

# *ALEPH BET — SHALAV &*




## **PART 3**

### CONTENTS


Lesson 8	<i>Tsade, Quph</i> .....	32
Lesson 9	<i>Chet, Kaph</i> .....	35
Lesson 10	<i>Zayin, Pey</i> .....	39
Lesson 11	<i>Gimel, Samech</i> .....	42

## Lesson 8 Tsade, Quph

### Consonants

	<p>The “<i>Tsade</i>” is pronounced like the “ts” at the end of “p<u>o</u>ts”. Note differences in shape to <i>ayin</i>.</p>		<p>The “<i>final Tsade</i>” is used at the end of a word. Pronunciation does not change. Note the main vertical line drops down below the line that most letters rest on.</p>
	<p>The “<i>Quph</i>” is pronounced like the “q” in “q<u>u</u>iet”. Note that the vertical straight line drops down below the line that most letters rest on.</p>		

### Vowel

	<p>You will notice that there are two vowels under the <i>ayin</i>: this time, they are the <i>sh'va</i> and the <i>patach</i>. This vowel combination is called a “<i>chataph patach</i>”. It is pronounced the same as a <i>patach</i> (like “ah” in “f<u>a</u>ther”), but is a little shorter.</p>
---	---

### Practice

1 (a) Print a row of the letter *tsade* as shown below. As you print each one, say the name slowly, emphasizing the “ts” sound.



1 (b) Now go back and place a *patach* under each *tsade*. As you do, say the name of the vowel (*patach*). Then, read out loud each syllable by pronouncing the “ts” sound for the *tsade* and the “ah” sound of the *patach* together slowly and clearly (“ts ah”).

2 (a) Print a row of the letter *quph* below. Make sure you drop the vertical line below the lower guide line. As you print each one, say its name (*quph*) slowly, emphasizing the “q” sound.



2(b) Place a *sh'va* under each *quph* in the line above, saying their names. Then pronounce each syllable, joining the “q” sound of *quph* to the *sh'va* sound slowly and clearly.

The *sh'va* will be placed like this:



3 (a) & (b) Print a row of *ayin*'s and below each one, place a *chataph patach*. For each syllable, name the consonant and vowel and then pronounce the syllable.



4. Print a row of seven *final tsade's*, noting that the vertical stroke drops down below the lower guide line. Say its name each time, emphasizing the initial sound of “ts”.

ץ

5. Print a row of the combination of an *ayin* and a *final tsade* with a *tsere* under the *ayin*. This is the Hebrew word for “tree” (“ay ts”). Each time say the names of the consonants and vowel before reading the word.

עץ

### Vocabulary

		land, earth	אָרֶץ	1
		the earth	הָאָרֶץ	
		heaven(s)	שָׁמַיִם	2
		the heavens	הַשָּׁמַיִם	
Note 3-letter root, prefix, suffix	בְּ רֵאשִׁית יֵת	in (the) beginning	בְּרֵאשִׁית	3
		beginning, first	רֵאשִׁית	4
		first, former	רֵאשׁוֹן	5
		head	רֵאשׁ	6
		tree	עֵץ	7
		Not to be translated – sign of the direct object that follows it.	אֶת	8

**Scripture: Genesis 1:1b**

Strong's numbers:	776	853	8064
. . . the heavens and the earth.	אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ:		
* sign of a direct object	the earth	* and	heaven(s) the *

Memorize this second part of the first verse of Genesis 1. Review the first part of this verse from Lesson 7. Then learn to recite the complete verse.

Hebrew Prefixes (Common Ones)		
1. Definite Article		
ה	Hey	the
2. Conjunction		
ו	Vav	and, but
3. Prepositions		
כ	Kaph	as, like, according to
ב	Beyt	in, by, with
ל	Lamed	to, for, at
4. Other		
ש	Shin	that, which, who, whom

**The Aleph Bet** The next two letters of the *Aleph Bet*:

Ordinal Number	Name of Letter	Letter		Numerical Value
15 <sup>th</sup>	<i>samech</i>	ס	ס	60
16 <sup>th</sup>	<i>ayin</i>	ע	ע	70




Review all the previous 14 letters plus the current two.

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע ←


Have your work marked and do Quiz 8.

## Lesson 9 Chet, Kaph

### Consonants

	<p>“<i>Chet</i>” is pronounced like the “ch” at the end of the German word “<u>Bach</u>”. Note two differences in shape from the letter <i>hey</i>. (1) The left vertical line <u>touches</u> the top line and (2) There is a “tittle” on the left end of the top line.</p>		
	<p>“<i>Kaph</i>” is pronounced two ways: (1) With a <i>dagesh</i> in the middle – “k” as in “<u>k</u>ick”; (2) With no <i>dagesh</i> – “kh” as “ch” in “<u>Ba</u>ch”.</p>		<p>The “<i>final kaph</i>” is pronounced two ways, exactly as the regular <i>kaph</i>, also depending on the presence of a <i>dagesh</i> or not.</p>

### Vowel

	<p>The “<i>Qubbutz</i>” is pronounced like the “oo” in “<u>loo</u>k” or “<u>boo</u>k”, but is equated by some with a <i>shuruq</i>. Very rare in the Bible.</p>
---	---

### Practice

1 (a) Print a row of the letter *chet*. For each one, as you are making its shape, say the name of the letter slowly, trying to make the first sound of its name resemble the *ch* sound of “Bach”, as Germans would pronounce it. Remember the “tittle”. Leave spaces between the letters.

