**Chapter 2: Vowels**

**2.A. Introduction to the Vowel System:**

The Hebrew alphabet of twenty-two/three consonants was originally written with no vowels. The vowel points (called *Niqqud*) were added later (ca. 500-1000 AD) by scribes known as the Masoretes who were attempting to preserve the oral pronunciation of the text. Prior to the Masoretes ancient scribes indicated a-class vowels with an א or a ה, e-class and i-class used an י and o-class and u-class used a ו. These [א, ה, י, ו] were called vowel letters or *matres lectionis* (Latin: mothers of reading). Some classify the vowels into an a, e, i, o, u format. Others group them in a-class (Qamets, Pataḥ, Ḥatuf-pataḥ), i-class (Ṣere, Seghol, Ḥatuf-Seghol) and o/u-class (Ḥolem, Qāameṣ Ḥatuf, Qibbûṣ). We will be learning eight full vowels and nine vowels with the vowel letters ה, י and ו. Some will be long and some short. There are also four shorten forms called half-vowels that must be mastered as well. These half vowels are called Ḥatēf meaning “hurried”--very short vowels.

In learning the vowel chart focus first on the longs, shorts and half-vowels and then after you’ve mastered those move down to the vowel letters. Know their names, how to pronounce them and how they are transliterated. The transliteration pattern is:   
 Long vowels: line over the vowel (e.g. ō),   
 short vowels normal (e.g. o),   
 vowel letters have a hat over the vowel (e.g. ô), and   
 half vowels are superscripted (e.g. ŏ).

**Qere / Ketiv**The Masoretes added the vowel pointings in an attempt to preserve the oral tradition passed down to them. They were also concerned with preserving the consonantal text itself. In certain cases there was a divergence between the Ketiv (כְּתִיב i.e. what is written) and the Qere ( קְרֵי i.e. what is read/spoken). In the critical editions of the Hebrew text the Ketiv is written in the text with the Masoretic pointing while the variant bare consonantal Qere reading will be found in the margins marked by a ק without any pointing. For example, Psalm 24:6 is written (Ketiv):  
 זֶה דּוֹר דֹּרְשָׁו (this/such is the generation who [דֹּרְשָׁו singular] seek him).

In the margin there is a tiny ק indicating a divergent Qere (what is spoken) and over it the consonants דרשיו (who [plural] seek him; note the addition of the pluralizing י ). At this point don’t worry about the Ketiv / Qere differences but just be aware that sometimes they exist in the text transmitted by the Masoretes.

