

Hello. /We will begin the second lecture on Hebrew. /We will review the consonants and vowels. /As you can see on the board, we will go over the Hebrew alphabet one more time. /In our last lecture, I wrote the Hebrew alphabet by hand.

/Here, you can see that the letters were written by hand and copied the printed letters of the alphabet. /It is as if I copied the printed English letters by hand.

/Hebrew was originally written by hand but later gained a printed style, and then an easier style of writing was developed so that it would be easier to write. /Hence, א (Aleph) is written like this by hand. /Yet, when we read Hebrew today, we read from books that have been printed. That is why there is the need for us to become familiar with the printed style.

/Hence, we will review the consonants of the Hebrew alphabet in the printed style. /First, “Aleph.” /First, draw a diagonal line, /then draw wings like these. /Please read along. /Aleph.

/Next, ב (Bet). /“Bet” looks like this in the printed form. /We wrote it like this. /This is written by hand in the following way. /However, there are more times when we copy the printed style than the hand-written style.

/Also, the purpose in learning biblical Hebrew is to read original printed copies of Hebrew. Therefore, there is the need for us to familiarize ourselves with the printed style. /Thus, we will use the printed Hebrew style in our lectures.

/Next, the third consonant of the Hebrew alphabet, ג (Gimel). /This is “Bet” with a “dagesh lene.” /Third, “Gimel.” /We learned to write “Gimel” like this in our last lecture. /The consonant “Gimel” too has a “dagesh lene.” /Take a look at the dot in the middle. /Please read along. /Gimel.

/Next, the fourth consonant of the Hebrew alphabet, ד (Dalet). /We wrote “Dalet” like this in the last lecture. /We must be make sure that the end of the line in “Dalet” goes out farther than the vertical line. /“Dalet” also has a “dagesh lene” or a “dagesh forte.”

/Next, the consonant ה (He). /Last time, we wrote “He” like this. /When writing “He,” we can draw the first line round like this, or we can draw it like this. /Then draw a vertical line. /It is important to note that this is not connected.

/Next, ו (Waw וָו). /This consonant is also called “Vav,” depending on how it is used. /“Vav” is spelled like this. /When “Vav” is written in a square, it would be a long and tall letter that would take up half of the square. /If we wrote “Bet,” “Bet” would fill up the entire square.

/Next, ז (Zayin). /“Zayin” is written like this. /This too would take up the bottom half of the space in a square. /When identifying “Zayin,” we can think of it as a thin form of the English letter “T.”

/Next, ה (Heth **헤트**). /“Heth” is written in this way. /“Heth” too would fill up an entire square. /Let’s pronounce this one more time. /ה (Heth). /We must be careful when distinguishing “Heth” from ה (He). /The horizontal and vertical lines of “Heth” are connected. /Yet, the horizontal and vertical lines of ה (He) are not connected.

/Next, ת (Teth). /“Teth” is written in one stroke. /ת (Teth) too would fill up an entire square.

/Next, י (Yod). /“Yod” is a small letter. /“Yod” takes up just one-fourth of the space in a square. /We must make sure that “Yod” fills up just about one-fourth of a square.

/Next, כ (Kaph). /“Kaph” is written like this. /We can think of “Kaph” as the English letter “C” facing the left. /“Kaph” too would fill up the entire square. /A “dagesh lene” or “dagesh forte” can be put in the middle of “Kaph.”

/Next, ל (Lamed). /Please read along. /לamed. /“Lamed” can also be written in one stroke. /“Lamed” fills up an entire square. /Not only that, but the line must be long enough to go over the top of the square.

/Next, מ (Mem). /“Mem” is written with two strokes. /“Mem” also fills up the entire square. /Here, we must be careful that the bottom left is disconnected. /Next, נ (Nun). /“Nun” is written in this way. /“Nun” takes up about half the square.

/Next, ס (Samech **싸멕**). /“Samech” is written in this way. /The left corner of the circle stretches out a little. /Let’s write it one more time. /Samech.

/Next, ע (Ayin). /Let’s read it one more time. Ayin. /“Ayin” is written like this. /It is similar to the lowercase “y” of the English alphabet. /Next, פ (Pe). /“Pe” is written with a circle, and with this shape in the middle. /“Pe” too can have a “dagesh forte” in the middle.

/Next, צ (Tsade **차데**). /“Tsade” is written like this with two strokes that look like “s.”

