

# Biblical Hebrew 101

## *Learning to Read Biblical Hebrew*

### Lesson 10

### שְׁעוֹר י'

## Review What We've Learned



“...man does not live by bread alone, but man lives by everything that proceeds out of the mouth of the LORD,”  
Dt 8:3; Mt 4:4.

### ***Review what we've learned in 101***

- pg 52 The Hebrew aleph bet & vowels (review of Lessons 1-6)  
Interesting facts about Bar Mitzvah
- pg 57 BeGeD KeFeT letters
- pg 58 Diphthongs (review of Lesson 7)
- pg 59 4 levels of vocal & silent shevas (review of Lesson 8-9)
- pg 61 Words & phrases used in our Hebrew class  
Current Parasha Reading

## Lesson 1: first 5 letters of Hebrew aleph bet & vowels with “ah” sound

<b>Hebrew</b> Indented words are from the same root as word above.	<b>Translation</b>	<b>Transliteration</b> (Please try to read before looking at transliteration) Accented syllable is shown with yellow bold highlight.
אָב	father (note: red letter is vet א; the other form of א) <i>also Av</i> is the 5 <sup>th</sup> month of the Biblical year, counting from Nisan.	ahv: (reminder – “a” sound in Hebrew is <u>like “a” in spa</u> – <u>not</u> like “a” in apple.)
אָבָא	abba, daddy, son-ship (covenantal relationship)	a <b>hb</b> -bah
אָהַב <sup>TIP 1</sup>	he loved (verb: 3 <sup>rd</sup> person, masculine, singular, past tense)	ah- <b>hahv</b>
גָּד <sup>TIP 2</sup>	Gad (as in the tribe of Gad)	gahd
אָבַד	he perished, was lost (verb: 3 <sup>rd</sup> person, masculine, singular, past tense)	ah- <b>vahd</b>
הָבָא	the coming	hahb- <b>bah</b>
הַ	the	hah
בָּא	I come (verb: 1 <sup>st</sup> person, masculine, singular, present tense) <i>also</i> he came; arrived (verb: 3 <sup>rd</sup> person, masculine, past tense)	bah
בָּהּ	in her (הָהּ & אָהּ sound the same, but are spelled differently. As in English: “so” and “sew.”)	bah
אָוָה	he was willing (verb: 3 <sup>rd</sup> person, masculine, singular, past tense)	ah- <b>vah</b>
בָּגְדוּ	they acted deceitfully or treacherously (verb: 3 <sup>rd</sup> person, masculine plural, past tense; Job 6:15)	bah-geh- <b>doo</b>
בְּגָד	clothes, covering, wrap	<b>beh</b> -gehd
בָּדַד	alone (Lev 13:46)	bah- <b>dahd</b>
גָּאָה	he exalted, triumphed (verb: 3 <sup>rd</sup> person, masculine, past tense; Ex 15:1, 21)	gah- <b>ah</b>

### Grammar-made-simple: review accented syllables & dots in the 1<sup>st</sup> letter of a word

**Tip 1:** Which syllable is accented? As a general rule, the final syllable is accented, as noted with the yellow highlight in the Transliteration column. For example, ah-**hahv**.

**Tip 2:** When a dot is in the 1<sup>st</sup> letter of a word, the pronunciation of that letter changes if it is one of 3 letters: א, כ, ג.  
 For example: א changes to אָ; כ changes to כָּ; and ג changes to גָּ.

## Lesson 2: next 5 letters of Hebrew aleph bet & vowels with “ah” sound

Hebrew	Translation	Transliteration (Please try to read before looking at transliteration) Accented syllable is shown with yellow bold highlight.
יָד	hand	yahd
יָדָה	he threw, he shot (verb: 3rd person, singular, masculine, past tense)	yah- <b>dah</b>
הָיָה	he was (verb: 3rd person, masculine, past tense)	hiy- <b>yah</b>
אָח	brother	ach
יְהוָה	YHVH (also written as יהוה)	YaH- <b>VeH</b>
וָ	vav (6th letter of the Hebrew Aleph-Bet)	vahv
דָּג	fish (masculine, singular)	dahg
דָּגָה <small>TIP 1</small>	the fish	hahd- <b>dahg</b>
דָּגָהּ	school of fish	dah- <b>gah</b>
גָּח	roof	gahg
חָג	festival (noun, masculine, singular)	chahg
חָגָה	celebrated, as in make or keep a festival (verb: 3rd person, masculine, singular, past tense)	chah- <b>gahg</b>
בָּגַד	spoil (Ezekiel 25:7)	bahg
דָּאָג	anxious, fear, concerned, worried (verb: 3rd person, masculine, singular, past tense)	dah- <b>ahg</b>

### Grammar-made-simple: Dagesh Chazak or Dagesh Forte

**Tip 1:** When a dot is in a consonant and there is a vowel in front of it, the letter is doubled. eg: chag-gai = חַגַּי + גַּי .

