Chapter 1 – The Hebrew Alphabet (Aleph-Bet)

- Names of the Letters
- Difficulties Recognizing Letters
  - Final Forms
  - Different Fonts
  - Similar Letters
- Writing and Transliterating the Letters
- Begad Kephat Letters
- Pronouncing the Letters
The Alphabet is Just the Consonants

- **In English,** both consonants and vowels are letters of the alphabet.
  - E.g., the vowel ‘A’ and the consonant ‘B’ are both letters of the alphabet.

- **In Hebrew,** only consonants are considered to be letters.
  - The consonant Alef א is a letter of the alphabet.
  - The vowel Seghol י is not a letter of the alphabet.

- **The OT was originally written without vowels**
  - Vowels and accents were added in AD 500-1000
  - הָלִית לָלַח → מָלַח
Variations on Letter Names

- **Different people spell letter names differently**
  - E.g., Alef, Aleph, ’ālep, אָלֶפ

- **Different people pronounce letter names differently**
  - E.g., Waw vs. Vav. Yod vs. Yud.

- **In Modern Hebrew, three letters are called different names depending on whether or not they have a Dagesh**
  - ב Vet vs. ב Bet
  - כ Chaf vs. כ Kaf
  - פ Fay vs. פ Pay

- **All reasonable variations are acceptable in my class**
Alef
Bet
Gimel
Dalet
Hay

נ
Vav
Zayin
Het
Tet
Yod
Kaf
Lamed
Mem
Nun
Samech
Ayin
Tsadee
Qof
Resh
Sin
Shin
Tav
Order of Sin שׂ and Shin שּׁ

- Acrostic poems (e.g., Psalm 119) show alphabet in order.
  - Acrostics treat Sin שׂ and Shin שּׁ as the same letter, so they don’t tell us the order.
- Modern Hebrew tends to put Shin שּׁ before Sin שׂ
- Our textbook and lexicon have Sin שׂ then Shin שּׁ
  - So memorize this order.
- You’ll never lose points for either order.
- Mnemonic: Keep the dots together when writing the alphabet אבג ... שׂפִּרְשׁת
אַבְנֵגֵד הָוֵה צֵי
כְּלֶמֶנֶסֶק
רֶשֶׂת
ףֶצֶק
רֶשֶׂת
שְׁנוֹת
שְׁנוֹת

Song copyright © Professor John Walton of Wheaton College
Used by permission
Memorize the Alef-Bet Before Continuing

- Before going on to the next section, learn the name of each letter and their order.
- Use the Alef-Bet song to practice the names in order.
  - YouTube has 3 versions of the music video:
    - Letters and their names
    - Letters alone
    - All the letters showing at the same time
  - The website also has the song in downloadable formats: mp3, mp4, and wmv.
- The website links to a place to practice the letters names.
Chapter 1 – The Hebrew Alphabet (Aleph-Bet)

- Names of the Letters
- Difficulties Recognizing Letters
  - Final Forms
  - Different Scripts
  - Similar Letters
- Writing and Transliterating the Letters
- Begad Kephat Letters
- Pronouncing the Letters
Final Forms

- 5 letters use different letter shape at end of word

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>צ</th>
<th>ע</th>
<th>ב</th>
<th>מ</th>
<th>כ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Final</td>
<td>ז</td>
<td>ר</td>
<td>מ</td>
<td>ד</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Mnemonic: “CoMMoN FaTS”

- This shape is called the “final form” or “sofit form”
  - Sofit (‘sew-feet’) means ‘last’

- Final forms have the same pronunciation and transliteration as the non-final forms.
Multiple Hebrew Scripts

- **There are multiple letter styles for writing Hebrew**
  - Books are printed in a fancy style with serifs
  
  א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר שׂ שׁ_Task
  
  - But letters can be written without most of the serifs
  
  א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר שׂ שׁ(Task)
  
  - Modern Hebrew is written in a cursive script
  
  א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר שׂ שׁ(Task)

- **Use the simplified shapes without serifs, and be legible.**

- **Always write Right-to-Left**
### Look-Alike Letters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ב (Bet)</th>
<th>כ (Kaf)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ה (Gimel)</td>
<td>י (Nun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ה (He)</td>
<td>ה (Ḥet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ש (Sin)</td>
<td>ש (Shin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>י (final Mem)</td>
<td>ס (Samek)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ד (Dalet)</td>
<td>ר (Resh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>צ (Tsade)</td>
<td>ע (Ayin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ו (Waw)</td>
<td>ז (Zayin)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bet
Tail in Lower-Right

