




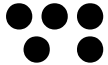








Niqqud

Vowel Points

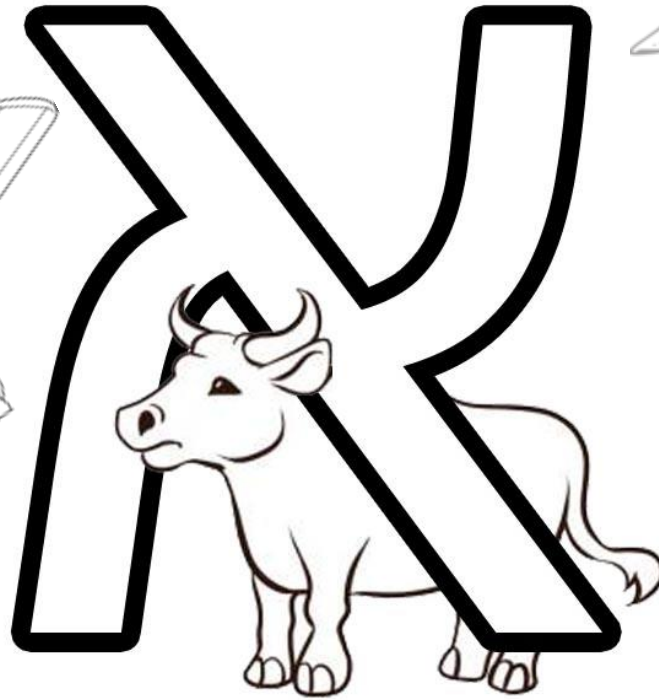
| | | |
|---|-----------------|--|
|  Kammats | A Sound | Like in the word father. |
|  Patakh | A Sound | Like in the word almond. |
|  Khataf Patakh | A Sound | Like in the word agua. |
|  Segol | EH Sound | Like in the word Slept. |
|  Shvah | No Sound | Indicates the end of a syllable or the beginning of a new one. |
|  Khataf Segol | EH Sound | Like in the word bet. |
|  Khirik | IH Sound | Like in the word sit. |
|  Tseray | AY Sound | Like in the word pray. |
|  Kholam | O Sound | Like in the words oh or go. |
|  Khataf Kammats | O Sound | Like in the word gone. |
|  Shoorook | U Sound | Like in the word blue. |
|  Kooboots | U Sound | Like in the word food. |

Aleph

1



Aviron - אָויראָן



OX



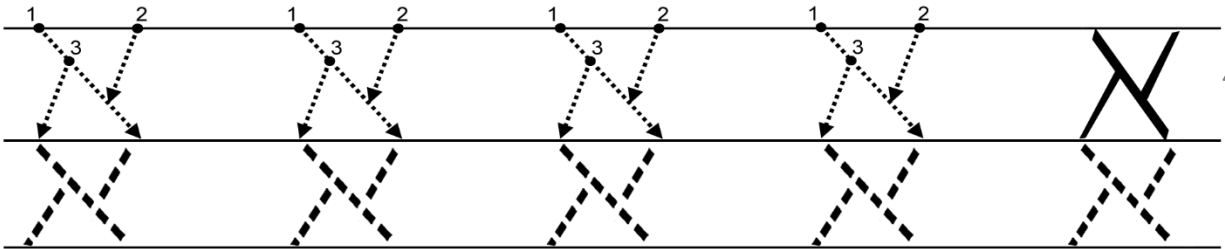
Avaz - אָוּז

The **Aleph** is the **first letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. It can take the "A" sound or the "Ah" sound, but most of the time it is silent and takes the sound of the vowel underneath or from the letter before it.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.



Agas - אָגָס



Annas - אָנָס

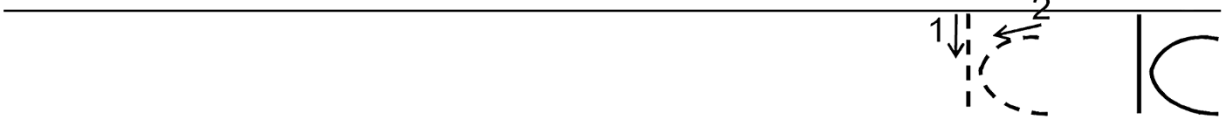


Avocado - אָבּוֹקָדוֹ



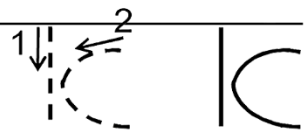
Oger - אָוֶגֶר

Script Hebrew



Faith

Emuna - אֱמוּנָה



Daddy

Abba - אָבָא

(Mother)

(He)

Alef - אָ לֶף

In this word the Aleph would take the "Ah" sound because of the vowel pointing underneath it.

Ee-mah - אָמָה

In this word there are two Alephs. The first one would take the "E" sound because of the vowel pointing. The last one is silent.

Hoo - אָוּהוּ

In this word the Aleph is silent.

Continue practicing your Hebrew by writing on the lines below.

Handwriting practice lines for the Hebrew letter Aleph (א). The lines show the stroke order: a dashed 'X' for the first stroke and a solid 'X' for the second stroke. Below this, there are four rows of lines, each containing a dashed 'C' shape for tracing and a solid 'C' shape for writing practice.

Fill in the lines with the correct Hebrew Letter.



Ofanayim

וּפְנִים

Where

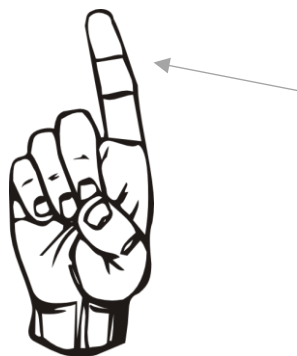
Ayfoh

יֵפֶה



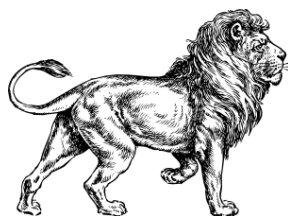
Af

אֶף



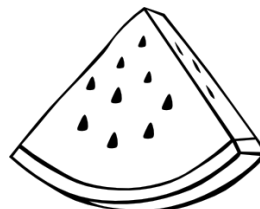
Etzba

צֶבַע



Aryeh

אֵרִיָּה



Avati'ach

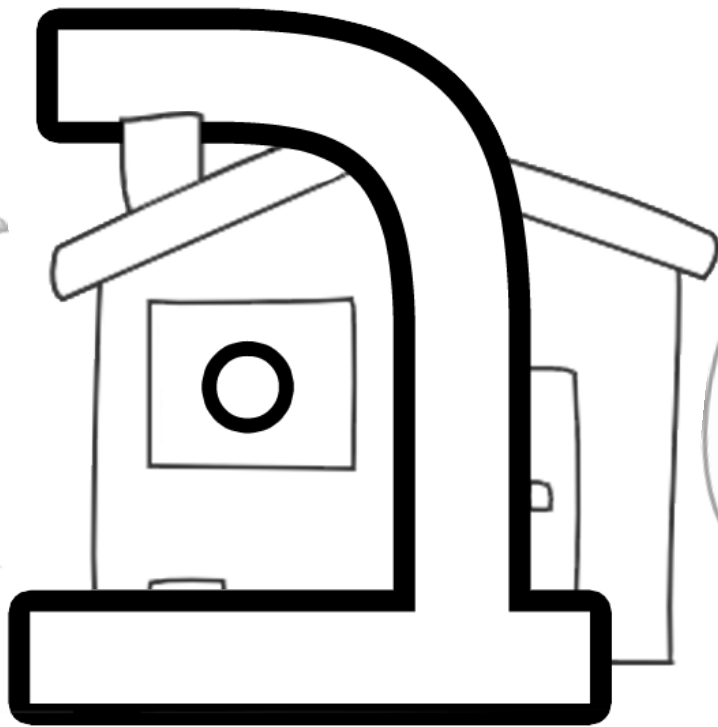
בְּטִיחַ

Bet

2



Bahr'Vahz - בָּרְווֹ



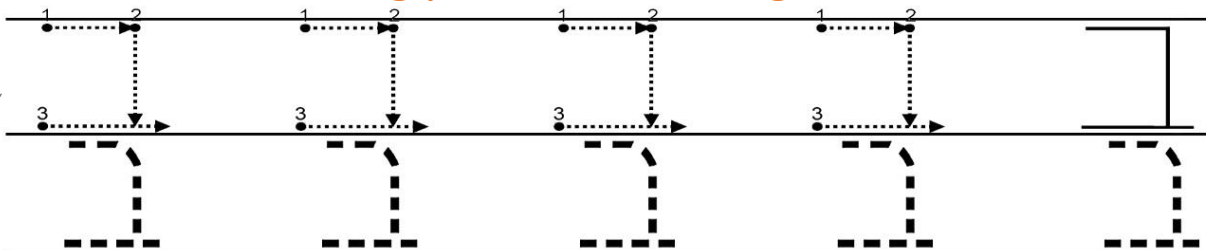
Behy'Tsah - בֵּיצָה

House

The **Bet** is the **second letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet and it can take two different sounds. If there is a dot in the middle of the letter (called a dagesh mark), it takes the "B" sound and if not it will take the "V" sound. Usually when it starts the word, it will also take the "B" sound.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.

Blessing
Bracha - בְּרָכָה



Banana - בָּנָנָה



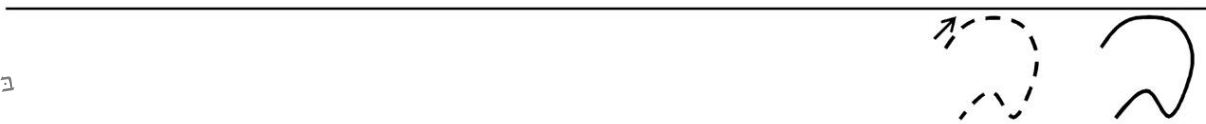
Boteem - בוֹטְנִים



Byit - בַּיִת

Script Hebrew

Spices
Besamim - בְּשָׂמִים



Morning
Boker - בּוֹקֵר

(House)

Bayit - בַּיִת

In this word the Bet would take the "B" sound because it starts the word and has the dot in the middle.

(Gold)

Za'hav - זָהָב

In this word the Bet would take the "V" sound because it doesn't have the dot in the middle and doesn't start the word.

(Spring)

Aviv - אַבִּיב

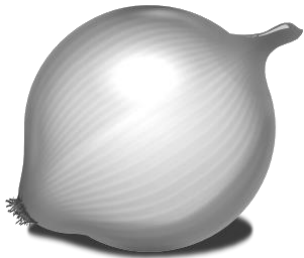
In this word the Bet would take the "V" sound because it doesn't have the dot in the middle and doesn't start the word.

Continue practicing your Hebrew by writing on the lines below.

Handwriting practice lines for the Hebrew letter Bet. The lines are organized into three rows. Each row contains a dashed outline of the letter Bet on the top line, followed by a solid outline of the letter Bet on the middle line, and a solid outline of the letter Bet on the bottom line.

Fill in the lines with the correct Hebrew Letter.

