# Biblical Hebrew 101 <br> Learning to Read Biblical Hebrew Lesson 10 שׁשׁעּוּר י <br> <br> Review What We've Learned 

 <br> <br> 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

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

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

| Hebrew <br> Indented words are from the same root as word above. | Translation | Transliteration <br> (Please try to read before looking at transliteration) Accented syllable is shown with yellow bold highlight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| กָ | father <br> (note: red letter is vet $\beth$; the other form of $\mathfrak{Z}$ ) also $A v$ is the $5^{\text {th }}$ month of the Biblical year, counting from Nisan. | ahv: (reminder - " a " sound in Hebrew is like " a " in spa - not like " a " in apple.) |
| אַבָא | abba, daddy, son-ship (covenantal relationship) | ahb-bah |
|  | he loved (verb: $3^{\text {rd }}$ person, masculine, singular, past tense) | ah-hahv |
|  | Gad (as in the tribe of Gad) | gahd |
| אָרַד | he perished, was lost (verb: $3^{\text {rd }}$ person, masculine, singular, past tense) | ah-vahd |
| הַבָּ | the coming | hahb-bah |
| I | the | hah |
| כָּ | I come (verb: $1^{\text {st }}$ person, masculine, singular, present tense) also he came; arrived (verb: $3^{\text {rd }}$ person, masculine, past tense) | bah |
| דָּד | in her <br>  differently. As in English: "so" and "sew.") | bah |
| אָרָה | he was willing (verb: $3^{\text {rd }}$ person, masculine, singular, past tense) | ah-vah |
| דָּגְדני | they acted deceitfully or treacherously (verb: $3^{\text {rd }}$ person, masculine plural, past tense; Job 6:15) | bah-geh-doo |
|  | clothes, covering, wrap | beh-gehd |
| דַדָ | alone (Lev 13:46) | bah-dahd |
|  | he exalted, triumphed (verb: $3^{\text {rd }}$ person, masculine, past tense; Ex 15:1, 21) | gah-ah |

[^0]Lesson 2: next 5 letters of Hebrew aleph bet \& vowels with "ah" sound

| Hebrew | Translation | Transliteration <br> (Please try to read before looking at transliteration) Accented syllable is shown with yellow bold highlight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | hand | yahd |
| דידָה | he threw, he shot (verb: 3rd person, singular, masculine, past tense) | yah-dah |
| הָּדָ | he was (verb: $3^{\text {rd }}$ person, masculine, past tense) | hiy-yah |
| אָ\% | brother | ach |
| יהוה | YHVH (also written as ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {? }}$ ) | YaH-VeH |
| 1 | vav (6 $6^{\text {th }}$ letter of the Hebrew Aleph-Bet) | vahv |
| 1ָּ1 | fish (masculine, singular) | dahg |
|  | the fish | hahd-dahg |
| דָּ | school of fish | dah-gah |
| הַג | roof | gahg |
| תַ1 | festival (noun, masculine, singular) | chahg |
| Tָגַג | celebrated, as in make or keep a festival (verb: 3rd person, masculine, singular, past tense) | chah-gahg |
| ַַַ | spoil (Ezekiel 25:7) | bahg |
| Tָּ10 | anxious, fear, concerned, worried (verb: 3rd person, masculine, singular, past tense) | dah-ahg |



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

| Hebrew | Translation | Transliteration <br> Accented syllable is shown with yellow bold highlight． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\text { יֶּדֶTIP } 1$ | boy | yeh－lehd（note：when a 3 or 4－letter word has 2 segols，the first is accented） |
| פַכַ | so，like this，thus（כּכַּ－כַַּ－soso） | cah－chah |
|  | stone | eh－vehn |
| סֶרְה | Selah（pause，consider，think on this．Psalm 3：2） | seh－lah |
| П．？ | heart | lehv |
| 7గ§ | one | eh－chahd |
|  | bread | leh－chehm |
| 7！ | this | zeh |
| 9］ | garden | gahn |
| ？ | the color white（also，Jacob＇s father－in－law，Laban） | lah－vahn |
| 9 | favor，grace | chehn |
| 习习习 | yes | cehn |
| 7＂ | What（interrogative；it＇s a question word） | mah |
| 3＂3 | from，of（preposition） | meen |

