

It's HEBREW to Me!

An experimental syllabus for

NOVICE BIBLICAL HEBREW

in three academic quarters.

developed by

Harry Briley

Rev 2. – Added half the vocabulary from “Learn to Read” texts,
Reclassified word sets, Show Hebrew script, List variant pronunciations

Acknowledgements

I thank Dr. James Meek, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church in Livermore 1992-2014, who offered one or two Hebrew words during sermons nearly every Sunday. The initial vocabulary for this syllabus came from my collected note sheets from twelve years of those sermons. The balance of the words in 2018 came from the vocabulary exercises in “Time to Read Hebrew” by Lenchner/Zana/Maiben.

I thank the Adult Sunday School leadership at Trinity Baptist Church in 2012 for allowing this not-so-standard class to occur during the regular adult Sunday School hour.

- Rev. Jenice Moore (Former pastor of Children and Church Administration)
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I thank Arnold DaVigo, elder and acting Rabbi of Brit Ahavah, a Messianic Jewish congregation for suggesting the Hear/Say method prior to introducing students to the written text. He was a professor of languages and he used this same method with me while we studied “PrayerBook Hebrew: The Easy Way” by Anderson et al., 1997 (The book assumed a prior verbal vocabulary and was thus not easy.)

This experimental class could not have been possible without six dedicated adult students to work out the kinks and test-run these teaching concepts. The results bear out that this **vocabulary-centric** teaching concept follows more closely to how children learn. These students were Hilary Darmousseh, Susan Ferreira, Christy Henderer, Cathy Laine, Megan Moore, and Laura Ward.

In 2018, I revisited the vocabulary with Paula Leigh. I re-read the caveats about pronunciations in “Time to Read Hebrew” which I had ignored with the initial class. Each Jewish community may prefer the variant pronunciation of some words in daily use but will switch rules for other words. Although this is a class for learning to READ the text, we still partially need to hear the language to learn the vocabulary.

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PART 1 - HEAR/SAY - VOCABULARY

1. Introduction

Things learned mostly come by hearing at first. We start learning Biblical Hebrew by HEARING words as used in Synagogue Prayers and the Bible. Like Psalm 119, we learn precept by precept, bit by bit, hearing first, reading second. Faith comes by hearing (despite variances in pronunciations).

If you picked up this document with the idea of learning Hebrew in a weekend, give up now. The secret to language learning is precept upon precept over several weeks. The human brain needs about one week between sections to catalog and implant the vocabulary into memory. Do not doubt yourself. Your mind captures data through hearing. You retain words merely by repeating them aloud. We sadly only recall 10% by listening, 50% by taking notes, but 80% by doing. Therefore, read aloud these lists.

Seven strikes run against new students of the non-Latin-based **Hebrew** language:

- the vocabulary is foreign (by definition)
- the alphabet requires new pattern recognition (brain decoding)
- the vowels (when and if provided) are dots and dashes beneath the consonants
- there are no lower case letters to help the brain distinguish between words
- some of the letters share the exact same sound as other letters
- the Ashkenazi/Brooklyn pronunciation differs from Sephardic/Israeli
- the Paleo-cursive written form is a completely new set of symbols (we will skip cursive)

Dead Sea Scrolls compared to Masoretic Text

Early Christians relied on the Greek translation called the Septuagint, translated by Jewish scholars in Alexandria, Egypt 150 years before Jesus. **Their choice** of Greek words for the Hebrew originals overwhelmingly influences our modern choices for appropriate translation of a Hebrew word.

Masoretic ("tradition") text (500AD through 950AD) used to be the oldest Hebrew script version of the Bible. It introduced versification to the Hebrew text. Vowel points for novice readers started about the same era since so few people could read the Hebrew script. It was no longer their mother tongue.

The Dead Sea scrolls, found in the caves near Qumran in 1948, pushed the oldest Hebrew script back to 200 years before Jesus. The crown jewel was the entire scroll of Isaiah found intact in the caves and displayed in full at the circular Shrine of the Book in Jerusalem. The Dead Sea scrolls sparked a worldwide interest in Hebrew. To the chagrin of liberal Bible critics, nothing significant varied between the Isaiah scroll and the oldest Masoretic text. Their pre-1948 argument failed to show that copyist/scribes had radically changed the Bible over centuries of compounded errors and inserted edits.

The discipline of Biblical Criticism from the 1930's still influence liberal theologians and the "copyist error" argument still shows up today. There is evidence for such problems in the New Testament among monastic scribes, but the Masoretic scribes counted the lines and characters for each line and the character in the exact middle of the page had to match the copy, else they destroyed the page (or scraped the hide clean). The Isaiah scroll proves the effectiveness of their labor-intensive verification.

Introductory Handouts

- Diagram: Sources of our English Bibles (Unknown Source, After 1982)
- *Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia* (Rudolph Kittel, Orig.1937, 1977 Introduction, p.xvii-xviii)
- Description/Ordering of Hebrew Bible (The Scriptures, 2004, Preface, p.xiii-xv)
- Three Branches of Judaism (Rich Robinson, Jews for Jesus Newsletter, Aug.2007, p.5-6)
- Why Christians should know Hebrew Text: Prophecy about Jesus (James Meek, p.1-2)

Local Judaica Stores

- Afikomen, 3042 Claremont Ave, Berkeley, CA 94705 – (510) 655-1977
- EKS Publishing Co, 322 Castro St, Oakland, CA 94607 – (877) 7-HEBREW (743-2739)

Website Links

- www.behindthename.com/names/usage/biblical
- www.childrenslibrary.org - Select international digital library > Hebrew
- www.ekspublishing.com
- www.hebrew4christians.com/Blessings/blessings.html
- www.hebrew4christians.com/Glossary - Select Common Terms
- <http://translate.google.com>

Background Books

- *The Alphabet Makers*, Summer Institute of Linguistics, Alphabet Museum, Waxhaw, NC
- *The Everything Judaism Book*, Richard Bank, 2002, Adams Media
- *Judaism for Dummies*, Ted Falcon, David Blatner, 2001, Hungry Minds
- *Theological Wordbook of Old Testament*, Moody Bible Institute (2 Volume Dictionary)

Starting Books – Buy the latest available reprint

- *Handy Hebrew Alphabet*, Updated 2010, EKS Publishing (Notebook Binder insert)
- *Handy Hebrew Writing Guide*, 2010, EKS Publishing (Notebook Binder insert, 2 sided)
- *Hebrew Alphabet Coloring Book*, Chaya Burstein, 1986, Dover Pub (Children, Bilingual)
- *My First 100 Hebrew Words*, Bogot, Carmi, 1993, UAHC Press (Children)
 - Gives Hebrew noun, Sephardic transliteration, and describes its use in English
- *Z'man Likro: Time to Read Hebrew*, Lenchner, et al, Revised Ed 2002, A.R.E. Pub (Vol. 1 and 2)
 - Part 2 of this class uses both volumes, which introduces nouns, letter by letter.
 - It uses several sets of five short words per line for vocalizing each newly added letter.

Grammar Books – Buy the latest available reprint

Complete the above starting books before launching into these grammar books.

- *Biblical Hebrew Step by Step: Vol 1*, Menahem Mansoor, 2nd Ed, 1980, Baker Book House
- *Biblical Hebrew Step by Step: Vol 2- Genesis*, Menahem Mansoor, 3rd Ed, 1984, Baker Book
 - The vocabulary lists start with the most frequently used words found in the Bible.
- *Hebrew Through Pictures*, Richards, et al, 1954, Pocket Books Inc.
 - Once you know the alphabet, stick-figure drawings introduce vocabulary in sentences.
 - This is a language immersion method with no English helps, precept upon precept.
- *Prayerbook Hebrew- The Easy Way*, Anderson, et al, 2nd Ed, 1985, EKS Pub
 - Builds **faith vocabulary** found in the Siddur (Prayerbook), precept upon precept.
- *Teach Yourself Books: Biblical Hebrew*, R.K.Harrison, 1976, David McKay Co

2. Getting Started – Reading is the Focus

Handout: Strong's Exhaustive Concordance (Sample showing "spirit" ... Ru-akh)

The Hebrew dictionary in Strong's lists **both** the noun and the verb as identical spelling and sounding. Only context will tell whether it is a noun or a verb.

Pronunciation Woes

Topic: Ashkenazi/Brooklyn (Germanic) versus **Sephardic**/Israeli (Spanish) pronunciations
 Shabbat (Sephardic) versus Shabbas/Sabbath (Ashkenazi)
 Hebrew was a dead language and not a mother tongue from 500AD to 1880's.

The State of Israel adopted Sephardic as their preferred lingua franca. Even so, there is a large East European population that speaks Ashkenazi (and a few speak Yiddish, a German/Jewish vocabulary).

Life-long Sephardic and life-long Ashkenazi speakers can understand each other while thinking each other should change. The parallel in English are Australian, British, and regional American dialects.

