

Biblical Hebrew 102

Introduction to Grammatical Concepts

Lesson 15

שְׁעוֹר¹ ט"ו

Introduction to Inseparable Prepositions



“Your word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path,” Ps 119:105.

What we will learn in Lesson 15

- 15.01 *Review* prepositions
- 15.02 *Review* stand-alone propositions (aka independent prepositions)
- 15.03 Introduction to inseparable prepositions (aka dependent prepositions)
- 15.04 Exercise with inseparable prepositions (answers on 15.06)
- 15.05 Exercise: Translate these phrases (answers on 15.06)
- 15.05 Translation exercises with both inseparable & stand-alone prepositions
- 15.06 Answers to exercises 15.04 & 15.05
- 15.07 Did You Know
- 15.08 Vocabulary Words for Lesson 15
- 15.09 Weekly Parasha Reading

¹The alpha-numeric Hebrew numeral for 15 is written as ט"ו (9+6, rather than 10+5 in order not to use the Name of God with the יי')

15.01 Review prepositions

A preposition is a word that provides additional information about the noun or pronoun to which it relates. Information such as direction, time, place, location in reference to the noun. Some common prepositions are about, above, across, after, along, around, at, behind, below, beside, by, down, during, for, from, in, inside, into, near, of, on, outside, over, through, to, under, up, & with. Example in a sentence: “the book is *on* the table.” (The preposition is *on*).

15.02 Review stand-alone prepositions (aka independent prepositions)

An independent, or stand-alone, prepositions is a word by itself.

- Examples of independent or stand-alone prepositions:

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

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

- Examples of independent prepositions in a phrase:

before the father = לִפְנֵי הָאָב

after the man = אַחֲרֵי הָאִישׁ

until Israel = עַד יִשְׂרָאֵל

to the mountains = אֶל הַהָרִים

from the Torah = מִן הַתּוֹרָה

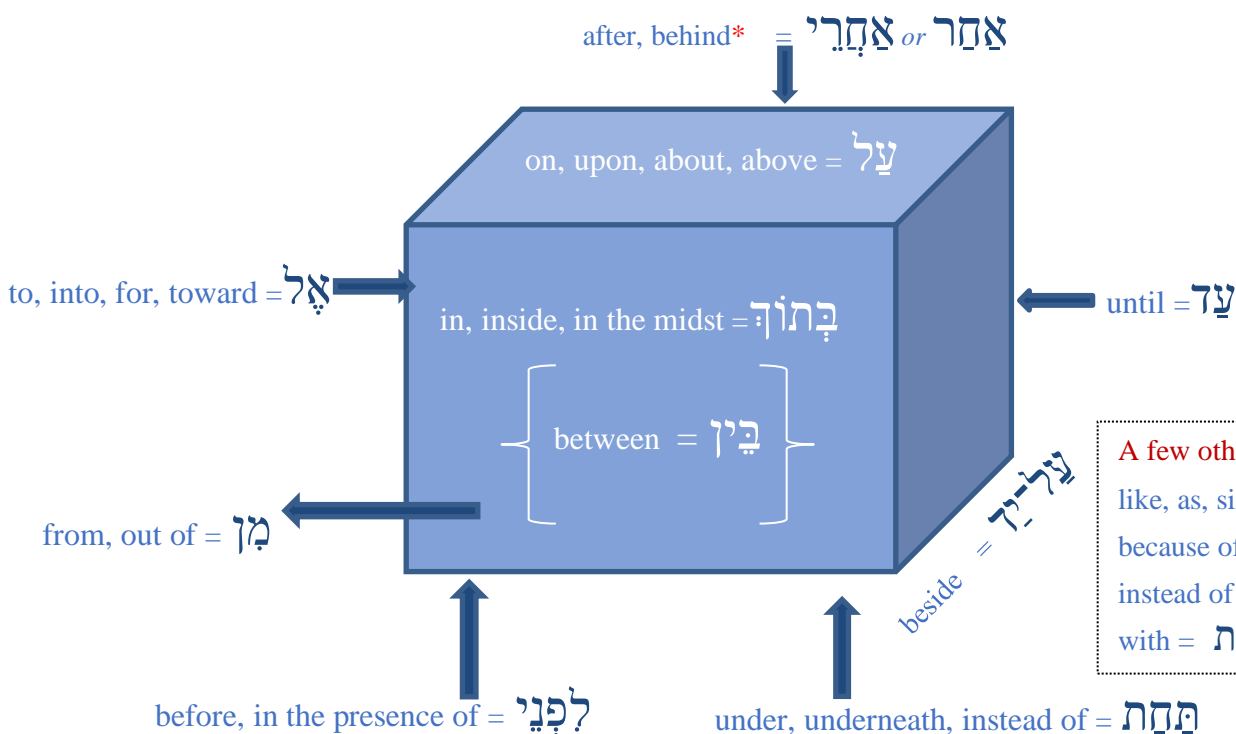
on the land = עַל הָאָרֶץ

under a mare (female horse) = תַּחַת סוּסָה

like (or similar to)+ a king = כְּמוֹ מֶלֶךְ

inside the heart (a physical condition) = בְּתוֹךְ הַלֵּב

We encourage you to again refer to the cube below often & memorize it:



A few other stand-alone preps:

like, as, similar to or because = כְּמוֹ

because of or due to = בְּגִלַּל

instead of = בְּמָקוֹם

with = אִתְּ or עִם

15.03 *Introduction to inseparable prepositions (aka dependent prepositions)*

The second type of preposition is called the inseparable or dependent preposition.

Basic inseparable prepositions are כְּ (in); כִּי (like, as, similar to); לְ (to); & מִ (from, out of). Unlike stand-alone prepositions, inseparable prepositions cannot be separated from the noun or the pronoun to which they are attached.

- Examples of inseparable prepositions in a phrase:

in + a land = אֶרֶץ + כְּ → בְּאֶרֶץ

to + Israel = יִשְׂרָאֵל + לְ → לְיִשְׂרָאֵל

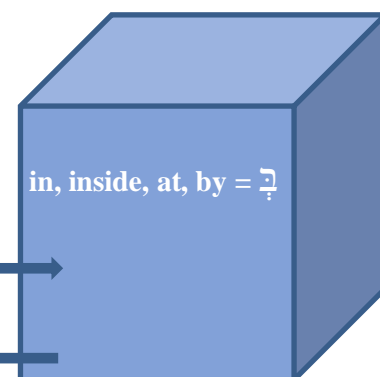
like + a king = מֶלֶךְ + כִּי → כִּימֶלֶךְ

from + a house = בֵּית + מִ → מִבֵּית

like, as, similar to = כִּי

to, into, for, toward = לְ

from, out of = מִ



15.04 *Exercise with inseparable prepositions (answers on 15.06)*

Write the English or Hebrew translation & abbreviations		
Fill in with Hebrew word/phrase	Fill in blanks with English Translation	Parse* with using abbreviations. *To parse a word is to identify the different parts of that word
1. כְּ	like <i>or</i> as <i>or</i> similar to	prep (preposition)
2. כִּסּוּס	like a horse	prep; N-ms
3. כְּמוֹ מֶלֶךְ	like a king	prep; N-ms
4. לְ	to; for	prep
5. לְיִשְׂרָאֵל	to Israel (to a male named Israel)	prep; N-prop (proper noun). N-ms (note: the name Israel is masculine when it refers to a man or the people as in the Torah; however, the name of Israel, the country, is feminine)
6.	to a Torah	
7.	to Sarah	
8. בְּ	in, inside, at, by	
9.	in a Torah	
10.	in a man	
11.	in a land	

15.05 Exercise: Translate these phrases (answers on 15.06)

1. In a man _____
2. To Abraham _____
3. To Sarah _____
4. Like a heart _____
5. To the mountains _____
6. In front of Abraham _____
7. From the Torah _____
8. In a land _____
9. In a Torah _____
10. To Israel _____
11. After Jordan _____
12. To a Torah (Is 8:20) _____
13. To sons _____
14. On (above) the ark (אֲרוֹן) (Ex 25:21) _____
15. Behind Isaac _____
16. On the land _____
17. Before the father _____
18. Like (similar to) a king _____
19. Until Israel _____
20. Before Canaan _____

Review: the definite article (הַ): (refer to 13.03 & 11.06)

When an article is added to a noun, that makes that noun become definite or specific:

Example: word (דָּבָר) → becomes the word (הַדָּבָר)

15.06 Answers to exercises 15.04 & 15.05

ANSWERS to exercise 15.04		
1. כְּ	like or as	prep (preposition)
2. כְּסוּס	like a horse	prep; N-ms
3. כְּמוֹ מֶלֶךְ	like a king	prep; N-ms
4. לְ	to; for	prep
5. לְיִשְׂרָאֵל	to Israel (a male)	prep; N-prop (proper noun). N-ms (note: the name Israel is masculine when it refers to a man or the people as in the Torah; however, the name of Israel, the country, is feminine)
6. לְתוֹרָה	to a Torah	prep; N-prop -fs
7. לְשָׂרָה	to Sarah	prep; N-prop -fs
8. בְּ	in	prep
9. בְּתוֹרָה	in a Torah	prep; N-prop -fs
10. בְּאִישׁ	in a man	prep; N-ms
11. בְּאֶרֶץ	in a land	prep; N-fs

ANSWERS to exercise 15.05	
1. In a man	בְּאִישׁ
2. To Abraham	לְאַבְרָהָם
3. To Sarah	לְשָׂרָה
4. Like a heart	כְּלֵב
5. To the mountains	אֶל הַהָרִים
6. In front of Abraham	לִפְנֵי אַבְרָהָם
7. From the Torah	מִן הַתּוֹרָה
8. In a land	בְּאֶרֶץ
9. In a Torah	בְּתוֹרָה
10. To Israel	לְיִשְׂרָאֵל
11. After Jordan	אַחֲרֵי יַרְדֵּן
12. To a Torah (instructions) (Is 8:20)	לְתוֹרָה
13. To sons (Is 38:19)	לְבָנִים
14. On (above) the ark (אֲרוֹן) (Ex 25:21)	עַל-הָאֲרוֹן
15. Behind Isaac	אַחֲרֵי יִצְחָק
16. On the land	עַל הָאֶרֶץ
17. Before the father	לִפְנֵי הָאָב
18. Like (similar to) a king	כְּמוֹ מֶלֶךְ
19. Until Israel	עַד יִשְׂרָאֵל
20. Before Canaan	לִפְנֵי כְּנָעַן

15.07 *Did you know*

Did you know the Old Testament is called the TaNaKh (pronounced: Ta-na-ch; in Hebrew: תַּנַּ"ךְ). This is an acronym for the three sections of the Old Testament:

- The **T** stands for the **T**orah (Instruction or Pentateuch; in Hebrew: תּוֹרָה)
- The **N** stands for the **N**evi'im (Prophets; in Hebrew: נְבִיאִים)
- And the **K** stands for the **K**etuvim (Writings; in Hebrew: כְּתוּבִים). Why does the K (כ) in Ketuvim change to a ך in תַּנַּ"ךְ ? Because the כ is the final letter in the Hebrew TaNaKh which makes it a chaf sofit.

15.08 *Vocabulary Words for Lesson 15:*

The words in this lesson include high frequency words, which appear often in the TaNaKh. We encourage you to memorize these, because virtually every Parasha reading has at least one preposition 😊.

Vocabulary for inseparable prepositions. These are attached to the noun. (refer to 15.03)

- בְּ in, inside, at, by
- כְּ like, as, similar to
- לְ to, into, for, toward
- מִ from, out of

Review vocabulary for independent or stand-alone prepositions. These are NOT attached & are written as a separate word from the noun. (refer to 15.02)

- אַחֲרַי or אַחֲרֵי after, behind
- אֶל to, into, for, toward
- אִתּ with (also עִם)
- בְּגִלַּל because of or due to
- בֵּין between
- בְּמָקוֹם instead of
- בְּתוֹךְ in, inside, in the midst
- כְּמוֹ like or similar to, as, or because
- לִפְנֵי before, in the presence of
- מִן from, out of
- עַד until
- עַל on, upon, about, above
- עַל־יָד beside
- תַּחַת under, underneath, instead of

15.09 *Weekly Parasha Reading*

1. Go to Calendar on CFS website: www.FaithfulStewardship.org -- click on Calendar. Select current year & scroll to current month.
2. OR click here to go directly: <https://www.FaithfulStewardship.org/calendar/> Select current year & scroll to current month.