יאשית ברא אַלהים את הַשַּׁמִים וָאַת הָאַרֵץ וָהָאַרָי Learn to Read Biblical Hebrew תוך הַמִּים ויהי מַבַדִּיל בִין מִים לַמִים וַיַּעַשׁ אַלהִיז המים מתחת השמים אל-מקום אחד ותראו היבשה ויהייכן ויקרא אלהים ליבשה ארץ ולמקוו המים המים קרא ימים וירא אלהים כי טוב ויאמו להים תַּדְשָׁא בּוֹיִץ שָׁא עַשֶּׁב בּייִרע עץ פר עשה פרי לעד אשר זרעון על האָרֶץ וַיְהִי־כַ צא האָרֶץ דָש ער בַּזְרִיעַזֶרָן לִמִינַהוּ וְעֵץ עשה רי אשר זרערבו בינהו וירא TE נרב ויהי בקר יום שלישי ויאמר אלהים יהי מארו ברקיע השמים להבדיל בין היום ובין הלילה והי לאתת ולמועדים ולימים ושנים והיולמאורת ברקיי השמים להאיר על-הארץ ויהי-כן ויעש אלהים אה שני המארת הגדלים אתי המאור הגדל לממשלו Jeff A. Benner

A guide to learning the Hebrew alphabet, vocabulary and sentence structure of the Hebrew Bible

By Jeff A. Benner

Cover design by Jeff A. Benner.

"Learn to Read Biblical Hebrew," by Jeff A. Benner.

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To my Father who set me on the path of Biblical studies

Introduction

Why Learn Hebrew?

A translation of the Biblical text is a translator's "interpretation" of the text. The translator's beliefs will often influence how the text will be translated and anyone using this translation will see it through the translator's eyes rather than that of the original authors. Only by studying the original language of the Bible can one see and understand the text in its original state.

Learning the Hebrew language can be both fun and exciting. By simply studying the pages that follow for just a few minutes a day you will soon be reading Hebrew, building a Hebrew vocabulary and even begin translating Biblical passages for your self.

About Hebrew

The English word "alphabet" is derived from the first two letters of the Greek Alphabet--Alpha and Beta. Hebrew on the other hand, uses the word alephbet, the first two letters of the Hebrew alephbet--Aleph and Beyt. The Hebrew alephbet consists of 22 consonants. The vowels (called nikkudot, nikkud in the singular) are dots and dashes added above and below the consonants. One advantage to Hebrew is that the sound for each letter remains consistent, unlike English, where one has to memorize many variations. For instance, the word "circus"

contains the letter "c" twice, the first time it is pronounced like an "S" while the second time it is pronounced like a "K." In Hebrew, the letter \Im (*kaph*) is always pronounced as a "K."

Unlike English, which is read from left to right, Hebrew is read from right to left, as are other Semitic languages including Aramaic and Arabic. This may be difficult at first, but in a very short time, you will get used to it.

When sounding out a word, it will be easier if you remember the Consonant (C) and Vowel (V) patterns of Hebrew words. In English, the consonants and vowels may be arranged in any order, such as in the word "circle," which has a C+V+C+C+V pattern. Hebrew on the other hand, is very consistent, and each word will usually follow a C+V+C+V+C pattern. The Hebrew word מֶּלֶכּוֹ (melek - king) contains the pattern C+V+C+V+C, זְּמֶלֶכְּוֹ (meleko - his king) is C+V+C+V+C+V and זְּמֶלֶכְּוֹ (hamelek - the king) is C+V+C+V+C+V-C.

The pronunciations of some of the consonants and vowels have changed over the centuries, but this does not affect the meaning of words, as the letters of a word define it, and not the sounds. We will learn to pronounce them according to Modern Hebrew pronunciation. Modern Hebrew pronunciation is also divided into two parts, *Ashkenazi* and *Sephardic*. Since *Sephardic* is the pronunciation adopted by the Modern State of Israel, we will use this pronunciation.

About this Book

When I began to study the Hebrew language I used several different resources, but found that they were not compiled in a format easily understood by beginning Hebrew students. I began to arrange charts and lists containing necessary information and compiled it into a ready resource for learning and reading the Hebrew Bible.

This book is the result. Included in this book are lessons for learning the alephbet, verbs, nouns, adjectives and sentence structure.

If at any time you have questions about the Ancient Hebrew Research Center, this book, its content or the lessons, please feel free to E-mail your questions or comments to the website:

http://www.ancient-hebrew.org

Additional Resources

It should be kept in mind that this book is not meant to be used for in-depth Biblical study, but as a reference guide for Biblical reading practice, vocabulary building and sentence comprehension. More specific dictionaries and lexicons will be necessary for more in-depth study.

Through the process of Hebraic studies, you will want to dig deeper into the meaning of specific words and phrases. At this point, the purchase of a Hebrew Bible and a Hebrew Lexicon will be helpful. There are several different kinds of Hebrew Bibles. The standard Hebrew Bible will be a Bible written only in Hebrew. The Interlinear Bible

will have the Hebrew on one line and the English translation for each word under each Hebrew word. A Parallel Bible will have the Hebrew text on one page and the English translation on the other.

There are several different Lexicons, but be sure that the one you purchase includes all the words of the Bible with their prefixes and suffixes attached. This will allow you to look up a word, even if you do not know the root. I recommend Benjamin Davidson's *Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon of the Bible*.

The Alephbet

Each of the following eleven lessons introduces two new consonants. They may or may not introduce new vowels. Each lesson will also include a practice section, new vocabulary words and sentences. The practice session will allow you to practice the new letters and vowels and refresh your memory on previous ones. The vocabulary section will consist of a few words using the new letters and vowels to begin building your Hebrew vocabulary. The sentences will allow you to begin using your new words in sentences.

To assist you in learning the letters and words, I recommend that you put the letters and words you are learning on flashcards. This will make it easy for you to study them at any time.

Transliterations are included for the Hebrew in each lesson. When reading these transliterations, remember to use the correct Hebrew sound for each vowel. For example, the transliterated Hebrew vowel sound "o" is the long "o" sound as in the English word "rope." So the Hebrew transliteration "do" would be pronounced like the English word "doe," and not like the English word "do."

Alephbet and Vowels

The following is a chart of all the consonants in the Hebrew Alephbet. This chart includes all the variations for each letter. For example, the letter *beyt* can be written as 2

(and has a "v" sound) or \square (and has a "b" sound). Five of the letters have a final form, a form of the letter that is different when it appears at the end of a word, as well and are also included (such as \square , the normal form and \square , the final form).

Lamed	5	Aleph	Х
Mem	מם	Beyt	בב
Nun	נן	Gimel	λ
Samehh	, D	Dalet	7
Ayin	ע	Неу	ה
Pey	ๆออ	Vav	1
Tsade	צץ	Zayin	7
Quph	゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙	Hhet	ח
Resh	, T	Tet	v
Shin	שש	Yud	•
Tav	ת	Kaph	ŢЭ⊃

The Vowels

Below are the names for each of the Hebrew vowels.

Hholam maley	j	Qamats	¹ ڳ
Qubbuts	X	Patahh	ጆ

6

¹ In the following examples, the letter *aleph* (\aleph) is added only to show the placement of the vowel and is not part of the vowel.

Shuruq	•	Segol	$\ddot{\aleph}$
Hhataph qamats	۲	Tsere	אֵ
Hhataph patahh	אַ	Sh'va	אָ
Hhataph segol	אָג	Hhireq	Ņ
		Hholam	X

Letter Comparisons

Several of the Hebrew letters are very similar. In the beginning, they are easily confused with other letters that look similar. Below is a chart showing letters of similarity in order to make the reader familiar with the slight differences.

Beyt	ב	Dalet	7	Kaph	Þ
Kaph	\supset	Resh	٦	Pey	2
Beyt	ב	Vav	1	Mem	と
Pey	٥	Zayin	7	Tet	v
Gimel	λ	Vav	1	F. Mem	ם
Nun	נ	F. Nun)	Samehh	ヮ
Неу	ה	Zayin	7	Samehh	ワ
Hhet	ח	F. Nun	1	Tet	v
Неу	n	Hhet	ח	Ayin	ע
Tav	ת	Tav	ת	Tsade	צ

Lessons

Lesson 1 – aleph, beyt

Consonants

- The "Aleph" is the first letter of the Hebrew alephbet. This consonant is silent.
- The "Beyt" is pronounced one of two ways, "b" as in "ball" or "v" as in "visit." When a dagesh (a dot in the middle of the letter) appears in the middle of the letter (2) it will have the "b" sound. When the letter appears without the dagesh (2), the letter is pronounced "v."

Vowels

- This vowel, called a "qamats," (the little "T" shaped mark under the aleph) is pronounced "a" as in "father."
- This vowel, called a "patahh," is also pronounced "a" as in "father."

Practice

- בַּאַבְבַּאָאַבָּם בְאַבָּ
- 2. בָא בָּב בָּא אָב בָּא

Practice (transliteration)

- 1. ² ba a va ba a a ba a a va
- 2. va ha av ha av ha

Vocabulary

- 1. **2X** av Father³
- 2. $\triangle a$ Came (m.)⁴

Sentences

1. ⁵: אֶבְ בְּאָ av ba Father came.

² While Hebrew is written from right-to-left, transliterations using the Roman alphabet are written left-to-right.

³ Each Hebrew noun is either masculine or feminine (there is no neuter gender in Hebrew). In some cases the gender is obvious, such as "father" and "mother."

⁴ Most Hebrew verbs, when conjugated, are either masculine or feminine.

⁵ The "**:**" is a Hebrew period (.).

Lesson 2 - Mem, Yud

Consonants

- The "Mem" is pronounced "m" as in "mother."
- The "final *Mem*" is used only when it appears at the end of a word. The pronunciation does not change.
- The "Yud" is pronounced "y" as in "yes." (When the "yud" is suffixed to a word it means "of me" or "my." Sentence #2 includes the word אָב father, with the suffix ' it forms the word אָב my father.)

Vowels

- The "hhireq" is pronounced "i" (ee) as in "machine."
- The "tsere" is pronounced "ey" as in "grey."

Practice

- ן. בַּבַבַּאָאִמֶם סַּ
- 2. אֵי אִי בִי בִּי מִי אֵם אָם

Practice (transliteration)

1. vi⁶ bey vey bi ey i mi mey ma ma

2. ey iy' viy biy miy eym im

Vocabulary

1. □₩ eym Mother

2. מָני Who

Sentences

1. פֵי בְּא: miy ba? Who came?

2. אָבִי בָּא aviy ba. My father came.

⁶ This is pronounced "vee."

⁷ The *hhireq* vowel has an "ee" sound and the letter *yud* has a "y" sound, but when this vowel and letter are combined, they still have the "ee" sound.

Lesson 3 – Nun, Hey

Consonants

- The "Nun" is pronounced "n" as in " \underline{n} o."
- The "final *Nun*" is only used when it appears at the end of a word. The pronunciation does not change.
- The "Hey" is pronounced "h" as in "hello." (When the letter הווא is prefixed to a word it means "the" such as in sentence #6 where the letter הווא is prefixed to the word אָבָרִיץ prophet, forming הווא the prophet.)

Practice

- וֹ, הַ הַ נָגֵי בֵּן בָּה הַב
- 2. מַן מָן נָה נָה נָה נָב מָה מִן נָא
- קי נָא נֵי הִיא נִיא נָבָה בָּנָה

Practice (transliteration)

- 1. ha hi hey na ney ney beyn bah hav
- 2. han heyn nah nih neyh nav mah min na
- 3. hiy na ney hiy niy na-vah ba-nah

Vocabulary

1. کر *ey* Where

2. אָנָי aniy I

3. קיא hiy She

4. ع *beyn* Son

5. בָּאָה ba'ah Came (f.)

6. נביא na-viy Prophet (m.)

7. מָה or מָה *mah* What?

Sentences

1. מֵי הָיא miy hiy Who [is]⁸ she?

2. אָנִי אָב aniy av I [am a]⁹ father.

⁸ The English verb "to be" and its various tenses (am, is, are, etc.) do not exist in Hebrew and need to be added in the translation.

3. בּנִי בָּא bey-niy ba My son came.

4. אָבְי ey a-viy Where [is] my father?

5. מֶה נָבִיא mah na-viy What [is a] prophet?

6. הְנָבִיא בָּא ha-na-viy ba The prophet came.

⁹ English has two indefinite articles, "a" and "an," which also do not exist in Hebrew and must be added in the translation.

