

HEBREW PEOPLE PRESENTS



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Text- and  
workbook  
for the online  
classes

with Tiaan Nel

# שלום

Welcome to this wonderful journey of learning Hebrew! Thank you for choosing to learn with us.

Please refrain from copying or distributing this workbook.  
If you are interested in our learning material,  
please contact Tiaan Nel at [tiaan@hebrewpeople.com](mailto:tiaan@hebrewpeople.com)

All online lessons are available at [www.kolkallah.com](http://www.kolkallah.com)  
and correlate with the lessons in this book.

All assignments need to be sent to Tiaan Nel:  
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Have fun!

*Printer friendly idea: Set your printer to start printing from the second page and print in black and white.*

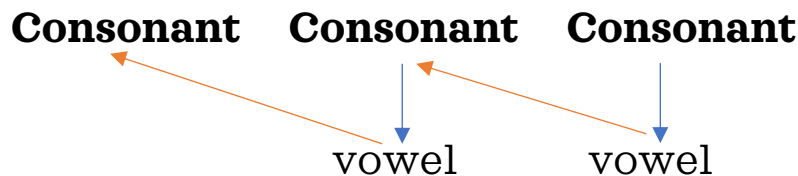
# Lesson 102

# שיעור 102

**To fully understand the concepts in this unit, please watch the session Hebrew 102 online. The correct pronunciation and important tips are given in the recorded sessions!**

## Revision

Remember: a word in Hebrew is always read from right to left starting with a consonant and ending with a consonant. We read the consonant, then the vowel, then the consonant and the vowel until we end with a consonant. The reading pattern would be something like this:



**Remember:** A Hebrew word **always** starts and ends with a consonant! Two vowels cannot stand next to each other - they need to be separated by a consonant.

But did you notice that some words in the reading assignment with which we ended off Hebrew 101 ended with **vowel sounds**?

The words מַנְגוֹ (mango) and אָבוּקָדוֹ (avocado) for instance clearly end with the sound **O**... And yes, if we are going to compare Hebrew with English, we'll think like that. If we however look at the words as being a new concept and remember that our training wheels (the vowels) will be taken away someday, then we realize that מַנְגוֹ and אָבוּקָדוֹ end with a VAV ו and even though it's an **O** sound at the end of the word, it's still a consonant and that is acceptable and the rule of **c-v-c-v-c** is not broken.

What about the word Yeshua? Clearly it ends with a vowel!

ישוע

Now we start getting to an exception. **If a word ends with an Ayin ע or a Chet כ, we first read the vowel and then Ayin / Chet.**

With the Name Yeshua it doesn't make a difference if you read the A first or the Ayin, seeing as Ayin is silent, but when we look at the word

דוּת הַקּוֹדֵשׁ

which is the Hebrew word for Holy Spirit, it makes a huge difference! If I read RUCHA, it doesn't mean Spirit anymore and I am breaking the grammar rule - I am clearly ending in a vowel. So, I need to read the A first and then I read RUACH, which is correct.

Words like אָבָא end with a vowel sound, but when we look at the word, we see an Alef and since Alef is a consonant, we adhere to the rule. The same is true for names such as Madri מְדַרִי and Gilah גִּילָה - It sounds like they end with a vowel, but when we read the names, we see that they do indeed end with consonants.

### In Hebrew we write what we hear

אָבָא has one B in Hebrew, because we hear only one B, even though we write ABBA in English (to comply to the English rules necessary to be able to pronounce the word correctly in English. In English we would read Ayba if we would use only one B).

טִיאָן has one A, because we hear one A, even though we write Tiaan with two A's in Afrikaans and English.

The English name אָנֶה (Anne) doesn't end with an E or H, because the E at the end of the name is silent.

### Hebrew makes room for 'foreign' sounds

Some sounds are not included in the Hebrew language, they are simply not used, so it was necessary to find a solution. Especially when writing your 'foreign to Hebrew' name with Hebrew letters, these solutions come in quite handy:

To create the **G sound** in **George**, we use גּ

To create the **J sound** in **Jeanne**, we use י

To create the **Ch sound** in **Charles**, we use צ

### Assignment:

Write your name in Hebrew and try to follow these guidelines.

## Vocabulary

Please try to read and write these words (watch the online video to make sure that you are reading and pronouncing the words correctly):

Hebrew	Practice writing	English
בוקר טוב		Good morning
לילה טוב		Good night
יום טוב		Good day
ערב טוב		Good evening
שלום		Peace / Hello / Good bye
סליחה		Excuse me / Pardon me
רגע		(just a) moment / wait a bit
תודה		Thank you
בבקשה		Please (and also) Pleasure

## Bible verse

To understand and read our Bible verse from **Genesis 1:1** it is important that you know the following:

- The verb 'to be' is not used in Hebrew in the Present Tense. If I can see you, you are; if you are speaking to me, you are... If you tell me something about him, her, them, it or us in the present tense, I assume that he, she, they, it or we are alive. You do not have to prove existence with words such as am, are or it.
- The word 'in' is squashed together with the word 'beginning'. In Hebrew, this squashing happens often - almost like we would use prefixes in English.
- The word 'and' is squashed together with the following word. We always write 'and' this way, meaning we add it at the beginning of the next word. Mother **and**Father, Coffee **and**Cake... Do you remember Abba **and**Fish in your vocabulary list from our last lesson?
- 'Ha' at the beginning of a word indicates an article, which in English is the word 'the'. The word 'the' indicates a specific heaven and a specific earth in this verse.

## Genesis 1:1

English	Practice writing	Hebrew
In (the) beginning		בְּרֵאשִׁית
(He) created		בָּרָא
God		אֱלֹהִים
Before a direct object, this word appears. It has many meanings - please watch the video for all explanations		אֵת
the (specific) heavens		הַשָּׁמַיִם
and the <i>(Do you see how 'and' is squashed together with the next word?)</i>		וְאֵת
specific earth		הָאָרֶץ

### Assignment:

Please write Genesis 1:1 in your own writing in Hebrew. Make a voice recording of this verse in Hebrew.

Remember to send your assignments to Tiaan! See you soon for lesson 103!