

And note that the infinitive construct may be used as a simple noun...and even sometimes to take the place of a verb.

The Infinitive Absolute serve a special purpose or usage to modify verbs and show an intensity of action. You will only learn what this infinitive looks like by further work in Hebrew but when someone stresses the service of an infinitive absolute in a sentence it is usually for the point of emphasizing the verb action.

Note:

הֵלֵךְ	the verb "to walk"
הֵלֵךְ	Qal Infinitive absolute
הֵלֵךְ הֵלֵךְ	This construction says: "He continued to walk"
הֵלֵךְ הֵלֵךְ	And this one says: "He really walked!"

The location of the infinitive with regard to the verb is very important in this pattern.

And the infinitive absolute may also be used as a noun, etc.

Both infinitives carry the noun properties of number and definiteness. As verbal nouns they are not impacted by tense, voice, or person.

7. A note on adverbs:

They exist and are best learned by observation. They are not declinable and just "exist". The most common ones are in the vocabulary on page 59 and they function in Hebrew as in English.