

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

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.
ה	Definite Article, “the”. Notice the pointing and the Dagesh Forte.
ה	He Interogative (introduces a question). Notice the pointing
ב	Preposition, generally “in”. Notice the pointing and the Definite Article.
ל	Preposition, generally “to”. Notice the pointing and the Definite Article.
כ	Preposition, generally “because”, “such that”. Notice the pointing and the Definite Article.
א	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
י	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 הmissing 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 nd & 3 rd radicals in the Hiphil Stem