This syllabus uses the **Sephardic/Israeli** pronunciations indicated by these upper/lower case aids:

Soft Vowels are lower case a = ah, e = eh (only 2)

Long Vowels are upper case A = ay, E = ee, O = oh, U = oo (only 4)

In most English transliterations: i = ee o = oh u = oo

Caution: Some pronounce "eh" as "A" (or as both ways inconsistently among words)

Hebrew has NO diphthongs. No run-together vowels exist in Hebrew

Some consonants are tough: **tz** (said like pizza, nuts), **kh** (back of throat, said like **Bach**)

Instead of English transliterations in phonetic spellings, I use: **k** for c and q, and **kh** for ch.

Accent is usually on the next-to-last syllable (the 'penultimate' syllable).

Regardless, this syllabus end-goal is reading Biblical text. While you will get stares trying converse in Israel, most Israelis will appreciate your efforts and gladly correct an interested tourist.

Likewise, you will have trouble reading an Israeli newspaper and street signs because the language for adults does not show the vowel point helps for novices. Fortunately, the Masoretic text provided the vowel points for our Bible passages. Thus, this pre-Hebrew course builds a sufficient vocabulary that lets you later enroll in a formal Hebrew grammar course.

Brain Alert: Hebrew is shorthand. It drops vowels, drops connector words (is, are, have, of, by), and drops entire syllables in compounds of root words.

Break into Syllables

Here are some easy tips for the recalcitrant American tongue to handle Hebrew (especially names):

Hebrew is like Japanese,

- every syllable is spoken,
- usually soft vowels,
- Nearly every syllable (except at the end of a word) is a consonant followed by a vowel.
- Words that start with a vowel use the silent consonant Aleph as the “vowel holder”.

Hebrew names usually had meaning like American Indians, using Hebrew words (or contractions).

Let us break apart an easy name (Hosea's son, Loammi):

- Am = People (pronounced “ahmm” (soft vowel... almost but not quite like “uhmm”)
- Ami = My People (pronounced “ah- mee”)
- Lo = Not (or No) ... as in 10 Commandments: “No Murder” (only two words), each uses “Lo”
- Loami (but in English texts Loammi) = Not My People (pronounced “loh-ah-mee”)

Phonetic language filters changed Hebrew pronunciation

- Hebrew Yod “Y” >> Greek Iota “I” >> German “J” (e.g. Yohann)
- While Germans pronounce “J” as “Y-”, the English used their Anglo-Saxon harsh “J” sound.
- Hebrew “Y'Shua” >> Greek “IAsous” >> German “Yesu” >> English “Jesus”
- Hebrew “Y'hudah” >> Greek “Iouda” >> German “Yuden” >> English “Judah”

For **Je-** words, in Hebrew and German is “Yeh” but once in English is “Jeh” and in Spanish “Heh”

- Jesus Yeh-shu-ah (Jesus via a Greek phonetic filter)
- Judah Yeh-hu-dah
- Jerimiah Yeh-mee-yah-hu (Jerimiah probably via a Greek/Latin phonetic filter)
- Jerusalem Yeh-rue-sha-lah-yeem (eem endings are plural form)

Je- (usually, not always) refers to YHVH (unspoken but attempted as Yeh-ho-vah)

- but in Synagogue rarely as “Yod-Hey-Vah-Hey” (just the consonant letter names only)
- and usually substituted as “ah-tho-nigh” (Adonai or in English texts LORD (all in caps))

Two other names (every two letters is a separate syllable)

- Jeroboam = Jeh – roh – boh – ahmm = [YHVH] fear/justice people = God provides justice for his people (or Awe of God for the people)
- Rehoboam = Reh – ho – boh – ahmm = expanse/breadth people = He enlarges the people

Try this method on other stumblebum Hebrew names by breaking into consonant-vowel pairs.

Pronouns

אֲנִי	anE	I		
אַתָּה	atah	You (m)	barUkh atah	blessed are you (usually said to God)
אַתְּ	at	You (f)	בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה	
הִיא	hE	She		
הוא	hU	He		

Frequent

אַיפֶּה	A-fOh	Where?		
הַ	ha	The	rOsh ha shannah	head of the (religious) year
מָה	mah	What/How/When?		(a 'do-all' question word)
מִי	mE	Who?	mE is who, hU is he, hE is she	(confused yet?)
מֵן	mEn	from		
שֶׁל	shel	of		
וְ	v'	and		

Common Prefixes

בְּ	b-	in the ____		(a prefix, not stand alone)
בֶּר	bar	son [of]	bar mEtzvah	son of commandment
בַּת	bat	daughter [of]	bat mEtzvah	daughter of commandment
בֵּן	ben	son [of]	(Benjamin)	son (at my) right hand (favorite son)
הַר	har	mountain [of]	har megEddO	mountain by Megiddo valley
רֹשׁ	rOsh	head/chief [of]	rOsh ha shannah	head of the (religious) year
תֵּל	tel	archeological mound	tel avEv	mound near modern Tel Aviv
יָם	yam	sea [of]	yam sUf	Reed Sea (drained lake near Suez Canal)
יוֹם	yOm	day [of]	yOm kEpUr	Day of Covering (Day of Atonement)

Common and Possessive Suffixes

ים..Em plural (m)	אֱלֹהִים	Eloh Em	magistrates	(Plural role name for God)
..Ot plural (f)		av Ot	fathers	(feminine for men, go figure)
אל..el God	יִשְׂרָאֵל	y's-ra-el	Israel	(variant: -Al ... like ale or ail)
	בֵּית	Ba-yEt	house	(root is bAt-)
..E my		bAtE	my house	
ךָ..kha your (m)	בֵּיתְךָ	bAt kha	your house	mah sh'lom kha ... "wassup?" (m)
נו..nU us/ our		bAtnu	our house	Em-ma- nu -el ... with us, God

3. Sh'ma

The Hebrew Words for this syllabus appeared in sermons and common Jewish blessings/prayers.

Dictionary: *Theological Wordbook of Old Testament* (TWOT), Moody Bible Institute (2 Volumes)

The Tenakh is an acronym: **t**Orah (Books of Moses)– **n**'vE'Em (Prophets)– **kh**etUvEm (Writings)

The closest to a diphthong is “eye” built from an “a” vowel and “Yod” consonant = shown below as “ai”

שְׁמָע *Sh'ma (Hear!)*

As commonly recited:

שְׁמָע יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֶחָד	Sh'ma yEs-ra-el, [adOnai] eOhenU, [adOnai] ekhad.
בָּרוּךְ שֵׁם כְּבוֹד מְלָכוּתוֹ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד	barUkh shem k'vOd mal-khU-tO l'Olam va-ed.

Vocabulary:

בָּרוּךְ	ba-rUkh	blessed
אֶחָד	e-khad	One, Alone (Whole, Complete)
כְּבוֹד	k'vOd	glory, glorious
עוֹלָם	Olam	universe, universal, eternity, eternal, time immemorial
שֵׁם	shem	name
שְׁמָע	sh'ma	hear
וָעֶד	va-ed	and ever (forever)

... all other words in the Sh'ma appear in the list of roles below

Translated stiffly and woodenly:

Hear Israel, YHVH our God. YHVH whole/complete.
Blessed name glorious kingdom eternal and ever.

Speech of Truth (Daily Prayer Book)

© Hebrew Publishing Company, New York, prior to 1935

Hear O Israel: the Lord our God, the Lord is one
Blessed be His name, whose glorious kingdom is forever and ever.

Prayer Book for Jewish Personnel in the Armed Forces of the United States, Edited by Stephan Parnes

©1984 Commission on Jewish Chaplaincy of JWB

Hear O Israel: the Lord is our God, the Lord is one
Blessed is His glorious kingdom forever and ever.

Siddur (Prayer Book) for Messianic Jews, by Dr. John Fischer

©1988 Menorah Ministries, Ninth Edition ©2011

Hear Israel: the Lord (is) our God, the Lord alone
Blessed (be) His glorious name, whose kingdom (is) forever and ever.

