**17. Hiphil and Hophal Verb Stems**

**17. A. Introduction: Three Meanings of the Hiphil**

The Hiphil stem is not as frequent as the Qal but does occur almost 9,500 times in the Tanak.

**Causative Sense:** It is generally understood to be the stem of causation. Note the shift of the Qal form of גָּדַל “he was great” to the Hiphil הִגְדִּיל “he caused to be great.” Similarly, the Qal of יָדַע “he knew” goes to הוֹדִיעַ “he caused to know” in the Hiphil. Waltke/O’Connor note that the Piel may also share this causative sense at times (p. 433). The Piel, however, generally brings about a state or condition whereas the Hiphil brings about an event.

**Declarative Sense**: The Hiphil with certain verbs takes on the sense of declaring the subject to be in a condition or state of being according to nuance of the verb. Both Kelly (p. 112) and Practico/Van Pelt (p. 346) that the Hiphil with רָשַׁע “he was wicked” becomes הִרְשִׁיעַ “he is declared unjust/guilty.”

**Simple Active (= Qal).** Finally, the Hiphil sometimes simply takes on the active meaning just like it was a Qal. So the Qal כָּרַת meaning “he cut off” has the same meaning in the Hiphil (הִכְרִית ).

**17. B. Morphology of the Hiphil of the regular verb**

**Hiphil Perfect:**

1CS הִשְׁמַרְתִּי I caused to keep

2MS הִשְׁמַרְתָּ you (m) caused to keep

2FS הִשְׁמִירְתְּ you (f) caused to keep

3MS הִשְׁמִיר he caused to keep

3FS הִשְׁמִירָה she caused to keep

----------------------------------------------------------

1CP הִשְׁמַרְנוּ we caused to keep

2MP הִשְׁמַרְתֶּם you (m) caused to keep

2FP הִשְׁמַרְתֶּן you (f) caused to keep

3CP הִשְׁמִירוּ they caused to keep

Note that with the consonantal sufformative the ḥîreq yôd shifts to a pataḥ. With the vocalic ending there is no shift and the ḥîreq yôd is retained.

 **Translation Examples**וַיְהִי כַּאֲשֶׁר הִקְרִיב לָבוֹא מִצְרָיְמָה וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל־שָׂרַי אִשְׁתּוֹ (Gen 12:11)

 When he was about to enter Egypt, he said to his wife Sarai,

וְהֶאֱמִן בַּיהוָה וַיַּחְשְׁבֶהָ לּוֹ צְדָקָֽה (Gen 15:6)
 And he believed the LORD, and he counted it to him as righteousness.

**Hiphil Imperfect:**

1CS אַשְׁמִיר I will cause to keep

2MS תַּשְׁמִיר you (m) will cause to keep

2FS תַּשְׁמִירִי you (f) will cause to keep

3MS יַשְׁמִיר he will cause to keep

3FS תַּשְׁמִיר she will cause to keep

----------------------------------------------------------

1CP נַשְׁמִיר we will cause to keep

2MP תַּשְׁמִירוּ you (m) will cause to keep

2FP תַּשְׁמֵרְנָה you (f) will cause to keep

3MP יַשְׁמִירוּ they (m) will caused to keep

3FP תַּשְׁמֵרְנָה they (m) will caused to keep

Note that the prefix is by a pataḥ not the normal ḥîreq expected in the Hiphil. Also

the consonant sufformative נָה takes the ḥîreq yôd down to a ṣerê in the 2FP and 3FP.

