

BBH Workbook p. 8 #7 (first list)

הֵיכַל

הֵיכַל : Transliteration

הֵי : hê

הֵיכַל begins with the consonant He (ה), which is transliterated h. This He is followed by the vowel Tseré Yod, which is transliterated ê.

MORPHOLOGY

We know the Yod in הֵיכַל is part of the vowel Tseré Yod and not a consonant because it is followed by a consonant (namely, Kaf), not a vowel.

הֵיכַל : hêkāl

The second consonant of הֵיכַל is Kaf (כ), which (when, as here, it does not have a Daghesh Lene) is transliterated k̄.

MORPHOLOGY

The line under the transliterated character k indicates that the Kaf being transliterated has (or had, at the time of the Masoretes) a soft sound (represented in Hebrew by כּ) as opposed to a hard sound (represented by כ, and transliterated k).

Some modern grammarians of Biblical Hebrew pronounce both כּ and כ with a hard sound (like the *k* in English *king*). Other grammarians distinguish between כּ and כ (as do speakers of Modern Hebrew), pronouncing כּ like the *k* in English *king* and כ with a gutturalized sound like that of Ḥet.

The Kaf of הִיכָל is followed by the vowel Qamets, which is transliterated ā.

MORPHOLOGY

We know the ך in הִיכָל is Qamets and not Qamets Hatuf because it is in an accented syllable. Qamets Hatuf is most often found in closed *unaccented* syllables.

The final consonant of הִיכָל is Lamed (ל), which is transliterated l.

Final Transliteration

hêkāl