**Chapter 5: Prepositions and Little Add-ons**

**5.A.** **Introduction**

A preposition is usually a small relational word linking a noun, pronoun or substantive to its context (e.g. in, on, by, with, against, before, after, etc.). Hebrew has two types of prepositions: 1) separable which are able to stand by themselves; and 2) inseparable which are tacked on to the front of nouns and pronominal suffixes. One of the factors impacting how the inseparable prepositions are added is the definite article (“the”) which will be examined first. Finally, this chapter will end by introducing the very frequently used conjunction translated “and”.

**5.B. The Definite Article (“the”).**

While Hebrew has no indefinite article (“a”) it does have a definite article (“the”) which is prefixed to nouns thereby specifying their definiteness. The definite article is most frequently the letter ה attached to the front of the word it modifies. The consonantal ה is often has a pataḥ under it and followed by a dagesh forte placed in the consonant following it. Thus הַ ּ is added as a prefix to make a noun definite (the \_\_\_\_ ).

 יוֹם (a day) 🡪 הַיּוֹם (the day) – Note the dagesh forte in the yôd

 דָּבָר (a word) 🡪 הַדָּבָר (the word)

When the initial consonant of the noun is a guttural the dagesh is dropped in the case of ה , ח, drop the dagesh and just add the הַ . א, ע, and ר and the pataḥ is shifted up to a qameṣ.

 הַר (a mountain) 🡪 הָהָר (the mountain)

 חֶ֫רֶב (a sword) 🡪 הַחֶ֫רֶב (the sword)

 עִיר (a city) 🡪 הָעִיר (the city)

 אַב (a father) 🡪 הָאָב (the father)

 עַם (a people) 🡪 הָעָם (the people) –notice on single syllable words the
 pataḥ in the word itself is lengthened to a qameṣ

 רֶ֫כֶב (a chariot) 🡪 הָרֶ֫כֶב (the chariot)

Finally, if a word begins with an unaccented הָ, חָ or עָ the dagesh is dropped and a הֶ is prefixed to the noun instead of the normal הַ.

 חָמָס (violence) 🡪 הֶחָמָס (the violence)

 **5.C** **Attaching inseparable prepositions**

There are three inseparable prepositions that attach themselves as prefixes on words.

 בְּ in, on, by, with, when, against

 כְּ like, as, according to, about (time)

 לְ to, for, at, into, belonging to

Generally, when the inseparable preposition is prefixed on a noun it is normally accompanied by a vocal ševā’.

 בְּאִישׁ – with a man

 כְּאֶ֫רֶץ – like a land

 לְכֹל – to every/all

If the word begins with a ševā’ it influences the ševā’ of the preposition up to a ḥîreq.

 רְקִיעַ +בְּ 🡪 בִּרְקִ֫יעַ in the expanse

 דְּבָרִים + לְ 🡪 לִדְבָרִים for words

If the word begins with a half vowel (ḥatēf-pataḥ, ḥatēf-seghôl or ḥatēf qāmeṣ) the ševā’ goes up to the matching whole vowel.

 אֲשֶׁר + כְּ 🡪 כַּאֲשֶׂר according as, as, when

 אֲנָשִׁים + בְּ 🡪 בַּאֲנְשִׁים among men

If a word begins with a definite article then the ה of the article is replaced by the consonant of the inseparable preposition.

 הַדָּבָר (the word) + לְ 🡪 לַדָּבָר – for the word

הָאִיש (the man) + כְּ 🡪 כָּאִישׁ– like the man

**5.D.**  **Separable prepositions**

While our vocabulary for this lesson adds five prepositions (אֶל [to], מִן [from], עַד [until], עַל [on], עִם [with]) six others should be added to that list ( אַחֲרֵי [after, behind], בֵּין [between], בְּתוֹךְ [in the midst],לִפְנֵי [before], תַּחַת [under, instead of]) and אֶת [with]. This last preposition should not be confused with the direct object marker אֶת which is untranslated. The context will separate these two identical forms.

**5.E.** **Vāv Conjunction (“and”)**

וְ is a conjunction meaning “and” occurring over 50,000 times in the Tanak. It is frequently attached to verbs as we shall see. Here its methods of attaching to words will be described.

As with inseparable prepositions וְ is regularly prefixed with a vocal ševā’.

 וְהָאָרֶץ --and the earth (notice the def. art. does not drop as with the prepositions)

 וְרוּחַ and a spirit וְטוֹב – and good

 If the initial consonant to which it is prefixed is a labial (בּ, מ, or פּ) or there is an initial ševā’ then the vāv is attached as a šûreq.

