

Rocine Lesson 34

נָתַזְן תַּתִּיזן לֹז וְלֹא-יִרַע לְבָבְךָ בְּתַתִּיךָ לֹז

Deuteronomy 15:10

Goals

Identify and read

- **infinitive absolute**
- **infinitive construct** 'constructed into' an adverb

What we already know

נָתַן תִּינּוֹן לוֹ וְלֹא-יִרַע לְבָבָךְ בְּתַתֶּךָ לוֹ

Skipping the first word for a moment, let's look at the second.

- Do you recognize the root?
- Is it a prefix or affix conjugation?

What we already know

נָתַן תְּתִין לוֹ וְלֹא-יִרַע לְבָבָךְ בְּתִתָּךְ לוֹ

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נתן

Prefix
(2ms or 3fs)

What we already know

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- Is this a Piel?

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Skipping the first word for a moment, let's look at the second.

- Do you recognize the root?
- Is it a prefix or affix conjugation?
- Is this a Piel?

נתן

Prefix
(2ms or 3fs)

No, this is a Qal.

- The 2nd dagesh is due to
 - the assimilated 1st nun of נתן
 - not the middle radical doubling of the Piel
- The hireq is
 - the prefix vowel of the Qal yiqtol,
 - not the 1st root vowel of the Piel Qatal.

Infinitive absolute

נָתַן תְּתִין לוֹ וְלֹא-יִרַע לְבָבָךְ בְּתִתְּךָ לוֹ

- The first two verbs have the same root: נתן
- The first one is an infinitive absolute.

Infinitive absolute

נָתַז תִּזְנֶה לֹא יִרְעֶה לְבָבְךָ בְּתִתְּךָ לֹא

So, Hebrew has 2 infinitives: **absolute** and **construct**.

- They are named this way because you can ‘build’ or ‘do construction’ with the infinitive **construct** while you cannot with the infinitive **absolute**.

Infinitive absolute

נָתַן תְּתִן לוֹ וְלֹא-יִרַע לְבָבְךָ בְּתִתְּךָ לוֹ

So, Hebrew has 2 infinitives: **absolute** and **construct**.

- Infinitives construct can take
 - Inseparable **prepositions** at the front end
 - Pronominal **suffixes** at the back end
- Infinitives absolute cannot

Infinitive absolute

נָתַן תְּתִן לוֹ וְלֹא-יִרַע לְבָבְךָ בְּתִתְּךָ לוֹ

So, Hebrew has 2 infinitives: **absolute** and **construct**.

- Infinitives construct can take
 - Inseparable **prepositions** at the front end
 - Pronominal **suffixes** at the back end
- Infinitives absolute cannot

Prep. include:

- לְ
- בְּ
- הֵ
- מִ

Sfx. include:

- וְ
- כִּי
- מִן
- נוֹ
- etc.

Infinitive absolute

נָתַן תְּיָדוֹ לֹא יִרְעַ לְבָבָהּ בְּתִתְּהָ לֹא

Infinitive Absolute... What does it DO?

- Infinitive Absolute is very often found next to a yiqtol or qatal and it **intensifies** its partner verb.
- It is often translated with the English word *surely* or *indeed*.

Infinitive absolute

נָתַן תְּתִין לוֹ וְלֹא-יִרַע לְבַבְךָ בְּתִתֶּךָ לוֹ

So נָתַן תְּתִין could be translated as

- *You shall **surely** give*
- *You shall **indeed** give*
- *You shall **certainly** give*
- *You shall **freely** give*

Infinitive absolute

נָתַן תְּתִן לוֹ וְלֹא-יִרַע לְבָבְךָ בְּתִתְּךָ לוֹ

RULE:

- The infinitive absolute **appears before** a regularly conjugated yiqtol or qatal verb form and **intensifies** its partner verb.
- Literally, the infinitive absolute is like an English gerund meaning a (root meaning) -ing.
- However, when translating into English, we usually translate the yiqtol or qatal normally and add an English ***surely*** or ***indeed*** to capture the doubly-intense meaning of the phrase.

Infinitive absolute

נָתַז תִּזְזוּ לֹא יִרְעוּ לְבַבְךָ בְּתִתְּךָ לֹא

Infinitive Absolute can also function as an imperative.

- We see a nice example of this in the 10 commandments.

זְכוֹר^ו אֶת־יְוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת לְקַדְּשׁוֹ:

Ex 20:8

↑
Inf. Abs.

Infinitive absolute

נָתַז תִּזְזוּ לֹא יִרְעוּ לְבַבְךָ בְּתִתְּךָ לֹא

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Ex 20:8

Can you parse
this form?

