

Of the combination forms the most common is
 מִן "from".

It may stand alone

מִן הַבַּיִת "from the house"

or be combined

מִבַּיִת "from a house"

It will not be combined with the article

And there is a lot more to this but this is a reasonable introduction. Master this stuff in good proportion and you will be a preposition whiz.

C. Some notes on Hebrew particles

Again, just a few of them:

1. Conjunctions

The most common conjunction is וְ ...by far. It is translated "and", "but", etc. depending on the context. Normally it is pointed with a shewa. וְ

כִּי "that" "because" "but" "if" "since"

אֲזַי "then"

אֲשֶׁר "because" "as" "for" "that", but do not confuse it with the relative even though it is the same form and has the same pointing.
 אֲשֶׁר

The exact shades of meaning of the conjunctions is very much in the hands of the translator/interpreter.

2. The Negatives

The dominant negative is אֵין and it means "no" without hesitation.

אֵין is commonly used in the poetic literature and is equal to אֵין.