22.1 INFC: an infinitive is a verbal noun (cf. a ptc is a verbal adj).

Translation: “to X” or “the act of Xing”

Hebrew Qal Infinitive formation: דִּיבְרָה or with pron sfx דִּיבְרָה

Qal pft דִּיבְרָה
Qal impf דִּיבְרָה
Qal impv דִּיבְרָה
Qal infc דִּיבְרָה

22.2 The INFC with pronominal suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
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<td>.act of visiting</td>
<td>3mp</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22.3 Nominal uses of the INFC: The infc can function like a noun!

To err is human.

What function slots can a noun fill? The INFC can fill those same slots, too!

1. INFC as the Subject of a clause.

To visit the king is good.

2. INFC as the construct form (“Thing 1”) of a construct chain.

the act-of-visiting of the man (the man’s act of visiting)

the horse of the man (the man’s horse)

the horse of him (his horse)

the act-of-visiting of him (his act of visiting)

3. INFC as the Direct object of a verb.

I stopped writing.
4. INFC as the Object of a preposition.

בְּמָלְכוֹ in his act-of-reigning (when he reigns)

22.4 Adverbial uses of the INFC
Here, the INFC is nominal, functioning as the object of the preposition. The PP (prepositional phrase) is adverbial, hence the description of these as adverbial uses.

1. Prep ב and כ + INFC: with temporal (time-related) semantics

ב temporal (when, while)

כ when I visit/visited my people

לְפָקַד temporally (when I visited my people)

כשָׁמְעִי הא שמיר when you hear the voice

2. Prep ל + INFC

לְפָקַד > לְפָקַד

Dr. Marshall
a. Purpose

להלך לַכְּנָעָן: He went (in order) to kill.

b. Epexegesis (epexegetical) = by ___ing

לִבְּכוֹר אָתָּה צִוְּרַר לַשְּׁרָך אַחְטָה: They captured the city by burning it.

c. Complementary

וכל לִשְּׁמָע: He was able to hear.

22.5 Negating INFC. (Normally, we negate finite verbs with לא and על.)

弢לְבַּה לא: not to ______

弢לְבַּה לא: in order not to ______