Inf. Abs.

Infinitive absolute

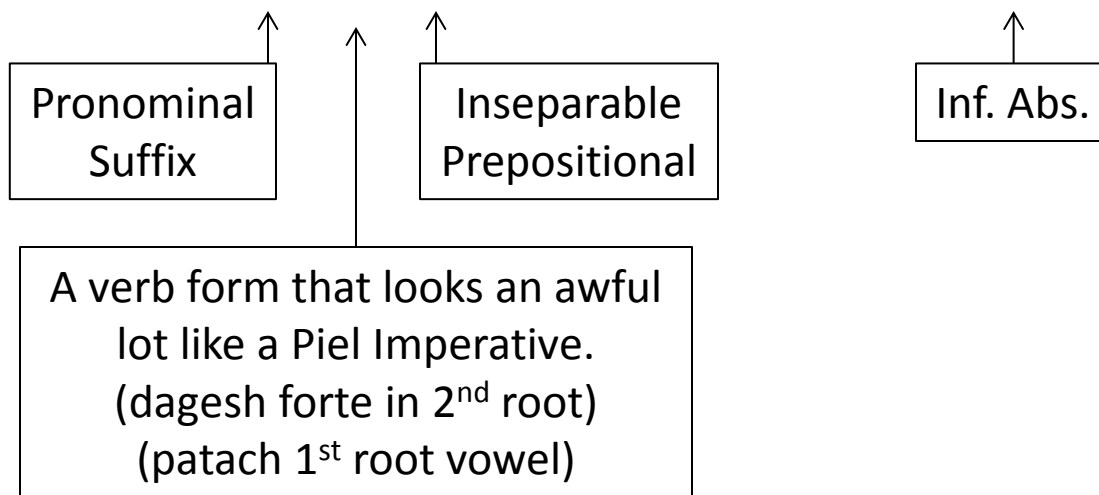
נָתַז תִּזְזוּ לֹא יִרְעוּ לְבַבְךָ בְּתִתְּךָ לֹא

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Ex 20:8



Infinitive absolute

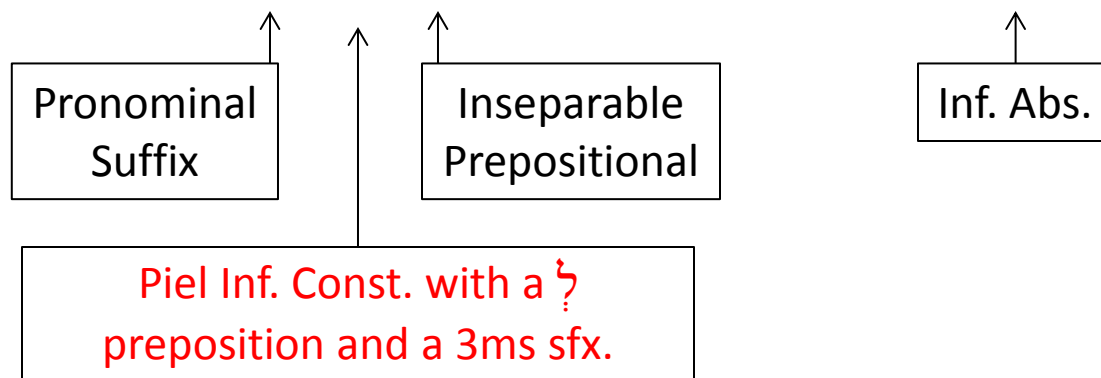
נָתַז תִּזְזוּ לֹא יִרְעוּ לְבַבְךָ בְּתִתְּךָ לֹא

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Ex 20:8



Infinitive absolute

נָתַז תִּזְזוּ לוֹ וְלֹא-יִרַע לְבָבְךָ בְּתַתֶּךָ לוֹ

Infinitive Absolute can do other things as well.

1. Sequence: With a waw, it can function a bit like a weqatal and carry on the sense of the verb that preceded it.
2. Complementary Idea: It can express complementary or simultaneous action. This interesting usage involves 2 infinitives absolute.

See Animated Hebrew lecture 23 for details.

Infinitive absolute

נָתַז תִּזְזוּ לֹא יִרְעוּ לְבָבְךָ בְּתִתְּךָ לֹא

What is the form of the Infinitive Absolute?

