Chapter 30 Hiphil Strong Verbs

- Meaning of the Hiphil Stem
- Spelling Hiphil Strong Verbs
- Ambiguities and Tricky Points
- Parsing Practice
- Translation Practice
The Hiphil often describes causing an action

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>Reflexive</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>Qal</td>
<td>Niphal</td>
<td>Niphal</td>
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<tr>
<td>“He saw”</td>
<td>“He was seen”</td>
<td>“He saw himself”</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>Piel</td>
<td>Pual</td>
<td>Hithpael</td>
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<tr>
<td>a state</td>
<td>“He caused him to be angry”</td>
<td>“He was caused to be angry”</td>
<td>“He made himself angry”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>Hiphil</td>
<td>Hophal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an action</td>
<td>“He caused to see” = ‘he showed’</td>
<td>“He was caused to be seen” = ‘he was showed’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Hiphil Often Describes Causing an Action

- יצא
  - Qal ‘he went out’
  - Hiphil ‘he caused to go out’ = ‘he brought out’

- אכל
  - Qal ‘he ate’
  - Hiphil ‘he caused to eat’ = ‘he fed’

- ראה
  - Qal ‘he saw’
  - Hiphil ‘he caused to see’ = ‘he showed’
Some Hiphil Verbs are NOT Causative

- Entering into the state expressed by the Qal
  - זקן
    - Qal ‘he is old’
    - Hiphil ‘He grew old’

- Declaring someone to be in the state expressed by the Qal
  - רשׁע
    - Qal ‘to be guilty’
    - Hiphil ‘to declare guilty’

- Simple action (like the Qal)
  - שׁכב
    - Hiphil ‘He arose early’
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Hiphil Parsing code H

- Hiphil verbs begin with ה
  - הִקְטִילה HP3ms
  - הַקְטֵילה HM2ms / HA
  - הַקְטִילה H∞

- Imperfect and Participle have their usual preformatives
  - יַקְטִיילה HI3ms
  - תַּקְטִיילה HI(3f/2m)s
  - אַקְטִיילה HI1cs
  - נַקְטִיילה HI1cp
  - מַקְטִיילה HPtMS
Remember Hiphil-Haphil

- Preformative vowel $V_P$ shifts like $V_1$ in piēl-paēl

- $V_P = ֶ$ in the perfect
  - ְֶ HP

- $V_P = ֶ$ elsewhere
  - ְֶ HM, H∞, HA
  - ְֶ / ְֶ / ְֶ / ְֶ in the imperfect
  - ְֶ in the participle
Hiphil Stem Vowel Pattern ّ[A] ~ ّ(ّ)

- ّ[A]
  - ّ (٦٨) in the Perfect 3rd person
  - ّ (٨٦) in the Perfect 1st and 2nd person

- ّ(ّ)
  - ّ (٦٨) in the Imperfect, Imperative, & ∞
  - ّ (٨٦) in the FP

- As expected:
  - ّ (٦٨) in the Participle
  - ّ (٨٦) in the Infinitive Absolute
Exceptions to the Hiphil Stem Vowel Pattern

- HM2ms uses Ė ( □ ) when there is no pronominal suffix
  - לָטֵתֵתֵתֵתֵתֵת
  - Expected it to be Î ( □ ) like the HI2ms

- Singular Jussive and Iwc often use Ė ( □ )
  - לָטֵתֵתֵתֵתֵתֵת → לָטֵתֵתֵת
  - and לָטֵתֵתֵתֵתֵתֵת → לָטֵתֵתֵת
Hiphil Stem Vowel: Defective and Irreducible

■ The Hiphil stem vowel î (יִיִיִי) can be written defectively as Hireq ֵ
  – E.g., יִתְמַשְׁתָּם merkha יִתְמַשְׁתָּם gen Judg 20:42 vs. מִשְׁתָּמָה Gen 19:13

■ Hiphil stem vowel î (יִיִי) never reduces
  – Because it is an unchangeable long vowel
    ■ E.g., HP3fs יִקְתֵּלֵה
  – Even when it is written defectively
    ■ E.g., HI3mp יִכְּפְרָו, יִכְּפְרָו

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What to Memorize for the Hiphil

