

Biblical Hebrew Course 101

– Boot Camp –

Learning to Read Biblical Hebrew

Lesson 1

שְׁעוֹר א

Introducing the Hebrew Aleph-Bet



Congregation Faithful Stewardship Torah Scroll. (Written in Romania, circa 1936, during the rise of extreme anti-Semitism which led to WWII and the Holocaust.)

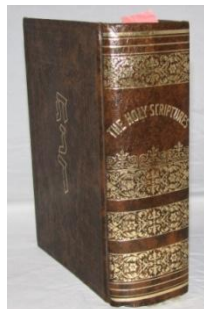
- 1.01 Introducing the first 5 consonants (aka letters) from aleph to hay
- 1.02 Practice the first 5 consonants (aka letters) & the first two vowels
- 1.03 Now, practice saying and writing
- 1.04 Practice reading actual Hebrew words
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- 1.06 Extra practice reading & writing in Hebrew
- 1.07 Homework & practice identifying letters & vowels in Genesis 1:1

Did You Know: *What did Yeshua study?*

During the time of Yeshua (Jesus), all followers of Yeshua including Yeshua Himself, the Apostles, Paul, James, etc. each read weekly from the Hebrew Scriptures (the Torah and the TaNaKh, (aka Old Testament)) on a table (which is called the Bema) in the synagogues.

The Hebrew Aleph-Bet (אֶלֶף-בֵּית עִבְרִי)

1.01 First 5 consonants (aka letters) from aleph to hay



Congratulations on getting started learning Biblical Hebrew 101 Boot Camp! The objective is to learn to read – print Hebrew -- study in the Hebrew language of the LORD. Our desire is to learn to study God’s Word effectively, which includes studying in the original language.

In this lesson, we will:

- Begin to learn to pronounce Biblical Hebrew with Sephardic pronunciation.
- (Sephardic is the pronunciation that is used in Israel today).
- Begin to print in Hebrew with Block (aka Square) Letters.
- Sound out the first 5 letters of the Aleph-Bet with the first 2 vowels (aka nikkudot).





































1.02 Practice the first 5 consonants (aka letters)

1. Read the name of each letter below. (Refer to Sound of Letter column for pronunciation)
2. Do *the hand*: make a fist with your right hand. Point thumb down and say *aleph*. Raise index finger - say *bet*. Lift middle finger - say *gimmel*. Lift ring finger – say *dalet*. And finally lift pinkie – say *hay*
3. Print each letter. (Copy the Block print below & refer to Aleph-Bet chart for letter formulation.)



Letters (aka consonants) & Vowels (aka nikkudot נִקּוּדוֹת)					
Please note that there are two forms of the ב.					
The first is the ב (bet, which has a dot/dagesh), while the second is the ב (vet, does not have a dot/dagesh).					
Block Print	Numeric Value	Name of Letter	Sound of Letter	Block Print (NOTE: There are slight stylistic variations in the how each person writes a letter)	Write Each Hebrew Letter 5 Times
א	1	aleph	silent	א	
ב בּ	2	bet vet	b in ball v in vice	ב בּ	
ג	3	gimmel	g in get	ג	
ד	4	dalet	d in dog	ד	
ה	5	hay	h in hi	ה	
Vowels (Note: the aleph is used below for illustration purposes. These vowels can be used with most consonants) NOTE: generally vowels are written below the consonant		Name of Vowel NOTE: Vowels cannot stand alone & must be preceded by a consonant	Sound of Vowel There are two “ah” vowels in Hebrew. This is similar to English words that may be pronounced the same but spelled differently: “sew” & “so”. (We will discuss the grammatical reason in a future lesson.)	Block	Write Each Hebrew Letter
אָ		kamats: קָמָץ	“ah” in spa	אָ	
אֶ		patach: פָּתַח	“ah” in spa	אֶ	

