

Chapter 1: Preliminary Discussion

<u>Parts of Speech</u>	Verbs	Nouns	Pronouns	Adjectives
שָׁמַע לִפְנֵי	לִפְנֵי	שָׁמַע	קָרָא	כָּלִיל
Adverbs	Prepositions	Conjunctions		
וְאֶלְעָדָה	בְּלִיהָה יְהֻנָּה	וְיַעֲשֵׂה		

Example: Participial - Worker, Work, Working

Noun: The new worker did not arrive at work today.
הוְיָבַע הַיּוֹם לְעִכּוֹדָה

Verb : The computer does not work properly.
הַקְ�דֵּם לֹא יָמִין כִּי תְּעִזֵּז

Adjective: The executive (working) committee decided to raise membership fees.

העד הצעיר הודיע להעלאת אל תוך
הדין

Example: Adjective and Adverb function:

Adjective: The director is a difficult man.

המכתל הוא איש קש

Adverb: He makes everyone work hard.

היא מ Glückך קשׁה אל כלום.

Verbs (Verb)

Verbs in tense

Dan Dan hurried home.

דָן דָן הַרְחִידָה בָּיתָה IT

They will oppose the plan for ideological reasons.

אָתֶים יֵתְהַרְבּוּ לְמִלְכָה אֲלֵיכֶם ITAKA IT

Non-finite Verbs

Dan wants to run in the Boston Marathon.

דָן וֹצֵא לְרַחַם בָּרוּסָה IT

Nouns and Pronouns (Noun)

Nouns

I have coffee and cake for you.

אָנֹכִי אֶתְהַנְּדִיף כֻּפֹּה וְעַד IT

Verbal nouns

Dan is a cooking expert.

דָן הוא אֱמֹרֶת כֻּקִינְג IT

She proved a profound understanding of the subject.

אָתָה הִנְדִּיבָה בְּעֵדוֹת כָּלִיל IT

Personal Pronouns

He likes to cook and she likes to eat.

הָיָה כָּבֵד לְכַלְלָה IT

Demonstrative Pronouns

This food is Moroccan food.

זֶה אֲכִילָה מִצְרָאִית IT

Adjectives (מְכֹנִים)

Adjectives in noun phrases.

He cooks an excellent cook.

הוּא יֹאכֵל בָּרֶק כָּבֵד.

Adjectives as predicates:

This student is talented.

הַשְׁמִינִי שֶׁבֶת הַזֶּה אֲמִתִּים.

Adverbs (מְבָרָךְ/מְבָרָךְ)

He cooks a lot but eats little.

הוּא יֹאכֵל בָּרֶק כָּבֵד וְעַצְבָּן בָּרֶק כָּבֵד.

Particles (מְלֻחָה/מְלֻחָה)

Prepositions

Dan goes with friends to shows.

דָּנִי יֵלְךָ עִם בְּנֵי נַעֲלֵם לְחֶזְקָה.

Conjunctions

Do you want to walk or to go by car?

אַתָּה תִּזְמִין לְלַזְמָן בָּלְבָד או לְבָרֶק?

Subordinators

They went to the restaurant that I recommended.

הֵם הָלַכוּ לְמָזָרְעָה שֶׁעָמַד הַזֶּה.

Interrogatives

Who is this?

אֲמִתִּים?

Interjections

Ouch! It hurts!

אֲיִילְלָה!

