The Letter Vahv as a Consonant /vahv/ = /v/   וו 1.14.3

When the *vahv* occurs as a consonant in the middle of a word, it is
 written twice to show that it has the sound of /v/ and is not a vowel
 indicator for */oh/* or */oo/*.

Write:

"bachelor" _____   /rah-vahk/ רווק

"hope" _____ / tihk-vah / תיקווה

 "Neck" _____ /tsa-vahr/ צוואר

(Notice that the lc *in the word* צוואר *is not pronounced.)*

The letter /GIH-mehl/ = /g/ as in "good" ב 1.14.4

Use with Software Chapter 3:6 "Building Reading Proficiency",
Exercise Set 4

Practice writing *GIH-mehl* _____   ב

 "also" _____ /gahm/ בם

 "holiday" _____ /xahg/ חב

 "minute, just a minute!" _____ /REH-gah/ רֶבָע

 "big" (m) _____ /gah-dohl/ בדול

 "big (f.)" _____ /g-doh-lah/ בְּדולה

Practice Reading: בְּקול תיקווה לְהִקָּשִׁב אוחרי רֶבָע בְּדולה בול

Diphthongs: */ahy/, /ohy/, and /ooy/* אוי   אוו   אי 1.14.6

A *diphthong* is a combination of two vowel sounds. For example: */ah/ + /ee/ =*
/ahy/ as in "rye". Notice that we write */ahy/* in Hebrew with a double *yood* as a
signal to the reader not to read */ih/*.

"my song" */shih-ri/*   שיר'   "my songs" */shih-rahy/* שיר''

Write"

"enough" _____ /dahy/ דַּי"

"desirable" _____ /rah-tsooy/ רָצוּי

"oy" _____ /ohy/ אוֹי

"after me" _____ /ah-xah-rahy/ אַחֲרַי"

BUT...Inconsistencies do exist: for example, the dipthong /ahy/ with one *yood* /oo-lahy/ "perhaps" אוּלַי

> אוּלַי יֵשׁ "וֹתֵר אִדִּי" שֵׂיאַר/say-ahr/?

A SONG IS NOT JUST WORDS - A SONG IS A BEGINNING - שִׁיר 1.15

Here are the next two lines of the song you are learning: Practice reading them.

A song is a beginning

שִׁיר שִׁיר הוּא הַתְחָלָה

Sing a song of great hope.

שִׁירוּ שִׁיר תִּקְווה גְּדוֹלָה

Now copy these two lines in Hebrew. Read them from your own writing.

_____ שִׁיר שִׁיר הוּא הַתְחָלָה

_____ שִׁירוּ שִׁיר תִּקְווה גְּדוֹלָה

THE DOT INSIDE A LETTER: /dah-GEHSH/ - הַדָּגֵשׁ 1.16

🖥 **Use with Software Chapter 1:14 "The Use of the Dagesh"**

The **dot**, called a *dah-gehsh*, inside the letter בּ indicates the sound /b/. However, in texts without nikkud the *dah-gehsh* דָּגֵשׁ is omitted – even when the ב is to be pronounced /b/ and not /v/. (The דָּגֵשׁ is included in poetry, prayer books and biblical texts since they include full nikkud.) In this course we will include the דָּגֵשׁ at first, to help you during the initial period of learning Hebrew. Note that בּ and ב are simply alternate pronunciations of a single letter. They are not considered two separate consonants despite the difference in sound.

Although the several rules related to the use of the דָּגֵשׁ *are quite regular, It is not necessary to learn them all at this stage.   For now, it is enough to note that the dot is present at the beginning of a word and not at the end of a word.*

הוֹא בְּחוּר בּוֹדֵד

Review: *beht = /b/* בּ   *veht = /v/* בּ   **1.16.1**

Use with Software Chapter 1:4 "Building Reading Proficiency", Exercise Set 5

Practice Writing: Listen to all the audio, then write in the words.

notebook	_____ מַחְבֶּרֶת	Hebrew	_____ עברית
in the notebook	_____ בַּמַּחְבֶּרֶת	Sabbath	_____ שַׁבָּת
bottle	_____ בַּקְבּוּק	to listen	_____ לְהַקְשִׁיב
Tel Aviv	_____ תֵּל־אָבִיב		
Sabbath greeting	_____ שַׁבָּת שָׁלוֹם		

PEH = /p/ פּ   *FEH = /f/* פ   **1.16.2**

Look for the dot inside the letter.