**Translation Examples**

וּמִכָּל־הָ֠חַי מִֽכָּל־בָּשָׂ֞ר שְׁנַ֧יִם מִכֹּ֛ל תָּבִ֥יא אֶל־הַתֵּבָ֖ה (Gen 6:19)
 And of every living thing, of all flesh, you shall bring two of every kind
 into the ark,

וּמִבֵּ֣ית אָבִ֑יךָ אֶל־הָאָ֖רֶץ אֲשֶׁ֥ר אַרְאֶֽךָּ׃ (Gen 12:1)
 your father's house to the land that I will show you

**Chant #18: 17. C. Hiphil Perfect and Imperfect Chants**

**Hiphil Perfect:**

 1CS הִשְׁמַרְתִּי

 3CP הִשְׁמִירוּ

**Hiphil Imperfect:**

 2MS תַּשְׁמִיר

 3MP יַשְׁמִירוּ

**Imprv / Inf Const. Inf. Abs. Ptc. Masc. Fem.**

הַשְׁמֵר הַשְׁמִיר מַשְׁמִיר מַשְׁמִירָה

**Hiphil Imperative**

 2MS הַשְׁמֵר [you (m)] cause to keep

2FS הַשְׁמִירִי [you (f)] cause to keep

2MP הַשְׁמִירוּ [you all (m)] cause to keep

2FP הַשְׁמִירְנָה [you all (f)] cause to keep

Note there are no prefixes and so the hē is retained although a pataḥ replaces the ḥîreq yôd as we saw in the imperfect.

**Hiphil Infinitive Construct and Absolute**

Absolute: הַשְׁמִיר Construct: הַשְׁמֵר to cause to keep

 **Hiphil Participles**

MS מַשְׁמִיר causing to keep

MP מַשְׁמִירִים causing to keep

FS מַשְׁמִירָה causing to keep

FP מַשְׁמִירוֹת causing to keep

Note here as in the imperfect and imperatives the prefix (the participle מ in this case) is added by a pataḥ. The endings do not impact the ḥîreq yôd in the participle.

**Translation Examples**

וִידַעְתֶּם כִּי אֲנִי יְהוָה אֱלֹ֣הֵיכֶם הַמּוֹצִיא אֶתְכֶם מִתַּחַת סִבְלוֹת מִצְרָיִם׃ (Exod 6:7)Then you will know that I am the LORD your God, who brought you out from under the yoke of the Egyptians.

אֵל מוֹצִיאָם מִמִּצְרָיִם (Num 23:22)

God, who brings them out of Egypt

**7. D. Morphology of the Hiphil of the Weak Verbs**

We won’t go through all the weak verbs but note the following as examples of some of the vocalic shifting that takes place in the weak verbs. You should be able to recognize or deduce that these are Hiphil forms with slight shifts.

On **Pē** **Guttural** initial verbs the form is: (עָמַד = to stand)

**Perfect Imperfect Imperative Infinitive Participle**

הֵעֱמַדְתִּי אַעֲמִיד הַעֲמִיד (Cons) מַעֲמִיד

... ... הַעֲמֶד הַעֲמֵד (Abs( מַעֲמֶדֶת

הֶעֱמִידָה תַּעֲמִידִי הַעֲמִידִי מַעֲמִידִים

... ... הַעֲמִידוּ מַעֲמִידוֹת

הֶעֱמִיד יַעֲמִיד הַעֲמֵדְנָה

...

Note the initial ה is added with a Ṣerê or a Seghôl in the Perfect.

**Ayin Guttural** (הִגְאִיל ) is so regular you will be able to recognize it because the prefixing and ḥîreq yôd pretty much follow the same patterns as the regular verb.

**Lāmed Hē** (גָּלָה = to reveal, uncover)

**Perfect Imperfect Imperative Infinitive Participle**

הִגְלִיתִי אַגְלֶה הַגְלוֹת (Cons) מַגְלֶה

... ... הַגְלֵה הַגְלֵה (Abs( מַגְלָה

הִגְלְתָה תַּגְלִי הַגְלִי מַגְלִים

... ... הַגְלוּּ מַגְלוֹת

הִגְלָה יַגְלֶה הַגְלֶינָה

...

**Lāmed Guttural** (מָצָא = to find) is pretty normal with the הִ or הַ prefix and the ḥîreq yôd as we have seen before; הִמְצִיא).

