

## Chapter 27 — Hiphil Weak-Form Identification Drill

*BBH Chapter 27 · Hiphil Weak Verbs*

Part A (1–40): forms are grouped by weak class (5 per class). Identify conjugation + PGN, and give the root. Part B (41–50): mixed classes — identify the class first, then parse. Answer key is on the last page.

Classes: I-guttural (he prefix seghol; composite shewa under R1) | III-ch/ayin (patach furtive before final guttural) | III-aleph (silent final aleph; chiriq-yod or tsere before it) | III-he (qamets+he perfect; seghol+he impf/ptc; apocopated wayyiqtol; vot inf.cstr) | I-nun (dagesh forte in R2 throughout) | I-yod (ho/yo/mo prefix pattern) | Biconsonantal (he+tsere perfect; qamets impf/wayyiqtol; ha+qamets imv/inf; me+tsere ptc) | Geminate (same prefixes as Biconsonantal! R2=R3 is the only distinguishing feature; requires root knowledge)

### Part A — By Class

#	Hebrew	Conjugation	Ref	Contextual Gloss	Function
1	הֶעֱמִיד	Perfect	1 Kgs 7:21	"he set up"	<input type="text"/>
2	וַיַּעֲמֵד	Wayyiqtol	2 Chr 4:4	"and he set it"	<input type="text"/>
3	יַעֲמִיד	Imperfect	Psa 107:29	"he causes to stand"	<input type="text"/>
4	הֶעֱמֵד	Imperative	Num 27:19	"set him before"	<input type="text"/>
5	מַעֲמִיד	Participle	Neh 4:7	"one who stations"	<input type="text"/>
6	הִשְׁמִיעַ	Perfect	Isa 48:6	"he caused to hear"	<input type="text"/>
7	וַיִּשְׁלַח	Wayyiqtol	Gen 3:23	"and he sent out"	<input type="text"/>
8	יִשְׁמִיעַ	Imperfect	Isa 42:2	"he will cause to hear"	<input type="text"/>
9	הִשְׁמַע	Imperative	Deu 4:10	"make them hear"	<input type="text"/>
10	מְשַׁמֵּיעַ	Participle	Isa 41:26	"one who announces"	<input type="text"/>
11	הִמְצִיא	Perfect	Neh 9:15	"he provided"	<input type="text"/>
12	וַיִּמְצָא	Wayyiqtol	2 Chr 2:13	"and he provided"	<input type="text"/>
13	יִמְצִיא	Imperfect	Pro 8:35	"he will cause to find"	<input type="text"/>
14	וַיִּקְרָא	Wayyiqtol	Gen 1:5	"and he called"	<input type="text"/>
15	מִקְרִיא	Participle	Neh 8:3	"one who reads aloud"	<input type="text"/>
16	הֶעֱלָה	Perfect	Gen 8:20	"he offered up"	<input type="text"/>
17	וַיֵּעַל	Wayyiqtol	Gen 22:2	"and he went up"	<input type="text"/>
18	יַעֲלֶה	Imperfect	Lev 14:20	"he shall offer up"	<input type="text"/>
19	הִרְאֵה	Imperative	Exo 33:18	"show me"	<input type="text"/>
20	לְהַעֲלוֹת	Inf. Construct	Exo 3:17	"to bring up"	<input type="text"/>
21	הִפִּיל	Perfect	Gen 2:21	"he caused to fall"	<input type="text"/>
22	וַיִּפֹּל	Wayyiqtol	Gen 2:21	"and he cast"	<input type="text"/>
23	יִפִּיל	Imperfect	Pro 19:15	"causes to fall"	<input type="text"/>
24	הִגֵּשׁ	Imperative	Gen 27:25	"bring near"	<input type="text"/>
25	מְגִישׁ	Participle	Mal 1:7	"one who brings near"	<input type="text"/>
26	הוֹצִיא	Perfect	Gen 15:7	"he brought out"	<input type="text"/>
27	וַיּוֹצֵא	Wayyiqtol	Gen 1:12	"and it brought forth"	<input type="text"/>
28	יּוֹרִיד	Imperfect	1 Sam 2:6	"he brings down"	<input type="text"/>
29	הוֹרֵד	Imperative	Gen 42:38	"bring down"	<input type="text"/>
30	מוֹצִיא	Participle	Deu 8:14	"the one who brings out"	<input type="text"/>
31	הִקִּים	Perfect	Gen 6:18	"he established"	<input type="text"/>
32	וַיִּקָּם	Wayyiqtol	Gen 23:20	"and it was confirmed"	<input type="text"/>

