**Chapter 16: Piel / Pual / Hithpael Strong and Weak Verbs**

16A. Piel / Pual / Hithpael Introduction

 **7 Verb Patterns (called *binyanim*** [בִּנְיָנִים]**)**

 **Simple Intensive Causative**

Active Qal (שָׁמַר) Piel ( שִׁמֵּר) Hiphil ( הִשְׁמִיר)

Passive Niphal (נִשְׁמַר ) Pual (שֻׁמַּר ) Hophal (הָשְׁמַר )

Reflexive Hithpael (הִשְׁתַּמֵּר )

 **Seven verb patterns** (the verb פָּעַל—(to make) **is used to identify the patterns**

Qal (קַל: simple/light, from קָלַל it was light) – פָּעַל Pā‘al – he made – 49,942x

Niphal – נִפְעַל Nip‘al – he was made (passive) – 4161x

Piel – פִּיעֵל Pî‘êl– he made (intensive/resultative) – 6491x

Hiphil -- הִפְעִיל Hipîl – he caused to make (causative)– 9386x

Hithpael – הִתְפַּעֵל Hitpa‘ēl – he made himself (intensive reflexive)– 842x

Pual – פּוּעַל Pû‘al – he was made (intensive/resultative passive) – 417x

Hophal -- Hophal (הָפְעַל ) -- he was caused to make (causative passive)– 392x

**16B. Piel / Pual / Hithpael**

Traditionally the Piel (פִּעֵל ) is considered an intensive stem. So, for example, as Weingreen (p. 105) points out, שָׁבַר (Qal) means “he broke” and שִׁבֵּר (Piel) is intensified to “he shattered.” But Waltke/O’Connor would see this more as the Piel being resultative with the Piel resulting in the object taking on the brokenness of the verb. They suggest that the Piel is in fact more about bringing a state into being (or resultative). There is often a shift from a Qal which is intransitive (verb having no object) to a Piel which is transitive. This is the factitive use as Waltke/O’Connor call it. So the intransitive קָדַשׁ “to be holy” (Qal) becomes in the Piel קִדַּשׁ “to transfer to a state of holiness” i.e. consecrate something (an object) (Waltke/O’Connor, 402). This explains why some of the Piel verbs appear to be causative (like the Hiphil we will examine latter). גָּדַל he was great (Qal) takes on a causative, or better a resultative, גִּדַּל he was made great. It should also be noted that the meaning of the Piel/Pual may vary from verb to verb.

The Piel verbs may also be denominative. Many nouns are derived from verbal forms but some verbs reverse that and are derived from nouns. Hence they are called denominative. Practico lists דָּבָר (N:word) 🡪 דִּבֵּר to speak (V:Piel) and כֹּהֵן (N:priest) 🡪 כִּהֵן to serve as priest (V:Piel, p. 310). These are translated just like a regular Qal.

 **16. B. Strong Piel Perfect Verb Forms: Resultative.**

1CS שִׁמַּרְתִּי I guarded 1CP שִׁמַּרְנוּ we guarded

2MS שִׁמַּרְתָּ you (m) guarded 2MP שִׁמַּרְְתֶּם you (m) guarded

2FS שִׁמַּרְתְּ you (f) guarded 2FP שִׁמַּרְְתֶּן you (f) guarded

3MS שִׁמֵּר he guarded 3CP שִׁמְּרוּ they guarded

3FS שִׁמְּרָה she guarded

וַיֵּלֶךְ אַבְרָם כַּאֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר אֵלָיו יְהוָה וַיֵּלֶךְ אִתּוֹ לוֹט (Gen 12:4)
 So Abram went, as the LORD had told him; and Lot went with him

וּֽלְיִשְׁמָעֵאל שְׁמַעְתִּיךָ הִנֵּה בֵּרַכְתִּי אֹתוֹ (Gen 17:20 WTT)
 And as for Ishmael, I have heard you, behold I will bless him

