

Chapter 26 — Semantic Function Sorting

BBH Chapter 26 · Hiphil Strong Verbs

Classify each Hiphil verb as C (Causative), F (Factitive), D (Declarative), SA (Simple Action), or DN (Denominative). Write your answer in the Function column. Answer key is on the last page.

C = Causative (subject causes another to act/experience) | F = Factitive (subject causes object to be in a state) | D = Declarative (subject declares something as being in a state) | SA = Simple Action (Hiphil is the standard form; no common Qal) | DN = Denominative (Hiphil derived from a noun; not in BBH)

#	Hebrew	Conjugation	Ref	Contextual Gloss	Function
1	וַיָּבֵא	Wayyiqtol 3ms	Gen 2:19	"he brought them to the man"	<input type="text"/>
2	וַתוֹצֵא	Wayyiqtol 3fs	Gen 1:12	"the earth brought forth vegetation"	<input type="text"/>
3	וַיָּשֻׁב	Wayyiqtol 3ms	Gen 14:16	"he brought back his brother Lot"	<input type="text"/>
4	הִשְׁקָה	Perfect 3ms	Gen 2:6	"a mist watered the whole surface"	<input type="text"/>
5	וַיּוֹלֵד	Wayyiqtol 3ms	Gen 5:3	"Adam fathered a son"	<input type="text"/>
6	הַעֲלֵה	Imperative 2ms	Gen 22:2	"offer him as a burnt offering"	<input type="text"/>
7	וַתִּרְדּוּ	Wayyiqtol 3fs	Gen 24:18	"she lowered her jar to give him a drink"	<input type="text"/>
8	וַיִּסֶר	Wayyiqtol 3ms	Gen 30:35	"he removed the streaked goats"	<input type="text"/>
9	וַיַּגֵּד	Wayyiqtol 3ms	Gen 9:22	"Ham told his two brothers"	<input type="text"/>
10	הִגִּיד	Weqatal 3ms	Gen 3:11	"who told you that you were naked?"	<input type="text"/>
11	וַתִּשְׁלַךְ	Wayyiqtol 3fs	Gen 21:15	"she threw the child under a bush"	<input type="text"/>
12	הִזְכֵּרְתָּ	Perfect 2ms	Gen 40:14	"mention me to Pharaoh"	<input type="text"/>
13	מֵמְזִכִּיר	Participle ms	Gen 41:9	"I am bringing my faults to mind"	<input type="text"/>
14	הִמִּית	Inf. Constr.	Gen 18:25	"far be it from you to put...to death"	<input type="text"/>
15	הִכּוֹת	Inf. Constr.	Gen 4:15	"lest anyone who found him strike him"	<input type="text"/>
16	הִשְׁמַדְתִּי	Perfect 1cs	Lev 26:30	"I will destroy your high places"	<input type="text"/>
17	תִּשְׁמִידוּ	Imperfect 2mp	Num 33:52	"you shall demolish their figured stones"	<input type="text"/>
18	וַיִּכְבֵּד	Wayyiqtol 3ms	Exo 8:32	"Pharaoh hardened his heart this time also"	<input type="text"/>
19	וַהֲכִבֵּד	Inf. Absolute	Exo 8:15	"he made his heart stubborn" (intensified)	<input type="text"/>
20	וַתִּגְדֹּל	Wayyiqtol 2ms	Gen 19:19	"you have shown great kindness to me"	<input type="text"/>
21	הִרְשִׁיעַ	Perfect 3cp	Deu 25:1	"acquit the innocent and condemn the guilty"	<input type="text"/>
22	יִרְשִׁיעַ	Imperfect 3mp	Exo 22:8	"the judges shall declare him guilty"	<input type="text"/>
23	וַיַּעֲלֶה	Wayyiqtol 3ms	Gen 8:20	"Noah offered burnt offerings on the altar"	<input type="text"/>
24	הִמִּית	Inf. Constr.	Gen 37:18	"they conspired against him to kill him"	<input type="text"/>
25	מֵמְטִיר	Participle ms	Gen 7:4	"I am about to send rain on the earth"	<input type="text"/>
26	וַיִּשָּׂא	Wayyiqtol 3ms	Gen 22:3	"Abraham rose early in the morning"	<input type="text"/>
27	הֶאֱזִינוּ	Imperative 2mp	Deu 32:1	"give ear, O heavens, and I will speak"	<input type="text"/>

