

Review :

/loo/ לו /bih/ = ב'

/boh/ = בו /bahr/ = בר

I (am) singing (f) עִירָה: אֲנִי שֶׁרָה



HEBREW RESPONSES TO YOUR WRITING - בִּיטוּ"ס 1.6

As you practice writing the letters and words you are learning, your instructor will offer you words of praise and advice. Though you can't read them all yet, here, with transcription, are some of the phrases you can expect to hear. (Remember: the "x" stands for the sound you make for the final letters of the name "Bach".)

very good	<i>tov m'ohd/</i>	טוב מאוד
great!	<i>/YOH-fi /</i>	יפה
larger	<i>/yoh-tehr gah-dohl/</i>	יותר גדול
smaller	<i>/yoh-tehr kah-tahn/</i>	יותר קטן
please write	<i>/b'vah-kah-shah lihx-tov/</i>	בבקשה לכתוב
in the notebook	<i>/bah-mahx-BEH-ret/</i>	במחברת
on the chalkboard	<i>/ahl hah-LOO-ahx/</i>	על הלוח



יותר קטן ← פ

יותר גדול ← פ

LEARNING TO READ AND WRITE MORE LETTERS האלף-בית: 1.7

The letter *heh* ה האלף-בית: 1.7.1

The letter *heh* ה is written with two strokes. Do not connect them. Begin with the stroke to the right. Start with a *resh* ר; then make a smaller version of the *resh* ר inside the larger one.

Practice writing:

/heh/ _____



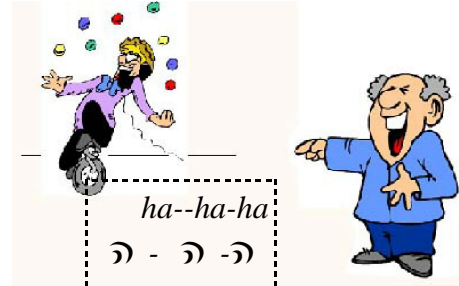
ה

[See Demo](#)

- When the letter ה appears at the end of a word it is usually a vowel indicator for /ah/ and isn't pronounced.
- At the beginning or in the middle of the word, ה has the consonantal sound: /h/.

For example: /shee-rah/ = שֵׁרָה

/mah-hehr/ = מַהְהֵר



THE DEFINITE ARTICLE הַ הַ' 1.7.2

A "ה" which is attached to the beginning of a noun or adjective usually equals the word "the". It is called the "definite article".



Write: "the song" = הַשִּׁיר

"the peace" = הַשְּׁלוֹמ

אה . . א'צה 'וה!

Write the Hebrew: "the song" _____ הַשִּׁיר 

"the peace" _____ הַשְּׁלוֹמ

הַ' א' 1.7.3

When a syllable begins with a vowel sound. א' א'

The letters א' and א' are generally used when a syllable begins with a vowel sound.

For example, the first syllable of the names:

Amos -/ah-mohs/ אָמוֹס, Esther -/ehs-tehr/ אֶסְתֵּר and Iraq -/ih-rahk/ אִירָאק

or the second syllable of the names:

Yaakov -/yah-ah-kohv/ אַבְרָהָם, Shmuel - /shmoo-ehl/ שְׁמוּאֵל


Shaul - /shah-ool/ שְׂאוּל, or Shimon - /sheem-ohn/ שִׁמְעוֹן

Study the following examples:

/oh/	וּ	/oh/	אוּ
/ee/	יְ	/ee/	אֵי
/oo/	וּ	/oo/	אוּ
/ah/	אֶ	/ah/	אֶ
/ah/ (end of word) אַ	אַ	/ah/ (end of word) אַ	אַ



Practice writing /AH-lehf/ אַ and /AH-yeen/ יְ. Start at the right side of the letter.


יְ [See Demo](#)

אַ [See Demo](#)

QUESTION: Why does Hebrew have both the אַ and the יְ, if either of them can represent a syllable that consists of just a vowel? The answer is that the sound of יְ is still pronounced as a consonant in some dialects of Hebrew, but has merged with the אַ in the western dialect of Hebrew.



Many Sephardic Jews in Israel, whose origins are in Middle Eastern countries, retain the distinct pronunciations of אַ and יְ. The historical difference is preserved in written Hebrew, and words with אַ or יְ must be spelled correctly.




1.8 חזרה: קריאה וקתיבה

REVIEW: Read and practice writing these words:



Use the software, Chapter One, 1:3 “Writing Block Letters” to review the correct way to form your letters.







- שִׁיר
- שִׁירָה
- שְׁלוֹס
- צִרְוָה
- עַל
- הַקָּס
- הַבָּאָר
- רַעַשׁ

מה זה על הגב? /gahv/ שְׁלוֹס?
 What's on his back?

_____ רָמָה
 _____ שָׂרָה
 _____ הָרָה
 _____ הַרְיָה
 _____ שִׁיב
 _____ קָרָה

1.9 האות-ל'ית ת, ט - MORE LETTERS

1.9.1 The letter /tahv/ ת

The word /aht/ את means "you" (feminine singular only).

Practice writing

tavh/ = /t/ _____ ת



See Demo

(Begin by writing a *resh*. Add a second stroke, beginning at the top.)

"who are you" (m) _____ א' אתה

"who are you" (f) _____ א' את

"hello" _____ שלום

"who are you (m)? I am" _____ א' אתה? אני

"who has a question?" _____ א' יש שאלה



1.9.2 DAH-leht = /d/ ט

Practice writing DAH-leht _____ ט

See Demo

"thanks" _____ תודה

"learned" _____ לומד

"to speak" _____ לדבר



למד לדבר

Practice reading:

מֵהָרָה	לְדַבֵּר	רָמָה
תָּנָה	לְרַחוּת	שָׂמָה
עֵי	מֵצֵי	מֵאוּרָה

