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MINISTRIES

LEARN BIBLICAL HEBREW LESSON 3

REVIEW OF LESSON 2:

LETTERS:

ה	ד	ג	ב/ב	א
Hey	Dalet	Gimel	Bet	Aleph
“H”	“D”	“G”	“V”/“B”	silent

VOWELS:

◌ַ	◌ָ
Patach	Qamats
“ah”	“ah”

SUMMARY OF LESSON 3:

- The sixth Hebrew letter is the Vav : ו
 - Vav makes the sound of the letter V
- The seventh Hebrew letter is the Zayin : ז
 - Zayin makes the sound of the letter Z
- The eighth Hebrew letter is the Chet : ח

- Chet makes a special sound not found in English. The sound is written as CH, but it does *not* make the sound that “ch” makes in English.
- Chet and Hey look very similar. Notice that the Hey has a gap in the upper left, while the Chet does not.
- With an Aleph, a Qamats, and a Chet, we can make a word, pronounced “Ach”, which means *brother*.

אָח = “ACH”

- The ninth Hebrew letter is the Tet : ט
- Tet makes the sound of the letter T
- One of the Hebrew vowel points is the Cholam : ם
- Cholam is written above and to the left of a letter. It makes the sound “oh”.
- To pronounce the Cholam, first pronounce the sound of the letter to the right of it, then pronounce the sound of the Cholam.

Example : בּם is pronounced “BO”

- Cholam can be written in one of two forms: *without* a Vav under it, or *with* a Vav under it. When a Vav is under a Cholam, the Vav does not make a “V” sound any more.

Example : בּם = “BO”, בםם = “BO”

- With a Tet, a Cholam, and a Bet, we can make a word, pronounced “Tov”, which means *good*.

טםב = “TOV”

- The tenth Hebrew letter is Yod : י
- Yod makes the sound of the letter Y, as in *yes*.

- With a Yod, a Qamats, and a Dalet, we can make a word, pronounced “Yad”, which means *hand*.

יָד = “YAD”

Exercises can be found on the next page.

EXERCISES:

Transliterate the following sounds using Hebrew letters and vowels:

1. Toe
2. Go
3. Boy
4. Vote
5. Yacht

Pronounce the following Hebrew words:

6. אָז
7. יוֹב
8. חֲנֹה
9. אוֹי
10. טוֹבָה

Answers can be found on the next page.

ANSWERS:

NOTE: You may use either a full Cholam vowel (with the Vav) or a Cholam vowel by itself to make the sound “oh”; for the purpose of these transliteration exercises, either way is correct. Also, you may use either a Vav or a Bet (without a Dagesh) to make the V sound, and either a Patach or a Qamats to make the “ah” sound.

1. טו

2. גו

3. בוי

4. בט

5. יט

6. “AZ”

Az is a Hebrew word which means *then*.

7. “YOV”

Yov (rhymes with *stove*) is the name of one of the sons of Issachar.

8. “CHAH-VAH”

Chavah is the name of Adam’s wife. English translations of the Tanach usually call her *Eve*.

9. “OY”

Oy means *woe*. It is frequently used in prophecies to warn of disasters.

10. “TOE-VAH”

Tovah means *good*, just like the word *Tov* does.