

- a. Primary Disjunctives: more important in the force of separation. (the Accents will be shown with the relative .

SILLUQ

אֶשֶׁר
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Marks the tone syllable of the last word in a verse and in this way is much like the period in English. Immediately precedes the pasuqim and should not be confused with metheg.

ATHNACH

אֶשֶׁר
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marks the principle division of the verse... tending to separate main clauses. It has the force of a semi-colon or a dash in English construction.

SEGHOLTA

אֶשֶׁר

Used in longer sentences to mark major divisions beyond athnach. About the same force.

SALSELETH

אֶשֶׁר

Employs two marks and serves the same general function as Segholta.

ZAQQEPH

in two versions:

GADHOL

אֶשֶׁר

The zaqqephs mark subordinate word divisions and have a force about that of the comma in English.

QATON

אֶשֶׁר

TIPHAH

אֶשֶׁר

Marks a secondary division in the clause and often precedes silluq or athnach

The basic fact is that these marks show the major clauses of the sentences and in putting words and thoughts together, you should not "jump over them" or interchange the words from one clause to another.

- b. Secondary disjunctives: These are mostly for cognition and not for memory...it is good to know them when possible although their force is less acute.

REBHIA אֶשֶׁר* PASTA* אֶשֶׁר* TEBHIR אֶשֶׁר GERS אֶשֶׁר
DOUBLE GERS אֶשֶׁר** PAZER GADOL אֶשֶׁר* ZARQA* אֶשֶׁר** YETHIB** אֶשֶׁר*
PAZER אֶשֶׁר TELISSA GADOL אֶשֶׁר* LEGARMAH אֶשֶׁר | (two marks)

*Those marked with single asterisk are called "postpositive" and are always at the left (or immediately under) the last consonant. The tone may be marked by an earlier mark. ** Those marked with double asterisk are called "prepositive" and will be to the right of the first consonant (or under it) and the actual tone may be marked with a later sign. Sure it is confusing...that is why we do not do much with it!