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✕ZF



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↓_T

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↓_T

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↓_T

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↓_T

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You have now read three quarters of the Yisre'eyleeth Alefbeth, and you have seen that

𐤅𐤔𐤓 is 'he' and 𐤅𐤕𐤓 is 'she'.

you have also seen that when $\vartheta \in \mathbb{R}$ and X

have an added dot, it marks the letter as being hard: Ɑ b , Ɱ g, Ɐ d, Ɒ k, ⱱ p, and Ⱳ t.

after a vowel sound ,a hard letter usually become soft, unless there is a pause or punctuation.

Note  batakh and  bekah . Both begin with a hard b.

so $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ 'but if we put $\frac{1}{2}$ first, the $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ becomes $\frac{1}{2}$:

The dot in the  of  is called a degesh lene. it never alters the meaning of a word:

so  and  both mean 'HE TRUSTED'