----- ח -----  
----- ח -----

1 (b) Now add to each *chet* you entered above a *patach yud* (see Lesson 4), saying the name of the consonant and the vowel each time. This combination forms the Hebrew word for “lives” or “is alive” (“kh ahee”). Say each word slowly and clearly as you add this vowel.

2 (a) Print a row of the letter *kaph* below, each with a *dagesh* in it. Say the name of each one as you make it emphasizing the “k” as in “kick”. Leave spaces between the letters.

----- כ -----  
----- כ -----

2 (b) Now place a *tsere* under each of the *kaph*'s above, saying the names of the consonant and of the vowel each time along with the combined sound of the syllable (“k ay”).

3 (a) The following syllable is the Hebrew word “kayn”, which means “yes” in English. Each time you copy it, say the sounds of the Hebrew letters together and the meaning in English.

----- כַּי -----  
----- כַּי -----

4 (a) & (b) Find Hebrew phrases below in the “Vocabulary” for “to/for you”. Between the first guide lines, print the masculine version four times spread out; between the second set, the feminine. Each time, say the names of all the Hebrew consonants and vowels and pronounce the whole words. Further, give the English meaning adding whether it is referring to a male or a female.

-----

-----

-----

-----

## Vocabulary

Agrees with a masculine subject.	was (m)	הָיָה	1
Agrees with a feminine subject.	was (f)	הָיְתָה	2
	brother	אָח	3
(Or) “is living”	lives	חַי	4
Noun is plural in form.	life	חַיִּים	5
	To Life!	לְחַיִּים	
	tree of life	עֵץ חַיִּים	6
	people	עַם	7
	yes	כֵּן	8
A preposition with pronominal endings.	to/for you (ms, fs)	(m) לְךָ (f) לְךָ	6
Well-known song: “Havenu, shalom aleichem.”	Peace to (upon) you (pl.)	שָׁלוֹם עֲלֵיכֶם	7

## Scripture: Genesis 1:2a

Strong's numbers:	1961	776
And the earth was . . .	וְהָאָרֶץ	הָיְתָה
	was	earth the and

Copy out the first two words of Genesis 1:2a as shown above, pronouncing as you go. Repeat.

-----

-----

## Sentences

(The) people of Israel live!		1
God gave peace to (upon) you (pl.)		2
This is the Tree of Life		3
Yes, God created the earth.		4
(He) created the heavens.		5
The earth was (f.) good.		6
My father is living.		7
God gave life to you (m).		8
My mother is studying Torah.		9
God keeps Israel.		10

## The Aleph Bet

The next two letters of the *Aleph Bet*:

Ordinal Number	Name of Letter	Letter		Numerical Value
17 <sup>th</sup>	<i>pey</i>	פ	פּ	80
18 <sup>th</sup>	<i>tsade</i>	צ	צּ	90

Review all the previous 16 letters plus the current two.

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ←

Fill in the Hebrew way of writing the following numbers:




61 –	72 –	99 –
67 –	88 –	94 –
76 –	85 –	93 –

Have your work maked and do Quiz 9.




## Lesson 10 Zayin, Pey

### Consonants

	“Zayin” is pronounced like the “z” in “zebra”.		
	If it has a daghesh (dot), “Pey” is pronounced as the “p” in pad; if no daghesh, Pey is pronounced like the “ph” in “phone”		“Final Pey” never has a daghesh; therefore it will always sound like a “ph” or “f”. Note that its vertical line drops below the guide line.

### Vowel

	This vowel combination is called a “ <i>chataph qamats</i> ”. It is pronounced the same as a <i>qamats</i> (like “ah” in “ <u>f</u> ather”), but is a little shorter. Sometimes, it sounds more like a “oh” sound.
---	--

### Practice

1. Print a row of the Hebrew word for “this”. As you print each one, say the names of the consonants and vowel. Then pronounce the word slowly and clearly. (The *hey* is silent.)

זֶה

2. Print a row of the Hebrew word for “mouth”. As you print each one, say the names of the consonants and vowel. Then pronounce the word slowly and clearly.

פֶּה

3. Print a row of the Hebrew word for “nose”. As you print each one, say the names of the consonants and vowel. Then pronounce the word slowly and clearly.,.

