

Chapter 15

Strong Verbs in the Hiphil *binyan*

Vocabulary:

for the sake of (prep.): לְמַעַן	to perish (Qal): אָבַד
kingdom: מַמְלָכָה	to destroy (Pi): אָבַד
number: מִסְפָּר	to exterminate (Hi): הִאָבִיד
place: מְקוֹם	another (adj.): אַחֵר
wadi: נַחַל	cattle, animals: בְּהֵמָה
foot; step; occurrence: פֶּעַם	to uncover; go into exile (Qal): גָּלָה
to command (Pi): צִוָּה	to uncover, disclose; sleep with (Pi): גָּלָה
first: רֵאשִׁוֹן	to deport (Hi): הִגְלָה
friend; fellow, companion: רֵעַ	place outside; street: חוּץ
assembly; congregation: קָהָל	to seize, grasp (Hi): הִתְחַזַּק
lie, falsehood: שֶׁקֶר	to make firm, strengthen (Pi): הִזְקַ
to forget (Qal): שָׁכַח	alone (adv.); besides (prep.): לְבַד
continuance (n); continually (adv.): תְּמִיד	tongue: לְשׁוֹן

Orthography of the Hiphil for strong roots

The Hiphil *binyan* is one of the easiest to recognize because the verb is normally formed by the prefix of a *he* to the front of the verbal root. There are several instances where the *he* drops out, but these cases are predictable. Another identifying sign of the Hiphil is the /i/ class vowel between the second and third root letter—normally a hireq-yod (יְ .) unless there is some type of vowel reduction or the *kitkat* → *katkat* rule comes into play.

Perfect forms of the Hiphil for strong roots

The perfect is formed in the Hiphil by adding a prefixed *he* on the front of the root and a long /i/ vowel between the second and third root letters. The student should remember that the /i/ class vowel will become an /a/ vowel with the *kitkat* → *katkat* rule comes into play. The following is a summary of the Hiphil perfect for strong roots:

הִקְטִילְתִּי	1cs perf
הִקְטִילְתָּ	2ms perf
הִקְטִילְתְּ	2fs perf
הִקְטִיל	3ms perf
הִקְטִילָהּ	3fs perf
הִקְטִילְנִי	1cp perf
הִקְטִילְתֶּם	2mp perf
הִקְטִילְתֶּן	2fp perf
הִקְטִילוּ	3cp perf

Imperfect forms in the Hiphil for strong roots

The imperfect is a little more difficult to recognize than the Hiphil perfect inflection because the *he* prefix has syncopated between two vowel:

- In the Qal, one finds an imperfect form: יִקְטֹל
- In the Hiphil, the imperfect adds a *he* and a long /i/ vowel, but the *he* syncopates
 - יִ + הֶ + קְטִיל
 - *he* syncopates because it is between two vowels: יִ + הֶ + קְטִיל ← יִקְטִיל

This syncope or loss of the *he* explains why the *he* is found in the imperative and infinitive forms but not in the imperfect or participle. The following chart summarizes the imperfect inflection for strong roots in the Hiphil:

אֶקְטִיל	1cs impf
תִּקְטִיל	2ms impf
תִּקְטִילִי	2fs impf
יִקְטִיל	3ms impf
תִּקְטִיל	3fs impf
נִקְטִיל	1cp impf
תִּקְטִילוּ	2mp impf
תִּקְטִלְנָה	2fp impf
יִקְטִילוּ	3mp impf
תִּקְטִלְנָה	3fp impf

The participle forms of the Hiphil

Just like the imperfect, the *he* syncopates and drops out because it is surrounded by two vowels. Thus, the *mem* prefix has an /a/ vowel underneath it just like the preformative in the imperfect inflection has an /a/ vowel. The following chart summarizes these forms:

מִקְטִיל	ms part
מִקְטִילָה	fs part
מִקְטִילִים	mp part
מִקְטִילוֹת	fp part

The imperative and infinitive forms

Since the *he* syncopates in the imperfect, it is retained in the imperative form because the preformative from the imperfect inflection is not found. Likewise, the *he* is retained in the infinitive forms. The following table summarizes these forms:

הַקְטִיל	ms impv
הַקְטִילִי	fs impv
הַקְטִילוּ	mp impv
הַקְטִילְנָה	fs impv
הַקְטִיל	inf. constr
הַקְטִילְךָ	inf. (suff)
הַקְטִיל	inf. abs.

Summary of the orthography of the Hiphil *binyan*

The following features summarize the traits that easiest to identify in the Hiphil:

1. A prefixed *he*.
2. An /i/ class vowel between the second and third root letters (normally a hireq-yod (יְ) unless there is some type of vowel reduction or the *kitkat* → *katkat* rule comes into play).
3. In the imperfect inflection, an /a/ vowel is found under the preformative.

In the participle, an /a/ vowel is found under the *mem* preformative.

