Chapter 15
Strong Verbs in the Hiphil *binyan*

Vocabulary:
for the sake of (prep.): נֹאמַ הָלְבֵּץ to perish (Qal): נֹאמַ הָלְבֵּץ
kingdom: התַּלְמַד to destroy (Pi): נֹאמַ הָלְבֵּץ
number: חֲסֹדֶת to exterminate (Hi): נֹאמַ הָלְבֵּץ
place: מָנָח another (adj.): נֹאמַ הָלְבֵּץ
wadi: נֹאֲפָל cattle, animals: נֹאֲפָל
foot; step; occurrence: נֹאֲפָל to uncover; go into exile (Qal): נֹאֲפָל

to command (Pi): נֹאֲפָל to uncover, disclose; sleep with (Pi): נֹאֲפָל
first: נֹאֲפָל to deport (Hi): נֹאֲפָל
friend; fellow, companion: נֹאֲפָל place outside; street: נֹאֲפָל
assembly; congregation: נֹאֲפָל to seize, grasp (Hi): נֹאֲפָל
lie, falsehood: נֹאֲפָל to make firm, strengthen (Pi): נֹאֲפָל

to forget (Qal): נֹאֲפָל alone (adv.); besides (prep.): נֹאֲפָל
continuance (n); continually (adv.): נֹאֲפָל tongue: נֹאֲפָל

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 (יַ.י) 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>1cs perf</th>
<th>2ms perf</th>
<th>2fs perf</th>
<th>3ms perf</th>
<th>3fs perf</th>
<th>1cp perf</th>
<th>2mp perf</th>
<th>2fp perf</th>
<th>3cp perf</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>יֶסֶלֶת</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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: יֶסֶלֶת.
- In the Hiphil, the imperfect adds a *he* and a long /i/ vowel, but the *he* syncopates
  - יֶסֶלֶת + י + י.
  - *he* syncopates because it is between two vowels: יֶסֶלֶת.
This syncopation 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>1cs impf</th>
<th>2ms impf</th>
<th>2fs impf</th>
<th>3ms impf</th>
<th>3fs impf</th>
<th>1cp impf</th>
<th>2mp impf</th>
<th>2fp impf</th>
<th>3mp impf</th>
<th>3fp impf</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>יָדִים</td>
<td>יָדִים</td>
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<td>יָדִים</td>
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<td>יָדִים</td>
<td>יָדִים</td>
<td>יָדִים</td>
<td>יָדִים</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לֵּאָה</td>
<td>לֵּאָה</td>
<td>לֵּאָה</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>ms part</th>
<th>fs part</th>
<th>mp part</th>
<th>fp part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>יָדִים</td>
<td>יָדִים</td>
<td>יָדִים</td>
<td>יָדִים</td>
<td>יָדִים</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>וִיהֶלֶךְ</th>
<th>ms impv</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>וַיהֶלֶךְ</td>
<td>fs impv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וַיהֶלֶךְלָהּ</td>
<td>mp impv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וַיהֶלֶכֶת</td>
<td>fs impv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וּחַלֶּכֶת</td>
<td>inf. constr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וּחַלַּכֶּהָ</td>
<td>inf. (suff)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>וּחַלָּכֶה</td>
<td>inf. abs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 (״י) 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 י-כ-ל
     
     o Qal: יכל “he reigned”
     
     o Hiphil: יכיל “he enthroned”
     
     o verse: 1 Kgs 1:43b: *הָאֹמֵל וּבֵרָא י כִּיל הַלְוָיָה* “but our lord, David the king, has enthroned Solomon.”
   
   • י-כ-ל
     
     o Qal: יכהל “he heard”
     
     o Hiphil: יכל “he caused to hear; announced”
     
     o verse: Isa 30:30a: יכִּיל הַלְוָיָה וּבֵרָא וּרְאוּ “and the LORD will cause the slendor of his voice to be heard…”

2. Express active ideas of verbs that are *stative* in Qal
   
   • Root ב-ט-ן
• יָבַשׁ, “he was good”
• יָדִיעוּ, “he did well”

• Root ב-ר-פ
  • בָּרֵפַב, “he was near”
  • בָּרֵפַב, “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
  • יַנְשָׁה, “tongue” → יַנְשָׁה יָפָר, “he slandered”

4. Declarative: Instead of expressing a causative action, the verb does more to declare that action (יָפָר, “he pronounced righteous…”)


Hebrew passage: Gen 34:1–31

1. ולא אשת האלף את נקבת אשת בני אפרים.
2. כי אם אשת נקבת אשת בני אפרים.

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

3. ואת נקבת נשים בן הכהנים אביו לא אמר.
4. והנה, לחיה להכתנה נאה לא נשתה.

1 = his cattle; 2 = and he kept silent

6. ואת נקבת אנרכ-שבעים אפר-שבעים לפני אתח.
7. ואת נקבת אנרכ-שבעים אפר-שבעים לפני אתח.

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

8. ואת נקבת אנרכ-שבעים אפר-שבעים.

1 = it longed for; it was attached to

9. ואת נקבת אנרכ-שבעים אפר-שבעים.

1 = Hithpael impv 2mp: “be married”


10.

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

11.

נָעַם סְלֹם אֶלָּא בֵּית אַתָּחָה אֶסְתָּאֲתָה מִפְּנֵי

12.

כַּאֲשֶׁר תַּאֲמֹר אַלּוּк: 1 = make large (Hiph); 2 = dowry; 3 = gift; 4 = cohortative

13.

בְּמַרְשָׁהוּ 1 = with deceit

14.

לָא מַמְּךָו אָלָּלְךָ לָא נַעֲשָׂה לְעַרְבּוֹתָה

15.

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

16.

וַיְצַאֲנֵהּ אַסְתָּאֲתָה לְעָם אֱלֹהֵיָהו

17.

לֹא לוֹא הָשִׁמֵּשְׂוֹ אֶלָּא לְעַמְּנוּ לְוַעֲלוֹת

18.

כָּרָם דִּבְרָיָה בֵּשֵׁשָׂה בֵּית אֶדְרֹא נַעֲשָׂה לְעַרְבּוֹתָה

19.

לֹא אִסְתַּאֲתָה 1 = he delayed (Piel); 2 = he delighted; 3 = was honored (Niph)
תנאי הפרדה והסכם בין אנט-עשר עדים:

1 = let them trade
2 = be circumcised (Niph inf. constr); 3 = be circumcised (Niph ptc)

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

1 = and they were circumcised (Niph)