4. Roles

Heavenly

	a-vE-nU	Our Father (God himself, unless siblings talking jointly about their earthly father)
אֲדֹנָי	a-dOn	lord, master
אֲדֹנָי	a-dO-nai	lord, master
אֵל	el	God (a formal title) – Not his name
אֱלֹהִים	eLO-hEm	God/Judge (with plural ending)
אֱלֹהֵינוּ	eLO-he-nU	our God
	el shaddai	God of the Mountains
	el-yOn	God Most High
	ma-shE-akh	Anointed One (Messiah)
	m'-shE-khe-nU	our Messiah
	rU-akh ha kOdesH	Spirit (of) the Holy (One)
	sa-raf	Burning one
	sera-fEm	Burning ones
יְהוָה	YHVH	One who causes to be (y'ho-vah, yod-hey-vah-hey) – His Name
		This tetragrammaton is replaced by haShem (the name) and adonai (LORD).
יְהוֹשֻׁעַ	y'hO-shUa	YHVH is saving (Joshua)
וִירוּשָׁלַם	y'rUshala-yEm	YHVH founded peacefully (Jerusalem - plural due to two hills)
	y'shma-el	YHVH is hearing God (Ishmael)
	y'shUa	YHVH will save (Jesus)
יִשְׂרָאֵל	yEs-ra-el	y-HVH is ruling God (Israel, variant: yEs-ra-El)

Governing

	ba'al	lord or owner (positive or negative usage only known by context)
	ba'al-E	My lord or owner
	ba'al-ze-bUb	Lord of the flies
	ba'al-ze-bUl	Lord of dwelling, Lord the Prince
	mal-kha	queen ("king your")
מֶלֶךְ	me-lekh	King/Ruler
מַלְכוּתוֹ	mal-khU-tO	kingdom
	mel-khA-nU	our king
	mel-khE-tze-dek	King [of] Righteousness (Melchizedek)
mEsh-pat	judgment/judge	
sha-fat	judge	
sar	prince	
	Sar ShalOm	Prince [of] Peace
שָׂרָה	sa-rah	princess (Sarah)

Religious

	kO-hen	priest	(common last name of Cohen)
נָבִיא	na-vE	prophet	
	n'vE-Em	prophets	
	ra-bE	Master/ Teacher	(not rab-“eye”)
	rabO-nE	My master/teacher	(not rabOn-“eye”)

Family

	akh	brother	
עַלְמָה	al-mah	Young woman of marriageable age	
		The Septuagint translated 150 years before Jesus used parthenos (virgin) for almah. The Alexandrian Jewish translators specifically chose the word ‘virgin’.	
אָב	av	Father	
אָבָא	a-ba	Father	(familial form, Dad)
	avOt	Fathers, Ancestors	(feminine plural – go figure!)
בֶּר	bar	Son	
בֵּן	ben	Son	(variant: bAn)
בַּת	bat	Daughter	
אִמָּה	E-ma	Mother	
אִישׁ	Esh	man, husband	
אִשָּׁה	E-sha	woman, wife	(every Esh needs an E-sha)
	e-ved	servant	
	mEsh-pa-khah	family	
	na-ar	young boy	
	na-arah	young girl	
	yal-dah	girl	
	ye-led	child, boy	
	ye-le-dEm	boys	
	ye-le-dOt	girls	

Other Roles

אָדָם	a-dam	people, mankind, Adam
	am	with, people, nation
	ger	alien who follows God of Israel (God-fearing foreigner)
	gO'el	kinsman redeemer
	gO'yEm	All peoples not following God of Israel (Ethnics, Nations, Heathen)
	O-yAv	enemy
	mO-rah	teacher (f)
	mO-reh	teacher (m)

5. Time in a Bottle

Handout: Blessing over the Wine and Bread ... with a Messianic twist

Website: www.hebrew4christians.com/Blessings/blessings.html

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה אֲדֹנָי אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם
ba-rUkh atah adOnai, elOhenU, me-lekh ha Olam,
Blessed are you, Lord Our God, King of the Universe

בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הַנֶּפֶץ
bO-re p'rE ha'ga-fen
... [who] creates [the] fruit [of] the vine

v'natan lanu et y'shUa m'shE-khe-nU, ha'ga-fen ha'e-met.
and given us Jesus our Messiah, the true vine.

הַמוֹצִיא לֶחֶם מִן הָאָרֶץ
ha-mO-tzE le-khem mEn ha'aretz
... the [one who] brings forth bread from the earth

v' natan lanu et y'shUa m'shE-khe-nU, ha'le-khem shel kha-Em.
and given us Jesus our Messiah, the bread of life.

New Words:

אֶרֶץ	e-retz	land, earth, ground	(either geographical or agricultural)
הָאָרֶץ		ha'aretz	the land (or: THE land, Israel)
בָּרוּךְ	ba-rUkh	blessed	
בּוֹרֵא	bO-re	creates (variant: bO-rA)	
נֶפֶץ	ga-fen	grapevine	(the plant)
	et	[not translated]	(a definitive for following noun or name)
	kha-Em	life	
לֶחֶם	le-khem	bread	
	la-nu	to us	
מִן	mEn	from, out of	
מוֹצִיא	mO-tzE	[one who] brings forth	
	na-tan	given	(Nathaniel = Given [by] God)
פְּרֵי	p'rE	fruit	

Festivals (in sequence)
Spring Purim, Pesach (Passover), Shavu'ot (Pentecost)

pUr the casting of a lot

pUr-Em Plural, Casting of Lots (for the date of genocide of Jews in Esther)

- In the twelfth month, which is the month of Adar, on its thirteenth day ... on the day that the enemies of the Jews were expected to prevail over them, it was turned about: the Jews prevailed over their adversaries. - - And they gained relief on the fourteenth, making it a day of feasting and gladness. - - [Mordecai instructed them] to observe them as days of feasting and gladness, and sending delicacies to one another, and gifts to the poor. - Esther 9:1,17,22

pe-sakh Passover (Exodus)

se-der orderly (**telling** of the Exodus, **variant: sA-der**)

sE-dUr orderly (arrangement of **Prayer book**)

- *And this day shall become a memorial for you, and you shall observe it as a festival for the L-RD, for your generations, as an eternal decree shall you observe it. For seven days you shall eat unleavened bread, but on the first day you shall remove the leaven from your homes ... you shall guard the unleavened bread, because on this very day I will take you out of the land of Egypt; you shall observe this day for your generations as an eternal decree. - Exodus 12:14-17*

sha-vU-Ot Seven weeks (Counting from the Omer, Pentecost or 50)

Omer Sheaf of grain – 1/10 of an epaph (dry measure)

- *"Counting the Omer" marks the time between the barley harvest and the wheat harvest by bringing an offering of a single omer (sheaf) of barley to the Temple, each day between Passover and Shavuot (Leviticus 23: 10-16) – Rabbi Dan Liben*
- *You shall count for yourselves -- from the day after the Shabbat, from the day when you bring the Omer of the waving -- seven Shabbats, they shall be complete. Until the day after the seventh sabbath you shall count, fifty days... -Leviticus 23:15-16*

Fall Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, Sukkot, Khanukah

rOsh ha-sha-na Head [of] the Year (New Religious Year, Feast of Trumpets)

shO-far Animal horn crafted into a loud trumpet as call to arms or to worship

- *...In the seventh month, on the first of the month, there shall be a Sabbath for you, a remembrance with shofar blasts, a holy convocation. -Leviticus 16:24*

יום yOm kE-pUr Day of Covering (Atonement)

kE-pah head covering during prayers (or always, if in Israel)

kE-pOt plural

- *..In the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, you shall afflict your souls, and you shall not do any work ... For on that day he shall provide atonement for you to cleanse you from all your sins before the L-RD. -Leviticus 16:29-30*

sU-ka a flimsy booth decorated with harvested items (apples, oranges, flowers, etc.)

sU-kOt plural (Festival of Booths, Tabernacles, Tents in the Desert from Exodus)

- *...On the fifteenth day of this seventh month is the Festival of Sukkot, seven days for the L-RD. -Leviticus 23:34*

חֲנֻכָּה kha-nU-ka Dedication (Festival of Lights, Recovery of Temple from Greeks)

- *The word can also be divided into two: Khanu—they rested, and Kah—which has the numerical value of 25. On the twenty-fifth day of Kislev the Maccabees rested from their battle, and triumphantly marched into the Holy Temple. - www.chabad.org*
- *This term was not used until 1843 - www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary*
- *On the 25th of Kislev are the days of Khanukah, which are eight appointed a Festival with Hallel [prayers of praise] and thanksgiving. - Shabbat 21b, Babylonian Talmud*
- *Then came the Feast of Dedication at Jerusalem. It was **winter**, and Jesus [the light of the world] was in the Temple area walking in Solomon's Colonnade. - John 10: 22-23 NIV*

Time

bO-ker	Morning		
אֹר	bOker Or	Morning Light to You!	
	bOker tOv	Morning Good!	
e-rev	Evening [of]		
	erev sha-bat	start of Shabbat (Friday evening)	
	erev tOv	Evening Good!	
lA-la	Night		
	lai-la tOv	Night Good	(tucking children into bed)
l'hE-tra-Ot	Until later		(Goodbye for now)
חֹדֶשׁ	khO-desh	month	
עוֹלָם	O-lam	Universe, Eternity, Forever	
אֹר	Or	Light, Skin	(Homonym, context and spelling define)
שַׁבָּת	sha-bat	Shabbat	(Friday evening to Saturday evening)
		Spanish: Sabado	Russian: Subbota
		Italian: Sabato	Polish: Sobota
שָׁנָה	sha-nah	year	
	sha-vUa	week (of seven days)	
וְעַד	va-ed	And ever (Forever)	
יּוֹם	yom	day	

