

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.)



Letters (aka consonants) & Vowels (aka nikkudot נִקּוּדוֹת)					
Please note: there are 2 forms of the פּ.					
The 1 st is פּ (pay, which has a dot) while the 2 nd is פ (fay, which has no dot).					
(There is also the fay sofit ף which has the same sound as the fay פ).					
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	
ט	80	pay (has a dot/dagesh)	p as in pet	פּ	
ט	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	
שׁ	300	sin (seen)	s in set	שׁ	
ת	400	tav	t in top	ת	
Vowel (the aleph is used for illustration purposes.)		Name of vowel	Sound of vowel	Print	Write
אֵ		chirek: חֵירֶק	ee in sleep	אֵ	

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	
אֵ	ayin with patach	ah as in spa	אֵ	
אִ	ayin with segol	eh as in bed	אִ	
אִי	ayin with tsere	eh as in bed	אִי	
אִי	ayin with chirek	ee as in sleep	אִי	
פ	pay (has a dagesh/dot inside)	p as in pay	פ	
פֵ	pay with a dagesh & kamats	pah	פֵ	
פִ	pay with a dagesh & segol	peh	פִ	
פִי	pay with a dagesh & tsere	peh	פִי	
פִי	pay with a dagesh & chirek	pee	פִי	
פ	fay has no dagesh	fay as in far (פ & ף have the same sound)	פ	
פֵ	fay with kamats	fah	פֵ	
פִ	fay with segol	feh	פִ	
פִי	fay with tsere	feh	פִי	
פִי	fay with chirek	fee	פִי	
ף	fay sofit (final letter of a word)	f as in far (פ & ף have the same sound)	ף	
צ	Tzade (pronounced ts-day)	ts, in cats	צ	
צֵ	tsade with patach	tsah	צֵ	
צִ	tsade with segol	tseh	צִ	
צִי	tsade with tsere	tseh	צִי	

צ	tsade with chirek	tsee	צ	
ץ	tsade sofit (final letter of a word)	ts in cats (צ & ץ have the same sound)	ץ	
ק	koof	k in keep	ק	
קֶ	koof with kamats	kah	קֶ	
קֵ	koof with segol	keh	קֵ	
קִ	koof with tserere	keh	קִ	
קִי	koof with chirek	kee	קִי	
ר	resh	r in ran	ר	
רֶ	resh with kamats	rah	רֶ	
רֵ	resh with segol	reh	רֵ	
רִ	resh with tserere	reh	רִ	
רִי	resh with chirek	ree	רִי	
ש	shin (<i>sheen</i>)	sh in shoe	ש	
שֶׁ	shin with patach	shah	שֶׁ	
שֵׁ	shin with segol	sheh	שֵׁ	
שִׁ	shin with tserere	sheh	שִׁ	
שִׁי	shin with chirek	shee	שִׁי	
ס	sin (<i>seen</i>)	s in set	ס	
סֶ	sin with patach	sah	סֶ	
סֵ	sin with segol	seh	סֵ	
סִ	sin with tserere	seh	סִ	
סִי	sin with chirek	see	סִי	
ת	tav	t in top	ת	

תְּ	tav with kamats	tah	תְּ	
תֶּ	tav with segol	teh	תֶּ	
תֶּה	tav with tsere	teh	תֶּה	
תֵּ	tav with chirek	tee	תֵּ	

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) בַּר	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? Please note: <u>what</u> (מָה) is also written as מַה.	Mah zeh	
7) בְּטָח	of course, certainly, for sure, security, safely, securely	beh-tach	
8) פָּאֲרָן	Paran (Num 13:3)	Pah-rahnn	

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) אָשָׂה	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

א בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ:

chirek →

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