

**Independent or stand-alone prepositions:**

עַל (on, upon), אֶל (to, for), תַּחַת (under), & אַחֲרַי (after)

**Examples in a phrase:**

inside the heart (a physical condition) = בְּתוֹךְ הַלֵּב

under a mare (female horse) = תַּחַת סוּסָה

before the father = לְפָנַי הָאָב

after the man = אַחֲרַי הָאִישׁ

until Israel = עַד יִשְׂרָאֵל

to the mountains = אֶל הַהָרִים

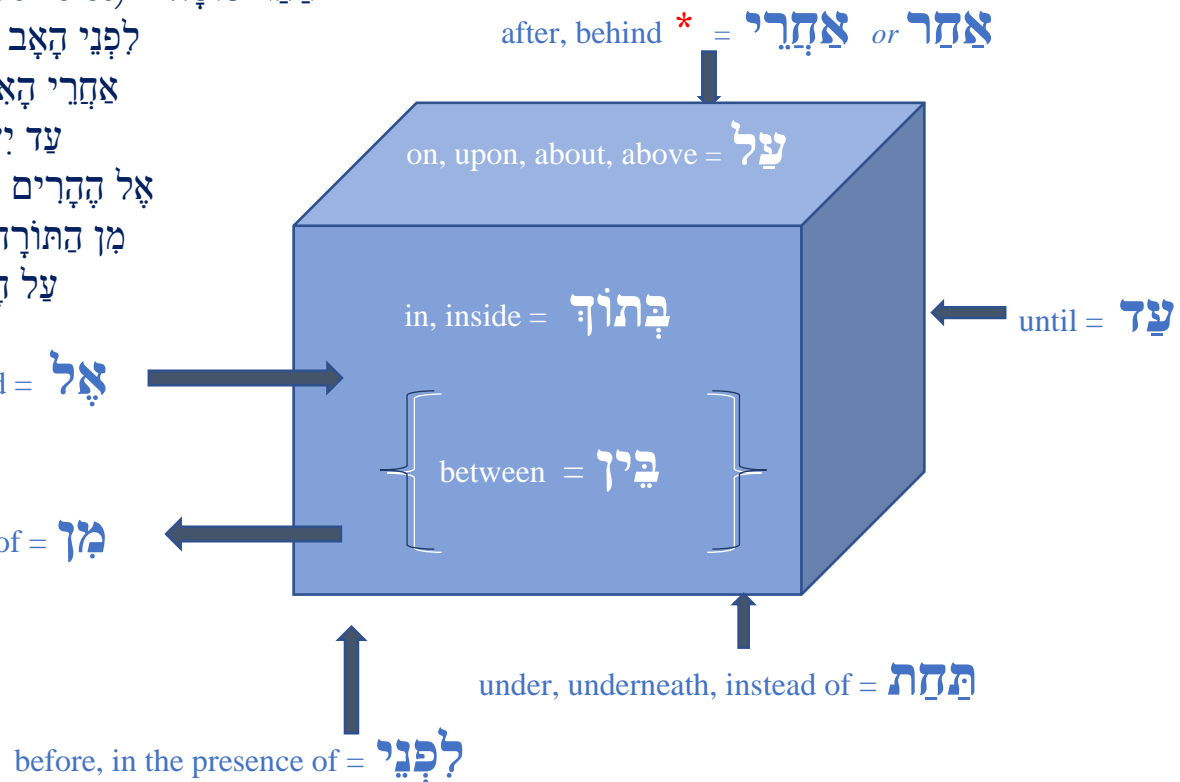
from the Torah = מִן הַתּוֹרָה

on the land = עַל הָאָרֶץ

to, into, for, toward = אֶל

from, out of = מִן

**\* Note:** Context is important. Hebrew prepositions are translated using various English words. Check context carefully.



## *Inseparable prepositions*

The second type of preposition is called the inseparable preposition.

The basic inseparable prepositions are בְּ (in); כְּ (like, as); & לְ (to).

Unlike stand-alone prepositions, inseparable prepositions cannot be separated from the noun or the pronoun (pronominal suffix) to which they are attached.

- Examples of inseparable prepositions in a phrase:

in + a land = אֶרֶץ + בְּ → בְּאֶרֶץ

to + Israel = יִשְׂרָאֵל + לְ → לְיִשְׂרָאֵל

like + a king = מֶלֶךְ + כְּ → כְּמֶלֶךְ

**Note:** Context is important. Hebrew prepositions are translated using various English words. Check context carefully.