Grammatical Functions

- Subject

X(U)

Predicate

X(V)

Attribute

X(1)

Object

X(U)

Adjunct

προ

Subject (X(U))

Noun Phrases: The new cook is from France.
הָאִישׁ הַיְלֵד הַיְלֵד הַיְלֵד הַיְלֵד

Subordinate clauses: That he studied cooking in France is no interest to me.
שֶׁהָיָה לְעֵד בַּיּוֹלֶבֶת לֹא כָּלַם אֲלֵיכֶם

Predicate

Verb predicates: Dan started studying in the summer.
דָּנִי לָלַח לְכַדְּיָה

Nominal predicates: He is a student in law school.
הָיָה עַמְּדֵי בַּיּוֹלֶבֶת לֹא כָּלַם אֲלֵיכֶם

Attribute

Expansion of phrases with additional information

Dan met friends from work at the pub on the beach.
דָּנִי נִשְׁאַר בְּמִתְּחִילָה בְּמִזְבְּחָה בְּמִזְבְּחָה בְּמִזְבְּחָה

Object Complement

Direct Object: Dan met his friends
דָּנִי נִשְׁאַר בְּמִתְּחִילָה בְּמִזְבְּחָה בְּמִזְבְּחָה

Indirect Object: Dan got together with his friends.

לִגְתּוֹר עִם הַזָּכְרִים שָׁלוֹר IT

Adjunct

Temporal: Dan was not at home this morning.

לֹא היה כאן הַבָּרוּךְ IT

Spatial: Dan traveled in England for three months.

בְּאֶצְבָּעַת שָׁלֹשׁ יָמִים בְּאֶנְגָּלִיהּ IT

Words and Patterns (אלים, בתיים ומשמעותם)

Verbs

Gloss

wrote

dictated

Word

כתב

הזכיר

כתב

כתב

הזכיר

כתוב

C-R-C

Nouns and Adjectives:

Gloss

magician (noun)

Word

מָגִינִּי

מָגִינִּי

שָׂרֵב

S-D-P

charming (adjective)

מָגִינִּי

מָגִינִּי

Binyan's name

Citation Form

Root

pa'al

מָגִינִּי

P-T-I

nif'al

מָגִינִּי

שָׂרֵב

pi'el

מָגִינִּי (מָגִינִּי)

Q-G-Q

pu'al

מָגִינִּי (מָגִינִּי)

P-L-O

hitpael

מָגִינִּי

מָגִינִּי

V-A-V

hif'il

מָגִינִּי

מָגִינִּי

G-L-P

huf'al

מָגִינִּי (מָגִינִּי)

מָגִינִּי (מָגִינִּי)

T-Z-T

Indirect Object: Dan got together with his friends.

לִכְתֹּב עַמְּה הָפְכוּלָם שֶׁל

Adjunct

Temporal: Dan was not at home this morning.

לֹא היה כביך הַבָּרוּךְ

Spatial: Dan traveled in England for three months.

לֹא יָלַשׂ פִּידָּע בְּאֶצְבָּלָה

Words and Patterns (אלים, ברכיהם ומשמעותם)

Verbs

Gloss

wrote

dictated

Word

כתב

הזכיר

כתב

כתב

הזכיר

כתוב

כ-כ-כ

Nouns and Adjectives:

Gloss

magician (noun)

charming (adjective)

Word

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵינָה

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵין

מַגְ'יֵינָה

מגין

מ-מ-מ

Binyan's name

Citation Form

Root

p'a'al

מְלָא

מ-ל-א

nif'al

מְלָא

מ-ל-א

pi'e'l

מְלָא

מ-ל-א

pu'a'l

מְלָא

מ-ל-א

hitpael

מְלָא

מ-ל-א

hif'il

מְלָא

מ-ל-א

huf'al

מְלָא

מ-ל-א

Verb form	Binyan	Root	ל הַמְעָל	ל הַמְפָלֵל	גִּילְגִּיל
שָׁלַד	בָּנָל	שָׁלֹךְ	ל	ל	ל
בָּנָה	בָּנָא	בָּנָא	ל	ל	ל
שָׁלָם (שָׁלִים)	בָּנָעַל	בָּנָעַל	ל	ל	ל
(בָּנָה) (בָּנָעַל)	בָּנָעַל	בָּנָעַל	ל	ל	ל
הַתְּכַחַב	בָּנָעַל	בָּנָעַל	ל	ל	ל
בָּנָעַל	בָּנָעַל	בָּנָעַל	ל	ל	ל
(בָּנָעַל) הַקְלָט (הַקְלָט)	בָּנָעַל	בָּנָעַל	ל	ל	ל

