

Grace Dunamis Theological Seminary, New York
2025 Fall Semester Hebrew 中階 第十二週 文法 P.3
55. HIPHIL

IMPERATIVE			
make thou (m.) great	הַגְדִּיל	make thou (m.) to reign	הַמְלִיךְ
„ (f.) „	הַגְדִּילִי	„ (f.) „	הַמְלִיכִי
„ ye (m.) „	הַגְדִּילוּ	„ ye (m.) „	הַמְלִיכוּ
„ (f.) „	הַגְדִּילְנָה	„ (f.) „	הַמְלִיכְנָה

PARTICIPLE			
making great (m. sg.)	מַגְדִּיל	making to reign (m. sg.)	מַמְלִיךְ
„ (f. sg.)	מַגְדִּילָה	„ (f. sg.)	מַמְלִיכָה
„ (m. pl.)	מַגְדִּילִים	„ (m. pl.)	מַמְלִיכִים
„ (f. pl.)	מַגְדִּילוֹת	„ (f. pl.)	מַמְלִיכוֹת

INFINITIVE			
absolute	הַגְדִּיל	absolute	הַמְלִיךְ
construct	הַגְדִּילִי	construct	הַמְלִיךְ

(a) The Perfect of the Hiphil is formed by prefixing ה to the root of the verb—הַמְלִיךְ. The Imperfect יִמְלִיךְ is for יְהַמְלִיךְ; the ה of the Hiphil is assimilated and the vowelless י assumes its pointing (cf. as under similar conditions the inseparable preposition with the article, p. 28. (B)). The Imperative has the prefixed ה.

(b) It is to be noted very carefully that *the Hiphil is the only part of the regular verb which has a shortened form of the Imperfect*, thus: יִמְלִיךְ (Imperf.) is shortened to יִמְלֵךְ (Jussive); יִגְדִּיל to יִגְדֵל, and that the Waw Consecutive takes the shortened form of the Imperfect when there is one (p. 92, Note (e)), so that, e.g., 'and he made great' is וַיִּגְדֵל (and not וַיִּגְדִּיל): 'and he made to reign' is וַיִּמְלֵךְ (and not וַיִּמְלִיךְ).

N.B.: There is usually no shortening for the 1st sing.: it is simply יִמְלִיךְ—this is important.

(c) It was pointed out on p. 77 that *negative commands of immediate application are expressed by אַל with the shortened form*