

# Plea

English - Plea (Plead)	Hebrew - Palal (פָּלַל )
<b>Note that the Hebrew first two letters are coalesced to produce the European <i>plea</i> from <i>palal</i>.</b>	
<p><b>From OED:</b></p> <p>That which is pleaded, urged, or argued in justification or excuse; an appeal, an entreaty; an argument; an apology, an excuse; a suit or action at law; the presentation of an action in court.</p>	<p><b>From BDB:</b></p> <p><b>intervene, interpose</b> (hence arbitrate, judge, and intercede, pray, פִּילְגַל act of prayer, פְּלִילָה judicial matter)</p>
<p><b>Found in medieval European languages:</b></p> <p>Latin <i>placitum</i> (judgment, case/plea, litigation, accord, agreement, pact/assembly for judgment. Related Latin words are <i>placeo</i> (to please, be agreeable to) and <i>placet</i> (it is agreed, it is resolved, it seems good.)</p> <p>Old Spanish <i>pleito</i> (lawsuit, trial, legal case)</p> <p>Old Portuguese <i>pleito</i> (ditto)</p> <p>Old Italian <i>piato</i> (ditto)</p> <p>Old French <i>plait</i> (pact, agreement)</p> <p>Old Frisian <i>plait</i> (lawsuit)</p> <p>Middle Dutch <i>plait</i> (lawsuit, controversy, debate)</p> <p>Middle Low German <i>pleit</i> (controversy, especially lawsuit)</p> <p>Although spellings of the word with final <i>-d</i> or <i>-t</i> were preserved until the modern period, this appears to have been due to orthographic conservatism only; by the 12th century the final consonant was no longer pronounced in either Anglo-Norman or continental French. The English <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;"> </span> and <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;"> </span> forms therefore apparently arose from orthographically conservative French forms. There is unlikely to be any continuity between these forms and later PLEAD.]</p> <p>[Scholars on IE Roots see the Latin <i>placitum</i> as a "k" form, and mistakenly deduce that it comes from "plak-" but this is strictly speculation.]</p>	<p><b>From TWOT (1776):</b></p> <p>ll*P* (p<sup>1</sup>lal) <b>intervene, interpose, pray</b></p> <p>hL*p!T= (t®pillâ) <b>prayer</b></p> <p>ly!P* (p<sup>1</sup>lîl) <b>assessment, estimate</b></p> <p>hl*y!P= (p®lîlâ) <b>office of judge or umpire</b></p> <p>yl!y!P= (p®lîlî) <b>assessable, criminal</b></p> <p>hY`!y!P= (p®lîlîyâ) <b>reasoning</b></p> <p><b>TWOT</b> emphasizes the word used for prayer, 84 times in the OT. But we should keep in mind that prayer is a <b>plea</b> to God for various reasons. How we translate the word depends on our personal attitude. Most often both the verb and the noun refer to intercessory prayer (plea). This is best illustrated in Solomon's prayer for the people at the dedication of the temple (1 Kings 8 and its parallel 2 Chron 6) where the root occurs 30 times in these chapters alone. The first reference there, 1 Kings 8:28, reads, "listen to the prayer [plea] (t® pillat) of your servant and to his entreaty (t® μinn<sup>1</sup>tô)... listen to the cry (rinnâ) and the prayer [plea] (t® pillâ) your servant makes to you today (mitpallêl)."</p>