(Numbers under lines indicate which Hebrew letter needs to be written)



Bahsal

בַּחְסַל

Husband

Bah'ahl

בַּחַל



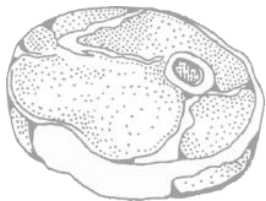
Boesh

בֹּשֶׁת
(1)



Beten

בֵּטֵן



Bahsahr

בַּחֶשֶׂר

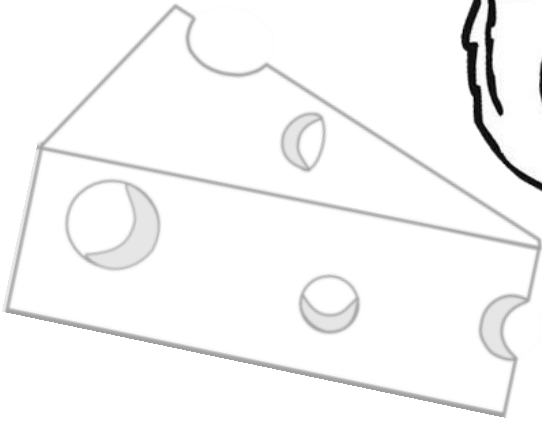
Son

Ben

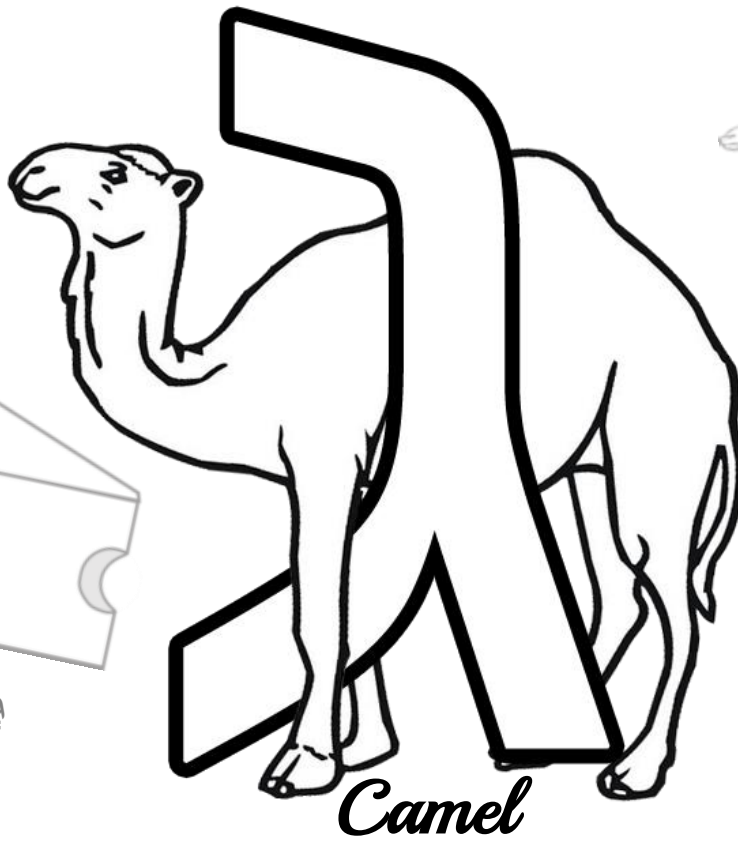
בֵּן

Gimel

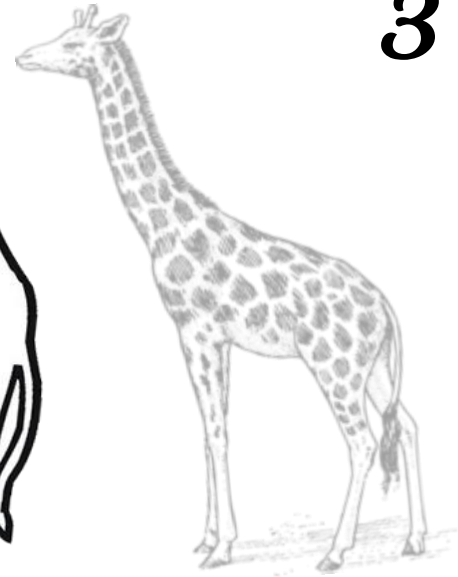
3



Gavee'nah - גַבְיִנָה



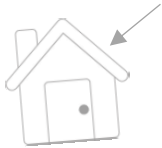
Camel



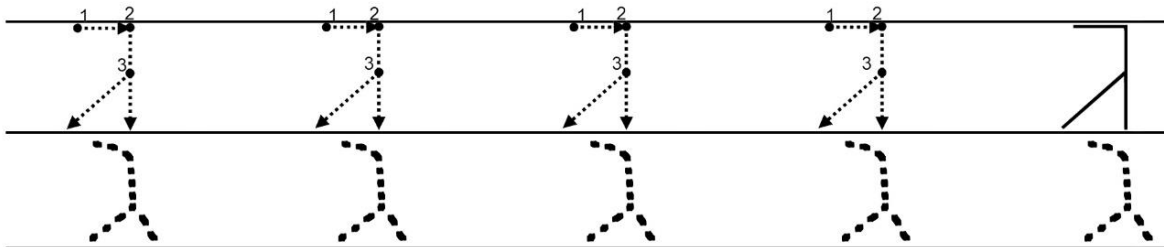
Jerafah - גִּירָפָה

The **Gimel** is the **third letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. It takes the "G" sound as in goal or garden.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.



Gagg - גַג



Geza - גֵזַע



Gitara - גִּיטָרָה

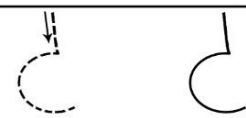


Gal - גַל

Script Hebrew

Also

Gam - גַם



Garden

Gahn - גַן

(Big)

Gadol - גָדוֹל

In this word the Gimel would take the "GA" sound because of the vowel point underneath.

(Violet)

Segol - סֵגוֹל

In this word the Gimel would take the "GO" sound because of the vowel point above the vav.

(Rain)

Geshem - גֶשֶׁם

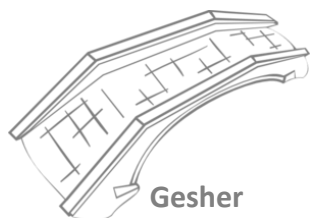
In this word the Gimel would take the "Ge" sound because of the vowel point underneath.

Continue practicing your Hebrew by writing on the lines below.

Handwriting practice lines for the Hebrew letter Gimel (ג). The lines are arranged in three rows. Each row contains a dashed outline of the letter for tracing, followed by a solid outline of the letter for copying. The first row shows the letter on a set of three horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom). The second and third rows show the letter on a set of two horizontal lines (top and bottom).

Fill in the lines with the correct Hebrew Letter.

(Numbers under lines indicate which Hebrew letter needs to be written)



Gesher

שָׁר _____

Pride

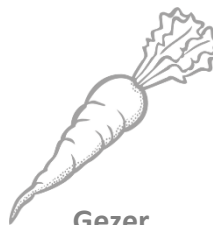
Gavah

וָה _____



Gorilla

וְרִיָּלָה _____



Gezer

זָר _____



Glida

לִידָה _____

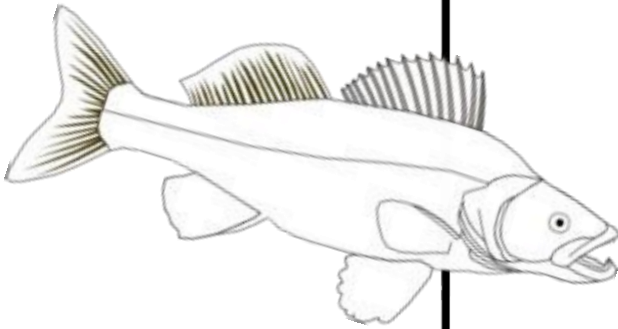


Gerev

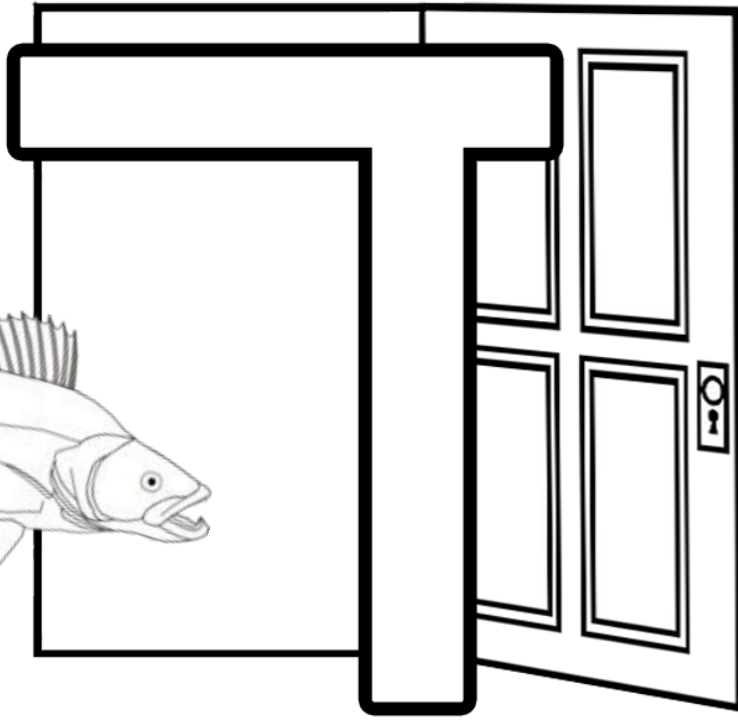
(2) רָ _____

Dalet

4



Dag - דָּג



Door



Devash - דְּבַשׁ

The **Dalet** is the **fourth letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. It takes the "D" sound as in donkey or danger.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.

To Speak
Dee'Boor - דְּבוּר

Degel - דָּגַל

Aunt
Dodah - דּוּדָה

Ink
Deov - דֵּינ

Silence
Deme - דְּמִי

Dar - דָּר

Script Hebrew

(Boy)

Yeled - יְלֵד

In this word the Dalet is ending the word, so it would take the normal "D" sound.

(Thank You)

Todah - תּוֹדָה

In this word the Dalet would take the "Da" sound because of the vowel point underneath.

(Bear)

Dov - דָּב

In this word the Dalet would take the "Doe" sound because of the vowel point next to it.

Continue practicing your Hebrew by writing on the lines below.

Handwriting practice lines for the Hebrew letter Dalet (ד). The lines are divided into four rows. The first row shows a dashed outline of the letter and a solid outline. The second row shows a dashed outline of the letter and a solid outline. The third row shows a solid outline of the letter. The fourth row shows a solid outline of the letter.

Fill in the lines with the correct Hebrew Letter.

(Numbers under lines indicate which Hebrew letter needs to be written)



ד _____
(2)

Minute

Dah'kah

דָּקָה _____

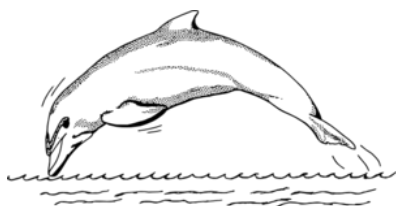


דָּרְבָּן _____
(2)



Devorah

דְּבוּרָה _____
(2)



Dolfin

דָּוֵלְפִין _____

Blood

Dam

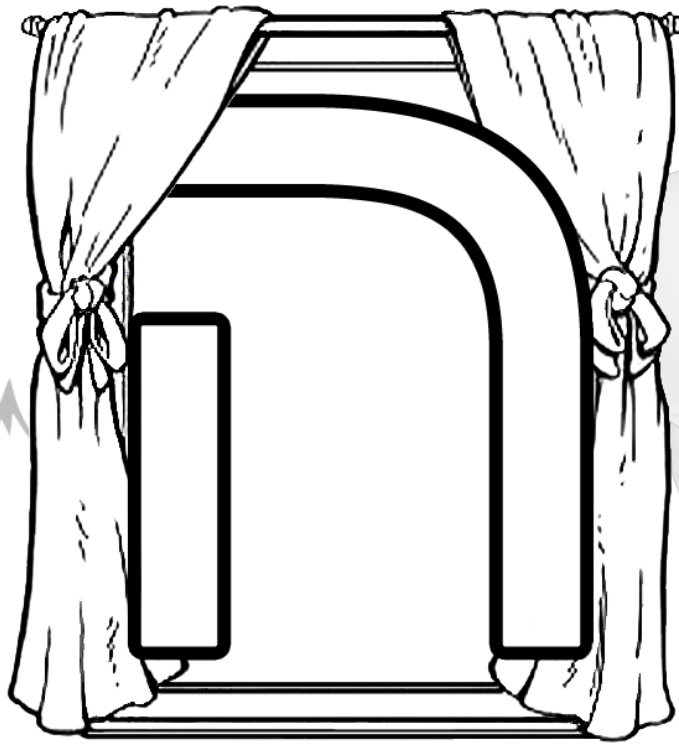
דָּם _____

Heh

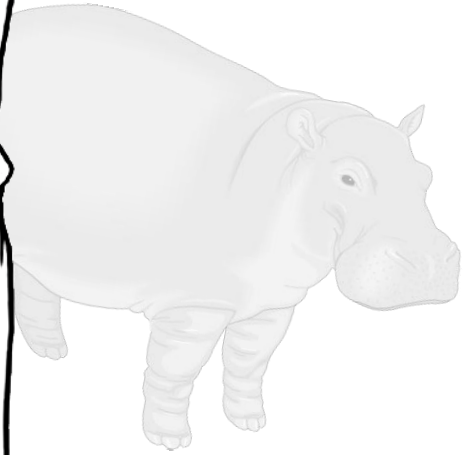
5



Har - הר



Behold/Window



Hiyopotam - היפופוטם

The **Hey** is the **fifth letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. It takes the “H” sound as in holy or happy, when it’s at the beginning or middle of the word. At the end of a word it is usually silent. It’s also used for the word “the” when it’s before a word.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.



Hrsnyt - הרסנית



Heliykop'ter - הליקופטר

Script Hebrew

(Yellow)

Tsa'hov - **צהוב**

In this word the Hey would take the “Ho” sound because of the vowel point above the vav.

(The Book)

HaSefer - **הספר**

Whenever you see the letter Hey at the beginning of a word it will usually take the “Ha” sound and be translated as “the.”

(Cheese)

G'veenah - **גבינה**

In this word the Hey would be silent.