## Part B — Mixed

#	Hebrew	Conjugation	Ref	Contextual Gloss	Function
41	וַיִּשְׁמַע	Wayyiqtol	1 Sam 15:14	"and he made heard"	<input type="text"/>
42	הָשִׁים	Perfect	Gen 45:9	"he made / placed"	<input type="text"/>
43	וַיַּעַל	Wayyiqtol	Gen 22:2	"and he went up"	<input type="text"/>
44	הֶגִּישׁ	Perfect	Amos 9:13	"he brought near"	<input type="text"/>
45	הִסָּב	Imperative	2 Sam 5:23	"circle around behind them"	<input type="text"/>
46	הִרְאָה	Perfect	Exo 25:9	"he showed"	<input type="text"/>
47	וַיּוֹרֵד	Wayyiqtol	Gen 42:38	"and he brought down"	<input type="text"/>
48	מַעֲמִידִים	Participle mp	Neh 4:7	"those who station"	<input type="text"/>
49	הִמָּצֵא	Imperative	(expected)	"cause to find"	<input type="text"/>
50	וַאֲקִים	Wayyiqtol	Exo 6:4	"and I established"	<input type="text"/>

## Reflection Questions

1. Compare ■■■■■■■■ (III-aleph perfect 3ms) and ■■■■■■■■ (III-aleph imperative 2ms). Both end with silent final aleph. How do you distinguish them? What is the key difference in the prefix vowel?
2. ■■■■■■■■ (III-ch/ayin imperative) and ■■■■■■■■ (I-guttural imperative) both begin with the ha- prefix. How does the vowel under R1 differ? What does that tell you about the class?
3. ■■■■■■■■■■ (III-ch/ayin wayyiqtol) and ■■■■■■■■■■ (III-aleph wayyiqtol) both have patach under the wayyiqtol prefix. The difference is in the final vowel. Explain what happens to the Hiphil tsere in each case and why.
4. Compare ■■■■■■ (I-yod imperative 2ms) and ■■■■■■ (Biconsonantal imperative 2ms). Both have a long prefix vowel rather than the patach of the strong Hiphil imperative. What prefix vowel does each use, and how can you tell them apart?
5. Items 36-40 (Geminate) and items 31-35 (Biconsonantal) share nearly identical vowel patterns in every conjugation: he+tsere perfect, qamets imperfect/wayyiqtol, ha+qamets imperative, me+tsere participle. What is the only reliable way to determine whether a Hiphil form belongs to the Geminate class or the Biconsonantal class? Why can the vocalization alone not always resolve this question?