6. A Few Notes

http://www.hebrew4christians.com/Glossary/Common_Terms/Common_Terms.html

http://www.hebrew4christians.com/Glossary/Hebrew_Glossary_-_A/hebrew_glossary_-_a.html

Music

	http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/7266-harp-and-lyre
kE-nOr	Twang (Lyre of 3 to 12 strings) – David played this
ne-vel	Harp (larger than a kinnor)
za-mar	sing with a strings
ha-le-IU-yah	Praise to YHVH
shE-rat, shEr	song
shO-far	Animal horn fashioned as single-note trumpet (and always part of rOsh ha-sha-na)
tof	Timbrel (Hand Drum used mostly by women)

Shofar blasts on Rosh Hasannah:

t'kE-ah	short
t'rU-ah	long
sh'va-rEm	seven short
g'dO-lah	large, main

Farm Crops

	a-da-mah	soil, dirt	
אֶרֶץ	e-retz	land, earth, ground	(either geographical or agricultural)
	הָאֶרֶץ	ha'a-retz	the land (or: THE land, Israel)
עֵץ	etz	tree	
	gan	garden	
	ga-fen	grapevine	
	khE-tah	wheat	
	ma-yEm	water, waters	
פֶּרִי	p'rE	fruit	
	se-ra	seed	
	ta-pu-akh	apple	
	ya-yEn	wine	
	zah-yEt	olive	

Animals

dag	fish
ke-lev	dog
kha-tUl	cat
Off	bird
sUs	horse

Documentation

b'rEt	covenant	
דָּבָר	da-var	word
e-met	truth	
get	document of divorce	
ka-tav	write	
ma-shal	proverb, parable	
mas-kEl	instructive, a teaching poem	(psalm)
me-gEl-la	scroll	(from root meaning: roll up)
mE-lah	word	
mEtz-va	commandment	(not 'good deed')
מִצְוֹת	mEtz-vOt	plural
pe-sheR	Interpretation (reading text from one time to apply to another time) Matthew used Peshet to apply passages about Israel to Jesus	
se-fer	book	(variant: sA-fer)
sE-dUr	Prayer book	
tO-rah	instruction, law	(Five books of Moses)
tze-lem	image, likeness	

Psalm 119

O-rakh	way	734	well-travelled highway – emphasizes the road
de-vEr	word	1687	oracle, inner-most shrine
deh-rekh	way	1870	road, direction– emphasizes taking the road
khU-kah	statute *	2708	an enactment/appointed ruling
mEtz-vah	command *	4687	direct command
mEsh-pat	judgment *	4941	verdict by a judge
A-dUt	testimony *	5715	statement from a witness
pa-la	work	6381	to distinguish, to cause to be
pE-kUd	precept *	6490	appointed observance, supervisory mandate
tO-rah	teachings, law *	8451	teachings (of Moses in particular)
t'shU-ah	salvation	8668	act of rescue

(*) These six synonyms recur in each section of Psalm 119, enhanced with 'works', 'words', 'ways'

7. Place Names

Which pronunciations rule in America? The only strict rules are in classrooms.

What passes for Hebrew on the street is much looser.

New York (East European) use Ashkenazi /Yiddish. California and Israeli use Sephardic.

Rule of thumb: If you know what the speaker meant, then it was pronounced correctly. ☺

Named Places

בֵּית	ba-shan	smooth, light soil, fertile, stoneless plain (Pasture lands east of Galilee)	
	ba-yEt	house (root is bAt- .. e.g. Beth)	
	bAt-el	Bethel	House of God
	bAt-le-khem	Bethlehem	House of Bread
הַר	bAt-anE	Bethany	House of (____?)
	The name Bethany causes much debate. William Dixon devotes a multi-page footnote in his The Holy Land (1866) debunking "house of dates," which is attributed to Joseph Lightfoot by a series of careless interpretative mistakes.		
	Ge-hE-nOm	Hinnom valley southwest of city (Gehenna) – Not eastern Kidron valley	
	har MegEdO	Mountain by Megiddo valley (Armageddon)	
יְהוּדָה	mEtz-ra-yEm	Eqypt	
	she-OI	netherworld, shadowlands, grave (not hell)	
	y'hU-dah	(Territory of) Judah	
	yEs-ra-el	Israel (variant: yEs-ra-Al)	
יִירוּשָׁלַם	y'rUshala-yEm	Jerusalem	
	tzE-On	(Zee-own) Zion	(Temple Mount in Jerusalem)

Waters

בְּאֵר	b'-Ar	well, cistern	(said with a Texan twang)
	Ga-lEI	province, circle	(Galilee on east has ten Greek cities)
		Sea of Chinnereth (OT), Gennesaret (Greek), Kinneret (Modern)	
		... due to Harp-shaped lake (from KEnOr), and also Sea of Tiberius	
מִיכָה	ma-yEm	water, waters	
	mEk-veh	A ritual pool of living (running) water for ceremonial cleansing	
		"Mikveh" is in Mishnah and Talmud, "mikvah" is in later literature. Linguists say	
		"mikveh," observant Israelis say "mikvah" and secular Israelis use Ashkenazi of "MIK-veh". See: http://forward.com/articles/12464/mikveh-mysteries-solved/	
יָם	na-har	river: stream	
	yam	sea	(large inland lake or ocean)
	יָם	yam ha-me-lakh sea (of) the salt	(Dead Sea)
	יָם	yam sUf	Reed Sea (drained lake east of Suez Canal)

8. More Places and Things

Skyward

khO-shek	darkness	
ra-kE-a	visible arch of sky	("firmament of heaven")
sha-ma-yEm	heavens	
she-mesh	sun	

Dinner's On!

	shUl-khan	table
	kE-se	chair
נֵר	ner	lit candle, candlelight
	sa-kUm	table utensils/cutlery as a set
	sa-kEn	knife
	maz-lAg	fork
	kaf	spoon
	O-kel	food
	O-neg	potluck meal
	kha-lah	challah (triple braided loaf of bread)
לֶחֶם	le-khem	bread
	me-lakh	salt
	su-kar	sugar

Some Other Things

אֵשׁ	esh	fire
	e-ven	stone
כֶּסֶף	ke-sef	silver
	hA-khal	temple, palace
	mag-da-la	tower
	ma-gen	shield
	ma-kAl	staff
	mEn-kha	(your) gift ... to a god or king
	me-nO-ra	A flat seven-branched candelabra resembling the one in the Tabernacle/Temple
	mEv-bA-kha	(your) altar
	Ot	sign
זָהָב	za-hav	gold

9. People

HANDOUT: The Amidah (Standing Prayer): AvOt

Lots of names occur at this web-site: www.behindthename.com/names/usage/biblical

Good Guys

אַהֲרֹן	a-ha-rOn	Aaron	(of unknown Egyptian source)
אַבְרָהָם	av-ra-ham	Abraham	(Av = father)
דָּנִיֵּאל	da-nE-el	Judge my [is] God	(Daniel)
דָּוִד	da-vEd	beloved	(David)
דְּבוֹרָה	d'vO-rah	Bee	(Deborah)
אֵלִיָּהוּ	el-E-ya-hu	God my and YHVH he	(Elijah)
אֶסְתֵּר	es-ter	Esther	
עִמָּנוּאֵל	em-ma-nU-el	With us God	(God with us, Emmanuel)
	gE-bOr	hero	
	gEd-E-On	lumberjack, destroyer	(Gideon)
	he-vel	Abel	
חֶזְקִיָּה	hEz-khE-yah	My strength is YHVH	(Hezekiah)
הוֹשֵׁעַ	hO-she-a	May YHVH save	(Hosea, Hosanna = Save now)
לֵאָה	le-ah	Leah	
לֵוִי	le-vE	Levi	
מִרְיָם	mEr-yam	___ [of] sea	(Miriam, Mary, of unknown Egyptian source)
מֹשֶׁה	mO-sheh	Moses	("drew out" from <i>ma-shah</i> might be invented)
	na-tan	He gives	(Nathan)
נְחֵמְיָה	n'khem-yah	comforted [by] YHVH	(Nehemiah)
רָחֵל	ra-khel	Rachel	
רֵבֶכָה	rEv-kah	Rebecca	
רוּת	rUt	Ruth	
שְׁלֹמֹה	Sh'lO-mO	Solomon	
שְׁמוּאֵל	Sh'mu-el	Heard [of] God	(Samuel)
יִצְחָק	yEtz-khak	laughter	(Isaac)
יְהוֹשֻׁעַ	y'hO-shUa	YHVH saves	(Joshua)
יוֹנָתָן	yO-na-tan	YHVH gives	(Jonathan, contraction of יְהוֹנָתָן Y'honatan)
יִשְׁעָיָהוּ	y'sha'ya-hu	YHVH saves and YHVH he	(Isaiah)
זְכַרְיָה	z'car-yah	Remembered by YHVH	(Zechariah)

