

- The Preposition -- three inseparable prepositions
 - **בְּ** -- in, by, with
 - **כְּ** -- as, like, according to
 - **לְ** -- to, for, at
 - RULES
 - Normally pointed with a sheva and prefixed to the word
 - When prefixed before a sheva, the sheva of the preposition becomes a hireq: e.g. - **בְּרִית** becomes **בְּבְרִית**
 - When prefixed before a compound sheva it's pointed with the short vowel of the class: e.g. **אֲשֶׁר** becomes **בְּאֲשֶׁר**
 - When an inseparable preposition is prefixed to a noun that has the definite article, the consonant of the preposition merges with the vowel of the definite article:
 - **אִישׁ** (a man) becomes **לְאִישׁ** (for a man)
 - **הָאִישׁ** (the man) becomes **לְאִישׁ** (for the man)
- The **מִן** Prepositions:
 - **מִן** means from.
 - Before a word that has a definite article, the **מִן** is joined to the word by a maqqef.
 - Before indefinite nouns that begin with a non-guttural, **מִן** is written as **מִן** (a mem plus a hireq with a *dagesh forte*).
 - Before indefinite nouns that begin with a guttural, **מִן** is written as **מִן**

- The Vav conjunction
 - "and" is not a separate word, but is a ו prefixed to a word.
 - The exception to this pointing is "bmp" -- that is if a word begins with a ב מ or פ , the vav conjunction becomes a *sureq*. This is the only time a vowel will start a word.