Reflection Questions

- Items 18–19 both come from the root for "be heavy" (Exo 8). How does the Hiphil meaning connect to the Qal? Is this Factitive or Causative — and why?

2. Items 21–22 are both Declarative (not Factive), even though ■■■■■■ has a clear stative Qal. What is the difference between making someone wicked and declaring someone wicked? What makes Deu 25:1 and Exo 22:8 clearly Declarative?
3. Items 12–13 (■■■■■, "to remember") are classified as Causative. How does "mention me to Pharaoh" (Gen 40:14) fit the Causative definition? Does that reading change the translation?

Answer Key

#	Hebrew	Ref	Fn	Explanation
1	יָבֵא	Gen 2:19	C	Qal = to come; Hiphil = cause to come
2	וַתֵּצֵא	Gen 1:12	C	Qal = to go out; Hiphil = cause to come out
3	יָשָׁב	Gen 14:16	C	Qal = to return; Hiphil = cause to return
4	הִשְׁקָה	Gen 2:6	C	Qal = to drink; Hiphil = cause to drink/water
5	יֹולֵד	Gen 5:3	C	Qal = to give birth; Hiphil = cause to be born
6	הֶעֱלָה	Gen 22:2	C	Qal = to go up; Hiphil = cause to go up/offer
7	וַתֵּרֶד	Gen 24:18	C	Qal = to go down; Hiphil = cause to go down
8	יָסַר	Gen 30:35	C	Qal = to turn aside; Hiphil = cause to depart
9	וַיֹּגֵד	Gen 9:22	SA	Rare Qal; Hiphil is operative form: to tell
10	הִגִּיד	Gen 3:11	SA	Same root as #9; Hiphil = standard form
11	וַתַּשְׁלֵךְ	Gen 21:15	SA	No common Qal; Hiphil = to throw/cast
12	הִזְכֵּרְתָּ	Gen 40:14	C	Qal = to remember; Hiphil = cause to remember
13	מִזְכִּיר	Gen 41:9	C	Causing something to be remembered
14	הָמִית	Gen 18:25	C	Qal = to die; Hiphil = cause to die
15	הִכּוֹת	Gen 4:15	SA	No Qal; Hiphil = primary form: to strike
16	הִשְׁמַדְתִּי	Lev 26:30	SA	No Qal; Niphal = "be destroyed"
17	תִּשְׁמִידוּ	Num 33:52	SA	Same root as #16; conquest context
18	יִכְבֵּד	Exo 8:32	F	Qal = be heavy; Hiphil = make/cause heaviness
19	וַיִּכְבֵּד	Exo 8:15	F	Inf. Abs. intensifies the factitive action
20	וַתִּגְדֹּל	Gen 19:19	F	Qal = be great; Hiphil = cause greatness
21	הִרְשִׁיעוּ	Deu 25:1	D	Legal verdict; declaring — not causing — guilt
22	יִרְשִׁיעַ	Exo 22:8	D	Same root; judicial pronouncement
23	יָעַל	Gen 8:20	C	Qal = go up; Hiphil = cause to go up/offer
24	הָמִית	Gen 37:18	C	Same form as #14; different context
25	מִמָּטָר	Gen 7:4	DN	Noun: ■■■■■ (rain); Hiphil = to cause rain / send rain
26	וַיִּשְׁכַּם	Gen 22:3	DN	Noun: ■■■■■ (shoulder); to shoulder up = rise early
27	הָאָזְנוּ	Deu 32:1	DN	Noun: ■■■■■ (ear); to ear = give ear / listen