Bad Guys

אָחָב	akh-av	brother [of] father, uncle	(Ahab)
	A-sa	doer	(Esau, His nickname Seir means hair)
	E-ze-vel	not exalted	(Jezebel)
	par-Oh	pharaoh	
	ha-man	Haman	
יַעֲקֹב	sa-tan	accuser	
	ya'a-kOv	trickster	(Jacob, James, Grabber of Heel)
	y'shma-el	YHVH is hearing God	(Ishmael)

The Body

אֶפֶס בָּרָסָר דָּמָא גּוּף קוֹל לֵב נָאֵל נֶפֶשׁ פָּאנֶם רֵגֶל סָפָא יָד מוֹת	af	nose
	a-yEn	eye
	ba-sar	flesh, meat
	dam	blood
	guf	body
	kOI	voice
	lev, le-vav	heart
	na'al	sandal
	ne-fesh	entire essence of self, living creature (birds, fish, mammals)
	pa-nEm	face
	re-gel	foot
	sa-fa	lip
	yad	hand

Generic Place Adjectives

הָרַ	ab-el	meadow	(... not the person named hevel = Abel)
	Er	city	
	har	mountain	
	mEd-bar	desert	

10. Emotions

Good Stuff

a-ha-vah	love	
a-ha-ve	doing	(doing something for someone out of love)
b'va-ka-sha	Please	
ברוך ba-rUkh	blessed	
b'ra-khah	blessing	
hO-dU	Give Thanks	
khen	favor	(to bend towards us)
khe-sed	sighing covenant-based steadfast love/kindness	
k-d-sh words:		
	ka-dOsh	set apart, special, holy
קדש kO-desh	set apart, special, holy	
	ka-dEsh	praise to God (said on anniversary of a death)
	kE-dUsh	praise to God for the wine (and the bread)
IAv	Heart (the Will)	
m'vEn	understand	
tza-dEq	righteousness	
re-khem	inner parts	(bowels of compassion)
sh'ma	Hear (and do)	
sha-khach	forget	
sha-lOm	Good welfare, Restful peace, Wholeness	
	Mah Sh'lom-kha?	What Peace [be] yours? (m) ... "How are you?" to a man.
sha-vat	rest, sleep	(akin to: sha-bat = Sabbath)
she-khE-na	Presence/glory [of God] (Shekinah)	
shUv	Turn	(used 1050 times)
tO-da	Thank You	
	tO-da ra-bah	Thank you much
tOv	Good	
yE-rah	Respect	
za-vakh	to sacrifice	
ze-vakh	sacrifice	
za-khar	remember, male	(homonym, spelling and context defines)

Bad Stuff

a-vOn	iniquity	(to pervert/bend)
bOsh	to be ashamed	
kha-lE	disease	
kha-tah	Sin	
mUt	to kill, to die	
ra	bad	(opposite of rav)
ra'ah	evil	(opposite of ra-bah)
ra-sha	wicked	

Adjectives

	ga-dOl	great	kO-hen ga-dOl	High Priest
	ev-yOn	poor		
	m'Od	very	Question: How are you? Answer: tOv m'Od v' atah?	
רַבָּה	ra-ba	much		
	rav	much	(ra-bEm = much (plural))	
	ram	high		
	rea	another		
	katzAr	short		
	ya-shar	upright		

Some Linked Words

KhO-shek	darkness	(the dark itself)
Kha-shakh	darkened	(Eyes, Windows, Counsel), purposefully withholding light
y'Or	River, canal, channel	(Egyptian origin), major navigable river
na-har	River, stream	
na-khal	River, stream, brook	(NOT navigable)
yar-dAn	Jordan River, a descending	
esh	fire	
a-shAr	Asher	836 (possibly from 'O-she', happy)
shUl-khan	table	7979
shUl	School	(Yiddish)
sha-vah	Oath	7650 To 'seven' oneself (by repeating a promise)
she-vah	seven	7651
she-vUa	week (of seven days)	
b'Ar	Well	(pronounced with Texan twang for 'bear', 'hunting for bare')
b'Ar she-vah	Beersheba	884 Well of Seven (or of an oath)

Repetition works. Randomly review some words from past lists.

11. Other

Prepositional

At	with
bO	to enter, to come, to bring
IEf-nA	before
mA-al	up, above
ta-khat	under

Prefixes

al-	on, upon, over, above	
ad-	unto, until	
el-	towards, unto	(not to be confused with suffix –el, meaning God)

Verbs

a-sah	to do	
ba-ra	to create	
ha-yah	to be	
matzah	to find, unleavened	(homonym, spelling and context defines)
ka-ra	to call	
ka-rat	to cut	
ra-ah	to see, evil	(homonym, spelling and context defines)
sha-tah	to drink	
sa-far	to count	
ya-shav	to sit	
ya-shAn	to sleep	

Leftovers

ang-lEt	English	
hO-sanna	Save now	
kash-rUt	Dietary laws	(e.g. ko-shAr = permitted, kosher)
ken	yes	
IO	no, not	
sh-mE	my name [is]	
s'IE-khah	(your) excuse	(your excuse of my action is sought)
tO-val	dip	(related to tOv = good ?)

Repetition works.

Rehearse these three most common refrains.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה אֲדֹנָי אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם	ba-rUkh atah adOnai, elOhenU, me-lekh ha Olam, Blessed are you, Lord Our God, King of the Universe
בּוֹרֵא פְּרֵי הַנֶּפֶץ	bO-rA p'rE ha'ga-fen ... [who] creates [the] fruit [of] the vine v'natan lanu et y'shUa m'shE-khe-nU, ha'ga-fen ha'e-met. and given us Jesus our Messiah, the true vine.

בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה אֲדֹנָי אֱלֹהֵינוּ מֶלֶךְ הָעוֹלָם	ba-rUkh atah adOnai, elOhenU, me-lekh ha Olam, Blessed are you, Lord Our God, King of the Universe
הַמוֹצִיא לֶחֶם מִן הָאָרֶץ	ha-mO-tzE le-khem mEn ha'aretz ... the [one who] brings forth bread from the earth v' natan lanu et y'shUa m'shE-khe-nU, ha'le-khem shel kha-Em. and given us Jesus our Messiah, the bread of life.

שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְהוָה אֶחָד בְּרוּךְ שֵׁם כְּבוֹד מַלְכוּתוֹ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד	Sh'ma yEs-ra-el, [adOnai] elOhenU, [adOnai] ekhad. barUkh shem k'vOd mal-khU-tO l'Olam va-ed.
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12. Phonetic Lists (Latin alphabetic order)

Here are all the phonetic words covered so far. Since the Hebrew alphabet order occurs next, this list occurs in the Latin alphabetic order. Four-digit numbers refer to words in Strong's Hebrew Dictionary.

Common Suffixes:

... el	God
..E	my
..Em	plural (m)
.. kha	your (m)
..nU	us/ our
..O	his
...Ot	plural (f)

a-ba	Father	(familial form, Dad)
ab-el	meadow	(... not the person named hevel = Abel)
akh	brother	
akh-av	brother [of] father, uncle	(Ahab)
ad-	unto, until	
a-dam	people, mankind, Adam	
a-da-mah	soil, dirt	
a-dar	Adar	(spring month when Purim occurs)
אָדָם	a-dOm	red
a-dOn	lord, master	
a-dO-nai	lord, master	
A-dUt	testimony	5715 statement from a witness
af	nose	
אִפֹּה	A-fOh	Where?
a-ha-rOn	Aaron	(of unknown Egyptian source)
a-hav	love	
a-ha-vah	love	
a-ha-ve	doing	(doing something for someone out of love)
a-hav-ta	your love	
al	on, upon, over, above	
alA-khem	you all	
al-mah	Young woman of marriageable age (Jews translated into Greek as: virgin)	
alef	the letter 'A'	
al-yad	on hand (next to, near at hand)	
am	with, people, nation	
amad	stand	
a-mar	said	
amE-dah	(the) standing prayer	
anakh-nu	we	
אֲנִי	a-nE	I
ang-lEt	English	
arOn	ark (for the Torah scroll)	

