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., *מָזְבּ מָזְבּ מָזְבּ מָזְבּ
- Dagesh Forte often lost in SQiN ‘eM LeVY with Shewa
  - E.g., מִפֶּזְבּ מִפֶּזְבּ מִפֶּזְבּ מִפֶּזְבּ
  - This was in Chapter 5
- Gutturals and Resh always reject Dagesh
  - May have compensatory lengthening
  - This was in Chapter 5
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., בָּאַלַת
- 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., בַּלַת
- 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., לֶךְ עַל

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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., בְּמַעֲלֶה
  - כְּ ‘as, like, according to’
    - E.g., כְּמַעֲלֶה
  - לְ ‘to, toward, for’
    - E.g., לְמַעֲלֶה

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
  - בְּ Before Vocal Shewa (øy → ă)
  - כְּ Before ă
  - לְ Before a Hatef vowel (øy → ă)
  - לְאָלָם לְאָלָם לְאָלָם לְאָלָם לָלָם compensatory lengthening
  - לְהוֹ לְהוֹ לְהוֹ לְהוֹ לְהוֹ
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” = שָׂדֶה + הַ + הַ
  - 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., לְ
2. Short vowel under preposition can be explained by the Rule of Shewa
   - לְ
   - אֲנָשִׁים
   - אֱמֶת
   - חֳלִיחַ

Article with an Inseparable Preposition IF:

1. Dagesh in the next letter.
   - E.g., לְפַשֵּׁה
2. Vowel under preposition is not Shewa and can NOT be explained by the rule of Shewa.
   - לְפַחַל
   - לְפַשֵּׁה

Prefix Preposition Practice

1. בְּשָׂדֶה in a field
2. בַּשָּׂדֶה in the field
3. בְּאֶ in a land
4. בַּאֶ in the land
5. בְּאֶ in the palace
6. בְּאֶ in a palace
7. בְּאֶ like men
8. בְּאֶ in truth
9. בְּאֶ in the truth
10. בְּאֶ for the sickness
11. בְּאֶ for sickness
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- The preposition מִן

The Preposition מִן

- מִן can be a Maqqef Preposition
  - E.g., מִן זָהָב ‘from gold’
- מִן 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 זָהָב ‘from gold’
  - Unlike the regular inseparable prepositions (ב כ ל), the מ of the article is retained.
  - E.g., מִן הָאֲנָשִׁים

מִן has Many Meanings

- ‘From’
  - מִן מֶּ ‘from a king’
- Comparative
  - מִן מֶּ ‘wisdom is better than gold’
  - מֶּ ‘the work is too difficult for the men’
- Superlative
  - מִן פֶּלֶל + מִן ‘of all’
  - מִן פֶּלֶל ‘the most clever living thing of the field’
- ‘Some’
  - מִן מֶּ ‘from the men’ may mean ‘some of the men’
- Other uses too: ‘because’, ‘by’, ‘without’, ‘even’, ‘namely’, ...

Prefix מִן Practice

1. מִן מֶּ from the prophet
2. מֶּ from a prophet
3. מֶּ from men
4. מֶּ 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’ אֵת / אֶת
- A direct object that is definite is often preceded by אֵת אֶת אֵת אֵת
  - He ate אֵת אֶת אֵת אֵת the sandwich
- An indefinite direct object is never preceded by אֵת אֶת אֵת אֵת
  - He ate a sandwich. (no אֵת אֶת אֵת אֵת because indefinite)
- In beginning,
  God created (DDO) the heavens and (DDO) the earth.