

II. Conjunction

A. Identification of the Conjunction

The conjunction is $\}$ meaning "and" or "but." It consists of a consonantal waw and a vocal shewa.

B. Attachment of the Conjunction to the Noun

The conjunction is attached to the front of the noun (e.g. $\} \text{מלך} \} \text{כֹּהֵן}$ - "a king and a priest").

NOTE: If the noun has a definite article, the conjunction is attached to the front of the definite article (e.g. $\} \text{הַמֶּלֶךְ} \} \text{הַכֹּהֵן}$ - "the king and the priest"). The conjunction can also be attached to the front of a noun in the construct state whether it is definite or indefinite (e.g. $\} \text{כֹּהֵן} \} \text{סוּסוֹ}$ - "and the horse of the king").

C. Change of the Conjunction from $\}$ to $\}$

The conjunction changes from $\}$ to $\}$ when it comes before a labial (beth - ב , mem - מ , or pe - פ), before another waw, or before a noun with a vocal shewa under the first consonant (e.g. $\} \text{בַּיִת}$ - "and a house," $\} \text{הַבֵּית}$ - "and a hook," and $\} \text{דְּבַר}$ - "and a word of a king").

D. Order for Identifying a Noun with a Conjunction

Identify the noun fully, and then identify the conjunction and give its meaning (e.g. $\} \text{סוּסוֹ}$ - masculine, singular, absolute of סוּס meaning "horse," used with the conjunction $\}$ meaning "and" or "but").

III. Compensatory Heightening

A. Definition of Compensatory Heightening

Compensatory heightening is the lengthening of a preceding short vowel to a corresponding long vowel to compensate for the laryngeals (aleph - א , he - ה , heth - ח , and syin - ע) and the consonant resh (ר) not taking a dagesh forte (e.g. אָבִיר - "the father").

NOTE: The reason these consonants will not take a dagesh forte is that it is too difficult to pronounce them twice in a row.

B. Vowel Changes Involved in Compensatory Heightening

1. The pathah changes to a qames.
2. The short hireq changes to a sere.