

The ḥaṭeph vowels are used with the laryngeals (aleph - א, he - ה, heth - ח, and ayin - ע) instead of the vocal shewa because the laryngeals will not take a vocal shewa (e.g. אָחַיְכֶם - "you, men, served").

**NOTE:** The laryngeals will take a silent shewa, but they will not take a vocal shewa.

#### D. Transliteration of the Ḥaṭeph Vowels

##### 1. Ḥaṭeph Pathaḥ

The ḥaṭeph pathaḥ is transliterated by an a written above the line (e.g. אָחַיְכֶם - 'aḥiy - "a brother of").

##### 2. Ḥaṭeph Seghol

The ḥaṭeph seghol is transliterated by an e written above the line (e.g. אֱלֹהִים - 'ēlohiym - "God").

##### 3. Ḥaṭeph Qameṣ

The ḥaṭeph qameṣ is transliterated by an o written above the line (e.g. אָחַיְכֶם - la'ohāliym - "to the tents").

#### VII. Pathaḥ Furtive

If the last consonant of a word is a strong laryngeal (he - ה, heth - ח, or ayin - ע), and it is preceded by an unchangeable vowel (e.g. a vowel with a vowel letter) that is not in the first class, i.e. is not a vowel with an a sound, a pathaḥ is written after the strong laryngeal, but is pronounced before it. This pathaḥ is called a pathaḥ furtive (e.g. אָחַיְכֶם - "breath, wind," or "spirit").

#### VIII. Vowel Letters

##### A. Identification of the Vowel Letters

The vowel letters are aleph (א), he (ה), waw (ו), and yodh (י).

##### B. Method for Distinguishing the Vowel Letters from Consonants

Look after the letters aleph (א), he (ה), waw (ו), and yodh (י). If these letters do not have a vowel after them, they are vowel letters and are silent. If these letters do have a vowel after them, they are consonants and are pronounced (e.g. אָחַיְכֶם - the aleph - א - is a vowel letter and is silent, and אָחַיְכֶם - the aleph - א - is a consonant and is pronounced).

##### C. Vowel Letters and the Silent Shewa

The vowel letters will never take a silent shewa (e.g. אָחַיְכֶם - "I created").