

Fellowshipping!
"Behold, how good and pleasant it is when brothers dwell in unity!" Psalm 133:1 ESV

Continue learning the Hebrew aleph-bet \& BeGeD KeFeT letters
6.01 Compare the consonants that Look-a-Like
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### 6.01 Let's compare the consonants that are look-a-likes

| Notice the differences between each of these look-a-like consonants: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Letter | Name of letter \& the difference or uniqueness of the letter | Print |
| ユ | Vet (note: the flat bottom bar) |  |
| $כ$ | Chaf: (note: how the letter is rounded) |  |
| $\lambda$ | Gimmel (note: foot or heel on lower right) |  |
| 〕 | Nun (note: top \& bottom bars are both short) |  |
| 7 | Dalet (note: top bar is straight \& extends a bit to the right) |  |
| 7 | Resh (note: resh is similar to $\mathbf{T}$; however, top bar doesn't extend to right) |  |
| 7 | Chaf sofit (similar to 7, only tail hangs below the line; this letter only appears as the last letter of a word.) |  |
| 1 | Vav (note: similar to 7; only top bar is short) |  |
| 9 | Nun sofit (note: similar to 1, only tail hangs below the line; this letter only appears as the last letter of a word.) |  |
| T | Zayin (note: similar to 1 , only top bar is slanted) |  |
| 3 | Hey (note: opening on top left) |  |
| $\Pi$ | Chet (note: there is no opening on top left) |  |
| $\Omega$ | Tav (note: looks like $\Pi$, but has foot on bottom left) |  |
| y | Ayin (note: how the letter is rounded on the bottom) |  |
| $Y$ | Tsade (note: how this letter has a straight bottom and the cross line is also straight) |  |
| 0 | Samech (note: how this letter is rounded) |  |
| $\square$ | Mem sofit (note: how the mem sofit has a flat bottom \& a flat right side; this letter only appears as the last letter of a word.) |  |

### 6.02 The " 0 " \& " 00 " vowels

The placement of the " 0 " and "oo" vowels are slightly different than the vowels we've studied thus far.

1. There are three different ways to write the "o" type.
a. The $1^{\text {st }}$ is the cholam vav; it is written with a dot on top of the vav: $\dot{\mathbf{j}}$. It is important to note that the vav is no longer a consonant; it is now a part of the cholam vowel. The vav is silent. Therefore, the sound of the cholam vav has is "o" as in "row." For example: טוֹב (tov, meaning "good")
b. The $2^{\text {nd }}$ type of " 0 " vowel is called a cholam. It is similar to the cholam vav; it is written with only a cholam. There is no vav with the cholam. The sound of the cholam is the same the same as the cholam vav; the sound of both is "o" as in "row." (For example: לְּקְ (bo-kehr, meaning "morning") Note: the dot slightly to the left side of the "bet.")
c. The $3^{\text {rd }}$ type of "o" sound is not as common as the first two. It is called a chataf kamats; it is written with a sheva \& a kamats. This vowel is under the letter \& has a long "o" sound as in "row". For example: שָׁנִִ (oh-nee, meaning "poor").
2. There are two different ways to write the "oo" type of vowel.
a. The first is called a shurek. It is written with a vav and a dot in the middle of the vav, ๆ. This vav is silent; it is no longer a consonant, but part of the vowel. The sound of the shurek is "oo" as in "pool."

b. And the other type of "oo" is called a kibbuts; it is 3 slanted dots under any consonant. Nֻ. For example: דָצָּדִת (hah-eh-doot, meaning "the testimony")

### 6.03 Fun way to remember the sounds of the cholam vav and the shurek

- To remember the cholam vav (i) \& the cholam (i): if I tapped you on top of your head, you'd say "Oh!"
- To remember the shurek ( 7 ) \& the kibbutz () : if I tapped you in the tummy, you'd say "oo" (as in pool).

| Summary of "o" \& "oo" vowels |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Book print | Name of vowel | Sound of vowel | Block Print | Write each letter |
| o-type vowels |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Note: this vowel is always written with the nav \& is called cholam vav חוֹלָם וָו | o as in row | $\dagger$ |  |
| i | Note: the cholam can be written with most nוֹלָם consonants. Called cholam | o as in row | غ |  |
| \% | This vowel is chatef (or chataf) kamats דָטֵף קְטָץ | o as in row | N |  |
| oo-type vowels |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Note: this vowel is always written with a vav \& is called shurek שׁוּרֶק | oo as in pool | 1 |  |
| \% | Note: the kibbuts can be written with most קרבּוּץ consonants \& is called kibbuts | oo as in pool | א |  |

