' so the verb 'to make' has a causative meaning in that sentence.

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[206] Cf. GBHS §3.1.3; IBHS §21.2.2, 24.1; JM §52d; Goetze 1942. For an opposing view, see Weingreen 1983; Joosten 1998.

[207] Cf. BHRG §16.4.2(i), 16.7.2(iii)(1–2); GBHS §3.1.3a, 3.1.4a; GKC §52g; IBHS §20.2m, 24.2, 25.2; JM §52d, 56c. Note that this is a slightly different definition of 'factitive' than that used in IBHS and JM, which define 'factitive' in terms of the Qal being *intransitive*. This grammar, on the other hand, defines 'factitive' in terms of the Qal being *stative*. Because most stative verbs are intransitive (see IBHS §22.3b for exceptions), most verbal meanings that this textbook classifies as factitive would also be classified as factitive by IBHS and JM. But because some intransitive verbs are fientive, some verbal meanings that IBHS and JM would classify as factitive would be classified as causative (§142) by this textbook.

[208] In principle, it is possible to have a verb that is factitive in the Piel and Pual stems that does not occur in the Qal stem in the Hebrew Bible.

[209] Cf. GKC §52g; IBHS §20.2m.

[210] Note that this textbook restricts the term 'causative' to refer to causing an action. Some scholars include in the category 'causative' verbs that cause a state, but this book refers to such verbs as factitive.

- לֹא־ נְתַתִּיךָ לִנְגֹּעַ אֵלֶיהָ

  to her *to touch* I gave you not

  I did not allow you *to touch* her.

  Gen 20:6

- יָדַעְתִּי ... אֵת הִתְרַגֶּזְךָ אֵלָי

  to me *your being enraged* I know

  I know … *your raging* against me.

  2 Kgs 19:27 = Isa 37:28

194 **Infinitive construct after a word in the construct state**.[283] See §36–49.

- בְּיוֹם אֲכָלְךָ מִמֶּנּוּ מוֹת תָּמוּת

  you will die to die from it *of your eating* in day

  Gen 2:17

  On the day *that you eat* from it, you will surely die.

- לֹא־ עֵת הֵאָסֵף הַמִּקְנֶה

  the livestock *being gathered* time of not

  Gen 29:7

  It is not the time *that* the livestock *is gathered*.

195 **Explanatory use of the infinitive construct (by …ing)**.[284] The infinitive construct, with prefixed לְ (לְ of manner §274a) or preceded by לְבִלְתִּי for negative uses, can follow a verb, spelling out in more detail what it means. This can be considered to be a subcategory of the **adverbial accusative** or the **accusative of manner** (§60). This use of the infinitive construct is also called **epexegetical**, **specification**, **gerundive**, or **complementary**.

- הָעָם חֹטִאים לַיהוָה לֶאֱכֹל עַל־ הַדָּם

  the blood on *by eating* against YHWH sinning the people   1 Sam 14:33

  The people are sinning against YHWH *by eating* [meat] with the blood.

  o The infinitive construct לֶאֱכֹל 'by eating' explains the verb חֹטִאים 'sinning.'

- וַיִּשְׁאַל דָּוִד בַּיהוָה לֵאמֹר אֶרְדֹּף

  I will pursue *saying* in YHWH David he asked   1 Sam 30:8

  David asked YHWH, *saying*, 'Should I pursue?'

- Other examples include Exod 5:19, 31:16; Deut 8:11; 1 Sam 12:17.

196 **Infinitive construct of obligation (should be …ed)**.[285] An infinitive construct, with prefixed לְ (לְ of product §278) can indicate something that should or must be done. Things that should or must not be done can be indicated by לֹא 'not' (§397) or אֵין 'there is not' (§410a–b; typically in late texts). This meaning is sometimes called **gerundive**.

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[283] Cf. GBHS §3.4.1a(2); GKC §114b; IBHS §36.2.1c; JM §124d.

[284] Cf. BHRG §20.1.3(v); GBHS §3.4.1(g); GKC §114o–p; IBHS §36.2.3e; JM §124o; Miller 1994, 206–9. Miller argues that לֵאמֹר to introduce direct speech (e.g., the example from 1 Sam 30:8) is not the explanatory use; instead, it 'has become grammaticalized as a complementizer introducing the complement of direct speech' (p. 209).

[285] Cf. GBHS §3.4.1e; GKC §114h, k–l; IBHS §36.2.3f; JM §124l.