

The letter /noon/ = /n/ נ 1.9.3

Practice writing: /noon/ _____ נ

See Software Chapter 1:3
for a writing demonstration

"I (am) _____ /ah-NEE/ אני

Reading Practice:

שונה

בונה

בנה

נר

שנה

אני



תרגיל כתיבה 1.9.4

Write out the name for each letter below. Then listen to the audio to see if you answered correctly. In the audio you will hear the number, then the name of the letter.

_____ 3. ר

_____ 2. ב

_____ 1. ל

_____ 6. ו

_____ 5. י

_____ 4. ש

_____ 9. ת

_____ 8. ס

_____ 7. א

_____ 12. מ

_____ 11. ד

_____ 10. ה

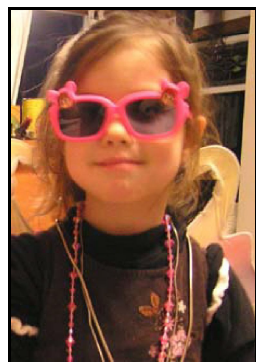
_____ 13. ע



These earphones are for audio with answers.

שמות הגוף: יחיד PRONOUNS - SINGULAR 1.10

Note that the pronoun for "I" אני is used for both masculine and feminine gender, but there are separate pronouns for "you". As in English, Hebrew has separate pronouns for "he" and "she".

אני בשמש
I'm in the sun

Pronouns

masculine/feminine I אני

masculine You אתה

feminine You את

masculine He הוא

feminine She היא



Practice writing the following phrases:

_____ מי אתה?	_____ מי אתה?
_____ אני שושנה	_____ אני רמי
_____ שלום שושנה	_____ שלום, רמי
_____ היא תמר	_____ הוא מִשָּׁה
_____ שלום תמר	_____ שלום מִשָּׁה

1.11 הַיְכָרוּת: GETTING ACQUAINTED



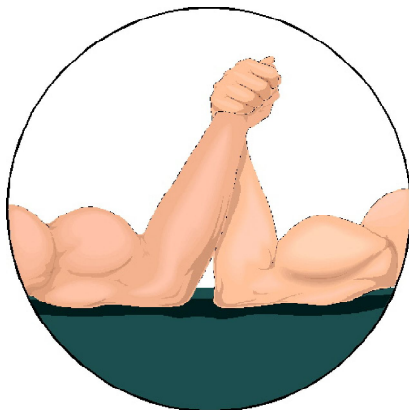
Listen to the audio. Then you read, comparing your reading with the audio.

Hello, Who are you? (m.)	שלום' מי אתה?
My name is Yonatan /yo-na-tan/	שְׁמִי יוֹנָתָן
Pleased to meet you	נעים מְאֹד
Hello, who are you? (f.)	שלום' מי את?
My name is Yehudit /ye-hu-deet/	יהודית שְׁמִי
Pleased to meet you.	נעים מְאֹד*



שְׁמִי יוֹרָם

My name is (fill in your name) _____ שְׁמִי*



* Notice that the phrase נעים מְאֹד does not vary with the gender of the speaker.

* Note the phrase: “My name is” שְׁמִי also doesn't vary with the gender of the speaker. (Don't worry about the grammar, for now)

אני שְׁמִשׁוֹן
נעים מְאֹד

1.11.1 הכנה לשימוש: "Getting Acquainted Dialogue" More Practice With

Follow the text as you listen to the Audio



בבקשה לקרוא



שמי דוב	שמי משה
נעים מאוד	

1. שלום
2. מי אתה?
3. אני משה.
4. נעים מאוד.
5. שלום, מי את?
6. אני דנה.
7. נעים מאוד.
8. שלום, שמי שושנה.
9. מה שמך? /shihm-xah/ ?
10. שמי דן /Dan/
11. נעים מאוד.
12. שלום, שמי רינה, מה שמך? /sh-mehx/ ?
13. שמי שירה.
14. נעים מאוד

1.11.2 תרגיל כתיבה: Practice Writing



שְׁלוֹם שְׁמִי _____
מִי אַתְּ _____
הַשֵּׁם שְׁלִי _____

1.12 האלף-בית: ק, צ, ץ - MORE LETTERS

1.12.1 ק. /k/ = koof



Start by writing a *rehsh*, then add a vertical stroke that continues below the line.

"only, just" _____ /rahk/ רק

See Software Chapter 1:3 for a writing demonstration

Practice reading words you know:

בְּבַקְשָׁה לְקַרְוֹא לְקוֹיִם לְהַקְשִׁיב שְׁקַל



1.12.2 TSAH-di = /ts/ צ (as in cats)

The *TSAH-dih* is almost double the height of the regular letters.