אֵף

## Vocabulary

The first letter of the Alephbet	<i>Aleph</i>	אָלֶף	1
	<i>Alephbet</i>	אָלֶף-בַּיִת	2
The number 1000	1000	אָלֶף	3
A meaning associated with the shape of <i>aleph</i> .	an ox	אֵלֶיף	4
	morning	בֹּקֶר	5
	one, first	אֶחָד	6
The conjunction <i>vav</i> (“and”) changes the verb into past tense from future. Studied later.	And it was	וַיְהִי	7
	this (is)	זֶה	8
	mouth	פֶּה	9
	nose	אֵף	10

## Scripture: Genesis 1:5b

Strong's numbers:	1242	1961	6153	1961
And there was evening, and there was morning . . .	וַיְהִי - בֹקֶר		וַיְהִי - עֶרֶב	
	morning	was	and	evening   it was   and

Strong's numbers:	259	3117
. . . the first day.	יּוֹם אֶחָד:	
	one	day

## Sentences

Good morning!		1
Good evening!		2
This (is) day one.		3
This is good.		4
What is this?		5
This is (a) mouth.		6
This is (a) nose.		7
This is <i>aleph</i> .		8
(A) day (is) (an) evening and (a) morning.		9
What is she studying?		10

## The *Aleph Bet*

The next two letters of the *Aleph Bet*:

Ordinal Number	Name of Letter	Letter		Numerical Value
19 <sup>th</sup>	<i>quph</i>	ק	ק	100
20 <sup>th</sup>	<i>resh</i>	ר	ר	200



Review all the previous 18 letters plus the current two.

← א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר

Have your work marked and do Quiz 10.

## Lesson 11 *Gimel, Samech*

### Consonants

	The “ <i>Gimel</i> ” is pronounced like the “g” in “game”.		The “ <i>Samech</i> ” is pronounced like the “s” in “sand”.
---	--	---	---

### Practice

1. Print a row of the letter *gimel*. For each one, as you are making its shape, say the name of the letter slowly emphasizing the hard “g” sound.

----- ג -----  
-----

2. Print a row of the Hebrew word for “also” as given. Say the names of the consonants and vowel as you print each word. Then pronounce each one slowly each time – “gahm”.

----- גם -----  
-----

3. Print a row of the letter *samech*. For each one, say the name of the letter slowly, emphasizing the “s” sound.

----- ס -----  
-----

4. Make a row of the Hebrew word for “end” or “last”. Say the names of the consonants and vowel for each one then, pronounce it slowly as “sohf”. Note also that the vertical line of the *final pey* drops below the lower guide line.

----- סוף -----  
-----

### Vocabulary (Genesis 1:10b)

“He saw” – form given in a lexicon as the root.	He saw	רָאָה	1
The conjunction <i>vav</i> (“and”) changes the verb into past tense from future. (Explained much later.)	And he saw	וַיִּרְא	2
A conjunction	that, for	כִּי	3

**Scripture: Genesis 1:10b**

Strong's numbers:	2896	430	720
And God saw that <i>it was</i> good.	וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב		
	good	that	God   (he) saw   and

Copy out the two words above that mean “that it was good” several times below, pronouncing the consonants and vowels slowly and clearly: “kee – tohv”

-----

-----

**Vocabulary (Psalm 136:1)**

Imperative	Give thanks	הוֹדוּ	1
Called the <i>tetragrammaton</i> , Jewish people do not pronounce it, but substitute <i>adonai</i> , “LORD”.	Yahweh, LORD	יְהוָה	2
a preposition	to, for	לְ	3
preposition with the definite article	to the, for the	לַ	4
Translated “ever”, “universe”, or “world” its original meaning refers to a period of time, its length related to the person or thing in question.	age, world	עוֹלָם	5
Also translated as “loving kindness”.	mercy	חֶסֶד	6
	His mercy	חֶסְדּוֹ	7

**Scripture: (Psalm 136:1)**

“Give thanks unto the Lord; for He is good: for His mercy *endureth* for ever.”

In the second row of the table below write in an interlinear literal translation. (English words directly below their Hebrew versions)

הוֹדוּ [l'adonai] (לַיהוָה) כִּי-טוֹב לְעוֹלָם חֶסְדּוֹ:
-----

## Vocabulary – Other

	also		1
	end, last		2
	finally		3

## Sentences

Give thanks to the LORD.		1
God gave mercy.		2
His mercy (is) good.		3
He saw [root form] that (it was) good.		4
His mercy is (lasts) for an age.		5
Also, this (is) good.		6
Finally, my father came.		7

**The Aleph Bet** The next and the last two letters of the *Aleph Bet*:

Ordinal Number	Name of Letter	Letter		Numerical Value
21 <sup>st</sup>	<i>shin</i>	שׁ	שׂ	300
22 <sup>nd</sup>	<i>tav</i>	תּ	תׁ	400

Review repeating the names in order of all the previous 20 letters plus the current two.

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת ←

Now you have learned the whole *Aleph Bet*. Practice until you have 100% accuracy with speed.

After your work is marked, do Test 3.