

The 5 Laws of the Hebrew Syllable

*Sparky's simplified approach to syllables (non-dagesh splitting)

1. A syllable will always and only begin with one consonant; it cannot begin with a vowel. (*The only exception is with א which frequently occurs as the first syllable in many words.)
2. A syllable may end with either a consonant or a vowel. If it ends with a consonant, it is said to be “**closed**”. If it ends with a vowel, it is said to be “**open**.”
3. A syllable will always have one and only one vowel, whether that vowel be short or long.
4. A syllable may be stressed or unstressed.
5. A syllable **CAN** in some instances have **2 consonants back-to-back**, without a vowel between them.