 וּמֶלֶךְ (and a king) וּבֵית (and a house) וּדְּבַר (and a word of) וּלְכֹל (and to all)

If the initial consonant is a יְ the two ševā’s contract into a ḥîreq yôd – וִי

 יְרוּשָׁלַיִם + וְ 🡪 וִירוּשָׁלַיִם

If the initial consonant has a half vowel (ḥatēf-pataḥ, ḥatēf-seghôl or ḥatēf qāmeṣ) when the vāv is added it takes the corresponding vowel matching the half-vowel.

 אֲרָצוֹת + וְ 🡪 וַאֲרָצוֹת – and lands

 אֱמֶת + וְ 🡪 וֶאֱמֶת -- and truth

Finally, sometimes the ו is added with a qāmeṣ (וָ) if prefixed to a monosyllabic word or

a word accented on the syllable to which it being prefixed.

 לַ֫ילָה + וְ 🡪 וָלַ֫ילָה -- and ַa night רָע + וְ 🡪 וָרָע --and evil

**5.F.** מִן **(from) both separable and inseparable at times**

When מִן comes with a noun that has a definite article it is usually just attached with a maqqēf and added as a normal separable preposition.

 מִן־הָאָ֫רֶץ – from the land מִן־הַמָּקוֹם -- from the place

When מִן precedes a noun without a definite article (an indefinite noun) the nûn assimilates as a weak letter causing the initial consonant in the following word to double with a dagesh forte.

 מֶלֶךְ + מִן 🡪 מִמֶּ֫לֶךְ (“from a king” note the nûn dropped and the following
 מּ is doubled (dagesh forte).

 יוֹם + מִן 🡪 מִיּוֹם (“from a day” note the nûn dropped and the following
 יּ is doubled (dagesh forte)

When the מִן precedes a noun that begins with a guttural which cannot be doubled the nûn still assimilates but the ḥîreq compensates by lengthening to a ṣerê.

 עִיר + מִן 🡪 מֵעִיר (“from a city” note the assimilated nûn dropped and the
 ḥîreq lengthened to a ṣerê)

 אִישׁ + מִן 🡪מֵאִישׁ (“from a man” note the assimilated nûn dropped and the
 ḥîreq lengthened to a ṣerê)

5. G. כְּ extended form

The inseparable preposition כְּ also has a separable or extended form כְּמוֹ. It is the extended for to which most pronominal suffixes are are attached:

 1CS כָּמ֫וֹנִי like me
 2MS כָּמ֫וֹךָ like you (m.)
 2FS כָּמ֫וֹךְ like you (f.)
 3MS כָּמ֫וֹהוּ like him
 3FS כָּמ֫וֹהָ like her

 1CP כָּמ֫וֹנוּ like us
 2MP כָּכֶם like you (m.)
 2FP כָּכֶן like you (f.)
 3MP כָּהֵם like them (m.)
 3FP כָּהֵן / כָּהֵ֫נָּה like them (f.)

|  |
| --- |
| Definite Article e |
| הַ ּ normal |  הַ Before ה or ח |  הָ  Before א, ע, ר |  הֶ Before חָ |
| Prepositions s  |
|  בְּּ normal |  בִּּ Before בִּ ְ | בַּ  Before בַּ ֲ | בַּBefore הַ drop ה |
| Vav – and d  |
| וְ  normal |  וּBefore פ, מ, ב |  וִי Before יְ  |  וַ Before וַ ֲ |
| מִן -- from m |
|  | מִ ּBefore Noun with no Def.Art.  |  מֵּBefore gutteral  |  |

**5.G. Chapter 5 Vocabulary List**

אֶל to, into, towards 5,512

בְּ in, at, with, among, from 15,545

כְּ like, as 3,038

כִּי because, that, for, when 4,487

לְ for, to, until, towards 20,248

מִן from, out of, because, since 7,563

עַד until, while, toward 1,312

עִיר town, city 1,092

עַל on, upon, above, over 5,777

עִם with 1.048

**5.H. Speak:**

(female: you)שָׁלוֹם, אֲנִי טֶד, נָעִים מְאוֹד, לְהַכִיר אוֹתָךְ

 to meet you (female:you) it is much pleasure I am Ted Hello,

 Hello, I am Ted, it is a pleasure to meet you (female:you)

(male: you) שָׁלוֹם, אֲנִי טֶד, נָעִים מְאוֹד, לְהַכִיר אוֹתְךָ

 to meet you (female:you) it is much pleasure I am Ted Hello,

 Hello, I am Ted, it is a pleasure to meet you (male:you)

לְהִתְרָאוֹת שָׁלוֹם,

Shalom, Good-bye

 **5.I.** Sing: **Oseh Shalom**

עֹשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם בִּמְרוֹמָיו
He who makes peace in his high places

 הוּא יַעֲשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם עָלֵיֽנוּ

 may he let peace descent on us

 וְעַל כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל

and on all Israel

אָמֵן וְאִמְרוּ אִמְרוּ

and say, say: Amen.
 Chorus: (3x)

יַעֲשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם

May he make peace,

יַעֲשֶׂה שָׁלוֹם

may he make peace

שָׁלוֹם עָלֵיֽנוּ

Peace​​ for us

וְעַל כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל

and for all Israel

Youtube.com sing along:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=18&v=-ODQuc6PzVk>

(or search on Youtube.com for “Oseh Shalom lyrics video”

or: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T-3JMe9lLkY>
(or search on Youtube.cccom for “Oseh shalom israel365”)

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chapter 5: Prepositions

1. Write out the Hebrew Definite Article added to each of these nouns and translate it:

 1. בַּ֫יִת הַבַּיִת the house

 2. מֶ֫לֶךְ הַמֶּלֶךְ the king

 3. אֶרֶץ הָאָֽרֶץ the earth

 4. שָׁמִַיִם הַשָּׁמַיִם the heavens

 5. אֱלֹהִים \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 6. תּוֹרָה \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 7. דֶּ֫רֶךְ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 8. אַב \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 9. יָד \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 10. עַם \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 11. נֶ֫פֶשׁ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 12. בֵּן \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 13. אִשָּׁה \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 14. עִיר \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 15. יוֹם \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Translate the following prepositional phrases

 1. אֶל־הָאִשָּׁה (Gen. 3:1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 2. עַל־הָאָ֑רֶץ (Gen. 1:11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 3. בַּיּוֹם וּבַלַּיְלָה (Gen. 1:18) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 4. כַּדָּבָר (Gen. 32:20) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 5. לְאִשָּׁה (Gen. 2:22) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 6. מִן־הָאָרֶץ (Gen. 2:6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 7. כִּ֥י מֵאִישׁ (Gen. 2:23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 8. מִלִּפְנֵי יְהוָה (Gen. 4:16) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 9. מִתַּחַת הַשָּׁמָיִם (Gen. 6:17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 10. מִן־הַדֶּרֶךְ (Judg. 2:17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 11. אֵשֶׁת אַבְרָהָם [Sarah] עַל־דְּבַר שָׂרָה (Gen. 20:18)
 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 12. וְעִם־אֲנָשִׁ֖ים (Gen. 32:28/29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 13. וְעַד־בֵּית־אֵל (Gen. 13:3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 14. [Sodom] אֶל־מֶלֶךְ סְדֹם (Gen. 14:22) \_\_\_\_­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 15. בַּיּוֹם (Gen. 2:2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Write the Hebrew Prepositional phrases

 1. From a house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 2. And the earth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 3. From the earth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 4. On the road \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 5. and for a man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 6. like the woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 7. until the night \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 8. in the heavens \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 9. with the king \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 10. from the LORD \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Add a vāv conjunction on the front of the following words and translate

 1. הָאָרֶץ וְהָאָרֶץ and the earth

 2. בַּ֫יִת \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 3. דְּבַר \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 4. לַ֫ילָה \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 5. לְיָמִים \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 6. בְּכָל \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 7. טוֹב \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 8. כָּל \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 9. אַנְשֵׁי \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 10. אֱמֶת \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. **Vocabulary Review:** Say in Hebrew and write it out
 (use quizlet.com to review vocabulary)

1. town, city עִיר

2. people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. behold! lo! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. to go, walk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. land, earth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. to say \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. all, each, every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. to hear, listen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. king \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. from, out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. way, road \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. in, at, with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. heavens, sky \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. on, upon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. word, matter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. no, not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. until, while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. law, instruction \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**6. Speak Hebrew for each line from memory and write out the Hebrew:**

 **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(female: you)

 to meet you (female:you) it is much pleasure I am Ted Hello,

 Hello, I am Ted, it is a pleasure to meet you (female:you)

 **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

(male: you)

 to meet you (female:you) it is much pleasure I am Ted Hello,

 Hello, I am Ted, it is a pleasure to meet you (male:you)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Shalom, Good-bye

7. **Practice reading this text from Ps. 1:1-2 out loud until you are totally fluid with it.**
 Memorize so you can orally recite line A & B:

 אַשְׁרֵי ־ הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר לֹא הָלַךְ בַּעֲצַת רְשָׁעִים A:

wicked in the counsel walks not which the person blessed

וּבְדֶרֶךְ חַטָּאִים לֹא עָמָדB:

stand not sinners and in a way

 וּבְמוֹשַׁב לֵצִים לֹא יָשָׁב׃

sit not mockers and in the seat

כִּי אִם בְּתוֹרַת יְהוָה חֶפְצוֹ

his delight will be in the Torah but

וּֽבְתוֹרָתוֹ יֶהְגֶּה יוֹמָם וָלָיְלָה׃

and night daily meditate and in the Torah

**8. Sing: Oseh Shalom**

 **Sing: Shema lullaby (Deut 6:4)**

 **Sing: Hinneh Mah Tov (Ps. 133:1)**

 **Sing: Hevenu Shalom Aleichem**