Lesson 4 - Lamed, Vav

Consonants

- The "Lamed" is pronounced "l" as in "long."
- The "Vav" is pronounced "v" as in "visit."

Vowels

- The "sh'va" is pronounced "eh" as in "help" when it is placed under the first letter of the word. When this vowel appears anywhere else in the word, it is usually a "syllable break" and not pronounced.
- The "segol" is pronounced "eh" as in "help."

Practice

- 1. לִי וַי וֵי לֵ לֵ לֶ לְ לֶ וָ וְי לֵי לִי2. נו וָו לֶל וֶל וֵל וַל לֵה הֵל לָה הָל
- ווים לבה לֵיל לַבמַה מַלֵא 3.

Practice (transliteration)

- 1. lai¹⁰ vai vey ley la le li la ve va viy lai liy
- 2. vev vav lel vel veyl val leyh heyl lah hal
- 3. va-viym li-bah la-yil leyv-mah ma-ley

Vocabulary

1. לֵילֵה lai-lah Night (m.)

2. אַל eyl God (m.)

3. מֵיִם ma-yim Water (m.)

4. אמן a-meyn Amen

5. הנה hin-neyh Here¹¹

6. **1** *yam* Sea (m.)

¹⁰ When one of the "a" vowels (*qamats* or *patahh*) is followed by the consonant "*yud*" in the same syllable, the pronunciation is a long "*i*" as in "lie" and NOT "*ay*" as in "lay."

¹¹ When the dagesh (the dot in the middle of a letter) is placed within some letters, such as in the nun in the word הָּבָּה, it doubles the letter. Therefore, this word is pronounced "hin-ney" rather than "hi-ney."

Sentences

1. לֵיְלָה בָּא lai-lah ba Night came. 2. מֵיִם ¹² בַּיִם ma-yim ba-yam Water [is] in [the] sea. 3. בְּנִי בָּא ¹³ לִי bey-niy ba liy My son came to me. 4. אֵם בָּאָה בַּלִילָה

eym ba-ah ba-lai-lah

Mother came in the night.

5. אָבִי הְנֵּה a-viy v-ey-miy hin-neyh My father and my mother [are] here.

¹² When the letter "beyt" is prefixed to a word it means "in," so this word means "in [the] sea."

¹³ When the letter "*lamed*" is used as a prefix it means "to" or "for." This prefix is followed by the 'suffix meaning "me," so this means "to me" or "for me."

¹⁴ When the letter "vav" is prefixed to a word it means "and."

Lesson 5 - Resh, Shin

Consonants

The "*Resh*" is pronounced "*r*" as in "<u>rain</u>."

The "Shin" is pronounced one of two ways, "sh," as in "sharp" or "s," as in "sign." When a dot is placed on the top right corner of the letter $(\dot{\mathbf{v}})$ it takes the "sh" sound and when the dot is placed on the top left corner of the letter $(\dot{\mathbf{v}})$ it takes the "s" sound.

Vowels

This combination of the *vav* (consonant) and the *hholam* (vowel) is called a "*hholam maley*" and is pronounced "o" as in "open."

Practice

- ו. שָׁ שַׁ בַּ רָ רַי שֵׁי שֶׂי רוֹ שׁוֹ שוֹ
- 2. שֵׁשׁ שֵּׂר שִׁיר שׁוֹר שִׂר רָשׁ רוֹשׁ
- 3. גר יַר רַב מִשׁ שַׂב שִׂים הֵשׁ שֵׁל

Practice (transliteration)

- 1. she¹⁵ sha sey rey ri rai shey sey ro sho so
- 2. sheysh sar shiyr shor sir rash rosh
- 3. neyr yar rav mish sav siym hesh shel

Vocabulary

1.	שָׁלוֹם	sha-lom	Peace (m.)
2.	שָׁמַיִם	sha-ma-yim	Heaven (m.)
3.	אָמַר	a-mar	Said (m.)
4.	בָּרָא	ba-ra	Created (m.)
5.	שֵׁם	sheym	Name (m.)
6.	אָמְרָה	am-rah	Said (f.)
7.	שַׁר	sar	Ruler (m.)
8.	יוֹם	yom	Day (m.)
9.	אוֹר	or	Light (m.)

¹⁵ Remember, this is not the English word "she," but a Hebrew word, and the "e" is pronounced with a short "e" and not a long "e" as it is in the English word "she."

10. רבי rab-biy Rabbi (m.)

Sentences

1. שַׁר שָׁלוֹם sar sha-lom¹⁶ Ruler of Peace.

2. yom v-lai-lah
Day and night.

3. אַמְי לֵוִי sh-miy ley-viy My name [is] Levi.

4. מַה ¹⁷ שְׁמוֹ *mah sh-mo* What [is] his name?

5. אָבְרָהָם sh-mo av-ra-ham His name [is] Abraham.

6. בֶּרָא שַׁמֵיִם ba-ra eyl sha-ma-yim God created heaven.

¹⁶ This phrase can be found in Isaiah 9:6 (5 in Hebrew Bibles).

When the consonant/vowel combination "hholam maley" is suffixed to a word it means "of him" or "his."

¹⁸ In Hebrew, the verb usually appears before the object of the verb.

7. אָמַר רַבִּי לִי שָׁלוֹם

a-mar rab-biy liy sha-lom Rabbi said to me, Shalom.

Lesson 6 – Ayin, Tet

Consonants

- The "Ayin" is silent (the same as the aleph).
- The "*Tet*" is pronounced "t" as in "tune."

Vowels

This consonant (vav) / vowel combination is called a "shuruq" and is pronounced "u," as in "tune."

Practice

- ן ט ע אָט טוּ טָא עֶא עַט 1. עַ טָ עַ עָ טָ עָ אָט טוּ
- 2. הו הו או בו בו בו לו לו ון ון
- 3. רט שַׂט בַּע בַט טוּב טוּע עוּט

Practice (transliteration)

- 1. e te ey ti i et tu te e et
- 2. ho hu o u bo bu lo lu on un
- 3. ret set be vet tuv tu ut

Vocabulary

- 1. **コiい** tov Good (m.)
- 2. ערב e-rev Evening (m.)
- 3. על al Over, on
- 4. יִשְׂרָאֵל yis-ra-eyl Israel
- 5. hu He
- 6. היא hiy She
- 7. שוֹמֵר sho-meyr Keep (m.)

Sentences

1. גיֶרב ¹⁹טוֹב

e-rev tov Good evening.

2. מַה ²⁰שְׁמֶם

mah sh-mam

¹⁹ In Hebrew, the adjective follows the noun, such as the word טוֹב (good) which comes after עֵרֶב (evening).

When the letter "Mem" is suffixed to a noun it means "of them" or "their."

What is their name?

3. אָבְאֵל sh-mu yis-ra-eyl Their name is Israel.

- 4. שָׁלוֹם עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל sha-lom al yis-ra-eyl Peace over Israel.
- 5. מֵי בָּא בְּעֶרֶב miy ba ba-e-rev Who came in the evening?
- 6. הוא בָּא בָּעֶרֵב hu ba ba-e-rev He came in the evening.
- 7. הָיא בָּאָה בָּעֶרֶב hiy ba-ah ba-e-rev She came in the evening.

Lesson 7 – Tav, Dalet

Consonants

- The "Tav" is pronounced "t" as in "tune." ת
- The "Dalet" is pronounced "d" as in "dig."

Vowels

- This vowel combination (sh'va and segol) is called a "hhataph segol" and is pronounced "eh" as in "help."
- The "hholam" is pronounced "o" as in "open." N

Practice

- תוד בֵית דָב אֱל מת תַן מִיד 3.

Practice (transliteration)

1. de da de dey di da do do te te tey ti ta

- 2. dat det dot dot tod ted deyt dad
- 3. tod veyt dav el mot tan miyd

Vocabulary

האֶלהִים God (m.)
 האֶלהִים e-lo-hiym God (m.)
 mo-sheh Moses
 קבון na-tan Gave (m.)
 אַמי e-lo-hiym God (m.)
 המינון אורה (With)
 דורה במוור במוור

_

 $^{^{21}}$ Remembering the C+V+C+V rule, the Hebrew word for Moses, מֹשָׁה, appears to be missing a vowel after the *mem*. Since Hebrew requires a vowel after each consonant, the vowel is the *hholam* and is placed above the letter *shin* in the same place as the dot above the right leg of the shin. The dot in this case serves two purposes.

²² The Hebrew word אֶת is occasionally used in the text to mean "with" but is more frequently used (about 7,000 times) as markers for the definite object of the verb and is untranslatable into English. For example, in the sentence; "I made the dinner"; the phrase "the dinner" is the definite object and would be preceded by the word אֶת. If the sentence were; "I made a dinner," אָל would not precede it since "dinner" in this sentence is not a definite object.

²³ The word תּנְרָה, while often translated as "law," actually means "teaching" and is also the Hebrew name for the first five books of the Bible as they contain the "teachings" of God.

6. שַׁבַּת shab-bat Sabbath (m.)

7. תלמיד tal-miyd Student (m.)

8. תַלְמִידָה tal-miy-dah Student (f.)

9. לוְמֵד lo-meyd Studies (m.)

10. לוֹמֵדֵת lo-me-det Studies (f.)

11. אַשִּׁית rey-shiyt Beginning (f.)

Sentences

- 1. אַבּת שָׁלוֹם shab-bat sha-lom
 Peaceful Sabbath.
- 2. אָת הַשַּׁבַּת v-sham-ru et ha-shab-bat And they will keep the Sabbath.
- 3. בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים b-rey-shiyt ba-ra e-lo-hiym In the beginning God created.
- עַלְמִידָה לוֹמֶדֶת תוֹרָה 4.

²⁴ An exception to the rule requiring the C+V+C+V pattern is the word אַנְיאָית. The aleph does not always require a vowel after it.

tal-miy-dah lo-me-det to-rah A student studies Torah.

- 5. גְתַן ²⁵לָנוּ מֹשֶׁה אֶת הַתוֹרָה na-tan la-nu mo-sheh et ha-to-rah Moses gave to us the Torah.
- 6. תַלְמִיד לוֹמֵד אֶת הַתוֹרָה tal-miyd lo-meyd et ha-to-rah A student studies the Torah.

When the letter "*lamed*" is used as a prefix it means "to" or "for." The suffix $\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{I}$ means "us." Combined, this prefix and suffix mean "to us" or "for us."

Lesson 8 – Tsade, Quph

Consonants

- The "Tsade" is pronounced "ts" as in "pots."
- The "final *Tsade*" is used when this letter appears at the end of a word. The pronunciation does not change.
- The "Quph" is pronounced "q" as in "quiet." ァ

Vowels

This vowel combination (sh'va and patahh) is called a "hhataph patahh" and is pronounced "a" as in "father."

Practice

- 1.
- אַץ בֵץ צַק ק ק ק ק ק ק אַץ בֵץ צַק לִק קּץ קַק ק 2.
- צץ צא צה קא קה קץ הץ 3.

Practice (transliteration)

- 1. tsi tso tsa tse qi qo qa qe qa qey
- 2. ots qeyts tsaq tsiq qots raq rets
- 3. tsits tse tsoh qa qah qots hots

Vocabulary

- 1. הָּלָת ha-yah Existed (m.)
- 2. אֵרֶע e-rets Land (f.)

Sentences

Genesis 1:14²⁶

וַיּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי מְארת בּּרְקִּיעַ הַשָּׁמֵים לְהַבְּדִּיל בֵּין הַיּוֹם וּבֵין הַלָּיְלָה וְהָיוּ לְאתת וּלְמוֹעֲדִים וּלִיָמִים וְשַׁנִים

necessarily understand it.

²⁶ From this point on, the alephbet lessons will include Biblical passages. While most of the words will not be recognizable at this time, remember that our objective is to "read" the text, not

Sentences (transliteration)

vai-yo-mer e-lo-him ye-hi me-o-rot bir-qi-a hasha-ma-yim le-hav-dil beyn hai-yom u-veyn halai-lah ve-hai-u le-o-tot ul-mo-a-dim ul-ya-mim ve-sha-nim

Lesson 9 – Hhet, Kaph

Consonants

- The "*Hhet*" is pronounced "*hh*" as in the German word "i<u>ch</u>" or the name "Ba<u>ch</u>."
- The "Kaph" is pronounced one of two ways, "k" as in kick or "kh" as in the German word "ich" or the name "Bach." If the dagesh appears in the middle of the letter (2) it is pronounced "k." When the dagesh does not appear in the letter (2) it is pronounced "kh."
- The "final *kaph*" may also appear with the *dagesh* (7) or without the dagesh (7), with the pronunciations being the same as the "*kaph*." All words will end with a consonant; the only exception to this is the "final *kaph*" which will usually be followed by a vowel.