/Next, ק (Qoph). /The shape of “Qoph” looks like this, and it is similar to the capital “P” of the English alphabet. /Yet, the bottom has something like a hole. /Next, ר (Resh). /“Resh” is spelled like this.

/Next, שׁ (Shin). /“Shin” is spelled like this. /It looks like a fork without a handle. /Also remember to put a dot on the upper right. /The next consonant is שׂ (Sin). /“Sin” and “Shin” can be treated as one letter.

/If the two are considered one letter, the Hebrew alphabet would have twenty-two letters. /If “Shin” and “Sin” are considered two different letters, the Hebrew alphabet would consist of twenty-three letters. /There is a dot on the upper left in “Sin.”

/Next, the last consonant of Hebrew, “Tau.” /ט (Tau) is written like this, and it has a leg. /“Tau” can have a “dagesh lene” in the middle. /Among the Hebrew consonants, there are letters that can have a “dagesh forte” in the middle like “Tau.”

/Only the following consonants can have the “dagesh lene.” /ב (Bet) ג (Gimel) ד (Dalet) כ (Kaph) פ (Pe) ט (Tau) /Only these letters can have the “dagesh lene.” /These six letters are called the “begad kepat letters.” /They would have a softer sound than with the “dagesh lene.”

/There are other consonants that can have dots, and these dots are called the “dagesh forte.” /The “dagesh forte” indicates that the consonants are pronounced twice.

/We will study this in more detail next time. /Now, let’s look at the consonants that may be confusing.

/First, ב (Bet) and כ (Kaph). /We must carefully see if there is a horizontal line below “Bet” and “Kaph.” /“Bet” can have a curved line, or it can have a 90-degree angle. /If there is a bent shape, it would be similar to “Kaph.”

/However, what distinguishes “Bet” from “Kaph” is the horizontal line. /The horizontal line of “Bet” goes down past the curved line.

/Next, ג (Gimel) and נ (Nun). /“Gimel” and “Nun” are also similar in shape. /Both “Gimel” and “Nun” are long and take up half the space of a square. /However, there is an element that sets them apart. /The lower part of “Gimel” is split, but the lower part of “Nun” is connected as one.

/Next, ד (Dalet) and ר (Resh). /“Dalet” and “Resh” have a similar shape, /but this point sets them apart. /“Dalet” can be circular like this. /If so, it would be easy to confuse it with “Resh.” /However, whether it is round or angular, this part that sticks out helps differentiate between the two.

/Next, ט (Tet) and מ (Mem). /“Tet” and “Mem” are both similar in that they look like squares. /However, the top part of “Tet” is open while the bottom left part of “Mem” is open.

/Next, פ (Pe) and ט (Tau). /“Pe” and “Tau” both have these strokes, and the difference is whether there is a tongue or a leg. /We can tell them apart by the tongue or the leg.

/Next, ה (He) and ח (Heth **헤트**). /“He” and “Heth” are like twin letters with the same shape. /However, we tell them apart by the space between the horizontal line and the vertical line in “He,” and the connected horizontal and vertical lines in “Heth.”

/Next, כ (Kaph) and פ (Pe). /“Kaph” and “Pe” are the same here. /However, “Kaph” has an open space, and “Pe” has a nose shape inside.

/Next, א (Ayin) and צ (Tsade 차데). /“Ayin” and “Tsade” are similar letters, /and they are set apart by where the arm or branch is. /“Ayin” has the body and a branch on the left. /However, “Tsade” has the branch on the right and its body.

/Next, the מ (Mem) sofit ם and ם (Samech 싸멕). /“Mem” looks like this, but when it comes at the end of a word, it is written like this. /This is called the “Mem sofit.” /The “Mem sofit” can be confused with “Samech.” /However, if we look closely, “Mem” is more square in shape, and “Samech” is more circular.

/Next, ש Shin and ס Sin. /As we previously discussed, “Sin” and “Shin” are the same letter. /However, “Shin” has a dot on the upper right, and “Sin” has a dot on the upper left. /They are pronounced “Shin” and “Sin.”

/With this we will wrap up the review on Hebrew consonants, and we will review the Hebrew vowels. /We will look at the Hebrew vowels in the printed form.

/There are three kinds of vowels in Hebrew. /The one at the very right is פ (Patah). /The consonant above it is ב (Bet). /The Hebrew vowel “Patah” is placed below the consonant. /All consonants can be put together with “Patah.”