### Lesson 3: next 5 letters of aleph bet, 3 sofits, & vowels with “eh” sound

Hebrew	Translation	Transliteration
יָלֵד <sup>TIP 1</sup>	boy	<b>yeh</b> -lehd (note: when a 3 or 4-letter word has 2 segols, the first is accented)
כֵּן	so, like this, thus (כֵּן כֵּן – so so)	<b>cah</b> -chah
אֶבֶן <sup>TIP 1</sup>	stone	<b>eh</b> -vehn
סָלַח	Selah (pause, consider, think on this. Psalm 3:2)	<b>seh</b> -lah
לֵב	heart	lehv
אֶחָד	one	eh- <b>chahd</b>
לֶחֶם <sup>TIP 1</sup>	bread	<b>leh</b> -chehm
זֶה	this	zeh
גֶּן	garden	gahn
לָבָן	as in the color <u>white</u> (also, Jacob’s father-in-law, Laban)	lah- <b>vahn</b>
חֵן	favor, grace	chehn
כֵּן	yes	cehn
מַה	What (interrogative; it’s a question word)	mah
מִן	from, of (preposition)	meen

#### Grammar-made-simple:

#### <sup>TIP 1</sup> Two segols in a row:

- ▶ When a 3 or 4 letter word has 2 segols, the first is accented. (If there are more letters in the word, then the accent generally will follow the usual rule with the accent on the final syllable.)

#### Sofits (final letters)

Five Hebrew letters have different shapes when they are the final letter of a word. Though their shape changes, their sound does not differ from its corresponding letter.

The 5 sofits are:

- ▶ chaf sofit (ך) – pronounced the same as “כ” (“ch” as in **Bach**)
- ▶ mem sofit (ם) – pronounced the same as “מ” (“m” as in **me**)
- ▶ nun sofit (ן) – pronounced the same as “נ” (“n” as in **nice**)
- ▶ fay sofit (ף) – pronounced the same as “פ” (“f” as in **far**)
- ▶ tsade sofit (ץ) – pronounced the same as “צ” (“ts” as in **cats**)

## Lesson 4: last 7 letters & chirek

Hebrew	Translation	Transliteration Accented syllable is shown with yellow bold highlight.	Practice writing each word (Use Block print on page 1 of this lesson.)
בַּר	son of (Aramaic, Bar Mitzvah, info below)	bahr	
אֶרֶץ <small>TIP 1</small>	land	eh-rehtz	
אֶרֶץ- <small>TIP 1</small>	land of (when a maqef (hyphen) is used; אֶרֶץ is construct: land of.)	eh-rehtz	
הִנֵּה	behold ('listen up')	hee-neh	
אָמֵן	Amen (truly, truth, 'so let it be it')	ah-mehn	
אֶלֶף <small>TIP 1</small>	1000	eh-lehf	
דָּוִד	David	Dah-veed	
מָה זֶה	What is this?	mah zeh	
בְּטָח	of course, certainly, for sure, security, safely, securely	beh-tach	
פָּאֵרָן	Paran (Num 13:3)	Pah-rahm	

### Grammar-made-simple:

#### TIP 1 Two segols in a row:

- ▶ When a 3 or 4-letter word has 2 segols consecutively in a row, the first is accented.

### Interesting facts about Bar Mitzvah:

There are references to Bar Mitzvah (a boy's coming of age) in the Talmud<sup>1</sup>. By the 14th century, some sources mention a boy was called to the Torah for the first time on or following his 13th birthday. By the 17th century, boys not only read Torah but also gave talks. The first recorded bar mitzvah ceremony was in France in the 13th century. (Originally, it was merely a blessing that a father gave his son.)

According to the Orthodox Jews, a bar mitzvah is *not a graduation which celebrates an accomplishment of the past*, rather it is *the beginning of responsibility*.

In 1846, in New York, girls began to have their bat mitzvah.