### 6.04 Practice reading words with "o" \& "00" vowels

| Read common Hebrew words \& phrases below (note: accented syllables are in bold \& highlighted) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hebrew | Translation | Transliteration | Write |
| נָכֹ | right or correct | nah-chon (long "O") |  |
|  | glory, honor, or splendor | kah-vod (long "O") |  |
| ֹֹל הַכָּדֹד | All the honor; congratulations. | kol hahk-kah-vod |  |
|  | Holy Ark (storage cabinet for the Sefer Torah, Torah Scroll; 2Chron 35:3.) | ah-ron hahk-ko-dehsh |  |
| ? | to say | leh-mor (long "O") |  |
| \%\% | end or close (the same root as סוֹפְת, as in 'mem sofit' a) | sof (long "O") |  |
| סִֹֹת | suffix or ending, as in 'mem sofit' ם (same root as | so-feet |  |
| הָּנִ | the testimony | hah-eh-doot |  |
| \% 7 | witness (noun) | ehd |  |
| \% | eternal (iterally, until) | ahd |  |
|  | forever (2Sam 7:16; literally until forever) | ahd-o-lahm |  |
| ? | forever and ever (PS 145:21) | leh-o-lahm vah-ehd |  |
|  | Have a good Shabbat! | shahb-baht shah-lom |  |
| บท | Good | tov |  |
| לֹקְר טֹרֹ | Good morning! | bo-kehr tov |  |
| צ゙ֶר | Good evening! | eh-rehv tov (Tip: when 2 segols appear in a 3 or 4 -letter word, the 1 st gets the accent) |  |
|  | Have a good week | shah-voo-ah tov |  |
| ¢ָה | What is this | mah zeh? |  |
|  | Thanks a lot! Thank you very much! | to-dah rahb-bah |  |
| บַ | one moment | reh-gah |  |
| עַ | one more time; again | od pah-ahm |  |
| פֶּ | yes | kehn |  |
| ¢ | no | lo |  |

## 

There are 6 Hebrew letters which have 2 possible，but closely related，pronunciations．The acronym for these letter is BeGeD KeFeT is a an easy mnemonic method for remembering these 6 consonants．
These 6 consonants are：bet $(\boldsymbol{\exists})$ ；gimmel $(\boldsymbol{\lambda})$ ；dalet $(\bar{\top})$ ；kaf $(Э)$ ；pay（Э）；and tav（ת）．
In the chart below，you will notice that when there is a dot（the Hebrew word for this dot is＂dagesh＂）． There is a change in the pronunciation of only 3 of these letters when there is a dagesh．Those consonants with the change in sound are lighted in light blue．（The other 3 sets have letters have no change in sound in Modern Hebrew．However，sometimes there may be a change in these when they pronounced with Seminary Hebrew or the Ashkenazic accent．）

| BeGeD KeFeT | Name of letter | Sound | Example | Explanation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Э | with dagesh／dot：bet | as in ball | רַרָּ（rahb－bah） | NOTE：the bet and vet are pronounced differently |
| ユ | without dagesh：vet | as in vice | （\％ֶֶׁ（sheh－veht） |  |
| 2 | with dagesh：gimmel | as in get | －2 ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {（gahm）}}$ | Note：the gimmel is pronounced the same both with \＆without the dagesh |
| $\lambda$ | without dagesh：gimmel | as in get | חַג（chahg） |  |
| 7 | with dagesh：dalet | as in $\mathbf{d o g}$ | 入ָ | Note：the dalet is pronounced the same both with \＆without the dagesh |
| 7 | without dagesh：dalet | as in dog | עוֹד（od） |  |
| Э | with dagesh：kaf | as in keep | כֵּך（kehn） | NOTE：the kaf and chaf are pronounced differently |
| כ | without dagesh：chaf | as in Bach | Iָכוֹן（nah－chon） |  |
| － | with dagesh：pay | as in pet | D⿹勹巳ַ（pah－ahm） | NOTE：the pay and fay are pronounced differently |
| פ | without dagesh：fay | as in far | סוֹפִת（so－feet） |  |
| ת | with dagesh：tav | as in tell | תֹוֹדָה（to－dah） | Note：the tav is pronounced the same both with \＆without the dagesh |
| $\Omega$ | without dagesh：tav | as in tell |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ In Lesson 9，we will discuss this dagesh／dot in more detail．

| Vocabulary for Psalm 133:1 (note: accented syllables are in bold \& highlighted) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hebrew | Translation | Transliteration |
|  | behold | heen-neh |
| T"3 | what or how | mah |
| ユํํา | good | tov (long "O") |
| 7\% | and what or how | oo-mah |
|  | pleasant, nice, or delightful | nah-eem |
|  | and how pleasant, nice, or delightful <br> (the dash or maqqef (ֵַקְ ) functions similarly to a dash or hyphen in English. Also, with a maqqef, note accents shifts from $1^{\text {st }}$ word to $2^{\text {nd }}$.) | oo-mah nah-eem |
| ֶֶׁרֶת | sit, dwell, or remain, or abide (Tip: when 2 segols appear in a 3 or 4 -letter word, the 1 st gets the accent) | sheh-veht |
|  | brothers | ah-cheem |
| -180 | also or moreover | gahm |
| י\% | one, as in together or in unity | yah-chad |
|  | also or moreover, as one | gahm yah-chad |

## Psalm 133:1 - Read a complete verse in Hebrew!

(Continue writing names of letters \& vowels. This exercise helps to develop your reading skills.)

## 


'Behold, how good and pleasant it is when brothers dwell in unity!" Psalm 133:1 ESV

Guess what?? Today, you read and understood one complete verse in Hebrew!!!
${ }^{1}$ Refer to Lesson 5.06 for more information on cantillation markings.