Kaf
Rounded Lower-Right
Gimel
Bottom like heel of a boot

Nun
Flat bottom
Hay

Gap in Top Left

Ḥet

No gap in Top Left
Tav
Foot on Lower Left

Ḥet
No foot on Lower Left
Sin
Dot on Upper Left

Shin
Dot on Upper Right
Final Mem
Square Bottom

Samech
Round Bottom
Dalet

Bump on Upper Right

Resh

Round Upper Right
Tsade
Bump on Lower Right

Ayin
Round Lower Right
Zayin
Tail on Upper Right

Vav
Round Upper Right
Yod  Halfway Down
Vav  Full Height
Final Nun  Below the Line
Final Kaf

Top Line is Big

Usually a Silent Shewa in Final Kaf

Final Nun

Little or No Top Line
Memorize the Letters Before Continuing

■ Before going on to the next section, learn to recognize the letters in different scripts, including their final forms.

■ Make flash cards with the letters on one side and the names on the other side.
  
  – Include final forms.

  – The website has a sheet of letters to print and cut out.

  ■ Some letters appear with and without a dot, for use after you have learned about begad kephat.

  – Write the name and recognition notes on the other side of each card.
Chapter 1 – The Hebrew Alphabet (Alef-Bet)

- **Names of the Letters**
- **Difficulties Recognizing Letters**
  - Final Forms
  - Different Fonts
  - Similar Letters
- **Writing and Transliterating the Letters**
- **Begad Kephat Letters**
- **Pronouncing the Letters**
How to Write the Letters

- The following slides suggest how to write the letters.
  - You can write the letters differently, as long as it is clear which letter is intended.

- Most letters can take a dot inside them.
  - These slides show the location of the dot.
  - The dot is not part of the basic letter shape.
  - Don’t add the dot when writing the alphabet.
  - Draw the dot after drawing the letter itself.

- Practice writing the letters as you watch the video.
  - A practice sheet is available on the website.
Alef ֜

1 2 3
Bet ב

Tail on bottom right distinguishes Bet ב from Kaf כ
Gimel ג
Tail on top right
distinguishes
Dalet ד from Resh ר
Hay א

Gap in upper left distinguishes Hay א from Het ח

1

2
Unlike Yod 
and Final Nun 
Vav 
comes just down to the line
Zayin  ז

Tail on top right distinguishes Zayin ז from Waw ו
Lack of Gap in upper left distinguishes Ḥet 𐤅 from Hay 𐤃
Tet

יתר

1
Unlike Vav \( \י \) and Final Nun \( \ן \), Yod \( \י \) doesn’t reach the bottom line.
Smooth bottom right distinguishes Kaf ה from Bet ב
Final Kaf

Unlike Dalet  and Resh ,
Final Kaf  goes below the line

Alternately, Kaf can be all 1 curved line
Lamed

ת"ל

1
Square bottom distinguishes Final Mem ♦ from Samek ♦
Some people add a top hook
Final Nun

Optional hook in top left

Unlike Yod י and Vav ו,
Final Nun י extends below the line
Samek  ש

Optional hook in top left

Round bottom distinguishes Samek ש from Final Memным
Ayin

ל

2 1

HebrewSyntax.org ©JC Beckman 3/29/2012 Copy freely
Final Pay

1

Tail extends below the line
Tsade  י
Final Tsade 

1. Optional bend in line 1 at joint
2. Tail extends below the line
Qof כ

Tail extends below the line
Smooth top right corner distinguishes Resh ר from Dalet ד
Placement of upper dot distinguishes Sin ה from Shin ו.
Shin 

Placement of upper dot distinguishes Shin ש from Sin ש
Tail in lower left
distinguishes
Tav ת from Ḥet ח
Transliteration

- Transliterate as follows

\[ \varepsilon \ b \ g \ d \ h \ w \ z \ \breve{\mathcal{h}} \ \breve{\mathfrak{t}} \ y \ k \ l \ m \ n \ s \breve{\mathfrak{c}} \ p \breve{s} \ q \ r \ s' \breve{s} \ s' \breve{s} \ t \]

- Different books use different transliteration symbols
  - Most of the variation is for vowels, not consonants

- Learn to recognize transliterated words
  - Transliteration is used in many reference books

- Direction of writing depends on the script:
  - Write Hebrew script Right-to-Left
  - Write transliteration Left-to-Right
Before Going on to the Next Section …

- **Learn to write the letters.**
  - The workbook has lines for practicing the letters.
  - Don’t try to imitate the details of the fancy printed letters in the book and workbook.

