# Hebrew Step-By-Step

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**NEW LETTERS:** 

ק יצנון ט

**NEW VOWELS:** 



**REVIEW LETTERS:** 

אבובדהוכוכלמרשת

**REVIEW VOWELS:** 



Meet your next letter, the Koof!



**Koof** makes the same sound as the English letter

Koof looks like a Key

Silly Hebrew Trick

K

Here's the Koof in several different fonts and handwritings – as you can see, they all look like a "key" and go below the bottom line, even if other parts of the letter are slightly different!

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Circle the long part of the Key of each Koof that goes below the line!

The first one has been done for you!

Read the Hebrew below. Lines separate the syllables for you on the top — see if you can figure out the syllables on your own on the bottom!

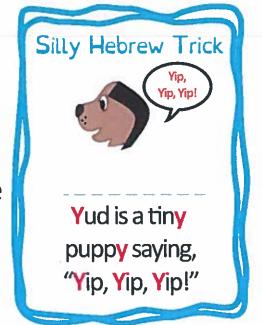


Meet your next letter, the Yud!



**Yud** (usually) makes the same sound as the English letter





Here's the Yud in several different fonts and handwritings – as you can see, they're all a tiny letter in the top half of the usual writing space.

Sometimes the top horizontal line disappears, and it's even tinier:



Circle the big empty space below each
Yippity-Yappity tiny Yud!
The first one has been done for you!

Now you can read the Hebrew word for hand:



And one of God's "nicknames,"



Whenever you hear the word "Halleluyah," that's actually a compound of two words:

Hallelu (praise) + 172

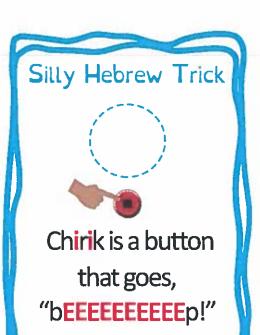
is not God's full name – it's one of the shorter nicknames some Jewish texts and people use to refer to God.

Practice reading the Hebrew below aloud:

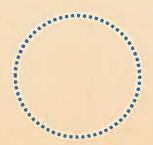


Read the Hebrew below. Lines separate the syllables for you on the top – see if you can figure out the syllables on your own on the bottom!





Meet your next vowel, the chirik:



The chirik makes an EE sound.

In English, this vowel's sound is called the "long E" – you see it in words like "beep," "see," "be," "tree," and tons more!

(But the Chirik never makes the "short E" as in "bell" – that's a different vowel which we'll learn later!)

Now you can read the word for "mom" – have you heard this word before?

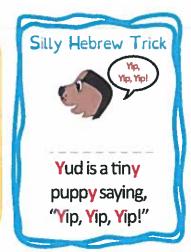


Try reading the Hebrew below aloud:



The **chirik** by itself is called a "small" vowel, but the vowel also has a "full" form:







Like the letter Y in English, sometimes Yud sounds like a consonant, and sometimes it sounds like a vowel.

As a general rule:

If the Yud has its own vowel,

it makes a consonant-Y sound.

If the Yud doesn't have its own vowel,

it's actually part of the vowel right before it.

Yud as Consonant:

Yud as Part of a Vowel:





Both the full and small chirik vowels makes the same sound: **EE**.

You could think of the small chirik as the E in "be," and the full chirik as the Es in "see."

Different spelling, same sound!

Now you can read the Hebrew word for "my name":



A boy named Avi might introduce himself by saying,

שָׁמִי אָבִי!



and a girl named Mirah might introduce herself by saying,

שְׁמִי מִירָה!

How would you introduce yourself using this word? (Remember, there's no "is/am/are" in Hebrew!)

Try reading the Hebrew words below which have a mix of both small and full chirik vowels!



Meet your next letter, the **Tzadee!** 



**Tzadee** doesn't have one English letter that matches it exactly: we write out its sound with a combination of two letters,

T+Z (TZ) or T+S (TS).