A comparative note

Examples: drive - drove - driven, write - wrote - written, ride - rode - ridden
 speak - spoke - spoken, freeze - froze - frozen, steal - stole - stolen

Verbs

Gloss

	Citation Form	binyan	Root
tie	לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד
be tied	לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד
get in touch; g.	לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד
get connected	לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד

Nouns and Adjectives

Gloss

tied; connected (adj.)	לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד
tie, connection (noun)	(לְ) לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד
Context (noun)	(לְ) לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד	לְבַעַד

New words (נְוֶוּ וּוֹרְדָׁס)

1. Linear noun

Abstract noun from

תֵּל

child

תֵּיל

Adjective derived from

תִּלְתֵּל

childhood

תִּלְתֵּלָה

Abstract noun derived from

תִּלְתֵּלָה

childish

תִּלְתֵּלִי

Abstract noun derived from

תִּלְתֵּלָה

childishness

תִּלְתֵּלָהָה

2. Existing verb

New verb in shif'el pattern

Write

שְׁכַלְכֵל

Existing verb

reWrite

שְׁכַלְכֵל

New verb in tif'el pattern:

act, do

כְּעַלְל

operate, activate

operate, activate

Gender and Number:

Noun types: living entity or inanimate entity

Noun conjugation: singular/plural, masculine/feminine

Verb conjugation: past/present/future

Open and Closed Word classes:

Open word class - verb, noun, adjective, and adverb

Closed word class - prepositions, conjunctions.

Adaption from existing words:

Gloss	Derived Verb	Derived root	Gloss	Base
to market	פּוֹלִיעַ	p - l - u	market	פּוֹלִיעַ
to report	תִּלְתּוּ	p - l - t	report	תִּלְתּוּ

-נִי t- prefix added to existing roots }

Gloss	Derived Verb	Derived Root	Gloss	Root
to communicate	תְּעַרְפֵּנִי	ת-ע-ר-פ-נִי	tie	ת-ע-פ
to brief	תְּגַדֵּלֶת	ת-ג-ד-ל-תִּ	guide	ת-ג-ל

-וּ Sh- prefix added to existing roots }

Gloss	Derived Verb	Derived Root	Gloss	Root
to subjugate	תְּגַבֵּעַ	ת-ג-ב-ע	work	ת-ג-ב
to rewrite	תְּגַכֵּלֶת	ת-ג-כ-ל-תִּ	write	ת-ג-ל

Derived from verbs:

Gloss	Derived Noun	Gloss	Base	Root
frame	תְּגַדֵּלָה	close	תְּגַדֵּל	ת-ג-ד
guard, watch	תְּגַנְּבָה	guard	תְּגַנְּבָה	ת-ג-נ-ב

Derived from nouns:

Gloss	Derived Noun	Gloss	Base
brotherhood	תְּגִידָה	brother	תְּגִיד
privacy	תְּגִינָה	individual	תְּגִינָה

Derived from adjectives:

Gloss	Derived Noun	Gloss	Base
permissiveness	תְּגִילָה	permissive	תְּגִיל
health	תְּגִילָה	healthy	תְּגִיל

Borrowing Words from other languages:-

Direct Borrowing of nouns:

High-tech prime time boss P0-17
G.I.Joe D12

Deriving new verbs from borrowed words

<u>Gloss</u>	<u>Derived Verb</u>	<u>Extracted Root</u>	<u>Gloss</u>	<u>Base</u>
Subsidize	T-D- ^{בָּזֶה} D	T-T-T-D	Subsidy	תְּבִזֵּעַ
Sympathize	U-G- ^{אֲנֹשֶׁה} X-D	U-G-Y-D	Sympathy	אֲנֹשֶׁה

