**Syllabification**

- Don’t break up a diphthong (e.g., /וֹ/).
- Syllable break:
  - At every Dagesh Forte
  - After every Silent Shewa
  - After a series of one or more consonants without vowels
  - After every vowel or diphthong (e.g., /וֹ/)
    that isn’t followed by one of those three things.

**How to Identify a Dagesh**

- **Dagesh Lene** if and only if the consonant is:
  - A begadkephat (ב ג ד כ פ ת), AND
  - NOT preceded by a vowel.
- **Dagesh Forte** otherwise.

- **Dagesh Forte** if the consonant is:
  - NOT a begadkephat (ב ג ד כ פ ת), OR
  - Preceded by a vowel.

**How to Identify a Shewa**

- **Vocal Shewa** if:
  - Under first consonant of a word, OR
  - Under a Dagesh Forte, OR
  - Preceded by a long vowel or a Silent Shewa.
- **Silent Shewa** otherwise.

- **Silent Shewa** if:
  - Not under Dagesh Forte AND short vowel precedes, OR
  - First of two Shewa’s in a row, OR
  - The end of a word, OR
  - Under a guttural (א ע ה ח).

**How to Identify a Qamets**

- **Qamets Hatuf** if and only if:
  - Closed syllable, AND
  - Unaccented, AND
  - Does not have a Metheg (e.g., ב not ב)
- **Closed syllable** means syllable ends in a consonant:
  - Following consonant has a Dagesh Forte, OR
  - Following consonant has a Silent Shewa, OR
  - Following consonant has no vowel.