

## LESSON IV

### I. Prepositions

#### A. Inseparable Prepositions

##### 1. Identification of the Inseparable Prepositions

a.  $\text{בְּ}$  - "in, with, by, on, against"

b.  $\text{כְּ}$  - "as, like, according to"

c.  $\text{לְ}$  - "to, for, at"

##### 2. Attachment of the Inseparable Prepositions to the Noun

The inseparable prepositions are attached to the front of the noun (e.g.  $\text{בְּבַיִת}$  - "in a house,"  $\text{כְּאָבִי}$  - "like a father," and  $\text{לְבֵן}$  - "for a son").

NOTE: If the noun has a definite article, the inseparable prepositions cannot be attached to the front of the definite article, but if the noun is in the construct state, the inseparable prepositions can be attached to the front of the noun whether it is definite or indefinite (e.g.  $\text{לְבֵן הַמֶּלֶךְ}$  - "for the son of the king," and  $\text{לְבֵן מֶלֶךְ}$  - "for a son of a king").

##### 3. Order for Identifying Nouns with Inseparable Prepositions

Identify the noun fully, and then identify the inseparable preposition and give its meaning (e.g.  $\text{לְבֵן מֶלֶךְ}$  - masculine, singular, absolute of  $\text{מֶלֶךְ}$  meaning "king," used with the inseparable preposition  $\text{לְ}$  meaning "to, for," or "at").

#### B. Preposition $\text{מִן}$

##### 1. Meaning of the Preposition $\text{מִן}$

The preposition  $\text{מִן}$  means "from."

##### 2. Manner of Writing the Preposition

If the preposition  $\text{מִן}$  is followed by a noun with a definite article, the preposition  $\text{מִן}$  is usually written as a separate word in the sentence (e.g.  $\text{מִן הַבַּיִת}$  - "from the house"), but if it is followed by a noun without a definite article, it is written in a different way which will be discussed later.