

הארץ ששלוח

הדרaad תינוק

"קמצ אלף א"

Chapter 1

פרק א'

The Aleph-Bet האלפּ-בִּית
 - *Consonants* -

The Aleph-Bet

ה

ד

ג

ב

א

Hey

Dalet

Gimmel

Beyt

Aleph

י

ט

ח

ז

ר

Yud

Tet

Chet

Zayin

Vav

ס

נ

מ

ל

כ

Samekh

Nun

Mem

Lamed

Khaf

ק

צ

פ

ע

Kof

Tzadi

Pe

Ayin

ת

ש

ר

Tav

Shin

Resh

Sofit Forms

׮

׫

׮

ת

ש

Tzadi

Pe

Nun

Mem

Khaf

Lesson One



ה ד ג ב א

Hey

Dalet

Gimmel

Beyt

Aleph

א

Aleph

Aleph doesn't have any sound of it's own, but takes the sound of the vowel applied to it.

ב ב

Beyt / Veyt

This consonant can make two sounds.

‘Veyt’ (ב) makes a (‘V’) sound,
And when it has a ‘dagesh’ it is called ‘Beyt’ (בּ)
and makes a (‘B’) sound.

ג

Gimmel

Gimmel makes a (‘G’) sound.

ד

Dalet

Dalet makes a (‘D’) sound.

ה

Hey

Hey makes a (‘H’) sound.

Handwriting

ה

Hey

ד

Dalet

ג

Gimmel

ו

Veyt

א

Aleph

א

ב

ג

ד

ה

רְכָב

י

ט

ח

ז

ו

Yud

Tet

Chet

Zayin

Vav

ו

Vav

Vav makes a ('V') sound, but can also take the sound of certain vowels ('Oe') and ('Uu').

ז

Zayin

Zayin makes a ('Z') sound.

ח

Chet

Chet makes a ('Ch') sound.

ט

Tet

Tet makes a ('T') sound.

י

Yud

Yud makes a ('Y') sound.

Handwriting

י ג ה ל ו

Yud

Tet

Chet

Zayin

Vav



ו

ה

ג

י

Lesson Two



ס

נ

מ

ל

כ

Samekh

Nun

Mem

Lamed

Khaf

כ ב

Kaf / Khaf

Kaf (כ) makes a ('K') Sound when it appears with a 'dagesh.' Khaf (כ) Makes a ('Kh') sound without.

ל

Lamed

Lamed makes a ('L') sound.

מ

Mem

Mem makes a ('M') sound.

נ

Nun

Nun makes a ('N') sound.

ס

Samekh

Samekh makes a ('S') sound.

Handwriting

ו

Samekh

נ

Nun

מ

Mem

ל

Lamed

כ

Khaf

כ

ג

נ

ג

ו

Lesson Three



ק

Kof

צ

Tzadi

פ

Pe

ע

Ayin

ע

Ayin

Ayin doesn't have any sound of it's own, but takes the sound of the vowel applied to it and gives it a guttural sound.

פ פ

Pe / Phe

Pe (פ) makes a ('P') sound when it appears with a 'dagesh' and Phe (ף) Makes a ('Ph') sound without.

צ

Tzadi

Tzadi makes a ('Tz') sound.

ק

Kof

Kof makes a ('K') sound.

Handwriting

ר

Kof

צ

Tzadi

פ

Pe

ח

Ayin



Lesson Four



ת ש ר

Tav Shin Resh

ר

שׁ שׂ

Shin / Sin

Shin (שׁ) makes a ('Sh') sound when it appears with a dot at the beginning of the letter and Sin (שׂ) Makes a ('S') sound when the dot appears at th end of the letter.