Borrowed Words from Hebrew suffixes

Plural suffixes	intellectuals	אַלְפָיִם / פָּרָנִים
Feminine ending	Practice	עֲמָלֵק
Adjective endings	digital	תְּכִירֶת / תְּכִירָה

Closed classes:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Pronouns | את, מתי, זה |
| 2. Prepositions | על, ב, מ, נ, י |
| 3. Conjunctions | ו, ולו, אך, כי |
| 4. Determiners | - |
| 5. Quantifiers | כל, כמה, אין, מוכלים |
| 6. Subordinators | 一旦, עם, על |

Prepositions (אֲלֹת)

Prepositional Phrase

After the holiday meal.

אחרי הארוחה מ

Subordinating item: preposition + clause

After they ate the holiday meal.

Determiners, articles and quantifiers (אֲלֹת יְדִיעָה)

Not everyone agrees with you.

הוא ביליאריסט!

Each person brought something.

כל אחד הביא משהו

Coordinators

Phrases

Who is the boss here, you, or your brother?

Are you and your brother going to the office?

Clauses

There is enough food, and you can all come eat.

夠了，大家都可以來吃

Subordinators (תְּלִיכָה)

Reporting

We all know that you did not mean to say this.

כולנו יודעינו שאתה לא הפסיק לזרק פתקים

At the press conference the American Secretary of State said that important strategic change has taken place.

במסיבת עיתונאים אמר שר המדינה אמר כי בול עליי

Introducing a relative clause

The girl who is walking toward us is my cousin.

הבחורה שפנינה הליכה אליי היא 行くの女は

The patient's rights law, which became valid in 1996, is a pioneer in its field.

1996년에 유통되는 환자 권리법은 그 분야에서 선구자이다.

Introducing an Adverbial clause

He did not arrive on time because his plane was late.

하지만 그는 시간을 지나서 도착했다.

He came to the office even though he was sick.

그는 몸이 아파도 사무실로 왔다.

Interrogatives (Who, What, Where, When, Why)

Questions about the subject or object:

Who called you?

누가 전화를 걸었지?

What did he tell you on the phone?

그는 전화에서 무엇을 말했지?

Questions about time or location:

When is Dan coming?

다난은 언제 올까요?

Where is he going?

그는 어디로 갈까요?

Where will he be this evening?

tonight 저녁에 그는 어디에 있을까요?

Questions about cause or reason:

Why doesn't Dan want to come?

다난은 왜 오지 않아요?

Why was he so late?

그는 왜 늦었나요?

Questions with prepositions:

About whom did you talk?

על מי דיבכלת?

With whom did you go to the movies?? עם מי הילכتم לקולנוע?

Interjections:

Nice! You finished everything on time. נICE! אתה משלם הכל בזמן!

Wow! I won the lottery.

אה אם! הרווחת את הלווטי!

We won - Hallelujah!

איזה-הלהוועה

How awful! Everything is lost.

אוי, אגבו! הכל הלוות!

Phrase constituents

Small children go to Kindergarten.

ילדים דוכים הולכים לאו |
verb phrase noun phrase

ילדים דוכים הולכים לאו

Types of phrases: noun phrase

Head word - noun: שפה 'language'

In context: [The Hebrew language] changes. השפה העברית משתנה

Types of phrase: verb phrase

Head word - verb: בחר 'bought'