[^1]Lesson 4: last 7 letters \& chirek

| Hebrew | Translation | Transliteration Accented syllable is shown with yellow bold highlight. | Practice writing each word <br> (Use Block print on page 1 of this lesson.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 그ํ | son of (Aramaic, Bar Mitzvah, info below) | bahr |  |
| Yרֶ\% ${ }_{\text {TIP } 1}$ | land | eh-rehtz |  |
| - ¢ֶרֶ TIP 1 | land of (when a maqef (hyphen) is used; אֶרֶ is construct: land of.) | eh-rehtz |  |
| \% | behold ('listen up') | hee-neh |  |
| \% | Amen (truly, truth, 'so let it be it') | ah-mehn |  |
| ¢7\% TIP 1 | 1000 | eh-lehf |  |
| 71] | David | Dah-veed |  |
|  | What is this? | mah zeh? |  |
| ֶךְ | of course, certainly, for sure, security, safely, securely | beh-tach |  |
| ¢7¢ | Paran (Num 13:3) | Pah-rahn |  |



## Interesting facts about Bar Mitzvah:

There are references to Bar Mitzvah (a boy's coming of age) in the Talmud ${ }^{1}$. By the 14 th 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 13 th 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.
${ }^{1}$ 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.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/bar-bat-mitzvah (source Encyclopedia Judaica)
https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/history-of-bar-mitzvah/
https://reformjudaism.org/talmud
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Lesson 5: last 7 letters, 2 sofits, \& the chataf vowels (aka chatef vowels)

| Hebrew | Translation | Transliteration <br> (try to read before looking at transliteration) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | love (noun) | ah-hah-vah |
|  | earth, ground | ah-dah-mah |
|  | the earth (Genesis 12:3) | hah-ah-dah-mah |
| N(OTT | sinner | chah-tah |
|  | who, whose, which, where, that (relative pronoun) | ah-shehr |
| ฤจก | chataf is a half or reduced vowel. (eg: , ¢, | chah-tahf |
| - - | he will do, make (Num 9:14) | yah-ah-seh |
| \% | truth | eh-meht ${ }^{\text {Tip }}$ Because there are not 2 segols in a row, the accent remains on the final syllable. |
| Y\%N\% | \& courage (\& courageous) | veh-eh-mahts ${ }^{\text {Tip - refer to Tip above }}$ |
| Y"NTM | "Be strong and of good courage" <br> Congratulations said to Torah service participants at the end of Torah service. <br> (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-zak veh-eh-mahts |
| ת1\% | congregation of (Ex 35:1) | ah-daht |
| ? | to do or make (Ex 35:1) <br> (Note: the dot to the left of the $\mathcal{W}$ has double duty: it makes the letter a seen AND the dot also serves as a cholam.) | lah-ah-soht |
| - | he will work or serve | yah-ah-vohd |
| T\% ? | to your neighbor (Lev 19:18b; final line of the Messianic Shema) | leh-reh-ah-chah |
| \% \% \% | Elohim - a title for god, not actual God's name (Gen 1:1-1:12, etc) | eh-loh-heem |
|  | your God (Deut 8:6) | eh-loh-hay-chah |
|  | the gods (literally), the God, or the judges (Ex 21:6) | hah-eh-loh-heem |
| Grammar-made-simple: chataf vowels (aka chatef vowels) <br> There are 3 chataf vowels: <br> - chataf segol (N) - sound is "eh" as in "bed" <br> chataf patach (\$ֻ) - sound is "ah" as in "spa" <br> chataf kamats ( $(\underset{\sim}{*})$ - sound is "oh" as in "row" <br> Note: <br> 1. Chataf vowels only fall under gutturals. However, not every guttural always has a chataf. <br> 2. The $\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{N}} \& \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{N}}$ are pronounced quicker and shorter than the regular segol and patach. <br> The $\boldsymbol{\uparrow}$ |  |  |
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## Lesson 6: "oh" and "oo" types of vowels

