

1.23.5 האלף-בית. Recognizing the names of the letters.

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

שם _____



1. שין - מים סופית

2. ריש - חית - למד

3. שין - למד - וו - מים סופית

4. בית - וו - קוף - ריש

5. שין - יוד - ריש

6. יוד - וו - פא - יוד



1.24 תרגיל הגייה - Pronunciation Drill

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



/shah-lohsh/

שלוש

/shah-lom/

שלום

/SHOH-rehsh/

שורש

/shee-rah/

שירה

/mee-lah/

מילה

/LAH-mah/

למה

/rah-mah/

רמה

/shmee-rah/

שמירה

/shah-ah/

שעה

/rah-ah.

ראה

/eht-mohl/

אתמול

/rah-ah.

רעה

/eer/

עיר

/shah-ahl/

שאל

/ohm-reem/

אומרים

/ehx/

איך

/yoh-DAH-aht/

יודעת

/yoh-DEH-ah/

יודע

/hoo/

הוא

/hee/

היא

/tar-geel/

תרגיל

/xah-sehr/

חסר



1.25 מילים לועזיות - WRITING WORDS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN

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:

מִיִּסִּיפִי מִיִּסִּיפִי אֲרִיזוֹנָה נְיוֹ יוֹרְק
 אֲנֶצִיקלוֹפְדִיהַ טְקֶסַס טְקֶסַט רְדִיו



1.25.1 מילים לועזיות: כתיבה - Writing Words of Foreign Origin.

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. א is often used to indicate /ah/ in the accented syllable of a word of foreign origin such as "drastic": דְרַאסְטִי
2. ג' is used for /j/ as in "John", "Joan": ג'וֹן, ג'וֹן
3. צ' is used for /ch/ as in "Charlie": צ'אַרְלִי צ'אַן
4. ט is used for /t/ as in "telephone": טֵלפֹון
5. ת is used for /th/* as in "mathematics": מַתְמַטִיקָה *
6. ז' is used for the French /j/ as in "Jacques": ז'אַק
7. ק is used for most /k/ sounds, "constructive": קוֹנסְטְרוֹקְטִיבִי
8. פּ not ף is used for final /p/ as in "jeep": ג'יפּ

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

זֶה לֹא ג'יפּ !!



ANOTHER USE OF YOOD: TO PROTECT THE /V/ SOUND OF THE VAHV / וי/ 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/ עכשיו. 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/ לְפָנָיו, "after him" /ah-xah-rahv/ אַחֲרָיו.



REVIEW OF THE SONG WE HAVE LEARNED: שיר 1.27



שיר שיר הוא רק מילים שיר שיר הוא לא רק מילים
שירו שיר תיקווה גדולה שיר שיר הוא לא רק צלילים

THE HEBREW ALPHABET שמות של האותיות 1.28



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



Song

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.



האלף בית

פּא סופית	ף	כּפ סופית	כ	אָף	א
צדי	צ	כּף סופית	ך	בֵּית	ב
צדי סופית	ץ	למָד	ל	גימל	ג
קוף	ק	מָם	מ	דלת	ד
ריש	ר	מָם סופית	ם	הא	ה
שין	ש	נון	נ	וּו	ו
שין	שׁ	נון סופית	ן	זין	ז
תיו	ת	סמָךְ	ס	חית	ח
		עין	ע	טית	ט
		פּא	פ	יוּד	י



1.29 שיר: הנה מה טוב - A SONG

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



הִנֵּה מַה טוֹב וַיְמָה נְעִים
שֶׁבֶת אֲחִים גַּם יַחַד



HEE-neh mah tohv oo-mah NAH-eem
SHEH-veht ah-xeem gahm YAH-xad

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.

הִנֵּה מַה טוֹב
וַיְמָה נְעִים
שֶׁבֶת אֲחִים
גַּם יַחַד

1.30 תרגילי הגייה - PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

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.



הסוס רץ. רוץ סוס, 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	עוף	mole	מול
off	אוף	coal	קול
dove	דוב	goal	גול
sofa	סוף	low	לא
hole	הול	door	דור
(g)roan	רון	cove	קוף

**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	שור	zoo	זו - זוהי יזוז
bull	בול	do	דו
book	בוקבוק	boots	קיבוץ
two's	טוּס, טוּסי	roots	רוץ
(Dr). Seuss	סוּס		

**REVIEW OF CLASSROOM PHRASES :ביטויים לפיתה: 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	בְּבַקְשָׁה	good morning	בּוֹקֵר טוֹב
together	בְּיַחַד	slower	יּוֹתֵר לָאֵט
again	עוֹד פֶּעַם	book	סֵפֶר
repeat after me	לְחִזּוֹר אַחֲרָי	too fast	מְהֵר מְדִי
smaller	יּוֹתֵר קָטָן	bigger	יּוֹתֵר גָּדוֹל
what's this?	מַה זֶה?	That's too small	זֶה קָטָן מְדִי
correct	נָכוֹן	where	אֵיפֹה?
let me see (m)	תֵּן לִי לְרֹאוֹת	please listen	בְּבַקְשָׁה לְהִקְשִׁיב
		let me see (f)	תְּנִי לִי לְרֹאוֹת



1.32 ביטויים לפיתה: Comprehension Check

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.



1. You are buying an ice cream cone

- א. שמי רינה
 ב. יותר גדול, בבקשה
 ג. יותר לאט בבקשה

2. You step on someone's toe.

- א. בוקר טוב
 ב. בבקשה לחזור אחריי
 ג. סליחה!

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

- א. תודה!
 ב. רגע!
 ג. אידיוט!

4. Someone *did* push it and deleted all your files.

- א. מי אתה?
 ב. למה? למה? למה?
 ג. מי את?
 ד. מצויין