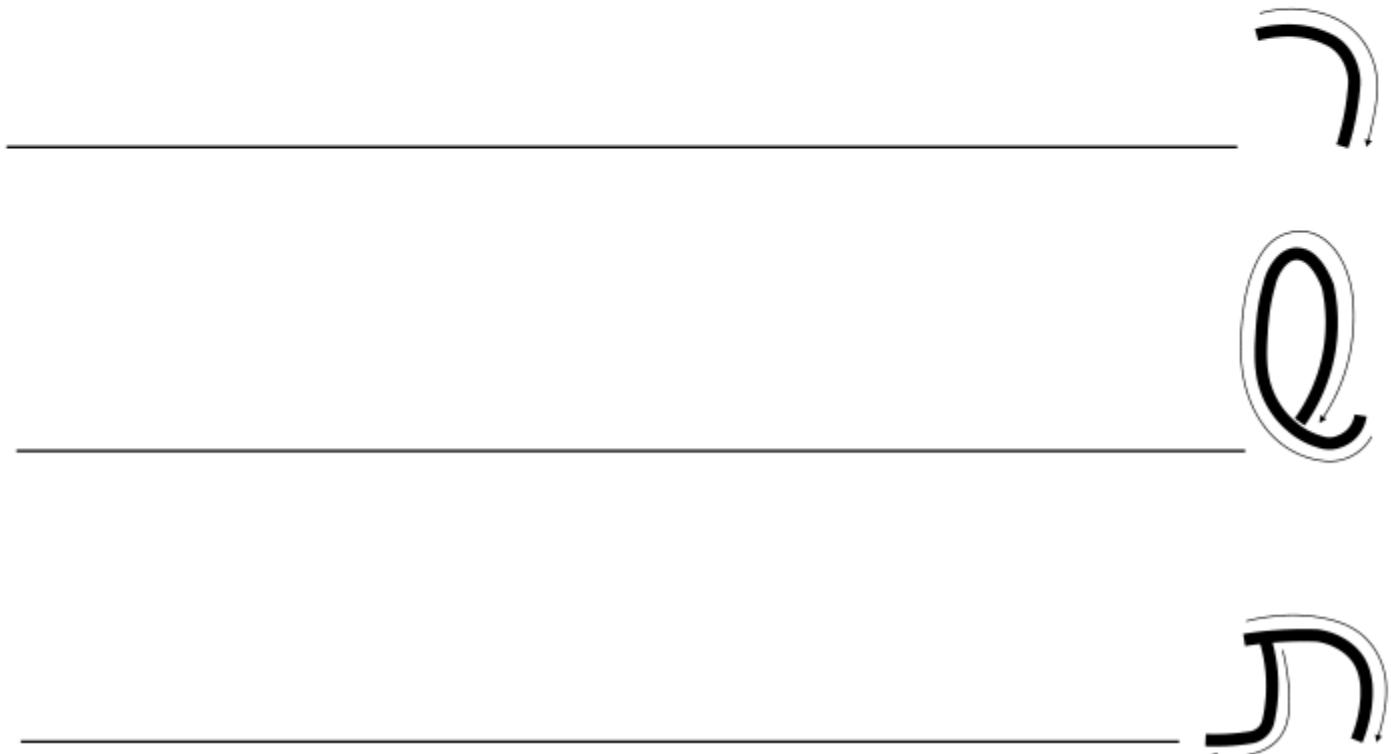
ת

Tav

Tav makes a ('T') sound.

Handwriting

ת Shin ר Resh



לְהַלֵּךְ

There are Five Sofit Forms



Sofit means ‘*Ending*’

The Sofit Form Letters are used when that respective letter appears at the end of a word.

These letters are pronounced the same as, and can take a ‘*dagesh*’ the same as their regular forms.



Handwriting



Tsadi



Phe



Nun



Mem



Khaf



Chapter 2

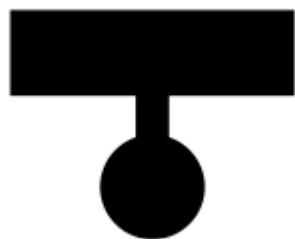
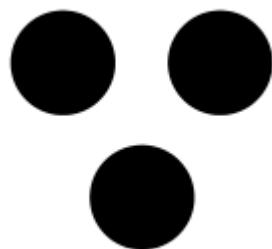
פרק ב'

Nikudot

ביקודות

-Vowels-

Lesson Five





Kamatz Gadol makes an “Ah” sound, a ‘true vowel.’

There is a variant, Kamatz Katan, that you will encounter and is pronounced as an “Oh” sound instead.

בר

בְּנָנָה

כָּר

כָּעֵד



Patach makes an “Ah” sound, a ‘true vowel.’

בָּת

שְׁבָתָּה

כָּרֶב

אַקְרֵבָּה



Tzere and **Segol** make an “Eh” sound, a ‘true vowel.’ In Modern Hebrew Tzere is often pronounced as “Eih”

בָּנָו עֲשֵׁב שְׁבַע אָנוּ אָרֶץ אָרֶץ בָּנָו קָרְבָּן קָרְבָּן

Lesson Six





Chirik makes an “Ee” sound, a ‘true vowel.’

מִים צִוָּן אֲשֶׁה אִישׁ בְּיַרְהָ

אֵם בְּלֹא כִּילָךְ כִּילָךְ בְּלֹא



Cholam makes an “Oh” sound, a ‘true vowel.’

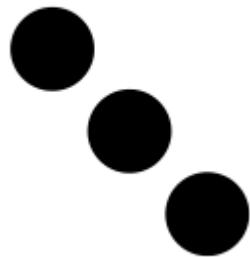


When a vav takes a Cholam, it loses its “V” sound, becoming silent like alef and taking the sound of the Cholam. We call this “**Vav-Cholam**” or “**Cholam-Malei**”

אות א/or אוֹת א/or א/or א/or א/or כתום כתום

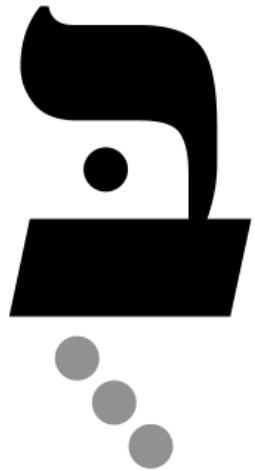
אות א/or אוֹת א/or א/or א/or כתום כתום

Lesson Seven





Shuruk makes an “Oo” sound, a ‘true vowel.’ Shuruk only appears on the letter Vav. When a vav takes a Shuruk, it loses its “V” sound, becoming silent like alef and taking the sound of the Shuruk. We call this “**Vav- Shuruk**”



Kubbutz makes an “Oo” sound, a ‘true vowel.’

שְׁלֹהָן

חֲקָת

בְּרוֹדָה

אִמוֹנָה

שְׁלֹהָן

מְקֻרָבָה

גְּרֹגֶל

אִנוֹנָה



Shva by itself makes no sound, but denotes a stop in the middle of a word, or the pronunciation of a consonant at the beginning of a word. In either case the sound is like that produced by the letter on its own without a vowel; in this case Bet with Shva is pronounced (“bə”)

מִזְמֹר

תָּהֲלֵה

תָּהָוָם

שְׁתִּים

אַלְפָנָג

עַלְגָּה

עַכְנוּם

שְׁגָנִים

Appendix I: Kamatz-Aleph-A Chart