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 קֵלָל
  - 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., אֶפְשָׂר Q∞ = Qal Infinitive Construct of אֶפְשָׂר
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Q∞ Spelling

- For most verbs: ◄ ◄ ◄ ◄
  - E.g., קְרֹא, בְּחֹרָה, לָשׁוֹן, בֵּן, כָּלָה

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

- As always, a furtive pathach is ignored when parsing.
  - E.g., לָשׁוֹן, כָּלָה

3-ְ Verb Endings

- When a 3-ְ verb has no sufformative, it adds something at the end.
  - Perfect בַּה
  - Imperfect יִבְנֶה
  - Imperative בְּנֶה
  - Infinitive Construct בְּנֶה

- ְ vowel letters (◌◌ ◌◌, ◌◌ ◌◌, ◌◌ ◌◌) only occur at the end of a word. They drop off if anything is added after them.
- The ∞ בְּ is tricky (and common)
  - E.g., הנָה = נָה. Q∞ (וגו)
Biconsonantal Spelling

- For biconsonantal verbs, the $Q^\infty$ is the lexical form.
  - שו
  - מו
  - בּ
  - הו
  - רִ

Parsing Practice (1/2)

1. שְׁלחַ $Q^\infty$
2. ידַע $Q^\infty$
3. זכר $QI2mp$
4. ירַש $Q^\infty$
5. כתב $QP1cp$
6. Nack $Q^\infty$
7. נַש $Q^\infty$
8. שֵׂאת $QM2mp$
9. עַת $Q^\infty$
10. בְּנֶ $Q^\infty$

Parsing Practice (2/2)

11. בְּנֶ $Q^\infty$
12. כתב $QI(2/3)fp$
13. זכר $QP3cp$
14. טפַש $Q^\infty$
15. כתב $QM2fp$

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**Q∞ Usually Looks like the QM2ms**

- For most verbs, the QM2ms and Q∞ are identical
  - Normal verbs: קְטֹל, כְּתֹב, אֱמֹר
  - Biconsonantal verbs: בּ, זֹה
- BUT some weak verb types have different Q∞ and QM2ms
  - Verbs with imperfect stem vowel ַ still use ֹ in Q∞
    - E.g., QM2ms שָלַח vs. Q∞ שֵׁלח
  - III-ה use different endings
    - E.g., QM2ms כְּתֹב vs. Q∞ כְּתֹב
  - 1-ו and 1-י verbs that drop the 1-ו or 1-י
    - E.g., QM2ms יֵבֶל vs. Q∞ יֵבֶל
    - But יֵבֶל 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
  - ְֹֹֹ if no pronominal suffix
  - ְֹֹֹ (Qamets Hatuf) if pronominal suffix
- Sometimes the suffixes indicate which it is:
  - 1cs ַ indicates infinitive (imperative always uses ֵ)
  - Nun-type pronominal suffixes indicate imperative (they only occur on imperfects and imperatives)

**Parsing Practice**

1. קָטְלְךָ Q(∞/M2ms)+2ms
2. וְכָתְבְךָ Q(∞/M2ms)+2ms+1
3. אֶךְ holamvav  Q(∞/M2ms)+2ms+1
4. צֵאתְךָ Q∞+2ms
5. קָרְאִי Q∞+1cs
6. קָרְאִי QM2ms+3fs

(1cs ְ never occurs on finite verbs)

(Nun suffixes only occur on imperfect and imperative verbs)
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Infinitive Construct Usually Has Prefixed Preposition

- Most $\infty$ have a prefixed preposition:
  - ב, ב, ב
  - 6595 $\infty$ in Bible, of which:
    - 4535 have ל
    - 728 have ב
    - 251 have כ
    - 185 have מ
- Only $\infty$ and Participle can have prefixed preposition.
- This usually makes parsing $\infty$ easy!

Parsing Practice (1/2)

1. לחי $\infty +$ ל
2. לראה $\infty +$ ל
3. לנהorable $\infty +$ ל
4. לぜいする $\infty +$ て
5. לsad $\infty +$ て
6. ל wreckage $\infty +$ て
7. לshorten $\infty +$ て
8. לbelong $\infty +$ て
9. לlisten $\infty +$ て
10. לrepresent $\infty +$ て

Parsing Practice (2/2)

11. לצמצם $\infty +$ ל
12. לdepend upon $\infty +$ て
13. לMaxLength $\infty +$ て
14. לextend $\infty +$ て
15. לקבע $\infty +$ て
16. לconsequently $\infty +$ ב
17. ל_measure $\infty +$ ב
18. לקודש $\infty +$ ב
19. ל_purchase $\infty +$ ב

Translation Practice
Chapter 20 Lecture Roadmap

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Meaning of Infinitive Construct without Prefix

- Often is used as a noun
  - שְׁמֹעַ “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 מ Prefix is often Temporal

- when, while, whenever

- בָּאָרֶץ indicates past time
  - נִבְהַל יִשְׂרָאֵל בָּאָרֶץ, when Israel dwelt in the land

- מָתַרְבַּת indicates future time
  - מָתַרְבַּת יִשְׂרָאֵל מַעְטֶרֶם, when you cross the Jordan
  - It occasionally indicates repeated past actions
Pronominal Suffix on $\infty$ Can Be Object or Subject

- שָׁמְע $\infty + 3$ms
  - Object: “hearing him”
  - Subject: “his hearing (something)”

How to Negate the Infinitive

- לא and לא are not used to negate the $\infty$
- לא and לא negate the $\infty$
  - E.g., לא, לא, לא (Lev 26:15)
    - not to do all my commandments

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(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.

(121:8) YHWH will guard your going out and your coming in from now until forever.

(Deut 5:1b) You will learn them and be careful to do them.

(39:10) Although she spoke to Joseph day after day, he did not listen to her to lie down beside her or to be with her.
(Gen 2:15) YHWH God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden to work it and to guard it.

(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.

(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.

(Neh 1:4a) When I heard these things, I sat down and wept and I mourned [for] days.