

In $\underbrace{\text{ך} \text{ך} \text{ך}}_{\text{ׂ}}$ the ׂ is short Origen

• always transliterates it with ϵ

In $\underbrace{\text{ך} \text{ך} \text{ך}}_{\text{ׂ}}$ there is originally no

vowel under the ׀ - the ׂ is reduced to

zero. Sater can anaptyctic vowel
comes in - the ׂ

(In Origen we find $\text{ך} \text{ך} \text{ך}$ as

$\text{ך} \text{ך} \text{ך}$)

When deaccented a ׂ is lost. Sater

on a seghol comes in when necessary,

Same in $\text{ך} \text{ך} \text{ך}$ - $\text{ך} \text{ך} \text{ך}$

$\text{ך} \text{ך} \text{ך}$ - $\text{ך} \text{ך} \text{ך}$

• All the names of the vowels in
Hebrew, except ׂ, bear a relation
to their origin. Seghol alone, came in lat