

- b. Directional...showing movement or action towards some entity

Examples:  $\text{לְ}$  unto, to, towards

$\text{עַד}$  until, to

$\text{מִן}$  from, etc.

- c. Temporal...showing timed relationships with actions

Examples:  $\text{כִּי, בְּ, לְ}$  when used with infinitive constructs.

$\text{קִדְמָה}$  before, former, etc.

- d. Relationship: showing a dependence of words

Examples:  $\text{לְ}$  to, for, of

$\text{בְּ}$  with, in, by

Some examples of all of these may be seen in the Deuteronomy text being used this year in Hebrew reading:

1:10  $\text{לְ}$  relationship "for"

1:18  $\text{בְּ}$  temporal "at that time"

1:19  $\text{מִן}$  direction "from"

1:20  $\text{עַל}$  position "on" "at"

### 3. Supplying prepositions

It is often necessary to supply a preposition in translation. They are thought to be less and more important depending on the original author. This should not be maximized but when it is obvious that one is needed in English, it should be added to the final reading.

### C. Making INsertions and Additions as well as deletions

This is a rather delicate subject but the idea is fairly simple. There are many times when the translation requires an added word to make the thought full. Sometimes a verbal subject, object, and often a preposition will be needed. In the KJV printings, these are usually shown through the italicization of the inserted word. It is not so common in other Bibles but all translations add to the text in this way, or, if they do not, the meanings are thereby obscured. Likewise there will be particles that do not come into English. So sometimes we add, sometimes we delete--very, very carefully.