- **Learn to write the letters in order.**
  - Write the final forms right after the regular forms.
Chapter 1 – The Hebrew Alphabet (Alef-Bet)

- **Names of the Letters**
- **Difficulties Recognizing Letters**
  - Final Forms
  - Different Fonts
  - Similar Letters
- **Writing and Transliterating the Letters**
- **Begad Kephat Letters**
- **Pronouncing the Letters**
Begad Kephat Letters

- “Begad Kephat” means the letters בֶ֔גֶ֔דֶ֔כֶ֔ת
- A dot (‘Dagesh’) changes their sound.
  - Dagesh ↦ a point-like, momentary sound (e.g., P)
  - No Dagesh ↦ a sound that can last (e.g., F)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>THin</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>PH</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>baCH</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>THe</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>GH</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- In Modern Hebrew, בֶ֔גֶ֔דֶ֔כֶ֔ת pronounced like בֶ֔גֶ֔דֶ֔כֶ֔ת
  - I use this pronunciation.

- Modern Hebrew uses different names for בֶ֔גֶ֔דֶ֔כֶ֔ת
  - בּ Bet vs. ב Vet, קּ Kaf vs. כ Chaf, פ Pay vs. פ Fay
Transliterating Begad Kephat Letters

- **Underline transliterated begadkephat without a Dagesh.**
  - Overline \( \overline{\text{p}} \) and \( \overline{g} \), since an underline wouldn’t fit.
  - The line indicates a sound that can go on and on.
    - E.g., \( \overline{\text{ב} = \text{b}} \) = ‘v’ sound which can continue.
    - E.g., \( \overline{\text{בּ = b}} \) = ‘b’ sound which is momentary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>THin</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>PH</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>baCH</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>THe</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>GH</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trans</td>
<td>( \text{ת \ ת \ ת \ ת \ ת \ ת \ ת \ ת \ ת \ ת \ ת \ ת} )</td>
<td>( \text{ט \ ט \ ט \ ט \ ט \ ט \ ט \ ט \ ט \ ט \ ט \ ט} )</td>
<td>( \text{י \ י \ י \ י \ י \ י \ י \ י \ י \ י \ י \ י} )</td>
<td>( \text{ך \ כ \ כ \ כ \ כ \ כ \ כ \ כ \ כ \ כ \ כ \ כ} )</td>
<td>( \text{ל \ ל \ ל \ ל \ ל \ ל \ ל \ ל \ ל \ ל \ ל \ ל} )</td>
<td>( \text{ד \ ד \ ד \ ד \ ד \ ד \ ד \ ד \ ד \ ד \ ד \ ד} )</td>
<td>( \text{ג \ ג \ ג \ ג \ ג \ ג \ ג \ ג \ ג \ ג \ ג \ ג} )</td>
<td>( \text{ב \ ב \ ב \ ב \ ב \ ב \ ב \ ב \ ב \ ב \ ב \ ב} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Before Going on to the Next Section …

- Learn to recognize transliterated Hebrew letters.
  - Many Bible dictionaries, commentaries, and journal articles use transliteration rather than Hebrew letters.
  - Make flash cards with the transliteration on one side and the letter on the other side.
  - Have separate flash cards for Begad Kephat letters with and without a dot (‘Dagesh’).
Chapter 1 – The Hebrew Alphabet (Aleph-Bet)

- **Names of the Letters**
- **Difficulties Recognizing Letters**
  - Final Forms
  - Different Fonts
  - Similar Letters
- **Writing and Transliterating the Letters**
- **Begad Kephat Letters**
- **Pronouncing the Letters**
Guttural Letters

- **4 guttural letters**
  - א (Alef)
  - ה (Hay)
  - ח (Ḥet)
  - ע (Ayin)

- **Guttural letters affect the spelling of words**
  - The effects will be explained as they come up

- **Resh ר is not a guttural letter.**
  - It is never a guttural letter.
  - But it has some of the characteristics of gutturals
  - These will be explained as they come up
# Sound-Alike Letters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>א (Alef)</td>
<td>א (Ayin)</td>
<td>silent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ב (Bet)</td>
<td>1 (Vav) Modern</td>
<td>Vat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ח (Ḥet)</td>
<td>ב (Chaf) No Dagesh</td>
<td>baCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ט (Tet)</td>
<td>ח (Tav) with Dagesh</td>
<td>Top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>כ (Kaf) with Dagesh</td>
<td>כ (Qof)</td>
<td>Kite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ס (Samek)</td>
<td>ש (Sin)</td>
<td>Sat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Remember which letter is in a vocabulary word!**
- **To help remember, I pronounce sound-alike letters differently when pronouncing vocabulary words (but not when reading texts), and I note the letter used.**
Variations in Letter Pronunciations

- Some letters are pronounced differently in Modern Hebrew.
  - Pick a system and try to be consistent
  - Recognize the other system when you hear it

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Traditional</th>
<th>Modern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ג</td>
<td>aGHast</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ד</td>
<td>THe</td>
<td>Dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ת</td>
<td>THin</td>
<td>Top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ו</td>
<td>Wow</td>
<td>Vat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alef א is silent

- **Silent (nowdays)**
  - Pronounce the vowel that follows it.

