

Biblical Hebrew Course 101

– Boot Camp –

Lesson 3 - supplement

שְׁעוֹר ג

Review 4 vowels, the next 5 consonants + 3 sofits



Sbema & Tallit

During a 1st 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	<i>patach</i> : פָּתַח	“ah” as in spa	אָ	
אֲ	<i>kamats</i> : קָמָץ	“ah” as in spa	אֲ	
אִ	<i>segol</i> : סֶגוֹל	“eh” as in bed	אִ	
אֵ	<i>tsere</i> : צִירֵי	“eh” as in bed	אֵ	

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 (כּ) – pronounced “k” as in keep
 - o chaf (כַּ) – pronounced as “ch” in Bach
 - o chaf sofit (ך) – 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	
כַּ		kaf with dagesh (dot) & patach	כַּ	
כִּ		kaf with dagesh (dot) & segol	כִּ	
כֵּ		kaf with dagesh (dot) & tsere	כֵּ	
כַּ	20	chaf (note: <u>no dagesh</u> in a chaf)	כַּ	
כֶּ		chaf with kamats	כֶּ	
כִּ		chaf with segol	כִּ	
כֵּ		chaf with tsere	כֵּ	
ך	20	*chaf sofit (a sofit is the final letter of a word)	ך	
כֶּ		chaf sofit with a kamats	כֶּ	

ל	30	lamed	ל	
לַ		lamed with patach	לַ	
לֶ		lamed with segol	לֶ	
לֶ׃		lamed with tserere	לֶ׃	
מ	40	mem	מ	
מַ		mem with kamats	מַ	
מֶ		mem with segol	מֶ	
מֶ׃		mem with tserere	מֶ׃	
ם	40	*mem sofit (a sofit is the final letter of a word)	ם	
נ	50	nun (<i>noon</i>)	נ	
נַ		nun with patach	נַ	
נֶ		nun with segol	נֶ	
נֶ׃		nun with tserere	נֶ׃	
ן	50	*nun sofit (a sofit is the final letter of a word)	ן	
ס	60	samech	ס	
סַ		samech with kamats	סַ	
סֶ		samech with segol	סֶ	
סֶ׃		samech with tserere	סֶ׃	

*** 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 (ך) – pronounced the same as “כ” (“ch” as in Bach)
- mem sofit (ם) – pronounced the same as “מ” (“m” as in Tom)
- nun sofit (ן) – pronounced the same as “נ” (“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) אֱל	God	
4) מָה	What? (“what” is an interrogative or a ‘question word’). Please note: <u>what</u> (מָה) is also written as מַה	
5) כִּכֵּה	so, like this, thus	
6) לֶחֶם	bread (*note: when a 3 or 4-letter word has 2 segols, the first gets the accent)	
7) אֶבֶן	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) לָבָן	Laban (also means <i>white</i>)	
5) כֵּן	yes, so, thus	
6) מָה	What (“what” is an interrogative or a ‘question word’). Please note: <u>what</u> (מָה) is also written as מַה	

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