<sup>1</sup>The Talmud, a written record of rabbinic teachings that spans a period of about six hundred years, was begun during the first century AD (after the Temple's destruction) and continued through the sixth and seventh centuries AD.

<https://jps.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/HiltonExcerpt.pdf>

[https://www.chabad.org/library/article\\_cdo/aid/484213/jewish/What-is-the-Origin-of-the-Bar-Mitzvah-Celebration.htm](https://www.chabad.org/library/article_cdo/aid/484213/jewish/What-is-the-Origin-of-the-Bar-Mitzvah-Celebration.htm)

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/bar-bat-mitzvah> (source Encyclopedia Judaica)

<https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/history-of-bar-mitzvah/>

<https://reformjudaism.org/talmud>

## Lesson 5: last 7 letters, 2 sofits, & the chataf vowels (aka chatef vowels)

Hebrew	Translation	Transliteration (try to read before looking at transliteration)
אהבה	love (noun)	ah-hah- <b>vah</b>
אדמה	earth, ground	ah-dah- <b>mah</b>
האדמה	the earth (Genesis 12:3)	hah-ah-dah- <b>mah</b>
חטא	sinner	chah- <b>tah</b>
אשר	who, whose, which, where, that (relative pronoun)	ah- <b>shehr</b>
חטף	chataf is a half or reduced vowel. (eg: חֹ, חָ, חֶ)	chah- <b>tahf</b>
יעשה	he will do, make (Num 9:14)	yah-ah- <b>seh</b>
אמת	truth	eh- <b>meht</b> <small>Tip Because there are not 2 segols in a row, the accent remains on the final syllable.</small>
ואמץ	& courage (& courageous)	veh-eh- <b>mahts</b> <small>Tip – refer to Tip above</small>
חזק ואמץ	“Be strong and of good courage” Congratulations said to Torah service participants at the end of Torah service. (Deut 31:6, 7, 23; Josh 1:6, 7, 9, 18, 10:25; 2Sam 10:12; 1Chron 19:13, 22:13, 28:20; and 2Chron 32:7)	chah- <b>zak</b> veh-eh- <b>mahts</b>
עדת	congregation of (Ex 35:1)	ah- <b>daht</b>
לעשת	to do or make (Ex 35:1) (Note: the dot to the left of the ש has double duty: it makes the letter a seen AND the dot also serves as a cholam.)	lah-ah- <b>soht</b>
יעבד	he will work or serve	yah-ah- <b>vohd</b>
לרעה	to your neighbor (Lev 19:18b; final line of the Messianic Shema)	leh-reh-ah- <b>chah</b>
אלהים	Elohim – a title for god, not actual God’s name (Gen 1:1-1:12, etc)	eh-loh- <b>heem</b>
אלהיך	your God (Deut 8:6)	eh-loh- <b>hay</b> -chah
האלהים	the gods (literally), the God, or the judges (Ex 21:6)	hah-eh-loh- <b>heem</b>

### Grammar-made-simple: chataf vowels (aka chatef vowels)

There are 3 chataf vowels:

- ▶ chataf segol (סֶ) – sound is “eh” as in “bed”
- ▶ chataf patach (סָ) - sound is “ah” as in “spa”
- ▶ chataf kamats (סֵ) - sound is “oh” as in “row”

Note:

1. Chataf vowels only fall under gutturals. However, not every guttural always has a chataf.
2. The סֶ & סָ are pronounced quicker and shorter than the regular segol and patach.

The סֵ is pronounced as “oh” “row”.

## Lesson 6: “oh” and “oo” types of vowels

Hebrew	Translation	Transliteration
Indented words are from the same root as word above.		Accented syllable is shown with yellow bold highlight.
נָכוֹן	right, correct	nah- <b>chohn</b> (long “O”)
כְּבוֹד	glory, honor, splendor, weighty	kah- <b>vohd</b>
אָרוֹן הַקֹּדֶשׁ	Holy Ark (storage cabinet which houses the Sefer Torah, Torah Scroll)	ah- <b>rohn</b> -- hahk-koh- <b>dehsh</b>
סוֹף	end or close (the same root as סוֹפֵת, as in ‘mem sofit’ ם)	sohf
סוֹפֵת	suffix or ending: the 5 final letters: eg ‘mem sofit’ ם.	soh- <b>feet</b>
הַעֲדוּת	the testimony	hah-eh- <b>doot</b>

### BeGeD KeFeT letters: ת פ כ ד ג ב

There are 6 letters in the Hebrew aleph bet which can be written with or without a dagesh. They are called the BeGeD KeFeT letters. This term is simply a device for the easy memorization of these 6 letters.

