

# 119

## MINISTRIES

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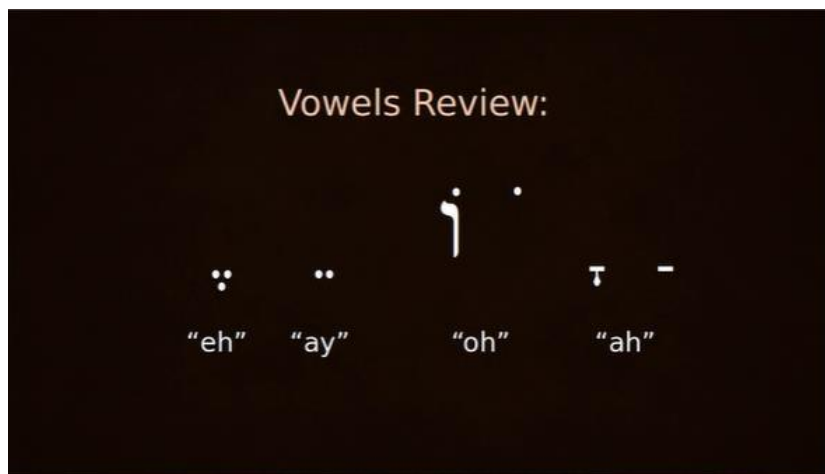
### Learning Biblical Hebrew Lesson 5

Welcome back to Learn Biblical Hebrew with 119 Ministries! This is lesson 5. You can find a written summary of this lesson by [clicking here](#).

Let's review everything we've learned so far, starting with the letters. The letters we've learned are: Aleph, Bet, Gimel, Dalet, Hey, Vav, Zayin, Chet, Tet, Yod, Kaf, Lamed, Mem, and Nun.



Here are all the vowels we've learned. Starting from the right:



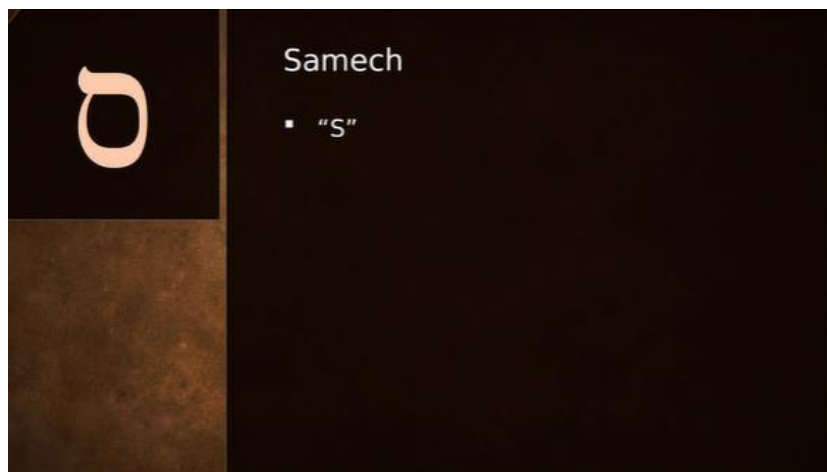
The Qamats and Patach make the sound “ah”,  
the Cholam has two forms, and both make the sound “oh”,  
the Tsareh makes the sound “ay”,  
and the Segol makes the sound “eh”

We also learned four new words in the last lesson

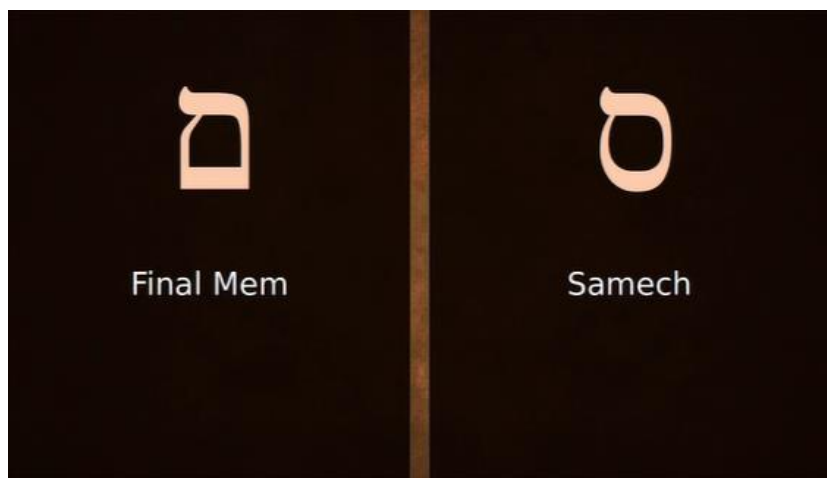


Lo means no,  
Lechem means bread,  
Melech means king,  
and Kayn means yes.