In Italian words, the same sound is made with two Zs, like in pizza.



Here's the Tzadee in several different fonts and handwritings – as you can see, they all have those slices of "pi**ZZ**a" in them, even if other aspects of the letter are slightly different!



Draw the crust on the piece of piZZa on the left side of each TZadee!

The first one has been done for you!

Now you can read a Hebrew word that you probably recognize:



During what holiday do we eat カンタ?

And the word for "situation":

מֹלָב

...which, in modern Hebrew, is also used as part of a common conversational question:

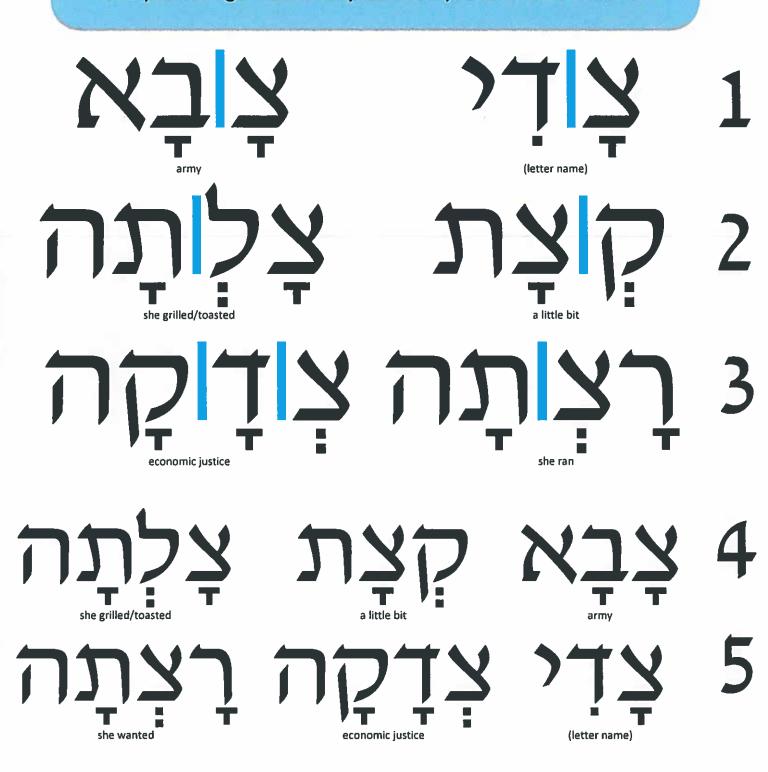
מָה הַמַצְביּ

It literally means "What's the situation?" but it's used the same way as "What's up?" in English!

Practice making the sound by reading the lines below out loud!



Read the Hebrew below. Lines separate the syllables for you on the top – see if you can figure out the syllables on your own on the bottom!



## Speed Read!

Time yourself reading the Hebrew below out loud at least twice.
What's the best time you can get?

		AALIAC 2 CITE	nest time you	u can get:			
Pas	Sover flatbread	7	T a little bit	7			1
he	Safeguarded	_	T 3 -		7	V <sub>T</sub> <sub>Army</sub>	2
N	Y) T T he found		113 she wanted	1	ָל	P S T	3
	Situation		economic justice	<b>2</b>	1	he grilled/toasted	4
sh	e safeguarded	Y J	You were correct	<b>¥</b>		sabra (cactus-fruit)	5
<u>.</u>	you wanted	نَز	you found	ب	)	(letter name)	6
	······································		Time Log:				
1		2	3		4		



Meet your next letter, the Nun!



**Nun** makes the same sound as the English letter



Here's the **Nun** in a bunch of different fonts and handwritings – as you can see, they're all half as wide as the Chaf (which would otherwise look very similar) – and its <u>Narrow</u> foot is always <u>Next</u> to the ground! (Sometimes the top line disappears,

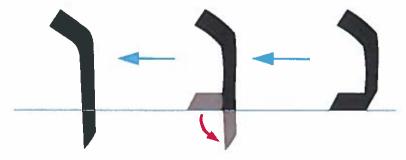
but the base line on the bottom is always there.)