A-sa	doer	(Esau, His nickname Seir means hair)
a-sah	to do	
esh	fire	
a-shAr	Asher	836 (possibly from 'O-sheer', happy)
At	with	
אֵת	at	You (f)
אַתָּה	atah	You (m)
av	Father	
av-ra-ham	Abraham	(Av = father)
a-vE-nU	Our Father	(God, unless siblings talking about earthly father)
a-vOn	iniquity	(to pervert/bend)
a-vOt	Fathers, Ancestors	(feminine plural, go figure)
a-yEn	eye	
ba-	in the ____ (a prefix, not stand alone)	
ba'al	lord or owner	(positive or negative usage known by context)
ba'al-E	My lord or owner	
ba'al-ze-bUb	Lord of the flies	
ba'al-ze-bUl	Lord of dwelling, Lord the Prince	
b'a-ha-vah	in love	
ba-ba-yEt	in the house	
בֶּר	bar	Son [of]
בֶּר	bar mEtz-vah	son of commandment
b'Ar	well, cistern	(pronounce with Texan twang 'hunting for bare')
b'Ar she-vah	Beersheba	884 Well of Seven (or of an oath)
ba-ra	to create	
בְּרִיךְ	ba-rUkh	blessed
ba-sar	flesh, meat	
ba-shan	smooth, light soil, fertile, stoneless plain	(Pasture lands east of Galilee)
בַּת	bat	Daughter [of]
ba-tEm	daughters	
bat mEtzvah	daughter of commandment	
ba-yEt	house	(root is bayt- .. e.g. Beth)
bAt-anE	Bethany	
bAt-E	my house	
bAt-el	Bethel	House of God
bAt-kha(your) house		
bAt-le-khem	Bethlehem	House of Bread
bAt-nu	our house	
bAt-O	his house	
bAt-sefer	house of books, school, bookstore	
bE-mah	podium for reading the Torah	
בֶּן	ben	Son [of] (variant: bAn)
bE-nah	intelligence	
בְּנֵימִין	ben-ya-mEn	Benjamin (son (who sits at) right hand, my favorite son)

bO	to enter, to come, to bring	
bO-ker	Morning	
bOker Or	Morning Light to You!	
bOker tOv	Morning Good!	
bO-re	created (variant: bO-rA)	
bOsh	to be ashamed	
b'ra-khah	blessing	
b're-shEt	"In Beginning" (Book of Genesis)	
b'rEt	covenant	
b'va-ka-shah	Please, pleased to help, you are welcome	
dag	fish	
dam	blood	
dat	religion	
da-nE-el	Judge my [is] God	(Daniel)
da-var	word	
da-vEd	beloved	(David)
de-gel	flag	
deh-rekh	way	1870 road, direction– emphasizes taking the road
de-lek	light	
de-vEr	word	1687 oracle, inner-most shrine
d'var	speak	
d'vO-rah	Bee	(Deborah)
e-khad	One, alone	(Whole, Complete)
el	God	(a formal title, Not his name)
el-	towards, unto	(not to be confused with suffix –Al, meaning God)
el shaddai	God of the Mountains	
el-E-ya-hu	God my and YHVH he	(Elijah)
eIO-hEm	God, Judge, Magistrate	(plural ending name for God)
eIO-he-nU	our God	
el-yOn	God Most High	
E-ma	mother	
e-met	truth	
em-ma-nU-el	With us God	(God with us, Emmanuel)
e-mU-nah	faith, belief	
Er	city	
e-retz	land, earth, ground	(either geographical or agricultural)
e-rev	Evening [of]	
erev sha-bat	start of Shabbat	(Friday evening)
erev tOv	Evening good!	
es-ter	Esther	
Esh	man, husband	
E-shah	woman, wife	
e-ved	servant	
e-ven	stone	
Ev-rEt	Hebrew language	
ev-yOn	poor	

et	[not translated]	(a definitive for the following noun or name)
etz	tree	
E-ze-vel	not exalted	(Jezebel)
ga-dOl	great, large	
g'dO-lah	large, main	
ga-fen	grapevine	(the plant)
Ga-IEl	province, circle	(Galilee, encircled on east by ten Greek heathen cities)
gan	garden	
gE-bOr	hero, strong man	
gEd-E-On	lumberjack, destroyer	(Gideon)
Ge-hE-nOm	Valley of Hinnom on east slope of Jerusalem (Gehenna)	
ger	Alien who follows God of Israel (God-fearing foreigner)	
gEr	chalk	
get	document of divorce	
gO'el	kinsman redeemer	
goy	nation, ethnic, foreign people	
gO'yEm	Peoples not following God of Israel (Ethnics, Nations, Heathen)	
gUf	body	
הַ	ha-	the (definitive article, a prefix, not stand alone)
הַ	ha'a-retz	the land (or: THE land, Israel)
ha-ga-dah	haggadah	(Exodus story during Passover)
הַ	ha-gan	the garden/park
hA-khal	temple, palace	
ha-le-IU-yah	Praise to YHVH	
ha-man	Haman	
הַ	ha-mO-tzE	the [one who] brings forth
הַר	har	mountain
הַר	har MegEdO	Mountain by the Megiddo valley (Armageddon)
ha-ra-kha-man	the merciful (one)	
ha-SEd	orthodox (Hasidic)	
הַ	ha-Shem	the name (YHVH)
הַ	ha-tEk-vah	the hope (Israel's national anthem)
hav-da-lah	separation	(short service at end of Shabbat)
ha-yah	to be	
הִיא	hE	She
he-vel	Abel	
hEv-hUv	roasting	
hEz-khE-yah	My strength is YHVH	(Hezekiah)
hOda-Ot	thanksgivings	
hO-dU	Give Thanks	
hO-sanna	Save now	
הוֹשִׁיעַ	hO-she-a	May YHVH save (Hosea, Hosanna = Save now)

הוא	hU	He
ka-ra	to call, call out , read	
ka-rat	to cut	
ka-dEsh	praise to God	(said on anniversary of a death)
ka-dOsh	set apart , special , holy	
kaf	spoon	
כחול	ka-khOl	blue
kash-rUt	Dietary laws	
ka-tan	small	
ka-tav	write	
kat-zAr	short	
ka-yEm	life	
ke-lev	dog	
ken	yes	
kE-dUsh	praise to God for the wine (and the bread)	
kE-nOr	Twang (Lyre of 3 to 12 strings)	(David played this)
kE-pah	head covering during prayers (or always, if in Israel)	
kE-pOt	head coverings	
kE-pUr	covering	
kE-se	chair	
כסף	ke-sef	silver, money
kE-tah	classroom (or class lecture)	
kE-vah	hope	
k'neset	gathering	
kO-desh	set apart , special , holy	
kO-hen	priest	(common last name of: Cohen)
kO-hen ga-dOl	High Priest	
kOl	voice	
kO-shAr	permitted	(kosher)
kO-tev	scribe (m)	
kO-te-vet	scribe (f)	
kUm	Get up!	
k'vOd	(ka-vOd) glory, glorious	
kha-Em	life	
khag	holiday	
khai	life	
kha-lah	challah (triple braided loaf of bread)	
kha-lE	disease	
kha-lOm	dream	
kha-lOn	window	
kha-metz	yeast	
kha-nU-ka	Dedication, Festival of Lights	(Recovery of the Temple from the Greeks)
kha-shakh	darkened	(Eyes, Windows, Counsel), withholding light
kha-tah	sin	

kha-tUI	cat		
khen	favor	(to bend towards us)	
khe-sed	sighing covenant-based steadfast love/kindness		
khE-tah	wheat		
khe-tU-vEm	Writings		
khO-shek	darkness	(the dark itself)	
khU-pah	wedding canopy		
khU-kah	statute *	2708	an enactment/appointed ruling
la-nu	to us		
לבן	la-van	white	
IAv, IA-vav	heart	(also the Will)	
lai-la	Night		
lai-la tOv	Night Good	(tucking children into bed)	
לאה	le-ah	Leah	
le-khem	bread		
לוי	le-vE	Levi	
IEf-nA	before		
I'hE-tra-Ot	Until later	(Goodbye for now)	
IO	no, not		
IO-med	learn (m)		
IO-me-det	learn (f)		
עולם	Olam	universe, universal, eternity, eternal, time immemorial	
mA-al	up, above		
ma-a-IOt	steps		
ma-arav	evening (also erev in 'erev Shabbat')		
mag-da-la	tower		
ma-gen	shield		
מה	mah	What/How/When?	(a 'do-all' question word)
mah sh'lom-kha?	What Peace [be] yours? (m) ...	"How are you?"	to a man.
makh-be-ret	notebook		
mal-kha	queen	("king your")	
mal-khU-tO	kingdom		
ma-kAl	staff		
ma-sar-at	transmit, transport, deliver		
ma-shal	proverb, parable		
ma-shE-akh	Anointed One	(Messiah)	
mas-kEl	instructive, teaching poem	(psalm)	
mat-zah	unleavened bread, to find	(homonym, spelling and context defines)	
mav-dEl	separate		
ma-yEm	water, waters		
ma-zal	fate, planet, stars		
maz-lAg	fork		
מי	mE	Who (is)?	
mEd-bar	desert		

