

NAME OF THE VOWEL	PRINTED FORM OF THE VOWEL	WRITTEN FORM OF THE VOWEL	TRANSLITERATION OF THE VOWEL	PRONUNCIATION OF THE VOWEL
Qameṣ Ḥatuph (ִֵֵֶֶַָָֹֹֺֻֿֿ)	ֶ	ֶ	o	The qameṣ ḥatuph is short like the "o" in "on."

## B. Classification of the Vowels

### 1. First Class (A sounds)

- a. Qameṣ
- b. Pataḥ

NOTE: Ḥireq and seghol sometimes belong to this class.

### 2. Second Class (I and E sounds)

- a. Ḥireq (I sound)
- b. Šere (E sound)
- c. Seghol (E sound)

### 3. Third Class (U and O sounds)

- a. Ḥolem (O sound)
- b. Shureq (U sound)
- c. Qibbuṣ (U sound)
- d. Qameṣ Ḥatuph (O sound)

NOTE: (1) The full vowels seem to have been ultimately derived from three main vowels. These vowels are A, I, and U.

(2) Vowels sometimes change due to changes in the accent or syllables of a word, but when they do change, they usually change to another vowel in the same class. They do not change to a vowel in a different class except under special circumstances.

## C. Form of the Ḥolem Preceded by a Sin or Followed by a Shin

When a ḥolem is written without the vowel letter waw and is preceded by a sin or followed by a shin, the ḥolem is sometimes absorbed into the dot over the sin or shin and is not written.

## VI. Formation of Hebrew Words