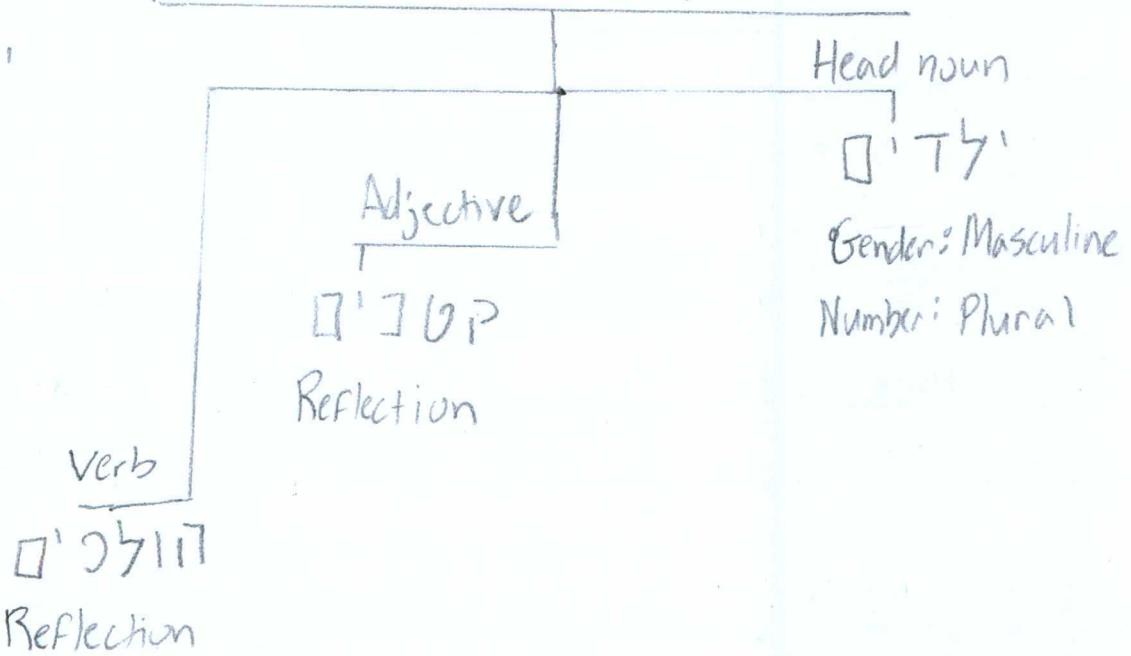
In context: The children [bought ice cream]

הילדים [בחרו גלידה]

Rules of Agreement

לְאַדְםָ דָּעֵת הִוְלָכִים לְאֵלֶיךָ.

Head noun: אַדְםָ



Gender Agreement

Noun Phrase: Head noun + adjective

The new movie sounds interesting

הַמְבָרֵךְ הַחֲדָשָׁה עַמְצָק מְעֻנֵּן.

The new exhibit is attracting a lot of visitors.

They say that it is very interesting.
אֲמֹרְתָּם לְגַם אֲלֵיכֶם שֶׁזֶה מְעֻנֵּן.

Noun phrase: Head noun + demonstrative pronoun.

This pool is an Olympic pool. הַמַּעֲלֵךְ הַזֶּה כְּלִיכָה אֶלְגִּיל.

That game was riveting.

הַמְשָׁפֵק הַזֶּה אָזְהָב.

Noun phrase + verb predicate

Nira was accepted to work in the office of an architectural firm.

They hired her as soon as she finished her studies.

כִּי-לְהַגְּזָבָה לְהַלְכָה וְלְעַמְלָה בְּאַתְּאָתְךָ.

ק' בלו אונר איד לאם גוון לאידין.

Noam works in a bank. Many of his friends work there.

נוֹם עֲמָד בֶּנק. מַהְרִים לְבָיּוֹן עֲלֵיכֶם.

Noun phrase + Adjective Predicate:

Your choice (is) very good. תִּשְׁאַל אֶת הַשְׁלֹטָה שֶׁכְּסָעִיר.

The voting rate (is) low. תִּשְׁאַל הַרְאָתָה כְּמָה.

Number Agreement

Noun phrase: head noun + adjective

The new plays are interesting. הַנְּוֹעֲדִים הַחֲדָשִׁים קָרְבָּנִים.

We strolled in the small streets of the town.

נוּשָׂאָר בְּלָדָבָוָן הַקָּטָנִים שֶׁהַעֲיָר.