Vowels

The "qubbuts" is pronounced "u" as in "tune."

Practice

- עַב כּעַ²² כָּט תֵּב תֵּד כִּט תִּדְּ
- לַת רַת בַּד אַד תַד תַד אַח

Practice (transliteration)

- 1. khi khe key ko khu hha hhe hhey hhi hho hhu
- 2. hakh ko-ahh khahh hhey-kha hheyk kihh hhikha
- 3. ro-ahh ru-ahh ra-kha akh hhakh hha-kha ahh

Vocabulary

- 1. کے kheyn Yes, so
- 2. עֶשֶׂב e-sev Grass, herb (m.)
- 3. Yy eyts Tree (m.)

Sentences

Genesis 1:5

²⁷ When the letter hhet is at the end of a word and has one of the "a" vowels (the *patahh* or *qamats*), the order in which these letters is pronounced is reversed. In this case, this word is pronounced *ko'ahh*, not *ko'hha*.

וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָאוֹר יוֹם וְלַחֹשֶּׁדְ קָרָא לָיְלָה וַיְהִי-²⁸עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹּקֶר יוֹם אֵחָד:

Sentences (transliteration)

vai-yiq-ra e-lo-him la-or yom ve-la-hho-shekh qara lai-lah vai-hi e-rev vai-hi vo-qer yom e-hhad

-

²⁸ This "hyphen," called a *maqeph*, connects words together and they are pronounced as one word.

Lesson 10 - Zayin, Pey

Consonants

- The "Zayin" is pronounced "z" as in "zoo."
- The "Pey" is pronounced one of two ways, "p" as in "pad" or "ph" as "phone." If the dagesh appears in the middle of the letter (2) it is pronounced "p." When the dagesh does not appear in the letter (2) it is pronounced "ph."
- The "final *Pey*" is only used when this letter appears at the end of a word. The "final *pey*" will never appear with the dagesh and will therefore be pronounced "*ph*."

Vowels

This vowel combination (sh'va and qamats) is called a "hhataph qamats" and is pronounced "a" as in "father."

Practice

- זָה זֵא אַף אֵז הֶז זֶא פַז זֶף 2.

פֿתַ פָּן שָׁז שַׁז כַּף זֵדְ קַף

Practice (transliteration)

- 1. phe pha phe pey zu zey za zi zo po phiy
- 2. zah zey aph eyz hez ze phaz zeph
- 3. po-ahh pan shaz shaz kaph zeykh quph

Vocabulary

- 1. אֲשֶׁר a-sher Which, who
- 2. עשׁה o-seh Making (m.)
- 3. בנים pa-niym Face (m.)

Sentences

Genesis 1:11

וַיּאֹמֶר אֱלֹהִים תַּדְשֵׁא הָאָרֶץ דָּשֶׁא עשֶׂב מַזְרִיעַ זֶּרַע עֵץ פְּרִי עשֶׁה פְּרִי לְמִינוֹ אֲשֶׁר זַרְעוֹ בוֹ עַל הָאָרֶץ וַיְהִי כֵּן

Sentences (transliteration)

vai-yo-mer e-lo-him tad-shey ha-a-rets de-she eysev maz-ri-a ze-ra eyts pe-ri o-seh pe-ri le-mi-no a-sher zar-o vo al ha-a-rets vai-hi kheyn

Lesson 11 – Gimel, Samehh

Consonants

- The "Gimel" is pronounced "g" as in "game."
- The "Samehh" is pronounced "s" as in "sand."

Practice

- ן סְסֻסְסֵקְנֻגְנְגְנְגְנִגְ
- 2. סם אָס סָה גוֹא אַג גָא גֹה
- מַס סֵס סֵף סֵג גַס סָר סד

Practice (transliteration)

- 1. so su sa sey si ge ga ga ge go gi ga
- 2. sem as seyh go ag ge goh
- 3. mas seys seyph seyg gas sur sod

Vocabulary

1. 29 kol All

2. מְדָשׁ a-dam Man

3. **γίν** *oph* Bird (m.)

4. דְגָה da-gah Fish (f.)

Sentences

Genesis 1:26

וַיּאֹמֶר אֱלֹהִים נַעֲשֶׂה אָדָם בְּצַלְמֵנוּ כִּדְמוּתֵנוּ וְיִרְדּוּ בִדְגַת הַיָּם וּבְעוּף הַשָּׁמֵיִם וּבַבְּהֵמָה וּבְכָל הָאָרֶץ וּבְכָל הָרֶמֶש הָרֹמֵש עַל הָאָרֶץ

²⁹ This word appears to be pronounced "kal" but, is actually pronounced "kol." In this instance the *qamats* vowel represents a rare vowel pronounced "o."

Sentences (transliteration)

vai-yo-mer e-lo-him na-a-seh a-dam be-tsal-meynu kid-mu-tey-nu ve-yir-du vid-gat hai-yam uvoph ha-sha-ma-yim u-va-be-hey-mah uv-khol haa-rets uv-khol ha-re-mes ha-ro-meys al ha-a-rets

Reading Practice

Below is the first chapter of the book of Genesis in Hebrew. The name "Genesis" comes from the Greek name for this book and means "origins." The Hebrew name for this book is "Bereshiyt." The Hebrew names for the first five books of the Bible are derived from the first word (or first principle word) of the book. In this case, the first word in the book is "bereshiyt," which means "in the beginning."

The purpose of this section is to allow you to practice reading. Also included is a transliteration of the chapter for pronunciation help. Again, remember to use the correct Hebrew pronunciation for each vowel.

בּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת הַשְּׁמַיִם 1 וָאֵת הַאַרֵץ:

be-rey-shit ba-ra e-lo-him eyt ha-sha-ma-yim veeyt ha-a-rets

2 וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה תהו וָבהו וְחֹשֶׁךְ עַל-פְּנֵי תְהוֹם וְרוּחַ אֱלֹהִים מְרַחֶפֶת עַל-פְּנֵי הַפִּיִם:

ve-ha-a-rets hai-tah to-hu va-vo-hu ve-hho-shekh al pe-ney te-hom ve-ru-ahh e-lo-him me-ra-hhephet al pe-ney ha-ma-yim

: וַיאמֶר אֱלהִים יְהִי אוֹר וַיְהִי-אוֹר vai-yo-mer e-lo-him ye-hi or vai-hi or

4 וַיַּרְא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאוֹר כִּי-טוֹב וַיַּבְדֵּל אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָאוֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ:

vai-yar e-lo-him et ha-or ki tov vai-yav-deyl e-lohim beyn ha-or u-veyn ha-hho-shekh

5 וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָאוֹר יוֹם וְלַחשֶׁךְ קָרָא לֵיִלָה וַיִּהִי-עַרָב וַיִּהִי-בֹקֵר יוֹם אֱחָד:

vai-yiq-ra e-lo-him la-or yom ve-la-hho-shekh qara lai-lah vai-hi e-rev vai-hi vo-qer yom e-hhad

6 וַיּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי רַקִיעַ בְּתוֹדְ הַמְּיִםוְיהִי מַבְדִּיל בֵּין מַיִם לַמַיִם:

vai-yo-mer e-lo-him ye-hi ra-qi-a be-tokh ha-mayim vi-hi mav-dil beyn ma-yim la-ma-yim

7 וַיַּעֵשׂ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָרָקִיעַ וַיַּבְדֵּל בֵּין הַפֵּיִם אֲשֶׁר מִתַּחַת לָרָקִיעַ וּבֵין הַפֵּיִם אֲשֶׁר מֵעַל לָרָקִיעַ וַיְהִי-כֵן:

vai-ya-as e-lo-him et ha-ra-qi-a vai-yav-deyl beyn ha-ma-yim a-sher mi-ta-hhat la-ra-qi-a u-veyn ha-ma-yim a-sher mey-al la-ra-qi-a vai-hi kheyn

8 וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָרָקִיעַ שְׁמָיִם וַיְהִי-עֵרֵב וַיִּהִי-בַקֵר יוֹם שֵׁנִי:

vai-yiq-ra e-lo-him la-ra-qi-a sha-ma-yim vai-hi e-rev vai-hi vo-qer yom shey-ni

9 וַיּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יִקְווּ הַמַּיִם מִתַּחַת הַשְּׁמֵים אֶל-מָקום אֶחָד וְתַרָאֶה הַיַּבְּשָׁה וַיְהִי-כֵן:

vai-yo-mer e-lo-him yi-qav-u ha-ma-yim mi-tahhat ha-sha-ma-yim el ma-qom e-hhad ve-tey-raeh hai-ya-ba-shah vai-hi kheyn

10 וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לַיַּבָּשָה אֶרֶץ וּלְמִקְוֵה הַמַּיִם קָרָא יַמִּים וַיַּרְא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוב:

vai-yiq-ra e-lo-him lai-ya-ba-shah e-rets ul-miqveh ha-ma-yim qa-ra ya-mim vai-yar e-lo-him ki tov

ניאמֶר אֱלֹהִים תַּדְשֵׁא הָאָרֶץ דֶּשֶׁא עָּ עשֶׁב מַזְרִיעַ זֶרַע עֵץ פְּרִי עשֶׁה פְּרִי לְמִינוֹ אֲשֶׁר זַרְעוֹ-בוֹ עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיְהִי-כֵן:

vai-yo-mer e-lo-him tad-shey ha-a-rets de-she eysev maz-ri-a ze-ra eyts pe-ri o-seh pe-ri le-mi-no a-sher zar-o vo al ha-a-rets vai-hi kheyn

12 וַתּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ דֶּשֶׁא עֵשֶׂב מַזְרִיעַ זֶּרַע לְמִינֵהוּ וְעֵץ עשֶׁה-פְּרִי אֲשֶׁר זַרְעוֹ-בוּ לְמִינֵהוּ וַיַּרְא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:

va-to-tsey ha-a-rets de-she ey-sev maz-ri-a ze-ra le-mi-ney-hu ve-eyts o-seh pe-ri a-sher zar-o vo le-mi-ney-hu vai-yar e-lo-him ki tov

: וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם שְׁלִישִׁי: 13 vai-hi e-rev vai-hi vo-qer yom she-li-shi

14 וַיּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי מְאֹרת בִּּרְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמֵיִם לְהַבְּדִּיל בֵּין הַיּוֹם וּבֵין הַלָּיְלָה וְהָיוּ לְאֹתת וּלְמוֹעֲדִים וּלְיָמִים וְשָׁנִים:

vai-yo-mer e-lo-him ye-hi me-o-rot bir-qi-a hasha-ma-yim le-hav-dil beyn hai-yom u-veyn ha-

lai-lah ve-hai-u le-o-tot ul-mo-a-dim ul-ya-mim ve-sha-nim

15 וְהָיוּ לִמְאוֹרת בִּרְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמֵים לְהָאִיר עַל-הָאָרֵץ וַיִּהִי-כֵן:

ve-hai-u lim-o-rot bir-qi-a ha-sha-ma-yim le-ha-ir al ha-a-rets vai-hi kheyn

16 וַיַּעֵשׁ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-שְׁנֵי הַמְּארת הַגְּדֹלִים: אֶת-הַמָּאוֹר הַגָּדֹל לְמֶמְשֶׁלֶת הַיּוֹם וְאֶת-הַמָּאוֹר הַקָּטוְ לְמֶמְשֶׁלֶת הַלַּיִלָה וְאֵת הַכּּוֹכָבִים:

vai-ya-as e-lo-him et she-ney ham-o-rot ha-ge-dolim et ha-ma-or ha-ga-dol le-mem-she-let haiyom ve-et ha-ma-or ha-qa-ton le-mem-she-let halai-lah ve-eyt ha-ko-kha-vim

17 וַיִּתֵּן אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים בִּרְקִיעַ הַשְּׁמְיִם לְהָאִיר עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

vai-yi-teyn o-tam e-lo-him bir-qi-a ha-sha-ma-yim le-ha-ir al ha-a-rets

18 וְלִמְשׁל בַּיּוֹם וּבַלַּיְלָה וּלְהַבְדִּיל בֵּין הָאוֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֵׁךְ וַיַּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:

ve-lim-shol ba-yom u-va-lai-lah ul-hav-dil beyn ha-or u-veyn ha-hho-shekh vai-yar e-lo-him ki tov : וְיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם רְבִיעִי vai-hi e-rev vai-hi vo-qer yom re-vi-i

