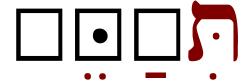
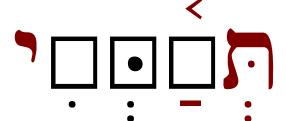
Piel Imperfect Singular

וְמַן עָתִיד – יָחִיד

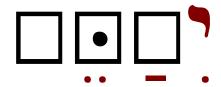




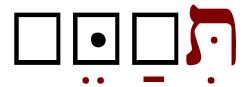
- באָת - 2ms



• 78 - 2fs



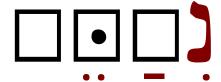
%77-3ms



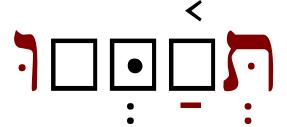
- היא - 3fs

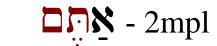
Piel Imperfect Plural

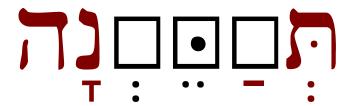
זְמַן עָתִיד – רְבִּים

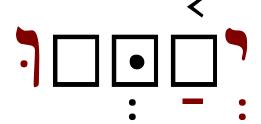


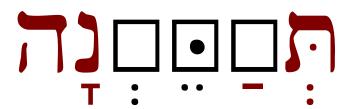
וברוני - 1cpl







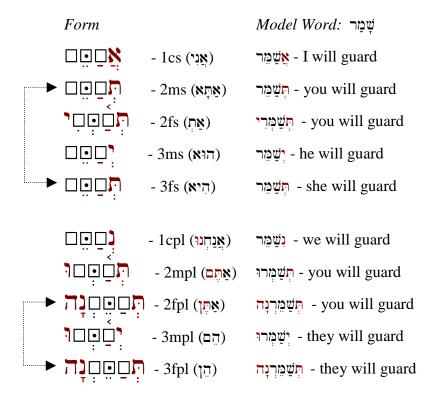




Piel Imperfect Verb Table

Piel Imperfect Verbs (strong)

Intensive (usually future) action in the active voice...



Piel Imperfect Verb Pfx, Sfx

f		m	
	-8	-8	1
٩X-	<u>ن</u> ا-	- i -	2
	- <u>v</u> j	_•	3

-j		- j	1
יַב -דָּע יַב -דָּע	,	- ₩	2
ַהלָּע יַּגלָּת	ا	- ?	3

intensive imperfect active (usually future or present); pfxes; standard verb sfxes

Piel Imperfect Prefixes and Suffixes

- 🛠	I	- 3	we
-17	you, he, she	- 🔼	you (pl)
- "	he, they	-נה	you, they (fpl)
• _	you (fs)	7 _	they (mpl)

Definition and Examples

The piel imperfect active verb is similar to the Qal imperfect active form though the meaning is *intensified* or (sometimes) repeated. For example, in the Qal שָבֶר means "he broke" but the Piel ישבר means "he shattered" or "he smashed." The piel form also makes a "stative" verb, for example, "קרש, "he was holy" into a transitive, שַרַש, "he sanctified [him]." Many verbs derived from nouns are inflected in the Piel (e.g., "הָבֶר", "word" -> הַבֶּר, he spoke").

Examples:

וְשַׁבֵּר הְשַׁבֵּר מַצֵּבֹתֵיהֶם 1.

"And you will utterly smash their pillars" (Exod. 23:24)

בַלֹא נַם־בְּנוּ דָבֵּר 2.

"Has he not also spoken to us?' " (Num. 12:2)