Class Requirements for Chapter 20

- Know how to parse and translate:
  - Infinitive construct
  - Infinitive construct with a prefixed preposition
  - Infinitive construct with a pronominal suffix

- Know how to write in Hebrew
  - Qal Infinitive Construct of קָלָל
  - That is the only form you will have to write.
    (No weak verbs, prefixed prepositions, or pronominal suffixes)
Roadmap for Chapter 20

- Two Types of Infinitives

- Spelling the Infinitive Construct
  - Strong verbs
  - Weak Verbs
  - Like QM2ms
  - With Pronominal Suffix
  - With Prefixed Preposition

- Meaning of the Infinitive Construct
  - With or Without a Prefixed Preposition
  - Pronominal Suffix

- Translation Practice
Two Infinitives and their Parsing Codes

- Two infinitives
  - Infinitive construct (chapter 20)
  - Infinitive absolute (chapter 21)

- Parsing code
  - Infinitive Construct = ∞
  - Infinitive Absolute = A
Parsing the Infinitive Construct

- Infinitive construct does NOT inflect.
  - No person, number, or gender.

- So just say stem (Qal for now) and infinitive construct.
  - E.g., אמור Q^∞ = Qal Infinitive Construct of אמור
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Q∞ Spelling

- For most verbs: ְֹֹ
  - E.g., קְטֹל קְטֹל קְטֹל קְטֹל

- For 1st guttural verbs, vocal shewa → Hateph vowel
  - E.g., אֱמֹר אֱמֹר אֱמֹר אֱמֹר

- As always, a furtive pathach is ignored when parsing.
  - E.g., שְׁלֶה שְׁלֶה שְׁלֶה שְׁלֶה
3-ה Verb Endings

- When a 3-ה verb has no sufformative, it adds something at the end.
  - הָה Perfect
  - הֶה Imperfect
  - הֵה Imperative
  - הַה Infinitive Construct

- ה vowel letters (הָה, הֶה, הֵה, הַה) only occur at the end of a word. They drop off if anything is added after them.

- The ∞ וָה stays when a pronominal suffix is added.
Q∞ 1-י and 1-נ Spelling

- Sometimes keep the 1-yod or 1-nun
  - E.g., יְשֹׁנ, בָּחַר, בָּנֵית, בָּלָשׁ

- Usually drop the 1-yod/nun, add a final ה, and change vowels so it looks like a segholate noun
  - E.g., נְסֹעַ → נׁסֹעַ
  - E.g., נְגֹעַ → נְגֹעַ
  - E.g., נְתֹן → נְתֹן (as always, הוֹלֵךְ thinks it is 1-yod)

- נתן is tricky (and common)
  - נתן → נתַנְתָּן → נתַּּנְתָּן → נתַּּנְתָּן → נתַּּנְתָּן → נתַּּנְתָּן → נתַּּנְתָּן →纳米 (Q∞纳米 →纳米 →纳米)
Q∞ Biconsonantal Spelling

- For biconsonantal verbs, the Q∞ is the lexical form.
  - ושע
  - מוות
  - בנה
  - בות
  - דין
  - בין
  - בות
  - בות
Parsing Practice (1/2)

1. שלח שלח שלח שלח Q∞
2. ידוע ידוע ידוע ידוע Q∞
3. זכר וחופר וחופר וחופר QI2mp
4. ירש ירש ירש ירש Q∞
5. כתוב כתוב כתוב כתוב QP1cp
6. נשא נשא נשא נשא Q∞
7. נשא נשא נשא נשא Q∞
8. נשא נשא נשא נשא Q∞
9. שלח שלח שלח שלח Q∞
10. זכר זכר זכר זכר QM2mp
Parsing Practice (2/2)

11. בָּנָה הָנָה Q∞
12. רֹבְשֵׁה כְּתִּבָּה QI(2/3)fp
13. צֶרְוָה QP3cp
14. עֶשְׂה עֶשְׂה Q∞
15. רֹבְשֵׁה כְּתִּבָּה QM2fp
Roadmap for Chapter 20

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Q∞ Usually Looks like the QM2ms

- For most verbs, the QM2ms and Q∞ are identical
  - Normal verbs: קְטֹל קְטֹל קְטֹל קְטֹל
  - Biconsonantal verbs: כְּתֹב כְּתֹב כְּתֹב כְּתֹב

- BUT some weak verb types have different Q∞ and QM2ms
  - Verbs with imperfect stem vowel ◌◌ ◌◌ ◌◌ ◌◌ still use ◌◌ ◌◌ ◌◌ ◌◌ in Q∞
    - E.g., QM2ms שְׁלחַ שְׁלחַ שְׁלחַ שְׁלחַ vs. Q∞ שָׁלחַ שָׁלחַ שָׁלחַ שָׁלחַ
  - III-ה use different endings
    - E.g., QM2ms בּוּנָה בּוּנָה בּוּנָה בּוּנָה vs. Q∞ בּוּנָה בּוּנָה בּוּנָה בּוּנָה
  - 1-ג and 1-ד verbs that drop the 1-ג / 1-ד
    - E.g., QM2ms סַע סַע סַע סַע vs. Q∞ סִע סִע סִע סִע or סִע סִע סִע סִע
    - But בְּנֹל בְּנֹל בְּנֹל בְּנֹל could be QM2ms or Q∞
∞ Use Type 1 Pronominal Suffixes

- Infinitive Constructs are Verbal Nouns
  - Greek treats them as Neuter Singular Nouns
  - Hebrew treats them as Singular Nouns

- Infinitive Constructs take Type 1 Pronominal Suffixes
Q∞ and QM2ms with Pronominal Suffix Usually Same