20 וַיּאׁמֶר אֱלֹהִים-יִשְׁרְצוּ הַמַּיִם שֶׁרֶץ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה וְעוֹף יְעוֹפֵף עַל-הָאָרֶץ עַל-פְּנֵי רְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמָיִם :

vai-yo-mer e-lo-him yish-re-tsu ha-ma-yim sherets ne-phesh hhai-yah ve-oph ye-o-pheyph al haa-rets al pe-ney re-qi-a ha-sha-ma-yim

12 וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַתַּנִּינִם הַגְּדֹלִים וְאֵת כָּל-נֶפֶשׁ הַחַיָּה הָרֹמֶשֶׁת אֲשֶׁר שְׁרְצוּ הַמַּיִם לְמִינֵהֶם וְאֵת כָּל-עוֹף כָּנָף לְמִינֵהוּ וַיַּרְא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:

vai-yiv-ra e-lo-him et ha-ta-ni-nim ha-ge-do-lim ve-eyt kol ne-phesh ha-hha-yah ha-ro-me-set asher shar-tsu ha-ma-yim le-mi-ney-hem ve-eyt kol oph ka-naph le-mi-ney-hu vai-yar e-lo-him ki tov

22 וַיְבָרֶדְ אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים לֵאמֹר: פְּרוּ וּרְבוּ וּמִלְאוּ אֶת-הַמֵּיִם בַּיַּמִּים וְהָעוֹף יִרֶב בָּאָרֶץ:

vai-va-rekh o-tam e-lo-him ley-mor pe-ru ur-vu u-mil-u et ha-ma-yim ba-ya-mim ve-ha-oph yi-rev ba-a-rets

: וְיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֶקֶר יוֹם חֲמִישִׁי vai-hi e-rev vai-hi vo-qer yom hha-mi-shi

> 24 וַיּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים תּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה לְמִינָהּ בְּהֵמָה וָרֶמֶשׁ וְחַיְתוֹ-אֶרֶץ לְמִינָהּ וַיְהִי-כֵן:

vai-yo-mer e-lo-him to-tsey ha-a-rets ne-phesh hhai-yah le-mi-nah be-hey-mah va-re-mes vehhai-to e-rets le-mi-nah vai-hi kheyn

25 וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-חַיַּת הָאָרֶץ לְמִינָהּ וְאֶת-הַבְּהֵמָה לְמִינָהּ וְאֵת כָּל-רֶמֶשׂ הָאֲדָמָה לְמִינֵהוּ וַיַּרְא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:

vai-ya-as e-lo-him et hhai-yat ha-a-rets le-mi-nah ve-et ha-be-hey-mah le-mi-nah ve-eyt kol re-mes ha-a-da-mah le-mi-ney-hu vai-yar e-lo-him ki tov

26 וַיּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים נַעֲשֶׂה אָדָם בְּצַלְמֵנוּ כִּדְמוּתֵנוּ וְיִרְדוּ בִדְגַת הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף הַשְּׁמֵיִם וּבַבְּהֵמָה וּבְכָל-הָאֶרֶץ וּבְכָל-הָרֶמֶש הָרמֵש עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

vai-yo-mer e-lo-him na-a-seh a-dam be-tsal-meynu kid-mu-tey-nu ve-yir-du vid-gat hai-yam uvoph ha-sha-ma-yim u-va-be-hey-mah uv-khol haa-rets uv-khol ha-re-mes ha-ro-meys al ha-a-rets 27 וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם בְּצַלְמוֹ בְּצֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים בָּרָא אֹתוֹ : זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה בַּרָא אֹתַם :

vai-yiv-ra e-lo-him et ha-a-dam be-tsal-mo betse-lem e-lo-him ba-ra o-to za-khar un-qey-vah ba-ra o-tam

28 וַיְבָרֶדְ אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים וַיּאמֶר לָהֶם אֱלֹהִים פְּרוּ וּרְבוּ וּמִלְאוּ אֶת-הָאָרֶץ וְכִבְשֶׁהָ וּרְדוּ בִּדְגַת הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף הַשְּׁמֵיִם וֹבְכָל-חַיָּה הָרמֶשֶׁת עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

vai-va-rekh o-tam e-lo-him vai-yo-mer la-hem elo-him pe-ru ur-vu u-mil-u et ha-a-rets ve-khivshu-ah ur-du bid-gat hai-yam uv-oph ha-sha-mayim uv-khol hhai-yah ha-ro-me-set al ha-a-rets

29 וַיּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים הִנֵּה נָתַתִּי לָכֶם אֶת-כָּל-עֵשֶב זֹרֵעַ זֶרַע אֲשֶׁר עַל-פְּנֵי כָל-הָאָרֶץ וְאֶת-כָּל-הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ פְרִי-עֵץ זֹרֵעַ זָרַע: לָכֶם יִהְיֶה לְאָכְלָה:

vai-yo-mer e-lo-him hin-neyh na-ta-ti la-khem et kol ey-sev zo-rey-a ze-ra a-sher al pe-ney khol ha-a-rets ve-et kol ha-eyts a-sher bo phe-ri eyts zo-rey-a za-ra la-khem yih-yeh le-akh-lah

30 וּלְכָל-חַיַּת הָאָרֶץ וּלְכָל-עוֹף הַשְּׁמֵיִם וּלְכֹל רוֹמֵשׁ עַל-הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה אֶת-כָּל-יֶרֶק עֵשֶׂב לְאָכְלָה וַיְהִי-כֵן:

ul-khol hhai-yat ha-a-rets ul-khol oph ha-sha-mayim ul-khol ro-meys al ha-a-rets a-sher bo nephesh hhai-yah et kol ye-req ey-sev le-akh-lah vai-hi kheyn

31 וַיַּרְא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-כָּל-אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה וְהִנֵּה-טוֹב מְאד וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם הַשִּׁשִּׁי:

vai-yar e-lo-him et kol a-sher a-sah ve-hin-neyh tov me-od vai-hi e-rev vai-hi vo-qer yom ha-shishi

Reference Guide

The purpose of the Reference Guide is to be an aid to the Hebrew student to assist with recognizing the prefixes and suffixes of Hebrew nouns and verbs.

Uncovering the Root Word

Identification of the prefixes and suffixes of a verb will assist you in translating each word correctly. This will also allow you to uncover the root of the word, which can then be looked up in the root dictionary below.

Prefixes - The article, conjunction and prepositions

Some of the most common words found in the Bible are actually written as prefixes, such as \beth (in), \beth (and), \beth (the) and \beth (to). The two prefixes, \beth (like) and \varPsi (which), are

also used, but occur infrequently. Combining a prefix with a suffix will also form a word. For example, the word 75 is the prefix 5 meaning "to" and the suffix 7 meaning "you" (see possessive pronouns below) forming a word meaning "to you."

Prefixes			
The	T	And	1
То	ל	In	그
From	汐	Like	>
	Which, who	 ש	

Plural

Nouns are made plural by adding either of the following suffixes. There are a few exceptions to these gender-specific suffixes. For example, אור (father) and אור (light) are masculine words, yet carry the feminine suffix, אורות, but still remain masculine.

Plural Suffixes		
Masculine	Feminine	
	ות	

Noun Derivatives

Included in this section is a list of the most common prefixes, infixes³⁰ and suffixes added to a root to form a new noun. Each noun derivative will be related in meaning to the original root word. By recognizing these "affixes," one can easily uncover the original root word assisting the reader with identifying the meaning of the word. For example, the words צדקה and Etique are derived from the root צדקה (righteous). The word צדקה is formed by infixing the letter and has the meaning of "a righteous one." The word צדקה is formed by suffixing the letter and has the meaning of "righteousness."

	Noun Derivatives	
ソ コ	D	_>
ג	רל	-j
n	ภา	Jj
	ית	·

Pronouns

The following pronouns are very common and a good understanding of them will assist the student in reading the text.

³⁰ An "infix" is a letter or letters placed within the body of a root or word.

Learn to Read Biblical Hebrew

Pronouns			
Singular Plu			lural
	Masc	uline	
I	אֲנִי	We	אַנוּ
You	אַתָּר	You	אַתֶּם
He	הוא	They	הָט
Feminine			
I	אֲנִי	We	אַנוּ
You	אַתְּ	You	אַתֶּן
She	היא	They	ָ וֹבוּ

Possessive Pronouns (Nouns)			
Singular		P	lural
		Masculine	
My	>	Our	CF
Your	न	Your	ם⊃
His	j	Their	Ď
Feminine			
My	>	Our	CF
Your	₹	Your	ڭل
Her	n	Their)

Hebrew Tenses

Hebrew verb tenses are not related to time (past, present or future) as in English, but to action. There are two Hebrew tenses, perfect and imperfect. The perfect tense is a complete action and is similar to past tense. The imperfect tense is an incomplete action (an action that has started but not finished or an action that has not started) and is similar to our present and future tense.

Each verb will also identify the person, gender and number of the subject of the verb. The person is expressed as first, second or third person, the gender will be either masculine or feminine and the number will be singular or plural.

Using the Hebrew root word שמר (to guard), the letter א is prefixed to form the verb אשמר. The addition of this letter indicates that the verb is first person, masculine, singular and imperfect tense - "I am guarding" or "I will guard." By suffixing the letters א , the verb שמרתי is formed, and is first person, masculine, singular, perfect tense - "I guarded."

When the conjunction ו (meaning "and") is prefixed to a verb, the tense is reversed. While אשמר means "I will guard" (imperfect tense), ואשמר becomes "I guarded" (perfect tense). While שמרתי means "I guarded" (perfect tense). While ושמרתי becomes "I will guard" (imperfect tense).

Verb Subjects (Perfect Tense)			
Sin	gular		Plural
	Mas	culine	
Ι	תֻׁל	We	CF
You	תָ	You	נגם
He	·	They	}
	Fem	inine	
I	>	We	CF
You	נָג	You	נגן
She	أ	They	j
	Verb Subjects (Imperfect Te	nse)
Sin	gular]	Plural
	Mas	culine	
I		We	۲
You	ב	You	.j1
He	>	They	7>
Feminine			
I	X	We	د
You	רב-י	You	תנה
She	5 7	They	תנה

Translating Lessons

Your next step in Biblical Hebrew studies is to learn sentence and word structure. The following are the first five verses of Genesis chapter one where we will examine each word, one at a time, explaining their construction and relationship within the sentence. These lessons will frequently refer to prefixes, suffixes and roots that can be found in the Reference Guide of this book.

Lesson 1 - Genesis 1:1

בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלהִים אֵת הַשְּׁמַיִם וָאֵת הָאָרֵץ:

בָּרֵאשִׁית

The בימ is a prefix meaning "inside" or "in." This letter is an abbreviated form of the Hebrew word בית (beyt) meaning, "house." Inside the house is where the family resides. (For a list of the common prefixes see the chart labeled "Prefixes.")

The root word is רוש (rosh) meaning, "head." Adding certain letters to the root commonly forms words related in meaning to the root and all of the words derived from the same root will be related in meaning. In this case, the letters א are added to the root to form a noun, א are added to the root to form a noun, א This word means "beginning," the head of a time or space as at the beginning of an event or a river. (For a list of common letters used to form new nouns, see the chart above labeled "Noun Derivatives.")

By being able to recognize the letters added to a root to form noun derivatives, one can easily find the root within the word. There are approximately 8,000 different words in the Hebrew Bible, all of which are derived from only about 1,500 roots. Of these 1,500, about half are rarely used in the Bible. This means that with a good understanding of about 750 roots one can easily read the

Biblical text without memorizing all 8,000 words used within it.

בָּרָא

This is a verb usually translated as "create."

Each verb identifies the person (first, second or third), gender (masculine or feminine), number (singular or plural) and tense (perfect or imperfect). This verb would be literally translated as "he created." The construction of the verb identifies the subject of the verb as third person, masculine, singular and perfect tense. (For the various prefixes and suffixes added to the verb to identify person, gender, number and tense, see the "Verb Charts" above.)