## Answer Key

#	Hebrew	Ref	Fn	Explanation
1	הַעֲמִיד	1 Kgs 7:21	I-guttural	seghol under ■■ + hateph-seghol under ■
2	וַיַּעֲמֵד	2 Chr 4:4	I-guttural	patach prefix + composite shewa under ■
3	וַיַּעֲמִיד	Psa 107:29	I-guttural	patach prefix + composite shewa; no dagesh
4	הַעֲמֵד	Num 27:19	I-guttural	■■ + composite shewa under ■ + tsere
5	מַעֲמִיד	Neh 4:7	I-guttural	■■ + composite shewa under ■ + chiriq
6	הַשְּׁמִיעַ	Isa 48:6	III-ch/ayin	patach furtive before final ■ in 3ms
7	וַיִּשְׁלַח	Gen 3:23	III-ch/ayin	patach (not tsere) before final ■
8	וַיִּשְׁמִיעַ	Isa 42:2	III-ch/ayin	patach furtive before final ■
9	הַשְּׁמַע	Deu 4:10	III-ch/ayin	patach before final ■ (not tsere)
10	מִשְׁמִיעַ	Isa 41:26	III-ch/ayin	■■ + chiriq-yod + patach furtive before ■
11	הַמְצִיא	Neh 9:15	III-aleph	chiriq-yod + silent final ■
12	וַיַּמְצֵא	2 Chr 2:13	III-aleph	tsere + silent final ■
13	וַיַּמְצִיא	Pro 8:35	III-aleph	chiriq-yod + silent final ■
14	וַיִּקְרָא	Gen 1:5	III-aleph	tsere + silent final ■
15	מִקְרִיא	Neh 8:3	III-aleph	■■ + chiriq-yod + silent final ■
16	הַעֲלֶה	Gen 8:20	III-he	qamets + ■ ending; seghol under ■■
17	וַיַּעַל	Gen 22:2	III-he	apocopated — ■ dropped; short patach under R2
18	וַיַּעֲלֶה	Lev 14:20	III-he	seghol + ■ ending
19	הַרְאֵה	Exo 33:18	III-he	tsere + ■ retained (not apocopated)
20	לְהַעֲלוֹת	Exo 3:17	III-he	ends in ■■■ — strong III-■ marker
21	הַפִּיל	Gen 2:21	I-nun	dagesh forte in R2 (■); ■ assimilated
22	וַיַּפֵּל	Gen 2:21	I-nun	patach prefix + dagesh in R2 + tsere
23	וַיַּפִּיל	Pro 19:15	I-nun	patach prefix + dagesh in R2 + chiriq
24	הַגֵּשׁ	Gen 27:25	I-nun	■■ + dagesh forte in R2 (■) + tsere
25	מַגִּישׁ	Mal 1:7	I-nun	■■ + dagesh in R2 + chiriq
26	הוֹצִיא	Gen 15:7	I-yod	■■■ prefix (holem-vav) — I-yod/vav signature
27	וַיּוֹצֵא	Gen 1:12	I-yod	■■■■■■■ prefix — dagesh in ■■ + holem-vav
28	וַיּוֹרֵד	1 Sam 2:6	I-yod	■■■ prefix (holem-vav)
29	הוֹרֵד	Gen 42:38	I-yod	■■■ prefix (not ■■) + tsere
30	מוֹצִיא	Deu 8:14	I-yod	■■■ prefix (holem-vav) — not ■■
31	הַקִּים	Gen 6:18	Biconsonantal	■■■ prefix (tsere) — not ■■ (hiriq)
32	וַיִּקֶּם	Gen 23:20	Biconsonantal	qamets prefix + apocopated seghol final
33	וַיִּקֵּם	Deu 18:15	Biconsonantal	qamets under prefix consonant (■■■)
34	הִקֵּם	Exo 40:2	Biconsonantal	■■■ prefix (qamets) + tsere
35	מִקֵּים	1 Sam 2:8	Biconsonantal	■■■ prefix (tsere) — not ■■
36	הַסֵּב	1 Kgs 21:4	Geminate	■■■ prefix (tsere) — same as Biconsonantal ■■■■■■; root ■-■-■ has R2=R3
37	וַיִּסֹּב	Josh 6:14	Geminate	qamets prefix + apocopated seghol — same pattern as Biconsonantal ■■■■■■
38	וַיִּסֵּב	Isa 44:20	Geminate	qamets under prefix (■■■) — same as Biconsonantal ■■■■■■; root knowledge required
39	הַסֵּב	2 Sam 2:22	Geminate	■■■ prefix (qamets) — same as Biconsonantal ■■■■■■; only root distinguishes
40	מִסֵּב (expected)		Geminate	■■■ prefix (tsere) — same as Biconsonantal ■■■■■■; Geminate class requires root
41	וַיִּשְׁמַע	1 Sam 15:14	III-ch/ayin	patach before final ■ (not tsere) — guttural forces lowering
42	הַשִּׁים	Gen 45:9	Biconsonantal	■■■ prefix (tsere); root ■■-■-■ contains medial hireq-yod vowel letter = Biconsonantal

43	יָעַל Gen 22:2	III-he	apocopated: ■ dropped
44	הִגִּישׁ Amos 9:13	I-nun	dagesh forte in R2 (■)
45	הִסֵּב 2 Sam 5:23	Geminate	■■ prefix (qamets) — looks exactly like Biconsonantal ■■■■■■; root ■-■-■ has R2=R3
46	הִרְאָה Exo 25:9	III-he	qamets + ■ ending; seghol under ■■
47	וַיֹּדֶן Gen 42:38	I-yod	■■■■■■■ prefix uniquely identifies I-yod Hiphil
48	מַעֲמִידִים Neh 4:7	I-guttural	■■ + composite shewa under ■ + chiriq + ■■
49	הִמָּצָא (expected)	III-aleph	tsere + silent final ■; ■■ prefix (patach)
50	וַאֲקִים Exo 6:4	Biconsonantal■■■■■	(1cs wayyiqtol) + qamets + chiriq-yod medial vowel letter = Biconsonantal