Rocine Lesson 27

וְאוֹתָ֫נוּ הוֹצִיא מִשָּׁם

Deuteronomy 6:23

Goals

Identify and read

- the Hiphil qatal

- the Piel qatal

What we already know

וְאוֹתָ֫נוּ הוֹצִיא מִשָּׁם

The first words has 3 parts. Let's identify each part.

- וְ = ?

- אוֹת = ?

- נוּ = ?

What we already know

וְאוֹתָ֫נוּ הוֹצִיא מִשָּׁם

The first words has 3 parts. Let's identify each part.

- וֹ = the conjunction, *and*

- אוֹת = DDO

- נוּ = 1cp pronominal suffix

What we already know

וְאוֹתָ֫נוּ הוֹצִיא מִשָּׁם

- Because the first word contains the DDO, we know that the syntax is X-something.
  - E.g. X-qatal, X-yiqtol, X-imperative, X-jussive, X-cohortative, etc.
- Regardless of what the something is, what is the function of the X-something syntax?

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  – Topicalization

Stems or Binyan

- Hiphil is a new STEM we will see in this lesson
- So far we've seen the Qal and Piel stems
- Qal is the default (light) stem
- To create a new stem, you augment the Qal stem
- What augment signals the Piel stem?

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  - Doubling of the second root letter

Stems or Binyan

For example:

- שָׁבַר = *to break* (Qal)

- שִׁבֵּר = *to shatter* (Piel)

List all the differences in form that you can see.

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  Major indicator
  True for all forms

- Qamets vs Hireq for first root vowel

  Lesser indicator
  True for Qatal

- Patach vs Segol for second root vowel

  Less reliable indicator
  Can change quite a bit

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Notice the similarities and differences in meaning. How would you characterize the difference?

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Stems or Binyan

A Word of Caution

We need to be <u>careful</u> with assigning meaning to stems.

There are meaning patterns for stems, to be sure, but not all verbs fit the patterns and ultimately if we want to know what a verb means in a particular stem, we <u>look it up in a lexicon</u> rather than guess based on the so called *'stem meaning.'*

Translating the Piel

See Animated Hebrew Chapter 27

- Translating the Piel (2:43)
- Translating the Piel – Factitive (8:43)
- Translating the Piel – Denominative (2:34)
- Translating the Piel – Pluralizing / Intensive (2:55)
- Translating the Piel – Declarative (2:35)

Hiphil qatal

וְאוֹתָ֫נוּ הוֹצִיא מִשָּׁם

- Let's look at the form of the Hiphil Qatal

- Can you guess the root of הוֹצִיא?

  – Hint: This is a common verb that we already know and one root letter has changed.

Hiphil qatal

וְאוֹתָנוּ הוֹצִיא מִשָּׁם

- The root of הוֹצִיא is יצא

- Given the transformation of yod -> waw, what other changes do you see?

  - Qal Qatal   יָצָא

  - Hiphil Qatal   הוֹצִיא

Hiphil qatal

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  – Qal Qatal   יָצָא

  – Hiphil Qatal   הוֹצִיא

  - Heh at the front end
  - Hireq-yod as second root vowel

Hiphil qatal

וְאוֹתָ֫נוּ הוֹצִיא מִשָּׁם

RULE:

The most common signs of the *Hiphil stem* of the qatal and weqatal verb forms are

- a *heh* added to the beginning of the root

- a *dot vowel* added between the 2nd and 3rd root letters:

  – The *dot vowels* include hireq-yod, hireq, tsere, segol.

Hiphil qatal

וְאוֹתָ֫נוּ הוֹצִיא מִשָּׁם

RULE:

The most common signs of the *Hiphil stem* of the qatal and weqatal verb forms are

- a *heh* added to the beginning of the root

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- a *dot vowel* added between the 2nd and 3rd root letters:

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I/E Vowel

Hiphil qatal

וְאוֹתָ֫נוּ הוֹצִיא מִשָּׁם

See Rocine 27.2c&d for examples of I-Yod Hiphil

- Notice that the heh is always present
- But the I/E vowel can disappear in some forms

Meaning of the Hiphil

וְאוֹתָ֫נוּ הוֹצִיא מִשָּׁם

Roughly speaking the Hiphil is causative

- In the Hiphil something is being caused to happen, and action is caused

- Again, this is not true for all verbs. Heed the warning given above.

Meaning of the Hiphil

וְאוֹתָ֫נוּ **הוֹצִיא** מִשָּׁם

Hiphil causative vs. Piel factitive

- Note the (somewhat fine) distinction between the Hiphil causative and the Piel factitive
  - Hiphil causative = causing an **ACTION** to happen
  - Piel factitive = causing a **STATE** to exist
- See Rocine 27.3 for further discussion

Translating the Hiphil

See Animated Hebrew Chapter 30

- Translating the Hiphil (1:12)
- Translating the Hiphil – Causative (7:15)
- Translating the Hiphil – Inner Causative (3:28)
- Translating the Hiphil – Denominative (1:41)
- Translating the Hiphil – Declarative (1:57)
- Translating the Hiphil – Misc / Unclassified (2:24)

II-Guttural Piel

In II-Gutt Piels, the middle root letter cannot double (because it is a guttural) and so the first root hireq lengthens to a tsere to compensate.

דִּבֵּר

| doubling | hireq |

בֵּרֵךְ

| no doubling | hireq -> tsere |