The perfect tense is a completed action and is similar to our past tense. The imperfect tense is an incomplete action and is similar to our present or future tense. Notice the difference of tenses between Hebrew and English. English tenses are related to time (past, present or future) while Hebrew is related to an action (complete or incomplete).

אֱלהַים

This word is the subject of the verb, the "he" in "he created." Generally, the subject of the verb will follow the verb rather than precede it as in English. In English, we say "God created," but in Hebrew, this would be written as "created God."

The root word for this noun is אלה meaning "power." This word is used for anyone or anything that has "power" and is often translated as "God." The suffix לם denotes a

plural for masculine nouns. While English plurals convey quantity (more than one), Hebrew plurals convey quantity or quality (very large or great). The word אלהים can be translated as "gods" (quantity) or "a great god" (quality). The idea of "a great god" is generally written in English as "God."

Only through context can it be determined if the plural noun is identifying quantity or quality. This can be the context within the passage or the sentence structure itself. In this verse, the context of the sentence structure requires this word to be understood as qualitative since the verb preceding it states "he (singular) created" and not "they (plural) created."

את

The word את is used over 11,000 times (and never translated into English as there is no equivalent) to point to the definite object of the verb.

הַשָּׁמַיִם

The first letter, π , is another prefix and is usually translated as "the "(definite article). This prefix is the short form of the word π meaning "to look at something."

The root word is שמים meaning, "sky" or "heaven." Several Hebrew words are always written in the plural form such as this word.

Because the π (the) precedes the word שמים, this word is a definite object of the verb ברא, hence, the reason for the word את before it.

וְאֵת

Another very common prefix is the letter 1, usually translated as "and." This is the abbreviated form of the word 11 meaning, "peg" or "nail." As a nail attaches two items together, this prefix attaches two or more things together in a sentence, in this case, "the skies and the land."

Added to this prefix is the word את which was previously discussed. Because of this word, we know that the word which follows is also a definite object of the verb ברא.

לאָרֶץ

The letter π is the prefix meaning "the." The word Υ is a common word meaning, "land" or "earth."

Lesson 2 - Genesis 1:2

וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה תֹהוּ וָבֹהוּ וְחֹשֶׁךְ עַל־פְּנֵי תְהוֹם וְרוּחַ אֱלֹהִים מְרַחֶפֶת עַל־פְּנֵי הַמָּיִם:

וָהָאָרֶץ

As previously discussed, the prefix 1 is used to attach two parts of a sentence together. Similarly, it is also used to attach two or more sentences together, in other words bringing all of the words of one story together. In fact, the entire chapter of Genesis chapter one is one long story as each sentence begins with a 1.

The letter \bar{n} is the prefix meaning "the" and the word $\gamma \gamma \lambda$, as previously discussed means "land."

הָיְתָה

The root of this verb is היה, a very common root literally meaning "to exist" or "to breathe" as one who exists breathes, but is usually translated with a form of the English verb "to be." This verb is made feminine, singular, and perfect tense by adding the π to the end of the root (היהה). When a π is added as a suffix to a root that ends with a π , this π is changed to a π (היתה). This verb would be literally translated as "she existed" where the "she" is the "land," the previous word.

תהו

The root word here is תה meaning "empty." By adding the suffix letter ז to the root, a noun derivative is formed meaning, "empty" or "void."

וָבהוּ

The first letter, 1, is the prefix meaning "and" and is used to connect this word with the previous word.

The root word is בה meaning, "to fill a void." A common Hebrew word also derived from this root is בוא (bo') and is usually translated as "come" or "go." The English translations of this word imply movement in a certain direction, but the Hebrew meaning of the word בוא is to "fill a void" and can be either fill a void here (come) or fill a void there (go).

The 1 added after the root forms a noun derivative meaning, "void."

The phrase תהו ובהו is a common style of poetry where similar sounding words are grouped together. While the phrase "The painter painted a painting with paint," would be poor English, it is a perfect example of Hebrew poetry.

וְחֹשֵׁךְּ

The first letter is the prefix ז, meaning "and." The word means "dark" or "darkness."

עַל

This word is very common and means "over" or "on."

הֿנּי

The root for this word is \mathfrak{QLG} meaning, face. This word is always used in the plural form \mathfrak{QLG} (the \mathfrak{T} is dropped when the masculine plural suffix is added). This word is in the construct state "faces of....."

When a masculine plural noun is used in the Construct State, the letter \square is always dropped.

תהום

A noun derived from the root הום meaning "sea," closely related in form to the more common word for sea, יום. This noun derivative is formed by adding the prefix letter n, and has the more specific meaning of "deep sea." This

and the previous word form the Construct phrase "faces of the deep."

וְרוּתַ

The first letter 1 is the prefix meaning "and." The word not not is another Hebrew word meaning "wind." Though this word is often translated as "spirit," the more Hebraic understanding is "wind" or "breath."

אַלהִים

This is the same word discussed previously. When two nouns appear together they are in the Construct State. This word and the preceding word, רוח, would be translated as "wind/breath of God."

<u>מֹר</u>חֶבֶּת

The root of this verb is $\eta \eta \eta$ meaning "hover over" such as a bird does over the nest. The letter η is a prefix added to the verb to form a conjugation. The letter η indicates this verb is feminine singular perfect tense and literally translated as "she hovered." The "she" of this word is the previous word $\eta \eta \eta$, a feminine word. While most consider the "Spirit" (wind/breath) a "he," Biblically, it is a "she."

על

This is the same word previously discussed meaning "over" or "on."

שַׁנֵּנ

This word was also previously discussed meaning "faces" and is in the construct state with the following word.

הַמָּיִם

The first letter ה is the prefix meaning "the." The root word is מים, a very common word meaning "water."

Notice that the previous sentence contains no verb. While a verb is required in every English sentence, it is not in Biblical Hebrew.

Lesson 3 - Genesis 1:3

ַניּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי אוֹר וַיְהִי־אוֹר: וַיּאמֶר

The first letter 1 is the prefix meaning "and." The root word is אמר.

A Hebrew root word can be used as a noun or a verb. As a noun, this root would mean a "word" while as a verb it means, "to say." We see a similar occurrence in English as in the sentence; "He will play Moses in the play." The first use of the word "play" is a verb while the second is a noun. The context of the sentence, as well as the type of prefixes and suffixes added to the word, will tell you if the word is a verb or a noun.

When the letter ' is added to the root אמר, the word is identified as a verb and can literally be translated as "he says" or "he will say" (masculine, singular, perfect tense).

When the letter vav is prefixed to a verb, the tense of the verb is reversed. Therefore, the word אמר is "he says" (masculine, singular, imperfect tense) while the word is "he said" (masculine, singular, perfect tense). This vav, when used in this instance, is called the "vav consecutive."

אֱלהַים

This word has been discussed previously and is the subject of the previous verb.

יְהֵי

The root of this word is היה as discussed previously, meaning "to exist." When the letter ' is prefixed to the root, the word יהיה (masculine, singular, imperfect tense) is formed, meaning "he exists."

When a root ends with a ה, it is often dropped when used as a verb. Hence, יהיה becomes יהיי. Another letter that frequently drops off a root when used as a verb, is the letter ב. All verb roots consist of three letters. If you come across a verb and remove the prefixes and suffixes and find only two letters remaining, most likely the verb has dropped the final ה or the ב. For example, in Genesis 17:3 we find the word המלל מחלים מחלים וליפל the vav consecutive meaning "and" and reverses the tense of the verb. The letter ' is the prefix identifying the subject of the verb as masculine singular. We are then left with the word ב. The missing third letter for this root is the dropped as the root is 50.

אוֹר

This is a root word meaning "light." This word is the subject of the previous verb.

וֹיְהֵי

This is the same verb with the same conjugation as the previous verb but includes the 1, which reverses the tense from imperfect to perfect and becomes "and he existed."

אור

The same word meaning "light," and again, it is the subject of the previous verb.

Lesson 4 – Genesis 1:4 & 5

וַיַּרְא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאוֹר כִּי־טוֹב וַיַּבְדֵּל אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָאוֹר וּבֵין הַחשֶׁךְ: וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָאוֹר יוֹם וְלַחשֶׁךְ קָרָא לְיְלָה וַיְהִי־עֶרֶב וַיְהִי־בִקֶּר יוֹם אֶחָד:

At this point, you should be able to translate verses 4 and 5. Most of the words, as well as the prefixes and suffixes, have been covered above, with the exception of those words listed below. Once you have translated the verses you can use your English Bible to check your translation.

To see	ראה	To call	קרא
To separate	בדל	Morning	בקר
Between	בין	One	אחד
Evening	ערב		

Hebrew / English Dictionary

This list contains the 1,000 most common Hebrew words found in the Hebrew Bible. For example, the word ראשון (used 182 times in the Hebrew Bible) is derived from the root עמראשה (used 615 times in the Hebrew Bible), and both words are included in the list. However, the word מראשה (used 1 time in the Hebrew Bible), which is also derived from the same root, is not included in this list.

The Hebrew words in this dictionary do not contain any of the prefixes or suffixes as found in the Hebrew text. By removing the prefixes and suffixes of the Hebrew words in the text, the word can be found. For example, the word השמים includes the prefix ה meaning "the." When this is removed, the word שמים, meaning "heavens," remains and is found in the dictionary. As another example, the word ויאמרו, meaning "and they said," contains two prefixes (1 and 1), and one suffix (1). When these are removed, the word אמר meaning "to say," remains and is also found in the dictionary.

The three-letter words within this list that do not include any vowels (such as the second word in the list - אבד), are verbs. For the sake of pronunciation, one may insert "a" vowels between the consonants (so אבד would be pronounced avad).

コ <u>ペ</u> (Father)	דֹּתְאָ (Unit)
לבא (Perish)	אָתור (Back)
カユX (Consent)	אָחוֹת (Sister)
אֶבְיוֹן (Needy)	ハス (Take hold)
אבל (Mourn)	אָתְיָּה (Holdings)
ֶּבֶׁלֶ (Stone)	חתת (Other)
אָדוֹן (Lord)	ገ <u>ኮ</u> ጅ (After)
אַדוֹנְי (My lord)	אַתֵרוֹן (Last)
אָדיר (Eminent)	אַתְּרִית (End)
בַּלְּעָ (Human)	パ (Island)
קֹדְתָּ (Ground)	איב (Attack)
֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	אַיִל (Buck)
אהב (Love)	אָיפָּה (Eyphah)
רֹבְתְּעַ (Affection)	איש (Man)
אֹהֶל (Tent)	אֹכֶּל (Foodstuff)
אות (Yearn)	אכל (Eat)
אָניל (Foolish)	אֵל (Mighty one)
אוּלָם (Porch)	אָלָה (Oath)
וֹן (Vanity)	(Powers) אֱלֹהִים
אָנְבָּן (Wheel)	יי אֵלוֹהַ (Power)
אוֹצְר (Storehouse)	אַלוּף (Chief)
つix (Light)	אַלְמָנָה (Widow)
つい (Light)	ロX (Mother)
אוֹת (Sign)	אַמָּת (Forearm)
ןְוָא (Ear)	אָבְּית (Bondwoman)
) (Give an ear)	(Firmness) אֱמוּנָה
ኮ ጵ (Brother)	אָמֵן (So be it)

リロス (Be firm)	אָשֶׁאְ (Fire offering)
YDX (Be strong)	אָשָׁת (Woman)
רְאֶׁגֶּ (Statement)	ָאָשָׁם (Guilt)
つかな (Say)	אשׁם (Be guilty)
אָמְרָה (Speech)	אָשֶׁעְ (Happy)
אֱמֶת (Truth)	אָשׁרָה (Grove)
אָנוֹשׁ (Person)	אָתוֹן (She-donkey)
າບຸນ (Gather)	רְאֵרְ (Well)
つ り (Tie up)	קֹּגֶׁדְ (Garment)
<u>ባ</u> ጅ (Nose)	インユ (Act treacherously)
コュス (Bake)	ブュ (Stick)
אָפוֹד (Ephod)	(Separate)
ֶּאֶבֶּע (End)	(Stir) בהל
אָבְבַּע (Finger)	וּבְּהֵלֶּת (Beast)
אֵבֶל (Beside)	N1コ (Come)
ココス (Ambush)	기ゴ (Cistern)
אַרְגָּמָן (Purple)	בוש (Be ashamed)
אַרון (Box)	ৌ (Spoils)
וֹתְאֵ (Cedar)	つたユ (Disdain)
רח (Path)	パコ (Plunder)
אַרָי (Lion)	(Youth) בַּחוּר
קֹבֶאׁ (Length)	ורב (Examine)
TつN (Prolong)	רחב (Choose)
אַרְמוֹן (Citadel)	ロです (Safely)
אָרֶאָ (Land)	רטֹם (Cling)
ココル (Spit upon)) り点 (Womb)
vix (Fire)	(Between) בֵּיֹל
	• =

