

The Hiphil Perfect

1. The recognition point for the Hiphil Perfect is a prefixed ה pointed with a hireq: הִ This works with the strong verb, such as קטל, הקטיל, and with many of the weak verbs:

! *lamed guttural* הִשָּׁלַח (furtive pathah)

! *lamed aleph* הִמְצִיא or הִמְצִיאוּ

! *lamed heh* הִגִּיל or הִגִּילָה. Note the distinction between 3ms and 3fs. Since there are only two root consonants and up to the second one, everything is normal, the root is *lamed heh*.

! *pe nun* הִגִּיד. Since there are only two root consonants, and the first of these is pointed with a dagesh forte, the root is *pe nun*.

! *pe nun* and *lamed heh*. הִפּוּ or הִפִּיתָ or הִפִּיתָּ. Note that we are left with one root consonant! To find the second, use the *pe nun* rule. To find the third, use the *lamed heh* rule.

2. With *pe guttural* verbs, the hireq of the prefix is replaced by a seghol, and the shewa under the first consonant by a hateph vowel. הִעֲמִיד

3. *pe yod* verbs in Hebrew go back to forms in Proto Semitic (the hypothetical language lying behind all Semitic languages) that were *pe waw* or *pe yod*.

A. *pe waw* in the Hiphil perfect. The prefix in the Hiphil was originally ha- rather than hi. A hypothetical form *hawšib* became *hōšib* because of the contraction of the diphthong aw. This leads to forms like הוֹשִׁיב or הוֹשִׁיבָה.

B. *pe yod* in the Hiphil perfect. A hypothetical form *haytib* became *hêtib* because of the contraction of the diphthong ay. This leads to forms like הִיטִיב or הִיטִיבָה.

4. Hollow roots: קום or שים. The prefixed *heh* is pointed with a *sere*. In the second and first person forms the *sere* of the prefix is reduced to a *hateph pathah*. An *ô* is inserted between the root and consonantal suffixes. הִקִּימוּ and הִקִּימוּהוּ.

Hiphil participles

1. Participles in Piel, Pual, Hiphil, Hophal, and Hithpael begin with a *mem*.

2. In the strong verb the Hiphil participle is provided with a *ma* prefix: מִקְטִיל.

3. In most weak verbs, the prefix vowel remains the same. Rules for finding the third consonant are the same as above. מִפְּקֵה מִמְּגִיד מִמְּעִלָּה מִשְׁלִיחַ.

4. Three weak roots have changes analogous to the perfect described above:

! *pe waw*: מוֹשִׁיב Root: ישב

! *pe yod*: מִיטִיב Root: יטב

! *Hollow*: מִקִּימוּ Root: קום