- Parsing code H
- hiphil-haphil
  - $V_P = I$ (Hireq) in the Perfect
  - $V_P = A$ (Pathach) elsewhere

- Hiphil verbs begin:
  - Hiphil
    - $^\ddagger$ Perfect
    - $^\ddagger$ Imperative, $\infty$, A
    - $^\ddagger$ Imperfect
    - $^\ddagger$ Participle

- $V_S = \hat{I}[A] \sim \hat{I}(E)$
  - $\hat{I}$ is irreducible and can be written defectively as $^\ddagger$
  - HM2ms uses $\tilde{E}$ ( $^\ddagger$ ) if no pronominal suffix
  - $\hat{I}$ ( $^\ddagger$ ) often $\Rightarrow \tilde{E}$ ( $^\ddagger$ ) in singular HJ, HIwc
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1-Guttural Imperfect Verbs

- Hiphil Imperfect begins ְת
- Qal Imperfect begins ְת
- For 1-guttural verbs
  - Qal Imperfect begins ְת or ְת
  - Distinguish by stem vowel.
    - Hiphil has ְת which never reduces
      - יַעֲמֹד is QI3ms because $V_S = ꟁ$
      - יַעֲמִיד is HI3ms because $V_S = ꟁ$
- 3-ַ verbs lose the stem vowel $\rightarrow$ ambiguous
  - טלָה is (Q/H)I3ms
Don’t confuse ְת with Niphal Preformative ְת

- Hiphil Perfect begins ָּת (hiph‘îl)
- Niphal Imperative/Infinitive begins ְת
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Chapter 30 Parsing Randomized (1/4)

1. ילוּ הבהילה HP3cp They made __ great
to destroy

2. שמור הֶשְׁמִיר H∞ They hid ___

3. מתור יִסְכְּפָרֹת HIwc3mp ones who make ___ great

4. שלה מביהיפוס HPtMP (she/you) will make ___ known
to finish ___

5. זכר זֶכֶר HI(3f/2m)s we brought ___ near

6. כלה כַּלָה HM2mp make ___ known!

7.קרב הֲקָלָבִּים HP1cp we brought ___ near

8. קריב הֲקָרְבָּב HIwc1cp we brought ___ near

9. זכר הֲקָרְבָּב HM2mp make ___ known!

10. נשל הַנְּשָלִים HM2mp throw down!
Chapter 30 Parsing Randomized (2/4)

11. זכר תעדותה HI(2/3)fp (they/you) will make ___ known

12. נמל תככילה ה they made ___ great (boasted)

13. זכר תעדות ה HI2mp you will make ___ known

14. שלח לנהשים ה HIwc3ms he threw ___ down

15. כבד להגבירו H∞+ל to make ___ great

16.קרב להקריב HP3cp they brought ___ near (sacrificed)

17. בשח חרבינה NI2fs you will be trusted

18. סתר אסחייה ה HC1cs I shall hide ___

19. שלח אסחייה ה HI1cs I shall throw down

20.קרב נקריב HI1cp we will bring ___ near (sacrifice)
Chapter 30 Parsing Randomized (3/4)

21. זכר חוכמר $H_\infty$ to make ___ known
22. קרב ממילאבדו $HI2mp$ you will bring ___ near (sacrifice)
23. מלא ממילאבדו $DPtMP$ ones filling ___
24. שלך משליכת $HPtFS$ throwing ___ down
25. בשת הת+='< $N(M2fs/\infty+1cs)$ be trusted!/my being trusted
26. שמך להשליך $H_\infty^+\ell$ to destroy
27. עלה עלה $Q_\infty$ to go up
28. זכר וחפים $HM2fp$ make ___ known!
29. זכר זכרים $HI1cs$ I will make ___ known
30. שלך השליכת $HPtFS$ throwing ___ down
Chapter 30 Parsing Randomized (4/4)

31. נשמד הנשמד H(M2ms/A) destroy! to destroy
32. נשמדו הנשמדו HP1cs I destroyed
33. נשמדו הנשמדו HIwc3ms he destroyed
34. זכר הזכר H∞+3ms to make him known
35. מצות למצות HPtFP ones hiding ___
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I am a foreigner in the land. Do not hide your commandments from me!
But I will certainly hide my face in that day, on account of all the wickedness which he did, because he turned to other gods.

(Deut 31:18)