Key:

A letter (with a קָמֵץ) which is pink indicates that the קָמֵץ underneath is a קָמֵץ קָטָן.

A letter which is red and has a קֻבֵּץ underneath it, indicates that the vowel is long (a שׁוּרוּק) despite the absence of a *vav*.

A letter which is red and has a חִירִיק underneath it, indicates that the vowel is long (a חִירִיק מָלֵא) despite the absence of a *yud*.

A letter which is blue and a has a שׁוּרוּק indicates that the vowel is a קֻבֵּץ even though it is written with a *vav*.

קָמֵץ when pink indicates קָמֵץ קָטָן

∪ indicates that the accent on the word *is* pushed back (נסוג אחור) because of the next word

∩ indicates that the accent on the word *is not* pushed back even though the next word has the accent on the first syllable.

• (the bullet symbol) indicates any of the following:
    1. Two consecutive words that end and begin, respectively, with the same or very similar sound.
    2. Two syllables within a word that need to be carefully differentiated – so that one syllable does not get swallowed – e.g. לַ•אֲבֹתֵינוּ (should not be read as *la-vo-tai-nu* but as *la-a-vo-tai-nu*).
    3. Two consecutive consonants within one word where the first is vocalized with a *shewa nach* and one of them is voiced and the other is unvoiced, so one must take great care not to read both as voiced (or unvoiced) – e.g. תִּזְ•כָּרוּ.

Square brackets [ ] are used to highlight words of phrases that can be easily misplaced in phrasing.

A שׁוא נע is bold – which displays as bold and off-center underneath the letter to the left.

A דגש which is in pink is a reminder that it is a *dagesh chazak* (only a few are marked in this way – most occurrences of a *dagesh chazak* are in the regular black color.)

If you find something that I missed please send me a comment using the Contact button at the bottom of the webpage.