Chapter 3 – Syllabification & Pronunciation

- Accents
- Dagesh Forte vs. Dagesh Lene (Important for meaning)
- Vocal Shewa vs. Silent Shewa (Important for pronunciation)
- Furtive Pathach
- Quiescent Aleph
- The Diphthong \( \text{יִּ} \)
- Syllabification
- Qamets vs. Qamets Hatuf
- Assignment & Study Plan
Hebrew Accents are Complicated

Different accents indicate different pitch when reciting in unison.

Accents function like punctuation within each verse.

Primary accent always on the last 2 syllables.
  - Some words have no accent.
  - Some words have 2 accents (primary & secondary)
Accents Simplified in the Textbook and Lectures

- I pronounce all accents as an English accent (stress).
- Textbook and lectures simplify accent marks:
  - Accent only shown if not on the last syllable.
    - רְתָּ קָטַ
  - All accents written the same.
    - רְתָּ
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dagesh Forte</strong></th>
<th><strong>Dagesh Lene</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Hardens a begadkephat</strong></td>
<td>- <strong>Hardens a begadkephat</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- מ Ph → מ P</td>
<td>- מ Ph → מ P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Doubles a consonant</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Ends one syllable and begins the next</strong></td>
<td>- <strong>Occurs only at the beginning of a syllable</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ה הוא = חקק = חקק</td>
<td>- מש</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- חקק</td>
<td>חקק</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| - (actually 1 exception: at word-end in a doubly closed syllable. ק❉ק❉ק❉ק❉) | -
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dagesh Forte</strong></th>
<th><strong>Dagesh Lene</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occurs in any consonant except gutturals (א ע ה ח) and resh (ר)</td>
<td>Only occurs in begadkephat (בגדכפת) consonants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always after a vowel</td>
<td>Occurs only in the first consonant of a word or after Silent Shewa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never after Shewa (even vocal Shewa)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Dagesh is a Forte if and only if it is preceded by a vowel and not Shewa.

**Examples:** הקולס, הפגולכים, ורשה, הקולש, כשהבש, והשכפנ', הקולס.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Vocal Shewa</strong></th>
<th><strong>Silent Shewa</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A reduced vowel</td>
<td>Not a vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starts a syllable</td>
<td>Never starts a syllable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Syllable break before it</td>
<td>– No syllable break before it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ends a syllable</td>
<td>Ends a syllable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Syllable break after it</td>
<td>– Syllable break after it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- פָּ הָ בָהִמָּ
- בָּ הָ רָהִמָּ

( exception: at word-end in a doubly closed syllable, the first silent shewa does not quite end the syllable הָ לָהְלָה)
### Vocal Shewa

- Beginning of a word
- Mid-word:
  - Under Dagesh Forte
  - After a vowel with Metheg
  - After unaccented long vowel
  - After another Shewa

### Silent Shewa

- End of a word
- Mid-word
  - but not under Dagesh Forte
  - and not after Metheg:
    - After a short vowel
    - After accented long vowel
- (Before another Shewa)
- (Under a guttural)

### Examples:

- קָטַפַּ, קָטַפַּ, קָטַפַּ, קָטַפַּ
- לְכִיםמְּ, לְכִיםמְּ, לְכִיםמְּ, לְכִיםמְּ
- לְתְּ, קַטֵּ, קַטֵּ, קַטֵּ
- טֵישְׁפְּ, טֵישְׁפְּ, טֵישְׁפְּ, טֵישְׁפְּ
- תְּ, תְּ, תְּ, תְּ
- נָהלְ, קַטֵּ, קַטֵּ, קַטֵּ
- טֵישְׁפְּ, טֵישְׁפְּ, טֵישְׁפְּ, טֵישְׁפְּ
- תִּיחְ, תִּיחְ, תִּיחְ, תִּיחְ
Furtive Pathach

- חחח or עעע as the last letter of the word
  - Preceding vowel is not ◐ or ◐
- Pathach offset to the right
- Pronounce Pathach before the חחח or עעע bō-reaḥ
- Does not count as the vowel for the syllable
- Does not affect meaning

- Know how to pronounce it
- Know to ignore it except for pronunciation
Quiescent Aleph

- Aleph without a vowel
- Silent
- Never begins a syllable
The Hebrew Diphthong יָא

- 2 vowels with intervening consonant Yod (י́)
- stays together in one syllable
- יָא occurs only in a closed syllable
  - שָׁא שָׁא שָׁא
  - פוּה
The 2 Rules for Syllabifying Hebrew Words

1. Every syllable begins with a consonant
   - דָּבָר is not דָּבָר
   - (1 exception: word-initial Shureq. See §5.7.2)

2. Every syllable has exactly 1 vowel
   - Furtive Pathach does not count
   - Silent Shewa does not count
   - A diphthong counts as 1 vowel
   - Dagesh Forte doubles a consonant, so the first copy lacks a vowel (like it has Silent Shewa)
### Qamets and Qamets Hatuf

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qamets</th>
<th>Qamets Hatuf</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>オープン</td>
<td>・</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>オープン</td>
<td>・</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>オープン</td>
<td>・</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>オープン</td>
<td>・</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>オープン</td>
<td>・</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>オープン</td>
<td>・</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>オープン</td>
<td>・</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Open Unaccented Syllable**
  - ツ or ツ
  - ツ or ツ

- **Closed, Unaccented Syllable**
  - ツ or ツ

- **Closed Accented Syllable**
  - ツ or ツ

- **Unaccented before **
  - ツ or ツ

- **Common Vowel**
  - ツ or ツ

- **Rare Vowel**
  - ツ or ツ
Does ֹֹ Have Qamets or Qamets Hatuf?

- Assume ֹ is Qamets Hatuf
  - Shewa is mid-word, not under Dagesh Forte, after a short vowel without Metheg → Silent Shewa
  - ֹ is in a closed unaccented syllable → Qamets Hatuf

- Assume ֹ is Qamets
  - Shewa is after an unaccented long vowel
    → Vocal Shewa
  - ֹ is in an open pretonic syllable → Qamets

- Must know the word
  - חָכְמָה = ֶוקמָה (‘wisdom’) OR ֶהַקֵּםָה (‘she is wise’)
Distinguishing Qamets Hatuf from Qamets

- Accented syllable → Qamets
- Has metheg → Qamets
- Unaccented syllable
  - Open pretonic → Qamets
  - Closed unaccented → Qamets Hatuf
  - Before Hatef Qamets Hatuf → Qamets Hatuf
  - Before Shewa: Depends on the word.
Assignment & Study Plan

- Review chapters 1 & 2
  - Maintain your ability to ace those quizzes.
  - Keep the study guide in memory.
- Read chapter 3 in the textbook and textbook supplement.
- Understand and memorize the study guide for chapter 3.
- Memorize the vocabulary for chapter 3.
  - Video and mp3 of the vocabulary online.
  - Vocabulary guide has mnemonics, transliteration, etc.
- Do chapter 3 in the workbook
  - Check your pronunciation and your work with the video.
- Practice taking old quizzes for chapter 3 (PDF on website)
  - The answer key is page 2.
  - Material from prior chapters and old quizzes are fair game.