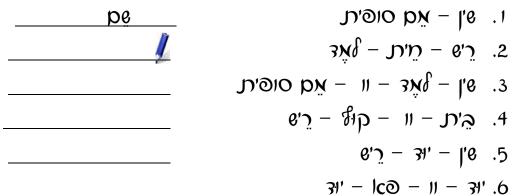
### Recognizing the names of the letters. J'a flow 1.23.5

Write down the letters that you hear. Can you figure out what they spell?





### Pronunciation Drill - תרגיל הגִייַה 1.24



no Pa

Try to imitate the speaker. Final syllables are accented unless otherwise noted with capital letters in the phonetic transcription.

as Pa



/shah-lohsh/	6196	/shah-lom/	pide
/SHOH-rehsh/	اپره	/shee-rah/	จา'ย
/mee-lah/	ก <i>ร</i> ่าห	/LAH-mah/	อพร
/rah-mah/	กหา	/shmee-rah/	จา'หตุ
/shah-ah/	จชย	/rah-ah•	ลโด
/eht-mohl/	پادېداك	/rah-ah•	จหา
/eer/	7'8	/shah-ahl/	Ace
/ohm-reem/	אואָרים	/ehx/	בו'ק.
/yoh-DAH-aht/	אַצֿאַרן,	/yoh-DEH-ah/	<u>831,</u>
/hoo/	lc15	/hee/	lc'ก
/tar-geel/	<i>و</i> بې	/xah-sehr/	Jön

# WRITING WORDS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN - りらい 1.25

Some of the trickiest Hebrew words to read are those borrowed from English or other languages. The beginner often assumes that the word is of Hebrew origin when, in fact, it's a person's name or an English word that is very familiar!

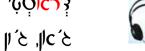
For example:



# Writing Words of Foreign Origin. - かるりつ けばらり りがれ 1.25.1

This textbook will supply the vowel marks, when required, to help you read these words. Here are some guidelines to help you read and spell words of foreign origin:

1. Ic is often used to indicate /ah/ in the accented syllable of a word of foreign origin such as "drastic": '601c73



- 2. 'E is used for /j/ as in "John", "Joan":
- 3. 3 is used for /ch/ as in "Charlie": 
  | Ic'3 '671c'3
- 4. 6 is used for /t/ as in "telephone:
- 5. **ກ** is used for /th/\* as in "mathematics": \* ຈາກ 'ບຸ່ນກຸ່ນ
- 6. '5 is used for the French /j/ as in "Jacques"
- 8.  $\odot$  not  $\mathcal{F}$  is used for final p as in "jeep":  $\odot$

\* But note that the  $\int$  is pronounced /t/ rather than the English /th/ in this word. Use  $\int$  for the actual /th/ sound.



!! છાં જે ૧૯૪ ગડ

### ANOTHER USE OF YOOD: TO PROTECT THE /V/ SOUND OF THE VAHV / 1'/ 1.26

The *yood* is also used in **final syllables** to indicate that a **final vahv** represents a consonant /v/ and not a vowel /oh/ or /oo/. A common example is the word "now" /ax-shav/ 1'628. Do **not** pronounce the *yood*; it's only written to guarantee that the *vahv* is pronounced /v/ and not /oh/ or /oo/ in a final syllable of a word.

Examples: "before him" /le-fah-nahv/ "Joof, "after him" /ah-xah-rahv/ "Joof.



#### REVIEW OF THE SONG WE HAVE LEARNED: 7'0 1.27

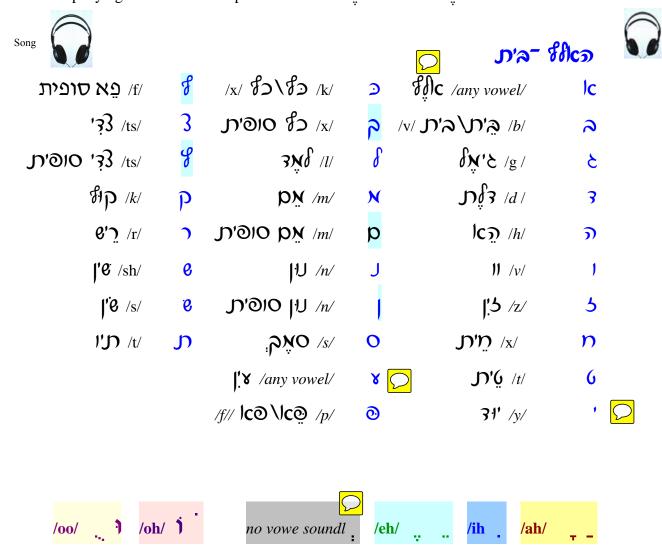


שיר שיר הוא לאו רק אילים שיר שיר הוא התחלה שיר שיר הוא לא רם בלילים שירו שיר תיקווה לדולה

