# Biblical Hebrew Course 101 Biblical Hebrew Course 

 Learning to Read Biblical HebrewLesson 2-- supplement
שִׁעוּר ב

## Learning the next 5 letters/consonants of the aleph-bet



The father of modern Hebrew: Eliezer Ben Yehuda at his desk in Jerusalem, circa 1912
(en.wikipedia.org). He said: "The Hebrew language will go from the synagogue to the house of study, and from the house of study to the school, and from the school it will come into the home and... become a living language."

## Learning the next 5 consonants/letters of Hebrew aleph-bet

2.01 supplement Next 5 consonants \& 2 vowels
2.02 supplement Practice these consonants and the accompanying sounds
2.03 supplement Practice reading \& writing these Hebrew words
2.04 supplement Introduction to Hebrew syllables

### 2.01 supplement Next 5 consonants of Hebrew Aleph-Bet and 2 vowels

| Next 5 Letters (consonants \#6-10) \& 2 vowels (nikkudot): patach \& kamats |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Book Print | Numeric value | Name of letter | Sound of letter | Block print (as in English, there are slight variations in letters' shapes) | Write each Hebrew Letter |
| 9 | 6 | vav |  | 1 |  |
| 9 | 7 | zayin |  | T |  |
| 7 | 8 | chet |  | $\pi$ |  |
| $\bullet$ | 9 | tet |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| 9 | 10 | yod (or yud) |  | , |  |
| Vowels (aka nikkudot) |  | Name of Vowel | Sound of Vowel | Print | Write |
| $\underset{\sim}{N}$ |  | Ramats: |  | אָ |  |
| N |  | patach: |  | אַ |  |

2.02 supplement Practice these consonants \& the accompanying sounds

| Letters (aka consonants) \& Vowels (aka nikkudot נִקִדּוֹת) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Letter | Name | Sound | Block print <br> (as in English, there are slight variations in letters' shapes) | Write each letter |
| 9 | vav |  | 1 |  |
| 9 | vav with kamats |  | 1 |  |
| 1 | vav with patach |  | 1 |  |
| 5 | zayin |  | T |  |
| 5 | zayin with kamats |  | $!$ |  |
| $\underline{1}$ | zayin with patach |  | I |  |


$2.03_{\text {supplement }}$ Practice reading \& writing these Hebrew words
Always remember to read: right to left and top to bottom.

| Read \& Write words below note: generally, the last syllable is the accented syllable. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hebrew | Translation | Write each word |
| $7{ }_{7}^{7}$ | hand |  |
| 17\% | he threw, he shot |  |
| 73 | brother |  |
| ? <br> (also written יהוה) | YHVH (aka the tetragrammaton (YHVH), the name of God. Vowels from Adonai \&/or Elohim have been superimposed on letters.) |  |
| 97 | vav (6th letter of Hebrew aleph-bet) |  |
| 28\%* | roof |  |
| 2 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | fish |  |

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### 2.04 supplement Introduction to Hebrew syllables

## Guidelines for syllables:

1. Every Hebrew syllable begins with a consonant and a vowel. (Note: in Hebrew, syllables cannot begin with a vowel/nikkud.)
2. Easy way to know how many syllables: count the number of vowels $;$
3. Hebrew has two types of syllables: open and closed.
a. Open syllables end with a vowel:

אָהַב has two syllables \&
The first syllable of is $\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{N}}$. It is open because it ends with vowel kamats.
b. Closed syllables end with a consonant: אָ־הַב

The second syllable of הַבר
4. Easy way to identify how many syllables are in a word - count the number of vowels.
a. The number of vowels in the word equals the number of syllables. (Note: each syllable has a vowel or diphthong.)
b. A simply way to indicate the type of syllables:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& " \mathrm{C} "=\text { an open syllable } \\
& \text { "C" a closed syllable }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Practice identifying the number of syllables

| Hebrew | Translation | Number of Syllables | Write Each Word With Syllables | Indicate Type Of Syllables <br> (remember Hebrew is read right to left; use the right to left order <br> when notating the syllables below) <br> $\mathrm{C}=$ closed syllable, ends with a consonant <br> $\mathrm{O}=$ open syllable, ends with a vowel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 79 | hand | 1 | יT | C |
| 73 | brother | 1 | אָח | C |
| 2\%\% | he loved | 2 | Nָ - הַב | O (1st syllable on right: <br> C (2 ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ syllable: <br> " הַב" |
| 97 | vav (6th letter of Hebrew Aleph-Bet) | 1 | וָ | C |
| 28 | roof | 1 | גָג | C |
| 2\% | father | 1 | אָר | C |
| 7릉 | he was lost or perished | 2 |  |  |
| 7完 | Gad (as in the tribe of Gad) | 1 |  |  |
|  | celebrated (verb, as in he made or kept a festival) | 2 |  |  |
| 27 | fish (masculine) | 1 |  |  |


[^0]:    *We shall learn the dagesh ("dots") in a later lesson.

