

the vowel pointing, the following changes occur:

1. The  $\bar{\text{h}}$ , ending drops off (e.g.  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$  -  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$ ).  
*drops off*
  2. In the Qal, Hiphil, and Hophal stems, the silent shewa or  $\text{hateph}$  vowel under the first letter of the verbal root drops out and a helping vowel takes its place. If the first letter of the verbal root is a non-laryngeal, the helping vowel is a seghol (e.g.  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$  -  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$ ).  
*drops off*  
If the first letter of the verbal root is a laryngeal, the helping vowel is a pathah (e.g.  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$  -  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$ ).  
*drops off*
  3. In the Hiphil stem when the first letter of the verbal root is a non-laryngeal, the vowel under the personal preformative changes to a seghol (e.g.  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$  -  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$ ).  
*drops off*
- NOTE: If the first letter of the verbal root is a laryngeal, the vowel under the personal preformative remains the same (e.g.  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$  -  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$ ).  
*drops off*
4. In the Piel, Pual, and Hithpael stems, the daghesh forte in the second letter of the verbal root drops out (e.g.  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$  -  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$ ).  
*drops off*

## II. Mappiq

The mappiq is a point that is inserted in the letter he  $\text{-ה-}$  when it is the last letter of a word to indicate that it is a consonant and not a vowel letter (e.g. the letter he  $\text{-ה-}$  in the verb  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$  meaning "to be high" is a consonant while the letter he  $\text{-ה-}$  in the verb  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$  meaning "to build" is a vowel letter).

NOTE: The mappiq makes it possible to distinguish between a regular verb which has the consonantal he as the third letter of the verbal root and a Lamedh He verb which has the vowel letter he as the third letter of the verbal root (cf.  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$  and  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$ ).

## III. Long Holem Preceded by a Consonantal Waw or a Vowel

### A. Long Holem Preceded by a Consonantal Waw

When the long holem is preceded by a consonantal waw, the consonantal waw is usually not written. Instead, the long holem is written in its place, and the vowel letter waw of the long holem becomes consonantal and is pronounced first, and then the holem on top of it is pronounced (e.g.  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$  - "commandments").

### B. Long Holem Preceded by a Vowel

When the long holem is preceded by a vowel, the vowel letter waw of the long holem becomes consonantal and is pronounced first, and then the holem on top of it is pronounced (e.g.  $\text{מְזַמְּרִים}$  - "iniquity, guilt," or "punishment of iniquity").