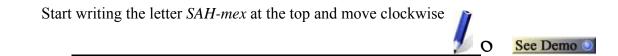
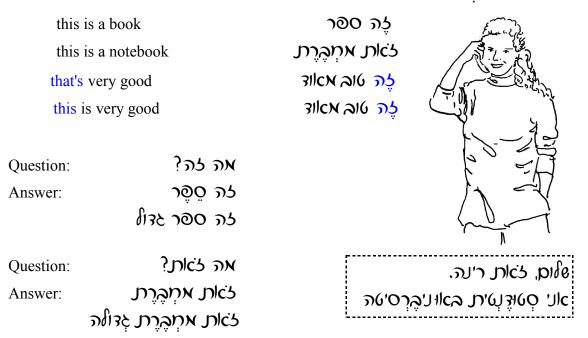
		Practice	writing /yood/ ' - 1	.18.3
	<u>רון געע</u>		)ال <sup>،</sup> الآلا	2
	Ø <u>'</u>		ାତ'	,
	<u>M</u> ;d		ហ <u>៉</u>	)
_	MORE LETTI	ERS-0,5,6,	ร์ :ภาลา ร์สิเจ	1.19
Use with Soft Exercise Set 6	ware Chapter 3:1	"Building Reading	Proficiency",	
flourish going do	e letter in script, \beg	feh/ Called (/feh so gin writing a LAH-me ght side. (Many pref , the feh soh-fiht is ta	<i>ehd,</i> then add a fer the flourish	.19.1
Practice writing	feh soh-fiht		f <u>See Dem</u>	0 🔍
Compare the final fe	h (feh soh-fiht) <b>F</b>	and the final tsah-di	(TSAH-di soh-fiht)	J
Read and write these	words: Be careful,	there are both <b>9</b> an	nd $\mathscr F$ in the words.	
nose	flc	tired	f":'8	$\bigcirc$
he ran	່ຳ	he pressed	<u> </u> Inf	
monkey	fip	/kah-yitz/ summer	g"p	
311CM	( ीउट Flc		teht = /t/ 6 1	10.2
The letter <i>\teht</i> / is pro	onounced iust like /	'tahv/ /t/.	$\lim_{n \to \infty}  \nabla f(n)  =  \nabla f(n)  =$	.17.2
Practice writing			6 See Demo	١

R	Read and write these w	ords and phrases:		
$\bigcirc$	slower		יותר קיאט	
60	very good		JICA AIQ	1
	good morning		<u>בוק</u> ר טוב	
	Where is David		יפור (אויפו) צוד	
	Reading, Pronuncia	tion and Writing Practice	e. ລລາກວາ ອໄທງ າຊີ ເຊັ່ນ 1.19.2.	1
	Who is sitting next	to Rina?		ļ
			א יושָבֶת אמרי שרה?	
	Where is Aryeh's h		ישויפה ההית של ארְיֵה?	
	-	yeen	<u> </u>	
$\bigcirc$	luck		83N	
	what's this?		אה זה?	
	that's very good		בר אוג אאוז	
	this is very good		לר אוצ מאוצ	
	congratulations!		<u> </u>  ail 85n	
			accent the last syllable!	
		אטונג לא		
_			SAH-mex = /s/ O 1.19.	4



Read and write these words:		$\bigcirc$
student (m)		
student (f)		
book	อ้ด	
pardon (me)	จท'ชอุ	
university		
soda pop	୦୲ଽଜ	
sofa	୦୭୦	

STUDY THE EXAMPLES BELOW. (f) かにち and (m) あち - ピル 'ピュ ありつか 1.20



When using  $\mathfrak{S}_{3}$  and  $\mathfrak{I}_{2}$ , use the following vocabulary words to make up your own sentences.

### Use with Software Chapter 1:15 "The Shva Marker in Hebrew" HOW HEBREW WRITING INDICATES THE ABSENCE OF A VOWEL

#### What is a "Closed Syllable"?

When a consonant is not followed by a vowel but merely closes, or completes the syllable, we call that syllable a "closed syllable." For example, syllables like:  $|ram/p\rangle$ ,  $|ahd|/3\aleph$ , and  $|or/\gamma|c$  are "closed syllables" because they end with a consonant rather than a vowel.

