

119

MINISTRIES

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Learning Biblical Hebrew Lesson 6

Welcome back to Learn Biblical Hebrew with 119 Ministries! This is lesson 6. You can find a written summary of this lesson at the link in the description below.

Let's review everything we've learned so far. The letters we've learned are: Aleph, Bet, Gimel, Dalet, Hey, Vav, Zayin, Chet, Tet, Yod, Kaf, Lamed, Mem, Nun, Samech, Ayin, Peh, Tsadi, and Quf.



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

Vowels Review:



The Qamats and Patach make the sound “ah”.

Vowels Review:

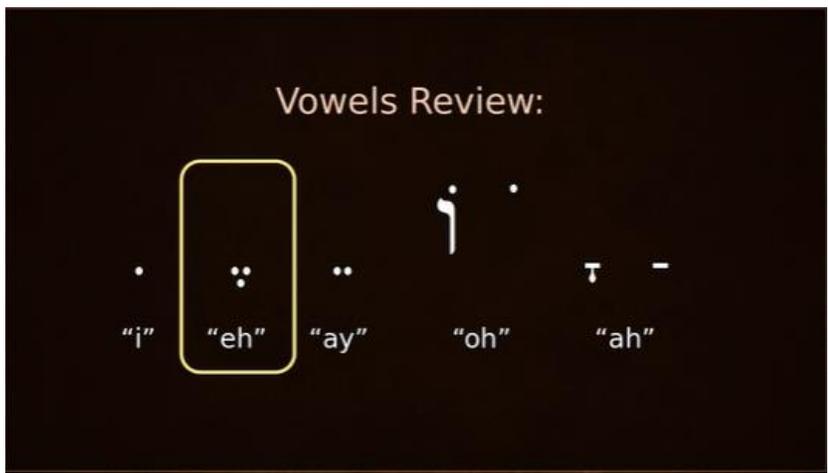


The Cholam has two forms, and both make the sound “oh”.

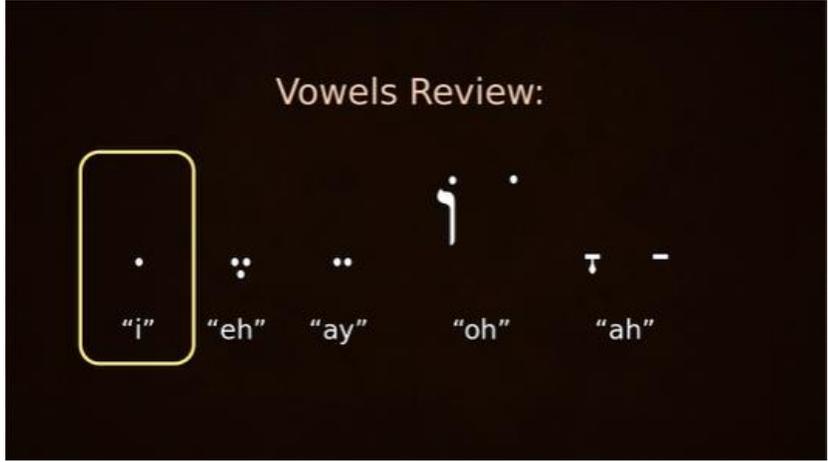
Vowels Review:



The Tsareh makes the sound “ay”.



The Segol makes the sound “eh,”



and the Chirik makes the sound “i.”

Last week we also learned three new words:



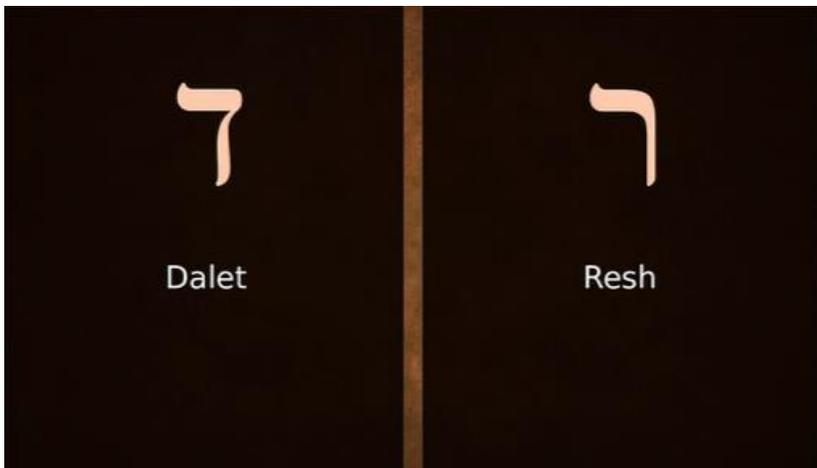
Mayim means water,

Ayin means eye, (that is, the body part that sees,)

and Peh means mouth.



Our twentieth letter is Resh. Resh makes the sound of the letter R.



The Resh looks very much like a Dalet. In fact, these two letters are mistaken for each other more than any other letters, so may close attention whenever you encounter a Resh or a Dalet.

