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 öö
- 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.
  - All accents written the same.

Dagesh Forte

- Hardens a begadkephat
  - ⟨ב⟩ → ⟨ב⟩
- Doubles a consonant
- Ends one syllable and begins the next
  - ⟨ה⟩ → ⟨ה⟩

Dagesh Lene

- Occurs only at the beginning of a syllable
  - ⟨ב⟩
  - ⟨ב⟩
- (actually 1 exception: at word-end in a doubly closed syllable: ⟨ב⟩)
### Dagesh Forte
- Occurs in any consonant except gutturals (מ נ ק ל) and resh (ץ)
- Always after a vowel
- Never after Shewa (even vocal Shewa)

### Dagesh Lene
- Only occurs in begadkephat (בגדכפת) consonants
- Occurs only in the first consonant of a word or after Silent Shewa

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

**Examples:** קֶשֶׁת, חַּּלְלִים, פָּרְשָׁה,
חֲקָה, קְלֶלִים, מְשֶׁפֶּר, חָקֶלִים

### Vocal Shewa
- A reduced vowel
- Starts a syllable
  - Syllable break before it
- Ends a syllable
  - Syllable break after it

### Silent Shewa
- Not a vowel
- Never starts a syllable
  - No syllable break before it
- Ends a syllable
  - Syllable break after it
- פֶּלַח, פֶּלַח
- פֶּלַח, פֶּלַח

(exception: at word-end in a doubly closed syllable, the first silent shewa does not quite end the syllable פֶּלַח)

### Vocal Shewa
- Beginning of a word
- Mid-word:
  - Under Dagesh Forte
  - After a vowel with Metheg קָטָה
  - 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:** קֶשֶׁת, חַּּלְלִים, פָּרְשָׁה,
חֲקָה, קְלֶלִים, מְשֶׁפֶּר, חָקֶלִים

### Furtive Pathach
- מ or י as the last letter of the word
  - Preceding vowel is not ֹ or ֶ
- Pathach offset to the right פֶּלַח
- Pronounce Pathach before the מ or י bō-reaḥ
- Does not count as the vowel for the syllable
- Does not affect meaning

**Examples:** קֶשֶׁת, חַּּלְלִים, פָּרְשָׁה,
חֲקָה, קְלֶלִים, מְשֶׁפֶּר, חָקֶלִים
Quiescent Aleph

- Aleph without a vowel
- Silent
- Never begins a syllable

The Hebrew Diphthong "א"/

- 2 vowels with intervening consonant Yod (א)
- stays together in one syllable
- "א" occurs only in a closed syllable

The 2 Rules for Syllabifying Hebrew Words

1. Every syllable begins with a consonant
   - ﬀ ﬀ ﬀ ﬀ ﬀ not ﬀ ﬀ ﬀ ﬀ
   - (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>בּ</td>
<td>בּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Unaccented Syllable</td>
<td>Closed, Unaccented Syllable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﬀ</td>
<td>ﬀ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Closed Accented Syllable</td>
<td>or Unaccented before ﬀ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﬀ</td>
<td>ﬀ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Vowel</td>
<td>Rare Vowel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
  - הָוָֹ֘ = הָוָֹ֘ (‘wisdom’) OR הָוָֹ֘ (‘she is wise’)

Distinguishing Qamets Hatuf from Qamets

- Accented syllable → Qamets
  - רָן

- Has metheg → Qamets
  - קָנִים

- Unaccented syllable
  - Open pretonic → Qamets
  - Closed unaccented → Qamets Hatuf

- Before Hatef Qamets Hatuf → Qamets Hatuf
  - קָמָּה

- Before Shewa: Depends on the word.
  - קָמָּה

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.