<table>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">Common things appended to Hebrew Roots
(not complete but sufficient)
The primary goal here is to locate a Hebrew word in the Lexicon
Remove what is added or add what is missing to find the root of the word</td></tr>
</table>

Prefixed:		
	וְ	Conjunction, generally translated "and" sometimes, "then" or "but". If there is a וֹ on the front of a Hebrew word it is the conjunction.
	הַ⊙	Definite Article, "the". Notice the pointing and the Dagesh Forte.
	הֲ	He Interogative (introduces a question). Notice the pointing
	בַּ⊙ בְּ	Preposition, generally "in". Notice the pointing with and without the Definite Article.
	לַ⊙ לְ	Preposition, generally "to". Notice the pointing with and without the Definite Article.
	כַּ⊙ כְּ	Preposition, generally "because", "such that". Notice the pointing with and without the Definite Article.
	א ת י נ	Pronominal prefixes of the Imperfect/Yiqtol/Prefixed form of the verb
	מ	מs are sometimes participial indicators or remnants of participial forms that have been turned into nouns. If you have four letters and the first is a מ then the following three are the root letters you are looking for.
Suffixed:		
	ים	Masculine plural absolute
	ות	Feminine plural absolute
	ה	Feminine singular absolute
	יֵ	Masculine plural in the construct (genitival) state
Things that drop off and go missing		
	ה	The ה drops off the back end easily. If it looks like a root is missing a letter, see if there is a ה missing in BDB.
	נ	נs disappear easily when they are the first radical and things get prefixed. This is true of all languages with an /n/ as the first phoneme or the last phoneme in a prefixed (i.e., in+logical ☞ illogical). In Hebrew they shrink down into a Dagesh Forte.
	ל	Same as the נ above
Other Common Changes		
	ו י	Many times these two trade places, i.e. one becomes the other. If you fail to locate the root using one, substitute the other.
	י	The י shows up between the 2nd & 3rd radicals in the Hiphil Stem