

- b. It is used with inseparable prepositions to show genitive relationships... "time", "position", "possession", etc. The translations of "when" :while" "to" "for" "at" "by", etc., are common with this usage. There is a widespread usage to these terms and the translation possibilities are almost endless.
- c. It may also be used as a verb and take both subject and object.' In this way it may have the pronominal sufformatives conjoined and be translated as if it were a verb.
- d. With the infinitive absolute, it may give rise to a noun that being derived from the infinitive base will be called an "abstract" noun. These nouns carry with them the idea of the action of the verb and are opposed to the "concrete" variety that more often suggest "things."

In general we note that the translations of the infinitive require flexibility, mobility, imagination, etc. It is as varied in form as any part of speech and the student may well keep himself in a moving position for its study.

D. SOME REPRESENTATIVE USAGES...all from Deuteronomy 4....

1. וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׂרָאֵל יִשְׁמַע וְיָבוֹא

Hiph. Inf. Const, clause of result with pronominal sff.
"to vex him to anger"

2. וְיָבוֹא וְיִשְׂרָאֵל יִשְׁמַע

Q. Inf. Abs. Used to strengthen "you will surely destroy" and you will see a paragogic nun.

3. וְיָבוֹא וְיִשְׂרָאֵל יִשְׁמַע

Q. Act. Pt. m.p. abs. used predicatively..."you are crossing"

4. וְיָבוֹא וְיִשְׂרָאֵל יִשְׁמַע

Q. Inf. Const...result or purpose. Context decides.

5. וְיָבוֹא וְיִשְׂרָאֵל יִשְׁמַע

Inf. Const. used as a finite verb with a lamedh to show a relative relating circumstances "to teach you"

6. וְיָבוֹא וְיִשְׂרָאֵל יִשְׁמַע

Inf. Const used in a verbal sense "to journey".