

# Biblical Hebrew Course 101

## – Boot Camp –

### Lesson 4

### שְׁעוֹר 4

## Introduce the last consonants + another vowel



*Learning Hebrew is fun, stimulating ... & helps increase cognitive skills!*

*“Study to show yourself approved to God, a workman that needs not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth of God,” 2Tim 2:15.*

- 4.01 Introduce the last consonants (aka letters): ayin – tav; + chirek vowel
- 4.02 Last 2 sofits
- 4.03 Practice reading & writing these consonants with the 5 vowels
- 4.04 Let's put these sounds together and read words
- 4.05 More practice reading
- 4.06 Review: How shall I study Hebrew?
- 4.07 Homework & practice identifying letters & vowels in Genesis 1:1

## The last consonants (aka letters) + a new vowel (the chirek)

In this lesson, we will:

- Begin to learn the remaining letters in the Hebrew Aleph-Bet.
- Learn the chirek vowel

### 4.01 Introduce the last consonants (aka letters) of Aleph-Bet + another vowel

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.)



<b>Letters (aka consonants) &amp; Vowels (aka nikkudot נִקּוּדוֹת)</b> Please note: there are 2 forms of the פּ. The 1 <sup>st</sup> is פּ (pay, which has a dot) while the 2 <sup>nd</sup> is פ (fay, which has no dot). (There is also the fay sofit ף which has the same sound as the fay פּ).					
Book Print	Numeric Value	Name of Letter	Sound of Letter	Block (as in English, there are slight variations in the how each person writes a letter)	Write Each Letter
ע	70	ayin	silent	ע	
פּ	80	pay (has a dot/dagesh)	p as in pet	פּ	
פ	80	fay (has no dagesh)	f as in far	פ	
ף	80	fay sofit	f as in far	ף	
צ	90	tsade (pronounced ts-day)	ts in cats	צ	
ץ	90	tsade sofit	ts in cats	ץ	
ק	100	koof	k in kept	ק	
ר	200	resh	r in ran	ר	
שׂ	300	shin (sheen)	sh in shoe	שׂ	
ש	300	sin (seen)	s in set	ש	
ת	400	tav	t in top	ת	
<b>Vowel</b> (the aleph is used for illustration purposes.)		<b>Name of vowel</b>	<b>Sound of vowel</b>	<b>Print</b>	<b>Write</b>
א		chirek: חֵירֶק	ee in sleep	א	

### 4.02 Last 2 Sofits (final letters): 5 Hebrew letters have a different shape when they appear as the last letter of a word.

In this lesson, we introduced the other two sofits:

- fay sofit (ף) – pronounced the same as “פּ” (“P” as in far)
- tsade sofit (ץ) – pronounced the same as “צ” (“ts” as in cats)

#### 4.03 Practice reading and writing these consonants with the 5 vowels

The last 7 letters (consonants # 16-22) and 5 vowels: patach & kamats, and segol & tsere, and chirek				
Letter	Name	Sound	Block	Write Letter & Vowel
א	ayin	<i>silent</i>	א	
אִ	ayin with patach	ah as in spa	אִ	
אֵ	ayin with segol	eh as in bed	אֵ	
אֶ	ayin with tsere	eh as in bed	אֶ	
אָ	ayin with chirek	ee as in sleep	אָ	
פ	pay (has a dagesh/dot inside)	p as in pay	פ	
פִּ	pay with a dagesh & kamats	pah	פִּ	
פֵּ	pay with a dagesh & segol	peh	פֵּ	
פֶּ	pay with a dagesh & tsere	peh	פֶּ	
פֿ	pay with a dagesh & chirek	pee	פֿ	
ב	fay has no dagesh	fay as in far (בּ & ב have the same sound)	ב	
בִּ	fay with kamats	fah	בִּ	
בֵּ	fay with segol	feh	בֵּ	
בֶּ	fay with tsere	feh	בֶּ	
בֿ	fay with chirek	fee	בֿ	
בֿ	fay sofit (final letter of a word)	f as in far (בּ & בֿ have the same sound)	בֿ	
צ	Tzade (pronounced ts-day)	ts, in cats	צ	
צִ	tsade with patach	tsah	צִ	
צֵ	tsade with segol	tseh	צֵ	
צֶ	tsade with tsere	tseh	צֶ	

