

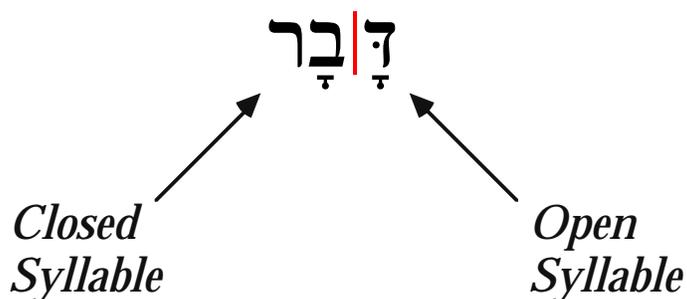
# Chapter 3a - Syllabification

## *two rules*

1. *Every syllable must begin with one consonant and have only one vowel.* The following example has two syllables, each beginning with a consonant and each having only one vowel.

דָּבָר > דָּ|בָר *dā-bār*

2. *There are only two types of syllables: open and closed.* Open syllables end with a vowel and closed syllables end with a consonant. In the above example, דָּ (*dā*), is open because it ends in a vowel and בָר (*bār*), is closed because it ends in a consonant.



# Chapter 3b - Syllabification

## *hebrew accent*

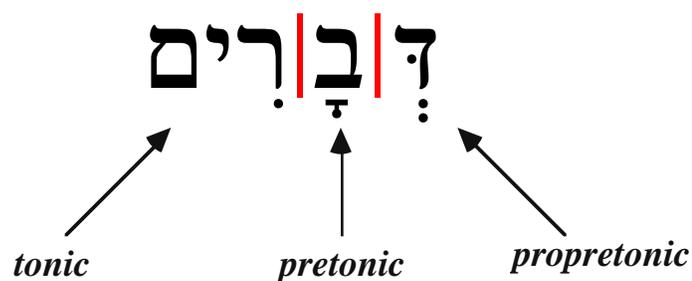
Most Hebrew words are *accented* or *stressed* on the last syllable. Some are not. The stress in words not accented on the last syllable will be indicated by an accent mark over the stressed syllable as in the following example.



# Chapter 3c - Syllabification

## *syllable classification*

syllables may be classified according to their proximity to the accent



syllables may be classified without reference to accent