Write *TSAH-di* _____ צ

See Software Chapter 1:3 for a writing demonstration

Compare it to / /AH-yin/ _____ ע _____ /TSAH-di/ _____ צ

Practice Reading:

צד צר צם צל צלם צום לצום מצה צד
עיר על עם עולם צלם מעל



1.12.3 FINAL *TSAH-di* ץ

TSAH-dih is another letter that has a final form, *TSAH-di soh-feet*.

It begins like a *LAH-mehd* and ends with a flourish! It also is almost double the height of normal letters. Look at the word מיץ below.



Write /*TSAH-dih soh-fiht*/ _____ ץ

See Software Chapter 1:3 for a writing demonstration

"juice" _____ /mitz/ מיץ

"runs" _____ /rahtz/ רץ

"land" _____ /eh-rehtz/ ארץ

"kibbutz" _____ /kih-bootz/ קיבוץ



היא שותה מיץ. *she is drinking juice.*

1.13 שיר: A SONG IS NOT JUST WORDS

Here is the beginning of a song that you will be learning. Practice reading the words to the song.

A song is not just words שיר שיר, הוא לא רק מילים

A song is not just notes שיר שיר, הוא לא רק צלילים



Copy the two Hebrew lines. Can you read them in your own writing?



Can you sing as you read?

Click on the picture to listen to a “youtube” presentation of the song.

1.14 האלף-בית: ח, ע, וו, ג, אי - MORE LETTERS, PLUS DIPHTHONGS

1.14.1 ח as in *Bach*. *xeht* = /ch/

Linguists use the symbol /x/ to represent the sound /xeht/ = /ch/. This is a common sound in Hebrew and must be practiced carefully until mastered.

Do not pronounce it as /h/ or /k/.

To write /xeht/, start with a /rehsh/, then add a /vahv/.



ח See Software Chapter 1:3 for a writing demonstration

"hole" _____ /xohr/ חור

"Sabbath bread" _____ /xah-lah/ חלה

"hot bread" _____ /LEH-xem xahm/ לחם חם



Be sure not to confuse the writing of /xeht/ ח with the /tahv/ ת.

/xoh-rihm/ = holes חורים

/toh-rihm/ = turns, queues תורים

(It's Haim's turn to talk) זֶה /zeh/ התור של חיים לדבר
 (After Haim, it's Rina's turn) אַחֲרֵי חַיִּים, זֶה /zeh/ התור של רינה
 (Please speak louder {in a loud voice}) בְּבַקְשָׁה לְדַבֵּר בְּקוֹל רָם
 (Where is the tablet?) אֵיפֹה /eh-foh/ הַמַּחְבֵּרֶת?
 (Please listen) בְּבַקְשָׁה לְהִקְשִׁיב
 (I'm from Tel Aviv) אֲנִי מֵתֵל-אָבִיב



Substitute other names in the sentences above. Say the new sentences out loud.

ח *xeht/* and ע */AH-yeen/* at the end of a word 1.14.2

These two letters must be preceded by an /ah/ sound when either one is the last letter in the word.

- If the consonant preceding a ח has a vowel that is not an /ah/ vowel sound, then an /ah/ is pronounced before the ח is sounded. For example: /*ROO-ahx*/ "spirit, wind" רוּחַ.
- As opposed to /*kahx*/ קַח where you **do** have the vowel sound /ah/ in the preceding consonant ק.
- The vowel symbol will be written under a ח at the end of the word when it is to be read /ahx/. /*ROO-ahx*/ "spirit, wind" רוּחַ /*MOH-ahx*/ "brain" מוֹחַ.
- In the case of the ע, where we do not sound the letter (in "western" dialect) you simply pronounce the inserted /ah/ vowel sound. For example: /*shoh-MEH-ah*/ "hears" שׁוֹמֵעַ.
- However: Never insert a /y/ don't say: /*shoh-mey-yah*/. Again, The nikkud (vowel symbol) will be written under an ע at the end of the word when it is to be read /ah/.

Practice Reading: שׁוֹמֵעַ לוֹחַ הַלוּחַ קוֹרֵעַ נִיצָחַ
 בְּבַקְשָׁה לְקַרֹּא לְקוֹם לְהִקְשִׁיב שְׁקַל
 חוֹר חֵלָה לְחָס חָס תּוֹרִים אַחַר הַמַּחְבֵּרֶת