Continue practicing your Hebrew by writing on the lines below.

Handwriting practice lines for the Hebrew letter Heh. The lines are divided into four rows. The first row shows the stroke order for the square form (Heh) with dashed lines and arrows. The second row shows the stroke order for the arch form (Heh) with dashed lines and arrows. The third and fourth rows show the solid forms of the square and arch Heh respectively, for tracing or copying.

Fill in the lines with the correct Hebrew Letter.

(Numbers under lines indicate which Hebrew letter needs to be written)

Today
Hah'Yohm

יום _____

Parents

ורים _____

Exist
Ha-Yah

— הַ —

He
Who

— הַ —
(1)

Praise
Ha'Lehl

לֵל _____

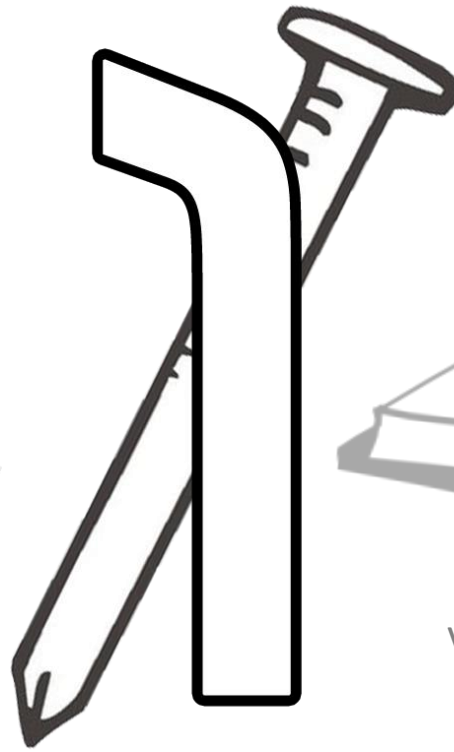
They
Hem
(Masculine Form)

ם _____

Vav



Vered – וָרֵד



Nail



Vayikra – וַיְקַרְא

The **Vav** is the **sixth letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. It can take the “V” sound as in variety or very. Sometimes it can also be silent or take the sound of the vowel.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.

Script Hebrew



Vafel – וָפֶל



Vivirus – וַיְרוּס

Today only Modern Hebrew is used as the common language in the nation of Israel. In Biblical Hebrew the Vav would actually take the “W” sound instead of the “V” sound.

(Pink)
Varod - וָרוֹד

In this word there are two Vavs. The first Vav would take the “Va” sound because of the vowel pointing underneath. The second Vav is being used as a vowel and would take the “O” sound because of the dot over it.

(Yes and No)
Ken ve lo - כֵּן וְלֹא

Whenever you see the letter Vav at the beginning of a word it will usually take the “Ve” sound and be translated as “and.”

(Squash)
Keeshoo - קִישׁוּא

In this word the Vav would take the “U” because of the dot on the left side.

(Walter)
Voolter - וּולטר

Although this is rare, today in modern Hebrew whenever you see two Vavs together it’s pronounced with the “W” sound.

Continue practicing your Hebrew by writing on the lines below.



Veelon

וֵלֹן

Child

Valad

וֵלֵד

Guilty

Vazar

וָזַר

Certainly

Vah'dah'ee

וַחֲדָאֵי

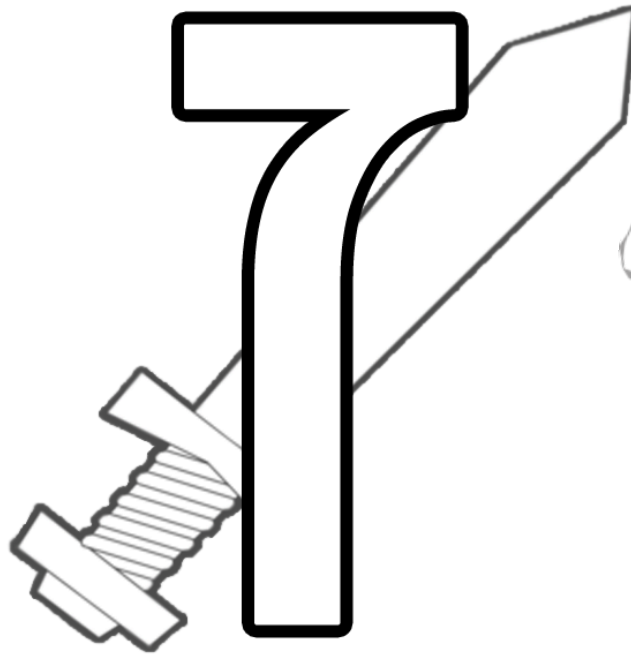
Zayin

7



Olive

Zah'yeet - זַיִת



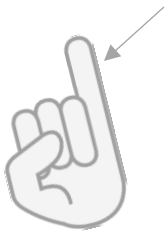
Weapon



Zebra - זֶבֶרָה

The **Zayin** is the **seventh letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. It takes the "Z" sound as in Zion or zebra.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.



Zeret - זֶרֶת



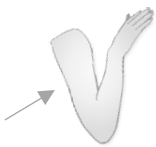
Zanav - זָנָב

Handwriting practice lines for the Hebrew letter Zayin. The first row shows four dashed Zayin characters with numbered arrows (1 and 2) indicating stroke direction. The second row shows a solid Zayin character. The third row is a blank line for practice. The fourth row shows a dashed Zayin character with a dotted line below it for tracing.

Zaken - זָקֵן

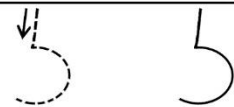


Zevel - זָכָל



Zroah - זְרוּעַ

Script Hebrew



Memory
Zikaron - זִכְרוֹן

(This)

Zeh - זֶה

In this word the Zayin would take the "Zeh" sound because of the vowel point below.

(Gold)

Za'hav - זָהָב

In this word the Zayin would take the "Za" sound because of the vowel point below.

(Rice)

Orez - אֹרֶז

In this word the Zayin would take the "Z" sound because it's at the end of the word.

Continue practicing your Hebrew by writing on the lines below.

Handwriting practice lines for the Hebrew letter Zayin (ז). The first row shows a dashed Zayin for tracing and a solid Zayin. The second row shows a dashed Zayin and a solid Zayin. The third row shows a solid Zayin. The fourth row shows a solid Zayin.



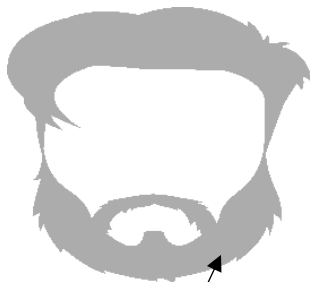
Ze'ev

— — —
 (2) (1) :



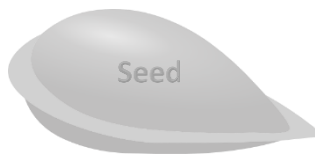
Zvuv

— — — —
 (2) (6) (2) :



Zahkahn

זָו —



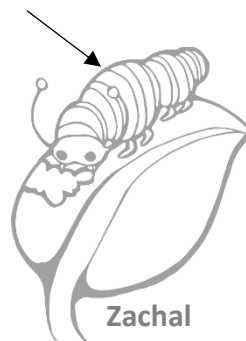
Zerah

זֶרַע —



Ze-Mahn

זָמַן —



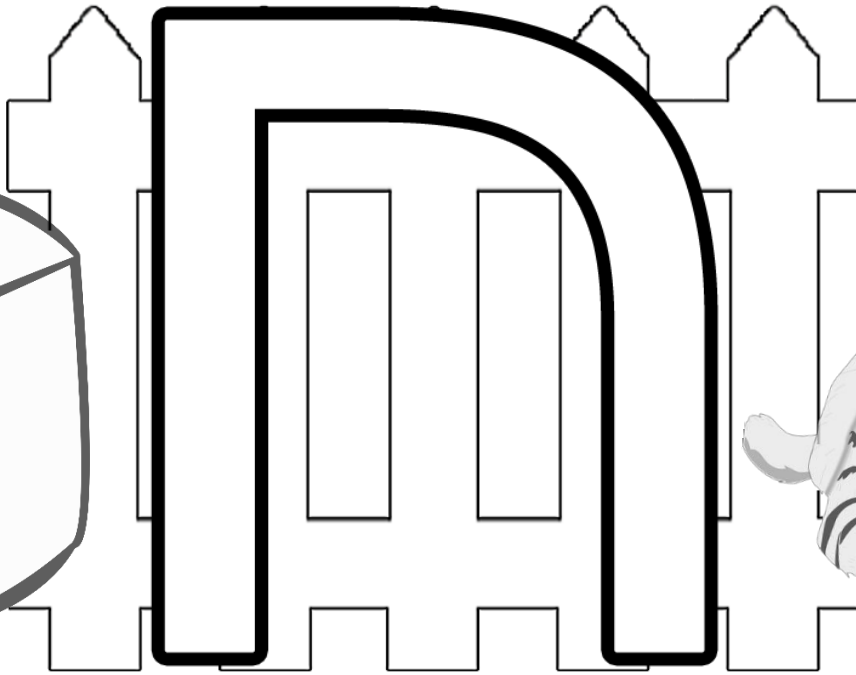
Zachal

זָחַל —

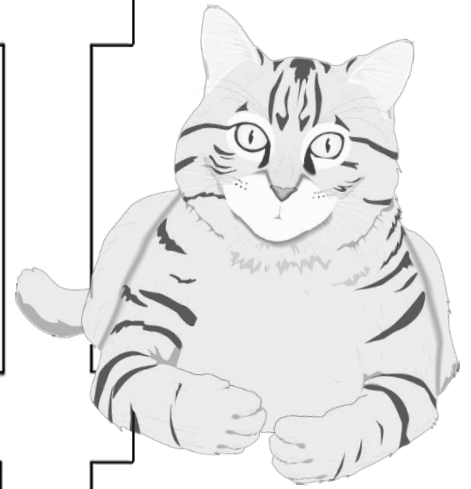
Chet



Chalav - חלב



Fence



Chatul - חתול

The **Chet** is the **eighth letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. It takes the hard "CH" sound like you're clearing your throat. For example in English, the word "Bach."

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.



Chool-Tsah - חולצה

Tracing practice for the Hebrew letter Chet (ח) on a four-line grid. The first row shows four dotted Chet characters with numbered arrows (1, 2, 3) indicating stroke order: 1 is a vertical line down, 2 is a horizontal line across the top, and 3 is a curved line from the end of stroke 2 down to the bottom line. The second row shows four solid Chet characters for tracing.

Winter

Choref - חורף

Month

Chodesh - חודש

Blank writing lines for practicing the Hebrew letter Chet (ח). The first row contains a single dotted Chet character for tracing. The second row contains a single solid Chet character for tracing. The third and fourth rows are blank for independent practice.



Chevel - חבל

Script Hebrew



Cha'lom - חלום

Script Hebrew practice on a four-line grid. The first row shows a dotted Chet character with numbered arrows (1, 2) indicating stroke order: 1 is a curved line from the top line down to the bottom line, and 2 is a vertical line down from the top line. The second row shows a solid Chet character for tracing. The third and fourth rows are blank for independent practice.

Dairy

Chalahvee - חלבי

(Hot)

Kham - **חם**

In this word the Chet would take the "Cha" sound because of the vowel point below.

(Brown)

Khoom - **חום**

In this word the Chet would take the "Khoo" sound because of the vowel point to the left of the vav.

(Flour)

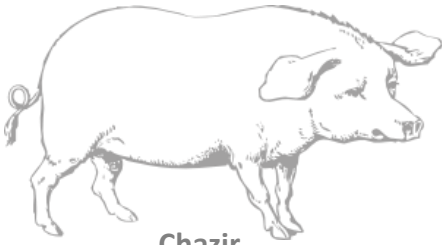
Kemakh - **קמח**

In this word the Chet would end with the hard "CH" sound, since there is no vowel point.

Continue practicing your Hebrew by writing on the lines below.