Sentence: Noun Phrase + Predicate: Verb

Moshe and Danny arrived late. נָשָׂאָר מֹשֶׁה וְדָנִי אֶת הַזָּהָר.

Aliza and Dina live in the dorms. נָשָׂאָר אַלְיזָה וְדִינָה בְּדָמָר.

Sentence: Noun phrase + predicate: adjective

These flowers are very pretty. הַפְּלָנָנִים הַאֲדָלָה, גָּוֹן מְאַת.

The girls in my class are not particularly friendly.

הַבָּנָנִים בְּכִינּוֹת לֹא הַבְּרוּכִים. אָמֵן!

Agreement in Person:

I will finish the paper tomorrow.

אָנָּה אָמַר אֶת הַמִּנְיָה אֶת הַזָּהָר.

You didn't hear the bell?

אָתָּה לֹא שָׁמַע אֶל הַזָּלָזָן.

Personal Pronoun (Subject, object, possessive, etc.) reflect the person

The girl said that she was hungry. הַלְלוּ אָמַרְתִּי שְׁהִיא לְעָכָה.
Her parents also said that they. אָמַרְתִּי שְׁהֵם לְעָכִים.
were hungry.

Definite/Indefinite Status:

Indefinite Head Noun

There are small and nice restaurants. אֲמֹם גָּדוֹלָה כּוֹלֶת וְסָלֶגֶת
there.

We bought an old house.

דְּבִיכָּה בָּיִת יָמִין.

Did you visit any art museums.

בְּקָרְבָּן בְּקָרְבָּן לְאַמְּנוּנִים?

Definite Head Noun:

The blossoming trees are apple trees. עַצי הַפּוֹלְדִּים هֵם עַצי הַגּוֹדִים.

His second wife was born in Canada. אָשָׁתוֹ הַשְׂנִינוֹת בְּלִדְתָּה בְּקָנָדָה

Our Ilana is a gifted musician. אִילָנָה שְׁלַבְתָּה אִישׁ מִזְמִיקָה קָדוֹמָה.

Chapter 2: Writing and Pronunciation

Introduction

Gloss

	<u>With Vowels</u>	<u>Without vowels:</u>
book; literary work	סֵפֶר	סֶפֶר
(1) tell, narrate, talk about	סִיפֵּר	סִיפֵּר
(2) to cut hair		
be recounted, be narrated	סִפְרָה	סִפְרָה
Count, enumerate	סִפְרָה	סִפְרָה
Count	סִפְרָה	סִפְרָה
banner	סָדָר	סָדָר
border, edge, fringe	סְפָרָה	סְפָרָה

Gloss	Patterns	Root	Prefix
Number	mispar	תָּפֶס	-תָּ
Narrator	mesaper	תָּפֶס	-תָּ

Consonants and Sounds (תְּלִילֵי תְּלִילֵי)

Letter	Sound	Notes	Name	
חַ	χ	It carries the sound of the next vowel, as in תְּאַחֲרֵךְ aviv. It is never realized at the end of words; חַרְפָּה kara, חַרְבָּה bari. In deliberate speech, a glottal stop with a stressed vowel: חַרְפָּה kar'á.	alef	תְּלִילֵה
בַּ	b	b, as in the first sound of boy initially: בְּן ben, or after a closed syllable: בְּרִיבְּ harbe, or after an open syllable in some patterns: בְּרִיבְּ diber.	bet	תְּלִילֵה
וַ	v	v, as in the first sound of vine, after a vowel or at the end of words: וְרִיבְּ, sarta וְרִיבְּ katar.	vet	תְּלִילֵה
גַּ	g	g as in the first sound in green	gimel	תְּלִילֵה
כַּ	j	as in the first sound of George ('χַרְיָה)		
דַּ	d	d as in the first sound in door	daleth	תְּלִילֵה