**2.B Total Vowel chart**

**Vowels (Long/short/half)**Class Vowels **Long**  **Short** **Half  
 (reducible)**

a אָ אַ אֲ

Qāmeṣ Pataḥ Ḥatēf-pataḥ   
 ā in far a in far ă in attach

e אֵ אֶ אֱ

Ṣerê Seghôl Ḥatēf-Seghôl  
 ē in they e in set ĕ in empire

i אִ

Ḥîreq  
 i in fit

o אֹ אָ אֳ

Ḥolem Qāmeṣ Ḥatuf Ḥatēf-Qāmeṣ  
 in so o in so ŏ in commit

u אֻ

Qibbûṣ  
 u in rule

פְּ

Ševā’   
 e in met

**Vowel Pointing with Vowel Letters ה, ו and י (unreducible)**

ה אָה אֵה / אֶה אֹה

Qāmeṣ Hê Seghôl / Ṣerê Hê Ḥôlem Hê  
 â in far ê in set / ê in they ô in so

י אֵי / אֶי אִי

Seghôl Yôd / Ṣere Yôd Ḥireq Yôd  
 ê in set ê in they î in Marine  
ו אוֹ אוּ

Ḥôlem Vav Šûreq  
  ô in so û in rule

**2.C. Another way to look at the vowels: comprehensive list**

Name Vowel Sound Trans. Placement

1. Qāmeṣ / קָ֫מֶץ ָ “a” as in far ā אָ (Long)
2. Qāmeṣ hê / קָ֫מֶץ הֵא ָה “a” as in far â אָה (Long)
3. Pataḥ / פַּ֫תַח ַ “a” as in far a אַ (short)
4. Ḥatēf-pataḥ/פַּ֫תַח־חַטֵף ֲֲ “a” as in attach xă אֲ (half vowel)
5. Ṣerê / צֵ֫רֵי ֵ “e” as in they ē אֵ (long)
6. Ṣerê Yôd / צֵ֫רֵי יוֹד ֵי “e” as in they ê אֵי (vowel let.)
7. Seghôl / סְגוֹל ֶ “e” as in set e אֶ (short)
8. Seghôl Yôd / יוֹד סְגוֹל ֶי “e” as in set ê אֶי (vowel let.)
9. Ḥatēf-Seghôl /סְגוֹל־חַטֵף ֱ “e” as in set xĕ אֱ (half vowel)
10. Ḥîreq / חִירֶק ִ “i” as in fit i אִ (short)
11. Ḥîreq Yôd / יוֹד חִירֶק ִי “i” as in ski î אִי (vowel let.)
12. Ḥôlem / חוֹלֶם ֹ “o” as in so ō אֹ (long)
13. Ḥôlem Vāv / חוֹלֶם וָו וֹ “o” as in so ô אוֹ (vowel let.)
14. Qāmeṣ Ḥatûf/חָטוּף קָ֫מֶץ ָ “o” as in so o אָ (short)
15. Ḥatēf Qāmeṣ / קָ֫מֶץ־חַטֵף ֳ “o” as in commit xŏ  אֳ (half vowel)
16. Qibbûṣ / קִבּוּץ ֻ “u” as in rule u אֻ (short)
17. Šûreq / שׁוּרֶק וּ “u” as in rule û אוּ (vowel let.)
18. Ševā’ / שְׁוָא ְ “e” as in met xe אְ (half vowel)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Long | Short | Half | Vowel Type |
| בָּ(ה)  BAh -- Qāmeṣ | בַּ  BAh -- Pataḥ | בֲּ  Bah -- Ḥatēf-pataḥ | A - type |
| בֵּ(י)  Bay – Ṣerê (Yôd) | בֶּ(י)  Beh – Seghôl (Yôd) | בֱּ  Beh – Ḥatēf-Seghôl | E - type |
| בִּי  Bee -- Ḥîreq Yôd | בִּ  Bi(t)-- Ḥîreq |  | I - Type |
| בֹּ(וֹ)  Bow– Ḥôlem (Vāv) | בָּ  Bow-- Qāmeṣ Ḥatûf | בֳּ  Bow-- Ḥatēf Qāmeṣ | O - Type |
| בּוּ  Bule—Šûreq (rule) | בֻּ  Bule-- Qibbûṣ |  | U - Type |
|  | בְּ  Beh—vocal Ševā’ | בַּבְ- (בְ)  Bah-v—silent Ševā |  |

**2.D. Syllables: Open and Closed**

Every Hebrew syllable must begin with a single consonant and have one vowel. There are two types of syllables: 1) **Open** syllable (begins with a consonant and finishes with a vowel, [CV =consonant vowel pattern] שָׁ in שָׁלוֹם ) and 2) **Closed** syllable (begins and ends with a consonant [CVC=consonant vowel consonant pattern] לוֹם in שָׁלוֹם).

There are three syllable positions. The last syllable is most frequently the accented syllable and is called the **tonic** syllable (i.e. accented). The one prior to the tonic syllable is called **pretonic** syllable. The syllable two syllables before the accented syllable is called the **propretonic** syllable. Thus in the three syllable word יִשְׂרָאֵל (יִשְׂ׀רָ׀אֵל) the tonic syllable is last syllable (closed syllable) אֵל, the pretonic is רָ (open syllable) and propretonic is יִשְׂ (closed syllable). When the last syllable is not the accented syllable an accent will be added to indicate that one of the other syllables is accented (cf. accent over and under the first consonant open syllable of מֶ֫לֶךְ or מֶ֣לֶךְ).