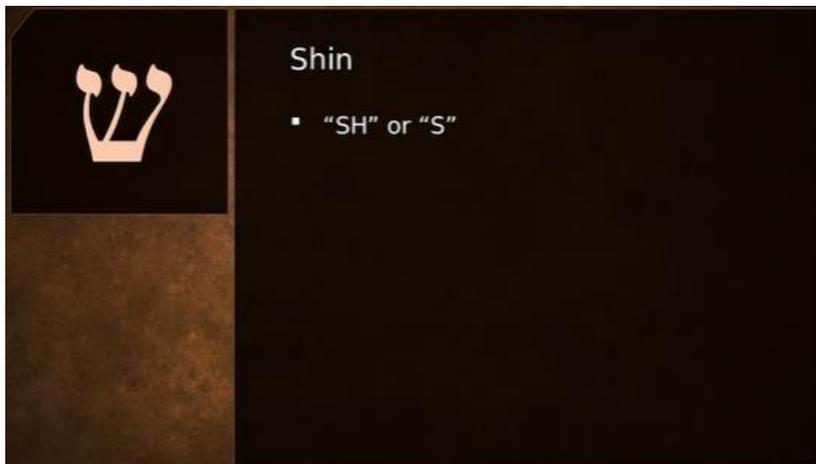
The only difference is that the Resh is more rounded in the upper right corner, whereas the Dalet has a little “tail” there.

Here is our next word. We have an Aleph with a Segol beneath it, then a Resh with a Segol beneath it, and at the end, a final Tsadi. Let’s pronounce this word: The Aleph with the Segol is pronounced “eh”, the Resh is “r”, the Segol is “eh”, and the final Tsadi is “ts”.



All together this is pronounced “erets”. Erets.

Erets means land.



The twenty-first letter is Shin. Shin can make two different sounds; it can make the sound of the letter S, “s”, or it can make the sound of S H, “sh”.

There is a way to tell which sound the Shin is making. There is a dot that is placed over the top of the Shin. This dot is not a Cholem; instead, it indicates how the Shin should be pronounced.



If the dot is over the right side of the Shin, then the letter makes the sound “sh” as in fish.

But if the dot is over the left side of the Shin, then the letter makes the sound “s”. This is the same sound as the letter Samech. Sometimes you will see a Shin with the dot over the left called a Sin (seen).



Here is a Shin word. We have a Shin, with the dot over the right side. Under that is a Qamets. Then there is a Mem, with a Patach underneath. Then a Yod, with a Chiriq underneath. Finally, a final Mem. Let’s pronounce this word: The Shin with the dot on the right is pronounced “sh”, the Qamets is pronounced “ah”, Mem is “m”, Patach is “ah”, Yod is “y”, Chiriq is “i”, and final Mem is “m”.

All together this is pronounced “Sha-ma-yim”. Shamayim.

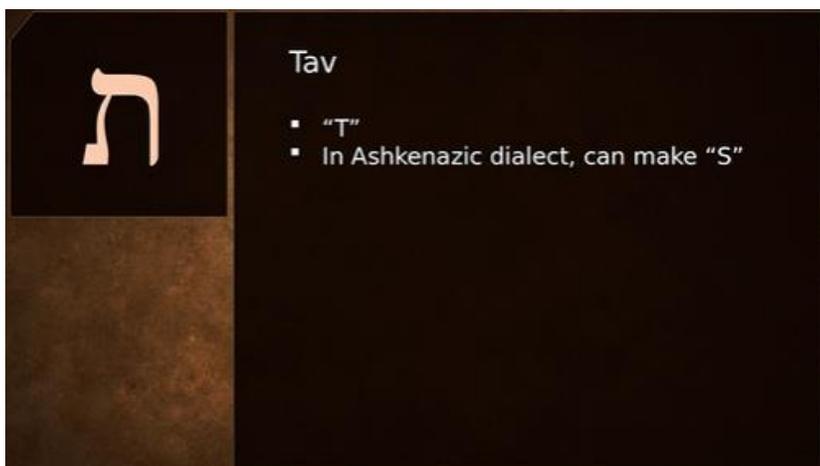
Shamayim means sky.



Here is another word. This is Resh, and after the Resh there is a Cholam. Next is an Aleph, and finally, a Shin on the end. Let’s pronounce this word: Resh is pronounced “r”, Cholam is “oh”, Aleph is silent, and the Shin, again, has the dot over the right side, so it is “sh”.and the dot is over the right head, so it makes the sound “sh”.

All together, this is pronounced “Rosh”.

Rosh means head.



The twenty-second and last letter of the alphabet is Tav. Tav makes the sound of the letter T, “t”, just like the Tet. If you remember from Lesson 1, I mentioned that Hebrew has different dialects. We are learning the modern dialect, and in that dialect, Tav always makes a “T” sound.

However, in the Ashkenazic dialect, Tav can make a “T” sound or an “S” sound. One prominent example of this is the word “Shabbat.” Shabbat is the Hebrew word for sabbath, and it ends in a Tav. So, in this course we would pronounce that word “Shabbat,” but in the Ashkenazic dialect, they pronounce it “Shabbas.” You may have heard this version of the word “shabbas” spoken before. Also, there is at least one other dialect that pronounces the Tav as a “th” sound. However, again, in this course we will always pronounce the Tav as “T.”



Here is another word. It starts with an Aleph, under that is a Qametz. Next is a Chet. Next is a Vav with a Cholem, so a full Cholem is a full Cholem. And finally, there is a Tav. Let’s pronounce this word: The Aleph is silent, the Qametz is pronounced “ah”, the Chet is “kh”, the full Cholem is “oh”--remember, the Vav here is just part of the vowel, and finally, the Tav is “t’.

All together, this is pronounced “Achet”. Achet.

Achet means sister.

Lesson 5 Recap:

ת ש ר

T SH/S R

Let's review what we learned this lesson. We learned the last three letters: Resh, Shin, and Tav.

Lesson 5 Recap:

אֶרֶץ שָׁמַיִם רוֹשׁ אָחוֹת

4 words

And we learned four new words: Erets, which means land, Shamayim, which means sky, Rosh, which means head, and Achot, which means sister.

That concludes lesson 6. Remember to go to the link in the description below and do the exercises there. Next lesson we'll be reviewing all of the alphabet and vocabulary and learning the last few vowels. We'll see 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

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

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