These 6 consonants are: bet (ב); gimmel (ג); dalet (ד); kaf (כ); pay (פ); and tav (ת).

However, only three of the six letters actually change their sound, depending upon whether there is a dagesh in the letter or not. These are bet (ב); kaf (כ); pay (פ). (The blue-highlighted letters below show how the sound changes with these three letters.)

BeGeD KeFeT	Name of letter	Sound	Example	Explanation
ב	with dot: bet	as in <b>ball</b>	רַבָּה (rahb-bah)	NOTE: the <b>bet</b> and <b>vet</b> are pronounced differently
ב	without dot: vet	as in <b>vice</b>	שֶׁבֶט (sheh-veht)	
ג	with dot: gimmel	as in <b>get</b>	גַּם (gahm)	Note: the <b>gimmel</b> is pronounced the same with and without the dagesh
ג	without dot: gimmel	as in <b>get</b>	חָג (chahg)	
ד	with dot: dalet	as in <b>dog</b>	דָּג (dahg)	Note: the <b>dalet</b> is pronounced the same with and without the dagesh
ד	without dot: dalet	as in <b>dog</b>	עוֹד (od)	
כ	with dot: kaf	as in <b>keep</b>	כֶּן (kehn)	NOTE: the <b>kaf</b> and <b>chaf</b> are pronounced differently
כ	without dot: chaf	as in <b>Bach</b>	נָכוֹן (nah-chon)	
פ	with dot: pay	as in <b>pet</b>	פַּעַם (pah-ahm)	NOTE: the <b>pay</b> and <b>fay</b> are pronounced differently
פ	without dot: fay	as in <b>far</b>	סוֹפֵת (so-feet)	
ת	with dot: tav	as in <b>tell</b>	תּוֹדָה (to-dah)	Note: the <b>tav</b> is pronounced the same with and without the dagesh
ת	without dot: tav	as in <b>tell</b>	שֶׁבֶט (shahb-bat)	

## Lesson 7: Diphthong (דו־תְּנוּעָה: doo-teh-noo-ah)

Standard Sound of Hebrew vowels:

אֵ ("ee")

אֶ ("eh")

אֲ ("eh")

אָ ("ah")

אָ ("ah")

With the addition of a yud/yod, the vowel becomes a diphthong & the sound changes.

“ee” as in sleep

אֵי

Chirek Yod  
חֵירֶק יוֹד

“ey” as in they

אֵי

Tsere Yod  
צֵירֵי יוֹד

“ey” as in they

אֵי

Segol Yod  
סֶגוֹל יוֹד

“I” as in isle

אִי

Kamats Yod  
קָמָץ יוֹד

“I” as in isle

אִי

Patach Yod  
פָּתַח יוֹד

NOTE:

1. There are only 3 diphthong sounds to remember: “I” (as in isle); “ey” (as in they); and “ee” (as in sleep).
2. Diphthongs are long vowels.

**Remember:** when a long vowel is followed by a yod; the vowel becomes a diphthong.

Hebrew	Translation	Transliteration
מַיִם	water	mi-yeem
שָׁמַיִם	heaven	shah-mi-yeem
אֲדֹנָינוּ	our Lord (1Sam 16:16) Used to refer to leaders, eg King David (1Sam 25:14, 17; 1Ki 1:43, 47; Neh 10:30; Ps 8:2,10)	Ah-doh-ney*-noo (*“ey”: as in “they”)
הָיָה	he was	hiy-yah
חַגִּי	Haggai, as in the book of <i>Haggai</i>	chahg-gi* (*“i”: as in “isle”)
בֵּין	between	beyn (*“ey”: as in “they”)
אֵיפֹה	where? (interrogative or question word)	ay-foh
סִינַי	Sinai	See-ni
אֱלֹהִים	God (Elohim)	Eh-loh-heem
וַיְחַנֵּךְ	and He will be gracious to you, will give you favor (from the Aaronic blessing [aka Birkat Kohanim or Priestly Blessing], Num 6:26)	vee-choon-neh-chah
הִיא	she	hee
חִי	live	chi
לְחַיִּים	to life! (a common Hebrew toast)	leh-chiy-yeem
אֲלֶיךָ	to you or upon you (this word is also in the Aaronic blessing [aka Birkat Kohanim or Priestly Blessing], Num 6:25)	eh-ley*-chah (*“ey”: as in “they”)

