

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

כ ל מ נ ס ע פ

20 30 40 50 60 70 80

צ ק ר ש ש ת

90 100 200 300 300 400

	a	e	i	o	u
long	בֶּ	בֵּ		בֹּ	
short	בִּ	בֶּ	בִּ	בֶּ	בִּ
reduced	בְּ	בֶּ		בֶּ	
with ה	בְּה	בֶּה בֵּה		בֹּה	
with ו				בֹּו	בִּו
with י		בִּי בֶּי	בִּי		

2.11 Shewa

Silent Shewa has a zero value.

Vocal shewa maintains a hurried pronunciation and sounds like the a in “amuse” .

2.13 Daghes Forte

Is to double the consonant in which it occurs.

But gutturals א, ה, ח and ע can not take it.

3.2 Two Rules of Syllabification

1. Every syllable must begin with one consonant and have only one vowel.

2. There are only two types of syllables: open and closed.

3.3 Hebrew Accents

Hebrew words are usually accented on the last syllable.

If not, there will be an accent mark over the stressed syllable.

3.6 The Shewa and Syllabification

The Shewa is Silent if the previous vowel is short. מַלְּךְ

The Shewa is vocal if not immediately preceded by a short vowel.

3.7 Qamets and Qamets Hatuf

The Qamets Hatuf occurs only in a closed and unaccented syllable.

The Qamets prefers an open, pretonic syllable or a closed, accented syllable.

3.8 Furtive Pathach

When a word ends in ך or ץ, a Pathach may appear beneath this consonant and must be pronounced and transliterated before the guttural.

4.2 Plural and Dual Endings on Masculine and Feminine Nouns

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	סוּס	תּוֹרָה
Plural	סוּסִים	תּוֹרוֹת
Dual	סוּסִים	תּוֹרָתִים

4.7.2 Exception to Normal Pluralization

אָב	אָבוֹת
שָׁנָה	שָׁנִים

4.8.1 Pluralization with No Changes

Pluralized simply with the addition of the masculine or feminine plural ending.

song	שִׁיר	שִׁירִים	songs
sign	אוֹת	אוֹתוֹת	signs
dream	חֵלֹם	חֵלֹמוֹת	dreams
street	רְחוֹב	רְחוֹבוֹת	streets

4.8.2 Pluralization with Propretonic Reduction

In an open, propretonic syllable, The Qamets or the Tsere will reduce to Shewa. Guttural cannot take a Vocal Shewa but prefer Hateph Pathach.

word	דָּבָר	דְּבָרִים	words
heart	לֵב	לְבָבוֹת	hearts
cloud	עָנָן	עֲנָנִים	clouds
courtyard	חָצֵר	חֲצֵרוֹת	courtyards

4.8.5 Irregular Pluralization

man	אִישׁ	אֲנָשִׁים	men
woman	אִשָּׁה	נָשִׁים	women
city	עִיר	עָרִים	cities
son	בֵּן	בָּנִים	sons
day	יוֹם	יָמִים	days

5.2 Form of the Hebrew Definite Article

	Indefinite	Definite הַ	
a prophet	נָבִיא	הַנָּבִיא	the prophet
an elder	זָקֵן	הַזָּקֵן	the elder
a judge	שֹׁפֵט	הַשֹּׁפֵט	the judge

5.4 The Article and Initial Guttural Consonants

5.4.1 Compensatory Lengthening.

With the initial gutturals א ר ע

a man	אִישׁ	הָאִישׁ	the man
a head	רֹאשׁ	הָרֹאשׁ	the head
a city	עִיר	הָעִיר	the city

5.4.2 Virtual Doubling.

When ה or הּ is the first consonant of a noun, the rejection of the Daghesh Forte without the lengthening of the Pathach vowel.

palace	הֵיכָל	הַהֵיכָל	the palace
wall	חוֹמָה	הַחוֹמָה	the wall

5.4.3 Irregular Seghol Vowel.

Nouns that begin with an unaccented הּ, הֶ, עֶ, the definite article appears with Seghol and without the Daghesh Forte.

wise man	חָכָם	הַחָכָם	the wise man
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5.7.2 Two circumstances which conjunction will appear as ו

1. Before the consonants ב מ פ, referred to as the bump rule.

and between	וּבֵין	and a house	וּבֵית
and a king	וּמֶלֶךְ	and Pharaoh	וּפַרְעֹה

2. Before most consonants having a Vocal Shewa.

and young man	וּנְעָרִים	and seeds	וּזְרָעִים
and books	וּסְפָרִים	and Samuel	וּשְׁמוּאֵל
Exception:	and Judah	וְיְהוּדָה	וְיְהוּדָה

5.7.3 Before a reduced or Hateph vowel, the conjunction is spelled

with the corresponding short vowel of the Hateph vowel.

and a dream	וְחִלּוֹם	and men	וְאֲנָשִׁים
and truth	וְאֶמֶת	and sickness	וְחִלָּי
Exception:	and God	וְאֱלֹהִים	וְאֱלֹהִים

5.7.4 The conjunction may also be spelled with a Qamets before monosyllabic words and certain words with an initial accent.

and sheep	וְצֹאן	and bread	וְלֶחֶם
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When you see the consonant ו at the beginning of a Hebrew word, you should expect the conjunction over 99% of the time.