- Both QM2ms and Q∞ shift vowels with pronominal suffix
  - ־וּוּוּ if no pronominal suffix
  - ־וּוּוּ (Qamets Hatuf) if pronominal suffix

- Sometimes the suffixes indicate which it is:
  - 1cs ‘ו indicates infinitive (imperative always uses נִי)
  - Nun-type pronominal suffixes indicate imperative
    (they only occur on imperfects and imperatives)
Parsing Practice

1. קָטְלְךָ קָטְלְךָ Q(∞/M2ms)+2ms
2. וְכָתְבְךָ וְכָתְבְךָ Q(∞/M2ms)+2ms+ו
3. בָּנַה בָּנַה Q(∞/M2ms)+2ms+ו
4. יֶעַר יֶעַר Q∞+2ms
   (only ∞ adds ה for 1-Yod)
5. קְרָא קְרָא Q∞+1cs
   (1cs י never occurs on finite verbs)
6. קְרָא קְרָא QM2ms+3fs
   (Nun suffixes only occur on imperfect and imperative verbs)
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Infinitive Construct Usually Has Prefixed Preposition

- Most ∞ have a prefixed preposition:
  - בְּ בְּ בְּ בְּ
  - כְּ כְּ כְּ כְּ
  - לְ לְ לְ לְ
  - מִן מִן מִן מִן
- 6595 ∞ in Bible, of which:
  - 4535 have ל
  - 896 without a prefixed preposition
  - 728 have ב
  - 251 have ב
  - 185 have ב

- Only ∞ and Participle can have prefixed preposition.
- This usually makes parsing ∞ easy!
## Parsing Practice (1/2)

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<td>Q∞ +ן</td>
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Parsing Practice (2/2)

11. נתן לעת לחת $Q^{\infty}+\$\$

12. נשוע לעשהו לחשוף $Q^{\infty}+3mp+\$\$

13. שמור לע IDDבידה $Q^{\infty}+3fs+\$\$

14. שמחה לעッチ $Q^{\infty}+1cs+\$\$

15. ירש לע IDDבידה $Q^{\infty}+3fs+\$\$

16. קרה לע IDDבידה $Q^{\infty}+\$\$

17. מיצה לע IDDבידה $Q^{\infty}+3ms+\$\$

18. תעב לע IDDבידה $Q^{\infty}+3fs+\$\$

19. קבץ לע IDDבידה $Q^{\infty}+1cs+\$\$

20. 20-20
Chapter 20 Lecture Roadmap

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Meaning of Infinitive Construct without Prefix

- Often is used as a noun
  - נַשָּׁמַה "To hear" or "hearing"
Meaning of Infinitive Construct with ל Prefix

- Try “to X” for initial translation
  - Purpose or result: “In order to”
    - [In order] to see the nakedness of the land
  - Imminent
    - The sun was [about] to set.
  - Verbal noun
    - It is good to praise YHWH.

- Try “by Xing”
  - Obey by walking in his ways.
with ב or בח incl. Prefix is often Temporal

- when, while, whenever
  
  - ניבת ובשפל וישראלי בקרין
  
  when Israel dwelt in the land

- lakh indicates past time
  
  - ניבת ובשפל וישראלי בקרין
  
  when Israel dwelt in the land

- lakh indicates future time
  
  - ניבת ובשפל וישראלי בקרין
  
  when you cross the Jordan

  - It occasionally indicates repeated past actions
Pronominal Suffix on ∞ Can Be Object or Subject

- שָׁמְעַ = שָׁמְעַו Q∞ + 3ms
  - Object: “hearing him”
  - Subject: “his hearing (something)”
How to Negate the Infinitive

- נַּלַּאֲלַא and לֹא לֹא are not used to negate the ∞

- לָבַלָּהַיְּ and לָבַלָּהַיְּ negate the ∞
  - E.g., (Lev 26:15) לָבַלָּהַיְּ עֵשֶׂה אַתָּה כָּל מַצוֹּתָּי not to do all my commandments
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(Gen 41:57) And all the land came to Egypt to Joseph to buy grain because the famine was severe in all the earth.

- בְּכָל הָאָרֶץ וְכָל הַמֵּרָעָה מֵרָעָה לִשְׁבֹּר = בָּא. QP3cp ‘they came’
- לִשְׁבֹּר = לִשְׁבֹּר = לִשְׁבֹּר Q∞ ‘to buy grain’
- מֵרָעָה = מֵרָעָה QP3ms ‘it was strong / severe’

And all the land came to Egypt to Joseph to buy grain because the famine was severe in all the earth.
(Exod 33:9) When Moses would enter the tent, the pillar of cloud would come down and stand at the entrance of the tent, and he would speak with Moses.
Although she spoke to Joseph day [after] day, he did not listen to her to lie down beside her [or] to be with her.
(Psalm 121:8) YHWH will guard your going out and your coming in from now until forever.
לָמְדוּם אֲחָמָן וְשַׁמְרֹתֶם לְעַשָּׂהָם:

- לָמְדוּם = לָמְדוּם QPwc2mp ‘and you will learn’
- שַׁמְרֹת = שַׁמְרֹת QPwc2mp ‘and you will be careful’
- לְעַשָּׂה = לְעַשָּׂה Q∞+3mp+ ל

(Deut 5:1b)

You will learn them and be careful to do them.
(Gen 2:15) YHWH God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden to work it and to guard it.
(Exod 31:16) The sons of Israel will keep the Sabbath by observing (lit. ‘doing’) the Sabbath throughout (lit. ‘to’) their generations [as] an eternal covenant.
(Deut 29:3 [English 29:4])
But to this day YHWH has not given to you a heart to know and eyes to see and ears to hear.
(Neh 1:4a) When I heard these things, I sat down and wept and I mourned [for] days.