Handwriting practice lines with Hebrew letter 'ח' (Chet) examples:

- Line 1: Dashed 'ח' and solid 'ח' (top half)
- Line 2: Dashed 'ח' and solid 'ח' (bottom half)
- Line 3: Solid 'ח' (top half)
- Line 4: Solid 'ח' (bottom half)
- Line 5: Solid 'ח' (top half)
- Line 6: Solid 'ח' (bottom half)



Chazir

ח (7)



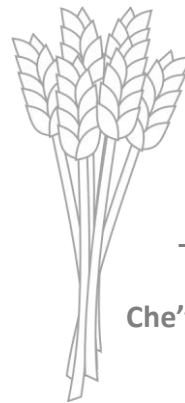
Cha'sah

ח (8)



Challah

ח (5)



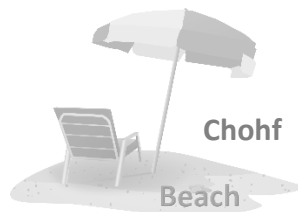
Che'tah

ח (5)

Holiday

Chag

ח (3)



Chohf

Beach

ח (6)

Tet

9



Tavas – טָוָס



Twisting / Snake



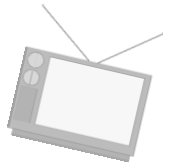
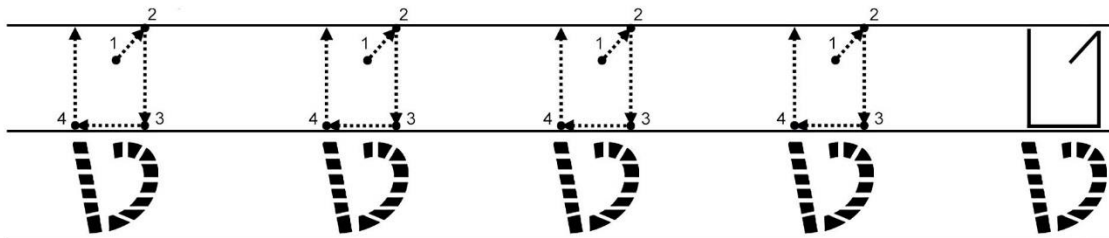
Tigris – טִיגְרִיס

The **Tet** is the **ninth letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. It takes the “T” sound as in tomorrow or time.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.



Tiyrah – טִיְרָה



Televizy'yah – טֵלִיזִיָּה

Taste

Taam – טַעַם



Tan'k – טַנְק

Script Hebrew



Telefon – טֵלֶפּוֹן

(Raspberry)

Pe'tel - פֶּטֶל

In this word the Tet would take the “Te” sound because of the vowel point below.

(Good)

Tov - טוֹב

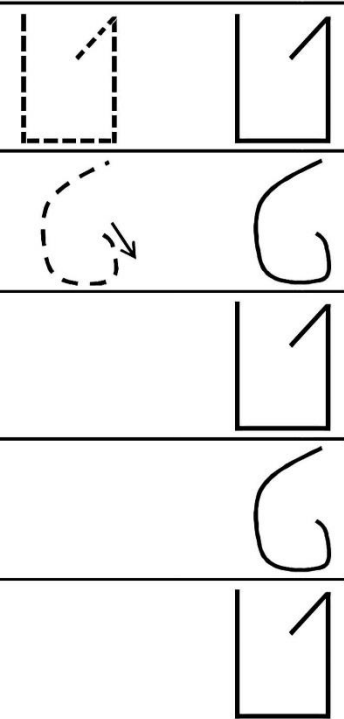
In this word the Tet would take the “Toe” sound because of the vowel pointing above the vav.

(Down)

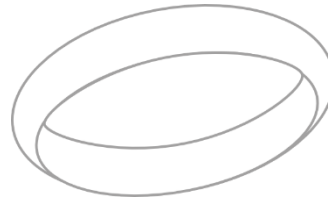
L'matah - לְמַטָּה

In this word the Tet would take the “Ta” sound because of the vowel pointing underneath.

Continue practicing your Hebrew by writing on the lines below.



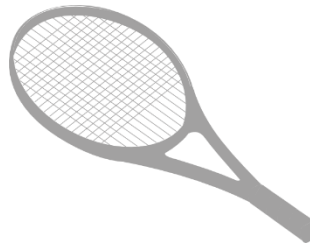
טַלְהֵה (5)



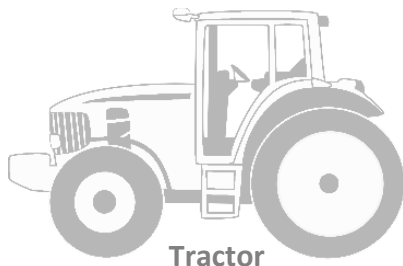
טַבְּאוֹת (2)



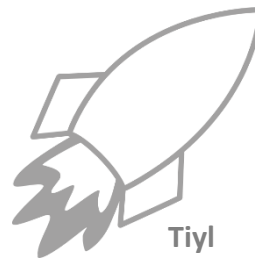
טִפָּה (5)



טֵיּוּל (2)



טְרוֹקטוֹר (6)



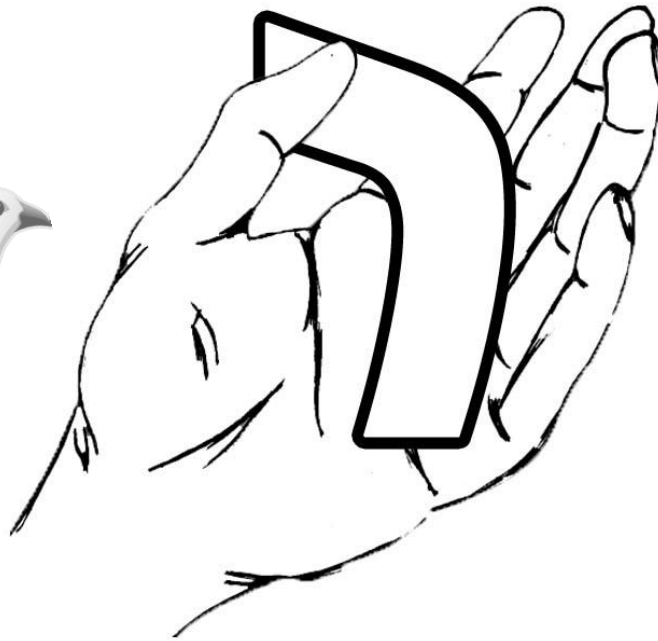
טֵיּוּל (2)

Yod

10



Yonah – יוֹנָה



Hand

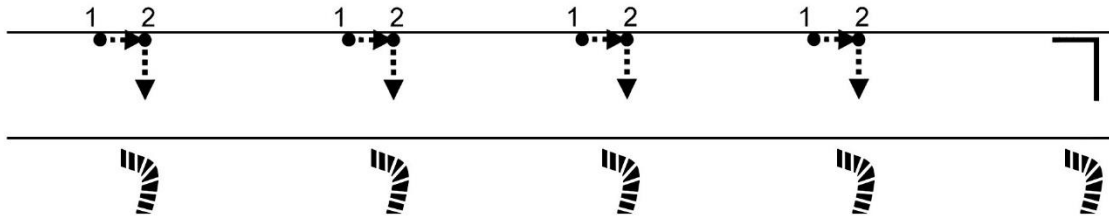


Yanshuf – יָנְשׁוּף

The **Yod** is the **tenth letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. It takes the “Y” sound as in yam or yellow.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.

Israel
Yis'rael – יִשְׂרָאֵל



Green
Yarok – יָרוֹק



Yal'dah – יַלְדָּה



Yayin – יַיִן

Script Hebrew



Y'tziyah – יֵצֵא



Sea
Yam – יָם

(Mine)

She'lee - שְׁלִי

In this word the Yod would take the “ee” sound because of the vowel point below the Lamed.

(Dry)

Yavaysh - יָבֵשׁ

In this word the Yod would take the “Ya” sound because of the kammats vowel underneath.

(Yogurt)

Yogurt - יוֹגוּרֵט

In this word the Yod would take the “Yo” sound because of the vowel point above the vav.

Continue practicing your Hebrew by writing on the lines below.



Yaray'akh

יָרַח



Yaen

עֵן

Day

Yom

יּוֹם (6)



Yelled

יָלַל (4)



Yirah'Koat

יָרַח קוֹט (6)

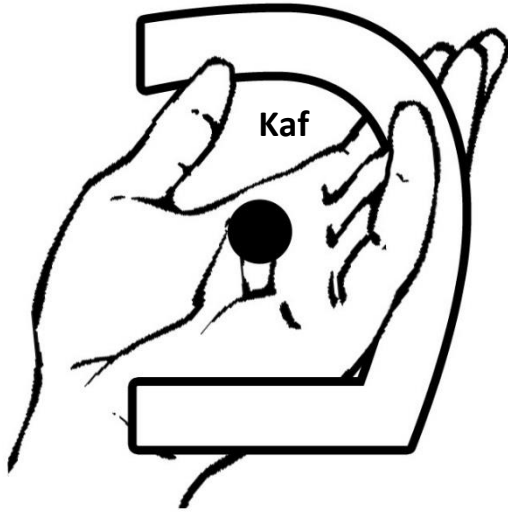


Yahalom

יָהֳלוֹם (6) (5)

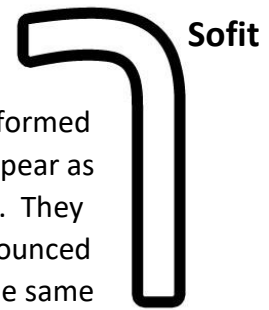
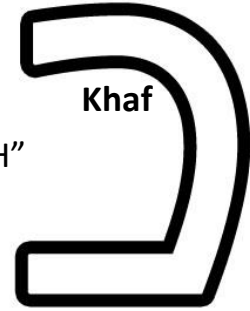
Kaf/Khaf

The **Kaf/Khaf** is the **eleventh letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. There are two possible ways this letter can be pronounced.



If there is a dot in the middle of the letter called a dagesh mark, then the letter is pronounced like a "K" as in kite.

If there is no dot, the letter is pronounced "KH" as in bach.



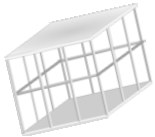
Five Hebrew letters are formed differently when they appear as the last letter of a word. They are called "Sofits" (pronounced so-feet) and they take the same sound as the original.

Palm

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.



Kos – כּוֹס



K'luv – כְּלוּב



Keves – כֶּבֶשׂ

Handwriting practice lines for the letter Kaf. The first row shows the stroke order for the letter with numbers 1, 2, and 3. The second row shows the letter written in a dashed line for tracing. The third row shows the letter written in a solid line. The fourth row shows the letter written in a solid line. The fifth row shows the letter written in a solid line.



Keter – כֵּתֶר



Kelev – כֶּלֶב



Kar – כַּר

Script Hebrew

Script Hebrew practice lines. The first row shows the letter written in a dashed line for tracing. The second row shows the letter written in a solid line. The third row shows the letter written in a solid line.

(Blue)

Sofit

(Vertical)

(Quilt)

Ka'khol - כָּחוֹל

Ana'Khee - אֲנָכִי

Pookh - פּוֹךְ

In this word the Kaf would take the "ka" sound because of the Kammats vowel point below and the dot in the middle.

In this word the Khaf would take the "khee" sound because of the vowel point underneath.
(Hard pronunciation like your clearing your throat)

In this word the "Khaf Sofit" would take the hard "ch" sound because it's at the end of the word.
(Hard pronunciation like your clearing your throat)

Continue practicing your Hebrew by writing on the lines below.

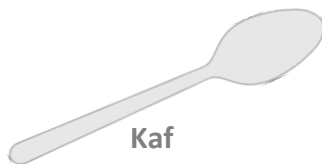
Handwriting practice lines for the Hebrew letter Kaf. The page contains four sets of horizontal lines. Each set includes a dashed outline of the letter Kaf for tracing, followed by a solid outline of the letter Kaf for copying. The lines are arranged in a grid format to facilitate consistent letter height and placement.



(2) **כ** (6)



(1) **כ** (6)



כ (6)



כ (2) (6)



כ (6) **כ** (6)



כ (6) (4)

Lamed



Liv'yatan – לוֹיְטָן



Lechem – לֶחֶם

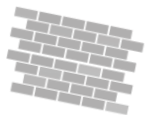
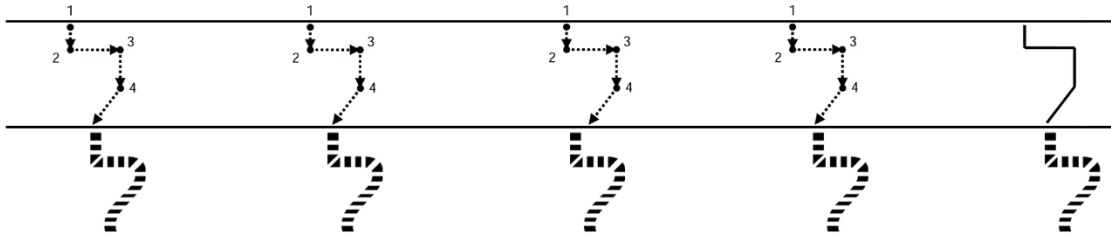
Cattle Goad/Shepherd's Staff

The **Lamed** is the **twelfth letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. It takes the "L" sound as in love or long.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.