Here is the fifteenth letter, the Samech. Samech makes the sound of “S” as in sand.




The Samech looks very much like a final Mem, in fact, I would say that these two letters are confused for each other the second-most out of all the letters. The difference is the bottom edge.



Samech is more rounded on the bottom, while the final Mem Has a totally flat bottom edge. So, pay close attention to your Samech's and final Mem's.


The sixteenth letter is Ayin. Today, Ayin is considered silent like the Aleph, but it used to make a sound similar to the “ng” at the end of words like ring and sing. For purposes of our lessons, we are going to treat it as a silent letter.

A stylized graphic of the Hebrew letter Ayin (א) in a light blue color, set against a dark blue background.

### Ayin

- Silent
- Used to sound more like “ng”

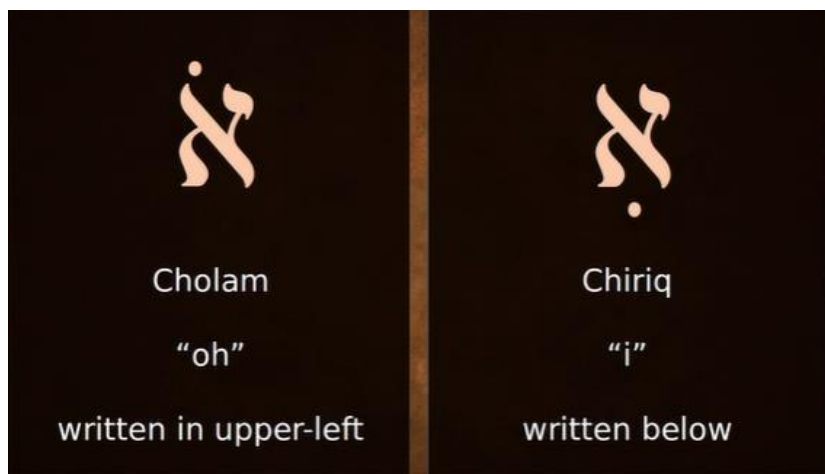
Our next vowel is the Chiriq. Chiriq is written as a single dot, underneath the letter. Chiriq makes the sound of short I, “i” as in big or kid.

A small, light blue dot representing the Chiriq vowel, set against a dark blue background.

### Chiriq

- Vowel, short “i” as in *big*
- Written under a letter

Of course, the Cholem can be written as a single dot also, but the Cholem is written in a different position than the Chiriq. The Chiriq is written underneath the letter, just like most vowels, but the Cholem is written above and to the left of the letter.



Here we have a word that uses the Chirik.

This is spelled Mem, with a Patach underneath it, then Yod, with a Chirik underneath, then a final Mem at the end. Let's pronounce this word: The Mem is pronounced "m", the Patach is "ah", the Yod is "y", the Chirik is "i", and the final Mem is "m".

All together, this is pronounced "ma-yim". Mayim



Mayim means water.

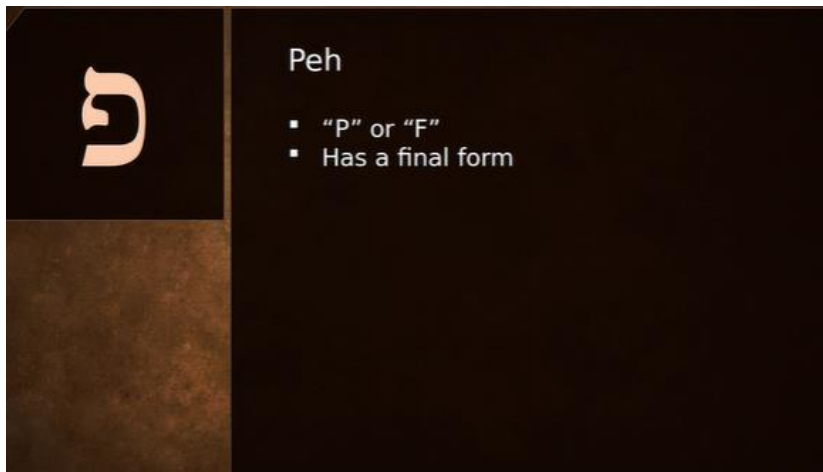
Here is another word. This is spelled Ayin, with a Patach, then Yod, with a Chirik, and at the end is a final Nun. Let's pronounce this word. Ayin is silent, and the Patach makes "ah", then the Yod is "y", the Chirik is "i", and the Nun at the end makes "n".

All together, this is pronounced "ah-yin". Ayin.



Ayin means "eye," as in, the body part that sees. Ayin is also the name of the letter Ayin, and that's because in the Paleo-Hebrew script, the letter Ayin was a round letter, the shape of an eye.

The seventeenth letter is Peh.

