

Biblical Hebrew Course 101

– Boot Camp –

Learning to Read Biblical Hebrew

Lesson 1 -- supplement

שָׁעָר אֵ

Practice the Hebrew Aleph-Bet



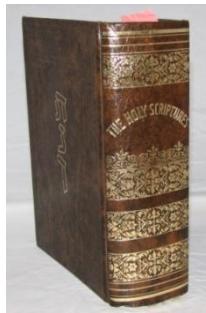
Congregation Faithful Stewardship Torah Scroll. (Written in Romania, circa 1936, during the rise of extreme anti-Semitism which led to WWII and the Holocaust.)

- 1.01 supplement Introducing the first 5 consonants: aleph - hay
- 1.02 supplement Practice saying the first 5 consonants & the first two vowels
- 1.03 supplement Now, practice saying and writing
- 1.04 supplement Practice reading actual Hebrew words
- 1.05 supplement Extra practice

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.

1.01 supplement **First 5 consonants (aka letters) in the Aleph-Bet (אַלְפָ-בֵּית)**



The objective of this course is to learn to read -- write -&- 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 supplement **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*.



Consonants (aka letters) & Vowels (aka nikkudot) נִקְדּוֹת

3. Print each letter. (Copy the Block print below & refer to Aleph-Bet chart for letter formulation.)

The Boo Print		Please note that there are two forms of the ב (NOTE: There are slight stylistic variations in the way each person writes a letter). First 5 Letters (Consonants #1-5) & 2 vowels (nikkudot): patach & kamats					h).		
Name of Letter Name	Sound of Letter Sound	(NOTE: There are slight stylistic variations in the way each person writes a letter). Block		Write Each Hebrew Letter & Vowel					
א aleph		א							
ב bet aleph with kamats		ב							
ג aleph with patach		ג							
ד dalet		ד							
ה hay bet with kamats		ה							
Vowels (Note: the aleph is used below for illustration purposes.)	Name of Vowel	Sound of Vowel There are two “ah” vowels in Hebrew.		ו					
These vowels can be used with most consonants)	NOTE: Vowels cannot stand alone & must be preceded by a consonant	This is similar to English words that may be pronounced the same but spelled differently: “sew” & “so”.		Block Print		Write			
א	kamats: אָמָּן			אָ					
א	patach: אָמָּן			אָ					

1.02	supplement ^{vet} Now, practice saying and writing		
בּ	vet with kamats	בּ	
בּ	vet with patach	בּ	
גּ	gimmel	גּ	
גּ	gimmel with kamats	גּ	
גּ	gimmel with patach	גּ	
דּ	dalet	דּ	
דּ	dalet with kamats	דּ	
דּ	dalet with patach	דּ	
הּ	hay	הּ	
הּ	hay with kamats	הּ	
הּ	hay with patach	הּ	

1.04 supplement *Practice reading actual Hebrew words*

Our objective in Hebrew 101 is to become familiar with the letters and their sounds
.... not to memorize words.

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	Write each Hebrew word 5 times
1) נָהָר	in her (note: in Lesson 6, we will study why some Hebrew letters have a dot (dagesh) & why others do not.)	
2) *בָּנָה	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> בָ; when there is a "dot," it is a <i>bet</i> בְ)	
3) אָבָּה	father	
4) אָהָבָּה	he loved	
5) גָּדָּה	Gad (as in the tribe of Gad)	
6) אָבָּדָּה	he was lost or perished	

1.05 supplement *Extra practice*

Extra Practice reading and writing (note this is 1.06 in Lesson 1)		
Hebrew	Translation	Practice Writing Each Hebrew Word Below
1) בָּאָה	I <u>come</u> (masculine); also he <u>came</u> ; arrived	
2) בָּאָהָה	I <u>come</u> (feminine); also she <u>came</u>	
3) אָבָּהָה	he was willing	
4) בָּגָּדָה	he acted deceitfully or treacherously – <i>verb</i> (1Sam 14:33)	
5) בָּדָּהָה	alone (Lev 13:46)	
6) אָהָבָּהָה	he exalted, triumphed – <i>verb</i> (Ex 15:1, 21)	