| Hebrew Indented words are from the same root as word above. | Translation | Transliteration <br> Accented syllable is shown with yellow bold highlight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| נָכוֹן | right, correct | nah-chohn (long "O") |
| כָּבוֹד | glory, honor, splendor, weighty | kah-vohd |
|  | Holy Ark (storage cabinet which houses the Sefer Torah, Torah Scroll) | ah-rohn -- hahk-koh-dehsh |
| סוֹףף |  | sohf |
| סוֹפִת | suffix or ending: the 5 final letters: eg 'mem sofit' $\mathrm{\square}$. | soh-feet |
|  | the testimony | hah-eh-doot |

## BeGeD KeFeT letters: Л

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.

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 $(\exists)$ ); kaf $(\ni)$; pay $(\Im)$. (The blue-highlighted letters below show how the sound changes with these three letters.)

| BeGeD KeFeT | Name of letter | Sound | Example | Explanation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Э | with dot: bet | as in ball | 귺 (rahb-bah) | NOTE: the bet and vet are pronounced differently |
| ユ | without dot: vet | as in vice | (\%ֶֻת (sheh-veht) |  |
| 2 | with dot: gimmel | as in get | - SV $_{\text {(gahm) }}$ | Note: the gimmel is pronounced the same with and without the dagesh |
| $\lambda$ | without dot: gimmel | as in get | חַג (chahg) |  |
| 7 | with dot: dalet | as in dog | גTָ (dahg) | Note: the dalet is pronounced the same with and without the dagesh |
| 7 | without dot: dalet | as in dog | Yíl (od) |  |
| כ | with dot: kaf | as in keep | ךכֵ (kehn) | NOTE: the kaf and chaf are pronounced differently |
| כ | without dot: chaf | as in Bach | נָכֹן (nah-chon) |  |
| จ | with dot: pay | as in pet | ロַַ (pah-ahm) | NOTE: the pay and fay are pronounced differently |
| פ | without dot: fay | as in far | סוֹפִת (so-feet) |  |
| ת | with dot: tav | as in tell | תוֹדָה (to-dah) | Note: the tav is pronounced the same with and without the dagesh |
| $\Omega$ | without dot: tav | as in tell |  |  |

Lesson 7: Diphthong (דוּ־תְּנוּעָּה: doo-teh-noo-ah): a diphthong is a "yod" (or "yud") plus another vowel which act as a unit \& form a new sound

| Standard Sound of Hebrew vowels: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| §̣ ("ee") | Nิ("eh") | §ֶ ("h") | §ָ ("ah") | $\underline{\text { N ("ah") }}$ |
| Diphthongs: |  |  |  |  |
| "ee" as in sleep | "ay" as in stay | "ay" as in stay | "T" as in isle | "T" as in is isle |
| - ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | - | - | 5 | - |
| Chirek Yod חירק יוֹד | Tsere Yod צֵירֵי יוֹד | Segol Yod סֶגוֹֹל יוֹד | Kamats Yod קָמָץ יוֹד | Patach Yod פַּתַח יוֹד |
| 1. There are only 3 diphthong sounds to remember: " "p" (as in is ise); "ay" "as in stay); and "ee" (as in sleep).2. Diphthongs are long vowels. |  |  |  |  |

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

| Hebrew | Translation | Transliteration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -ִַים | water | mi-yeem |
| ¢ | heaven | shah-mi-yeem |
|  | our Lord (1Sam 16:16) <br> 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") |
| ה\% | he was | hiy-yah |
| ת] | Haggai, as in the book of Haggai | chahg-gi* (*‘i"as in "isle") |
| ךִ》 | between | beyn (*"ey": as in "they") |
|  | where? (interrogative or question word) | ay-foh |
| Oִיבִי | Sinai | See-ni |
| ¢ \% \% \% | God (Elohim) | Eh-loh-heem |
|  | 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 |
|  | she | hee |
| ת1 | live | chi |
| ? | to life! (a common Hebrew toast) | leh-chiy-yeem |
| ָאִ? | to you or upon you (this word is also in the Aaronic blessing [aka Birkat Kohanim or Priestly Blessing], Num 6:25) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { eh-ley*-chah (*"ey": as } \\ & \text { in "they") } \end{aligned}$ |