ñ	ñ	h	Aspirated h, as in <u>hello</u> , before a Stressed vowel, e.g. $\tilde{ñ}\text{ñ}$ <u>hár</u> , or when ñ is final preceded by a, preceded by another vowel: $\tilde{\text{n}}\text{i}\text{ñ}\text{g}$ <u>gavaah</u> or to mark a fcm. Sing. suffix: $\text{ñ}\text{ñ}$ <u>lah</u> .	hé	Xñ
		Ø	At the end of a word, following an a or e: nga <u>yafá</u> , nga <u>yafé</u> , or optionally before an unstressed vowel: $\text{ñ}\text{ñ}\text{x}$ <u>óhel ~ óel</u> .		
í	í	v	v as in the first sound of TTl <u>véred</u> , or after a vowel as in $\text{n}\text{í}\text{p}$ <u>kiva</u> , $\text{l}\text{í}\text{p}$ <u>kav</u> .	Vav	í
ó	ó	u	The vowel u as in $\text{o}\text{í}\text{p}$ <u>kum</u> , $\text{í}\text{í}\text{p}$ <u>kanu</u> .		
i	i	o	The vowel o as in qip , <u>Kof</u> , iqb <u>bo</u>		
í	í	v	Alternate for a single 'l' <u>lemon</u> .		
		w	w in foreign words waz <u>Wali</u> .		
t	b	z	z as in the first sound of <u>Zoo</u> .	Zay'in	t'
't	'b	zh	In Foreign (borrowed) words, such as the final sound in <u>garage</u> .		

n	n	h	h is pronounced as in the Loch Ness. For alternate pronunciation see page 36.	het	חִתָּה
ג	ג	t	t as in the first sound of table	tct	תְּכֵת
ג	י	y	y in any position, as in yearn	yod	תֵּיָה
ג	ו	i	The vowel i as in speed, or seal		
ג	וֹ	ey	The Diphthong ey as in way		
ג	וֹ	y	Alternate for a <u>single</u> ַ		
ג	כ	K	K as in can; at the beginning of a word ֶ, ken or after a closed syllable: מַקָּה malka, or after an open syllable in some patterns סִיקָּן siken.	Kaf	קָף
ג	כ	Kh	Kh is pronounced as in Loch Ness, after a vowel or at the end of words. An orthographic variation at the end of words: תְּקֵה rakh.	khaf	קָהָף
ג	פ	l	l as in the first sound of lean	khaf	קָהָף
ג	נ	m	m as in the first sound of mother	mem	מֵם
ג	פ		An orthographic variation at the end of words	mem	מֵם
				sofit	סּוֹפִית
					מְגִיאָה

J	J	n	n as in the first sound of never	nun	ن
J	J		An orthographic variation at the end of words:	nun Sofit	نِجِيد
D	D	s	s as in the sound of sun	Sámekh	سَمْك
y	y	∅	In standard speech it only carries the sound of the following vowel, just as 'X'	'áyin	اء
ג	ג	p	p as in the first sound of pearl: at the beginning of the word or after a closed syllable: ַגְּלָגָל parpar, or after an open syllable in some patterns: ַגְּוֹסֶר	pe	X?
ג	ג	f	f as in the first sound of fun: after a vowel: ַפְּנִים safsal or initially in borrowed words: ַפְּשִׁירָה festival.	fe	X?
ג	ג	ʃ	Orthographic variation of f fe Sofit at the end of words: קֵשֶׁף Késhaf		X? نِجِيد

Y	3	t's	t's pronounced as one segment, as tsadik in the first segment of פִּתְאָדֵיק	TY
Y	4		Orthographic variation of t's tsadi at the end of words: Sofit נִגְוִוִּים	TY
Y	3	ch	ch in foreign words, such as Charlie ('חָרָלִי)	
P	P	K	K as in the first sound of kid קִיד	GIP
ר	ר	r	r as in the first sound of resh resh רֶשֶׁת. It is pronounced almost like the r in French or German. Some pronounce it like the rolling r in Spanish.	וַיְ
וּ	e	sh	sh as in the first sound of shop shop שֶׁבֶת	וּ
וּ	i	s	s as in the first sound of sun sun סֻנָּה	וּ
תּ	h	t	t as in the first sound of tav tav תָּבָת	T

Historically distinct letters have similar sounds as others.