Circle the Narrow foot of each Nun!

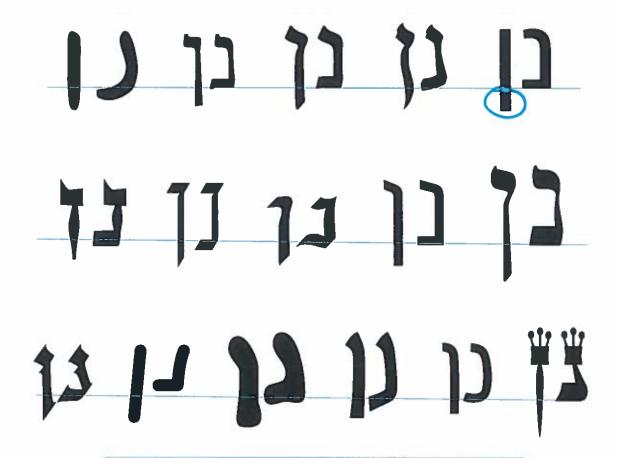
The first one has been done for you!

The **Nun** changes shape whenever it's **at the end of a word** — the bottom line "drops down" below the writing line:



This new shape is called a "Nun Sofit" or "Final Nun."

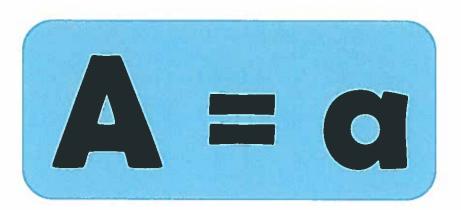
Here's the **Final Nun** in a bunch of different fonts and handwritings next to its "regular" shape – as you can see, the base drops down below the line, but otherwise, they look like the same letter!



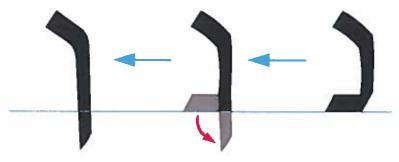
Circle the dropped base line of each Final Nun!

The first one has been done for you!

If you think about it, a final letter in Hebrew is only a little different from a capital letter in English:



English letters change to uppercase at the beginning of sentences or names/proper nouns, but it's still the same letter as the lowercase version – just a second shape!



Read the following lines of Hebrew with out loud:



Read the Hebrew below. Lines separate the syllables for you on the top — see if you can figure out the syllables on your own on the bottom!



### Speed Read!

Time yourself reading the Hebrew below out loud at least twice. What's the best time you can get?

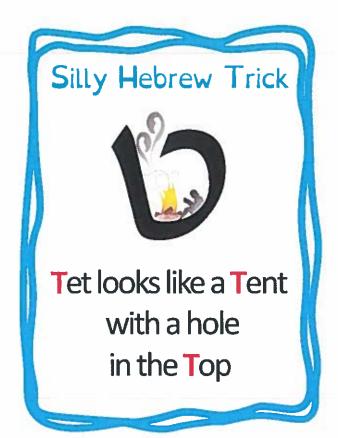


Meet your next letter, the Tet!



**Tet** makes the same sound as the English letter

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Here's the Tet in several different fonts and handwritings – as you can see, they have a hole in the **Top**, even if other parts of the letter are slightly different!

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Circle the hole in the <u>Top</u> of the <u>Tent in</u> each <u>Tet!</u>

The first one has been done for you!

