The Letter Vahv as a Consonant $\frac{|v|}{|v|} = \frac{|v|}{|v|}$ 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 $\langle v \rangle$ and is not a vowel indicator for $\langle oh \rangle$ or $\langle oo \rangle$.

\bigcirc

See Software Chapter 1:3

	Write:			for a writing	demonstration
	"bachelor"	2	/rah-vah	רווק /גוּג	
T-ITUDE	"hope"		/tihk-vah /	תיקווה	0
	"Neck"		/tsa-vahr	צוואר ⁄	
	(Notice that the N in the word	d צוואר is not prond	ounced.)		
	The lett	ter /GIH-mehl/ = /g/	as in "good	") 1.14.	4
	Use with Software Chapter 3				
	Exercise Set 4	li)			
Practice w	riting GIH-mehl	9	_ \	See Software for a writing	Chapter 1:3 demonstration
"also"			/gahm/	גם	
"holiday"_			/xahg	רוג /	00
"minute, j	ust a minute!"		/REH-gah/	רגע	
"big" (m)			/gah-doh	גדול <i>ו</i>	
actice Read	ושיב תיקווה בקול :ding	רגע ארווי כווכו	117173	גווו	

Practice Reading: גדוכ גְדוכה בָּקוֹל

Diphthongs: /ahy/, /ohy/, and /ooy/ ソリハ ソソN 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/

שירי

"my songs" /shih-rahy/ שיריי

Write"	
"enough"	/dahy/ >> T
"desirable"	_/rah-tsooy/ רצוּיל
"oy"	/ohy/ '\ \
"after me"	אַריי /ah-xah-rahy/
	BUTInconsistencies do exist: for example, the dipthong /ahy/ with one yood /oo-lahy/ "perhaps" אוּלי
	?/say-ahr/ אולי יֵש יותֵר מִדיי שֵּׁיער
A SONG IS	S NOT JUST WORDS - A SONG IS A BEGINNING - איר 1.1
Here are the next reading them.	two lines of the song you are learning: Practice
A song is a beginn	ing שיר שיר הוּא התְחלה 🕡
Sing a song of grea	at hope. שירוּ שיר תיקווה גְדולה
Now c writing	
<u> </u>	שיר שיר הוּא התְחלה 🎾
	שירוּ שיר תיקווה גְדולה
	THE DOT INSIDE A LETTER: /dah-GEHSH/ - הדגַש 1.1
Use with Sof	tware Chapter 1:14 "The Use of the Dagesh"

The **dot**, called a *dah-gehsh*, inside the letter \mathfrak{D} indicates the sound */b/*. However, in texts without nikkud the *dah-gehsh* עש ז is omitted – even when the \mathfrak{D} is to be pronounced */b/* and not */v/*. (The עש ז is included in poetry, prayer books and biblical texts since they include full nikkud.) In this course we will include the דגש at first, to help you during the initial period of learning Hebrew. Note that \mathfrak{D} and \mathfrak{D} 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 אב מונה 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.

הוא בחור בודד

Use	with	Software	Chapter	3:1	"Building	Reading	Proficiency",
Exe	rcise S	Set 5					

Review: beht = /b/ \supset veht = /v/ \supset 1.16.1

Practice Writing: Listen to all the audio, then write in the words.					
notebook	מחְבֶּרֶת	Hebrew	עברית 💋	00	
in the notebook	בַמּחְבֶּרֶת	Sabbath_	שבּת		
bottle	בקבוּק	to listen_	לָהקְשיב		
Tel Aviv			תֵל־אביב		
Sabbath greeting _			שבת שלום		

PEH = /p/ \mathfrak{D} FEH = /f/

9 1.16.2

Look for the dot inside the letter.

Write feh	for a	Software Chapter writing demonst		:	arefully er つりつ
Write <i>peh</i>	<u></u> <u></u>			į	k מֶבֶּר
Read	l and write these	words and	phrases - 2	לקרוא ולכתו	1.16.2.1
map	מפה	once agair	1	$ ot \underline{J} $ עוד פעם	
where	אֵיפֹּה	(slang) gre			
		key		מל <u>ָ</u> יע	
		CLASS	SROOM PHI	RASES - 🗀>>>	1.17 ביט
-	hrases that your in these words. Lister our instructor.				
9-947	קשה לְהקשיב	בְּב	בְּיחד	בָּבקשה	
	זור אחריי	י לח	מהֵר מִדי	עוד פעם!	
				יותר גדול	
	קשה לְמהֵר	בְּב			
	ТН	E LETTER	R YOOD AS A	A CONSONAN	T - <mark>></mark> 1.18
		YOOD	and	DOUBLE YOO	יי סיי
		/yo	od/ at the be	ginning of a wo	rd 1.18.1
Remember: Whe	n writing yood, y	ou begin at	the height of		
but use only half	of the line.			(i)	ftware Chapter 1:3 vriting demonstration

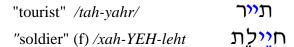
When the *yood* appears at the beginning of a word, it sounds like /y/



day	יום	bigger	יותֵר גדול
right (direction)	ימין	together	יחד
I know (m)	אני יודַע	I know (f)	אני יודעת
(slang) great!	יופי	there is/are	יש

/yood/ in the Middle of a Word - 1.18.2

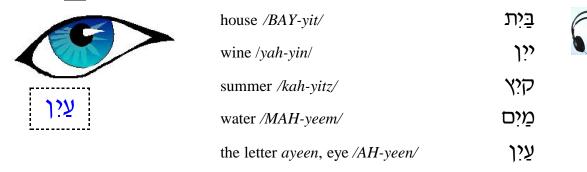
Because *yood* in the middle of a word could also be a vowel indicator, as in the word for "song" שיר , Modern Hebrew often doubles the letter yood to signal its consonantal value as /y/. For example:



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

יטליָה, בתיָה, ירמיָהוּ /yer-mi-YAH-hu/, /BAT-ya/, /TAL-ya/.

We will <u>not</u> double the yood in words with the following pattern:



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