**2.E. Difference between Qāmeṣ (a-class vowel) and Qāmeṣ Ḥatûf (o-class vowel).** They look exactly the same. Qāmeṣ is an a-class long vowel (שָׁלוֹם—šālôm) in contrast to Qāmeṣ Ḥatûf which is an o-class short vowel (חָכְמָה --ḥokmāh). The general rule is if it is in a closed unaccented syllable it is a Qāmeṣ Ḥatûf (short o-class;  
(חָכְ ׀ מָה --ḥokmāh). Most of these will be a regular Qāmeṣ. The Qāmeṣ is often marked with an accent called a **meteg** (מֶ֫תֶג) which is a little vertical line to the left of the Qāmeṣ indicating that it is indeed a Qāmeṣ even though it is in a closed syllable (e.g. בָּֽתִּים [bā] where the בָּֽ meteg indicates a Qāmeṣ is present not a Qāmeṣ Ḥatûf [bo]).

**2.F. Dagesh Lene/Light** (דָּגֵשׁ קַל ) **and Dagesh Forte/Strong** (דָּגֵשׁ חָזָק).

It is called a dagesh (piercing) because it is a dot that pierces into the heart of a letter. **A dagesh lene** occurs in the begad kefat (בגדכפת 🡪 בּגּדּכּפּתּ) letters. The dagesh is called a dagesh lene or a light dagesh if preceded by a consonant or begins a word. It often follows a silent sheva (דָּבָר – the dagesh in דַּ is a dagesh lene; שָׁמַרְתָּ – תָּ is a dagesh lene following the consonant with a silent ševa).

**A dagesh forte** is used in letters as a doubling dot for letters other than the begad kefat letters. If, however, the begad kefat letter is preceded by a vowel then the dagesh in the begad kefat letter is a dagesh forte or doubling dagesh (דִּבֵּר בֵּ follows a ḥîreq vowel (in דִּ) so the dagesh in בֵּ is a dagesh fore; transliterated dib|bēr). Neither dagesh lene or forte can be placed in a guttural letter (א ה ח ע ר).

In short, a dagesh lene is only put in begad kefat letters that start words and start of syllables and never comes directly after a vowel. A dagesh forte always comes directly after a vowel.

Examples: בֵּן = dagesh lene (bēn) -- son

הִנֵּה = dagesh forte (hin|nēh) -- behold

גִּבּוֹר = גִּ lene; בּ forte (gib|bôr) -- mighty man

חַטָּאת = dagesh forte (ḥaṭ|ṭā’t) – sin

**2.G** **Mappîq** (מַפִּיק literally “causing to go out”)  
A mappiq is placed in a final ה when it retains its guttural consonantal value closing a syllable at the end of a word. So תָּמַהּ is transliterated with an “ah” (tāmah) whereas without the mappiq it is “â” as in חָכְמָה (ḥokmâ).

**2.H Maqqēf** (מַקֵּף literally “binder” )

A maqqēf looks like a raise dash is used to bind two words together (as in מִן־מֶלֶךְ meaning “from a king”). Further examples of this can be seen in Ps. 47:4 (Eng. 5): יִבְחַר־לָנוּ (he chose for us), אֶת־נַחֲלָתֵנוּ (our inheritance) and אֲשֶׁר־אָהֵב (whom he loves).

**2H. Soph Pasuq** ( סוֹף פָסוּק): end of verse is written **:**. It looks like an English colon but acts like an English period ending a sentence.