Liymon – לִימון



L'venah - לְבִנָּה

NO

Lo – לֹא

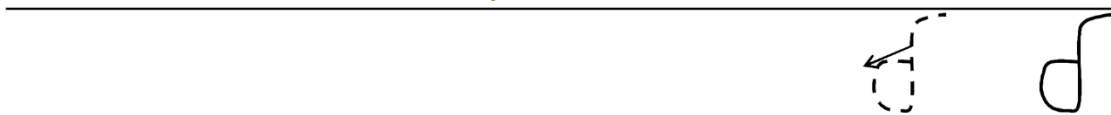


Lua'ch Shanah – לְוַאֲחַ שָׁנָה

Script Hebrew



L'vayah – לְבִיָּאָה



Lefet - לְפֶת

(White)

Lavan - לָבָן

In this word the Lamed would take the "La" sound because of the kammats vowel point underneath.

(Onion)

Batsal - בָּצַל

In this word the Lamed would take the regular "L" sound as in the word tall.

(Peace)

Shalom - שְׁלוֹם

In this word the Lamed would take the "lo" sound because of the vowel point above the vav.

Continue practicing your Hebrew by writing on the lines below.

Handwriting practice lines for the letter Lamed (ל). The first row shows a dashed Lamed for tracing, followed by a solid Lamed. The second row shows a solid Lamed. The third row is empty for independent practice.



Lev

(2) ל



Leytzan

לצן (10) ל



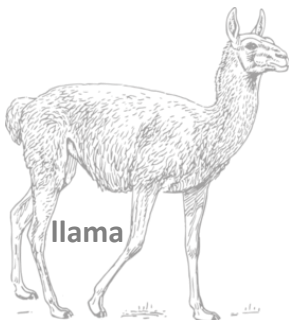
Lasagna

(5) ל (10) ל (7) ל



Lu'cha

ל'חא (8) ל'חא (6)



llama

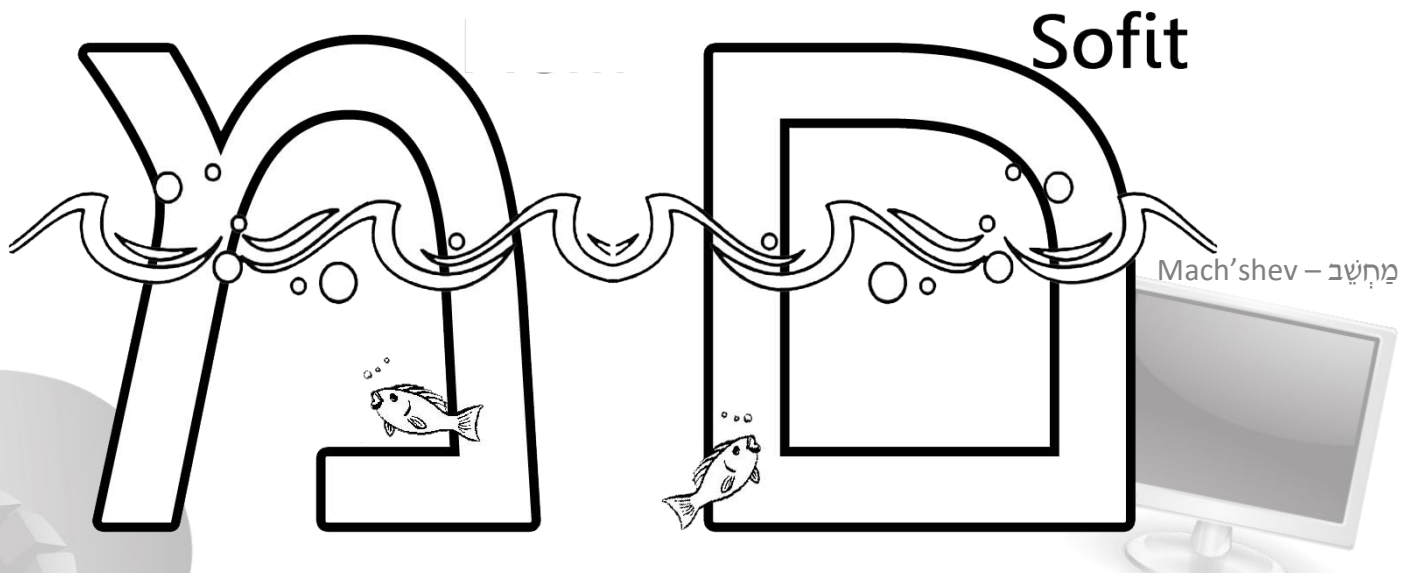
(5) ל (1) ל



Lashon

לשון (8) לשון (6)

Mem



Mahngo – מנגו

Water

Five Hebrew letters are formed differently when they appear as the last letter of a word. They are called “Sofits” (pronounced so-feet) and they take the same sound as the original.

The **Mem** is the **thirteenth letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. It takes the “M” sound as in mother or milk.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.



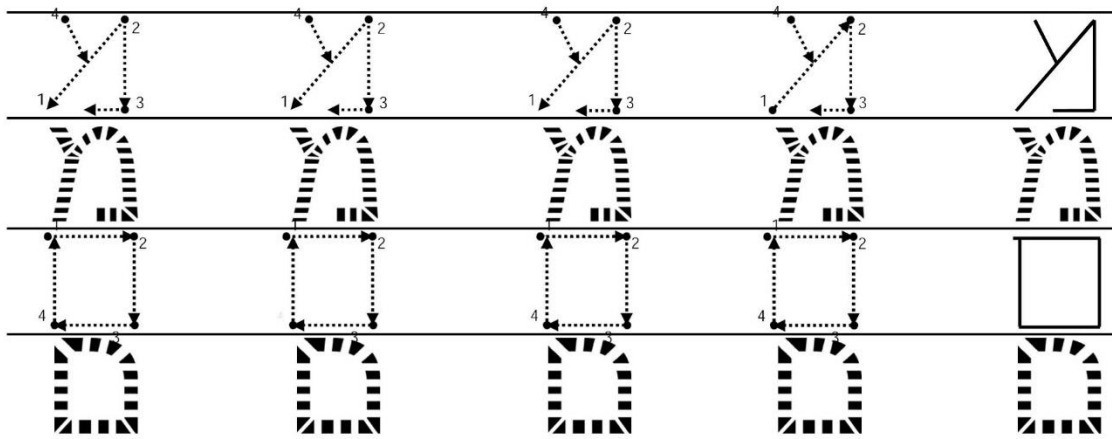
Mal'kah – מלכה



Maz'leg – מזלג



Misparayim – מספרים

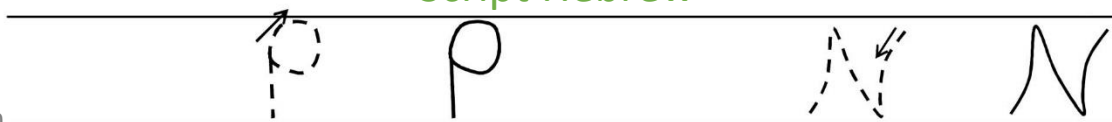


Matz'lema – מצלמה



Mikh'tav – מכתב

Script Hebrew



Mash'rokiyt – משרוקית

(Sun)

Shemesh - שמש

In this word the Mem would take the “Meh” sound because of the Segol vowel point below.

(When)

Matai - מתי

In this word the Mem would take the “Mah” sound because of the Kammats vowel point below.

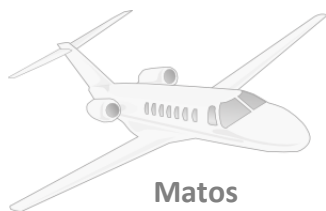
(Water)

Myeem - מים

In this word the first Mem would take the “My” sound because of the patakh vowel below. The second Mem would appear in the Sofit form because it's at the end of the word and take the normal “M” sound as in team.

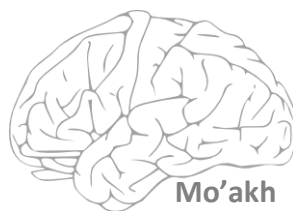
Continue practicing your Hebrew by writing on the lines below.

Handwriting practice lines with tracing guides for the Hebrew letter Mem (מ). The letter is shown in various styles: dashed lines for tracing, solid lines for writing, and a square frame for shape reference. The letter is positioned on the top line of each set of three lines.



Matos

מ (6) ט (9) ת



Mo'akh

מ (8) מ (6)



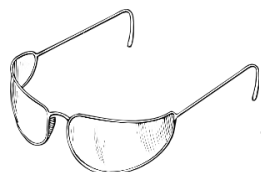
Menorah

מ (5) נ (6) נ



Mitah

מ (5) מ (9) מ



Mish'kafayim

מ (10) מִשְׁקָפִים



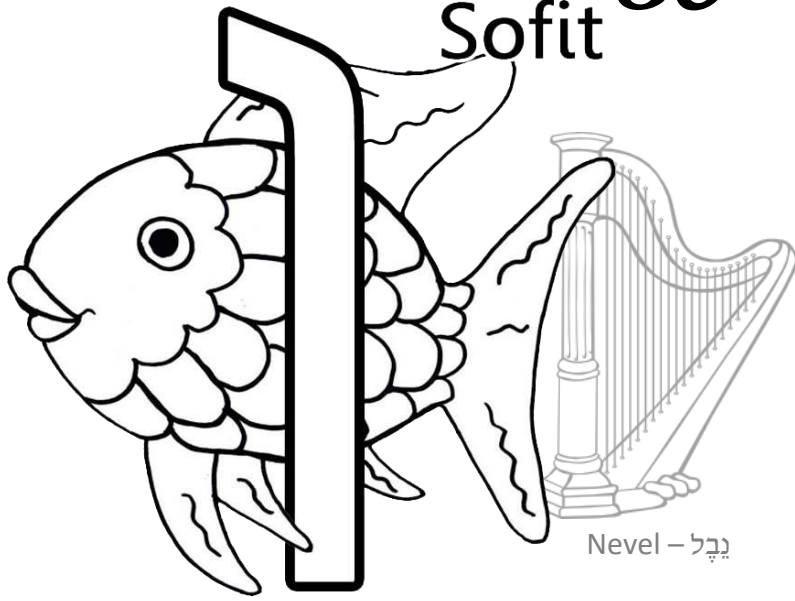
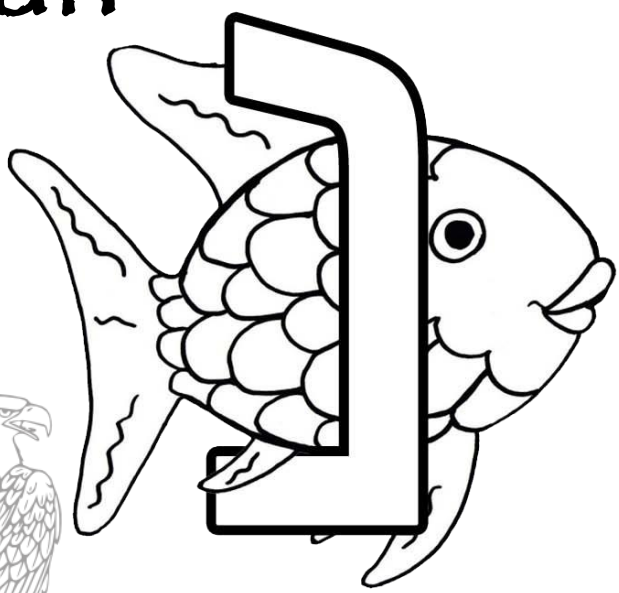
Machavat

מ (2) מִחָבֵט (8)

Nun

50

Sofit



Nevel – נָבֵל

Nesher – נֶשֶׁר

Fish

Five Hebrew letters are formed differently when they appear as the last letter of a word. They are called "Sofits" (pronounced so-feet) and they take the same sound as the original.

The **Nun** (pronounced noon) is the **Fourteenth letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. It takes the "N" sound as in Nancy or nothing.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.



Script Hebrew

(Forever)

Lanetsakh - לְנֶצַח

In this word the Nun would take the "Neh" sound because of the Segol vowel point below.

(I)

Anee - אֲנִי

In this word the Nun would take the "Ne" sound because of the vowel point underneath.

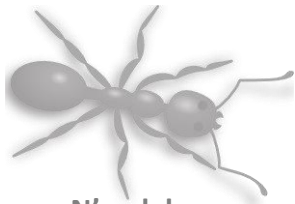
(Cloud)

Anan - אֲנָן

In this word the first Nun would take the "Na" sound because of the Kammats vowel below. The second Nun would appear in the Sofit form because it's at the end of the word and take the normal "N" sound as in turn.

Continue practicing your Hebrew by writing on the lines below.

Handwriting practice lines for the Hebrew letter Nun. The first line shows a dashed outline of the letter Nun for tracing, followed by a solid outline. Below are several blank lines for independent practice.



N'malah

(5) (30) (40) :



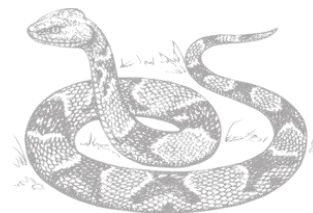
Na'al

(30) ע _



N'yar

ך (10) :



Nachash

ש (8) _



Naknikiya

(5) (10) נ (10) נ _



Ner

ך _

Samech

60



Sus - סוס

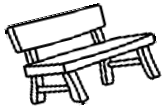


Sulam - סלם

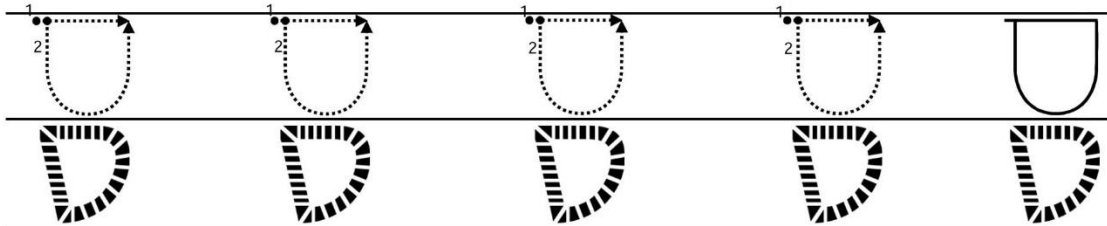
Prop, Support, Protection

The **Samech** is the **fifteenth letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. It takes the "S" sound as in snake or snow.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.



Saf'sal - ספסל



Sukar - סקר



Sar'gel - סרגל



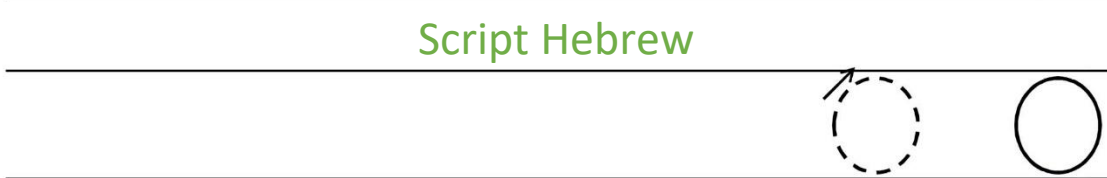
Closed

Sagur - סגור



Seret - סרט

Script Hebrew



Sookah - סוכה

(Ok)

B'sayder - בְּסֵדֶר

In this word the Samech would take the "say" sound because of the tseray vowel point underneath.

(Corn)

Teeras - תִּירָס

In this word the Samech would take the regular "S" sound as in the word cups.

(Stormy)

So'ayr - סוּעַר

In this word the Samech would take the "so" sound because of the vowel point above the vav.

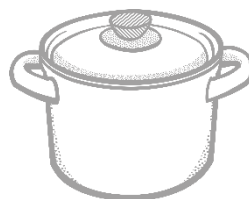
Continue practicing your Hebrew by writing on the lines below.

Handwriting practice lines with tracing guides for the letter Samech (ס). The first row shows a dashed outline of the letter and a solid outline. The second row shows a dashed outline of the letter and a solid outline. The third row shows a solid outline of the letter. The fourth row shows a solid outline of the letter. The fifth row shows a solid outline of the letter.



S'naiy

(10) (1) (50) □



Siyр

□ (10) □



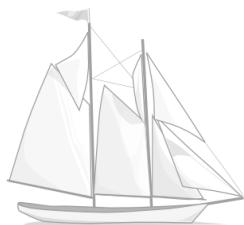
Sefer

ספר □



Sakiyn

(50) (10) (20) □



Siyrah

(5) □ (10) □



Salat

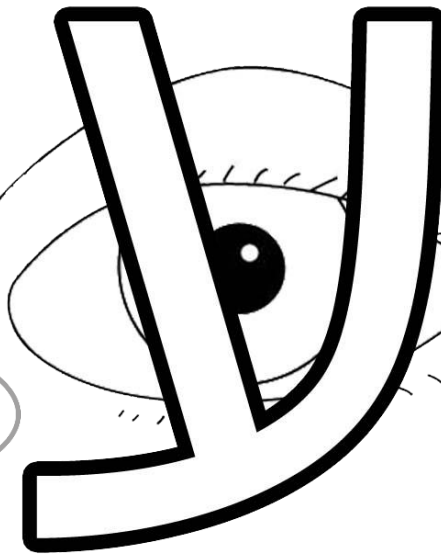
(9) (30) □

Ayin

70



Ugah – עוגה



Eye



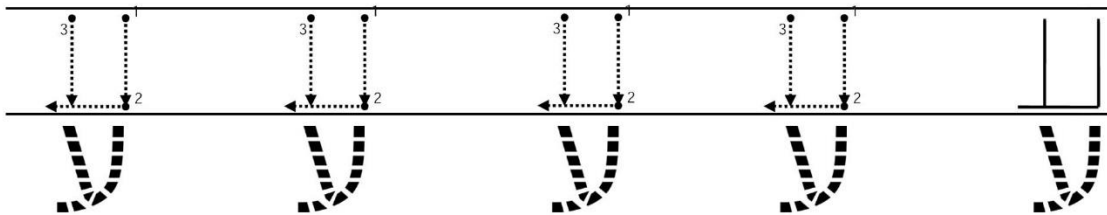
Enav – ענב

The **Ayin** is the **sixteenth letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. It can take the “A” sound or the “Ah” sound, but most of the time it is silent and takes the sound of the vowel underneath or from the letter before it.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.



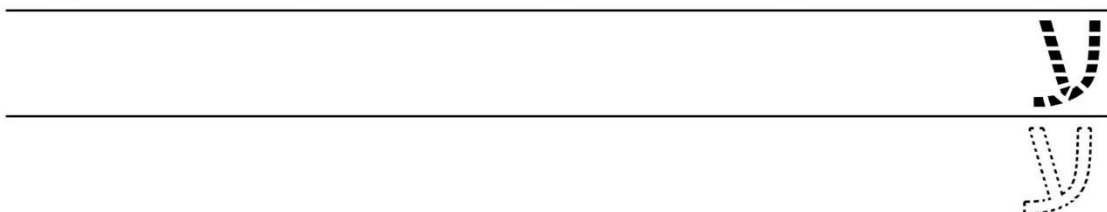
Iparon – עפרון



Et – עט



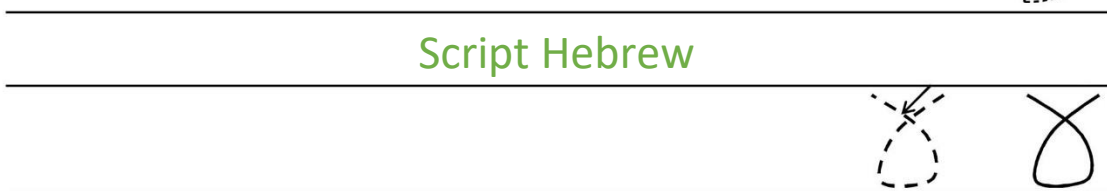
Agalah – עגלה



Akh'bar – עכבר



Ez – עז



Script Hebrew



Etzem – עצם

(A Little)

M'at - מעט

In this word the Ayin would take the “Ah” sound because of the patakh vowel pointing underneath.

(Evening)

Erev - ערב

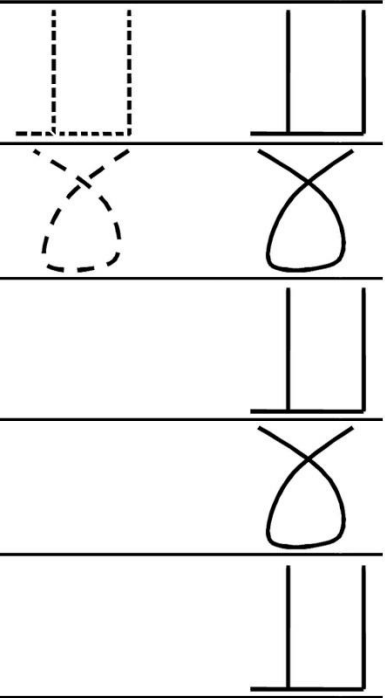
In this word the Ayin would take the “Eh” sound because of the segol vowel point underneath.

(Chicken)

Off - עוף

In this word the Ayin would take the “Oh” sound because of the vowel point above the Vav.

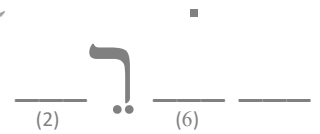
Continue practicing your Hebrew by writing on the lines below.



Atalef



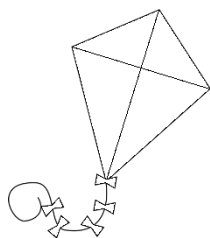
Orev



Aleh



Etz



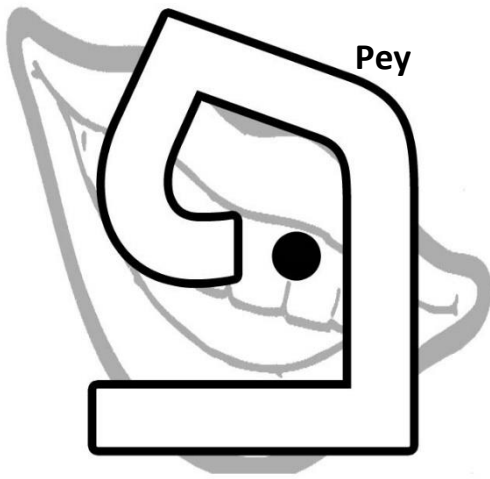
Afiyon



Ak'rav



The **Pey/Fey** is the **Seventeenth letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. There are two possible ways this letter can be pronounced.



If there is a dot in the middle of the letter called a dagesh mark, then the letter is pronounced like a "P" as in peace.




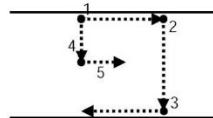
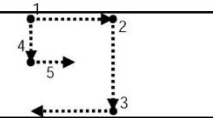
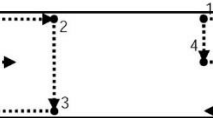
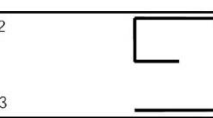


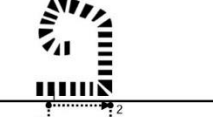
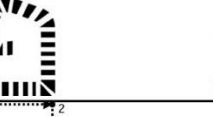


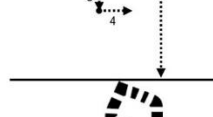
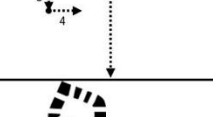
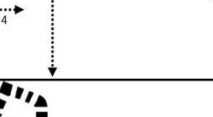


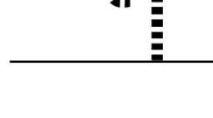


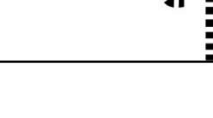






If there is no dot, the letter is takes the "F" or "PH" sound as in Frank or Photo.



Five Hebrew letters are formed differently when they appear as the last letter of a word. They are called "Sofits" (pronounced so-feet) and they take the same sound as the original.

Mouth

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P'santer – פְּסַנְתֵּר |  |  |  |  | Pitriyah – פִּטְרִיָּה |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Panas – פָּנָס |  |  |  |  | Peetel – פֶּטֶל |
|  | Script Hebrew | | | |  |
| Pir'zel – פִּרְזֵל |  |  |  |  | Peenkass – פֶּנְקָס |

(Money)
Kesef - כֶּסֶף

In this word the Peh Sofit would take the "F" sound as in chief because it's at the end of the word.

(Where is...)
Ay'Foh - אֵיפֹה

In this word the Peh would take the "Fo" sound because there is no Dagesh mark in the middle and the Kholam vowel above.

(Elephant)
Peel - פֵּיל

In this word the Peh would take the "Pe" sound because of the dagesh mark in the middle and the Kholam vowel underneath.

Continue practicing your Hebrew by writing on the lines below.

Handwriting practice lines for the Hebrew letter Pei (פ). The first row shows a dashed Pei for tracing and a solid Pei for writing. The second row shows a dashed Pei with a dot above it for tracing and a solid Pei with a dot above it for writing. The third row shows a dashed Pei for tracing and a solid Pei for writing. The fourth row shows a dashed Pei with a dot above it for tracing and a solid Pei with a dot above it for writing. The fifth row shows a solid Pei for writing.



