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MINISTRIES

LEARN BIBLICAL HEBREW

LESSON 4

REVIEW OF LESSON 3:

LETTERS:

י	ד	ח	ז	ו
Yod	Tet	Chet	Zayin	Vav
“Y”	“T”	CH	“Z”	“V”

VOWELS:

וְ

Cholam

“oh”

SUMMARY OF LESSON 4:

- The eleventh Hebrew letter is the Kaf : כ
 - Kaf can make two different sounds. With a Dagesh, Kaf makes the sound of the letter K, as in *kick*.
 - Without a Dagesh, Kaf makes the same sound as the Chet, again written as CH
 - Kaf looks very similar to Bet. The difference is that the Bet has a “tail” in the bottom right corner, and Kaf does not.
 - Kaf also has what is known as a “final form.” When a Kaf appears at the end of a word, it is written differently. This is called final Kaf, and it looks like this: ך

- The twelfth Hebrew letter is the Lamed : ל
 - Lamed makes the sound of the letter L, as in *lion*.
- With a Lamed, a Cholam, and a Aleph, we can make a word, pronounced “Lo”, which means *no*.

לֹ = “LO”

- The thirteenth Hebrew letter is the Mem : מ
 - Mem makes the sound of the letter M, as in *make*.
 - Mem has a final form, again written when the Mem is at the end of a word:

ם

- One of the Hebrew vowel points is the Segol : ם
 - Segol is written underneath of a letter. It makes the sound “eh”.
 - To pronounce the Segol, first pronounce the sound of the letter above it, then pronounce the sound of the Segol.

Example : ם is pronounced “BEH”

- With a Lamed, a Segol, a Chet, another Segol, and a Mem, we can make a word, pronounced “Leh-chem”, which means *bread*.

לֶחֶם = “LECHEM”

➤ Notice that we use a final Mem here, because the Mem is at the end of this word

- With a Mem, a Segol, a Lamed, another Segol, and a Kaf, we can make a word, pronounced “Meh-lech”, which means *king*.

מֶלֶךְ = “MELECH”

➤ We use a final Kaf here, because the Kaf is at the end of this word

- The fourteenth Hebrew letter is Nun : נ

➤ Nun makes the sound of the letter N, as in *no*.

➤ Nun has a final form, which looks like this: ן

- One of the Hebrew vowel points is the Tsareh : ם

➤ Tsareh is written underneath of a letter. It makes the sound “ay”.

➤ To pronounce the Tsareh, first pronounce the sound of the letter above it, then pronounce the sound of the Tsareh.

Example : בַּי is pronounced “BAY”

- With a Kaf, a Tsareh, and a Nun, we can make a word, pronounced “Kayn”, which means *yes*.

כֵּן = “KEN”

➤ We use a final Nun here, because the Nun is at the end of this word

Exercises can be found on the next page.

EXERCISES:

Transliterate the following sounds using Hebrew letters and vowels:

1. Let
2. No
3. Men
4. Kale
5. Name

Pronounce the following Hebrew words:

6. נָא
7. לֵב
8. קֶלֶב
9. אִם
10. בֵּן

Answers can be found on the next page.

ANSWERS:

1. לֶט

2. נֹו

3. מֶן

4. כֶּל

5. נִם

6. "NAH"

Na is a Hebrew word which means *please*. It is frequently used when making requests (e.g. Exodus 33:18, "Moses said, 'Please show me your glory' ")

7. "LAYV"

Lev (rhymes with *save*) is a Hebrew word for *heart*.

8. "KEH-LEV"

Kelev is the Hebrew word for *dog*. It is where the name *Caleb* comes from.

9. "AYM"

Em (rhymes with *same*) is the Hebrew word for *mother*.

10. "BAYN"

Ben (rhymes with *rain*) means *son*. *Ben* is frequently used in Hebrew names and phrases, e.g. the name *Benjamin* means "son of the right hand."