

Lesson 4 – Prepositions and Adjectives

Hebrew Prepositions

6.1 The study of prepositions in Hebrew is straightforward and uncomplicated. Hebrew prepositions function like English _____. They are used to describe _____ between words. In Hebrew there are three types of prepositions to be studied:

- a. _____ Prepositions
- b. _____ Prepositions
- c. _____ Prepositions

6.2 Independent Prepositions

The majority of Hebrew prepositions stand _____, and, for this reason, are called independent. This is just like the English preposition. Bibleworks Prepositions can be spatial or temporal as well as describe other relationships. 5.0™ will identify these independent prepositions for you.

6.3 Maqqef Prepositions

Prepositions of this type are always _____ to their objects by a raised horizontal stroke called a Maqqef. Among the most common of these are:

Hebrew Preposition	Translation
עַל-	
אֶל-	
עַד-	
מִן-	

Example of a Maqqef preposition attached to a word:

עַל-הָאֶבֶן upon the stone

6.4 Inseparable Prepositions

These prepositions are prefixed _____ to their objects and never occur _____. In other words, they are inseparable from their objects. There are only three inseparable prepositions to be learned:

Hebrew Preposition	Translation
כִּי	
שֶׁ	
כֵּן	

6.7 Sign of the Direct Object

In Hebrew prose, _____ objects are usually marked with either a ׀ִ or ׀ִׁ. The direct object is the word that receives the _____ of the verb.

For example: In the sentence, “God created the earth,” the word “earth” is the direct object of the verb “created.” The direct object “earth” is also a definite direct object because it has the definite article, “the earth.”

Hebrew Adjectives

7.1 Hebrew adjectives function just like English _____. They are used to _____, _____, _____ or _____ nouns. In other words, adjectives _____ nouns with a certain amount of increased specificity. For example, the noun “king” can be modified by any number of different adjectives such as “righteous king” or “wicked king.” Whatever you want to say about a king, you can say it with adjectives.

7.2 Hebrew adjectives _____ (change their form) in order to indicate gender and number. They are inflected in four forms. The good news is that the inflection endings for adjectives are the same _____ that we have learned for _____.

7.2 The Use of Adjectives.

Use	Example
	“good” student
	The student is “good”
	The good one

7.5 Lexical Form

The lexical form of a Hebrew adjective is always the masculine _____ form.

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Hebrew Prepositions

Hebrew Preposition	Translation
עַל-	
אֶל-	
עַד-	
מִן-	

Hebrew Preposition	Translation
עַל-	
אֶל-	
עַד-	
מִן-	

Hebrew Preposition	Translation
עַל-	
אֶל-	
עַד-	
מִן-	

Inseparable Prepositions

Hebrew Preposition	Translation
לְ	
עִם	
בְּ	

Hebrew Preposition	Translation
לְ	
עִם	
בְּ	

Hebrew Preposition	Translation
לְ	
עִם	
בְּ	

Hebrew Preposition	Translation
לְ	
עִם	
בְּ	

Hebrew Preposition	Translation
לְ	
עִם	

?	
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The Use of Adjectives

Use	Example
Attributive	
Predicative	
Substantive	

Use	Example
Attributive	
Predicative	
Substantive	

Use	Example
Attributive	
Predicative	
Substantive	

Use	Example
Attributive	
Predicative	
Substantive	