

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 InfC formation: **פְּקֹד** or with pron sfx **פְּקֹד**

Qal pft **פְּקֹד**

Qal impf **פְּקֹד**

Qal impv **פְּקֹד**

Qal infc **פְּקֹד**

2. The INFC with pronominal suffixes (Ross 22.2)

3ms	פְּקֹד	act of visiting	3mp	פְּקֹד	act of visiting
3fs	פְּקֹד	act of visiting	3fp	פְּקֹד	act of visiting
2ms	פְּקֹד	act of visiting	2mp	פְּקֹד	act of visiting
	פְּקֹד	act of visiting		פְּקֹד	act of visiting
2fs	פְּקֹד	act of visiting	2fp	פְּקֹד	act of visiting
1cs	פְּקֹד	act of visiting	1cp	פְּקֹד	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 פְּלִד אֶת הַמֶּלֶךְ To visit the king is good.

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

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

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

סֹסּוֹ the horse of him (his horse)

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

3.3. INFC as the Direct object of a verb.

חִדְלָתִי בְּתַבָּח I stopped writing.

3.4. INFC as the Object of a preposition.

בְּמַלְכֹּו 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 **בַּ** + INFC: with temporal (time-related) semantics

בְּ **בַּ** } temporal (when, while)

בְּפָקְדִּי אַתְּ עַמִּי when I visit/visited my people

וַיְהִי בְּפָקְדִּי אַתְּ עַמִּי when I visited my people

וְהִיא בְּפָקְדִּי אַתְּ עַמִּי when I visit my people

בְּשִׁמְעַךְ אַתְּ הַקּוֹל when you hear the voice

4.2. Prep **לְ** + INFC

_____ **לְ** **לִפְקָד** > **לִפְקָד**

a. Purpose

הָלַךְ לְקַטֵּל: He went (in order) to kill.

b. Epexegesis (epexegetical) = by ____ing

לִכְדוּ אֶת הָעִיר לְשֹׁרֶף אֲתָה: They captured the city by burning it.

c. Complementary

יָכַל לִשְׁמַע: He was able to hear.

5. Negating INFC (Ross 22.5)

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

_____ **בְּלֹתִי** not to _____
INFC

_____ **לִבְלֹתִי** in order not to _____
INFC