1.03 Now, practice saying & writing

First 5 Consonants (Consonants #1-5) & 2 vowels (nikkudot): patach & kamats				
Book Print	Name	Sound	Block	Write Each Letter With Vowels 5 Times
	aleph	<i>silent</i> (the aleph has the sound of attached vowel)		
	aleph with kamats	ah (as in spa)		
	aleph with patach	ah (as in spa)		
	bet	b (as in ball)		
	bet with kamats	bah		
	bet with patach	bah		
	vet	v (as in vice)		
	vet with kamats	vah		
	vet with patach	vah		
	gimmel	g (as in get)		
	gimmel with kamats	gah		
	gimmel with patach	gah		
	dalet	d (as in dog)		
	dalet with kamats	dah		
	dalet with patach	dah		
	hay	h (as in hi)		
	hay with kamats	hah		
	hay with patach	hah		

1.04 Practice reading actual Hebrew words

1. Our objective in Hebrew 101 is to become familiar with the letters and their sounds not to memorize words.
2. Hebrew is read right to left and top to bottom. Begin by reading the right-most letter. Then, add the vowel that is generally written below the consonant.
3. For example: with the word אָהַב. Begin by reading the אָ; then add the הָ. We now have אָהַ (ah-hah). Finally, we add the ב. Since there is no vowel below this letter, it only has the sound of the consonant. When we put the word altogether, we have: אָהַב (ah-hahv).



Always remember to read: right to left and top to bottom.

Read & Write words below			
Hebrew <i>NOTE: generally vowels are written below the consonant</i>	Translation	Transliteration <i>The accented syllable is bold and highlighted</i> (please, try to read before looking at transliteration)	Practice Writing Each Hebrew Word
1) בָּהּ	in her (note: in Lesson 6, we will study why some Hebrew letters have a dot (dagesh) & why others do not.)	bah	
2) אָב * אָבֵת	Av is the 5 th month of the Biblical year, counting from Nisan. (*note: there are 2 forms for this consonant. When there is no "dot," it is a <i>vet</i> ב; when there is a "dot," it is a <i>bet</i> בֵּ)	ahv: (reminder – "a" in Hebrew sounds like "a" as in <u>spa</u> – <u>not</u> like "a" as in apple.)	
3) אָבֵת	father	ahv	
4) אָהַב	he loved	ah- hahv	
5) גָּד *	Gad (as in the tribe of Gad) *Note: this dot (dagesh) will be explained in a later lesson)	gahd (like "a" in spa)	
6) אָבֵד	he was lost or perished	ah- vahd	

1.05 How Shall I Study Hebrew?

1. Consider taking your lesson with you & review it during lunch.
Practice the first 5 letters of the Aleph Bet, using the hand.
2. **Read** the Hebrew words in this lesson.
3. **Print** the words. Again, **read** the words.
4. As a general rule, the accent in Hebrew is on the final syllable.
5. 🎧 Practice: [Listen & Learn](#) (Scroll down to [Lesson 1 Listen & Learn](#))



--<https://www.faithfulstewardship.org/bib-heb-101-learning-to-read-biblical-hebrew/>

Place this lesson & your notes in a 3-ring- binder ... bring to each class.



1.06 Extra practice reading & writing in Hebrew

Extra Practice reading and writing			
Hebrew <i>NOTE: generally vowels are written below the consonant</i>	Translation	Transliteration <i>The accented syllable is bold and highlighted</i> (please, try to read before looking at transliteration)	Practice Writing In Hebrew Each Word Below 5 Times
1) בָּא	I <u>come</u> (masculine); also he <u>came</u> ; arrived	bah	
2) בָּאָה	I <u>come</u> (feminine); also she <u>came</u>	bah -ah	
3) אָבָה	he was willing	ah- vah	
4) בָּגַד	he acted deceitfully or treacherously – <i>verb</i> (1Sam 14:33)	bah- gahd	
5) בָּדָד	alone (Lev 13:46)	bah- dahd	
6) גָּאָה	he exalted, triumphed – <i>verb</i> (Ex 15:1, 21)	gah- ah	

1.07 Homework & practice identifying letters & vowels in Genesis 1:1

- On previous pages, say the letter or word in Hebrew, then write it 5 times. The objective is to commit to memory these letters & vowels.
- Please **write the name of each letter above** that particular letter & the name of the vowel below the letter. (Only identify the letters & vowels which we have introduced thus far.)

Mark consonants above ↓ letter.

א בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ:

↓ Aleph
kamats ↑

Mark vowels below ↑
the consonant.

“In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth,” Gen 1:1.

Today, we read 12 *real* Hebrew words!!!
Please bring completed homework to each class.