- It tends to have a qamets first root vowel and a holem or tsere theme vowel (second root vowel)

See table in Rocine 34.2c

Infinitive absolute

נָתַן תְּתִן לוֹ וְלֹא-יִרַע לְבָבְךָ בְּתִתְּךָ לוֹ

Infinitives Absolute can look a bit like Infinitives Construct, so morphology is probably not going to be your major identifier of an Infinitive Absolute. Instead you'll recognize them by

- The absence of inseparable **prepositions** and/or pronominal **suffixes**
- **Context**: how it functioning in the verse
- **Proximity**
 - is it right next to a qatal or yiqtol
 - do you have 2 in a row, especially with the Inf. Abs. of הלך (see animHeb lec 23)

Infinitive Construct as Adverbial

נָתַן תְּתִין לוֹ וְלֹא-יֵרַע לְבָבָךְ בְּתִתְּךָ לוֹ

Remember this slide?

- Infinitives construct can take
 - Inseparable **prepositions** at the front end
 - Pronominal **suffixes** at the back end
- Infinitives absolute cannot

Prep. include:

- לְ
- בְּ
- הֶ
- מִ

Sfx. include:

- וְ
- ךְּ
- ךָּ
- נוֹ
- etc.

Infinitive Construct as Adverbial

נָתַז תִּתֵּן לוֹ וְלֹא-יֵרַע לְבָבְךָ בְּתִתְּךָ לוֹ

Remember this slide?

- Infinitives construct can take
 - Inseparable **prepositions** at the front end
 - Pronominal **suffixes** at the back end
- Infinitives absolute cannot

Prep. include:

• לְ
• לְ
• לְ
• לְ

Sfx. include:

• וְ
• וְ
• וְ
• וְ
• etc.

RULE: An infinitive construct used with the preposition לְ or לְ functions as a **temporal adverb** that may be translated using the English **when ...**

Infinitive Construct as Adverbial

נָתַז תִּתֵּן לוֹ וְלֹא-יִרַע לְבָבְךָ בְּתִתְּךָ לוֹ

Can you identify the Infinitive Construct in the verse above?

Prep. include:

- לְ
- בְּ
- עַ
- מִ

Sfx. include:

- ו
- דָּ
- מָ
- נוּ
- etc.

RULE: An infinitive construct used with the preposition בְּ or עַ functions as a **temporal adverb** that may be translated using the English *when* ...

Infinitive Construct as Adverbial

נָתַן תְּתִן לוֹ וְלֹא-יִרַע לְבָבְךָ בְּתִתְּךָ לוֹ

Suffix Inf const of נתן Preposition

Can you identify the Infinitive Construct in the verse above? *Trans: when you give...*

Prep. include:

- לְ
- בְּ
- עַל
- מִן

Sfx. include:

- ו
- תְּ
- מָן
- נוּן
- etc.

RULE: An infinitive construct used with the preposition בְּ or בַּ functions as a **temporal adverb** that may be translated using the English *when* ...

Infinitive Construct as Adverbial

Find the Infinitives Construct and translate:

	Gen 16:16	בְּלֹדֶת־הַגֵּר אֶת־יִשְׁמַעֵאל לְאַבְרָם:	1
	Gen 27:5	וְרַבְקָה שָׁמְעַת בְּדַבַּר יִצְחָק אֶל־עֵשׂוּ בְנוֹ	2
	Ex 13:17	וַיְהִי בְשַׁלַּח פְּרָעָה אֶת־הָעָם	3
	Gen 27:34	כְּשָׁמַע עֵשׂוּ אֶת־דְּבָרֵי אָבִיו	4
	Josh 6:8	וַיְהִי כַּאֲמַר יְהוֹשֻׁעַ אֶל־הָעָם	5

Infinitive Construct as Adverbial

Find the Infinitives Construct and translate:

When Hagar bore Ishmael for Abraham	Gen 16:16	בְּלֹדֶת-הַגֵּר אֶת-יִשְׁמָעֵאל לְאַבְרָם:	1
And Rebekah was listening when Isaac was speaking to Esau his son	Gen 27:5	וְרֵבְקָה שָׁמְעַת בְּדַבַּר יִצְחָק אֶל-עֵשָׂו בְּנוֹ	2
And it happened when Pharaoh let the people go	Ex 13:17	וַיְהִי בְּשִׁלַּח פַּרְעֹה אֶת-הָעָם	3
When Esau heard the words of his father	Gen 27:34	כְּשִׁמְעַ עֵשָׂו אֶת-דְּבָרֵי אָבִיו	4
And it happened when Joshua spoke to the people	Josh 6:8	וַיְהִי כְּאָמַר יְהוֹשֻׁעַ אֶל-הָעָם	5