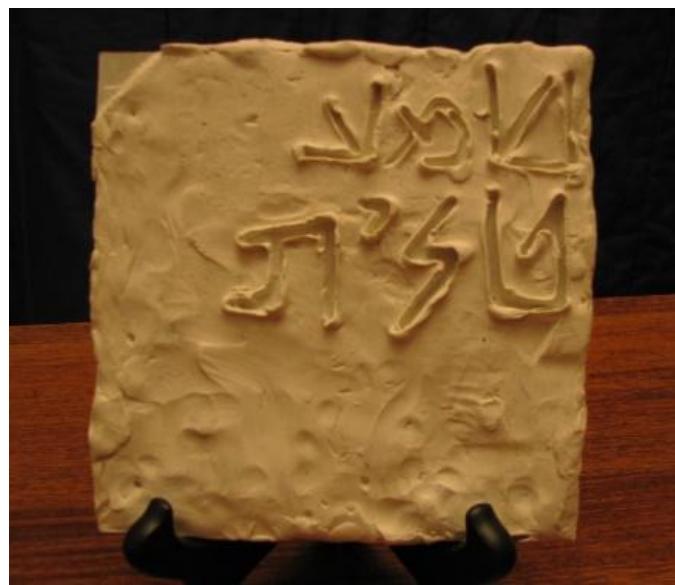


Biblical Hebrew Course 101  
– Boot Camp –  
Lesson 3 - **supplement**  
שעוזר ג

**Review 4 vowels, the next 5 consonants +  
3 sofits**



*Shema & Tallit*

During a 1<sup>st</sup> Century VBS, Pastor Don taught children the Hebrew Aleph-Bet. (This was written by 8-12 year olds!)

- 3.01 supplement Review the first 4 vowels: kamats, patach, segol, & tsere
- 3.02 supplement Review 5 more consonants: kaf - samech
- 3.03 supplement Review the first 3 sofits (or final letters)
- 3.04 supplement Let's read Hebrew
- 3.05 supplement Extra practice

### 3.01 supplement *First, let's review the first 4 vowels*

VOWELS				
Vowels (aka nikkudot). Note: shown with aleph but can be with any letter	Name of Vowel	Sound of Vowel	Block	Write Each Letter
אָ	patach: פָּתָח	“ah” as in spa	אָ	
אָ	kamats: קָמָט	“ah” as in spa	אָ	
אָ	segol: סֶגֹּול	“eh” as in bed	אָ	
אָ	tsere: צִירֵי	“eh” as in bed	אָ	

### 3.02 supplement *Review 5 more consonants (letters)*

1. Read the name of each consonant/letter below. (Refer to Sound of Letter column for pronunciation.)
2. Read & Print each letter below. (Refer to Sound of Letter column for pronunciation.)

\* Note: 5 letters in Hebrew which look different when they appear as the final letter of a word. For example:

- o kaf (כ) – pronounced “k” as in keep
- o chaf (ח) – pronounced as “ch” in Bach
- o chaf sofit (ׁח) – also pronounced as “ch”. The chaf sofit appears only as the final letter of a word.

Next 5 letters (consonants #11-15) & 4 vowels				
Book Letter	Numeric value	Name	Block	Write & Pronounce Each Letter & Vowel
כּ	20	kaf	כּ	
כּ		kaf with dagesh (dot) & patach	כּ	
כּ		kaf with dagesh (dot) & segol	כּ	
כּ		kaf with dagesh (dot) & tsere	כּ	
חּ	20	chaf (note: no dagesh in a chaf)	חּ	
חּ		chaf with kamats	חּ	
חּ		chaf with segol	חּ	
חּ		chaf with tsere	חּ	
ׁחּ	20	*chaf sofit (a sofit is the final letter of a word)	ׁחּ	
ׁחּ		chaf sofit with a kamats	ׁחּ	

ל	30	lamed	ל	
לָ		lamed with patach	לָ	
לַ		lamed with segol	לַ	
לֵ		lamed with tsere	לֵ	
מ	40	mem	מ	
מָ		mem with kamats	מָ	
מַ		mem with segol	מַ	
מֵ		mem with tsere	מֵ	
ם	40	*mem sofit (a sofit is the final letter of a word)	ם	
נ	50	nun (noon)	נ	
נָ		nun with patach	נָ	
נַ		nun with segol	נַ	
נֵ		nun with tsere	נֵ	
נֶ	50	*nun sofit (a sofit is the final letter of a word)	נֶ	
ס	60	samech	ס	
סָ		samech with kamats	סָ	
סַ		samech with segol	סַ	
סֵ		samech with tsere	סֵ	

\* 3.03 supplement Below are 3 consonants which have a different shape when they are the last letter of a word. (These final consonants/letters are called sofits in Hebrew):

In this lesson, we introduced 3 sofits:

- chaf sofit (חֶ) – pronounced the same as “חָ” (“ch” as in Bach)
- mem sofit (מֶ) – pronounced the same as “מָ” (“m” as in Tom)
- nun sofit (נֶ) – pronounced the same as “נָ” (“n” as in Ben)

### 3.04 supplement *Let's read Hebrew:*

Read & Write words below: notice as a general rule, the final syllable is accented.		
Hebrew	Translation	Practice Writing Each Hebrew Word Below
1) יָלַד	he gave birth, fathered or begat (as in a genealogy)	
2) יָלַד	boy (*note: when a 3 or 4-letter word has 2 segols, the first gets the accent)	
3) אֱלֹהִים	God	
4) מָה	What? ("what" is an interrogative or a 'question word')	
5) כְּלָיָה	so, like this, thus	
6) לְחֵם	bread (*note: when a 3 or 4-letter word has 2 segols, the first gets the accent)	
7) אָבָן	stone (*note: when a 3 or 4-letter word has 2 segols, the first gets the accent)	

### 3.05 supplement *Extra Practice*

Extra Practice		
Hebrew	Translation	Practice Writing Each Hebrew Word Below
1) אֶחָד	one	
2) זֶה	this	
3) גֶּן	garden	
4) לְבָן	Laban (also means <i>white</i> )	
5) כן	yes, so, thus	
6) מָה	What ("what" is an interrogative or a 'question word')	

Don't forget to bring your completed homework to class 😊