### 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

## 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"). <br> This sheva generally has a quick and almost indistinguishable sound: "eh". |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Word | Meaning | Transliteration |
| ?ְדוֹשׁ | holy, sacred (Is 1:4, the holy one; construct) | keh-dosh (commonly pronounced k'dosh) |
| דִּרָךָ | blessing (noun; Gen 12:2) | beh-rah-chah (commonly pronounced brachah) |
|  | very | meh-od |
| שֶַׁׁׁ | Shema (refer to page 42 for more details) | sheh-mah (commonly pronounced sh'mah) |
| כְּתָבר | writing, text, decree, registration of the text (noun, masculine; Esther 4:8) | keh-tahv |
| ¢שְׁוֹל | Sheol, hell, or grave (noun) | Sheh-ol |
| ֹשְלֹשׁ - רְגָּלם | 3 annual pilgrimage festivals (Ex 23:14-noun) | sheh-losh reh-gah-leem |
| שְֶָׁׁ | one of the vowels in Hebrew | sheh-vah (commonly pronounced sh'vah) |

## Level 2 of the vocal sheva

- When 2 Shevas are consecutive (in a row), the 1st is silent (שְׁוֹא נָח

1. If a sheva is under the 1 st letter of the word, it is vocal \& does not count as one of 2 consecutive shevas.
2. The first of two consecutive shevas closes the syllable and this sheva is silent (שְָָׁ
3. The second of 2 consecutives shevas is vocal (שְׁוָא נָׁע) and has a quick "eh" sound.

| When 2 Shevas are consecutive, the 1st is silent (שְ丶 שְוָא) \& |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. The first of two consecutive shevas closes the syllable. The first sheva is silent (שָׁ שְָׁ <br> 2. The second of 2 consecutives shevas is vocal (שָׁוֹא נְעׁ) and has a quick "eh" sound. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Word | Meaning | Transliteration |
| ִישׁׁרְצִּ | they (3 ${ }^{\text {rd }}$ person, masculine, plural) will swarm, teem, or bring forth abundantly (Gen 1:20) | yeesh-reh-tsoo |
|  | \& he (3rd person, masculine, singular) will keep or guard you. (From the Aaronic Blessing) <br> NOTE: The $ִ$ is a vocal sheva (שְוָא does not count as one of the 2 consecutives shevas | veh-yeesh-meh-reh-chah |
|  | they will guard or keep | yeesh-meh-roo |

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

1. Level 1: If the sheva is under the $1^{\text {st }}$ letter of the word, it is vocal.
2. Level 2: If there are 2 shevas in a row (consecutive), the $1^{\text {st }}$ is silent (it closes the syllable) \& the $2^{\text {nd }}$ is vocal.
[^2]
## 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 sheva is under a dagesh chazak (שְׁוָא נָעע) (שְּגָשׁ חָזָק), the sheva is vocal


| Word | Meaning | Transliteration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ִִִִ? | all of you (2 $2^{\text {nd }}$ person: you: masculine, plural) Eg: כִּלּל לְ + כֶם = כִּלְּכֶם | cool-leh-chehm |
| 勾 | your (2nd ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ person: you: masculine, singular) people (2Sam 7:24) | ahm-meh-chah |
| ת | the seventh | hahsh-sheh-vee-ee (commonly pronounced hahsh-shvee-ee) |
|  | the words or things | hahd-deh-vah-reem (commonly pronounced hahd-d'vah-reem) |
|  | literally "words" (or "things") <br> Also this is the Hebrew name for the book of Deuteronomy | deh-vah-reem (commonly pronounced d'vah-reem) |
|  | your (2 ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ person: you: masculine, plural) children (Dt 29:11) | tahp-peh-chehm |
| ? | sanctifies us (from Festival Candle Blessing) | keed-deh-shah-noo |