**2.I. Ševā’ (**בְּ **–** sometimes spelled sheva or shewa**,** שְׁוָא**)--Silent and Vocal:** (looks like a colon under a letter)

**Silent Ševā’:** As we have seen a ševā’ occurs composited with the other half or hurried vowels ( בֲּ בֱּ בֳּ). There are two types: a silent ševā’s (not pronounced or transliterated) and a vocal ševā’s (pronounced like the “e” in “met,” transliterated “e”). A syllable in Hebrew will always begin with a consonant and have only one vowel. A silent ševā’ will be used to close a syllable. If the consonant to the right has a short vowel the ševā’ is silent. If the vowel is long the ševā’ is vocal. If, for example in לַיְלָה (night), the initial pataḥ is short so the syllable is divided to the left of the silent ševā’ לַיְלָה🡪לַיְ׀לָה. The same is true of מִשְׁפַּט🡪מִשְׁ׀פַּט (justice) since the initial ḥîreq is short so the syllable divider is again put to the left of the ševā’.

If there are two ševā’s in a row inside a word the first is always silent and the second always vocal ( יִשְׁמְרוּ 🡪 ;יִשְׁ׀מְ׀רוּ, they guarded or kept). If there is a ševā’ at the end of a word it is always silent (שְׁמַרְתְּ so here both ševā’s at the end of the word are silent, the ševā’ under שְׁ is a vocal ševā’). Similarly, a final kaf at the end of a word often takes a silent ševā’ ( מֶלֶךְ ). In short, if a ševā’ begins a word it is vocal and if it ends a word it is silent.

**Vocal Ševā’**:

A vocal ševā’ (pronounced like the very short “e” in met, transliterated “e”) is present when it is on the first consonant of a word (בְּרֵאשִׁית berēšît where the initial letter בְּ has a vocal ševā’). A vocal ševā’ will be present whenever a letter has been doubled by a dagesh forte (תְּשַׁמְּרִי where the מְּ is a vocal ševā’ as is the initial תְּ -- tešammerî and on the doubled מְּ, תְּשַׁמְּרִי 🡪תְּ׀שַׁמְ׀מְ׀רִי or מִזְבְּחוֹת 🡪 מִזְ/בְּ/חוֹת (זְ silent; בְּ vocal).

While gutturals ( א ה ח ע ר) cannot take simple ševā’s, they do take composite ševā’s (אֲ אֱ אֳ) and seem to prefer pataḥ as their vowel of choice.

**2.J. Defective Writing**

The vowel letters (י ה ו ) are accompanied by a vowel as seen in the vowel chart (וֹ וּ ִי ֵי ) but rather frequently the vowel letter is dropped. This is called defective writing. So, for example, תּוֹרוֹת 🡪 תּוֹרֹת (where the second Ḥôlem רֹ is defective)

לִי (full) 🡪 לִ (defective)

לוֹ (full) 🡪 לֹ (defective)

לוּ (full) 🡪 לֻ (defective)

2. K. **Stress/Accented syllables (Milra/Milel)**

Hebrew words are normally accented on the last syllable or ultima (called in Hebrew/Aramaic Milra מִלְרַע – from below). If accented on the penultimate, second from the last syllable, it is called Milêl ( מִלְעֵיל – from above). The Milêl is often marked with an accent mark in this text מ֫ as in מֶ֫לֶךְ or in other grammars with a mûnaḥ (מוּנַח) accent will be used מֶ֣as in מֶ֣לֶךְ. There are actually over twenty accent symbols but they are not of concern to us at this point other than these two.

**2.K. Gutturals and Furtive (stealthy Pataḥ)**

A pataḥ furtive is a hurried non-full pataḥ vowel may be placed on a final guttural ע or ח that end a word. While the pataḥ furtive comes under the guttural it is transliterated before the consonant and superscripted like a Ḥatēf-pataḥ and is blended into the previous syllable (i.e. does not make its own syllable). So, for example from Genesis we have רוּחַ (transliterated rûaḥ, = wind, spirit) and רָקִיעַ (transliterated rāqîa‘ = expanse, with three syllables רָ׀קִי׀עַ).