As in the case of בּ and ב, the */dah-gehsh/* דָּגֵשׁ in the פּ indicates how this letter is to be pronounced. Like the בּ and ב, the פּ and פ are only *one letter, not two*. The דָּגֵשׁ is a mark to guide the reader in pronunciation. It is not supplied in Hebrew where the nikkud is not included! *The* פּ *is always /p/ at the beginning of a word, and /f/ at the end of a word. You will learn to know when to read a* פ *as* פּ *or* ב *as* בּ *as we proceed.*

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See Demo ◉ Write *feh* _____ פ

See Demo ◉ Write *peh* _____ פ

Read and write these words and phrases - לִקְרוֹא וְלִכְתּוֹב 1.16.2.1

map _____ מַפָּה   once again _____ עוֹד פַּעַם

where _____ אֵיפֹה   *(slang)* great! _____ סוֹף'

key _____ מַפְתֵּחַ

CLASSROOM PHRASES - בִּטּוּיִ"ם 1.17

Here are a few phrases that your instructor uses in class. You know most
of the letters in these words. Listen and repeat in chorus as they are
pronounced by your instructor.

בְּבַקָּשָׁה לְהַקְרִיא   כְּדַי   בְּבַקָּשָׁה

"לַחֲזוֹר אַחֲרַי"   אַחֲרֵי אָדָז   עוֹד פַּעַם!

יוֹתֵר בְּקוֹל

בְּבַקָּשָׁה לַחֲזוֹר

THE LETTER *YOOD* AS A CONSONANT - י 1.18

YOOD י   *an*d **DOUBLE *YOOD*** "

/yood/ at the beginning of a word 1.18.1

Remember: When writing *yood*, you begin at the height of the regular letters,

but use only half of the line. _____ י   See Demo ◉

When the *yood* appears at the beginning of a word, it sounds like */y/*

day	יוֹם	bigger	יוֹתֵר גָּדוֹל
right (*direction*)	יָמִין	together	יַחַד
I know (m)	אֲנִי יוֹדֵעַ	I know (f)	אֲנִי יוֹדַעַת
(*slang*) great!	יוֹפִי	there is/are	יֵשׁ

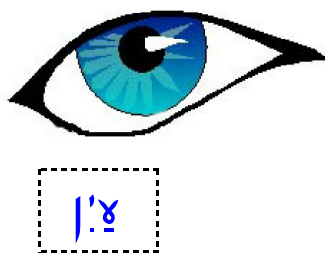### /yood/ in the Middle of a Word - 1.18.2

Because *yood* in the middle of a word could also be a vowel indicator, as in the word for "song" שִׁיר , Modern Hebrew often doubles the letter yood to signal its consonantal value as */y/*. For example:

"tourist" */tah-yahr/*   תַּיָּר

"soldier" (f) */xah-YEH-leht*   חַיֶּלֶת

Note: The rule of doubling the yood is not always observed. This is especially true in the spelling of personal names like

יִרְמִיָּה, בַּתְיָה, טַלְיָה   */yer-mi-YAH-hu/, /BAT-ya/, /TAL-ya/.*

*We will **not** double the yood in words with the following pattern:*

house */BAY-yit/*		בַּיִת
wine */yah-yin/*		יַיִן
summer */kah-yitz/*		קַיִץ
water */MAH-yeem/*		מַיִם
the letter *ayeen*, eye */AH-yeen/*		עַיִן

עַיִן

A note to the instructor) - על המורה להסביר שמאוחר יותר (לא עכשיו!) יוסבר שאין לכתוב יו"ד כפולה אחר אותיות השימוש, פרט ללמ"ד שבצורת המקור: לייצא, לייעל)

The location of the vowel mark when a double *yood* is written

Since the double writing of *yood* is a way to clarify the reading of the *yood* as a consonant, you normally will not see both a vowel symbol and the double *yood*. However should *nikkud* be provided, the vowel symbol is placed under the **first** *yood*. For example: חַיָּל.