

## Ross Lessons 27–28, Piel and Pual Stems LECTURE NOTES

### 1. Forms/principal parts of the Piel & Pual (Ross 27.1 & 28.1)

The Piel stem (Ross Lesson 27) is often referred to as the “intensive” stem, although that is only one of the semantic nuances of using this stem. It is an active (voice) stem, meaning that the S(ubject) performs the action; the passive counterpart to the Piel is the Pual stem (Ross Lesson 28). In both Piel/Pual, the form is characterized by doubling in R-2 (root 2).

For our paradigm verb פקד, the Piel means ‘to muster, summon’ and the Pual ‘to be summoned’.

Forms	Piel	Pual
Pft 3ms	פָּקַד	פִּקְדוּ
Impf 3ms	יִפְקַד	יִפְקְדוּ
Wci(wayyiqtol) 3ms	וַיִּפְקַד	וַיִּפְקְדוּ
Juss 3ms	יִפְקַד	יִפְקְדוּ
Coh 1cs	אֶפְקְדֶה	אֶפְקְדֶה
Impv 2ms	פְּקַד	XXX
Ptc ms	מִפְקֵד	מִפְקְדֵי
Infc	פָּקַד	פִּקְדוּ
Infa	פָּקְדוּ/פָּקְדוּ	פִּקְדוּ

Below, let’s fill in the vowel-pointing for the Piel and Pual stems. *Please have your “Principal Parts” master handout available to consult along with these lecture notes!*

## Piel Stem:

### Perfect

3ms	פקד	3cp	פקדו
3fs	פקדה		
2ms	פקדת	2mp	פקדתם
2fs	פקדת	2fp	פקדתן
1cs	פקדתי	1cp	פקדנו

### Imperfect

3ms	יפקד	3mp	יפקדו
3fs	תפקד	3fp	תפקדנה
2ms	תפקד	2mp	תפקדו
2fs	תפקדי	2fp	תפקדנה
1cs	אפקד	1cp	נפקד

### Wci

3ms	ויפקד	3mp	ויפקדו
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### Juss

3ms	יפקד	3mp	יפקדו
2ms	תפקד	2mp	תפקדו

### Coh

1cs	אפקדה	1cp	נפקדה
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### Impv

2ms	פקד	2mp	פקדו
2fs	פקדי	2fp	פקדנה

### Ptc

ms	פקד	mp	פקדים
fs	פקדה	fp	פקדות

**Infinitive:** cst פקד +3ms sfx פקדו abs פקד / פקד

## Pual Stem:

### Perfect

3ms	פקד	3cp	פקדו
3fs	פקדה		
2ms	פקדת	2mp	פקדתם
2fs	פקדת	2fp	פקדתן
1cs	פקדתי	1cp	פקדנו

### Imperfect

3ms	יפקד	3mp	יפקדו
3fs	תפקד	3fp	תפקדנה
2ms	תפקד	2mp	תפקדו
2fs	תפקדי	2fp	תפקדנה
1cs	אפקד	1cp	נפקד

### Wci

3ms	ויפקד	3mp	ויפקדו
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### Juss

3ms	יפקד	3mp	יפקדו
2ms	תפקד	2mp	תפקדו

### Coh

1cs	אפקדה	1cp	נפקדה
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### Impv

2ms	פקד	2mp	פקדו
2fs	פקדי	2fp	פקדנה

### Ptc

ms	פקד	mp	פקדים
fs	פקדה	fp	פקדות

**Infinitive:** cst פקד +3ms sfx פקדו abs פקד

## 2. Pronominal suffixes on Piel and Pual (Ross 27.2)

Since Pual is passive, it does not take pronom. suffixes (the S is instead the patient of the verbal action). The Piel, being active, CAN take pronom. suffixes.

קִדְשׁוֹנִי

קִדְשׁתִּיהוּ

יִקְדְּשֵׁנִי

יִקְדְּשׁוּנוּ

קִדְּשִׁים

## 3. Translating the Piel (and Pual) (Ross 27.3 and 28.2)

### 3.1. Factitive

Start with a verb that is *stative* in the Qal ('to be unclean'). You can put that verb in the Piel stem with the sense of 'to make/cause X to enter the state denoted by the Qal' (so the Piel could mean 'to make someone [be] unclean' or 'to defile someone')

Qal form	Qal mng	Piel form (add points)	Piel mng
קִדֵּשׁ	to be holy	קִדְּשׁ	to cause to be holy (=to sanctify, consecrate)
גָּדַל	he was big	גִּדְּל	he made big, made great, brought up

### 3.2. Denominative

Start with an existing noun. Take the 3 root letters and apply the Piel stem pattern to create a new verb out of the noun.

English ex: I love Google! (noun)

Google this! (verb)

Heb noun		Piel verb	
בְּרָכָה	blessing (noun)	בִּרַךְ	to bless
שָׁלֹשׁ	three (noun)	שִׁלַּשׁ	to do three times

### 3.3. Pluralizing/Intensive

Qal verb		Piel verb	
שָׁבַר	he broke	שָׁבַר	he shattered, smashed
רָצַח	one who kills = killer	מְרַצֵּחַ	assassin

### 3.4. Catch-all/Miscellaneous

	Qal verb		Piel verb	
Iterative	זָבַח	he sacrificed	זָבַח	he sacrificed frequently
Declarative	צָדַק	he was righteous	צָדַק	he declared (someone) righteous
Privative	חָטָא	he sinned	חָטָא	he cleansed from sin

Key: consult the lexicon for a verb's Piel meaning.

## 4. Clauses with הִנֵּה/הִנּוּ (Ross 28.3)

### 4.1. Drawing attention to what follows.

Genesis 28:12–13	
<p>וַיַּחְלֵם וַיְהִי סֹלֶם מִצֵּב אֶרֶץ וְרֵאשׁוּ מִגַּיַע  הַשָּׁמַיְמָה וַיְהִי מִלְאֲכֵי אֱלֹהִים עֹלִים וִירְדִים בּוֹ:</p>	<p><sup>12</sup> And he dreamed, and <u>behold</u>, there was a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. And <u>behold</u>, the angels of God were ascending and descending on it!</p>
<p>וַיְהִי יְהוָה נֹצֵב עָלָיו וַיֹּאמֶר אֲנִי יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי  אַבְרָהָם אָבִיךָ וְאֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר אַתָּה  שׁוֹכֵן עָלֶיהָ לְךָ אֶתְנַנְנָהּ וְלִזְרַעְךָ:</p>	<p><sup>13</sup> And <u>behold</u>, the LORD stood above it and said, "I am the LORD, the God of Abraham your father and the God of Isaac. The land on which you lie I will give to you and to your offspring."</p>

4.2. Existential use: Something exists or is present.

הִנֵּה הָאִישׁ                      Here (is) the man.

הִנֵּה אִשְׁתְּךָ                      Here (is) your wife.

4.3. Introduces a fact that lays foundation for another clause that follows.

Genesis 16:6	
וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָם אֶל-שָׂרַי הִנֵּה שִׁפְחָתְךָ בְיָדְךָ עָשִׂי- לָהּ הַטּוֹב בְּעֵינֶיךָ וַתַּעַנֶּנָּה שָׂרַי וַתִּבָּרַח מִפָּנֶיהָ:	<sup>6</sup> But Abram said to Sarai, “Behold, your servant is in your power; do to her as you please.” Then Sarai dealt harshly with her, and she fled from her.