3 Syntax of Particles

A Prepositions

238 A preposition is usually repeated before each object. When a preposition governs more than one object, the preposition is usually repeated before each object.

• ובְּאָבִיך וּמִבֵּית וּמִמּוֹלַדְתְּך וּמֵאַרְצְך לֶך לֶך your father and from house of and from your kin from your land you go!

  Go from your land, from your kin, and from the house of your father! Gen 12:1

• Occasionally, however, a preposition is not repeated; this is called a preposition override.

• וּזְבָחִים בְּעֹלוֹת לַיהוָה הַחֵפֶץ and sacrifices in burnt offerings has YHWH pleasure?

  Has YHWH pleasure in burnt offerings and in sacrifices?

  o In 1 Sam 15:22, the preposition ב ‘in’ has two objects (עֹלוֹת ‘burnt offerings’ and זְבָחִים ‘sacrifices’), so one would expect the preposition to be repeated before the second object (e.g., זְבָחִים וּפְלִיטִים ‘and in sacrifices’). But in this text, the preposition is not repeated. This is an example of a preposition override.

The preposition ב

• The preposition ב sometimes occurs in a biform, בְּ, as an independent preposition.

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332 Cf. BHRG §38–44; GBHS §4; GKC §99–104, 119; IBHS §4.2.2, 4.6.2, 11.1.2, 38.1a, 39.3.1d, 39.3.4; JM §102–5, 132–3, 176–7; Van der Merwe 1993; Shereshevsky 1967. Additional information about each particle can be found in a lexicon.

333 Cf. BHRG §39; GBHS §4.1; GKC §101–3, 119; IBHS §11; JM §103, 132–3; Glinert 1982.

334 Cf. GKC §102, 103g, 119hh; IBHS §11.4.2; JM §132g. According to Rooker (1990, 115), this is accurate only for early biblical Hebrew.

335 Cf. BHRG §39.6; GBHS §4.1.5; GKC §119–q; IBHS §9.5.2f, 11.2.5; JM §103b–c, f, 133c.
239 ב often expresses rest or movement in place or time.\textsuperscript{337}

240 **Locative ב (in, on, through).**\textsuperscript{338} Also called the *beth locale*, the preposition ב often indicates a location.
- Examples include בַּבַּיִת ‘in the house,’ בְּאֶרֶץ ‘in the land’ or ‘through the land,’ and בֶּנֶג פִּג ‘on the mountain.’

241 **Temporal-point ב (in, when).**\textsuperscript{339} The preposition ב can indicate a point in time.
- The object of the preposition can be a noun (e.g., בַּבֹּקֶר ‘in the morning’).
- The object of the preposition can be an infinitive construct (e.g., בְּהִבָּרְאָם ‘when they were created’ in Gen 2:4). This is discussed in §504.
- The object of the preposition can be a clause, as in Amos 4:7 (below). Such a clause is a genitive substantival clause (§489), because it is the object of a preposition. It is also a type of temporal clause (§499).

242 **Adversative ב (against, in spite of).**\textsuperscript{340} The preposition ב can indicate that something opposes its object, works to the disadvantage of its object, or occurs in spite of its object.
- בּוֹ כֹּל וְיַד לַכֹּל דוֹיָ against him all and hand of against the all his hand Gen 16:12
  His hand will be against everyone, and everyone’s hand will be against him.
- the signs in spite of all in me they will believe not when? until Num 14:11
  Until when will they not believe in me in spite of all of the signs?
- Other examples include 1 Sam 18:17 and Isa 9:11.

\textsuperscript{336} Cf. IBHS §11.1.2d; JM §103g note 5; JM93 §103g note 2.
\textsuperscript{337} Cf. BHRG §39.6.1–2; GKC §119h; IBHS §11.2.5b–c; JM §133c.
\textsuperscript{338} Cf. BHRG §39.6.1; GBHS §4.1.5(a); GKC §119h; IBHS §9.5.2f, 11.2.5b; JM §133c.
\textsuperscript{339} Cf. BHRG §39.6.2; GBHS §4.1.5(b), 5.2.4; GKC §119h; IBHS §11.2.5c, 36.2.2b; JM §166l.
\textsuperscript{340} Cf. GBHS §4.1.5(d); IBHS §11.2.5d; JM §133c.