### 7.04 FACT: Did you know?

Generally, a “J” in English name is translated as a “yod/yud” in Hebrew. For example: Joseph in English is Yosef in Hebrew; Jacob, Yaakov; Jerusalem, Yerushalayim



## Lesson 8: vocal shevas

### Level 1 of the vocal sheva

- When the sheva is under the first letter of a word it is vocal, the sheva is a sheva na (שְׁוָא נָע). This sheva generally has a quick and almost indistinguishable sound: “eh”

Level 1- Sheva that is under the first letter of a word is vocal (quick or short “eh”). This sheva generally has a quick and almost indistinguishable sound: “eh”.		
Word	Meaning	Transliteration
קָדוֹשׁ	holy, sacred (Is 1:4, the holy one; construct)	keh- <b>dosh</b> (commonly pronounced k’dosh)
בְּרָכָה	blessing (noun; Gen 12:2)	beh-rah- <b>chah</b> (commonly pronounced brachah)
מְאֹד	very	meh- <b>od</b>
שְׁמָע	Shema (refer to page 42 for more details)	sheh- <b>mah</b> (commonly pronounced sh’mah)
כְּתָב	writing, text, decree, registration of the text (noun, masculine; Esther 4:8)	keh- <b>tahv</b>
שְׁאוֹל	Sheol, hell, or grave (noun)	Sheh- <b>ol</b>
שְׁלֹשׁ - רְגָלִים	3 annual pilgrimage festivals (Ex 23:14 - noun)	sheh- <b>losh</b> reh-gah- <b>leem</b>
שְׁוָא	one of the vowels in Hebrew	sheh- <b>vah</b> (commonly pronounced sh’vah)

### Level 2 of the vocal sheva

- When 2 Shevas are consecutive (in a row), the 1st is silent (שְׁוָא נָח) & 2nd is vocal (שְׁוָא נָע).
  - If a sheva is under the 1st letter of the word, it is vocal & does not count as one of 2 consecutive shevas.
  - The first of two consecutive shevas closes the syllable and this sheva is silent (שְׁוָא נָח)
  - The second of 2 consecutives shevas is vocal (שְׁוָא נָע) and has a quick “eh” sound.

When 2 Shevas are consecutive, the 1st is silent (שְׁוָא נָח) & 2nd is vocal (שְׁוָא נָע). 1. The first of two consecutive shevas closes the syllable. The first sheva is silent (שְׁוָא נָח) 2. The second of 2 consecutives shevas is vocal (שְׁוָא נָע) and has a quick “eh” sound.		
Word	Meaning	Transliteration
יִשְׂרָצוּ	they (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, masculine, plural) will swarm, teem, or bring forth abundantly (Gen 1:20)	yeesh-reh- <b>tsoo</b>
וַיִּשְׁמְרוּךָ	& he (3 <sup>rd</sup> person, masculine, singular) will keep or guard you. (From the Aaronic Blessing) NOTE: The ו is a vocal sheva (שְׁוָא נָע) & does not count as one of the 2 consecutives shevas	veh-yeesh-meh- <b>reh</b> -chah
יִשְׁמְרוּ	they will guard or keep	yeesh-meh- <b>roo</b>

### Grammar-made-simple: Levels 1 & 2 of the vocal sheva:

- Level 1: If the sheva is under the 1<sup>st</sup> letter of the word, it is vocal.
- Level 2: If there are 2 shevas in a row (consecutive), the 1<sup>st</sup> is silent (it closes the syllable) & the 2<sup>nd</sup> is vocal.

## Lesson 9 : Introducing Levels 3 & 4 of vocal shevas

### Level 3: when sheva is under a dagesh chazak, it is vocal

(Review Lesson 9.01: a dagesh chazak follows either a long or short vowel)

