

## 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): הִתְחַזֵּק
lie, falsehood: שֶׁקֶר	to make firm, strengthen (Pi): הִזְקַח
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.