**Pē Nûn** ( נָגַשׁ= to approach, drops the Nûn as would be expected and the second consonant is doubled)

**Perfect Imperfect Imperative Infinitive Participle**

הִגַּשׁתִּי אַגִּישׁ הַגִּישׁ (Cons) מַגִּישׁ

... ... הַגֵּשׁ הַגֵּשׁ (Abs( מַגִּישָׁה

הִגִּישָׁה תַּגִּישִׁי הַגִּישִׁי מַגִּישִׁים

... ... הַגִָּישׁוּ מַגִּישׁוֹת

הִגִּישׁ יַגִּישׁ הַגֵּשְׁנָה

...

**Pē Vāv** (יָשַׁב = to sit, dwellְ; note the ה prefix is added with a Ḥôlem Vāv rather than a ḥîreq or pataḥ)

**Perfect Imperfect Imperative Infinitive Participle**

הוֹשַׁבְתִּי אוֹשִׁיב הוֹשִׁיב (Cons) מוֹשִׁיב

... ... הוֹשֵׁב הוֹשֵׁב (Abs( מוֹשִׁיבָה

הוֹשִׁיבָה תּוֹשִׁיבִי הוֹשִׁיבִי מוֹשִׁיבִים

... ... הוֹשִׁיבוּ מוֹשִׁיבוֹת

הוֹשִׁיב יוֹשִׁיב הוֹשֵׁבְנָה

...

**Middle weak verbs:** (קוּם = to rise) add the initial Hē with a ṣerê or hatēf-pataḥ and retains the ḥîreq yôd after the initial consonant; הֵקִים)

**17. E. Introduction to the Hophal**

The Hophal is understood as the passive of the Hiphil. So הֵבִיא in the Hiphil meaning ”he brought” goes to הוּבָא in the Hophal meaning “he was brought.” While the Hiphil is used almost 9,500 times an electronic search reveals the Hophal is only used just under 400 times. As a result, we will only work with the morphology of the Perfect, Imperfect and participles each of which is used just over one hundred times and not delve into the weak verbs which can generally be deduced from the Šûreq/Qibbûṣ or Qāmeṣ Ḥatûf under the prefixed ה in the perfect and under the prefix on the imperfect.

17. F. The Morphology of the Hophal

**Hophal Perfect (X was/were caused to keep)**

1CS הָשְׁמַרְתִּי 1CP הָשְׁמַרְנוּ

2MS הָשְׁמַרְתָּ 2MP הָשְׁמַרְתֶּם

2FS הָשְׁמַרְתְּ 2FP הָשְׁמַרְתֶּן

3MS הָשְׁמַר 3CP הָשְׁמְרוּ

3FS הָשְׁמְרָה

**Hophal Imperfect (X will be caused to keep)**

1CS אָשְׁמַר 1CP נָשְׁמַר

2MS תָּשְׁמַר 2MP תָּשְׁמְרוּ

2FS תָּשְׁמְרִי 2FP תָּשְׁמַרְנָה

3MS יָשְׁמַר 3MP יָשְׁמְרוּ

3FS תָּשְׁמַר 3FP תָּשְׁמַרְנָה

**Hophal Participles (being caused to keep)**

**MS** מָשְׁמָר

**FS** מָשְׁמָרָה

**MP** מָשְׁמָרִים

**FP** מָשְׁמָרוֹת

Hophal Infinitive (these are really rare to non-existent)

Const. [הָשְׁמַר ] Abs. הָשְׁמֵר

One should be aware that some verbs push a Šûreq/Qibbûṣ in where the Qāmeṣ Ḥatûf is on the הָשְׁמַר paradigm is (e.g. הֻקְטַל [Perfect 3ms] and יֻקְטַל [Imperfect 3ms]).

**Hophal Translation Examples**

וְיוֹסֵ֖ף הוּרַ֣ד מִצְרָ֑יְמָה וַיִּקְנֵ֡הוּ פּוֹטִיפַר֩ סְרִ֙יס פַּרְעֹ֜ה (Gen 39:1)
 Now Joseph was taken down to Egypt, and Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh

וַיּוּשַׁ֞ב אֶת־מֹשֶׁ֤ה וְאֶֽת־אַהֲרֹן֙ אֶל־פַּרְעֹ֔ה וַיֹּ֣אמֶר אֲלֵהֶ֔ם לְכ֥וּ עִבְד֖וּ אֶת־יְהוָ֣ה אֱלֹהֵיכֶ֑ם (Exod 10:8)

 Moses and Aaron were brought back to Pharaoh, and he said to them, "Go,
 worship the LORD your God!