**2.L. Quiescent letters**: א and ה. Both of these when they start a syllable are taken as consonants. However, when א has no vowel it becomes quiescent (silent) and is not considered a consonant. When ה ends a word having no vowel after it, it becomes quiescent.

Here are some examples of how to break words up into syllables:

בְּרֵאשִׁית 🡪 בְּ׀רֵא׀שִׁית – note the quiescent א

אֱלֹהִים 🡪 אֱ׀לֹ׀הִים – note the consonantal א

לַיְלָה 🡪 לַיְ׀לָה – note the final quiescentה

לְמִינֵהוּ 🡪 לְ׀מִי׀נֵ׀הוּ – note the consonantal ה

הָאָרֶץ🡪 הָ׀אָ׀רֶץ – note the consonantal ה and א

**2.M. Chapter 2 Vocabulary**

אֶ֫רֶץ land, earth, ground 2,504

אִישׁ man, human 2,185

אִשָּׁה woman, wife 781

דָּבָר word, matter, thing 1,442

הָלַךְ to go, walk 1,547

יְהוָה Yahweh, Jehovah, LORD 6,828

יוֺם day, daylight, time 2,300

יִשְׂרָאֵל Israel 2,506

לֹא no, not 5,185

מֶ֫לֶךְ king, ruler, prince 2,528

**2.N.** **Speak and write Hebrew:**

שָׁלוֹם בּוֹקֶר טוֹב Hello, good morning   
 good morning Hello

שָׁלוֹם עֶרֶב טוֹב Hello, good evening   
 good evening Hello

שָׁלוֹם לַיְלָה טוֹב Hello, good night   
 good night Hello

מַזָל טוֹב Good luck ּ= congratulations!   
 good fortune

**2.O. Song: Hevenu Shalom Aleichem: sung at weddings and Bar Mitzvahs   
 Based on Gen. 43:23**

<https://youtu.be/JB4RMIWroMY> (hold the Ctrl key down and click it, or  
 copy and paste it into the URL on your browser)

**or Youtube.com search for: “Hevenu Shalom Alechem Israel365”**

to you peace we bring

הֵבֵאנוּ שָׁלוֹם עֲלֵיכֶם

Hevenu shalom aleichem, We bring peace to you  
Hevenu shalom aleichem, We bring peace to you,  
Hevenu shalom aleichem, We bring peace to you,  
Hevenu shalom, shalom We bring peace, peace  
Shalom aleichem. Peace upon you.  
  


Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chapter 2: Vowels

1. Transliterate the following (taking particular care with the vowels):
2. אָ֫לֶף Ālef
3. בֵּית Bêt
4. גִּ֫ימֵל Gîmēl
5. דָּ֫לֶת Dālet
6. הֵא Hē
7. וָו Vāv
8. זַ֫יִן Zayin
9. חֵית \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. טֵית \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. יוֹד \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. כַּף \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. לָ֫מֶד \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. מֵם \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. נוּן \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. סָ֫מֶךְ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. עַ֫יִן \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. פֵּא \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. צָ֫דֵי \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. קוֹף \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
21. רֵישׁ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. שִׂין \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
23. שִׁין \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
24. תָּו \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. **Books of the Bible (pronounce them out loud and write the English name) and   
 break them up into syllables**. Circle every quiescent א and ה

1. יְהוֹשֻׁעַ Joshua יְ׀הוֹ׀שֻׁ׀עַ

2. שְׁמוּאֵל א 1 Samuel שְׁ׀מוּ׀אֵל

3. יְשַׁעְיָהוּ Isaiah יְ׀שַׁעְ׀יָ׀הוּ

4. רוּת Ruth רוּת

5. עֹבַדְיָה Obadiah עֹ׀בַדְ׀יָה

6. חַגַּי \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. יוֹנָה \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. יְחֶזְקֵאל \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. אֶסְתֵּר \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. דָּנִיּאֵל \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. זְכַרְיָה \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. עָמוֹס \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. מִיכָה \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. חֲבַקּוּק \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. נְחֵמְיָה \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. עֶזְרָא \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. יִרְמְיָהוּ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. אִיּוֹב \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. נַחוֹם \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. מַלְאָכִי \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. **Read out loud and translate these Names and break them up into syllables.**