**16. C. Piel Perfect Weak Verbs**

**Lamed Gutturals** (e.g. שִׁלַּח = regular verb except 3ms has a pathaḥ instead of a ṣerê).

**Geminate Verbs**: (e.g. הִלֵּל to praise, same vowel configuration as regular verb in Piel)

**‘Ayin Gutturals**: Piel -- Resultative ( בֵּרַךְ ־־ few Qals, many Piels)

1CS בֵּרַכְתִּי I blessed 1CP בֵּרַכְנוּ we blessed

2MS בֵּרַכְתָּ you (m) blessed 2MP בֵּרַכְְתֶּם you (m) blessed

2FS בֵּרַכְתְּ you (f) blessed 2FP בֵּרַכְתֶּן you (f) blessed

3MS בֵּרַךְ he blessed 3CP בֵּרְכוּ they blessed

3FS בֵּרְכָה she blessed

**Lāmed ’Ālef:** Piel Resultative (note the ṣerê throughout on the second consonant except when the vocalic suffix is added in the 3fs and 3cp.

1CS מִצֵּאתִּי I found 1CP מִצֵּאנוּ we found

2MS מִצֵּאתָּ you (m) found 2MP מִצֵּאתֶּם you (m) found

2FS מִצֵּאתְּ you (f) found 2FP מִצֵּאתֶּן you (f) found

3MS מִצֵּא he found 3CP מִצְּאוּ they found

3FS מִצְּאָה she found

**Lāmed** Hē: Piel Resultative (גָּלָה—he revealed, uncovered) Note under the second consonant the ṣerê goes to a ḥîreq yôd and the dagesh in the consonantal suffix is lost.

1CS גִּלִּיתִי I revealed 1CP גִּלִּינוּ we revealed

2MS גִּלִּיתָ you (m) revealed 2MP גִּלִּיתֶּם you (m) revealed

2FS גִּלִּיתְ you (f) revealed 2FP גִּלִּיתֶּן you (f) revealed

3MS גִּלָּה he revealed 3CP גִּלּוּ they revealed

3FS גִּלְּתָה she revealed

**16. D. Strong Piel Imperfect Verb Forms: Resultative.**

1CS אֲשַׁמֵּר I will guard 1CP נְשַׁמֵּר we will guard

2MS תְּשַׁמֵּר you (m) will guard 2MP תְּשַׁמְּרוּ you (m) will guard

2FS תְּשַׁמְּרִי you (f) will guard 2FP תְּשַׁמֵּרְנָה you (f) will guard

3MS יְשַׁמֵּר he will guard 3MP יְשַׁמְּרוּ they will guard

3FS תְּשַׁמֵּר she will guard 3FP תְּשַׁמֵּרְנָה they will guard

כִּי יְדַעְתִּיו לְמַעַן אֲשֶׁר יְצַוֶּה אֶת־בָּנָיו וְאֶת־בֵּיתוֹ אַחֲרָיו (Gen 18:19)

 For I have chosen him, that he may command his children and his household after him

וְאֵל שַׁדַּי יְבָרֵךְ אֹתְךָ (Gen 28:3)

 And God Almighty will bless you

**16. C. Piel Imperfect Weak Verbs**

**Lamed Gutturals** (e.g. יְשַׁלַּח = minor shift from ṣerê to a pathaḥ under the second consonant.

**Geminate Verbs**: (e.g. יְהַלֵּל to praise, same vowel configuration as regular verb in Piel except the vocalic ending cause the doubling dagesh to drop [יְהַלְלוּ])

**‘Ayin Gutturals**: Piel -- Resultative ( בֵּרַךְ ־־ few Qals, many Piels)

1CS אֲבָרֵךְ I will bless 1CP נְבָרֵךְ we will bless

2MS תְּבָרֵךְ you (m) will bless 2MP תְּבָֽרְכוּ you (m) will bless

2FS תְּבָֽרְכִי you (f) will bless 2FP תְּבָרֵכְנָה you (f) will bless

3MS יְבָרֵךְ he will bless 3MP יְמַצְּאוּ they (m.) will bless

3FS תְּבָרֵךְ she will bless 3FP תְּבָרֵכְנָה they (f.) will bless

**Lāmed ’Ālef:** Piel Resultative (note the ṣerê throughout on the second consonant except when the vocalic suffix is added in the 3fs and 3cp drops it to a ševā’ and when the heavy נָה is added it drops to a seghôl).

