3. Uses of the Infinitive Construct

- a. With the Inseparable Prepositions (3, 3, and)
 - (1) With the Inseparable Preposition 📭
 - (a) Attachment of the Inseparable Preposition 3 to the Infinitive Construct

The inseparable preposition $\frac{1}{2}$ is attached to the front of the infinitive construct (e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$).

NOTE: When the inseparable preposition \mathfrak{P} 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 \mathfrak{P} changes to a short hired and the vocal shewa under the first letter of the verbal root becomes a silent shewa (e.g. $\mathfrak{P} \mathfrak{P} \mathfrak{P}$).

(b) Translation of the Inseparable Preposition 3. with the Infinitive Construct

The inseparable preposition 2 is usually translated by the English word "when."

(c) Usage of the Inseparable Preposition 3 with the Infinitive Construct

The inseparable preposition 1 is used to introduce a temporal clause (e.g. "when the prophet spoke, the people were learning the Word of God" - "when the prophet spoke" is the temporal clause.).

(d) Subject of the Infinitive when Used with the Inseparable Breposition 3

The subject of the infinitive comes immediately after the infinitive construct (e.g. X 77777 is the subject of the infinitive).

(e) Tense of the Infinitive when Used with the Inseparable Preposition 3

The tense of the infinitive is determined by the context (e.g. X')]]] - "when the prophet spoke," "when the prophet speaks," or "when the prophet shall speak").

(2) With the Inseparable Preposition 3