

NOTE: When the inseparable preposition ׀ is attached to the Qal infinitive construct and the first letter of the verbal root is a non-laryngeal, the vocal shewa under the inseparable preposition ׀ changes to a short hireq and the vocal shewa under the first letter of the verbal root becomes a silent shewa (e.g. ׀תִּבְּרֵךְ).

(b) Translation of the Inseparable Preposition ׀ with the Infinitive Construct

i It may be translated "in order to" in which case it denotes purpose (e.g. ׀תִּבְּרֵךְ - "in order to write").

ii It may be translated by the English preposition "to" in which case it does not denote purpose (e.g. ׀תִּבְּרֵךְ תִּבְּרֵךְ - "he ceased to write").

b. Without the Inseparable Prepositions (׀, ׀, and ׀)

(1) It may be used as the subject of a sentence (e.g. לֵמַד טוֹב - "to learn is good").

(2) It may be used as the object of a verb (e.g. יִשְׁמַר יְהוָה אֶת־צֵאתְךָ - "the LORD will guard your going out").

(3) It may be used after a noun in the construct state (e.g. זְמַן לְמִדָּה - "a time of learning").

NOTE: The infinitive construct may take an object whether it is used with or without an inseparable preposition, and if that object is definite, the sign of the object will precede it (e.g. לֵמַד אֶת־סֵפֶר - "in order to learn the book").

C. Order for Parsing an Infinitive

1. Stem (Qal, etc.)
2. Part of Speech (Infinitive)
3. Absolute or Construct
4. Verbal Root (e.g. זָכַר)
5. Meaning of the Verbal Root (e.g. "to remember")

II. The Participle

A. Definition of the Participle