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

When Sheva follows a long vowel*, it is vocal (שְׁוָא נֶָע).
*Long vowels:
 PLUS, all diphthongs are long.
For example: הָיְתָה (In this word, note: the sheva immediately follows the chamatz, which is a long vowel. Therefore, the sheva is vocal. הָיְיָה is pronounced: hi-yeh-tah )

| Word | Meaning | Transliteration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7תワ! | it was (3 ${ }^{\text {rd }}$ person: feminine, singular) | hi-yeh-tah (commonly pronounced hi-yee-tah) |
| Tרך? | your heart (from the V'ahavta from the Shema, Dt 6:5) | leh-vah-veh-chah (commonly pronounced leh-vahv-chah) |
| ףּרְ | and with all your soul (from the V'ahavta from the Shema, Dt 6:5) | oo-veh-chol nahf-sheh-chah |
| פֹתרים | write (masculine, plural) | koh-teh-veem (commonly pronounced koht-veem) |
|  | and his oath | oo-veh-ah-lah-toh |

## Grammar-made-simple: Levels $3 \boldsymbol{\&} 4$ of the vocal sheva:

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

[^3]
## Lesson 10: Words \& Phrases used in our Hebrew class

## Grammatical terms:

| דוּדתּתְנוּעָה | (doo-teh-noo-ah) | diphthong - (AKA: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (nikud/nikudot) | symbols or Hebrew vowels |
| סְמִיכוּת | (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 of Israel -- עַם ישְׂרָאל |
| שׁׁרֶשׁ | (sho-rehsh) | 3-4 letter root of a word. Other words are developed from this word. |
|  |  | Vocabulary |
| "!? \& 'q9\% | (veh \& oo) | this letter attaches to the $1^{\text {st }}$ letter of word \& means "and" |
| לרלָׁה? | (lahm-mah) | Why? |
| מָה זֶה? | (mah zeh) | What is this? |
| אֵיך אוֹמְרים? | (ehch-ohm *-reem) | How do you say? |
| לֹא כֵּן כֵּא לֹאֹן | (kehn, kehn, kehn) | Yes, Yes, Yes! |
|  | (lo, lo, lo!) | No, No, No! |
| עֹוֹד | (od--pah-ahm) | Again |
|  | (kol--hahz'mahn ${ }^{*}$-- yah | -shahr) All the time straight. |
| יֵּשׁׁ לִי שְׁאֵרָה שִׁעֹּוּר | (yehsh lee -- sheh-eh-lah) | I have a question. |
|  | (shee-oor) | lesson |
| אַרְצוֹת הַבְּרית | (ahr-tsot-hahb-breet) | U.S. (literally, the covenanted lands) |
| * In these instances, | , the sheva in silent in the | common pronunciation. |

## Current Parasha reading

(go to https://www.faithfulstewardship.org/this-year-calendar/ - click on current week)


[^0]:    I Grammar-made-simple: review accented syllables $\mathcal{\&}$ dots in the $1^{\text {st }}$ 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 $1^{\text {st }}$ letter of a word, the pronunciation of that letter changes if it is one of 3 letters: פּ פּ
    
    

[^1]:    Grammar－made－simple：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 $\underline{5}$ sofits are：
    －chaf sofit（ 7 ）－pronounced the same as＂$\square$＂（＂ch＂as in Bach）
    －mem sofit（ $\boldsymbol{\square}$ ）－pronounced the same as＂＂ $\boldsymbol{\square}$＂（＂m＂as in me）
    －nun sofit（ 7 ）－pronounced the same as＂昌＂（＂n＂as in nice）
    －fay sofit（ $)$－pronounced the same as＂$\square$＂（＂ f ＂as in far）
    －tsade sofit（Y）－pronounced the same as＂是＂（＂ts＂as in cats）
    ${ }^{\text {TIP }}{ }^{1}$ 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．）

[^2]:    Biblical Hebrew 101 - Lesson 10: REVIEW lessons 1-9. www.RestoringTorah.org Copyright 06-13-2023. Les'a \& Don Cole. 60 | P a g e

[^3]:    Biblical Hebrew 101 - Lesson 10: REVIEW lessons 1-9. www.RestoringTorah.org Copyright 06-13-2023. Les’a \& Don Cole. 61 | P a g e