1. אַבְרָהָם Abraham אַבְ׀רָ׀הָם

2. מֹשֶׁה Moses מֹ׀שֶׁה

3. יְהוֹנָתָן Jonathan יְ׀הוֹ׀נָ׀תָן

4. בִּנְיָמִין Benjamin בִּנְ׀יָ׀מִין

5. שְׁלֹמֹה Solomon שְׁ׀לֹ׀מֹה

6. בַּת־שֶׁבַע \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. יָרָבְעָם \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. אַבְשָׁלוֹם \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9.חִזְקִיָּהוּ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. מִרְיָם \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. יְרוּשָׁלִַם \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. בְּאֵר שָׁבַע \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. גִבְעוֹן \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. יְרֵחוֹ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. שְׁמוּאֵל \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Vocal / Silent Sheva and Dagesh Forte/ Lene Exercise

1. הַמָּֽיִם מָּֽ forte

3. בָּרָא בָּ lene

2. מִתַּחַת תַּ forte (short vowel preceding)

4. הַיּוֹם \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. כָּל־נֶפֶשׁ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. אֲשֶׁר־בּוֹ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. וַיְכֻלּוּ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. מִקֶּדֶם \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. מִכֹּל \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. וְאִשְׁתּוֹ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. **Write out and say/sing the following Hebrew phrases in Hebrew**

1. Hello, good evening שָׁלוֹם עֶרֶב טוֹב
2. Hello, good morning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Hello, good luck \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Hello, good night \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. We bring peace to you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. **Practice reading this text from Ps. 1:1 out loud until you are totally fluid with it.**

אַשְׁרֵי ־ הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר לֹא הָלַךְ בַּעֲצַת רְשָׁעִים

wicked in the counsel walks not which the person blessed

וּבְדֶרֶךְ חַטָּאִים לֹא עָמָד

stand not sinners and in a way

וּבְמוֹשַׁב לֵצִים לֹא יָשָׁב׃

sit not mockers and in the seat

Sing **Hevenu Shalom Aleichem**

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_KEY\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chapter 2: Vowels

1. Transliterate the following (taking particular care with the vowels):
2. אָ֫לֶף Ālef
3. בֵּית Bêt
4. גִּ֫ימֵל Gîmēl
5. דָּ֫לֶת Dālet
6. הֵא Hē
7. וָו Vāv
8. זַ֫יִן Zayin
9. חֵית Ḥêt
10. טֵית Ṭêt
11. יוֹד Yôd
12. כַּף Kaf
13. לָ֫מֶד Lāmed
14. מֵם Mēm
15. נוּן Nûn
16. סָ֫מֶךְ Sāmek
17. עַ֫יִן ‘Ayin
18. פֵּא Pē’
19. צָ֫דֵי Ṣādê
20. קוֹף Qôf
21. רֵישׁ Rêš
22. שִׂין Śîn
23. שִׁין Šîn
24. תָּו Tāv

2. **Books of the Bible (pronounce them out loud and write the English name) and   
 break them up into syllables**. Circle every quiescent א and ה