- **Sounds like Ayin**
  - Both are silent
  - When memorizing vocabulary, distinguish them.
  - E.g., אִם ‘if’ vs. עִם ‘with’

- **Guttural**
  - It was originally a glottal stop (the pause in “uh-oh”).

- **Transliterate like single closing quote ’**
Bet ב sounds like B or V

- **Begad kephat**
  - **Dagesh ב** B sound, transliterate **b**
  - **No dagesh ב** V sound, transliterate **b**
Gimel ג sounds like G / GH

- **Begad kephat**
  - Dagesh ג G sound, transliterate g
  - No dagesh ג GH sound, transliterate ɢ

- **GH is troublesome to pronounce**
  - voiced velar fricative GH vs. voiced velar stop G
  - Modern Hebrew pronounces both as G
Dalet ד sounds like D / TH in The

- **Begad kephat**
  - Dagesh ד D sound, transliterate d
  - No dagesh ד TH sound of The, transliterate d

- **Modern Hebrew always pronounces as D**
Hay ה sounds like H

- Transliterate as h
- Guttural
VaV \( \text{י} \) sounds like V (or W)

- **Modern Hebrew pronounces it as V**
  - So it sounds just like \( \text{ב} \) without Dagesh
  - Called Vav in Modern Hebrew

- **Traditionally pronounced as W**
  - Transliterated \( w \)
  - Waw
Zayin \( \uparrow \) sounds like Z

- **Transliterate as z**
Ḥet ה sounds like CH in Bach

- Sounds just like Kaf without Dagesh כ
  - ה was deeper in the throat than כ
- Transliterate as ḥ (h with dot under it)
- Guttural
Tet ₫ sounds like T

- **Sounds just like Tav with Dagesh ṭ**
  - When memorizing vocabulary, I give Tet intentional emphasis to help me remember that the word has Tet ₫ not Tav ת

- **Transliterate as ⃞ (t with dot under it)**
Yod ‘ sounds like Y

- Transliterate as y
Kaf כ sounds like K / CH in Bach

- **Begad kephat**
  - Dagesh כ K sound, transliterate k
  - No dagesh כ CH sound of BaCH, transliterate k

- **Without a Dagesh, Kaf כ sounds like ח**
  - ח was deeper in the throat than כ
Lamed ה sounds like L

- Transliterate as l
Mem מ sounds like M

- Transliterate as m
Nun נ sounds like N

- Transliterate as n
Samek ס sounds like S

- Sounds just like the letter Sin ס
- Transliterate as s
Ayin כ is silent

- **Silent (nowdays)**
  - Pronounce the vowel that follows it.

- **Guttural**
  - It was originally a voiced pharyngeal fricative.

- **Silent just like Alef**
  - I try to pronounce it when memorizing vocabulary, to help me remember that it is Ayin כ not Alef א in the word. But when reading the Bible, I have it be silent, just like Alef.

- **Transliterate like a single opening quote ʿ**
Pe פ sounds like P / F

- **Begad kephat**
  - Dagesh פ P sound, transliterate p
  - No dagesh פ F sound, transliterate p
Tsade  sounds like TS

- Transliterate as  (s with a dot under it)
Qof פ sounds like K

- Sounds just like the letter Kaf with a Dagesh ד
- Transliterate as q
Resh \( \daleth \) sounds like R

- Roll your R in the back of your throat if you can
- Transliterate it as \( r \)
- R is not a guttural letter
  - But it has some of the characteristics of gutturals
Sin שׂ sounds like S

- Sounds just like the letter Samek ס
- Transliterate as ś (s with a rising accent)
- Biblical acrostics treat Sin שׂ and Shin פ as one letter
Shin שׁ sounds like SH

- Transliterate as š (s with a little v on top)
- Biblical acrostics treat Sin שׂ and Shin שׁ as one letter
Tav ꧅ sounds like T / TH

- **Begad kephat**
  - Dagesh ꧅ T sound, transliterate 𝕉
  - No dagesh ꧅ TH sound of THin, transliterate 𝕉

- ꧅ sounds just like Tet 

- Modern Hebrew always pronounces as T
Before Going on to the Next Chapter

- **Read chapter 1 in the textbook**
  - Read the textbook supplement along with each section of the textbook as you go along.

- **Memorize the study guide.**

- **Make sure you can also do the following:**
  - Write the Hebrew Alef-Bet, including final forms.
  - Name and pronounce the Hebrew letters given their letter or transliteration.
    - This includes final forms
    - This includes begad kephat with and without a Dagesh.

- **Practice taking the quiz for chapter 1 (PDF on website)**
  - The answer key is page 2 of the PDF.