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., מִנָּהָב → מִבָּה

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

- Gutturals and Resh always reject Dagesh
  - May have compensatory lengthening
  - This was in Chapter 5
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
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., תחת

- 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 ــ, 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., עַל־מֶלֶךְ

- 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., מֶַ֫לֶךְ or מֶַ֫לֶךְ

- The Maqqef shortens the vowel in some prepositions
  - E.g., מֶַ֫לֶךְ but מֶַ֫לֶךְ
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
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.
  - ב ‘in, at, with, by, against’
    - E.g., בֵּית
  - כ ‘as, like, according to’
    - E.g., כֵּנֶק
  - ל ‘to, toward, for’
    - E.g., לְמֶַ֫לֶךְ
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)
  
  - ל Normal spelling
  - הל Before Vocal Shewa
  - ול Before י
  - ול/לֵ/ל/ל Before a Hatef vowel
  - להָוָו לֵהוָו לֵהוָו לֵהוָו compensatory lengthening
  - לֵיהוָו לֵיהוָו לֵיהוָו לֵיהוָו

HebrewSyntax.org ©JCBeckman 4/24/2012 Copy freely
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” = ב נ + שָדֶה
    \[ \rightarrow \text{בִּשָּדֶה} \]

- 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., לֶשֶׁה?

2. Short vowel **under preposition** can be explained by the Rule of Shewa
   - לֶבֶשׁ + לֵיר → לֶבֶשׁ
   - לֶאֶבֶן + לֵיר → לֶאֶבֶן
   - לֶאֶמֶת + לֵיר → לֶאֶמֶת
   - לֶחֶלֶט + לֵיר → לֶחֶלֶט
Article with an Inseparable Preposition IF:

1. Dagesh in the next letter.
   - E.g., לַמָקוֹם

2. Vowel under preposition is not Shewa and can NOT be explained by the rule of Shewa.
   - E.g., לִַהֵיכָל
   - E.g., לִֶחָכָם

- Ambiguous if:
  - הָא, הָא, הָא, or הָא
Prefixed Preposition Practice

1. בָּשָדֶה - in a field
2. בַּשָדֶה - in the field
3. בָּאֶַ֫רֶץ - in a land
4. בָּאַָ֫רֶץ - in the land
5. בַהֵיכָל - in the palace
6. ב הֵיכָל - in a palace
7. כִַאֲִנָשִיָם - like men
8. בִֶאֱִמֶת - in truth
9. בִָאֱִמֶת - in the truth
10. לַחֳלִי - for the sickness
11. לָחֳלִי - for sickness
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
  - Maqper prepositions
  - Inseparable prepositions

- The preposition מִן

- The definite direct object marker
The Preposition מִן

- can be a Maqqef Preposition
  - *E.g.*, מִן־זָהָב ‘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.*, מִֵהִָאַרֶץ
  - Unlike the regular inseparable prepositions (בִכִל), the ה of the article is retained.
    - *E.g.*, מִֵהִָאַרֶץ
מִן has Many Meanings

- ‘From’
  - מָלַךְ, ‘from a king’

- Comparative
  - מְכַלֶּה הָכֶלֶת הָכֶלֶת, ‘wisdom is better than gold’
  - קָשָׁהּ הָעֲבֹדָה הָאָנָשִים, ‘the work is too difficult for the men’

- Superlative
  - מִֵנָּל = מְכַלֶּה אֵל + מְכַל + מֶלַךְ, ‘of all’
  - עָרוּם מִֵנָּל הָאֲנָשִים הָשָדֶה, ‘the most clever living thing of the field’

- ‘Some’
  - מְכַלֶּה הָאֲנָשִים, ‘from the men’ may mean ‘some of the men’

- Other uses too: ‘because’, ‘by’, ‘without’, ‘even’, ‘namely’, ...
Prefixed נ Activities

1. מֹהַרְבִּים from the prophet
2. מֹהַרְבִּים from a prophet
3. מֹהַרְבִּים from men
4. מֹהַרְבִּים from the men
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

- The definite direct object marker
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
  - He ate אֵת 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.