1. **METEG:**

1.1. Meteg = Short vertical stroke, under a C and normally beside (to the left of) the V.

   NOTE: Do not confuse the meteg with the silluq!

   In Ross Lesson 3 and 5 we are introduced to some Masoretic accent marks used in the Hebrew Bible:

   - silluq: \( \odot \) (word with silluq is followed by sop passuq at end of verse, \( \vdash \))
   - 'atnah: \( \odot \) (word with 'atnah typically marks half-way point of a verse)

   But meteg: \( \odot \) (looks same as silluq!).

   Difference? Silluq (and 'atnah) are accent marks and so mark the *tone syllable*. Meteg is never an accent mark; it comes *before the tone* and tells you to not hurry over that vowel in the effort to get to the tonic syllable. Note: in English, we also tend to hurry over (and reduce) vowels before the tone syllable:

   - a-bout
   - a-po-ca-lyp-tic

1.2. Situations when METEG is used in BH (Biblical Hebrew):

1.2.1. In O/PPT syllables (2 syllables before the tone) to preserve full pronunciation of the vowel.

\[ \text{ךָּהָּמָה} \]

1.2.2. To preserve proper pronunciation (when a word's pronunciation could be ambiguous)

\[ \text{ךָּפָּמָה} \quad \text{ךָּפָּמָה} \]  (see #3 below re: Q/QH)

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1.2.3. Written in syllable before CS

2. MAQQEP

Binds two words together so that they are pronounced as one accentual unit (i.e., treated like one word for sake of pronunciation). Transliterated as an English hyphen, but in BH it is longer and occurs along the normal “top line” of most Hebrew consonants!

3. Q (qāmeš, long ā) vs QH (qāmeš ḫāṭūp, short o): How to tell the difference? It’s very easy.

3.1. Is  in a CUSS syllable? Yes =

No =

3.2. If the vowel pointing sequence is what would you normally do to determine if the shewa is VS or SS?
Look to the R and see if the vowel is long or short. But ḥ is an ambiguous vowel symbol! You don’t know if it’s long a or short o!

SO… look to the L of the ḥ symbol and then ask the following question: Is there a meteg beside the vowel?

No =

Yes =

פָּֽקְדָה
פָּֽקְדָה
פָּֽקְדָה
פָּֽקְדָה