

Common things appended to Hebrew Roots  
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 (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

Prefixed:	
ו	Conjunction, generally translated “and” sometimes, “then” or “but”. If there is a ו 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
בְּ	Preposition, generally “in”. Notice the pointing with and without the Definite Article.
לְ	Preposition, generally “to”. Notice the pointing with and without the Definite Article.
כִּי	Preposition, generally “because”, “such that”. Notice the pointing with and without the Definite Article.
אֶת יָנ	Pronominal prefixes of the Imperfect/Yiqtol/Prefixed form of the verb
נ	נs 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 נ 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
יִ	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	
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 2 <sup>nd</sup> & 3 <sup>rd</sup> radicals in the Hiphil Stem