me-gEl-la	scroll	(from a root meaning: roll up)
mEk-veh	A ritual pool of living (running) water for ceremonial cleansing	
mE-lah	word	
me-lakh	salt	
me-lekh	King/Ruler	
mel-khA-nU	our king	
mel-khE-tze-dek	King [of] Righteousness (Melchizedek)	
מִן	mEn	from, out of
mEn-kha	(your) gift ... to a god or king	
me-nO-ra	A flat seven-branched candelabra resembling the one in the Tabernacle/Temple	
mEr-yam	___ [of] sea	(Miriam, Mary, of unknown Egyptian source)
mEsh-pa-khah	family	
mEsh-pat	judgment *	4941 verdict by a judge
mEtz-ra-yEm	Egypt	
mEtz-vah	command *	4687 direct command (not 'good deed')
mEtz-vOt	commands	
mEv-bA-kha	(your) altar	
m'shE-khe-nU	our Messiah	
m'Od	very	
mO-rah	teacher (f)	
mO-reh	teacher (m)	
mO-sheh	Moses	("drew out" from <i>ma-shah</i> might be invented)
mUt	to kill, to die	
m'vEn	understand	
m'zu-zah	Mezuzah	(memory jogger attached to doorjam)
na	please (??)	
na'al	sandal	
na-ar	young boy	
na-arah	young girl	
na-har	River, stream	
na-khal	River, stream	(NOT navigable)
na-ta	plant	
na-tan	given	(Nathan = He Gives, Nathaniel = Given [by] God)
na-vE	prophet	
ne-fesh	entire essence of self, living creature (birds, fish, mammals)	
נֵר	ner	lit candle, candlelight
n'vE-Em	prophets	
ne-vel	Harp	(larger than a kinnor)
n'khem-yah	comforted [by] YHVH	(Nehemiah)
O-hev	like/love (m)	
O-he-vet	like/love (f)	
Off	bird	
O-kel	food	
O-lam	Universe, Eternity, Forever	
O-mer	Sheaf of grain	(1/10 of an epaph, dry measure)

O-neg	potluck meal	
Or	Light, skin	(homonym, context and spelling defines)
O-rakh	way	734 well-travelled highway – emphasizes the road
Oseh	maker	
Ot	sign	
O-yAv	enemy	
pa-la	work	6381 to distinguish, to cause to be
pa-nEm	face	
par-Oh	Pharaoh	
pE-kUd	precept *	6490 appointed observance, supervisory mandate
pe-sakh	Passover	(Exodus)
pe-sheR	Interpretation	(reading text from one time to apply to another time)
פֶּרִי p'rE	fruit	
pUr	casting of a lot	
pUr-Em	Plural, Casting of Lots	(for date of genocide of Jews in Esther)
ra	bad	(opposite of rav)
ra-ah	to see, evil	(homonym, spelling and context defines)
ra'ah	evil	(opposite of ra-bah)
ra-ba	much	
ra-bE	Master/ Teacher	(not rab-eye)
rabO-nE	My master/teacher	(not rabOn-eye)
rabO-nU	Our master/teacher	
ra-khel	Rachel	
ra-kha-mEm	mercy, compassion	
ram	high	
ra-kE-a	visible arch of sky	("firmament of heaven")
ra-sha	wicked	
rat-zOn	will, desire (vaguely sounds like: reason)	
rav	much	(ra-bEm = much (plural))
rea	another	
re-gel	foot	
re-khem	inner parts	(bowels of compassion)
rEv-kah	Rebecca	
רֹאשׁ rOsh	Chief /Head	
רֹאשׁ rOsh ha-sha-na	Head [of] the Year	(New Year, Feast of Trumpets)
rU-akh	Spirit, Breath, Wind	
rU-akh ha kOdesH	Spirit (of) the Holy (One)	
rUt	Ruth	
sa-bOn	soap	
sa-fa	lip	
sa-kEn	knife	
sa-kUm	table utensils/cutlery as a set	
sa-lakh	forgive	
sa-lOn	thorn	

sa-me-akh	happy	
sa-far	to count	
sar	prince	
Sar Shalom	Prince [of] Peace	
sa-rah	princess	(Sarah)
sa-raf	Burning one	
sa-tan	accuser	
se-der	orderly (telling of Exodus, variant: sA-der)	
sE-dUr	orderly (arrangement of Prayer book)	
se-fer	book (Variant: sA-fer)	
se-ra	seed	
se-ra-fEm	Burning ones	
s'IE-khah	(your) excuse	(your excuse of my action is sought)
sOf	end	
sOd	secret council	
sUf	reed	
su-kar	sugar	
sU-ka	a flimsy shelter decorated with harvested items (apples, oranges, flowers, etc.)	
sU-kat	shelter (verb)	
sU-kOt	plural noun (Festival of Booths, Tabernacles, Tents in the Desert)	
sUs	horse	
sha-bat	Shabbat (Friday evening to Saturday evening)	
sha-fat	judge	
sha-khakh	forget	
שחור	sha-khOr	black
sha-lem	make complete	
sha-lOm	Good welfare, Restful peace, Wholeness	
sha-mash	servant candle	
sha-ma-yEm	heavens	
sha-nah	year	
sha-tah	to drink	
sha-vah	Oath	7650 To 'seven' oneself (by repeating a promise)
sha-vat	rest, sleep	(sha-bat = Sabbath)
sha-vUa	week (of seven days)	
sha-vU-Ot	Seven weeks (Counting from the Omer, Pentecost or 50)	
she-Of	netherworld, shadowlands, grave (not hell)	
she-khE-na	Presence/glory [of God]	(Shekinah)
shEf-shUf	polishing, rubbing	
she-khel	shekhel (a coin)	
של	shel	of
shEm-khah	joy	
shem	name	
she-mesh	sun	
shE-rat, shEr	song	
she-vah	seven	7651
Sh'IO-mO	Solomon	

sh'ma	Hear (and do)	
sh-mE	my name [is]	
Sh'mu-el	Heard [of] God	(Samuel)
shO-far	animal horn crafted into a loud single-note trumpet as call to arms or to worship	
shUk	marketplace	
shUl	school	(Yiddish)
shUl-khan	table	7979
shUv	Turn	(used 1050 times)
sh'va-rEm	seven short blasts	

ta-har	pure	
ta-khat	under	
ta-pu-akh	apple	
תל	tel	archeological mound (Cities built atop each other's ruins)
תל	tel	avEv Tel Aviv (mound near Tel Aviv)
Te-nakh	Hebrew Bible	(An acronym: tOrah– nevE'Em)- khetUvEm)
tEsh-ba-khOt	praises	
t'kE-ah	short blast	
tO-da	Thank You	
tO-da ra-bah	Thank you much	
tof	Timbrel	(Hand Drum – Mostly by women)
tO-fes	copy	
tO-rah	instruction, law	8451 teachings (of Moses in particular)
tOv	Good	
tO-val	dip	(Is this related to tOv = good ?)
t'rU-ah	long blast	
t'shU-ah	salvation	8668 act of rescue

tza-dEk	righteousness	
tza-fOn	north	
צהוב	tza-hov	yellow
tz'da-kah	act of righteousness	
tze-lem	image, likeness	
צִיִּצִית	tzEt-zEt	tzitzit (a tallit fringe)
tzE-On	(Zee-own) Zion	(Temple Mount in Jerusalem)
tzOn	herd (sheep or goats)	

וְ	v'	and
v'ed	(va-ed) and ever	(Forever)
ya'a-kOv	trickster	(Jacob, James, Grabber of the Heel)
yad	Hand	(also special pointer for reading the Torah)
ya-feh	pretty	
yal-dah	girl	
יָם	yam	sea (large inland lake or ocean)

יָם	yam ha-me-lakh sea (of) the salt	(Dead Sea)
יָם	yam sUf Sea of Reeds	(possibly drained lake east of Suez Canal)
yar-dAn	Jordan River, descending	
יָרוֹק	ya-rOk green	
ya-shAn	to sleep	
ya-shar	upright	
ya-shav	to sit	
ya-yEn	wine	
ye-led	child, boy	
ye-le-dEm	boys	
ye-le-dOt	girls	
yE-na-fash	rest	
yE-rah	Respect	
yEs-ra-el	YHVH is ruling God	(Israel. variant: yEs-ra-Al)
yEtz-khak	laughter	(Isaac)
YHVH	One who causes to be	(y'hOvah, yah-veh, yod-hey-vah-hey) – His Name
יְהוֹשֻׁעַ	y'hO-shUa YHVH is saving	(Joshua)
y'hU-dah	(Territory of) Judah	
y'sha'ya-hu	YHVH saves and YHVH he	(Isaiah)
y'shma-el	YHVH is hearing God	(Ishmael)
y'shUa	YHVH will save	(Jesus)
יוֹם	yOm Day	
יוֹם	yOm kE-pUr Day of Covering	(Day of Atonement)
yO-na-tan	YHVH gives	(Jonathan, a contraction of y'ho-na-tan)
y'Or	River, canal, channel	(Egyptian origin), major navigable river
yO-shev	inhabitant, dweller (m)	
yO-she-vet	inhabitant, dweller (f)	
y'rUshala-yEm	YHVH founded peacefully	(Jerusalem - plural due to two hills)
זָהָב	za-hav gold	
zah-yEt	olive	
za-khar	remember, male	(homonym, context and spelling defines)
za-mar	sing with strings	
za-vakh	to sacrifice	
z'car-yah	Remembered by YHVH	(Zechariah)
ze-vakh	sacrifice	

PART 2 SEE/READ HEBREW PRIMER**1. Hebrew Alef-Bet**

Learn to recognize the letters and common words that start with those letters

Learn to write the letters (Hand print, not book print, not Paleo cursive)

Phonetically say consonant-vowel combinations and short textual passages

Required books for this part of the class:

- **Handy Hebrew Alphabet**, Updated 2010, EKS Publishing (Notebook Binder insert)
- **Z'man Likro: Time to Read Hebrew**, Lenchner, et al, Revised Ed 2002, A.R.E. Pub (Vol. 1 and 2)
 - Part 2 of this class uses both volumes, which introduces nouns, letter by letter.
 - It uses several sets of five short words per line for vocalizing each newly added letter.

