

## Ross Lesson 22: Qal INFC Forms LECTURE NOTES

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

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

Hebrew Qal Inf formation: **פקד** or with pron sfx **פקד**

Qal pft **פקד**

Qal impf **פקד**

Qal impv **פקד**

Qal infc **פקד**

### 2. The INFC with pronominal suffixes (Ross 22.2)

3ms	<b>פקד</b>	act of visiting	3mp	<b>פקד</b>	act of visiting
3fs	<b>פקד</b>	act of visiting	3fp	<b>פקד</b>	act of visiting
2ms	<b>פקד</b>	act of visiting	2mp	<b>פקד</b>	act of visiting
	<b>פקד</b>	act of visiting		<b>פקד</b>	act of visiting
2fs	<b>פקד</b>	act of visiting	2fp	<b>פקד</b>	act of visiting
1cs	<b>פקד</b>	act of visiting	1cp	<b>פקד</b>	act of visiting

### 3. Nominal uses of the INFC (Ross 22.3)

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!

3.1. INFC as the Subject of a clause.

טוֹב פֶּקֶד אֶת הַמֶּלֶךְ To visit the king is good.

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

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

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

סוּסוֹ the horse of him (his horse)

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

3.3. INFC as the Direct object of a verb.

חִדַּלְתִּי כָתֵב I stopped writing.

3.4. INFC as the Object of a preposition.

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

#### 4. Adverbial uses of the INFC (Ross 22.4)

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.

##### 4.1. Prep בְּ and כְּ + INFC: with temporal (time-related) semantics

_____ בְּ	}	temporal (when, while)
_____ כְּ		

בְּפָקְדִי אֶת עַמִּי when I visit/visited my people

וַיְהִי בְּפָקְדִי אֶת עַמִּי when I visited my people

וְהָיָה בְּפָקְדִי אֶת עַמִּי when I visit my people

כְּשִׁמְעָךָ אֶת הַקּוֹל when you hear the voice

#### 4.2. Prep לְ + INFC

\_\_\_\_\_ לְ לִפְקֹד > לִפְקֹד

##### a. Purpose

הֵלֵךְ לְקַטֹּל: He went (in order) to kill.

##### b. Epexegetis (epexegetical) = by \_\_\_\_ing

לְכַדּוֹ אֶת הָעִיר לְשָׂרֹף אֹתָהּ: They captured the city by burning it.

##### c. Complementary

יָכַל לְשָׁמַע: He was able to hear.

#### 5. Negating INFC (Ross 22.5)

Normally, we negate finite verbs with לֹא and אַל. But for INFC, we use a different word:

\_\_\_\_\_ בְּלִיתִי not to \_\_\_\_\_  
INFC

\_\_\_\_\_ לְבִלְתִּי in order not to \_\_\_\_\_  
INFC