Now you can read the name of the <u>fringed prayer shawl</u> many

Jews wear when they pray:



The fringes of the טַלִית are called





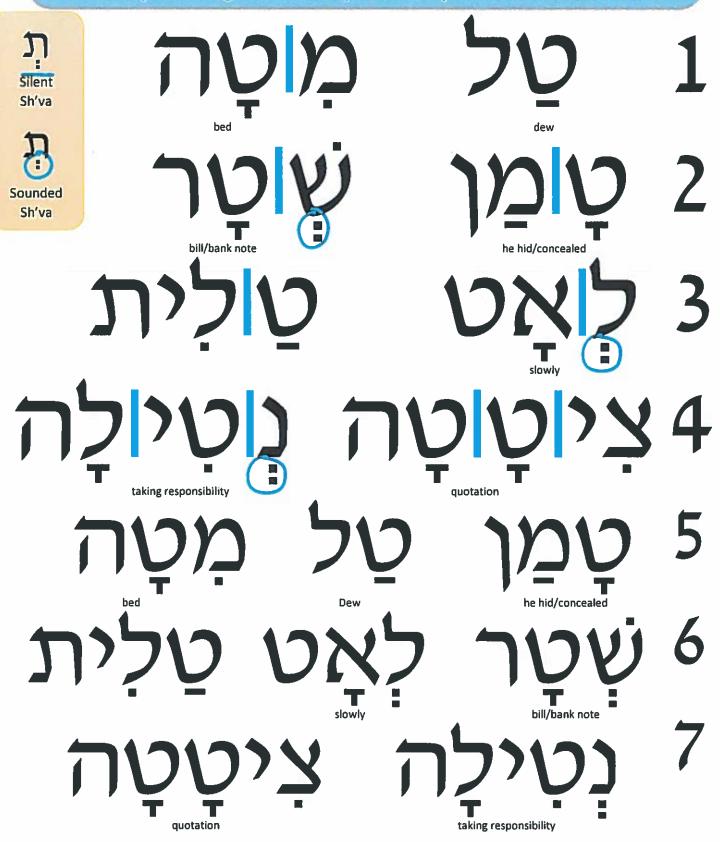


This version of the word describes a boy.

This version of the word describes a girl.

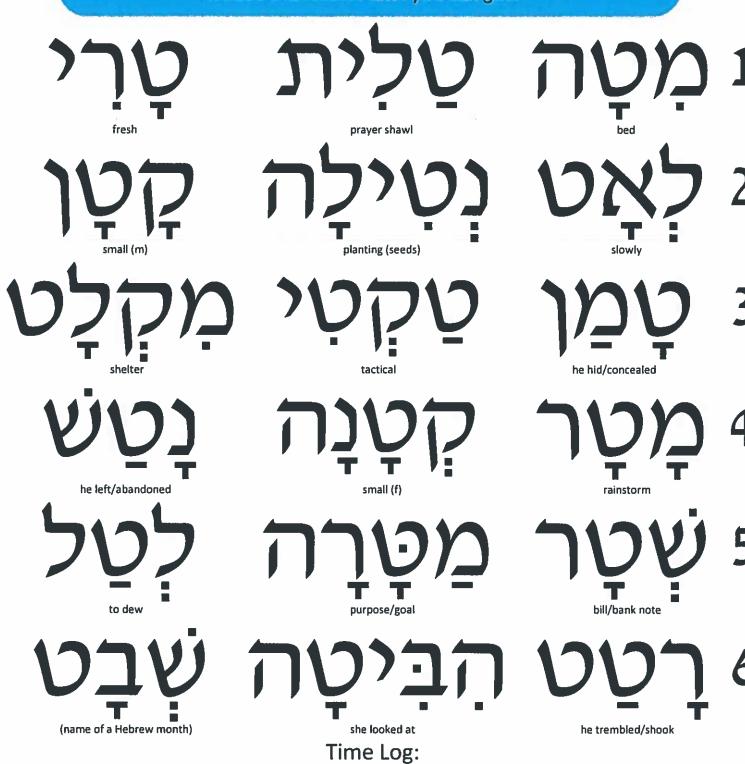
Practice reading the **O** in the Hebrew below aloud:

Read the Hebrew below. Lines separate the syllables for you on the top – see if you can figure out the syllables on your own on the bottom!



### Speed Read!

Time yourself reading the Hebrew below out loud at least twice. What's the fastest time you can get?



2

1

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