Pronounced	Word 1		Word 2		Letters
Kar	cold	ʈp	pillow	ʈʃ	p, t
shoté	drink	ʈʈiʊ	fool	ʈuɪʊ	t, u
alaí	went up	ʈɻ̪i	club, bat	ʈɻ̪χ	ɻ, x
gar	minister	ʈɻ̪ɪ	go aside	ʈo	ɻ, o
lakh	to you	ʈɻ̪	humid	ʈɻ̪	ɻ, ʈ
tṣav	summons	ʈʂ	turtle	ʈʂ	t, ʈ

Vowels (॥ ॥ ॥ ॥)

ø(as in stop)	holam kaser holam malé Kamatz Katan hataf Kamatz	תּוֹתְלָהֵם חַלְמָהֵם קָמָצְקָטָן חַטָּף קָמָצָן	תּוֹתְלָהֵם חַלְמָהֵם קָמָצְקָטָן חַטָּף קָמָצָן	o i ø t t
u (as in sup)	Kubutz Shuruk		יְבָזֵב פְּרָעָזֵעַ	o ø
ø(as in glue)	Shva nah		חִזְקָעֵן	ø
Short e (as in yeladim)	Shva na		עִזְקָעֵן	.

Notes: Vowel "sounds" appear in difficult words and hard pronunciations.

Dialects adjusted diacritics

Historical Note

- Orthographic consonants appears before vowels
- מַתְרֵסֶת, "matres lectionis" was an orthographic discovery about Latin, Arabic, and Hebrew.
- Sometimes double letters (ll, or ") represented foreign words before foreign introduction.

כְּלָנִים תּוֹתְלָהֵם:

אַלְמָן	תּוֹתְלָהֵם	אַלְמָן	תּוֹתְלָהֵם	אַלְמָן	תּוֹתְלָהֵם
לִבְנָה	תּוֹתְלָהֵם	לִבְנָה	תּוֹתְלָהֵם	לִבְנָה	תּוֹתְלָהֵם
חֲדֹךְ	תּוֹתְלָהֵם	חֲדֹךְ	תּוֹתְלָהֵם	חֲדֹךְ	תּוֹתְלָהֵם
חֲכָמָה	תּוֹתְלָהֵם	חֲכָמָה	תּוֹתְלָהֵם	חֲכָמָה	תּוֹתְלָהֵם

Other Diacritics

Dagesh Kal (ׁ פָּקָל) : remains since millenia → designations
↳ Stop/continuation: תְּבִרְכָּה, דְּבַרְכָּה, וְבִרְכָּה

Dagesh hazek (ׂ פְּתִיכָּה) :

↳ doubling of a consonant : Definite Article + consonant
Definite Article + guttural

Mapik (פִּקְדָּה)

↳ feminine possessive : תְּבִרְכָּה → בְּבִרְכָּה

Syllables (תְּבִרְכָּה)

- Syllables compose words.
- Two types of syllables: 'Open syllables' תִּבְרָכָה, תִּבְרָכָה
'Closed syllables' תְּבִרְכָּה, תְּבִרְכָּה
- Hebrew syllables begin with consonant sound, typically.

CV = Sé = open syllable

sé-fri ְבָרָךְ

CVC = Fer = closed syllable

fer ְבִּרְכָּה

CV = Sha = open syllable

sha- ְבָרָךְ

CVCC = Mart = closed syllable

Mart ְבִּרְכָּה

CCV = Shmi = open syllable

Shmi-rah ְבִּרְכָּה

CV = ra = open syllable

ra- ְבִּרְכָּה

Stress (תְּבִרְכָּה)

- Another word pattern about sequence