/Now, let’s connect all the vowels with the consonant “Bet,” and let’s study their places and phonetic values. /Please read along. /Ba.

/Next, /ba- /In this case, the “a (아)” is a “short a (아),” /and in this case, the “a (아)” is a “long a (아).” /This on top is פ (Patah), and on the bottom is ק (Qametz). /They each have “short a (아)” and “long a- (아)” sounds.

/Next, “be.” /Please read along. /Be. /The two dots here are “Tsere (체레).” /“Tsere” sounds like a “long e (에).”

/Next, let’s see how “Tsere” is made longer. /In the second table, the vowel of the first letter is pronounced, “e.” / י (Yod) here is not pronounced separately.

/When “Tsere” and “Yod” are put together, the vowel is called, י (Tsere-yod 체레-요). /Please read along. /Tsere-yod.

/Next, the three dots in an upside-down triangular form is the mark of a vowel. /This vowel is called, ם (Seghol). /“Seghol” also has an “e” sound, but it is a “short e” sound.

/Next, the third vowel on the table. /Here you’ll see /that there is one dot. /The single dot under the consonant is called, ם (Hireq). /“Hireq” has the “short i (이)” sound. /Please read along. /Hireq. /This letter is read, “Bi.”

/Let’s look at another vowel on the third table. /This is the combination of “Hireq” and “Yod.” /This is called, ם (Hireq-yod). /“Hireq-yod” has a “long i” sound.

/Next, let's look at the single dot placed above the consonant. /This vowel above the consonant is **◌̇** (Holem). /Please read along. /Holem. /We must be able to identify this from "Hireq," which is one dot on a consonant. /"Holem" has a "short o" sound. /"Hireq" has a "short i" sound.

/Next to it is the combined form of “Holem” and “Vav.” /This is “Holem-vav.” /“Holem-vav” has a “long o” sound. /Hence, this letter is read, “bo-.” /The letter on the right is also read as “bo.” /However, the one on the left is a long “bo-“ sound, and the one on the right has a “short bo” sound. /The letter on the right is pronounced, “bi.”

/Now let's look at the fourth table. /Under the consonant "Bet" /is a shape similar to "Qametz." /This vowel is a vowel used to describe "Qametz" and other consonants. /This is called, Qametz-hatup (카메츠-하툼). /This has an "o" sound.

/When differentiating this from “Qametz,” it may look the same, but it is also called “카메츠 Qametz 카돌 qadol”, or “카메츠 Qametz 카탄 qatan.” /This means, “small qametz” and “big qametz” respectively. /This is read as “bo.”

/Next, the dot is combined with “Waw,” and it is not placed on the top, but to the left.  
/This is pronounced, “u (וּ).” /It is a “long u.” /Hence, when reading this, it would be read as “bu-.” /Lastly, let’s look at the “short u” sound. /The “long u” is ו (Sureq). /The “short u” is three dots on the bottom of the consonant. /This is ׁ (Qibbuz). /This makes the “short u” sound. /The “long u” and “short u.”

/Now, let's study the half vowels. /Let's begin from the left. /There are two perpendicular dots under the consonant. /This is , (Shewa). /This is not pronounced with a full vowel sound, but a half vowel sound, which in English is this. /This has an ə (어) or "oo" sound.

/This is called a “simple Shewa.” /This is called a “simple Shewa” because of the “composite Shewa.” /The one on the right is the “composite Shewa.” /“Shewa” has been combined with completely different consonants.

/There are three kinds of the “composite Shewa.” /First, there is the combination of “Shewa” and “Patah,” /and there is the combination of “Shewa” and “Qametz.” /Lastly, there is the combination of “Shewa” and “Hateph-patah.”

/In order, the first is called, פָּ (hateph-patah). /The second is called, חֶ (hateph-qametz). /The third is called, חֹ (hateph-seghol).

/The “composite Shewa” independently makes the “short a (ㅏ),” “short o (ㅜ),” or the “short e (ㅓ)” sounds. /However, like the “simple Shewa,” they both make the o (ㅜ) or ə (ㅓ) sounds.

/Let's read them together. /The "simple Shewa." /Shewa. /Hateph-patah. /Hateph-qametz.  
/Hateph-seghol. /We have reviewed the consonants and vowels.

/With this we will conclude the second lecture on Hebrew. /Thank you.