

# TBD&TR

V'HAYA IM SHAMO'A, the second parsha of the SH'MA, the second parsha in a Mezuza, one of the four parshiyot in each of the two T'filin - gives us several examples of proper pronunciation to review. Here are only some of what we find...

וּלְעֹבְדוֹ - first syllable: UL, then AwV, then DO. Not U-L'OVDO. The KAMATZ under the AYIN is KATAN and is pronounced Aw even in the Israeli (S'fardit) pronunciation. Furthermore the SH'VA under the LAMED would be NA without the prefixed VAV, but changes the VAV into a SHURUK and changes itself into a SH'VA NACH and closes the first syllable of the word UL.

בְּכָל־לִבְבְּכֶם Even though the two words are joined by a MAKAF (upper hyphen) there must be an audible separation between them, lest one of the LAMEDs gets swallowed. This situation is called D'VEIKIM, when a word ends with the same letter that the next words begins with. B'CHOL - L'VAVCHEM, not blended into B'CHOLIVAVCHEM.

So too, וְאַבְדֶתֶם מְהֵרָה - both the final-MEM of the first word and the initial MEM of the second word must be distinct.

וְלִמְדֶתֶם אֹתָם is another kind of D'VEIKIM. The final-MEM is followed by a silent ALEF and it is common to mistakenly blend the two words. Make a brief pause between the words.

## more

וְנָתַתִּי - occurs twice in this passage; it means 'and I will give'. The word na-TA-ti means 'I gave'. v'na-TA-ti means 'And I gave. That's the conjunctive VAV. When the VAV is a tense-flipper, as it is here, from past to future, the accent changes from MIL-EIL to MILRA, from the next to the last syllable to the last syllable, v'na-ta-TI.

## still more

יְבוּלָה - HEI at the end of a word is silent. That is, unless it has a dot in it (called a MAPIK), in which case the HEI is aspirated. Y'VU-LAHHH.

יְהִיָּה Similarly, a HEI with a SH'VA under it within a word is aspirated. The SH'VA under a HEI is ALWAYS a SH'VA NACH. This word is YIH HH-YEH (this H is not sounded) - not Y'HIYEH.