3. The qibbuṣ changes to a ḥolem.

IV. Use of the Definite Article before the Strong Laryngeals

Sometimes before the strong laryngeals he (‏ה‎), ḥeth (‏ח‎), or ayin (‏ע‎), the definite article has a seghol under it (e.g. ‏הֶהָרִים‎ - "the mountains").

V. Implicit Doubling

Implicit doubling is where the doubling of the consonant to be doubled is implied. This means that the consonant to be doubled has no daghesh forte to indicate the doubling, and that there is no compensatory heightening to compensate for the consonant to be doubled not taking a daghesh forte. This kind of doubling is sometimes called virtual strengthening. It occurs most often with the ḥeth - ‏ח‎ , frequently with the he - ‏ה‎ , and occasionally with the ayin - ‏ע‎ (e.g. ‏יְנַהֲלֵנִי‎ "he leads me").

VI. Ḥaṭeph Vowels

A. Identification of the Ḥaṭeph Vowels

1. Ḥaṭeph Pathaḥ (‏אֲ‎)

The ḥaṭeph pathaḥ belongs to the first class of vowels, i.e. vowels with an <u>a</u> sound.

2. Ḥaṭeph Seghol (‏אֱ‎)

The ḥaṭeph seghol belongs to the second class of vowels, i.e. vowels with <u>i</u> and <u>e</u> sounds.

3. Ḥaṭeph Qameṣ (‏אֳ‎)

The ḥaṭeph qameṣ belongs to the third class of vowels, i.e. vowels with <u>o</u> and <u>u</u> sounds.

NOTE: The ḥaṭeph vowels are hurried in their pronunciation, and they are considered as half vowels.

B. Pronunciation of the Ḥaṭeph Vowels

The ḥaṭeph vowels are more distinct in sound than the vocal shewa, but they are not as distinct in sound as the full vowels. They are distinct enough in sound, however, to determine to which class of vowels they belong.

NOTE: For our purposes, we will pronounce the ḥaṭeph vowels like the vocal shewa, i.e. like the "o" in "democrat."

C. Consonants with which the Ḥaṭeph Vowels are Used