1CS אֲמַצֵּא I will find 1CP נְמַצֵּא we will find

2MS תְּמַצֵּא you (m) will find 2MP תְּמַצְּאוּ you (m) will find

2FS תְּמַצְּאִי you (f) will find 2FP תְּמַצֶּאנָה you (f) will find

3MS יְמַצֵּא he will find 3MP יְמַצְּאוּ they (m.) will find

3FS תְּמַצֵּא she will find 3FP תְּמַצֶּאנָה they (f.) will find

**Lāmed** Hē: Piel Resultative (גָּלָה—he revealed, uncovered) Note under the second consonant the ṣerê goes to a ḥîreq yôd and the dagesh in the consonantal suffix is lost.

1CS אָגַלֶּה I will reveal 1CP נְגַלֶּה we will reveal

2MS תְּגַלֶּה you (m) will reveal 2MP תְּגַלֶּינָה you (m) will reveal

2FS תְּגַלִּי you (f) will reveal 2FP תְּגַלּוּ you (f) will reveal

3MS יְגַלֶּה he will reveal 3MP יְגַלּוּ they (m) will reveal

3FS תְּגַלֶּה she will reveal 3FP תְּגַלֶּינָה they (f) will reveal

Imperatives, Infinitive Construct/Absolute, Participles:

**Piel Imperative:**

שַׁמֵּר guard [you ms] = Piel Infinitive Construct

שַׁמְּרִי guard [you fs]

שַׁמְּרוּ guard [you mp]

שַׁמֵּ֫רְנָה guard [you fp]

Piel Infinitive Absolute: שַׁמֹּר or שַׁמֵּר (= Piel Inf. Const.)

The Piel participle is formed by adding the מְ prefix.

MS מְשַׁמֵּר guarding

FS מְשַׁמְּרָה “

MP מְשַׁמְּרִים “

FP מְשַׁמְּרוֹת “

**16. D. Pual**

The Pual is the passive of the Piel. Many again see it as a passive intensive.

Waltke/O’Connor note that many of the Puals are participles (40%) as designating something that has attained a new condition as it is more about an “attained condition” more than an act (e.g. You have been made weak, אַתָה חֻלֵּיתָ [Isa. 14:10]) Waltke/O’Connor p. 419f.). It may also be used for a resultative as in פֶּן יְבֻלַּע לַמֶלֶךְ, lest the king be destroyed [made to swallow up] (2 Sam. 17:16). Because there are only 417 of them we will learn merely to recognize the basic form taking special note of the participles.

**Pual Perfect:** Note the reduction under the second consonant to a ševā’ with the vocalic ending suffixes (3fs and 3CP). The idea is you were put into a state of being kept (resultative).

1CS שֻׁמַּרְתִּי I were kept 1CP שֻׁמַּרְנוּ we were kept

2MS שֻׁמַּרְתִָּ you (m) were kept 2MP שֻׁמַּרְתֶּם you (m) were kept

2FS שֻׁמַּרְתְּ you (f) were kept 2FP שֻׁמַּרְתֶּן you (f) were kept

3MS שֻׁמַּר he was kept 3CP שֻׁמְּרוּ they (m) were kept

3FS שֻׁמְּרָה she were kept

**Pual Imperfect:**

1CS אֲשֻׁמַּר I will be kept 1CP נְשֻׁמַּר we will be kept

2MS תְּשֻׁמַּר you (m) will be kept 2MP תְּשֻׁמְּרוּ you (m) will be kept

2FS תְּשֻׁמְּרִי you (f) will be kept 2FP תְּשֻׁמַּרְנָה you (f) will be kept

3MS יְשֻׁמַּר he will be kept 3MP תְּשֻׁמְּרוּ they (m) will be kept

3FS תְּשֻׁמַּר she will be kept 3FP תְּשֻׁמַּרְנָה they (f) will be kept

Infinitive Construct: [ [שֻׁמַּר Infinitive Absolute: שֻׁמֹּר

**Passive Participle:** Masc. Fem.

Sing. מְשֻׁמָּר מְשֻׁמָּרָה (one) being guarded

Plural מְשֻׁמָּרִים מְשֻׁמָרוֹת (ones) being guarded

**Pual Examples:**

וְאַתָּה צֻוֵּיתָה זֹאת עֲשׂוּ קְחוּ־לָכֶם מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם (Gen 45:19)