**Chant #19: Chant: Hophal Perfect (X was/were caused to keep)**

 1CS הָשְׁמַרְתִּי

 3CP הָשְׁמְרוּ

**Hophal Imperfect (X will be caused to keep)**

 2MS תָּשְׁמַר

 3MP יָשְׁמְרוּ

 **Imprv=Inf Const. Abs. Ptc. Masc. Fem. ng caused to keep)**

 הָשְׁמֵר הָשְׁמַרמָשְׁמָר מָשְׁמָרָה

**17. F. Congratulations**

Congratulations you know the seven binyanim and hence have mastered the Hebrew verb. We just have to learn how to count and build our vocabulary and we’re well on our way to mastering Hebrew.

 **7 Verb Patterns (called *binyanim*** [בִּנְיָנִים]**)**

 **Simple Intensive Causative**

Active Qal (שָׁמַר) Piel ( שִׁמֵּר) Hiphil ( הִשְׁמִיר)

Passive Niphal (נִשְׁמַר ) Pual (שֻׁמַּר ) Hophal (הָשְׁמַר )

Reflexive Hithpael (הִשְׁתַּמֵּר )

 **Seven verb patterns** (the verb פָּעַל—(to make) **is used to identify the patterns**

Qal (קַל: simple/light, from קָלַל it was light) – פָּעַל Pā‘al – he made – 49,942x

Niphal – נִפְעַל Nip‘al – he was made (passive) – 4161x

Piel – פִּיעֵל Pî‘êl– he made (intensive/resultative) – 6491x

Hiphil -- הִפְעִיל Hipîl – he caused to make (causative)– 9386x

Hithpael – הִתְפַּעֵל Hitpa‘ēl – he made himself (intensive reflexive)– 842x

Pual – פּוּעַל Pû‘al – he was made (intensive/resultative passive) – 417x

Hophal -- Hophal (הָפְעַל ) -- he was caused to make (causative passive)– 392x

**17. F. Chapter 17 Hiphal / Hophal Vocabulary List**

1) כְּלִי vessel 325

2) עֵת time 296

3) חַטָּאת sin, sin-offering 293

4) כָּרַת to cut off/down, make a covenant 288

5) עֹלָה burnt offering 287

6) בְּרִית covenant 284

7) חֹ֫דֶשׁ new moon, month 284

8) אֹיֵב enemy 283

9) חָיָה to live 280

10) קָרַב to approach, come near 274

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chapter 17: Hiphil/Hophal Verbs

**1. Vocabulary Review**

1. now, then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. field \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. gate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. sin, sin-offering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. to eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. tent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. covenant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. silver \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. blood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. to be strong, seize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. to strike, hit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. to approach, come near \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. to give birth, beget \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. to set, put, lay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Chant**

**Hiphil Imperfect:**

1CS \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1CP \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2MS \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2MP \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2FS \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2FP \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3MS \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3MP \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3FS \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3FP \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Translations**

1. וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו אֲנִי יְהוָה אֲשֶׁר הוֹצֵאתִיךָ מֵאוּר כַּשְׂדִּים לָתֶת לְךָ אֶת־הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת (Gen 15:7)

He also said to him, "I am the LORD, who brought you out of Ur of the Chaldeans
 to give you this land

2. עַל־יְהוָה אֱלֹֽהֵיכֶם הַמּוֹצִיא אֶתְכֶם מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם (Deut 13:6)

3. וַיִּקְרָא הוֹצִיאוּ כָל־אִישׁ מֵעָלָי וְלֹא־עָמַד אִישׁ אִתּוֹ (Gen 45:1)
 and he cried out, "Send everyone away from me." So no one stayed with him

4. לֵאמֹר רְאוּ הֵבִיא לָנוּ אִישׁ עִבְרִי לְצַחֶק בָּנוּ (Gen 39:14)
 צָחַק=to laugh