Practice with Flash Cards (Book print ... as Consonant/Vowel pairs)

Handout: Vowel Point Chart ... only used for novice beginner readers like us!

Handout: Bookprint Alphabet Characters and Names Chart

Handout: Microsoft "Hebrew" Font map

Sample Reading Segments:

- Genesis 1:1-7
- Exodus 20:1-5 (First four of Ten Commandments)
- Deuteronomy 6:4-10 (Sh'ma)
- Psalm 23:1-6
- Psalm 119:17-24 (Gimmel 'ג' segment)
- Isaiah 53:1-5

Hebrew words often come in families with the same root of three consonants. Members of the same word family all share a related meaning. Only vowel suffixes or vowels/context give the meaning.

Vowels, as noted, are for beginners. Context is vital when books print words without vowels.

Vowel Points – Hebrew has NO Diphthongs !

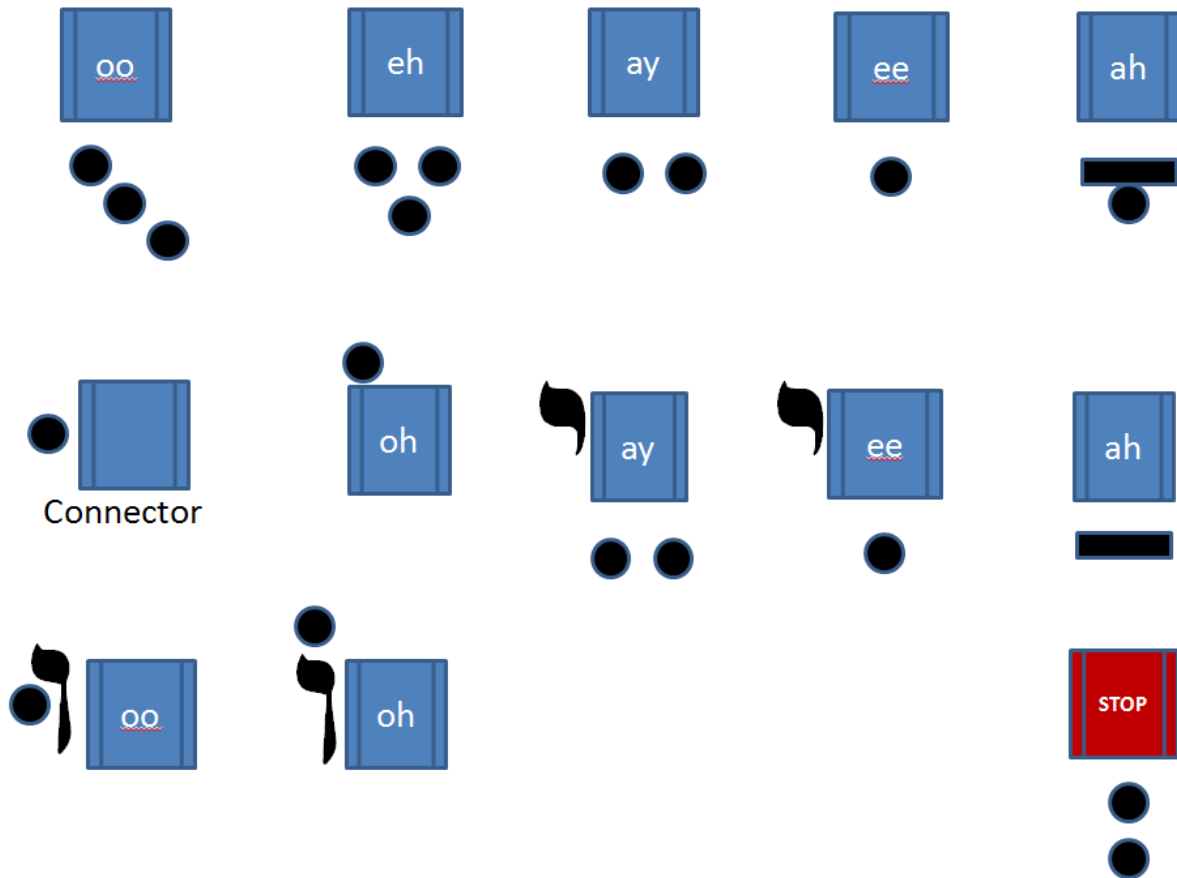


Table 1 - Vowel Points

The vowel point **..** is 'eh' or 'ay' depending upon community. (Lesson 11 in Time to Read Hebrew)

Read RIGHT to LEFT ... so start over here:



Table 2 - Alphabet (Dagesh = Explosive Sound)

The usual formal names of these Hebrew letters (read right to left)

vav	hay	dalet	gimmel	vet/bet	alef
lamed	khaf/kof	yud	tet	kheth	zayen
tzade	fay/pay	ayen	samekh	nun	mem
	tav/tav	sin/shin		resh	kof

Sephardic treats both forms of tav as an abrupt “t” sound. Ashkenazi speakers treat the tav without a dagesh as an “s” or “th” sound (making a lisp as the closest English equivalent).

Keyboard map

Use the Microsoft Word “**Hebrew**” font. (Sadly, the dagesh is absent in this font)

ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א
z	w	h	d	g	b	a

נ	מ	ל	כ	י	פ	ח
n	m	l	k	y	f	j

ת	ש	ר	ק	צ	פ	ע	ס
t	c	r	q	x	p	u	s

Here is the Microsoft Word “**Hebrew**” font as a single line in Hebrew alphabetic order.

א	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ	ל	מ	נ	ס	ע	פ	צ	ק	ר	ש	ת
t	c	r	q	x	p	u	s	n	m	l	k	y	f	j	z	w	h	d	g	b	a

<i>Prefixes: Nouns vs Verbs – End of this class!</i>

Noun Prefixes

The prefix of mem (מ) on nouns, with Google Translate, yields '**from**'. So the final phrase of Exodus 20:1 in wooden English would correctly read as "**from** [the] land [of] Egypt, **from** [the] house [of] servants" Likewise, mem in front of 'under' (e.g. **from** under) in Exodus 20:4 means "underneath" or "beneath".

Verb Prefixes

However, a mem (מ) in front of a **verb root** is entirely different.

- See *Hebrew Through Pictures*, Richards, et al, 1954, Pocket Books Inc. (page 14)
- There is clearly verbal tense activity portrayed in the cartoons of the man and his hat.

This is the point where you need to move to a Hebrew Grammar Book. Hebrew defines verb behaviors by context and seven prefix patterns. **Verbal grammar is beyond the scope of this introductory course.**

Grammar Example

Unlike English, Hebrew has no simple tenses discernable by spelling alone and the prefix pattern varies among verbs. Any prefix merely means the verb has not completed its action (e.g. - imperfect tense).

The root **סיר** ('sEr') is an unrelated noun for [an uncovered?] cooking pot. Using the verb form, we get:

1. **יִסֵּר** The man is in the process of almost taking the hat
 - a. Google Translate = will remove or will take away
2. **מִסֵּר** The man has the hat in hand and is in the process of taking it off the table
 - a. Google Translate = removes or takes
3. **הִסֵּר** The man has the hat in hand [and off the table] and is still taking it away
 - a. Google Translate = removed or took

Send these English Sentences to Hebrew via <http://translate.google.com>

Cartoon 1 **יִסֵּר** - **Enter:** he will remove the hat from the table

Cartoon 2 **מִסֵּר** - **Enter:** he removes the hat from the table

Cartoon 3 **הִסֵּר** - **Enter:** he removed the hat from the table

Sending the generated Hebrew Sentences back into English resulted in:

Cartoon 1 **יִסֵּר** - he removes his hat from the table

Cartoon 2 **מִסֵּר** - he takes his hat from the table

Cartoon 3 **הִסֵּר** - he took his hat from the table

While the imperfect verb distinctions somewhat satisfy the apparent simple tenses of these beginner cartoons, these three verb variations expose the need to learn about complex verb handling.

This website introduces the complexity of Hebrew verb forms:

http://www.hebrew4christians.com/Grammar/Unit_Ten/Introduction/introduction.html