 You are further charged to say, 'Do this: take for yourselves from the land of Egypt

וַיִּפְקֹד אֹתָם מֹשֶׁה עַל־פִּי יְהוָה כַּאֲשֶׁר צֻוָּה׃ (Num 3:16)

 So Moses counted them, as he was commanded by the word of the LORD.

**16. D. Hithpael**

The Hithpael is our final “intensive” verb stem used 842 times. It is quite easily recognized because of the הִתְ prefix and the doubling dagesh in the second consonant similar to the Piel and Pual (e.g. אָמַץ 🡪 הִתְאַמֵּץ).

It is often used as a reflexive. So, for example, with the verb אָמַץ (Qal: he was strong) in the Hithpael stem הִתְאַמֵּץ means “he strengthened himself. Note the action of the verb comes back on the subject. Waltke/O’Connor describe it as “The object of causation in the *Piel* is the subject of the *Hithpael* and transforms itself/is transformed into the effected state signified by the root” (Waltke/O’Connor, 429). Often words like himself, herself, themselves, myself or ourselves will be used in English to express this reflexive feature. With certain verb it may be simply translated as a Qal (e.g. הִתְפַלֵּל he prayed). Because the form is so distinctive they are easily recognized and we will not spend a lot of time memorizing a chant for these intuitively obvious forms. שָׁמַר presents a type of exception so we will use אָמַץ (to be strong) to present the Hithpael’s regular form.

**Hithpael Perfect of** אָמַץ **(to be strong)**

1CS הִתְאַמֵּצְתִּי I strengthened myself

2MS הִתְאַמֵּצְתָּ you (m.) strengthened yourself

2FS הִתְאַמֵּצְתְּ you (f.) strengthened yourself

3MP הִתְאַמֵּץ he strengthened himself

3FS הִתְאַמְּצָה she strengthened herself

1CP הִתְאַמֵּצְנוּ we strengthened ourselves

2MP הִתְאַמֵּצְתֶּם you all (m.) strengthened yourselves

2FP הִתְאַמֵּצְתֶּן you all (f.) strengthened yourselves

3CP הִתְאַמְּצוּ they strengthened themselves

**Hithpael Imperfect of** אָמַץ **(to be strong)**

1CS אֶתְאַמֵּץ I will strengthen myself

2MS תִּתְאַמֵּץ you (m.) will strengthen yourself

2FS תִּתְאַמְּצִי you (f.) will strengthen yourself

3MS יִתְאַמֵּץ he will strengthen himself

3FS תִּתְאַמֵּץ she will strengthen herself

1CP נִתְאַמֵּץ we will strengthen ourselves

2MP תִּתְאַמֵּצְנָה you all (m.) will strengthen yourselves

2FP תִּתְאַמְּצוּ you all (f.) will strengthen yourselves

3MP יִתְאַמְּצוּ they will strengthen themselves

3FP תִּתְאַמֵּצְנָה they will strengthen themselves

**Hithpael Imperative:**

2 M.S.הִתְאַמֵּץ strengthen yourself (m.)
2 F.S. הִתְאַמְּצִי strengthen yourself (f.)
 2 M.P. הִתְאַמְּצוּ strengthen yourselves (m.)
 2 F.P. הִתְאַמֵּצְנָה strengthen yourselves (f.)

**Hithpael Infinitives:**

 Construct: הִתְאַמֵּץ

 Absolute: הִתְאַמֵּץ

**Hithpael Participles**

M.S. מִתְאַמֵּץ F.S. מִתְאַמֵּצָה
M.P. מִתְאַמְּצִים F.P. מִתְאַמְּצוֹת

There are two morphological points that should be made about variants in the formation of the Hithpael.
 First, if the verb begins with a שׁ or ס, צ, שׂ, then there is a metathesis or swapping of the order of the ת with that initial consonant. So, for example, our favorite שָׁמַר 🡪 הִשְׁתַמֵּר (note the switching of the שׁ and the ת which is normally הִתְ to הִשְׁת).
 Second, if the verb begins with a ד, ז, ט, ת then when the הִתְ is added to the front of the verb the ת assimilates and doubles the initial letter of the verb with a dagesh forte. So, for example, דָּבַר 🡪 הִדַּבֵּר.