ָחְבָׁרָבְ (Present)
(Boil) בשׁל
בּשֶׁם (Sweet spice)
ヿ゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゚ヺ (Flesh)
Shame) בֿשֶׁת
ת (Daughter)
(Virgin) בְּתוּלָה
ן (Majesty) גְּאוֹן
くり (Redeem)
に (Lift high)
(High) גָבוֹתַ
(Border) גְּבוּל
(Courageous) גָּבּוֹר
(Bravery) גְּבוּרָת
(Knoll) גִּבְעָת
(Warrior) גֶּבֶּר
לבר (Overcome)
لَإِل (Roof)
(Band) גְּדוּד
(Great) גְּדוֹל
くして (Magnify)
゚ヿ゙゚゚゚ (Nation)
(Rising) גּוֹלָה
רו (Sojourn)
(Lot) גּוֹרָל
パン (Pluck away)
እ <u>ን</u> ፮ (Valley)

גיל (Dance around)	ログ゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙ (Be silent)
<u>ዿ</u> (Mound)	(Discernment) דַּעַת
גלה (Remove the cover)	קֹתֵׁ (Road)
(Idol) גְּלוּל	ブ カブ (Step upon)
(Camel) גָּמָל	דרשׁ (Seek)
(Yield) גמל	(Vanity) הֶבֶּל
) [‡] (Garden)	(Mutter)
גנב (Steal)	ヿ゙゙゙゙゙゙゙ヿ゙ (Swell)
(Grapevine) גְּבֶּר	(Ah) הוֹי
ֹגֵׁר (Stranger)	ງາກ (Substance)
גֶׁרֶן (Floor)	היה (Exist)
く (Cast out)	(House) הֵיכָל
(Rain shower) ڋۣڮ۪۬ٚٚڟ	(Walk) הלך
アユブ (Adhere)	(Shine) הלל
ា្នុក្លី (Epidemic)	(Roar)
ヿ゙゚ユ゙゚ヿ゙゙ (Word)	ן (Multitude)
コユ オ (Speak)	קפך (Overturn)
יְבַשׁ (Honey)	づ立 (Hill)
ֹלָלְ (Cereal)	ארג (Kill)
ヿ゙ヿ゙゙゙゙゙゙ヿ゙ (Beloved)	הרה (Conceive)
ヿ ゙ヿ゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙ (Generation)	ひつ (Cast down)
<u>সূ</u> (Sufficient)	רֹבֻיּ (Sacrifice)
<u>り</u> (Weak)	nコ (Sacrifice)
(Door) דֶּלֶת	コウţ (Gold)
□Ţ (Blood)	ווג (Issue)
דמה (Resemble)	717 (Be strange)
הוֹת (Likeness)	(Olive) <u>זְיָת</u>

רָבְ (Male)	nin (Perceive)
רֹב (Remember)	(Vision) תְּזוֹן
רֹאָרָ (Mischief)	ア (Forceful)
אבר (Pluck)	アプ (Seize)
ונה (Be a whore)	אָטָת (Fault)
パ (Yell out)	NUN (Err)
ן בּקוֹ (Beard)	הַטְּאָת (Error)
パ (Be old)	וֹסְׁתָ (Wheat)
ורה (Disperse)	יֹחַי (Life)
יְרוֹעַ (Arm)	(Live) חיה
אָרַע (Seed)	(Force) חַיִּל
זרע (Sow)	(Outside) חִיצוֹן
アコ (Sprinkle)	(Bosom) מֵיק
Nコロ (Withdraw)	בְּׁבֶּׁ (Skilled one)
(Region) מֶבֶּל	ロコカ (Be skilled)
(Take as a pledge)	(Skill) חַלְּמָּה
חבר (Couple)	(Fat) מֶלֶב
(Saddle)	(Wilk) טַׁלָב
入 <u>い</u> (Feast)	(Be sick)
חגר (Gird up)	(Dream) <u>תְ</u> לוֹם
חדל (Terminate)	(Window) תַלוֹן
רֹתֶת (Chamber)	(Pierced) חָלָל
(New) מְדָשׁ	(Pierce)
חֹדֶשׁ (New moon)	(Visualize) חלם
חול (Twist)	חלף (Pass over)
תוֹמֶה (Rampart)	(Draw)
Yin (Outside)	(Portion) חַלָּק

(Apportion)	הַבְּרָת (Wasteland)
(Smooth) מֶלְקָת	Tרד (Tremble)
חֹמִידָה (Pleasant)	חרה (Flare up)
הֶתְׁתָ (Fury)	(Burning wrath) רָוֹר
(Donkey) חְמוֹר	הב" (Net)
(Show pity)	חרם (Perforate)
(Violence) רָובָּעֹס	ባつい (Taunt)
תֹבֶּיר (Mortar)	Uisgrace) װְׂרָפָׁת
תׁן (Beauty)	בֹּלְרָשׁ (Engraver)
תנה (Camp)	(Scratch)
(Spear) חֲנִית	(Think)
ֹתְנָׁם (Freely)	חֹשֶּׁן (Breastplate)
אנן (Show beauty)	תשׂך (Keep back)
ָּלֶטֶׁתְ (Kindness)	קשֶׁךְ (Darkness)
non (Refuge)	(Seal)
(Kind one) חָסִיד	(Be an in-law)
່/ວຸ່ກ (Delight)	חתת (Break)
YON (Delight)	רָבָּע (Slaughtering)
Y宀 (Arrow)	אַבַעַ (Ring)
רוֹצוֹנְלְרָה (Trumpet)	יְחוֹר (Pure)
(Half) חֲׁצִיי	つかり (Be clean)
ָלוּצֵר (Yard)	コiい (Functional)
が (Custom)	ユシン (Goods)
וֹלֵתְ (Ritual)	コル (Do good)
תקר (Examine)	りゅ (Dew)
בֹתֶתׁ (Sword)	スログ (Unclean)
コンD (Dry up)	とかい (Be unclean)

ָטְמְאָה (Unclean)	רב) (Deposit)
) (Submerge)	(Suckle) ינק
ງ (Children)	Tワ' (Found)
ງາບ (Tear into pieces)	うひ' (Add)
וֹא? (Stream)	つ り (Correct)
(Dry out)	עד (Appoint)
ソス ^{>} (Weary)	ソソ (Give advice)
ገ ን (Hand)	יַעַר (Forest)
つす (Throw the hand)	ា្លាំ្ (Beautiful)
(Know)	ペ 凶' (Go out)
יהב (Provide)	コソ ⁾ (Station)
יוֹבֵל (Trumpet)	(Pour down) יצק
ロヴ (Day)	へと (Mold)
Daytime) (Daytime)	(Light on fire)
יוֹנָה (Dove)	ヿ゙ヷ゚゚゚゚ (Valuable)
Tn? (Together)	אָרֻ (Fearful)
(Stay) יחל	とつ (Fear)
יטב (Do well)	וֹרָאָת: (Fearfulness)
)? <u>?</u> (Wine)	づう (Go down)
(Convict)	つつ) (Throw)
(Be able)	(Moon) <u>לָרֵת</u>
(Boy) יֶּלֶד (Boy)	ריעָה (Tent wall) יְרִיעָה
ילד (Bring forth)	קֹבֵי (Midsection)
ילל (Howl)	(Flank) <u>יֹרְ</u> כָּת
(Sea)	ירש (Possess)
ָלְנִיּלְ (Right hand)	(There is)
יְבְּוֹנִי (Right)	(Settle) ישׁב

יִשׁוּעָה (Relief)	(Item) בּלִינ
יַשַׁע (Rescue) ישׁע (Rescue)	(Kidney) כּלְנָת כלם (Shame)
יָשִׁר (Kescue) יָשָׁרְ (Straight)	(Shame) כְּלִבְּיִה (Shame)
ישׁר (Be straight)	(Alarp) (Harp) לַנּוֹרָ
יָתוֹם (Orphan)	(Halp) בנע (Lower)
ָרֶתֶּר (Remainder)	(Wing) בָּנָף (Wing)
יֶבֶּ (Remainder) (Leave behind)	ドラ (Seat)
Tユラ (Heavy)	רסה (Cover over)
Tユン (Be heavy)	(Fool) בְּסִיל
Tiユᢩラ (Armament)	うりつ (Silver)
ワユン (Wash)	רָּשֶּׁ (Gireer) בעס
(Yosh)	า๋อ (Palm)
ງມືວ (Administrator)	(Cub) בְּפִיר (Cub)
בּוֹכָב (Star)	コロコ (Cover)
(AII) בּוֹל (AII)	(Fig) פֿפּב <u>ׁע</u>
(Sustain)	בּרוּב (Keruv)
)1) (Prepare)	(Vineyard)
アiつ (Cup)	(Stoop)
ユţ•̞ (Lie)	הר (Cut)
(Strength)	(Topple) כשל
TDD (Keep secret)	בתב (Write)
(Given that)	(Tunic) בְּתֹּנֶת
רָּכִּרָ (Roundness)	(Shoulder piece) בָּתֵּף
(Dog) בֶּלֶׁב (Dog)	(Community) לאום
(Daughter-in-law)	י. (Heart) בֶּב
(Finish)	לבֶּב (Heart)

(Clothing) לְבוּשׁ	(Wilderness) מִּלְבָּר
לָבָן (White)	TT) (Measure)
(Wear)	הַלְּבָׁת (Measurement)
(Join) לוה	(Province) מְדִינְה
(Slab) לוּתַ	מהר (Hurry)
לון (Stay the night)	いに (Shake)
לוץ (Mimic)	(Forefront)
(Bread) לֶּחֶם	מול (Circumcise)
(Fight) לחם	(Instruction)
לַיִל (Night)	מוֹעֵד (Appointed)
インプ (Capture)	אָבֶוֹ (Wonder)
(Learn)	עּוֹצְא (Going out)
(Alongside) לְּ <u>עְכַּ</u> וֹת	(Snare) מוֹקֵשׁ
(Take)	בּוֹשָׁב (Settling)
לקט (Pick up)	(Death) בְּנֵוֹת
לְשׁוֹן (Tongue)	(Die)
לִשְׁכָּה (Chamber)	(Altar) מָלְיָבֵּתַ
לאָאֹ (Many)	מזמור (Melody)
יִאוּמָה (Anything)	(Sunrise) מִיֹּנְת
מַאַכְל (Nourishment)	מוֹרָק (Sprinkling basin)
) (Refuse)	(Wipe away)
でれぬ (Reject)	(Portion) מַּחֲלְקָּה
לִבְצְׁר (Fence)	(Campsite) מַּחְנֶּת
(Tower) מְגְדָּל	(Tomorrow) בַּעֹחָר
(Shield) בְּלֵגֵן	(Morrow) מָלֶדְרָת
רְבַּבְּרָת (Pestilence)	(Invention) מַּחֲשָׁבָּה
ָמְגְרָשׁ (Pasture)	מְטָּה (Bed)
• •	•

(Touch) (Deceit) מִרְמַּה (Smear) משׁח (Smite) נגף (Ointment) מָשִׁתָה (Draw near) נגשׁ (Smeared) מַשִּׁיחַ וֹבְדַבְׁ (Freewill offering) (Draw) משׁד (Toss) בּבֹע (Laying place) וֹתְיַל (Removal) (Dwelling) מִשְׁכַּן (Drive) (Comparison) מָשָׁל (Willing) נַדָּיב (Regulate) משׁל (Vow) נֵדֵר (Vow) (Charge) מִשְׁמֵרת **つて)** (Make a vow) (Double) מִשְׁנֵה (Drive) נהג (Family) מִשָּׁבַּחַה (River) נַתַּר (Decision) מִשְׁפַט (Abode) <u>(נ</u>וֹת (Weight) מִשְׁקַל (Rest) (Banquet) מִשְׁתֵּרה **り**) (Flee) (Waist) בַּעֹבֶּן ソ)) (Stagger) **ባነ** (Wave) (Utterance) נאָם ባ**እ**ጋ (Commit adultery) (Crown) בֵוֹר (Crown) Nコ) (Prophecy) (Guide) נחה (Sweet) נָחוֹחַ いない (Stare) (Wadi) נחל (Prophet) נַבִּיא (Pitcher) נֶבֶּל (Inherit) נחל (Carcass) נְבֵּלָה (Inheritance) נַחַלַּה (South side) גֵגֶב Comfort) **ブ**為 (Be face to face) (Serpent) נַחַשׁ (Copper) נְחשׁת (Noble) נֵגִיד (Plague) גַגַע つい) (Extend)

