

NOTE: When an inseparable preposition is attached to a word with a definite article on it, the vowel pointing of the definite article remains.

IV. A Strong Laryngeal at the End of a Closed Syllable in a Verb

When a strong laryngeal (\aleph , τ , or η) comes at the end of a closed syllable in a verb, it causes the preceding vowel to change to a pathah (e.g. $\tau\aleph\psi$ - "he will send") except in the following cases: (1) a vowel with a vowel letter (e.g. τ , \aleph , etc.); (2) the Qal infinitive construct; (3) the infinitive absolutes; and (4) the absolute state of the participles. If a strong laryngeal comes at the end of a verb in any of these cases, it takes a pathah furtive (e.g. $\tau\aleph\psi$ - "he will cause to send").