

construct like they are attached to a singular noun that ends in a consonant (e.g.  $\text{קָטַלְתָּ}$  ).

## 2. Verbal Suffix

The verbal suffix is attached to the end of the infinitive construct like it is attached to a verb that ends in a consonant in the imperfect tense (e.g.  $\text{קָטַלְתָּ}$  ).

## C. Changes in the Form of the Infinitive Construct Caused by the Addition of the Suffixes (Qal Stem)

1. The half vowel - vocal shewa or ḥateph pathah - after the first letter of the verbal root changes to a qames ḥaṭuph except with the second, masculine, singular and second, masculine, plural pronominal suffixes where it is sometimes retained (e.g.  $\text{קָטַלְתָּ}$  but sometimes  $\text{קָטַלְתָּ}$  ).
2. The holem after the second letter of the verbal root changes to a vocal shewa except with the second, masculine, singular and second, masculine, plural pronominal suffixes where it changes either to a silent shewa or to a qames ḥaṭuph (e.g.  $\text{קָטַלְתָּ}$  ,  $\text{קָטַלְתָּ}$  , and  $\text{קָטַלְתָּ}$  ).  
← silent shewa vocal shewa

NOTE: (1) When the infinitive construct has a segholate form and a suffix is added to the end of it, the first seghol changes to a short hireq, and the second seghol changes to a silent shewa except with the form  $\text{קָטַלְתָּ}$  from the verb  $\text{קָטַל}$  where the first seghol is retained (e.g.  $\text{קָטַלְתָּ}$  -  $\text{קָטַלְתָּ}$  but  $\text{קָטַלְתָּ}$  -  $\text{קָטַלְתָּ}$  ).

(2) When the infinitive construct has a form with two pathahs and a suffix is added to the end of it, the first pathah is retained, but the second pathah changes to a silent shewa (e.g.  $\text{קָטַלְתָּ}$  -  $\text{קָטַלְתָּ}$  ).

(3) When a suffix is added to the end of the infinitive construct in the derived stems, there are also changes that occur in the form of the infinitive construct, but these changes are not nearly as great as they are in the Qal stem.

## D. Translation of the Suffixes when Used with the Infinitive Construct

### 1. Pronominal Suffixes

The pronominal suffixes may be translated as either the subject or the object of the infinitive except the first, common, singular pronominal suffix which may only be translated as the subject of the infinitive (e.g.  $\text{קָטַלְתָּ}$  - "when he killed" and  $\text{קָטַלְתָּ}$  - "in order to kill him").