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., אמר Q∞ = Qal Infinitive Construct of אמר
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Q∞ Spelling

■ For most verbs: יַ֫יּ
  – E.g., קְטֹל, כְּתֹב, זְכֹר, שְמֹר, בְחֹר, קְרֹא

■ For 1st guttural verbs, vocal shewa → Hateph vowel
  – E.g., אֱמֹר, עֲזֹב

■ As always, a furtive pathach is ignored when parsing.
  – E.g., שְלֹח, שְמֹע
3-ה Verb Endings

- **Perfect**
  - בָנֶה

- **Imperfect**
  - יִבְנֶה

- **Imperative**
  - בְנֵה

- **Infinitive Construct**
  - בְנוֹת

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

- The ∞ אֶ иметь stays when a pronominal suffix is added.
Q∞ 1-ים and 1-ינן Spelling

■ Sometimes keep the 1-yod or 1-nun
  – E.g., יֶשֶׁם, בְּנֵי, בְּסָתִים

■ Usually drop the 1-yod/nun,  
  add a final ת,  
  and change vowels so it looks like a segholate noun
  – E.g., יַשְׁתָּה נָשִׂים
  – E.g., יַזְרָה נְזָת
  – E.g., יָלָה תַּלָּה (as always, והלך thinks it is 1-yod)

■ נתן is tricky (and common)
  – נתָן = תֵּן, תֵּנת, תֵּת

(חת = חת, חתת = חתת, חתתת)
Q∞ Biconsonantal Spelling

- שוּב
- מוּת
- בֹּא
- בֹּש
- דִּין
- בִּין
### Parsing Practice (1/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hebrew Word</th>
<th>Parse</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>שלח</td>
<td>$Q_{\infty}$</td>
<td>Q∞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ידע</td>
<td>$Q_{\infty}$</td>
<td>Q∞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>זכר</td>
<td>QI2mp</td>
<td>QI2mp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>ירש</td>
<td>$Q_{\infty}$</td>
<td>Q∞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>כתב</td>
<td>QP1cp</td>
<td>QP1cp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>נשיא</td>
<td>$Q_{\infty}$</td>
<td>Q∞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>נשיא</td>
<td>$Q_{\infty}$</td>
<td>Q∞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>נשיא</td>
<td>$Q_{\infty}$</td>
<td>Q∞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>עלה</td>
<td>$Q_{\infty}$</td>
<td>Q∞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>זכר</td>
<td>QM2mp</td>
<td>QM2mp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>Analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
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<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>בְנוֹת</td>
<td>$Q^\infty$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>מָתַבְּנָה</td>
<td>$QI(2/3)_{fp}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>זָכְר</td>
<td>$QP3_{cp}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>עֲשֹׁה</td>
<td>$Q^\infty$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>מָתַבְּנָה</td>
<td>$QM2_{fp}$</td>
<td></td>
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Q∞ Usually Looks like the QM2ms

- For most verbs, the QM2ms and Q∞ are identical
  - Normal verbs: קְטֹל, כְתֹב, נָשָׁל
  - Biconsonantals: בְּאוֹמ, שִים, שַׁוָּב

- BUT some weak verb types have different Q∞ and QM2ms
  - Verbs with imperfect stem vowel ֹ still use ֹ in Q∞
    - E.g., QM2ms שלח vs. Q∞ שלח
  - III- י use different endings
    - E.g., QM2ms בנה vs. Q∞ בנה
  - 1- י and 1- וי verbs that drop the 1- י / 1- וי
    - E.g., QM2ms נס or Q∞ נָס or נַס
    - But בָּל 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. כתב וכתבהשך Q(∞/M2ms)+2ms+ו
3. הָוֹאֶךְ וּבוֹאֶךְ Q(∞/M2ms)+2ms+ו
4. צֵאתְךָ Q∞+2ms

(only ∞ adds י for 1-Yod)

5. קְרָא וקרא Q∞+1cs

(1cs י never occurs on finite verbs)

6. קְרָא וקרא 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:**
  
  - בְ, לְ, כְ, מִן
  
  - 6595 ∞ in Bible, of which:
    
    - 4535 have ל
    
    - 896 without a prefixed preposition
    
    - 728 have ב
    
    - 251 have כ
    
    - 185 have מ

- **Only** ∞ and Participle can have prefixed preposition.

- This usually makes parsing ∞ easy!
Parsing Practice (1/2)

1. לִזְכֹר זכר Q∞+
2. לִשְכֹן דע Q∞+
3. לֶאֱכֹל אכל Q∞+
4. לָמוּת מוּת Q∞+
5. לִהְיוֹת יִהְיֶה Q∞+
6. לָדַע תידע Q∞+
7. עֲשֹׂה עֲשֹׂה Q∞
8. לָלֶַ֫כֶת לָלֶַ֫כֶת Q∞+
9. ל עֲבֹד עֲבֹד Q∞+
10. לִרְאוֹת רְאוֹת Q∞+
Parsing Practice (2/2)

11. נתן ל prefixed

12.עשה ל prefixed

13. сохранять ו prefixed

14. שמעת וכ prefixed

15. יש לי ו prefixed

16. קרא ול prefixed

17. מצא ב prefixed

18. שםת ול prefixed

19. קבץ ול prefixed
Chapter 20 Lecture Roadmap

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Meaning of Infinitive Construct without Prefix

- Often is used as a noun
  - נָשָׁם “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.
Prefix is often Temporal

- when, while, whenever

- לְהַיָּה indicates past time
  - Then God took Israel into the land
  - when Israel dwelt in the land

- לְהַיָּה indicates future time
  - Then God will bring you into the land
  - when you cross the Jordan
  - It occasionally indicates repeated past actions
Pronominal Suffix on $\infty$ Can Be Object or Subject

- $שָׂמָע\ Q_\infty + 3ms$
  - Object: “hearing him”
  - Subject: “his hearing (something)”
How to Negate the Infinitive

- לא and אל are not used to negate the ∞

- بلתי and לבלתי negate the ∞
  - E.g., לא על—heath לבלתיו (Lev 26:15)

not to do all my commandments
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וְכָל־הָאָרֶץ  בָּאוּ מִצְרָיִם לִשְׁבֹּר אֶל־יוֹסֵף
cִֽי־חָזָּ֣ק הָרָעָּ֔ב בְכָל־הָאָָֽרֶץ׃

(Gen 41:57) 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.
(Gen 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.
(Psalm 121:8) YHWH will guard your going out and your coming in from now until forever.
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.
But to this day YHWH has not given to you a heart to know and eyes to see and ears to hear.

(Deut 29:3 [English 29:4])
(Neh 1:4a) When I heard these things, I sat down and wept and I mourned [for] days.