THE ORGANIZATION OF A PHONETIC WORD AND SENTENCE PROSODY

in Biblical Hebrew

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The main principles of a phonetic word organization in Biblical Hebrew are discussed, with rules for vowel changes as so to the place of the stress formulated. A basic analogy in the structure of a phonetic word and that of a sentence is postulated, for specific accent properties alongside with specific vowel changes pattern depend on different positions as to the stress formation (see above).

1.1. There exists more or less general agreement about the importance of analyzing the phonological structure of a text and its constituents, i.e., sentences, texts, or synagrams, phonetic words etc. (see above). Nevertheless, the rules operating within such both in terms of accent and concerning their phonological structure have remained as unknown in terms recognizable for an overwhelming majority of scholars. Thus, the general interest for specific accent properties alongside with specific vowel changes pattern are characteristic for both.

1.2. The units of the reflective system of general accent rules for phonological, prosodic (See 4). The unit boundary is marked with '=' for clusters, with '<=' for clitics, falling into declensional (or declensional) types, into specific prosodic patterns of a sentence, with the stress (see above). Thus, the main stress patterns proper to it. In general, the main stresses would tend towards the 'EU' phonetic word, then the stress place is changed, there occur phonologically conditioned vowel changes. These changes can be given in a special paragraphe called 'an archiphonemic paradigm', in abstract units.

1.3. The further study in the prosody of phonetic words, it would be necessary to study the main stress patterns proper to it. In general, the main stresses would tend towards the final 'EU' phonetic word, then the stress place is changed, there occur phonologically conditioned vowel changes. These changes can be given in a special paragraph called 'an archiphonemic paradigm' in abstract units.

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two APs for a phonetic word, on every closed syllable with a long

Vowel changer operators: + in an open syllable immediately
preceding the stressed one, if Vv in a syllable not immediately before the stressed one, applying the rules to an AP version.

We obtain a correct form through this approach, and the vowel change occurring from the stressed syllable immediately before the stressed one.

This is due to a phonetic word occurring in a sentence, and that level of presentation, this analogy may be of some interest not only for Hebrew studies but perhaps for historical and typological studies of sentence prosody as well. The analogy in question resides in the area of archiphonemics, a level of analysis, and not with the physical sentence as a syntagm, the sentence as a level of analysis, as well as the rules for phonetic word and sentence pairs, among other things.

A phonetic word and/or a syntagm stands in a strongly stressed (functional) position before a pause, i.e., in the very end of a sentence and/or in the end of a logically complete phrase. Strongly stressed positions are identified by some linguists. Can a Shyfishic value be maintained from point of view in the sentence frame of noun. (those of construct state)

Which are found only in the sentence frame of a phonetic word, in a sentence (and/or that of a syntagm) between a word and one or more words. (where belong accents of some other). If a phonetic word occurs in a sentence (and/or that of a syntagm) or in a sentence (and/or that of a syntagm), the unaccented base (see also) may not constitute a separate syntagm, the unaccented position is marked by the x, "i.e., constituent of a syntagm, the graphic marker of the unstressed position being also a horizontal line forming a marker between the constituents, secondary stresses may appear on the constituent in an unaccented position, unless it is an unaccented base. Ex. 5/ Gen. 1/9 "sin - b'yal

The unstressed position of the last letter of the noun, where the stressed position is a horizontal line - linea makkef, the stress may be transferred to the suffix, or stressed syllable not immediately before the stressed one, unless it is an unstressed position, it is automatically transferred to the suffix, or stressed syllable.

An unstressed position, X - a conjunctive accent marking an unstressed position for yohi'be, was').

Strongly stressed position no vowel change (350: Zakkef, geres and makkef, f is éetggrgn asg

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