צ	tsade with chirek	tsee	ץ	
ץ	tsade sofit (final letter of a word)	ts in cats (צ & ץ have the same sound)	ץ	
ק	koof	k in keep	ק	
קָ	koof with kamats	kah	קָ	
קֶ	koof with segol	keh	קֶ	
קֶ	koof with tsere	keh	קֶ	
קֶ	koof with chirek	kee	קֶ	
ר	resh	r in ran	ר	
רָ	resh with kamats	rah	רָ	
רֶ	resh with segol	reh	רֶ	
רֶ	resh with tsere	reh	רֶ	
רֶ	resh with chirek	ree	רֶ	
ש	shin (sheen)	sh in shoe	ש	
שָ	shin with patach	shah	שָ	
שֶ	shin with segol	sheh	שֶ	
שֶ	shin with tsere	sheh	שֶ	
שֶ	shin with chirek	shee	שֶ	
ש	sin (seen)	s in set	ש	
שָ	sin with patach	sah	שָ	
שֶ	sin with segol	seh	שֶ	
שֶ	sin with tsere	seh	שֶ	
שֶ	sin with chirek	see	שֶ	
ת	tav	t in top	ת	

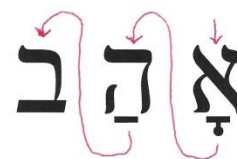
תִּ	tav with kamats	tah	תְּ	
תִּי	tav with segol	teh	תִּי	
תִּי	tav with tsere	teh	תִּי	
תִּי	tav with chirek	tee	תִּי	

#### 4.04 Let's put these sounds together & read words!

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

##### Reminder: How to read Hebrew

1. Hebrew is read right to left and top to bottom. Begin by reading the right-most letter. Then add the vowel that is written below it.
2. For example: with the word אָהָב. Begin by reading the אָ; then add the הָ. We now have אָהָ (ah-ha). Now, we add the ב. Because there is no vowel below this letter, it only has the sound of the consonant. When we put the word altogether we have: אָהָב (ah-hav).



**Always remember read: right to left and top to bottom. Also, the accent is generally on the final syllable.**

Read & Write words below			
Hebrew	Translation	Transliteration (please, try to read before looking at transliteration)	Practice Writing Each Hebrew Word
1) בֶּר	son of (Aramaic word, Bar Mitzvah)	bahr	
2) אֶרֶץ	land	eh-rehtz (note: when a 3 or 4-letter word has 2 segols, the first letter with the segol, gets the accent)	
3) הִנֵּה	behold ('listen up')	hee-neh	
4) אָמֵן	Amen (truly, truth, 'let it be')	ah-mehn	
5) אֶלֶף	1000 (Num 31:7)	eh-lehf (note: when a 3 or 4-letter word has 2 segols, the first letter with the segol, gets the accent)	
6) מָה זֶה	What is this?	Mah zeh	
7) בְּטָח	of course, certainly, for sure, security, safely, securely	beh-tach	
8) פָּאֵרָן	Paran (Num 13:3)	Pah-rahn	

Click here [Refer to aleph-bet sheet to review the entire aleph-bet.](#)

#### 4.05 More practice reading

More Hebrew words		
Hebrew	Translation	Transliteration (please, try to read before looking at transliteration)
1) אָשָׁה	he, or it, did	ah-sah
2) חָזַק	be strong	chah-zahk
3) חָצֵר	permanent (as in settlement)	chah-tzehr
4) צָעַק	cry out	tzah-ahk
5) בָּרָא	he created (Gen 1:1)	bah-rah
6) אֶרֶץ	earth or land (Deut 32:13)	ah-rechts

#### 4.06 Review: How Shall I Study Hebrew?

Today, you read 14 more words!!!

1. Consider taking your lesson with you & review it during lunch.
2. Practice saying all the letters of the aleph-bet using the hand.
3. Again read the Hebrew words in this lesson. (Repetition helps reinforce sounds in our minds.)



#### 4.07 Homework & practice identifying letters & vowels in Genesis 1:1

1. Practice saying the letters in this lesson; then write them 5 times. The objective is to commit to memory these letters & vowels.
2. On the Scripture below, please **write the name of the letter above that particular letter & the name of the vowel below the letter**. Do the same for each letter. (Identify *only* the letters & vowels which we have introduced thus far.)



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

← resh

בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ: א

chirek →

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