The meaning of the Hiphil *binyan*

The Hiphil normally transforms a verb that occurs in the Qal *binyan* into a causative verb, but there are at least 4 other usages as well.

1. Causative: This is the most frequent usage,

- Root מ-ל-ך
 - Qal: מָלַךְ “he reigned”
 - Hiphil: הִמְלִיךָ “he enthroned”
 - verse: 1 Kgs 1:43b: אֶת־שֹׁלֹמֹה : הִמְלִיךָ הַמֶּלֶךְ־דָּוִד “but our lord, David the king, has enthroned Solomon.”
- ש-מ-ע
 - Qal: שָׁמַע “he heard”
 - Hiphil: הִשְׁמִיעַ “he caused to hear; announced”
 - verse: Isa 30:30a קוֹלוֹ אֶת־תְּהִלָּתוֹ יְהוָה יְהִי־שְׁמִיעַ “and the LORD will cause the splendor of his voice to be heard...”

2. Express active ideas of verbs that are *stative* in Qal

- Root י-ט-ב

- יָטִיב “he was good”
 - הֵיטִיב “he did well”
- Root ק-ר-ב
 - קָרַב “he was near”
 - הִקְרִיב “he drew near”
3. Denominative: Just as we saw with the Piel *binyan*, the Hiphil can be used to express action with a commonly used noun
 - לָשׂוֹן “tongue” → הִלְשִׁין “he slandered”
 4. Declarative: Instead of expressing a causative action, the verb does more to declare that action (הִזְדַּיֵּק “he pronounced righteous...”)

Hebrew passage: Gen 34 :1–31

1. וַתֵּצֵא דִינָה בַת־לֵאָה אֲשֶׁר יִלְדָה לְיַעֲקֹב
לְרֵאוֹת בְּבָנוֹת הָאָרֶץ :

2. וַיֵּרָא אֹתָהּ שָׂכָם בֶּן־חַמּוֹר הַחִתִּי נָשִׂיא¹ הָאָרֶץ
וַיִּקַּח אֹתָהּ וַיִּשְׁכַּב אִתָּהּ וַיַּעֲנֶהָ² :

1 = leader, prince; 2 = to humiliate (in this case rape)

3. וַתִּדְבַק נַפְשׁוֹ בְּדִינָה בַת־יַעֲקֹב

וַיֵּאָהֵב אֶת־הַנַּעֲרָה וַיְדַבֵּר עַל־לֵב הַנַּעֲרָה :

4. וַיֹּאמֶר שָׂכָם אֶל־חַמּוֹר אָבִיו לֵאמֹר

קַח־לִי אֶת־תְּיִלְדָהּ תּוֹאֵת לְאִשָּׁה :

5. וַיַּעֲקֹב שָׁמַע כִּי טָמְא אֶת־דִּינָה בָתּוֹ

וּבָנָיו הָיוּ אֶת־מְקַנְהוּ¹ בַּשָּׂדֶה וְהִחַרְשׁ² יַעֲקֹב עַד־בָּאִם :

1 = his cattle; 2 = and he kept silent

6. וַיֵּצֵא חַמּוֹר אָבִי־שָׂכָם אֶל־יַעֲקֹב לְדַבֵּר אִתּוֹ :

7. וּבָנֵי יַעֲקֹב בָּאוּ מִן־הַשָּׂדֶה כְּשֹׁמְעִים

וַיִּתְעַצְבוּ¹ הָאֲנָשִׁים וַיַּחַר לָהֶם מְאֹד

כִּי־נִבְלָה² עָשָׂה בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל

לְשָׁכַב אֶת־בַּת־יַעֲקֹב וְכֵן לֹא יַעֲשֶׂה³ :

1 = leader, prince; 2 = a sacrilege; 3 = it is not done (Niphal)

8. וַיְדַבֵּר חַמּוֹר אִתָּם לֵאמֹר

שָׂכָם בְּנֵי חַשְׁקָה¹ נַפְשׁוֹ בְּבַתְּכֶם תָּנוּ נָא אֹתָהּ לִי לְאִשָּׁה :

1 = it longed for; it was attached to

9. וְהִתְחַתְּנוּ¹ אִתָּנוּ

בְּנִתֵיכֶם תִּתְּנוּ־לָנוּ וְאֶת־בְּנֵינֵנוּ תִקַּח לָכֶם :

1 = Hithpael impv 2mp: "be married"

10. וְאַתָּנוּ תִשָּׁבוּ וְהָאָרֶץ תִּהְיֶה לְפָנֵיכֶם

שָׁבוּ וּסְחָרוּהָ¹ וְהֶאֱחִזּוּ² בָּהּ :

1 = trade (in) it; 2 = be held (in) it (ie., own property) (Niph)

11. וַיֹּאמֶר שָׁכַם אֶל־אָבִיחָה וְאֶל־אֲחִיחָה אֲמַצְא־תָן בְּעֵינֵיכֶם

וְאֲשֶׁר תֵּאמְרוּ אֵלַי אֲתָן :