# THE HEBREW ALPHABET שאות לפיתי שאות של להיים ללוכה 1.28

Use with Software Chapter 3:1 "Building Reading Proficiency", Exercise Set 9 and Chapter 3:Drill 4 "Learning the Hebrew Keyboard"

You have now learned to read and write all twenty-two Hebrew letters plus the "Final Letters" that are written at the end of a word. Note: **C** and **Y** use the sound of their accompanying vowel. For example: /oo/ 1/c /eh/ 1/c /oo/ 1/8 /eh/ 3/2



#### A SONG - AU DX DJD 'D'e 1.29

#### How very good and pleasant it is when kindred live together in unity



The text of this song is ancient. It appears in the biblical Psalm 133. The melody is modern.

Cover the transliteration, and read the words of the song from the Hebrew text.

Practice your writing skills by copying the song. Pay careful attention to the direction of writing and the proper starting point for each letter.

ବାଦ ୬୪ ଅଧି	
ומה נצ'ם	
şçn əln'q	
3n' pè	

### PRONUNCIATION DRILLS - つごさい がいか 1.30

The purpose of a pronunciation drill is to focus on the differences between a certain Hebrew sound and a closely related English one with which it ought not to be confused. *The goal is to learn to avoid pronouncing Hebrew as though it were English.* 

In this drill, pronounce the Hebrew word, then pronounce the English word using normal English pronunciation. Finally, repeat the Hebrew word, being sure not to use the English vowel sound. Focus on the differences between the paired syllables.



הסום רל. רוץ סום, רוץ

#### Pronunciation Drill /oh/ 1.30.1

Practice pronouncing the Hebrew vowel /oh/ as in shore. Keep the vowel tense! Keep your lips in one position throughout the vowel sound!



Remember, DON'T pronounce the Hebrew like the English!

oaf	કાજ	mole	din
off	Filc	coal	dip
dove	213	goal	કાર
sofa	HO	low	1c <sup>2</sup>
hole	ศิจ	door	713
(g)roan	רון	cove	વાક

#### PRONUNCIATION DRILL /oo/ 1.30.2

The Hebrew /oo/ is in between the /oo/ of pool and the /u/ of pull. Pronounce the Hebrew word, then the English, then conclude with the Hebrew again.

sure	716	ZOO	1515 515 - 15
bull	કારુ	do	13
book	פלפול	boots	ધ્રાંત્ર'p
two's	1016, 2010	roots	817
(Dr). Seuss	010		



### REVIEW OF CLASSROOM PHRASES : つかっか 1.31



Use with Software Chapter 2:1 "Classroom Phrases". Also use the flashcard drills. Go to the "Main Menu" screen and choose "Flashcard Tools. Then first choose #1 in the flashcard learning modules and do the decks for Chapter 1 by section numbers. Continue with Flashcard Drill options 2, 3 and 4 in the learning modules as you master the vocabulary.

Here are a few phrases that your instructor has been using in class. Listen and repeat in chorus as they are pronounced by your instructor.



please	aepaa	good morning	בוקר טוב
together	311/2	slower	ווער אווי
again	are ord	book	JOÖ
repeat after me	"nnlc 713nf	too fast	אפֿר אָצּי
smaller	יותר קאן	bigger	ยเรย าบาเ
what's this?	ริจรุ จห	That's too small	בע פאן אני
correct	וכון	where	? <b>බ</b> ම්   c
let me see (m)	يلا في فحادث	please listen	ବ'ନ୍ଦେର୍ଡ଼ ରମ୍ବର
» A	,	let me see (f)	ررد أو كوريار



### Comprehension Check :30'28 p"16' 1.32

Copy the words that accompany each English sentence on a separate sheet of paper. As you hear them read, place a check mark next to the appropriate word or phrase.





של. יותר לאט בבקשה

אל. בוקר אב

2. You step on someone's toe. "วทโต าไร่ทิศ ละคุลล ล

1. obina!

1. SILL 1.

3. Someone is about to push the *delete file* key on your computer. ! ४६७ 🎝

خ. عانةِ ١٠١٠ !

? אי ארעה !כ

4. Someone did push it and deleted all your files. ?กมใ ?กมใ ?กมใ .ล

3. N' sIR!

ד. אניין