

Learning Hebrew: Hiphil Stem

HIPHIL STEM

The Hiphil Stem can be used to express a causative type of action with an active voice.

Qal Stem: זָכַר (he remembered)

Hiphil Stem: הִזְכִּיר (he caused to remember/he reminded)

The Hiphil Stem can be used to preserve the simple action of the Qal stem.

Qal Stem: שָׁחַם (he arose early)

Hiphil Stem: הִשְׁפִּים (he arose early)

The Hiphil Stem can be used to make a declarative statement about someone or something being in a certain condition or state of being.

Qal Stem: רָשַׁע (to be guilty)

Hiphil Stem: הִרְשִׁיעַ (to declare guilty/to pronounce guilty)

The Hiphil Stem can be used to make an intransitive verb into a transitive verb.

Qal Stem: גָּדַל (to be great)

Hiphil Stem: הִגְדִּיל (to make someone [or something] great)

HIPHIL – STRONG VERBS

The Hiphil Perfect is formed with the הִ prefix and a chirek yod or patach stem vowel.

Qal Stem: קָטַל

Hiphil Stem: הִקְטִיל

The Hiphil Imperfect is formed with a patach vowel in the preformative and a chirek yod stem vowel in every form except the third-person, feminine plural and the second-person feminine plural.

Qal Stem: יִקְטֹל

Hiphil Stem: יִקְטִיל

The Hiphil Imperative is formed with a הַ prefix and either a tsere or chirek yod stem vowel.

Qal Stem: קָטַל
Hiphil Stem: הִקְטִיל

The Hiphil Infinitive Construct is formed with a הַ prefix and a chirek yod stem vowel.

Qal Stem: קָטַל
Hiphil Stem: הִקְטִיל

The Hiphil Infinitive Absolute is formed with a הַ prefix and a tsere stem vowel.

Qal Stem: קָטַל
Hiphil Stem: הִקְטִיל

The Hiphil Participle is formed with a הַ prefix and a chirek stem vowel.

Qal Stem: קָטַל
Hiphil Stem: הִקְטִיל

HIPHIL STEM – WEAK VERBS

Category I-Guttural Hiphil Stem weak verbs keep the same rules as the strong verbs except for the Hiphil Perfect.

Category I-Guttural Hiphil Stem Perfect weak verbs has a segol prefix vowel rather than a chirek prefix vowel.

Category II- הַ/וֹ Hiphil Stem weak verbs keep the same rules as the strong verbs with these exceptions:

1. In the Imperfect third-person, feminine plural and second-person, feminine plural, the stem vowel is a patach rather than a tsere
2. In the Imperative second-person, masculine singular and second-person, feminine plural, the stem vowel is a patach rather than a tsere.

Category III- הַ Hiphil Stem weak verbs keep the same rules as the strong verbs with these exceptions:

1. In all second- and first-person forms of the Perfect, the stem vowel is a tsere rather than a patach.

2. In the Imperfect, the stem vowel in the third-person, feminine plural and second-person, feminine plural is a segol rather than a tsere.

Category III-**ו** Hiphil Stem weak verbs keep the same rules as the strong verbs with these exceptions:

1. The Perfect takes a chirek yod stem vowel and also may take a tsere yod stem vowel.
2. In the Imperfect, the chirek yod stem vowel does not occur in any form.

Category I-**ו** Hiphil Stem weak verbs keep the same rules as the strong verbs.

Category I-**ו** Hiphil Stem weak verbs keep the same rules as the strong verbs except that the initial **ו** in the first root position is changed to a cholem vav (**ו**).

Sources: *The First Hebrew Primer, Third Edition* by Simon, Resnikoff, and Motzkin *Basics of Biblical Hebrew Grammar* by Pratico and Van Pelt

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