ソ い (Plant)	(Lamp) בֶּר
נטשׁ (Let alone)	(Kiss) נשׁק
נכח (Hit)	(Captain) נָשִׂיא
(Foreigner) גֵּכְר	(Path) נְתִּיב
רב (Recognize)	(Give) נתֹן
(Foreign) נָּכְרִי	לתץ (Break down)
とり)(Lift up)	(Draw) נת ק
入口) (Overtake)	ココワ (Go around)
(Test) נסה	(All around) סְבִּיב
(Pouring) ڎؚ۪ٚڟ۪٦	つない (Shut)
Tの)(Pour)	りうり (Horse)
נסע (Journey)	า๋าง (Reeds)
יבְעוּרְ (Young age)	つ 1つ (Turn aside)
נַעַר (Young man)	(Place)
(Young woman) <u>נע</u> רָה	(Pot) סִיר
נפל (Fall)	קבָּת (Booth)
(Being) נֶבֶּשׁׁ	(Selah) סֶׁלָּת
(Stand up)	(Forgive) סלח
(Continually) נָצַח	קלע (Cliff)
Continue) (と	(Flour) סֹׁלֶת
(Deliver) נצל	マログ (Support)
つと) (Preserve)	קר (Tub)
(Pierce through)	ブロワ (Lament)
(Acquit)	ָלֶבְ (Scroll)
(Innocent) נָקי	つりつ (Count)
(Avenge)	(Eunuch) פְּרִיס
(Vengeance) לְּקָּמְה	רת (Protection)

סתר (Hide)	つい (Help)
ユ゚ (Thick)	תְיָבְיּ (Help)
עֶבֶּל (Servant)	עָיִלְ (Help) עַיִּלְיָּן (Eye)
ブニッ (Serve)	עיר (City)
(Service) עֲבֹדָה (Service)	על (Upon) עַל
יביר (Service)	על (Yoke)
עבֶּר (Other side) עבר (Cross over)	עֹלֶּה (Rising)
	עלה (Rising) עלה (Go up)
עְבְּרָה (Wrath)	(Go up)
עגלל (Bullock)	עֶלְיוֹן (Upper)
עַגְלָה (Cart)	עלם (Be out of sight)
עד (Witness)	ログ (People)
イン (Until)	עמד (Stand)
עָדָה (Company)	עמיד (Pillar)
עדוּת (Testimony)	עָמָל (Labor)
עֵדֶר (Drove)	(Valley) צֵבֶּיק
ヿ゚ソ (Yet again)	ענה (Afflict)
ソング (Wrap around)	ענה (Answer)
עוֹלֶם (Distant time)	עָנָ ו (Gentle)
עָוֹן (Iniquity)	עָנִי (Affliction)
ງາ່ນ (Flyer)	אָנְי (Afflicted)
עוץ (Fly)	(Cloud) <u>עְׁנְ</u> ּל
עוֹר (Blind)	עָבָר (Powder)
ヿリ (Skin)	עֶץ (Tree)
つい (Stir up)	עֵּצְה (Counsel)
り (She-goat)	עָצוּם (Numerous)
が (Boldness)	עֶּצֶּם (Bone)
コty (Leave)	עצר (Stop)
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עֶרֶב (Evening)	פְלֵיטָה (Escape)
תְבָרָ (Desert)	(Plead) פלל
אָרְרָלָת (Nakedness)	្រាភុំភ្ (Corner)
ָּלֵבֶׁ (Arrangement)	(Turn) פנה
ערך (Arrange)	(Face) בָּנִים
עָרֻל (Uncircumcised)	(Inner) בְּנִיכֹּנִינ
אָרֶ (Neck)	D つう (Passover)
עָשָׁן (Smoke)	(Sculpture) פֶּסֶל
עשק (Oppress)	(Deed) פֿעַל
עֵשֶׂב (Herb)	(Make) פעל
עשׂה (Do)	(Footstep) פַּעַם
עִשְׂרוֹן (One-tenth)	175 (Register)
עֹשֶׁר (Riches)	וֹלְחָבְיׁ (Oversight)
אָת (Appointed time)	ា <u>១</u> (Bull)
עִרּנוּד (He-goat)	Tつ의 (Divide apart)
コダ의 (Edge)	カブð (Cow)
スタ (Reach)	הרמ (Reproduce)
การ (Ransom)	りつり (Burst out)
ា្ន (Mouth)	(Produce) בְּרָי
Y12 (Scatter abroad)	(Leut curtain) בָּרֹכֶת
្រាំ (Wire)	丫ገ 의 (Break out)
T <u>D</u> (Awe)	່ງງວ (Break)
າກລ (Shake in awe)	や つう (Horseman)
រាប៉ា្គ៉ា (Governor)	ゅっ (Spread out)
(Concubine) פִּילֶׁגְשׁ	(Peel off)
פלא (Perform)	עֲשַׁשָׁ (Transgression)
(Deliver)	(Transgress) פֿשׁע

בתה (Spread wide)	צַרַעַת (Infection)
ប្រាភ្នំ (Opening)	קר (Refine)
Open) פֿתח	ברר (Press in)
) と (Flocks)	ソコア (Gather together)
ン ス ユ ユ ス (Army)	(Grave) בֶּלֶבֶּר
אָבִי (Gazelle buck)	קבר (Bury)
ブヹ (Side)	(Unique) קְדוֹשׁ
צְדָּיק (Correct)	(East wind)
צֶּדֶק (Corrected)	בּוֹדֶם (East)
צדק (Be correct)	「Face toward)
רָּדָקָה (Correctness)	(Special) לֹדֶשׁ
אָלַ (Back of the neck)	(Set apart)
צוה (Direct)	(Assembly) קֿתָּל
と (Fast)	(Round up)
צור (Smack)	(Bound up)
(Shadow)	(Voice) קוֹל
צלח (Prosper)	(Rise)
צָלָע (Rib)	(Height) קוֹמֶה
צמח (Spring up)	(Small) קָּטָן
צעק (Cry out)	קטר (Burn incense)
צפת (Keep watch)	(Incense) קְּטֹרֶת
צפה (Overlay)	(Belittle) קלל
אָפּוֹן (North)	(Annoyance) קְּלָלָת
אָפּוֹר) (Bird)	(Be zealous)
אבן (Conceal)	(Zealously) קֹנְאָה
コュ (Narrow)	(Stalk) לָּגָּה
װַבַּרָת (Trouble)	קנה (Purchase)

V7 (Conclusion)	777 (Incress)
Y (Conclusion)	カユカ (Increase)
קּצֶּר (Far end)	Yユヿ (Stretch out)
קּצָּה (Extremity)	「 Shake)
קּצִיר (Harvest)	(Foot) רֶגֶּל
(Splinter) چَاچُد	(Tread about)
קצף (Snap)	nず)(Rule)
קצר (Sever)	ヿヿヿ (Pursue)
マート (Call out)	רוֹת (Wind)
בֶּלֶבְ (Within)	(Raise)
קרב (Come near)	רוע (Shout)
(Offering) קֹרְבָּן	丫ነገ (Run)
קרת (Meet)	בתה (Width)
קרוֹב (Near)	רחב (Widen)
קֹרְיָת (City)	בותבְ (Street)
(Horn) בֶּלֶרֶן	(Distance) רָחוֹק
(Tear)	בתַם (Bowels)
קֶרֶשׁ (Board)	רתם (Have compassion)
(Heed)	אר) (Bathe)
קַשָּׁר (Hard)	רחק (Be far)
(Be hard)	ריב (Dispute)
(Tie)	ריב (Dispute)
(Bow) קֻ [ׂ] שֶׁת	רָל (Aroma)
กหา (See)	בֶּׁכֶּב (Chariot)
ראשׁ (Head)	בֹב" (Vehicle)
ראשית (Summit)	(Goods) רָׁבוּשׁ
בֹת (Abundant)	וֹרְבּוֹנוֹ (Pomegranate)
ユウ (Abundance)	רָבָּה (Shouting)
= , (Abandance)	, , <u>+</u> ; (3110001118)

רנן (Shout aloud)	ָאַבָּע (Ceasing)
ソユ (Companion)	(Cease)
ソ <mark>う</mark> (Dysfunctional)	שׁדד (Spoil)
בְּעָב (Hunger)	ישַׁדִּי (Shaddai)
רעה (Feed)	אָשְׁיִ (Falseness)
アルフ (Be dysfunctional)	שוב (Turn back)
רעשׁ (Quake)	שוֹעֵר (Gatekeeper)
Nロフ (Heal)	ישׁוֹבָּר (Ram horn)
רבת (Sink down)	ישׁוֹר (ox)
「Accept)	שׁחה (Bend down)
ן (Will) רָצוֹן	שׁחט (Slay)
רצח (Murder)	(Damage) שׁחת
רַשַּׁע (Lost)	אָּטָּה (Acacia)
עִישָׁע (Lost one)	ານພ່ (Flush)
(Depart)	つい (Dominate)
שְׁאוֹל (Underworld)	שִׁיר (Song)
שאל (Inquire)	שיר (Sing)
אט (Remain)	(Set down) שׁית
אָרִית (Remnant)	שׁכב (Lay down)
שבה (Capture)	(Forget)
שבוּעָה (Swearing)	(Be childless)
(Captivity) שְבוּת	Depart early) שׁכֹם
שֶׁבֶּט (Staff)	שׁכן (Dwell)
יִשְׁבִּי (Captive)	(Completeness) שָׁלוֹם
ישבע (Swear)	(Send) שׁלח
ֹשֶׁבֶּר (Shattering)	אָלְחָן (Table)
שבר (Crack)	שלך (Throw out)

שָׁלָל (Spoil)	שׁקט (Tranquil)
שֶׁלֶם (Peace offering)	(Sheqel) שֶׁקֶל
(Complete) שָׁלֵּם	שֵׁקֵּר (False)
שׁלֹם (Make restitution)	שׁרֶשׁ (Root)
לְשׁוֹם (Three days	ארת (Minister)
ago)	שֵׁשׁ (Linen)
שׁם (Title)	ישתה (Gulp)
שמד (Destroy)	שבע (Be satisfied)
שׁמָּה (Desolate)	קּׁדֶּה (Field)
(Report) שְׁמוּעָה	רֹשֶׁ (Ram)
שָׁמֵיִם (Sky)	שׁוֹּשׂ (Skip)
Desolate) שׁמם	שחק (Laugh)
יִּשְׁמְמָה (Desolate)	ָשְׁטָן (Opponent)
(Oil) שֶׁבֶּוּן	(Calculate)
שׁמע (Hear)	ישָׁכָּר (Wage)
שׁמר (Safeguard)	(Left hand) שְׁמוֹאל
שֶׁמֶשׁ (Sun)	(Rejoice)
שׁׁן (Tooth)	(Joy) שִׁמְחָה (Joy)
שָׁנֵה (Year)	(Apparel) שִׁמְלָה
שָׁנִי (Scarlet)	שנא (Hate)
שׁעֵר (Gate)	שְׁעִיר (Goat)
וֹשִׁבְּחָה (Maid)	שְׁעָר (Hair)
(Decide)	שְׁעְרָה (Barley)
שׁפּך (Pour out)	יִשְׂבָּר (Lip)
(Low) שׁפּל	ישַׂק (Sack)
(Drink) שׁקה	יבי (Noble)
(Filthiness)	(Remnant)

וינון ויעוו (leaching) ויָנו וּעַוו (Shout)	קר (Cremate) שׁרף (Fig) רוֹצָים (Vessel) רוֹצִים (Production) רוֹבִילָּה (Earth) רוֹבִילָה (Deep sea) רוֹבְילָה (Adoration) רוֹבְילָה (Midst) רוֹבְילָה (Midst) רוֹבְילָה (Birthing) רוֹבְילָת (Kermes)	תלה (Blue) תלה (Hang) תלה (Continually) קנייד (Whole) קניים (Be whole) תמם (Waving) תמם (Wander) תנייף (Decoration) תנייף (Pleading) תפש (Seize hold) תקיי (Waiting) תקעה (Thrust)
(Rescue) הְּנִשׁוּעָה (Rescue)	תוֹעֶבָה (Disgusting) תוֹעָבָה (Teaching)	יְּרוּטָה (Offering) קרוּטָה (Shout)

Parent / Child Roots

Most ancient Hebrew words are all derived from a twoletter root such as $\forall z$ (flow). A child root is formed by placing one of the consonants that often act as a vowel (7 , 7 , 7 , 8) in front, between, or at the end of the two-letter root. The following child roots are derived from the twoletter root 7 2.