12. הִרְבּוּ¹ עָלַי מְאֹד מִתֵּהר² וּמִתֵּן³ וְאֶתְנָה⁴

כַּאֲשֶׁר תֵּאמְרוּ אֵלַי וּתְנוּ־לִי אֶת־הַנֶּנֶךְ לְאִשָּׁה :

1 = make large (Hiph); 2 = dowry; 3 = gift; 4 = cohortative

13. וַיַּעֲנֵנוּ בְנֵי־יַעֲקֹב אֶת־שָׁכַם וְאֶת־חַמּוֹר אָבִיו

בְּמִרְמָה¹ וַיַּדְבֵּרוּ אֲשֶׁר טָמְא אֶת דִּינָה אַחֲתָם :

1 = with deceit

14. וַיֹּאמְרוּ אֲלֵיהֶם לֹא נוֹכַל־לַעֲשׂוֹת הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה

לְתַת אֶת־אֲחֻתְנוּ לְאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר־לוֹ עֶרְלָה¹

כִּי־חֲרָפָה² הוּא לָנוּ :

1 = foreskin; 2 = abomination

15. אַדְּ־בִזְאֵת נֹאזֹת¹ לָכֶם

אִם תִּהְיוּ כְּמִנּוּ לְהִמְלֹל¹ לָכֶם כָּל־זָכָר :

1 = we will consent (Niph); 2 = to be circumcised (Niph)

16. וַנִּתְּנוּ אֶת־בְּנֵיתֵינוּ לָכֶם וְאֶת־בְּנֵיכֶם נִקְחָ־לָנוּ

וַיִּשְׁבְּנוּ אֶתְכֶם וְהִיָּינוּ לָעַם אֶחָד :

17. וְאִם־לֹא תִשְׁמָעוּ אֲלֵינוּ לְהִמְלֹל¹

וְלִקְחָנוּ אֶת־בְּתוּלוֹתֵינוּ וְהִלְכָנוּ :

1 = to be circumcised (Niph)

18. וַיִּשָּׁבוּ דְבָרֵיהֶם בְּעֵינֵי חַמּוֹר וּבְעֵינֵי שָׁכַם בֶּן־חַמּוֹר :

19. וְלֹא־אֲחֵר¹ הַנְּעַר לַעֲשׂוֹת הַדָּבָר כִּי חִפְּזָן² בָּבֵת־יַעֲקֹב

וְהוּא נִכְבָּד³ מִכָּל בֵּית אָבִיו :

1 = he delayed (Piel); 2 = he delighted; 3 = was honored (Niph)

20. וַיָּבֹא חֲמוּר אֶל-שָׂעַר עִירָם

וַיַּדְבְּרוּ אֶל-אֲנָשֵׁי עִירָם לֵאמֹר:

21. הָאֲנָשִׁים הָאֵלֶּה שְׁלָמַיִם הֵם אֲתָנוּ וַיֵּשְׁבוּ בְּאֶרֶץ

וַיִּסְתְּרוּ¹ אֹתָהּ וְהָאֶרֶץ הִנֵּה רַחֲבַת-יָרְדִים לִפְנֵיהֶם

אֶת-בְּנֵיהֶם נִקְחָ-לָנוּ לְנָשִׁים וְאֶת-בְּנֵיהֶם נִתְּן לָהֶם:

1 = let them trade

22. אִךְ-בְּזֹאת יֵאָתוּ¹ לָנוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים לְשִׁבַת אֲתָנוּ

לְהִיזֹת לָעַם אַחַד בְּהַמּוֹל² לָנוּ כָּל-זָכָר

כַּאֲשֶׁר הֵם נִמְלָיִם³:

1 = they will agree (Niph); 2 = be circumcised (Niph inf.

constr); 3= be circumcised (Niph ptc)

23. מִקְנֵיהֶם¹ וְקִנְיָנָם² וְכָל-בְּהֵמָתָם הֲלוֹא לָנוּ הֵם

אִךְ נֵאֻדָּה³ לָהֶם וַיֵּשְׁבוּ אֲתָנוּ:

1 = their cattle; 2 = their possessions; 3 = let us agree (cohort.)

24. וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ אֶל-חֲמוּר וְאֶל-שָׂעַר בְּנוֹ כָּל-יִצְאֵי שְׂעַר עִירוֹ

וַיִּמְלֹאוּ¹ כָּל-זָכָר כָּל-יִצְאֵי שְׂעַר עִירוֹ:

1 = and they were circumcised (Niph)

25. וַיְהִי בַיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי בְּהִיזוֹתָם כַּאֲבִיבִים וַיִּקְחוּ

שְׁנֵי-בָנֵי-יַעֲקֹב שְׂמֵעוֹן וְלֹדִי אֶתִּי דִינָה

אִישׁ חֲרָבּוֹ וַיָּבֹאוּ עַל-הָעִיר בַּטַּח

וַיַּהַרְגוּ כָּל-זָכָר: