#### Hebrew – Lesson 6

#### **Mr Mason's Puzzle**

hslf m fN hslf dnN ,snb m fN nb n sN shT e: y o e:::a eoyoeo i i .nM fX tX nkt sw hs scb ,nmW dllc b llhs hS o ou ea ae eaue ao e:ae ::a e DG m DG ht dn🕅 ,lpp m b llhs lpp hT oy oy :: a e: eoye :: a e: eoy .slN knrd slmc ht vg llw N dnN .knrD o:a::i:::eay ei::i i::a::i: .ht htsruc tht h sN dsruc dnN ,ht htsslb tht h sN dsslB e: ::a ee e:e:a e i e:e: .lluf tn sX s ht ty ;s ht tnX nur srvr ht llX :: o iea e ea e o: i :: ei e :: a .sprup rv8 t mt 8 dn8 ,nss 8 s8 rht gnht rv8 T eo: yee oe ia::a oeaa iee ::i yee o dsslb b htr& ht f& slmf ht ll& llhs ds ht n& dn& ht n&. e:e:e::eaeoieiae::a::aeeyi::aeei .rp ht htrdsnc tht h sN dsslB oo e e e i : o a e i e : e : ow

ow

.tpw dnN nd ts w nlbB fN srvr ht B

.dsrp b llhs hs ,DRL ht htrf tht nmw X tub ;nv sX tb dnX ,luftcd sX rvF eai: e :: a e : : o e eea a ao a ai i yeau:: a :eie i oua

#### **Hebrew Vocalisation**

The Aleph-Bet is not a complete and unambiguous system for reading and writing Hebrew. Rather than being an alphabet, it is what is known as an abjad: a system of consonant symbols from which words can be formed, with the vowels and vocalisation being supplied by the reader from their knowledge of the language and the context of the word within a text. This may be adequate for native speakers, but for those lacking familiarity with the Hebrew language it presents a bit of a challenge.

The Jewish people have a long historical association with the land of Israel and this has been their ancestral homeland since the time of Joshua about 3500 years ago. In Israel Hebrew was used for both religious and everyday purposes. However, Jewish life in Israel did not continue uninterrupted, there were periods of exile and Jewish communities began to spring up in other countries. These dispersed groups of Jews are known as the Diaspora. When the Romans destroyed the Temple in 70AD and later when the Bar-Kochba Revolt was defeated in 136AD, many more Jews joined them. As generations succeeded one another, Hebrew ceased to be the native language for these communities, although it was still used for religious purposes, such as reading the scriptures in the synagogues.

#### **The Masoretes**

Between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Centuries AD groups of Jewish scribes, primarily based in the land of Israel, (then called Palestine) undertook to develop of system of notation to help preserve the traditional pronunciation of the text, as well as paragraph and verse divisions and punctuation and cantillation marks to assist with chanting or singing the words. They were responsible for what became known as the Masoretic Text, which was considered an authoritative version of the Hebrew scriptures. The word Masorah (מסורה) means tradition in Hebrew. The pronunciation marks are known as Niqqud (dotting or pointing) and they are used today in Bibles and prayer books, children's books, dictionaries or books for students of Hebrew.

#### Niqqud

Because the Hebrew language was considered sacred - it is known as the Holy Tongue (לשוך קודש); the Masoretes did not want to disturb the position of the letters by inserting vowels. Instead they respectfully positioned markers in and around the letters to indicate how the words should be pronounced.

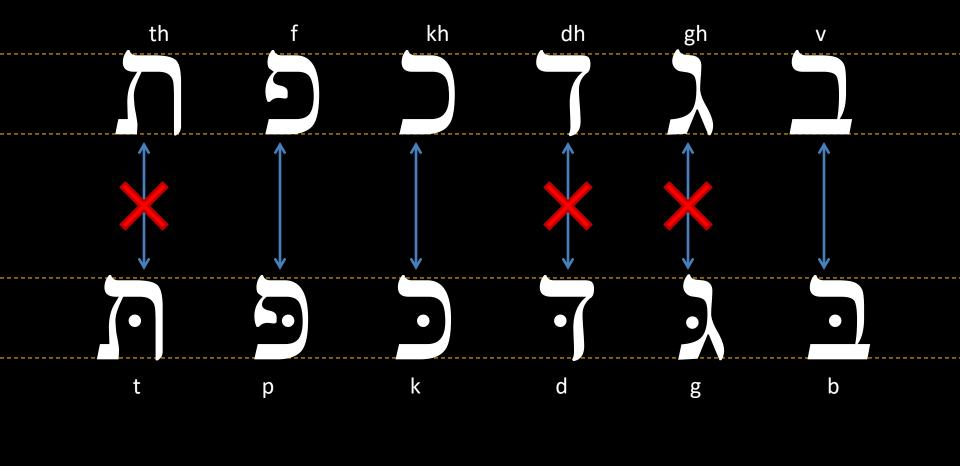
בָּרָאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת השָׁמַיִם וְאֵת הָאָרֵץ:

#### **The Dagesh**

When Hebrew is written with Niqqud some letters have a dot inside them. This dot is known as a dagesh. In pointed Hebrew there are two types of Dagesh: Dagesh Lene (Weak Dagesh) and Dagesh Forte (Strong Dagesh). Although the mark is the same, they serve two difference purposes.

Let us first look at Dagesh Lene. This can only occur in six Hebrew letters which are known as the begadkephat letters.

#### Dagesh Lene



#### **Dagesh Forte**

The other type of dagesh is known as dagesh forte and it can occur in any letter except the following.



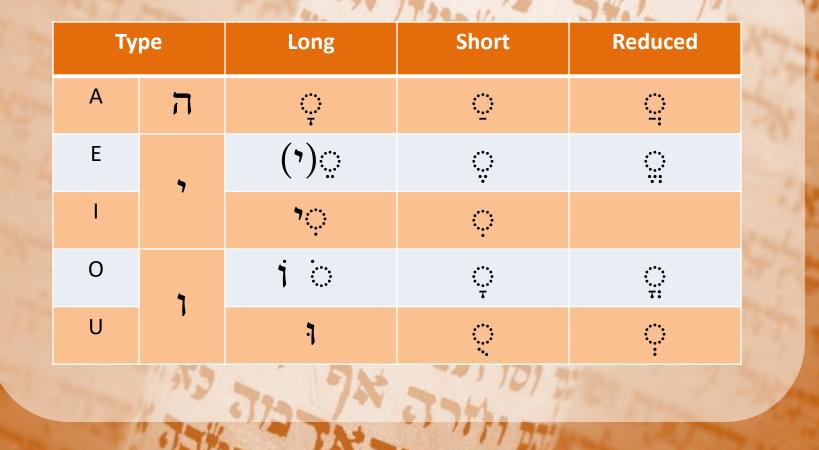
#### **Rules for Dagesh**

The dagesh lene can only occur on the begad-kephat letters and 1) only at the beginning of a syllable 2) only when not preceded by a vowel.

The dagesh forte can only occur following a vowel

If dagesh forte occurs on the begat kephat letters it will also have the effect of making the them plosives rather than fricatives as it the case of dagesh lene.

#### Vowels



#### Vowels

	Туре		Long	Short	Reduced
	А	л	Qametz	Patach	Chateph Patach
	E	۲	Tsere	Segol	Chateph Segol
	I		Chiriq	Chiriq Yud	
	0	٦	Cholem	Qametz Chatuph	Chateph Qametz
	U		Shureq	Qibbutz	Sh'va
		125	72 72	ו וסרדי	
					and the second second

#### The dot on the Shin

The letter shin can be pronounced with an 'sh' sound or an 's' sound (in which case it is often called sin).

This difference can be distinguished hy the use of a dot.

If the dot occurs on the top right of the letter it is shin, while on the top left it is sin.

27=sh, 27=s







# 

Et

#### **?** Particle denoting accusative

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At

#### You (feminine singular)

### אבגדהוזחטיכלמנסעפצקרשת

你

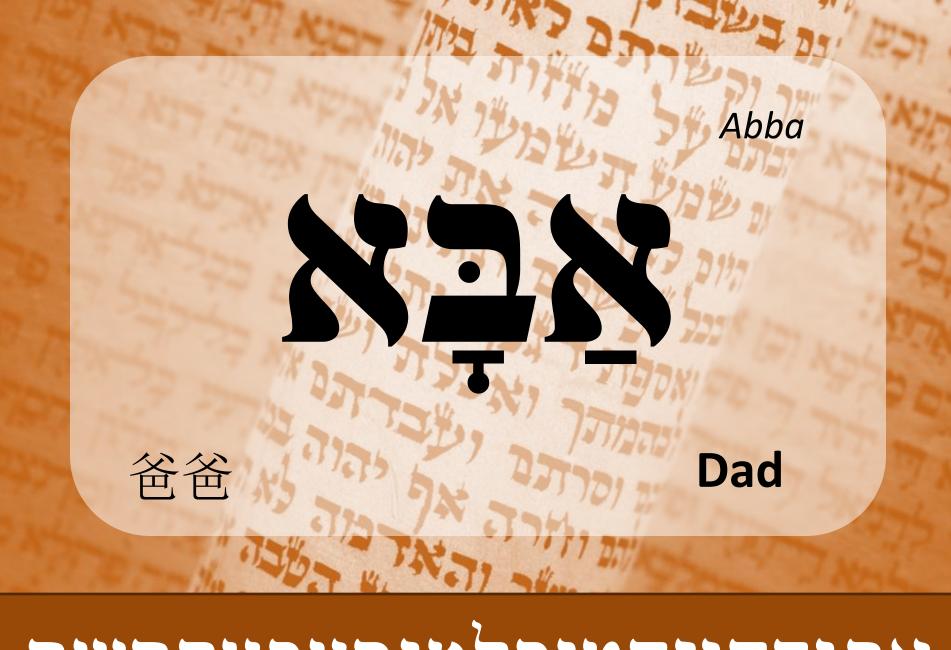




# Davar 字,事 Word, thing







#### (he) comes, is coming, came (他) 来(了)

Ba



#### 我的父亲 My father



# Aveev Spring 春天 אבגדהוזחטיכלמנסעפצקרשת







#### 我的母亲

#### My mother

Immee

