

119

MINISTRIES

LEARN BIBLICAL HEBREW

LESSON 7

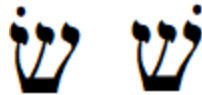
REVIEW OF LESSON 6:

LETTERS:



Tav

"T"



Shin

"S" / "SH"



Resh

"R"

SUMMARY OF LESSON 7:

- One of the Hebrew vowels is the Sh'vah : ;

Sh'vah is silent. It is written underneath of a letter.

Sh'vah indicates that there is no vowel sound after the letter.

- With a Mem, Chiriq, Tsadi, Sh'vah, Vav, Qamats, and Hey, we can make a word, pronounced "mitsvah", which means *commandment* :

מצוה

- Another vowel is the Kubuts : ׀

Kubuts makes the sound of U, as in *put*, or the OO in *foot*. It is written underneath of a letter.

- With a Shin, Kubuts, Lamed, Sh'vah, Chet, Qamats, and a final Nun, we can make a word, pronounced "shulchan", which means *table* :

שולחן

- There are three vowels called *Hataf* vowels.
One is the *Hataf Segol* : ם

Hataf Segol makes the same sound as Segol, "eh".

- The other Hataf Vowels are Hataf Qamats and Hataf Patach : ף ץ

Hataf Qamats makes the same sound as the Qamats.
Hataf Patach makes the same sound of the Patach.

ף = ץ = "ah" = ף = ץ

- When a Chiriq vowel is followed by a Yod, the combination of vowel and letter makes the sound of long E as in *she*.

Example : םי = "bee"

- With an Aleph, Hataf Segol, Lamed, Cholam, Hey, Chiriq, Yod, and final Mem, we can make a word, pronounced "elohim", which means *god* :

אלהים

- Another vowel is the Shuruk : וְ

Like in the Cholem, the Vav does not make a "V" sound when it is part of the Shuruk. The Shuruk makes the sound of long U, as in *tune*, or the OO in *moon*.

- When a word ends in a Chet, and a Patach vowel is underneath that Chet, then the Patach is pronounced *first*, then the Chet is pronounced.

Example : בַּח = "bay-ach"

- With a Resh, Vav/Shuruk, Chet, and Patach, we can make a word :

רוּחַ

This word is pronounced "ruach" (ROO-ach), and it means *wind* or *spirit*.

- With an Aleph, a Tsareh, and a Mem, we can make a word, pronounced "Em", which means *mother* :

אֵם

- With a Bet, a Tsareh, and a final Nun, we can make a word, pronounced "ben", which means *son* :

בֵּן

- With a Bet, a Qamats, and a Tav, we can make a word, pronounced "bat", which means *daughter* :

בַּת

- It would be valuable at this point to go back through all of the previous lessons and memorize all of the words presented in those lessons (words in the exercises are not necessary).
- Exercises for Lesson 7 can be found on the next page.

LESSON 7 EXERCISES:

Transliterate the following sounds using Hebrew letters and vowels :

- 1) "Put"
- 2) "Should"
- 3) "Held"
- 4) "Flew"
- 5) "Spoon"

Pronounce the following Hebrew words :

- 6) פְּרִי
- 7) בְּרִית
- 8) תְּקֵבָה
- 9) נְעָרָה
- 10) עֲבוּדָה

Answers to exercises can be found on the next page.

LESSON 7 ANSWERS:

1) פֶּט or פֶּת

2) שֶׁד

3) הֶלֶד or הֶלֶד

4) פֶּלוֹ

5) סֶפּוֹן or שֶׁפּוֹן

6) "PRE"

P'ri (rhymes with *three*) means *fruit*.

7) "BREET"

B'rit (rhymes with *treat*) means *covenant*.

8) "TIK-VAH"

Tikvah (or *Tiqvah*) means *hope*.

9) "NAH-AH-RAH"

Na'arah means *young woman*.

10) "AH-VO-DAH"

Avodah means *service* or *labor*.