

NOTE: A consonant with a half vowel under it does not count in syllable division unless it is part of a half open syllable.

## II. Accents

### A. Principal Accent

#### 1. Name of the Principal Accent

The principal accent of a word is called "the tone," and the syllable that has the principal accent is called "the tone syllable."

#### 2. Words Bearing a Principal Accent

Every word bears a principal accent unless it is in the construct state or has a maqqeph attached to it (e.g.  $\text{קָבַץ}$  and  $\text{אֶת־}$  do not bear a principal accent).

#### 3. Position of the Principal Accent

The principal accent of a word is on the ultima except in the following cases where it is on the penult:

- a. Verbs with Light Consonantal Sufformatives (e.g.  $\text{קָבַץ}$ ,  $\text{קָבַץ־וּ}$ , and  $\text{קָבַץ־וּ}$ )
  - b. Segholate Nouns or Obscure Segholate Nouns (e.g.  $\text{קָבַץ}$  and  $\text{קָבַץ}$ )
- NOTE: This also includes segholate forms of the infinitive which is a verbal noun (e.g.  $\text{קָבַץ}$ ).
- c. Certain Forms of the Imperfect Tense with No Sufformative with the Waw Consecutive (e.g.  $\text{קָבַץ־וּ}$ )
  - d. Certain Forms where the Rhythm of the Sentence Causes the Accent to be on the Penult

- NOTE:
- (1) The principal accent of a word may be either on the ultima or the penult, but it may never be earlier in a word.
  - (2) In order for the principal accent to be on the penult, either the ultima or the penult must be an open syllable.
  - (3) There are other cases where the principal accent is on the penult which are not listed above.

#### 4. Signs Used to Mark the Principal Accent

- a. Athnah (  $\text{קָבַץ־וּ}$  - "rest")