

INFINITIVES: An infinitive is a *verbal noun*

As a *VERB*

- Has tense and voice (but not person or number)
- May have subject, D.O., or I.O.
- May have modifiers (adverbs)

As a *NOUN*

- May take a definite article (Article is neuter sg with case appropriate to use)
- May function as subject or D.O. of sentence
- May be the object of a preposition (In such cases, treated as a neuter sg noun)
- May have modifiers (adjective)

Formation

	active	middle (deponent)	passive
PRESENT	-ειν	-εσθαι	
1 AORIST	-σαι	-σασθαι	-θησθαι
2 AORIST	-ειν	-εσθαι	-ησθαι
PERFECT	-κεναι	-σθαι	
2 PERFECT	-εναι	-σθαι	

There are 5 instances of FUTURE Infinitives in the NT: ἔσεσθαι occurs 4x and εἰσελεύσεσθαι 1x

- Tense of infinitive pertains to kind of action, NOT time
Present = ongoing/progressive Aorist = simple Perfect = completed
- Negative particle is μή
- Subject of an infinitive is in the Accusative case (but so is its D.O.!).

Syntax

- *Substantive*
 - May or may not have a definite article (If article, neuter singular)
 - Can function as a subject, direct object, or indirect object
- *Complementary*
 - with verbs or constructions like δυναμαι, μελλω, ὀφειλω, ἔχω χρεία, εἰμι ἴκανος, ...
- *Purpose: to, in order to, for*
 - Most often with simple infinitive
 - Infinitive with τοῦ
 - Infinitive with εἰς τὸ or πρὸς τὸ
- *Result: so that, that; with the result that*
 - Most often with simple infinitive
 - Infinitive with τοῦ
 - Infinitive with ὥστε
- *Temporal*
 - Used to locate action of main verb in time relative to another action
 - Prior: Infinitive with πρὸ τοῦ or πρὶν or πρὶν ἢ > **before**
 - Simultaneous: Infinitive with ἐν τῷ > **while; as**
 - Subsequent: Infinitive with μετὰ τοῦ > **after**
- *Cause:*
 - Infinitive with διὰ τὸ > **because, on account of**
 - Infinitive with ἐνεκεν τοῦ > **on account of, for the sake of**
- *Indirect Discourse* (functioning like a direct object): **that**
 - With simple infinitive (often following δεῖ or verbs of saying, thinking, asking, hearing, knowing)
 - Note how tenses function
 - Subject is in accusative case, but if the subject is used elsewhere in sentence, it may be omitted
- *With miscellaneous prepositions:*
 - Infinitive with ἕως τοῦ > **until**
 - Infinitive with ἀντὶ τοῦ > **instead of**
 - Infinitive with ἐκ τοῦ > **according to, out of**
- *Imperative* (rare in NT)