• In Hebrew, when the **closed syllable** is not at the end the word we use two dots, placed vertically under the letter that closes the syllable. For example the **Q** in the

word |xahsh-voo| = 1200

• Similarly, when two consonants begin a syllable, as in the Hebrew words /briht/ ג'ר (לי ג' לי ג' לי ג' ג'ר ("English", readers need a signal which tells them not to insert a vowel between the two consonants.

Here the shva is placed under the first of the two consonants of that syllable.

## WORD STRESS - WHICH SYLLABLE IS ACCENTED IN HEBREW? つんよう 1.22



Most Hebrew words are accented on the last syllable. But in some word patterns the stress is on the next-to-last syllable. The vocabulary lists will note these words. In this book, in the English transliteration, the accented syllable will be written with capital letters. */SHEH-lehg/* "snow"

זה מיפרון גדול

If the Hebrew word is borrowed from a foreign language, the stress will often be the same as in the related foreign word: /oo-nee-VEHR-see-tah/ הניס, אין ווכ

# 

🔜 Use with Software Chapter 3:6 "Building Reading Proficiency", Exercise Set 7

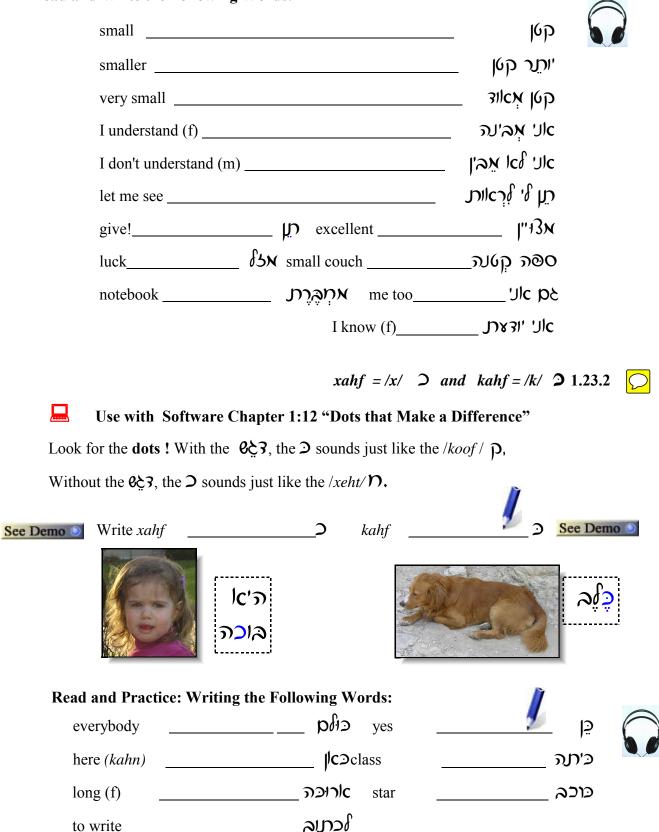
Final noon (noon soh-feet) = /n/ | 1.23.1

Write noon soh-feet

Note: /noon soh-feet/ extends below the line. See Demo

to write

**Read and Write the Following Words:** 



35

Write the three pairs of letters we have learned, where the 0 affects the pronunciation of the letter.



# Final xahf /xahf so-feet/ = /x/ ? 1.23.3

9

To write a *xahf so-feet* start writing a *kahf* and instead of curling it under to the left, extend the stroke downward below the line.



The *xahf so-feet* can take a vowel marker - usually it is a shva. /rahx/ "soft" It can also take an /ah/ sound.

, אָּאָ /*shihm-xah*/ "your (m.) name".

Read and Write the Following Words.

	-	Building Reading Profic	1 IN
your (f) name	<u> </u>	long (m)	Jeria 🚺
your (m) name	ַפּאָק,		
Write down the other Hebrew the line.			end below
		The Letter /seen/	=/s/ <b>0</b> 1.23.4
Write the letter <b>0</b> and add a dot t	o its left.	i	2 See Demo 🕥
Write another Hebrew letter that	has an /s/ so	und	
o), is us ا <b>کپام:</b> This letter, <b>O</b>	ed far more	frequently than the <b>'e</b> for	the /s/ sound.
Read and write the following	ng words:	hair	יצר
put! (f)	<u>'N'</u> 0	hair joy	9'אָמה
put ! (m)	9'q	cabinet minister	<u>).</u>