

## 6.2.Independent Prepositions:

These prepositions stand alone.

לְפָנֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ before the king

תַּחַת הָעֵץ under the tree

אַחֲרֵי הַמַּבּוּל after the flood

בֵּין הַמַּיִם between the water

## 6.3.Maqqef Prepositions.

These prepositions joined to their objects by a raised horizontal stroke called a Maqqef.

עַל-הָאֶבֶן upon the stone

אֶל-הַהֵיכָל to the temple

עַד-הַנָּהָר as far as the river

מִן-הָאָרֶץ from the land

## 6.4.Inseparable Prepositions.

These prepositions are prefixed directly to their objects and never occur independently. Only three: בִּלְכֹּךְ

6.4.1.Before most consonants: appear with Vocal Shewa.

בְּשָׂדֶה in a field

לְנוֹעַר for a young man

כְּמֶלֶךְ like a king

6.4.2.Before a reduced or Hateph vowel: take the corresponding short vowel of the Hateph vowel.

כְּאֲנָשִׁים like men

בְּאֵמֶת in truth

לְהֵלִי for sickness

6.4.3. Before consonants with Vocal Shewa: the inseparable prepositions are spelled with Hireq.

לְנְבִיאִים for prophets

לְבְרִית for a covenant

6.4.4. In nouns with the definite article: definite article's vowel and Daghes Forte are retained, but definite article's consonant is replaced by the consonant of the preposition.

בַּשָּׂדֶה in the field

בַּאֵשׁ in the fire

לְנֶעַר for the boy

כְּמֶלֶךְ like the king

## 6.5.2. The Form of the preposition מִן

The preposition מִן can also occur as an inseparable preposition. When this happens, the ך of the preposition assimilates into the first consonant of the noun to which it is prefixed. The assimilated ך is subsequently represented by a Daghes Forte.

מִן-מֶלֶךְ from a king → מִמֶּלֶךְ from a king

A. When מִן is inseparably prefixed to a word beginning with a begadkephat consonant, the Daghes Lene of the begadkephat consonant becomes a Daghes Forte as in מִבֵּית to מִבֵּית (from a house).

B. When מִן is inseparably prefixed to a word beginning with a guttural consonant, the Hireq under the מ lengthens to Tsere as in מִמֶּאִישׁ (from a man), or מִמֶּעִיר (from a city).

C. Virtual doubling: When מִן is inseparably prefixed to a word beginning with ה, Daghes Forte is often rejected by

the guttural but without compensatory lengthening as in מִחוּץ (from outside). In some instances, compensatory lengthening will occur, as in מִחֶרֶב (from a sword).

#### 6.6. The use of the preposition מִן.

1. Comparative Use.
2. Superlative Use.
3. Partitive Use.

#### 6.7. The Definite Direct Object Marker.

The direct object is the word that receives the action of the verb. In Hebrew, the definite direct object marker, also called the accusative marker, is often spelled exactly the same as the preposition אֶת/את־ which translates “with”.

#### 6.9. Vocabulary.