Examples of Hithpaels: perfect, imperfect, ptc.

בְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר־הִתְהַלַּכְתִּי בְּכָל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל (2 Sam 7:7)

 Wherever I have moved about among all the people of Israel

לֹא יִטַּמָּא בַּעַל בְּעַמָּיו (Lev 21:4)

 But he shall not defile himself as a husband among his people

וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ אֶת־קוֹל יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִתְהַלֵּךְ בַּגָּן (Gen 3:8)

 They heard the sound of the LORD God walking in the garden

 **Piel, Pual and Hithpael Chants:**

**16. B. Strong Piel Perfect Verb Forms: Resultative.**

1CS שִׁמַּרְתִּי I guarded

2FP שִׁמַּרְְתֶּן you (f) guarded

3CP שִׁמְּרוּ they guarded

**16. D. Strong Piel Imperfect Verb Forms: Resultative.**

2MS תְּשַׁמֵּר you (m) will guard

2FP תְּשַׁמֵּרְנָה you (f) will guard

3MP יְשַׁמְּרוּ they will guard

**Piel Imperative/ Piel Infinitive / Piel Participle:**

Impv = Piel Inf. Constr. Absolute Participles

2ms שַׁמֵּר שַׁמֹּר מְשַׁמֵּר מְשַׁמְּרָה

**Pual**

1CS שֻׁמַּרְתִּי I were kept

2FP שֻׁמַּרְתֶּן you (f) were kept

3CP שֻׁמְּרוּ they (m) were kept

**Pual Imperfect:**

2MS תְּשֻׁמַּר you (m) will be kept

2FP תְּשֻׁמַּרְנָה you (f) will be kept

3MP יְשֻׁמְּרוּ they (m) will be kept

Infinitive Constr. Inf. Abs Passive Participle:
 [ [שֻׁמַּר שֻׁמֹּר מְשֻׁמָּר מְשֻׁמָּרָה

 **Hithpael Chants:
Hithpael Perfect of** אָמַץ **(to be strong) ־־** שָׁמַר 🡪 הִִשְׁתַּמֵּר

1CS הִתְאַמֵּצְתִּי I strengthened myself

2FP הִתְאַמֵּצְתֶּן you all (f.) strengthened yourselves

3CP הִתְאַמְּצוּ they strengthened themselves

**Hithpael Imperfect of** אָמַץ **(to be strong)**

2MS תִּתְאַמֵּץ you (m.) will strengthen yourself

2MP תִּתְאַמֵּצְנָה you all (m.) will strengthen yourselves

3MP יִתְאַמְּצוּ they will strengthen themselves

**16. Chapter 16 Vocabulary List**

1. אוֹ or 321

2. חָזַק to be strong, seize 320

3. לֶ֫חֶם bread, food 297

4מִלְחָמָה . war 346

5. מִשְׁפָּחָה family 346

6. סָבִיב around, surround 336

7. סוּר to turn aside, remove 298

8. עָבַד to serve, work 289

9. צָוָה to command 493

10. רָע / רַע evil, bad, disaster 297

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Piel/Pual/Hithpael Verbs

1. Vocabulary Review

1. to turn aside, remove \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. field \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. eternity, forever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. to eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. prophet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. to strike, hit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. to carry, lift, raise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. gate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. please, now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. to stand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. to answer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. to serve, work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. to command \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. to go down \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. to send, stretch out, dismiss \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Translation**

1. עָשִׂיתִי כַּאֲשֶׁר דִּבַּרְתָּ אֵלָי (Gen 27:19)

 I have done as you told me

2. יְהִי כִשְׁמֹעַ אֲדֹנָיו אֶת־דִּבְרֵי אִשְׁתּוֹ אֲשֶׁר דִּבְּרָה אֵלָיו לֵאמֹר (Gen 39:19)