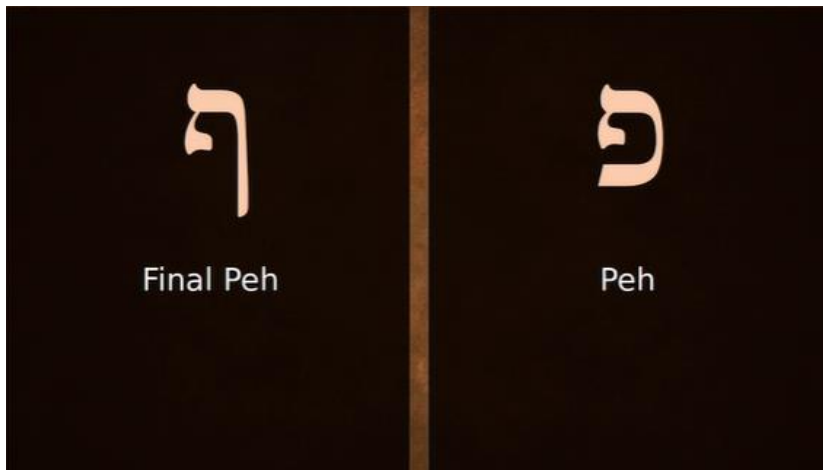


Peh can make two sounds: it can make the sound of the letter P, or the sound of the letter F. Peh also has a final form.



On the right, we have a Peh with a Dagesh. When Peh has a Dagesh, it makes the sound of P as in Peter. On the left is a Peh without a Dagesh, and without the Dagesh, Peh makes the sound of F as in fall.

Here is the final Peh. Again, a letter is only written in its final form when it is the last letter in a word.



Just like the Kaf and Nun, the final Peh extends below the normal line of writing.

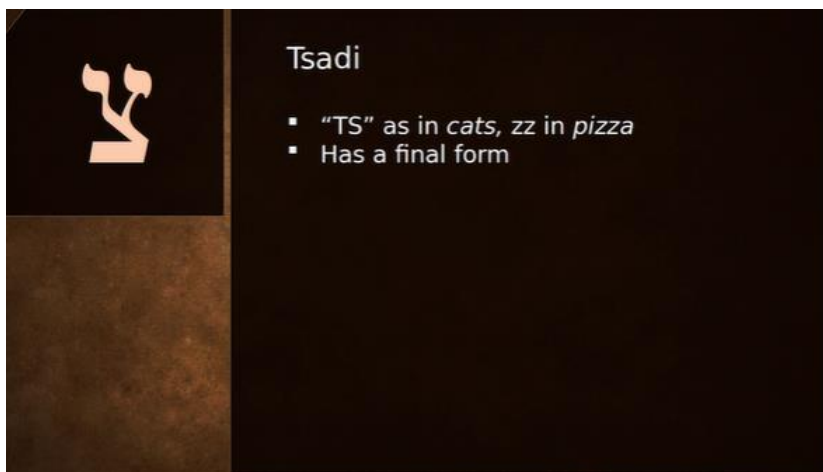
Here is a word using the Peh. It starts with a Peh. Underneath that is a Segol, and at the end there is a Hey. Let's pronounce this word. The Peh has a Dagesh, so it is pronounced "p", the Segol is pronounced "eh", and the Hey at the end of a word is silent.

All together, this makes "Peh."



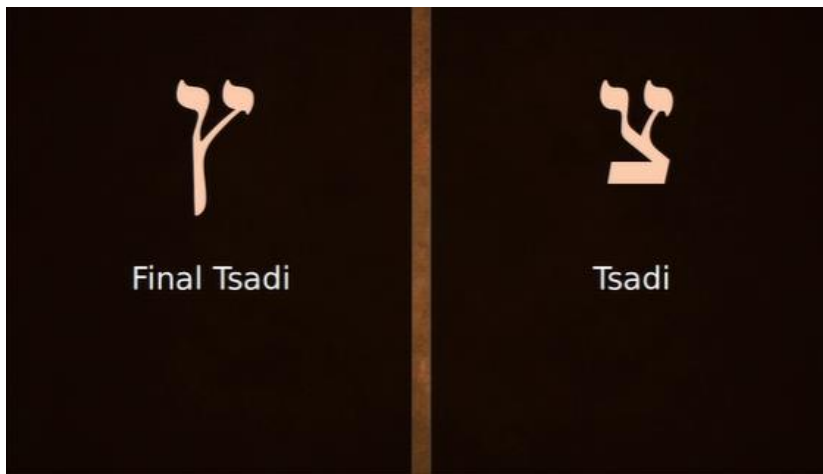
Peh means mouth. This is also the name of the letter Peh.

The eighteenth letter is Tsadi.



