The infinitive absolute has to be in the same stem as the verb with which it goes (e.g. יִשְׁפּוֹט שָׁפוֹט).

(3) Translation

The infinitive absolute is usually translated by the English adverb "surely" (e.g. יִשְׁפּוֹט שָׁפוֹט - "he will surely judge").

b. It is used to express the continuance of the idea of the verb.

(1) Position

The infinitive absolute follows the verb with which it goes (e.g. יִשְׁפֹּט שָׁפוֹט).

(2) Agreement

The infinitive absolute has to be in the same stem as the verb with which it goes (e.g. יִשְׁפֹּט שָׁפוֹט).

(3) Translation

The infinitive absolute is usually translated by the English adverb "continually" (e.g. יִשְׁפֹּט שָׁפוֹט - "he will judge continually").

c. It is used as a substitute for a finite verb

When the infinitive absolute is used as a substitute for a finite verb, the person, gender, number, and tense of the infinitive absolute is determined by the context (e.g. שָׁפוֹט אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָעָם - "God will judge the people").

B. Infinitive Construct

1. Definition of the Infinitive Construct

The infinitive construct is an infinitive that may be used in construction with an inseparable preposition at the front of it or a pronominal suffix at the end of it.

NOTE: The infinitive construct and the construct state of the noun are two different things. There is no connection between them.

2. Formation of the Stems in the Infinitive Construct

The infinitive construct consists of the base forms of the stems in the imperfect tense (e.g. קְטֹל , קְטַל , etc.).