3. תְּצַוֻּם אֶת־בְּנֵיכֶם לִשְׁמֹר לַעֲשׂוֹת אֶת־כָּל־דִּבְרֵי הַתּוֹרָה הַזֹּאת׃
 (Deut 32:46)

give them as a command to your children, so that they may diligently observe all
 the words of this law

4. אֲשֶׁר־תְּבָרֵךְ מְבֹרָךְ וַאֲשֶׁר תָּאֹר יוּאָר׃ (Num 22:6) [ אָרַר = to curse]

5. גַּם־צֹאנְכֶ֙ם גַּם־בְּקַרְכֶ֥ם קְח֛וּ כַּאֲשֶׁ֥ר דִּבַּרְתֶּ֖ם וָלֵ֑כוּ וּבֵֽרַכְתֶּ֖ם גַּם־אֹתִֽי׃
 (Ex 12:32)

 Take your flocks and herds, as you have said, and go. And also bless me."

6. וְאַתָּה תְּצַוֶּה אֶת־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְיִקְחוּ אֵלֶיךָ שֶׁמֶן (Exod 27:20)
 [צָוָה =to command)

7. וְאֶל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל תְּדַבֵּר לֵאמֹר (Exod 30:31)

 And you shall say to the people of Israel

8.וְאַתָּה תְּדַבֵּר אֶל־כָּל־חַכְמֵי־לֵב אֲשֶׁר מִלֵּאתִיו רוּחַ חָכְמָה (Ex 28:3)

9.  וְאֶת־יְהוֹשׁוּעַ צִוֵּיתִי בָּעֵת הַהִוא לֵאמֹר עֵינֶיךָ הָרֹאֹת אֵת כָּל־אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה
 יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם (Deut 3:21)

 And I commanded Joshua at that time, 'Your eyes have seen all that the LORD
 your God has done

10. בְּכָל־הַדֶּרֶךְ אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵיכֶם אֶתְכֶם תֵּלֵכוּ (Deut 5:33)

11. יְהִי שֵׁם יְהוָה מְבֹרָךְ (Job 1:21)

 blessed be the name of the LORD."

12. אֵלֶּה דִבְרֵי הַבְּרִית אֲשֶׁר־צִוָּה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה לִכְרֹת אֶת־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל
 בְּאֶרֶץ מוֹאָב (Deut 28:69) [ כָּרַת =to cut/make a covenant ]

13. לָמָּה יְדַבֵּר אֲדֹנִי כַּדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה (Gen 44:7)

 Why does my lord speak such words as these?

14. אֲשֶׁר יְדַבֵּר הַנָּבִיא בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה וְלֹא־יִהְיֶה הַדָּבָר וְלֹא יָבוֹא הוּא הַדָּבָר
 אֲשֶׁר לֹא־דִבְּרוֹ יְהוָה (Deut 18:22)

15. לְמַעַן אֲשֶׁר לֹֽא־יְלַמְּדוּ אֶתְכֶם לַעֲשׂוֹת כְּכֹל (Deut 20:18)

 that they may not teach you to do according to all

16. כִּי גָדוֹל יְהוָה וּמְהֻלָּל מְאֹד (1Ch 16:25)

17. וּבָתִּים מְלֵאִים כָּל־טוּב אֲשֶׁר לֹא־מִלֵּאתָ (Deut 6:11)

 houses filled with all sorts of goods that you did not fill

18.  כִּֽי־יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ בֵּֽרַכְךָ כַּאֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר־לָךְ (Deut 15:6)

**3. Parsing**

Form: מֻצָּא Pual Pf 3ms from מָצָא “he was found”

1. בֵּרַכְנוּ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. צֻוֵּיתִי \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. מְקֻטֶּלֶת \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. בָּרֲכֵנִי (not pf) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. מַלֵּא (not pf) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. וַיִּתְהַלֵּךְ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. מְדַבֵּ֣ר \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. מְקַדְּשָֽׁם \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. תְּמַצֵּא \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. הִתְהַלַּ֣כְתִּי \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_