

5. Dagesh forte...the "doubling dot" that appears in consonants. It shows up in funny places sometimes but is not normally in the liquid resh or the laryngeals. Note: not normally, but...
6. Dagesh lene....occurs in beth, gimel, dalet, caph, pe, tau and makes them stop consonants (where the breath is interrupted by the tongue, lips, palate, etc.) rather than aspirants, fricatives, etc.
7. Mappiq...a dagesh placed in he in the terminal position to show that it must be understood consonantly at that point.

These dots all look alike! Forte is very helpful in parsing verbs and identifying roots. Mappiq often identifies a feminine pronoun.

8. Energetic Nun...a nun placed terminally to a noun (or a verbal acting as a noun) and before a sufformative. This actually gives the nun a medial appearance and it may sometimes be marked with a dagesh. When understood, it prevents confusing the suffix with the word to which it is joined and also distinguishes the suffix from verbal suffixes that may have similar appearance.
9. Paragogic Nun ...used very commonly after an open vowel in final position to prevent the vowel from being slurred or lost. Comparable to the movable nu in Greek. You will see it hundreds of times with the 2 fem pl impf verbal affix but it occurs lots of other places ...mostly when the final vowel is shureq.

--These are a few identifications on letters that are used for special purposes and marking signs that help in pronunciation and preservation.

--We will continue our numbering but we will describe some syntactical terms of interest.

10. Metathesis is the juxtapositioning of letters...mostly tau and shin (not exclusively, however). It is done to accommodate pronunciation. The order expected would be tau-shin but the occurrent order is shin-tau. If these radicals occur in a word and you are having trouble parsing it...suspect metathesis...make the root correction and...try the lexicon again.
11. Jussive is a form of the imperative in meaning but is used in the 2nd and 3rd person imperfect, singular or plural. It gives the imperfect a form of command..perhaps a polite command. It is recognized by a shortened pointing but sometimes it is known only by context. The negative aleph -lamedh is a jussive indicator. The jussive is widely used in prayer and in the giving of commands that are not external.."be not afraid", for example.

It is, in practical ways, the comparable syntactical usage in 2nd and 3rd person to the cohortative in the 1st person.