

ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS

FROM THE LATIN "PRAE"- BEFORE AND "PONERE"- TO PUT, A PREPOSITION IS USUALLY PLACED BEFORE ITS OBJECT.

PREPOSITION- A WORD GOVERNING, AND USUALLY IN FRONT OF A NOUN OR PRONOUN, EXPRESSING RELATION TO ANOTHER WORD.

RULE: PREPOSITION FOLLOWED BY A NOUN OR PRONOUN, NOT A VERB. IF AN ACTION WORD MUST FOLLOW, THE "ING" FORM (GERUND OR VERB IN NOUN FORM) MUST BE USED.

THERE ARE OVER 100 PREPOSITIONS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, HERE ARE JUST A FEW

ABOARD	BEFORE	CONCERNING	OFF
ABOUT	BEHIND	DOWN	ON
ABOVE	BELOW	DURING	OUT
ACROSS	BENEATH	EXCEPT	OVER
AFTER	BESIDE	FOR	PAST
AGAINST	BETWEEN	FROM	PER
ALONG	BEYOND	IN	SINCE
AMID	BUT	INSIDE	THAN
AMONG	BY	INTO	THROUGH
ANTI		LIKE	TOWARD
AROUND		NEAR	TO
AS		NOTWITHSTANDING	UNTO
AT		OF	WITH

*ALSO COMPLEX PREPOSITIONS

ACROSS FROM	ALONGSIDE OF	ALONG WITH
BECAUSE OF	FROM UNDER	INSTEAD OF

A NUMBER OF WORDS LOOK LIKE VERB PARTICIPLES BUT ARE PREPOSITIONS

CONCERNING	EXCEPTING
CONSIDERING	REGARDING

ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS ARE USED TO RELATE TIME

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

ON **ON MONDAY NIGHT WE STUDY HEBREW**
IN **IN 2012...**
AT **AT 7:00**
SINCE **SINCE 2011 (PAST "NOW")**
FOR **FOR TWO YEARS**

TO **IT IS TEN MINUTES TO SEVEN!**
PAST **A FEW MINUTES PAST SEVEN**

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE, LOCATION OR DIRECTION

ON **ON THE DESK**
IN **IN GLENDALE**
AT **AT HOME**
UNDER **UNDER THE TABLE**
FROM **FROM HOME**

***DON'T CONFUSE PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS**
THEY MAY LOOK THE SAME BUT THE PLACEMENT WILL REVEAL
IN WHAT CAPACITY THE WORD IS BEING USED.

HEBREW PREPOSITIONS

HEBREW PREPOSITIONS FUNCTION LIKE ENGLISH
THE WORD THAT FOLLOWS THE PREPOSITION IS CALLED
"THE OBJECT" OF THE PREPOSITION

IN HEBREW THERE ARE THREE TYPES OF PREPOSITIONS

INDEPENDENT PREPOSITIONS
MAQQEF PREPOSITIONS
INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS

INDEPENDENT , MAQQEF AND INSEPARABLE ARE TERMS USED TO DENOTE FORM AND NOT MEANING.

INDEPENDENT

עַל UPON, ABOVE

מִן FROM

אִתּוֹ WITH

אַחֲרָיו BEHIND

בֵּין BETWEEN

עַד UNTIL

MAQQEF - PREPOSITIONS OF THIS KIND ARE JOINED TO THEIR OBJECTS BY A HYPHEN ABOVE (HORIZONTAL LINE)

UPON THE ARK

עַל-אֲרוֹן

TOWARD THE CITY

אֶל-עִיר

FROM THE LAND

מִן-אֶרֶץ

INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS -PREPOSITIONS THAT ARE PREFIXED DIRECTLY TO THEIR OBJECTS.

בְּ IN , BY , WITH (USED OVER 15,000 TIMES)

לְ TO , FOR (USED OVER 20,000 TIMES)

כְּ LIKE, AS (USED OVER 3,000 TIMES)

A FEW RULES FOR INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS

- 1) BEFORE MOST CONSONANTS INSEPARABLE PREPOSITION WILL APPEAR AS ABOVE (CONSONANT WITH VOCAL SHEWA BELOW)

לְמֶלֶךְ for/to a king
כְּדָוִד like David

- 2) WHEN AN INSEPARABLE PREPOSITION APPEARS BEFORE A REDUCED OR HATEPH VOWEL, THE INSEPARABLE PREPOSITION TAKES THE SHORT VOWEL.

בְּאֵמֶת + אֱ = בְּאֵמֶת "in truth"
כְּאִנְשֵׁי + אֱ = כְּאִנְשֵׁי "like men"

- 3) BEFORE A CONSONANT WITH VOCAL SHEWA, THE INSEPARABLE PREPOSITION MUST TAKE HIREQ (BECAUSE TWO SHEWAS CANNOT BE SIDE BY SIDE AT THE BEGINNING OF A WORD)

instead of ~~לְ~~ לְּ ← hireq

- 4) WHEN THE INSEPARABLE PREPOSITION WITH A DEFINITE ARTICLE OCCURS- THE VOWEL THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN PLACED UNDER THE THE DEFINITE ARTICLE AND THE DAGESH REMAIN , BUT THE לְ DISAPPEARS.

לְמֶלֶךְ הַמֶּלֶךְ the king + אֱ = לְמֶלֶךְ הַמֶּלֶךְ like the King

Psalm 91:12

Psalm 91:12

לְמֶלֶךְ הַמֶּלֶךְ + אֱ → לְמֶלֶךְ הַמֶּלֶךְ

PREPOSITION

לְ

IT IS NOTEWORTHY TO MENTION THAT THIS PARTICULAR PREPOSITION CAN CONVEY

COMPARATIVE , SUPERLATIVE AND PARTITIVE CONCEPTS

COMPARATIVE – SUGGESTING BETTER THAN

SUPERLATIVE – GREATER THAN

PARTITIVE -EXPRESSING SOME PORTION OR PART OF SOMETHING.

JUST LIKE ENGLISH, HEBREW HAS COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS

מִן + לְ = מִן לְ → from the presence of,
 from before
 away from
 מִן + לְ = מִן לְ → to face, before
 forward
 מִן + לְ + מִן = מִן לְ מִן → out of the presence of

THE DIRECT OBJECT MARKER/ DEFINITE DIRECT OBJECT MARKER

THE DIRECT OBJECT IS THE WORD THAT RECEIVES THE ACTION (IN GREEK THE DIRECT OBJECT OF VERBS IS USUALLY IN THE ACCUSATIVE)

לְ / לְ

← (my help to recognize the direct object... look for the לְ / לְ)