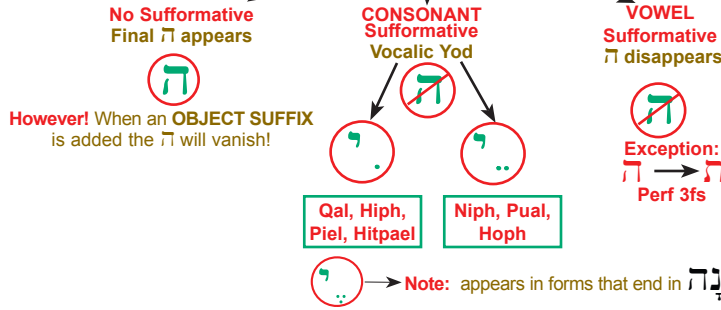


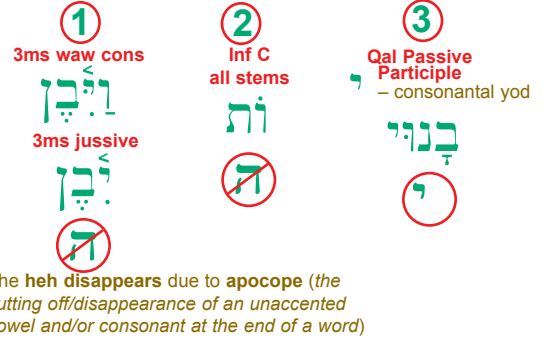
# III-heh

בנה

## Sufformative Rules



## Anomalies



# Gutturals

ר and אההע

## Dagesh Forte

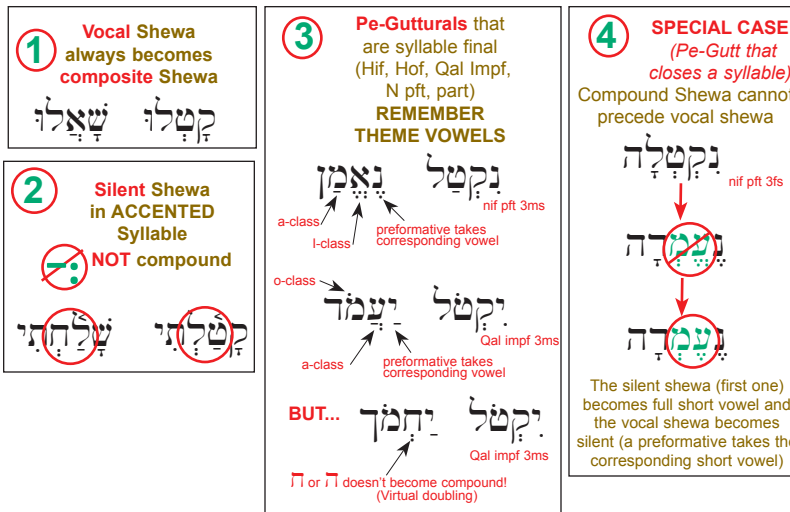
Preceding vowel may lengthen to compensate for loss of consonantal doubling

resh resists doubling so qibbuts lengthens to holem

קטל (weak) vs קטל (strong)

ה and ת do not always cause compensatory lengthening. Trouble will be with doubled stems and some forms of nifal

## Shewa



## A-class

III-Gutt Syllable final Accented Syllable must be preceded by A-class vowel UNLESS it is unchangeable, then use furtive patah

changeable vowel (holem) replaced by a-class vowel preceding the guttural

unchangeable=vowel letter (historic long)

use furtive patah

II-Gutt Syllable following vowel is changed only if the vowel is changeable

# I-Aleph

אמר

All except 5 verbs behave like I-Guttural

אמר אבה אכל אפה אמר

The groom said to his bride, "I am willing to eat anything you bake even if I perish."

For these five א quiesces in Qal Imperfect

## Special Cases:

יאמר Qal Impf  
א quiesces, holem "belongs" to yod  
ויאמר Qal Impf w/ waw consecutive  
א quiesces

EXCEPTION: לאמר  
aleph quiesces in the inf construct with preposition lamed

# III-Aleph

מצא

א quiesces when syllable final

Preceding vowel lengthens to compensate

מצא קטל  
מצאתי קטלת

Note: no dagesh forte in ת