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  יּ

- 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.
    - קטלה
  - All accents written the same.
    - קטלה
### Dagesh Forte

- **Hardens a begadkephat**
  - מ פ → פ

- **Doubles a consonant**

- **Ends one syllable and begins the next**
  - ח ק = ḫuqqâ = 
  - חук | qâ = חוכ | פה

### Dagesh Lene

- **Hardens a begadkephat**
  - מ פ → פ

- **Occurs only at the beginning of a syllable**
  - מ נ | סח
  - ק נ | סל
  - (actually 1 exception: at word-end in a doubly closed syllable. קַטַלְִׁ)
### Dagesh Forte

- Occurs in any consonant except gutturals (א ע ח) and resh (ר)
- 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:** קִטְלַה, תַּפָלְכִים, בַרְדָה, שָלַחַ, מְשַׁמֵּר, הַעֲפָרֵה, מִשְׁאָרִים, הַקְפִלְחֵה
### Vocal Shewa
- A reduced vowel
- Starts a syllable
  - Syllable break before it
- Ends a syllable
  - Syllable break after it
- פ | ח | ביימ
- כ | מ | רימ

### Silent Shewa
- Not a vowel
- Never starts a syllable
  - No syllable break before it
- Ends a syllable
  - Syllable break after it
- י | ל
- ק | ט

(exception: at word-end in a doubly closed syllable, the first silent shewa does not quite end the syllable קָטִַלְתַּה)
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: הקִָָֽטְׁלוּ, החֶתַּלְכִּים, אֵרְאֵה, קָטִַּלְת, הִַּמְלָכִים, יַם, קָטִַּלְת, לְׁתְִׁ, תְִׁ, קַט, לָכְנֵה, מְשַׁפְּט, יָט, שָלִַ֫ח, י, קִָָֽטְׁלָה
Furtive Pathach

- ק or ול as the last letter of the word
  - Preceding vowel is not ָ or ּ
- Pathach offset to the right
- Pronounce Pathach before the ק or ול bō-reah
- 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 ִיּוֹ

- 2 vowels with intervening consonant Yod (י)
- stays together in one syllable
- ִיּוֹ occurs only in a closed syllable
  - שִָמַ֫י ִמ
  - בַ֫י ִת
The 2 Rules for Syllabifying Hebrew Words

1. **Every syllable begins with a consonant**
   - דָבָר is not דִָ׀ִבִָר
   - (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>ֵ</td>
<td>ֵ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long A</strong> ֵ</td>
<td><strong>Short O</strong> ֵ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Open Unaccented Syllable</strong></td>
<td><strong>Closed, Unaccented Syllable</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>גָלֶר</td>
<td>כָּל בְּאַרְפָּר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>or Closed Accented Syllable</strong></td>
<td><strong>or Unaccented before</strong> ֵ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>גָל</td>
<td>כָּל בְּאַרְפָּר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Common Vowel</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rare Vowel</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Does הַכְּמָה 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
  - חָכְּמָה = ḥokmâ (‘wisdom’) OR ḥākəmâ (‘she is wise’)

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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.