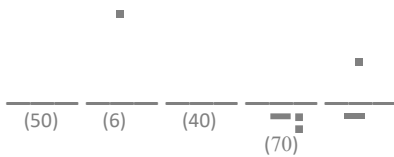
Parpar



Piytzah



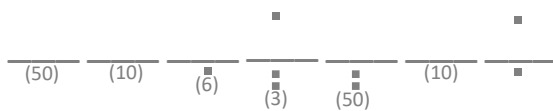
Paamon



Parah



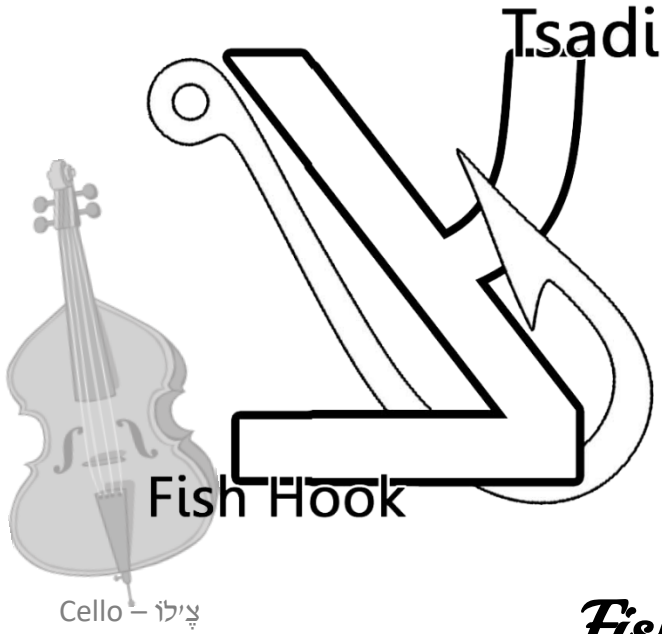
Piyn'g'viyn



Perach



Tsadi




Fish Hook


Five Hebrew letters are formed differently when they appear as the last letter of a word. They are called "Sofits" (pronounced so-feet) and they take the same sound as the original.

The **Tsadi** is the **eighteenth letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. It takes the "TS" sound as in pizza.


Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.




Tziner - צִנּוֹר




Tz'riymah - צְרִימָה




Tzaiyf - צַיִף



Tzemach - צֶמַח



Tzafon - צָפוֹן



Tzeva - צֶבַע

(Half)

Chetzi - חֶצִי

In this word the Tsadi would take the "Z" sound because of the Khirik vowel point below.

(Yellow)

Tsa'hov - צְהוּב

In this word the Tsadi would take the "Tsa" sound because of the Kammats vowel point below.

(Outside)

Bachootz - בַּחוּץ

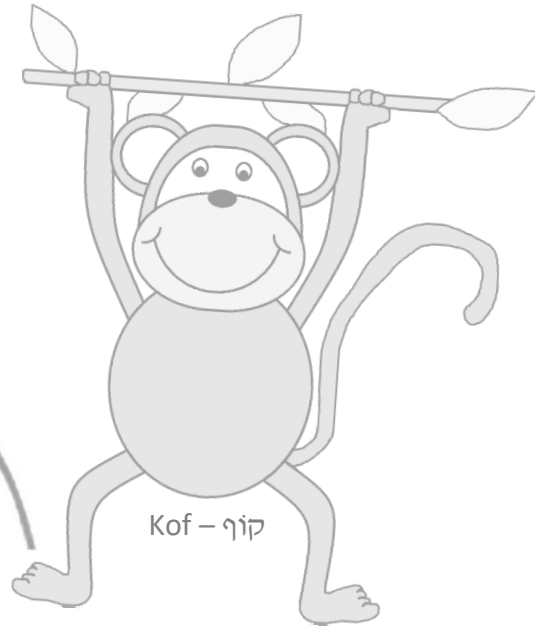
In this word the Tsadi would appear in the Sofit form because it's at the end of the word and take the normal "ts" sound as in pits.

Qof

100



Kokos – קוקוס



Kof – קוף

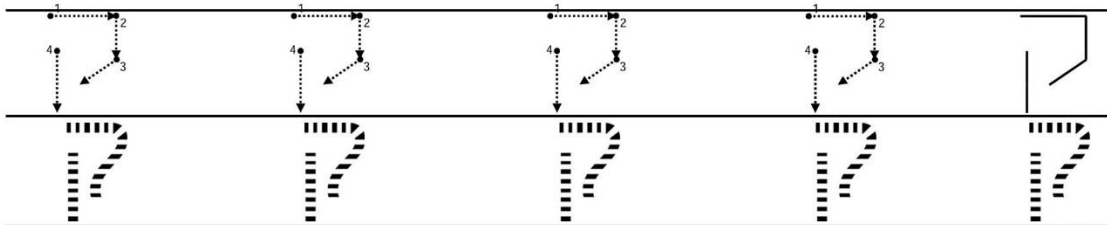
Back of the Head

The **Qof** is the **nineteenth letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. It takes the “K” sound as in kind or kindle.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.



K'arah – קערה



Kalmar – קלמר



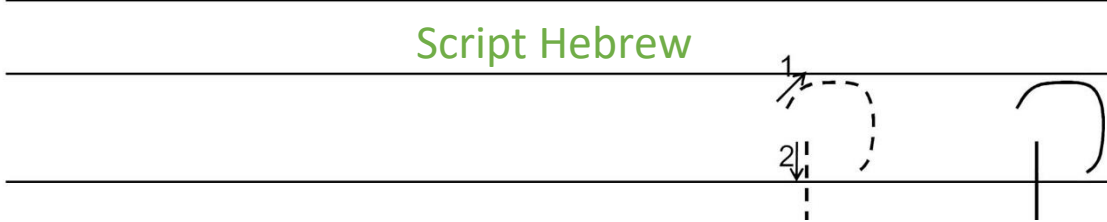
Kiyr – קיר



Karsol – קרסל



Keeshoo – קישוא



Script Hebrew

Easy

Kal – קל

(Cold)

Kar - קר

In this word the Kof would take the “A” sound because of the Patakh vowel underneath.

(Glue)

DE'vek - דבק

In this word the Kof would take the normal “K” sound as in pack.

(Flour)

Kemach - קמח

In this word the Kof would take the “EH” sound because of the Segol vowel point underneath.

Handwriting practice lines for the letter Qof. The page contains six horizontal lines. On the right side of each line, there are examples of the letter Qof: a dashed outline for tracing, a solid outline, and a solid outline with a small arrow indicating the stroke direction.



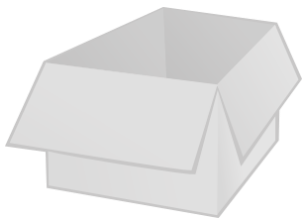
Keshet

קֶשֶׁת



Kerach

קֶרַח (8)



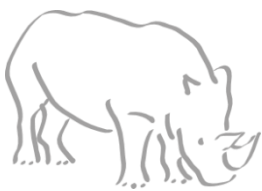
Kuf'sah

קוּפְּסָה (5) (60) (80)



Ken

קֵן (50)



Kar'naf

קַרְנָף (80) (50)



Kafeh

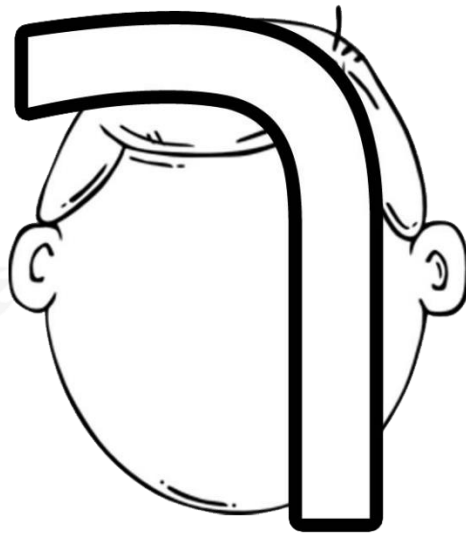
קַפֵּה (5) (80)

Resh

200



Racoon – רקון



Head



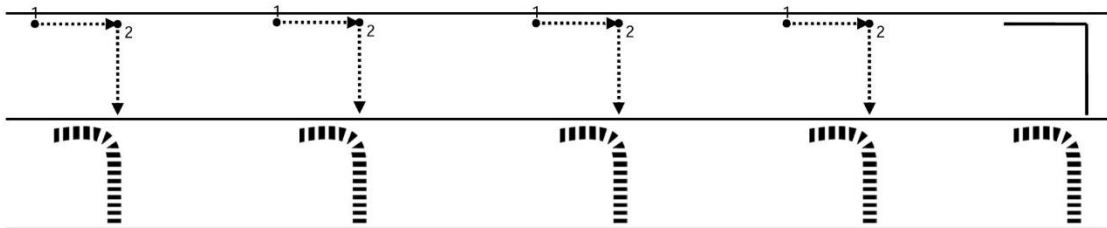
Rofeh – רוּפֵּא

The **Resh** is the **Twentieth letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet. It takes the “R” sound as in really or right.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.



R'chov – רחוב



Rad'yo – רדיו



Ra'ashan – ראשון

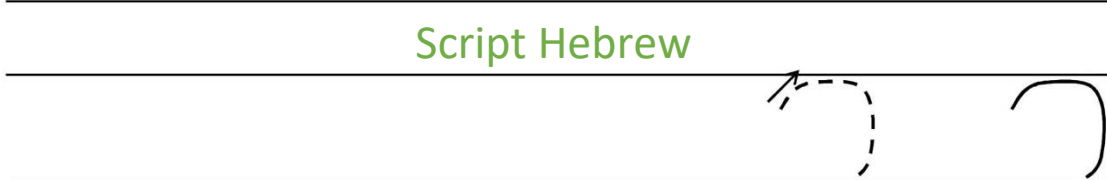


Poor

Ra – רע



Ray'ot – ראות



Script Hebrew



Ruach – רוח

(Cow)

Pahrah - פָּרָה

In this word the Resh would take the “A” sound because of the Kammats vowel underneath.

(Wall)

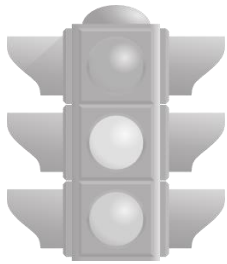
Keer - קִיר

In this word the Resh would take the normal “R” sound as in door.

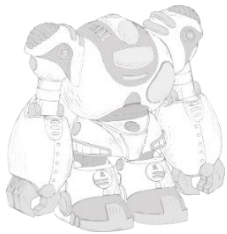
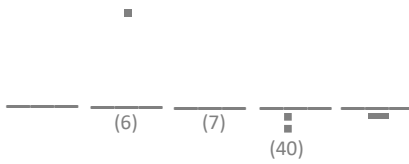
(Shepherd)

Row'eh - רוּעָה

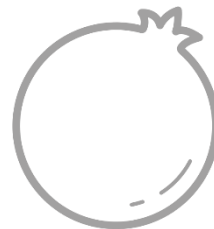
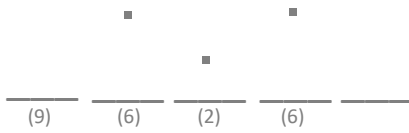
In this word the Resh would take the “Ro” sound because of the kholam vowel above the vav.



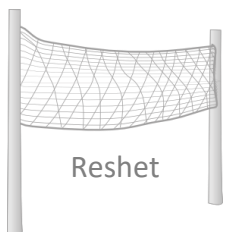
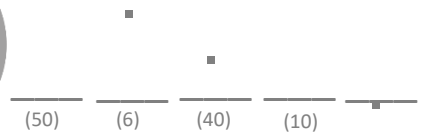
Rahm'zohr



Robot



Rimon



Reshet



Regel



Shin/Sin

300



Shemen – שֶׁמֶן



Tooth



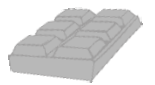
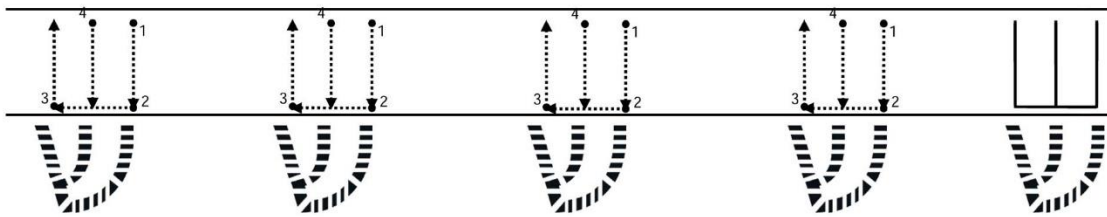
Shaon – שֶׁעוֹן

The **Shin/Sin** is the **Twenty First Letter** of the Hebrew Alphabet and it can take two different sounds. If there is a dot at the top right of the letter (called a Dagesh Mark), it takes the “SH” as in the word should. If there is a dot at the top left of the letter it takes the “S” sound as in song.