1. יְהוֹשֻׁעַ Joshua יְ׀הוֹ׀שֻׁ׀עַ

2. שְׁמוּאֵל א 1 Samuel שְׁ׀מוּ׀אֵל

3. יְשַׁעְיָהוּ Isaiah יְ׀שַׁעְ׀יָ׀הוּ

4. רוּת Ruth רוּת

5. עֹבַדְיָה Obadiah עֹ׀בַדְ׀יָה

6. חַגַּי Haggai חַ׀גַּי

7. יוֹנָה Jonah יוֹ׀נָה circle ה

8. יְחֶזְקֵאל Ezekiel יְ׀חֶזְ׀קֵאל circle א

9. אֶסְתֵּר Esther אֶסְ׀תֵּר

10. דָּנִיּאֵל Daniel דָּ׀נִיּ׀יאֵל

11. זְכַרְיָה Zechariah זְ׀כַרְ׀יָה circle ה

12. עָמוֹס Amos עָ׀מוֹס

13. מִיכָה Micah מִי׀כָה circle ה

14. חֲבַקּוּק Habakkuk חֲ׀בַקּ׀קוּק

15. נְחֵמְיָה Nehemiah נְ׀חֵמְ׀יָה circle ה

16. עֶזְרָא Ezra עֶזְ׀רָא circle א

17. יִרְמְיָהוּ Jeremiah יִרְ׀מְ׀יָ׀הוּ

18. אִיּוֹב Job אִיּ׀יוֹב

19. נַחוֹם Nahum נַ׀חוֹם

20. מַלְאָכִי Malachi מַלְ׀אָ׀כִי

3. **Read out loud and translate these Names and break them up into syllables.**

1. אַבְרָהָם Abraham אַבְ׀רָ׀הָם

2. מֹשֶׁה Moses מֹ׀שֶׁה

3. יְהוֹנָתָן Jonathan יְ׀הוֹ׀נָ׀תָן

4. בִּנְיָמִין Benjamin בִּנְ׀יָ׀מִין

5. שְׁלֹמֹה Solomon שְׁ׀לֹ׀מֹה

6. בַּת־שֶׁבַע Bathsheba בַּת־׀שֶׁ׀בַע

7. יָרָבְעָם Jeroboam יָ׀רָבְ׀עָם

8. אַבְשָׁלוֹם Absalom אַבְ׀שָׁ׀לוֹם

9.חִזְקִיָּהוּ Hezekiah חִזְ׀קִי׀יָּ׀הוּ

10. מִרְיָם Miriam מִרְ׀יָם

11. יְרוּשָׁלִַם Jerusalem יְ׀רוּ׀שָׁ׀לִַם

12. בְּאֵר שָׁבַע Beersheba בְּ׀אֵר שָׁ׀בַע

13. גִבְעוֹן Gibeon גִבְ׀עוֹן

14. יְרֵחוֹ Jericho יְ׀רֵ׀חוֹ

15. שְׁמוּאֵל Samuel שְׁ׀מוּ׀אֵל

4. Vocal / Silent Sheva and Dagesh Forte/ Lene Exercise

1. הַמָּֽיִם מָּֽ forte

3. בָּרָא בָּ lene

2. מִתַּחַת תַּ forte (short vowel preceding)

4. הַיּוֹם יּ forte

5. כָּל־נֶפֶשׁ כָּ lene

6. אֲשֶׁר־בּוֹ בּ lene

7. וַיְכֻלּוּ לּ forte

8. מִקֶּדֶם קֶּ forte

9. מִכֹּל כֹּ forte

10. וְאִשְׁתּוֹ תּ lene

4. **Write out and say/sing the following Hebrew phrases in Hebrew**

1. Hello, good evening שָׁלוֹם עֶרֶב טוֹב
2. Hello, good morning שָׁלוֹם בּוֹקֶר טוֹב
3. Hello, good luck מַזָל טוֹב שָׁלוֹם
4. Hello, good night שָׁלוֹם לַיְלָה טוֹב
5. We bring peace to you הֵבֵאנוּ שָׁלוֹם עֲלֵיכֶם

5. **Practice reading this text from Ps. 1:1 out loud until you are totally fluid with it.**

אַשְׁרֵי ־ הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר לֹא הָלַךְ בַּעֲצַת רְשָׁעִים

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