When a <u>sheva is</u> under a dagesh chazak (דָּגֶשׁ חֲזָק), the sheva is vocal (שְׁוָא נָע).		
For example: עַמְּךָ = עַמְּ + מְּ + ךָּ = pronounced: ahm-meh- <b>chah</b>		
Word	Meaning	Transliteration
כֻּלְּכֶם	all of you (2 <sup>nd</sup> person: you: masculine, plural) Eg: כֻּלְּכֶם = כֶּם + לְ + כֶּם	cool-leh- <b>chehm</b>
עַמְּךָ	your (2 <sup>nd</sup> person: you: masculine, singular) people (2Sam 7:24)	ahm-meh- <b>chah</b>
הַשְּׁבִיעִי	the seventh	hahsh-sheh-vee- <b>ee</b> (commonly pronounced hahsh-shvee- <b>ee</b> )
הַדְּבָרִים	the words or things	hahd-deh-vah- <b>reem</b> (commonly pronounced hahd-d'vah- <b>reem</b> )
דְּבָרִים	literally “words” (or “things”) Also this is the Hebrew name for the book of Deuteronomy	deh-vah- <b>reem</b> (commonly pronounced d'vah- <b>reem</b> )
טַפְּכֶם	your (2 <sup>nd</sup> person: you: masculine, plural) children (Dt 29:11)	tahp-peh- <b>chehm</b>
קִדְּשָׁנוּ	sanctifies us (from Festival Candle Blessing)	keed-deh- <b>shah</b> -noo

### Level 4: when sheva follows a long vowel, it is vocal

When <u>Sheva follows a long vowel*</u> , it is vocal (שְׁוָא נָע).		
*Long vowels: kamats קָמֵץ (ֹ) // tserē צִירֵי (ִ) // cholam חוֹלָם (וֹ) // cholam vav חוֹלָם שְׁוָא (וֹ) // shurek שׁוּרֵק (וֹ) PLUS, all diphthongs are long. For example: הִיְתָה (In this word, note: the sheva immediately follows the chamatz, which is a long vowel. Therefore, the sheva is vocal. הִיְתָה is pronounced: hi-yeh- <b>tah</b> )		
Word	Meaning	Transliteration
הִיְתָה	it was (3 <sup>rd</sup> person: feminine, singular)	hi-yeh- <b>tah</b> (commonly pronounced hi-yee- <b>tah</b> )
לְבָבְךָ	your heart (from the V'ahavta from the Shema, Dt 6:5)	leh-vah- <b>veh</b> -chah (commonly pronounced leh- <b>vahv</b> -chah)
וּבְכָל-נַפְשְׁךָ	and with all your soul (from the V'ahavta from the Shema, Dt 6:5)	oo-veh-chol nahf-sheh- <b>chah</b>
כָּתְבִים	write (masculine, plural)	koh-teh- <b>veem</b> (commonly pronounced koht- <b>veem</b> )
וּבְאִלְתּוֹ	and his oath	oo-veh-ah-lah- <b>toh</b>

### Grammar-made-simple: Levels 3 & 4 of the vocal sheva:

- Level 3: If the sheva is under a dagesh chazak, it is vocal.
- Level 4: If the sheva follows a long vowel, it is vocal.

a. kamats קָמֵץ (ֹ) // tserē צִירֵי (ִ) // cholam חוֹלָם (וֹ) // cholam vav חוֹלָם שְׁוָא (וֹ) // shurek שׁוּרֵק (וֹ)

## Lesson 10: Words & Phrases used in our Hebrew class

### Grammatical terms:

דו־תנועה	(doo-teh-noo-ah)	diphthong – (AKA: דו־תנועה, דיפתונג, (בלשנות))
נקודות/נקוד	(nikud/nikudot)	symbols or Hebrew vowels
סמיכות	(s'mee-chut)	(aka construct). 2 words used as a single unit or word. It takes the place of “of”; means “of” or “belonging to”. eg: people <u>of</u> Israel -- עם ישראל
שרש	(sho-rehsh)	3-4 letter root of a word. Other words are developed from this word.

### Vocabulary

“ו” & “י”	(veh & oo)	this letter attaches to the 1 <sup>st</sup> letter of word & means “and”
למה?	(lahm-mah)	Why?
מה זה?	(mah zeh)	What is this?
איך אומרים?	(ehch-ohm * -reem)	How do you say?
כן כן כן!	(kehn, kehn, kehn)	Yes, Yes, Yes!
לא לא לא!	(lo, lo, lo!)	No, No, No!
עוד פעם	(od--pah-ahm)	Again
כל הזמן ישר	(kol--hahz'mahn * -- yah-shahr)	All the time straight.
יש לי שאלה	(yehsh lee -- sheh-eh-lah).	I have a question.
שעור	(shee-oor)	lesson
ארצות הברית	(ahr-tsot—hahb-breet)	U.S. (literally, the covenanted lands)

\*In these instances, the sheva is silent in the common pronunciation.

**Current Parasha reading** ([www.RestoringTorah.org](http://www.RestoringTorah.org) – go to calendar)