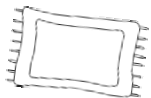
Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.



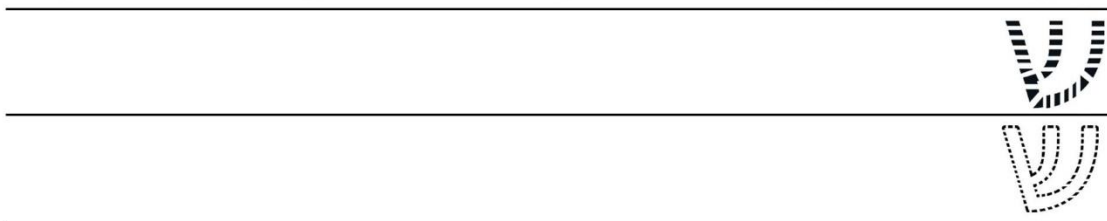
Sh'raf'raf – שֶׁרָפְרָף



Shokolad – שֶׁוֹקוֹלָד



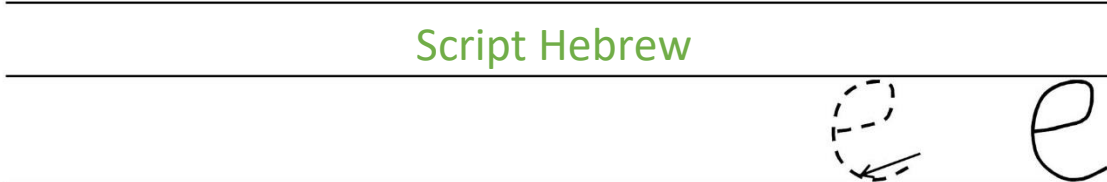
Shatiyach – שֶׁטִּיחַ



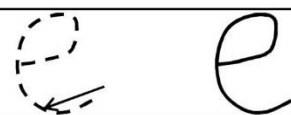
Safah – שֶׁפָּה



Shofar – שֶׁפָּר



Script Hebrew



Shiyr – שִׁיר

(Old)

Ya'Shan-**שָׁן**

In this word the Shin would take the “Sha” sound because of the Kammats vowel underneath and the Dagesh Mark on the right.

(Sun)

Shemesh-**שֶׁשׁ**

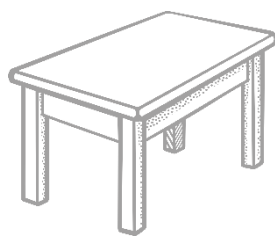
In this word the first Shin would take the “Sh” sound as in shay because of the Segol underneath. The second Shin would take the normal “SH” sound to end the word.

(Hair)

Say'ar - **שַׁעַר**

In this word the Sin would take the “SA” sound because of the Dagesh Mark on the left and the tseray vowel point underneath.

Handwriting practice lines for the letter Shin/Sin (ש). The first row shows a dashed uppercase 'W' and a solid uppercase 'W'. The second row shows a dashed lowercase 'e' and a solid lowercase 'e'. The third row shows a solid uppercase 'W'. The fourth row shows a solid lowercase 'e'. The fifth row shows a solid uppercase 'W'.



Shul'chan

(50) (8) (30) ■



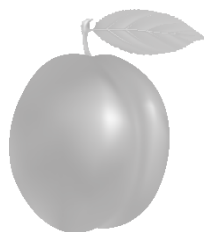
Sheleg

(3) (30) ■



Sim'lah

(5) (30) (40) ■



Sh'ziyf

(80) (10) (7) ■



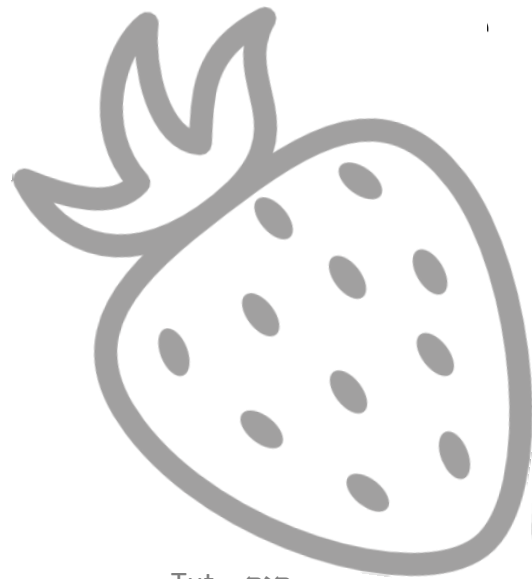
Sheled

(30) ■

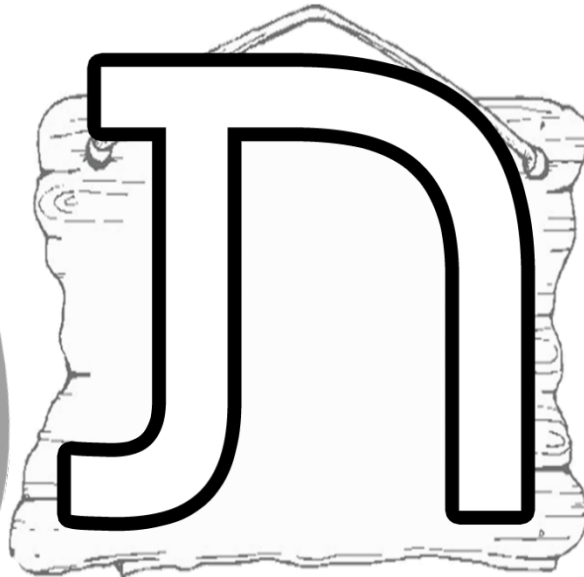


Safam

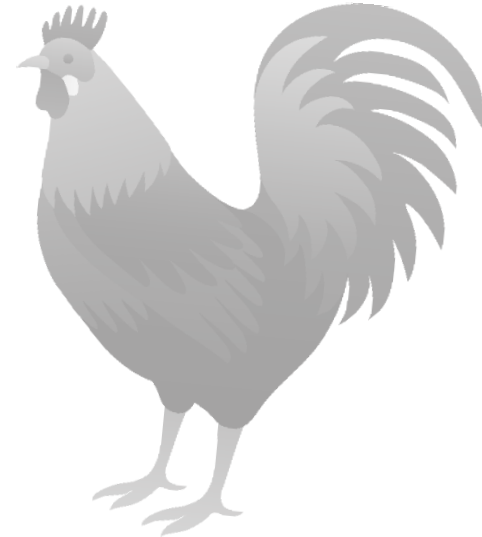
(40) (80) ■



Tut – תות



Sign



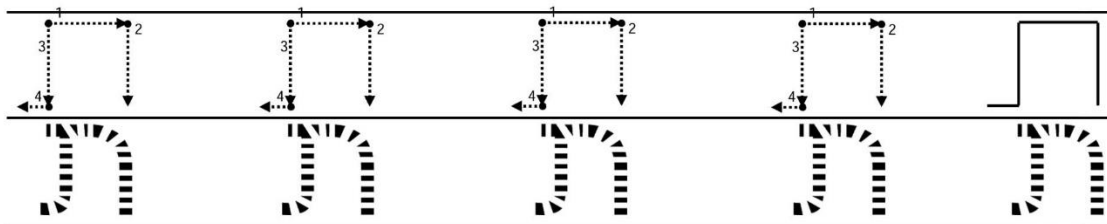
Tar'ni'gol – תרנגול

The **Tav** is the **Twenty Second Letter** and the last of the Hebrew Alphabet. It takes the “T” sound as in time or tough.

Practice writing your Hebrew using the lines below.



Tiyook – תינוק



Tamar – תמר



T'manun – תמנן

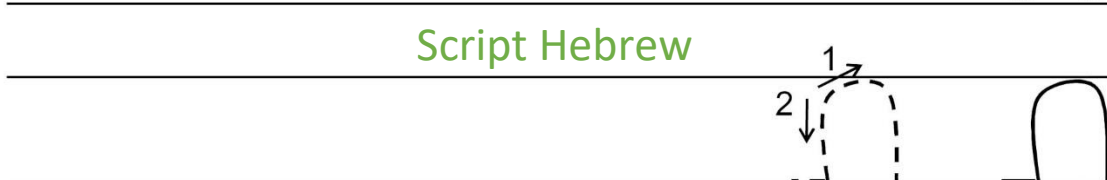


Teh – תה



Totach – תותח

Script Hebrew



Tanur – תנור

(When)

Matai - מתי

In this word the Tav would take the “A” sound because of the Patakh vowel underneath.

(Thank You)

Todah - תודה

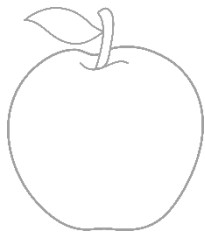
In this word the Tav would take the “To” sound as in toe, because of the Kholam vowel point above the vav.

(Fall/Autumn)

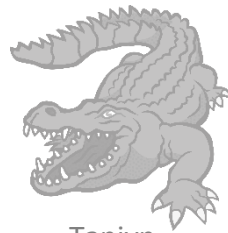
Stav - סתיו

In this word the Tav would take the “Ta” sound because of the kammats vowel underneath.

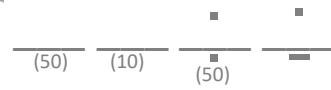
Handwriting practice lines for the letter Tav. The first row shows a dashed outline of the letter and a solid outline. The second row shows a dashed outline of the letter and a solid outline. The third row shows a solid outline of the letter. The fourth row shows a solid outline of the letter. The fifth row shows a solid outline of the letter. The sixth row shows a solid outline of the letter.



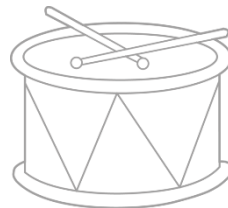
Tapuach



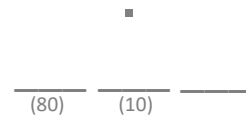
Taniyn



Tookiy



Tof



Tiyk



Tapooz



Review

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| <p>H Window 5</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Heh</i> Script </p> | <p>D Door 4</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Dalet</i> Script </p> | <p>G Camel 3</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Gimel</i> Script </p> | <p>B,V House 2</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Bet</i> Script </p> | <p>A Ox 1</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Aleph</i> Script </p> |
| <p>Y Hand 10</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Yod</i> Script </p> | <p>T Twisting/Snake 9</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Tet</i> Script </p> | <p>CH Fence 8</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Chet</i> Script </p> | <p>Z Weapon 7</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Zayin</i> Script </p> | <p>V Nail 6</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Vav</i> Script </p> |
| <p>S Prop 60</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Samech</i> Script </p> | <p>N Fish 50</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Nun</i> Script </p> | <p>M Water 40</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Mem</i> Script </p> | <p>L Cane 30</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Lamed</i> Script </p> | <p>K,KH Palm 20</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Kaf</i> Script </p> |
| <p>R Head 200</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Resh</i> Script </p> | <p>K Back of Head 100</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Qof</i> Script </p> | <p>T,S Fishhook 90</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Tsadi</i> Script </p> | <p>P,F Mouth 80</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Pey/Fey</i> Script </p> | <p>Silent or Vowel Sound Eye 70</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Ayin</i> Script </p> |
| <p>T Tav 400</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Tav</i> Script </p> | <p>S,Sh Tooth 300</p>  <p>Paleo  <i>Shin/Sin</i> Script </p> | <p>Legend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  = AH Sound  = AH Sound  = AH Sound  = EH Sound  = EH Sound  = AY Sound  = IH Sound  = EE Sound  = OH Sound  = OH Sound  = OO Sound  = Has No Sound <p>Niqqud Vowel Pointings</p> | | |

(4) (6) (2) (20) (5) (30) (20)

Kol HaKavod! Well Done!

More Practice



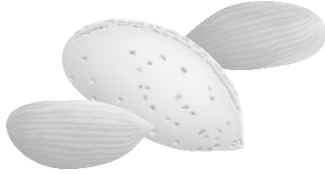
Tamar

(200) (40) (400)



Mata'tay

(1) (9) (1) (9) (40)



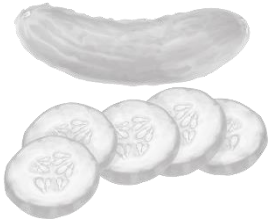
Sh'kaydeem

(40) (10) (4) (100) (300)



Sapah

(5) (80) (60)



M'laf'fon

(50) (6) (80) (80) (30) (40)



Makhak

(100) (8) (40)



Tsva'eem

(40) (10) (70) (2) (90)



Ozen

(50) (7) (6) (1)



Aneevah

(5) (2) (10) (50) (70)



Anan

(50) (50) (70)