

(1) Identification of the Athnah

The athnah is a small arrow pointing upward that is placed under the first consonant of the syllable that bears the principal accent of the word to which it is attached (e.g. דִּי־לְשׁוֹנְךָ). If that consonant has a vowel under it, the athnah is placed to the left of the vowel (e.g. דִּי־לְשׁוֹנְךָ).

(2) Function of the Athnah

- (a) It marks the principal accent of the word to which it is attached.
- (b) It indicates the logical division in the middle of the verse.
- (c) If it is placed beside a short vowel, it causes the short vowel to lengthen to a long vowel (e.g. טֹבֵי).

(3) Number of Athnahs in a Sentence

There is only one athnah in a sentence, and it indicates a pause that is similar to the pause indicated by the English colon.

b. Silluq (פְּסוּקֹת - "end")

(1) Identification of the Silluq

The silluq is a small perpendicular stroke that is placed under the first consonant of the syllable that bears the principal accent of the word to which it is attached (e.g. דִּי־לְשׁוֹנְךָ). If that consonant has a vowel under it, the silluq is placed to the left of the vowel (e.g. דִּי־לְשׁוֹנְךָ).

(2) Function of the Silluq

- (a) It marks the principal accent of the word to which it is attached.
- (b) It indicates that the word to which it is attached is the last word of the sentence.
- (c) If it is placed beside a short vowel, it causes the short vowel to lengthen to a long vowel (e.g. טֹבֵי).

(3) Number of Silluqs in a Sentence