

Abstract

This thesis examines how the Hebrew construction of infinitive absolute and finite verb was translated by Jerome in the Vulgate.

First, Jerome and the Vulgate as a translation are briefly described. Then the Hebrew infinitive absolute and the construction that it forms with a finite verb with the same root are presented.

The main part of the thesis consists in excerpting all instances of the aforementioned construction from the Hebrew Bible and finding their Latin versions in the Vulgate. The data is subject to qualitative and quantitative description. It is first classified according to the type of rendering used (i.e. according to the nature of the Latin forms used to translate the Hebrew original) and every type is then briefly described and some problematic cases are mentioned. Then the data is evaluated according to whether they represent a „hebraizing“ translation or not and based on the percentage of the „hebraizing“ translations in every biblical book, it is decided whether the claim that Jerome’s older translations are more literal than the younger ones is valid.