Chapters 32 & 33 Hophal

- Meaning of the Hophal
- Spelling the Hophal
- Hophal קָטַל Parsing Practice
### Hophal Often Describes Being Caused to Do Something

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>Reflexive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Simple</strong></td>
<td><strong>Qal</strong></td>
<td><strong>Niphal</strong></td>
<td><strong>Niphal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“He heard”</td>
<td>“He was heard”</td>
<td>“He heard himself”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cause a state</strong></td>
<td><strong>Piel</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pual</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hithpael</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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><strong>Cause an action</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hiphil</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hophal</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“He caused to hear”</td>
<td>“It was caused to be heard”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hophal is Rare, Especially Imperative & Infinitive

- Imperfect 162
- Perfect 109
- Participle 106
- Infinitive construct 8
- Infinitive absolute 6
- Imperative 2
Hophal is Usually the Passive of the Hiphil

- **יצא**
  - Qal ‘he went out’
  - Hiphil ‘he brought out’
  - Hophal ‘he was brought out’

- **גלה**
  - Qal ‘to go into exile’
  - Hiphil ‘to cause to go into exile’ = ‘to deport’
  - Hophal ‘to be caused to go into exile’
    = ‘to be deported’
Hophal is Sometimes the Passive of the Qal

- נתן – Qal ‘to give’
  - Hophal ‘to be given’

- שיר – Qal ‘to sing’
  - Hophal ‘to be sung’

- ארר – Qal ‘to curse’
  - Hophal ‘to be cursed’
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Hophal Parsing code Hp because H Passive

- **Hophal verbs have preformative ה, like the Hiphil**
  - הָקְטַל or הֹקְטַל HpP3ms
  - הָמְלֵח or הֻגֵד HpA [6 in the Bible]
  - הוֹסְד or הָשַׁפְּד Hp∞ [8 in the Bible]
  - הוֹטָכְב or הָטֵכְב HM [2 in the Bible]

- **Imperfects & Participles have the usual preformatives**
  - יָקְטַל or יֻקְטַל HpI3ms
  - תָּקְטַל or תֻּקְטַל HpI(3f/2m)s
  - אָקְטַל or אֻקְטַל HpI1cs
  - נָקְטַל or נֻקְטַל HpI1cp
  - מָקְטָל or מֻקְטָל HpPtMS

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Hophal Stem Vowel is A, Like the Pual

- **Stem vowel is A in the P, I, M, ∞**
  - הָקְטַל or הֻקְטַל HpP3ms
  - יָקְטַל or יֻקְטַל HpI3ms

- **Participle Stem vowel is lengthened P3ms as expected**
  - HpP3ms uses A (ְ), so HpPt uses Ā (ִֶ)
  - מָקְטָל or מֻקְטָל HpPtMS

- **Infinitive absolute stem vowel is Ē = ָ as expected**
  - הָחֳרֵב HpA
  - (Only 6 HpA in the Bible)
$V_P = O, U, \text{ or } Û$, so Memorize houûphal

- **O** is Qamets Hatuf
  - $V_P \, Q$ followed by $Q$ or $H$ is Qamets Hatuf
    - [2x $Q \, Q$ Geminate]
    - [4x $Q \, Q$ 1G]
  - 1-Guttural
    - Anything else is Qamets [Q or H Bicons or Gem]

- **U** is Qibbuts (יַֻ)
  - [Q or H Bicons or Gem]

- **Û** is Shureq
  - 1-Yod
  - Biconsonantal
  - Geminate
\[ V_p = O \text{ or } U \text{ or } \hat{U} \text{ Indicates Hophal [Houûphal]} \]

**Hophal if**

- \( V_p = \varnothing \) Qamets Hatuf (\( \breve{\mathtt{p}} \) or \( \breve{\mathtt{b}} \)) (\( \breve{\mathtt{b}} \) \( \breve{\mathtt{b}} \) 4x, \( \breve{\mathtt{b}} \) \( \breve{\mathtt{b}} \) 2x) (Q/H of bicons & gem have \( \varnothing \) Qamets)

- \( V_p = \varnothing \) or \( \breve{\mathtt{p}} \)

(יִבְנַל has \( V_p = \breve{\mathtt{p}} \) or \( \varnothing \) in the QI)

**HŌ or HÔ almost always Hiphil 1-Yod**

- \( \varnothing \varnothing \) 3x Hp 1-Yod
- \( \varnothing \varnothing \) 3x Hp טֶלֶה
- \( \varnothing \varnothing \) 1x Hp
Hophal 1-Nun Assimilates as Expected

- Hophal begins יַּֽהֲרֹ or יַּֽהֲרֹ, etc.
  - $V_1$ is silent shewa
  - Expect 1-Nun to assimilate like in QI and NP

- Examples
  - HpP יֵֽהְצַלָּה יֵֽהְצַלָּה יֵֽהְצַלָּה
  - HpI יֵֽהְצַלָּה יֵֽהְצַלָּה יֵֽהְצַלָּה
  - HpPt יֵֽהְצַלָּה יֵֽהְצַלָּה יֵֽהְצַלָּה
What to Memorize for the Hophal

- Parsing code Hp

- houûphal
  - Hophal if \( V_P = \text{Qamets Hatuf (O), } \overset{\cdot}{(U)} \text{ or } \overset{\cdot}{(\hat{U})} \)
  - \( \overset{\cdot}{(O)} \) or \( \overset{\cdot}{(Qamets Hatuf)} \) or \( \overset{\cdot}{(U)} \) or \( \overset{\cdot}{(\hat{U})} \)

- Beware \( V_P = \overset{\cdot}{(Qamets)} \text{ is bicons/geminate Q or H} \)
  - Those \( V_P \) never followed by \( \overset{\cdot}{(Qamets Hatuf)} \) or \( \overset{\cdot}{(Qamets)} \)

- \( V_P = \overset{\cdot}{(Yod)} \text{ or } \overset{\cdot}{(1-Yod)} \text{ is Hiphil or Niphal 1-Yod } [6x \text{ Hophal}] \)

- \( V_P = \overset{\cdot}{(1-Yod/Bicons/Gem)} \text{, or QI of } \overset{\cdot}{(1-Yod)} \)
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Hophal כָּטֵל

1. הֻקְטַל  HpP3ms [or HpM2ms or $H_\infty$]
2. הָקְטַל  HpP3ms [or HpM2ms or $H_\infty$]
3. הָקְטַַ֫לְתִׁי  HpP2mp
4. יָקְטַל  HpP1cs
5. יֵקְלָל  HpI3ms
6. יֵקְלָל  HpI3ms
7. יֵקְלָל  HpI1cp
8. יֵקְלָל  HpI1cp
9. מָקְטָל  HpPtMS
10. מֻקְטָלוֹת  HpPtFP
For mixed parsing practice
there is a separate video
of parsing from chapters 32-3