Tsadi makes the sound “ts”--it’s a T sound immediately followed by an S sound, “ts”. It’s the sound you find at the end of a word like “cats”. It’s also the sound that the two z’s make in the word “pizza.”

The Tsadi has a final form.

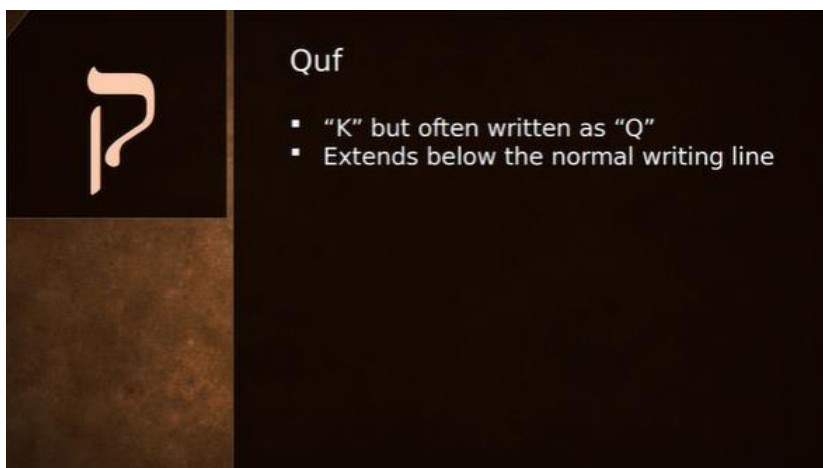


This is the last letter that has a final form, so there are five total: the Kaf, Mem, Nun, Peh, and Tsadi. Again, these final forms are only used at the end of a word.

The final Tsadi, like many of the other final letters, is written long at the bottom.

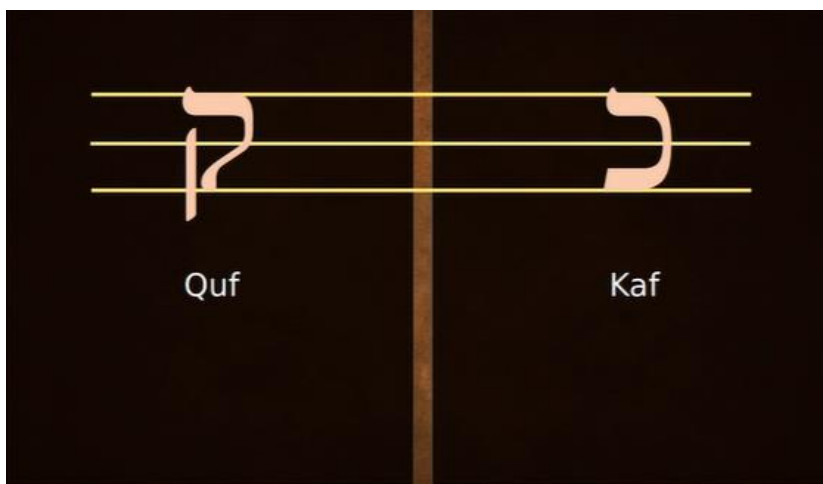
The nineteenth letter is Quf.





Quf makes the same sound as the Kaf with a Dagesh, “k” as in kick. You’ll see this sound depicted as a K or a Q. I prefer to use a Q, because the English letter Q actually came from the Quf. Actually, interestingly enough, most of our English letters find their ancestry in these Hebrew letters, but again, that’s a topic for another time. One other thing to notice about the Quf is that the long vertical leg on the left extends below the normal line of writing.

Here you can see that the Quf is extra long.



It is the only non-final letter that extends below the normal line of writing, so you can’t really mistake it for any other letters.

Let’s review what we learned this lesson.

### Lesson 5 Recap:

ק צ פ ע ס

Q TS P/F Silent S

We learned five new letters: Samech, Ayin, Peh, Tsadi and Quf.

### Lesson 5 Recap:

ף ק

Final letters

Two of these letters, the Peh and the Quf, have final forms that are written at the end of words.

### Lesson 5 Recap:

•

“i”

We learned one new vowel, the Chiriq, which is a single dot under a letter, and it makes the sound “i”.

And, we learned three new words:

## Lesson 5 Recap:

עֵין      מַיִם      פֶּה

3 words

Mayim, which means water, Ayin, which means eye, and Peh, which means mouth.

That concludes lesson 5. You can find the exercises for this lesson at the link in the description below ([CLICK HERE](#)). In our next lesson we'll be learning the last few letters of the alphabet, so I look forward to seeing you there! Shalom!

*We pray you have been blessed by this teaching. Remember, continue to test everything. Shalom! For more on this and other teachings, please visit us at [www.testeverything.net](http://www.testeverything.net)*

**Shalom, and may Yahweh bless you in walking in the whole Word of God.**

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