

Pronunciation Rules:

A shewa שְׁ (but not compound shewas: שֵׁ שֶׁ שֻׁ which are always vocal) is silent if preceded by a short vowel.

A dot will always be a doubling dot if in a non-bgdkt letter. לָ = לֵל

If a dot is in a bgdkpt (בגדכפת) letter, it is a doubling dot if no shewa precedes it otherwise it is a hardening dot (hardening dots always occur at the beginning of a syllable).

If two shewas occur back to back, the first is always silent, and the second always vocal.

When a doubling dot occurs on a consonant, the first doubled consonant has a silent shewa under it and the second doubled consonant has the vowel under the consonant. Ie: לָ = לֵל

A qamets שֶׁ can be short (ie. a qamets-hatuf = a short ֹ) if in a closed, unaccented syllable (with no metheg) (ie. אֶכְלָה אֶכְלָה).