5. יַעֲשֶׂה פַרְעֹה וְיַפְקֵד פְּקִדִים עַל־הָאָרֶץ (Gen 41:34)
 Let Pharaoh proceed to appoint overseers over the land

6. וְאֶת־אַהֲרֹן וְאֶת־בָּנָיו תַּקְרִיב אֶל־פֶּתַח אֹהֶל מוֹעֵד (Exod 29:4)
 פֶּתַח=entrance, מוֹעֵד=meeting

 כִּי בְּחֹזֶק יָד הוֹצִיא יְהֹוָה אֶתְכֶם מִזֶּה וְלֹא יֵאָכֵל חָמֵץ׃7.

 (Exo 13:3) because the LORD brought you out from there by strength of hand; no leavened
 bread shall be eaten.

8. וַיַּעַן מֹשֶׁה וַיֹּאמֶר וְהֵן לֹֽא־יַאֲמִינוּ לִי וְלֹא יִשְׁמְעוּ בְּקֹלִי כִּ֣י יֹאמְרוּ לֹא־נִרְאָה אֵלֶיךָ יְהוָה׃ (Exod 4:1) עָנָה=to answer, הֵן=behold,

9. הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה הוֹצִיא יְהוָה אֶת־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם (Exod 12:51)
 That very day the LORD brought the Israelites out of the land of Egypt

10. וְשֵׁם אִישׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל הַמֻּכֶּה אֲשֶׁר הֻכָּה אֶת־הַמִּדְיָנִית זִמְרִי (Num 25:14) נָכָה= to smite, slay, זִמְרִי=Zimri

11. הֶֽעֱלִיתָ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרָיִם אֶל־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר נִשְׁבַּעְתִּי לְאַבְרָהָם לְיִצְחָק וּֽלְיַעֲקֹב לֵאמֹר לְזַרְעֲךָ אֶתְּנֶנָּה׃

 (Exod 33:1)
you brought up out of the land of Egypt, and go to the land of which I swore to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, saying, 'To your descendants I will give it.'

12. וְאַתָּה לֹא הוֹדַעְתַּנִי אֵת אֲשֶׁר־תִּשְׁלַח עִמִּי וְאַתָּה אָמַרְתָּ יְדַעְתִּיךָ בְשֵׁם וְגַם־מָצָאתָ חֵן בְּעֵינָי׃ (Exod 33:12) חֵן=grace

13. וְעַד־אָנָה לֹא־יַאֲמִינוּ בִי בְּכֹל הָֽאֹתוֹת אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתִי בְּקִרְבּוֹ׃
 (Num 14:11 NRS)
 "How long will this people despise me? And how long will they refuse to believe
 in me, in spite of all the signs that I have done among them?

14. וְיָדְעוּ כִּי אֲנִי יְהוָה אֱלֹ֣הֵיהֶם אֲשֶׁר הוֹצֵאתִי אֹתָם מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם (Exod 29:46)

15. לֹא תָבִיאוּ אֶת־הַקָּהָל הַזֶּה אֶל־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר־נָתַתִּי לָהֶם׃
 (Num 20:12 WTT)

 you shall not bring this assembly into the land that I have given them.

16. וְאוֹתָנוּ הוֹצִיא מִשָּׁם לְמַעַן הָבִיא אֹתָנוּ לָתֶת לָנוּ אֶת־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר נִשְׁבַּע לַאֲבֹתֵינוּ׃ (Deut 6:23) לְמַעַן=in order that

**4. Parsing**

Form: הִשְׁמִיר Hiphil Pf 3ms from שָׁמַר “he caused to keep”

1. הִשְׁמֵרְנָה \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. יָשְׁמַר \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. הוֹשִׁיבוּ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. אֲעֲמִידוּ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. הָשְׁמַרְתֶּם \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. הַשְׁמֶרְנָה \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. תַּמְצִיאִי \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. מַעֲמִידוֹת \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. יוֹשִׁיבוּ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. נָקִים \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_