Chapter 6 – Prepositions: Goals

- You MUST be able to identify a preposition when you see it and be able to tell if the word has an article or not.

- The book teaches how to add inseparable prepositions to words.
  - My class does not require this.
Chapter 6 – Prepositions: Agenda

- Hebrew Sound Rules
  - Nun with Silent Shewa Assimilates
  - Rules of Shewa (chapter 4)
  - Loss of Dagesh Forte (chapter 5)

- 3 kinds of Hebrew prepositions:
  - Independent prepositions
  - Maqqef prepositions
  - Inseparable prepositions

- The preposition מִן and the assimilation of Nun

- The definite direct object marker
Nun with Silent Shewa Becomes Dagesh Forte

- Nun with Silent Shewa Assimilates to next consonant
  - Nun becomes a Dagesh Forte
  - E.g., נְ נְ נְ נְ מִ מִ מִ מִ

- Dagesh Forte often lost in SQiN ‘eM LeVY with Shewa
  - E.g., קְצֵה קְצֵה קְצֵה קְצֵה
  - This was in Chapter 5

- Gutturals and Resh always reject Dagesh
  - May have compensatory lengthening
  - This was in Chapter 5
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Prepositions Connect Nouns to Other Words

- A preposition indicates the relationship with a noun.
  - E.g., She ran around the track.
  - E.g., The lecture is after a quiz.
- “Around” and “after” are prepositions.
  - The track” and “a quiz” are the objects of the prepositions.
  - The object of a preposition is a noun or something that is acting like a noun.
- The preposition explains the relationship between its object and something else.
- In Hebrew, the preposition always comes right before its object.
3 Kinds of Hebrew Prepositions

3 kinds of writing.
No effect on meaning.

1. Independent Prepositions
   - A separate word
   - E.g., Before it

2. Maqqef Prepositions
   - Attached to its object with a Maqqef
   - E.g., Before-it

3. Inseparable Prepositions
   - Prefixed to its object
   - E.g., Before-it
Independent Prepositions

- An independent preposition is a separate word with a space before it and after it.
  - The preposition is right before its object.

- Most Hebrew prepositions are written this way.
  - E.g., חַתָּה

- English prepositions are written this way.
  - E.g., Under it

- Easy because every word is spelled as normal.
Maqqef Prepositions

- Maqqef is the Hebrew word for a dash
  - It is at the top of the letters \( - \), not at the middle \(-\).

- A Maqqef connects a Maqqef preposition to its object.
  - The preposition is right before its object.

- Some Hebrew prepositions are written this way.
  - E.g., \( \text{עַל} \)

- English prepositions are NOT written this way.
  - E.g., On-a-king
Maqqef or Independent Prepositions

- Certain Prepositions can be written either with a Maqqef or independently.
  - E.g., עַל or עַל

- The Maqqef shortens the vowel in some prepositions
  - E.g., אֶת but אֵת
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Inseparable Prepositions

- An inseparable preposition is prefixed to its object.
- English prepositions are NOT written this way.
  - E.g., Withaking
- Three Hebrew prepositions are always written this way.
  - בְּ ‘in, at, with, by, against’
    - E.g., בְּמֶלֶךְ
  - כְּ ‘as, like, according to’
    - E.g., כְּמֶלֶךְ
  - לְ ‘to, toward, for’
    - E.g., לְמֶלֶךְ
Spelling Inseparable Prepositions

- Inseparable Prepositions have a Vocal Shewa, so if there is a reduced vowel after them, they follow the rules of Shewa (chapter 4)

  - לְ Normal spelling
  - לְ Before Vocal Shewa (לְ → לְ)
  - לֱ Before ? (לֱ → לְ)
  - לִלִילִילִי Before a Hatef vowel (לִילִילִי → לִילִילִי compensatory lengthening)
  - לַיהוָה → לְאֲדֹנָי → לַיהוָה → compensatory lengthening
Spelling Inseparable Prepositions with Article

- You must be able to notice when a word with an inseparable preposition has the article.

- Inseparable preposition + noun with article
  - The preposition replaces the ה of the article!
  - E.g., “in the field” = הַשָּׂדֶה

- The vowel under the preposition and the dagesh after it are your clues that the article is there.
  - But the Dagesh disappears in Gutturals, Resh, and sometimes SQiN ‘eM LeVY with Shewa.
No Article with an Inseparable Preposition IF:

1. Shewa under preposition
   – Because the article never takes Shewa
   – E.g., שָׂדֶה

2. Short vowel under preposition can be explained by the Rule of Shewa
   – לַבֵּאֶר → ל + בֵּאֶר
   – לַאֲנָשִׁים → ל + אֲנָשִׁים
   – לַאֱמֶת → ל + אֱמֶת
   – לַחֳלִיחִי → ל + חֳלִיחִי
Article with an Inseparable Preposition IF:

1. Dagesh in the next letter.
   – E.g., לַמָּק

2. Vowel under preposition is not Shewa and can NOT be explained by the rule of Shewa.
   – E.g., לַלַ ל
   – E.g., לַל

- Ambiguous if:
  – ה , ב , א , or ע
Prefixed Preposition Practice

1. בְּשָׂדֶה - in a field
2. בְּשָׂדֶה - in the field
3. בְּאֶרֶץ - in a land
4. בְּאֶרֶץ - in the land
5. בְּכִיָּל - in the palace
6. בְּכִיָּל - in a palace
7. בְּאֶחָים - like men
8. בְּאֶתָה - in truth
9. בְּאֶתָה - in the truth
10. לְחַלִיל - for the sickness
11. לְחַלִיל - for sickness
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- The preposition מִן

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The Preposition מִן

- can be a Maqqef Preposition
  - E.g., ‘מִן-זָּהָב’, ‘from gold’

- can be an Inseparable Preposition
  - Same meaning as if spelled with a Maqqef.
  - The nun Assimilates to the following consonant, becoming a Dagesh Forte.

  - E.g., ‘מִן-זָּהָב’, ‘from gold’
  - Unlike the regular inseparable prepositions (ב כ ל), the ה of the article is retained.

  - E.g., מִן-הָאָלֶף
has Many Meanings

- ‘From’
  - מִמֵּּמֶּמֶּמֶּמֶּמֶּמֶּm from a king’

- Comparative
  - intelligence חָכְמָה חָכְמָה חָכְמָה חָכְמָה חָכְמָה better than gold’
  - קָשָׁה קָשָׁה קָשָׁה קָשָׁה קָשָׁה the work is too difficult for the men’

- Superlative מֶלֶל + מִמִמִמִמִמִm of all’
  - עָרוּם עָרוּם עָרוּם עָרוּם the most clever living thing of the field’

- ‘Some’
  - מֵמֵמֵמֵמֵמֵm from the men’ may mean ‘some of the men’

- Other uses too: ‘because’, ‘by’, ‘without’, ‘even’, ‘namely’, ...
Prefixed ו Practice

1. מֵהַנָּבִיא from the prophet
2. מִנָּבִיא from a prophet
3. מֵאֲנָשִׁים from men
4. מֵהָאֲנָשִׁים from the men
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Definite Direct Object Marker (DDO)

- 2 spellings – same meaning:
  - Spelled אֵת (independent) or אֶת (Maqqef)
  - Same spelling as the preposition ‘with’ אֶת

- A direct object that is definite is often preceded by אֵת
  - He ate את the sandwich

- An indefinite direct object is never preceded by אֵת
  - He ate a sandwich. (no אֵת because indefinite)

- In beginning, God created (DDO) the heavens and (DDO) the earth.