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MINISTRIES

LEARN BIBLICAL HEBREW

LESSON 5

REVIEW OF LESSON 4:

LETTERS:

נ ן

Nun

"N"

מ ם

Mem

"M"

ל

Lamed

"L"

כ ך

Kaf

CH / "K"

VOWELS:

ֿ

Segol

"eh"

ֿ

Tsareh

"ay"

SUMMARY OF LESSON 5:

- The fifteenth Hebrew letter is the Samech : ס

Samech makes the sound of the letter S, as in *sand*.

- The sixteenth Hebrew letter is the Ayin : ע

Ayin is silent, like the Aleph.

- One of the vowel points in the Chiriq : ך

Chiriq makes the sound of short i, as in *big*. It is written underneath of a letter. It is pronounced after the letter that it is underneath.

Example : בִּבּ is pronounced "*bib*"

- With a Mem, a Patach, a Yod, a Chiriq, and a final Mem, we can make a word, pronounced "Mayim," which means *water*.

מַיִם = "MAYIM"

- With an Ayin, a Patach, a Yod, a Chiriq, and a final Nun, we can make a word, pronounced "Ayin," which means *eye*.

עַיִן = "AYIN"

- The seventeenth Hebrew letter is the Peh : פ

Peh can make two different sounds. With a Dagesh, it makes the sound of the letter P, as in *Peter*. Without a Dagesh, Peh makes the sound of the letter F, as in *foot*.

פ = "P"

פ = "F"

Peh also has a final form, written at the end of a word: ף

- With a Peh, a Segol, and a Hey, we can make a word, pronounced "Peh", which means *mouth* :

פה = "PEH"

- The eighteenth Hebrew letter is the Tsadi : צ

Tsadi makes the sound of TS, as in *cats*, or the ZZ in *pizza*.

Tsadi also has a final form, written at the end of a word: ץ

- The nineteenth Hebrew letter is the Quf : ק

Quf makes the same sound as the Kaf, "K" as in *kick*. It is frequently transliterated as a Q to distinguish it from the Kaf.

- Exercises for Lesson 5 can be found on the next page.

LESSON 5 EXERCISES:

Transliterate the following sounds using Hebrew letters and vowels :

1) "Big"

2) "Pit"

3) "Yes"

4) "Let's"

5) "Fin"

6) "If"

Pronounce the following Hebrew words :

7) אֵץ

8) מֶן

9) חֶסֶד

10) מִצָּה

11) קָהָל

12) עוֹף

Answers to exercises can be found on the next page.

LESSON 5 ANSWERS:

1) בג

2) פט

3) ים

4) לץ

5) פן

6) אף

7) "AYTS"

Ayts (or *etz*, rhymes with *eights*) means *tree*.

8) "MIN"

Min (rhymes with *pin*) means *from*.

9) "CHEH-SED"

Chesed means *mercy* or *kindness*.

10) "MATSAH"

Matsah means *unleavened bread*.

Matsah is eaten during Passover.

11) "KAHAL"

Kahal (or *Qahal*) means *congregation*.

12) "OHF"

Of (rhymes with *loaf*) means *bird* or *flying creature*.