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אבל (wilt; a flowing away of life)
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הבל (empty; a flowing away of contents)

בהל (panic; a flowing of the insides)

בלה (aged; a flowing away of youth)

בול (flood; a heavy flowing of water)

יבל (stream; a flowing of water).

As you will notice, all the child roots are related in meaning to each other and to the two-letter root.

Since approximately 80% of the Hebrew words in the Bible are a parent or child root words, or a word derived from these roots, it is relatively easy to find the meaning of a word based on the root of the word. For example, the child root רוש has the meaning of "head" or "top." The words ראשר and ראשר are derived from this child root and all have a meaning of "the head or top of something." At times, the meaning of a word derived from

a particular root may appear to be very different in meaning from the root. This is due to our modern understanding of words, which are often times very different from the ancient Hebrews' understanding of words. When the word does not appear to be related, a more precise dictionary should be consulted.

The following list only includes those roots whose words derived from them are found in the Hebrew Bible. For example, the two words מבון and מבון are found in the Hebrew Bible and are derived from the child root בון. The following list includes the entry בון, but not תבון.

Occasionally, a letter of a word will change to another letter with a similar sound, but will retain a meaning resembling the original root. For example, the root כור (kor; meaning dig) has evolved into the following forms.

Each of these words is similar in sound and each has the meaning of "dig" and are included under the child root of אור. In this case, the entry אור has the word כור to the right, indicating that you will find this word there.

אב		Begin	יא
Father	אב	אם	
Bear fruit	אבב	Mother, if	אנ
Wineskin, medium	אוב	Cubit, community	אנ
Desire	יאב	Bondwoman	と
Hostile, enemy	איב	אן	
אד		Idol, nothing	אן
Fog, mist	אד	Idol, nothing	או
Befall	אדד	Idol, nothing	אי
Fire poker	אוד	אף	
Calamity	איד	Nose, anger	אן
אה		Aroma, baking	אנ
Desire	אה	ХХ	
Desire	או	Press Y	או
Desire	אי	אר	
Desire	אוה	Light אי	או
Desire	יאה	אש	
Desire	איה	Fire y	אי
77		Foundation, cake	と
Time, place	אז	Foundation שה	と
אח		Despair אש	יא
Brother, hearth	אח	את	
אט		Mark, with, plow	או
Gentle	אט	Mark אד	או
אך		Arrive, you	או
כן	אך	Mark מי	או
אל	•	בב	
God, chief	אל	Pupil of the eye	בב
Strong	אלל	Cry out	יב
Oath	אלה	בד	
Strong	אול	Alone, branch	בד

Wander אבד	
Lie בדא High	בהנ
High ד	במו
Void בהה Brother-in-law t	יבם
Need אבה	
Come בוא Son	בן
Stone Stone	אבן
Plunder 72 Thumb	בהן
Plunder TT Structure, children	בנה
Plunder Litelligence	בון
Plunder בזה Separate	בין
Plunder בס	
Trample 1	בוס
Remain אבח	
Gush, request 7	בער
Marble בהט	
Idle talk בטה White clay	בץ
בד Swamp	בצץ
Roll, swell אבך White, linen, egg	בוץ
Weep בכא	
Weep בכה Pour out, destroy	בקי
Wander Towder, dust Powder, dust	אבי
Rash בל	בהי
Nothing בל Empty	בוק
Mixture בל	
Lament אבל Clean, soap, grain	בר
Vain, empty הבל Clean, pure	ברר
Panic, anticipation בהל Strong wing	אבו
	באו
Flood בול Fat	ברא

White	בהר	Back, body	גוה
Food, soap	ברה	Grieve	יגה
כר	בור	Valley	גיה
בש		Back, body	רף
Shame, dried up	בוש	Arch, body	גוף
Shame	ביש	λ τ	
בת		Fleece, mow	ζ7
Defined	בתת	Sheer	K 11
Desolate	בתה	Fleece	גזה
Household	בית	Sweep	גוז
גב		גל	
Bent back, dig	גב	Round, role, stone	גל
Cistern	גבא	Round, role, log	גלל
High	גבה	Collect	אגל
Locust, cut, dig	גוב	Redeem	גאל
Dig	יגב	Naked, exile	גלה
גג		Rejoice, fear	גול
Roof	גג	2nd time around	עלל
גד		גם	
Attack, troop	גד	Also	גם
Attack, furrow	גדד	Marsh	אגם
Troop, band	אגד	Drink, reed	גמא
Riverbank	גדה	Gather	גמה
Attack, troop	גוד	גן	
Tendon	גיד	Garden	גן
גה		Protect	גנן
Pride	גא	Bowl	אגן
Back	גו	גע	
Valley	גי	Gasp	יגע
Pride	גאה	Bellow	געה
Heal	גהה	Last breath	גוע

גף	
גה	גף
גה	גוף
Non-native, chalk	גר
Throat, drag	גרר
Gather, collect	אגר
Prostrate	גהר
Anger	גרה
Fear, guest	גור
Fear	יגר
Plaster	גיר
גש	
Grope	גשש
Cloud	גיש
גת	
Winepress	גת
Slow	דב
Slow	דבב
Flow	דאב
Sluggish	דבא
Mope	דוב
דג	
Fish	דג
anxious	דאג
Increase	דגה
Fishing	דוג
דד	
Breasts	דד
Gentle walk	דדה
Pot, basket, uncle	דיד

דה	
Enough	יד י
Dart	דאה
Sick	דוה
Rapid flight	דיה
דח	
Thrust	דחח
Push down	דחה
Push away	דות
77	
Crush	דך
Trample	דכא
Collapse	דכה
Crush	דוך
דל	
Dangle	דל
Week, poor	דלל
Draw water	דלה
דם	
Blood	דם
Silent	דמם
Red, man	אדם
Silent	דהם
Likeness, silent	דמה
דן	
Ruler, lord	אדן
Quarrel	דון
•	
Rule	דין
•	דין
Rule	דין דע

Know	ידע	Shout	הדד
דף		Stretch out hand	הדה
Push	דפה	Splendor	הוד
тү		กก	
Leap	דוץ	Behold, look	הה
דק		Behold, look	הא
Thin, canopy	דק	Behold, look	הו
Crumble	דקק	Behold, look	הי
Crumble	דיק	He, she	הוא
דר		Grief, desire	הוה
Circle, round	דר	Exist	היה
Swallow, free	דרר	าก	
Wide	אדר	Dream	הזה
Wide	דאר	הל	
Turn, honor	הדר	Shine	הלל
Gallop	דהר	Tent	אהל
Circle, generation	דור	Far away	הלא
דש		הם	
Sprout	דשא	Abundant, rich	הם
Tread	דוש	Commotion	המם
דת		Noise	המה
Law	דת	Uproar	הום
הב		הן	
Privilege	הב	Behold, here, if	הן
Love, affection	אהב	Heavy, rich	הון
Give	יהב	Hin (a measure)	הין
הג		הס	
Meditate	הגג	Still	הס
Murmur, remove	הגה	Silent, still	הסה
הד		הר	
Shout	הד	Mount, hill	הר

High, arrogant	הרר	זל	
Pregnant	הרה	Shake	זלל
High	יהר	Depart	אזל
הת		Except	זול
Break in, assail	התת	Shake, settle	צלל
۱۱		10	
Hood, peg, nail	11	Plan	זמם
7.5		77	
Hyssop	אזב	Kinds	7[
Gold, yellow	זהב	Heavy, stout	יזן
Puss	זוב	Broad, ear	אזן
Gold	צהב	Whoredom	זנה
7,6		Fat	זון
Grapeskin	16	זע	
77		Tremble	זוע
Waves, soup	77	Sweat	יזע
Waves, soup	זוד	16	
זה		Flow	זוף
This	าก	Sheet over	צפה
Shine, beauty	זהה	Overflow	צוף
סה	זוה	19	
77		Fuse, refine	1
Move, rich	717	Chains	זקק
זח		71	
Remove	זחח	Stranger	11
77		Sneeze	זרר
Clear	17	צר	זרר
Clear	7CT	צר	אזר
Pure	זכה	Loath, turn away	זאר
		Warn	זהר

Scatter, winnow	זרה	חז	
Loath, turn away	זור	Gaze	חזז
צר	זור	Possess	אחז
זת		Gaze	חזה
Olive	זית	Enclose	חוז
חב		חח	
Bosom	חב	Thistle, hook	חח
Bosom	חבב	Hook	חוח
Refuge, secret	חבא	חט	
Hide	חבה	Miss, sin	חטא
Debt	חוב	Cord	חוט
חג		חד	
Festival	חג	Roof of the mouth	חד
Festival	חגג	Wait	חכה
Revolve	חגא	חל	
Refuge	חגה	Common	חל
Circle	חוג	Common, pierce	חלל
חד		Sick, rust	חלא
Unite	חד	Sick, pierce	חלה
Unite	חדד	Turn	חול
One, unite	אחד	חר	יחל
Glad	חדה	חם	
Riddle	חוד	Hot	חם
Unite	יחד	Hot	חמם
חה		Curdled	חמא
Life	חה	Wall	חמה
Life	חי	Burned, black	חום
Life	חוה	Passion, anger	יחם
Life	חיה	חל	
Life	חיי	Camp, grace	חל

Camp, grace	חנן	Wait	יחר
Pole, spear	חנה	Patient	יחל
Camp, grace	חון	חש	
חס		Quiet	חשה
Trust, refuge	חסה	Hurry	חוש
Compassion	חוס	Lineage	יחש
חף		Hurry	עוש
Clean, pure	חף	חת	
Secret	חפא	Break, crumble	חת
Clean, pure	าอก	Break, crumble	חתת
Cover, protect	חפה	Seize	חתה
Haven	חוף	טב	
תץ		Good	טב
Arrow	תץ	Good	יטב
Divide, arrow	חצץ	Good	טוב
Half	חצה	טד	
Outside	חוץ	Thorn	אטד
Wall	חיץ	טה	
חק		Spun	טוה
Appointment	חק	Sweep	טוא
Appoint, inscribe	חקק	טח	
Inscribe	חקה	Lay out, kidney	טחה
Bosom	חוק	Overlay	טוח
תר		טט	
Glow hot, noble	חר	Mud	טט
Heated by the sun	חרר	טל	
Remain, after	אחר	Dew	טל
Dung, privy	חרא	Covering	טלל
Anger	חרה	Cover	טלא
White	חור	Spotting	טלה
כר	חור	Strew	טול

	טם			יע
Unclean		טם	Shovel	יע
Unclean		טמא	Brush	יעה
Unclean		טמה		יף
	טן		Beauty	יפה
Basket		טנא		יר
	טע		River	יאר
Wander		טעה	Fear	ירא
	าง		Point, rain,	teach ירה
Children		าง		יש
Trip		าอง	Exist	יש
Surround		טוף	Aged	ישש
	טר		Exist	ישה
Closed		אטר		כב
Pure		טהר	Pain	כאב
Wall		טור	Extinguish	כבה
	טש			כד
Pounce		טוש	Jar	כד
	יג		Strike	כדד
Grieve		יגה	Strike	כיד
	יד			כה
Hand		יד	Brand	כי
Handle		ידד	Sad	כאה
Hand out		ידה	Weak	כהה
	ים		Burn	כוה
Sea		ים		כח
Terror		אים	Strength	כח
Day		יום	Chastise	יכת
	ין			כל
Mud		יון	Complete	כל
Wine		יין	Complete	כלל

Eat	אכל	קר	כרה
Keep	כלא	Dig	כור
Complete	כלה	Hole	באר
Sustain	כול	Dig	בור
Able, Could	יכל	Dig	חור
כם		Dig	עור
Desire, long for	כמה	Trench	קור
כן		כש	
Stand upright	כן	כס	כשה
Plant	כנן	Terror	כוש
Priest	כהן	כת	
Eulogy	כנה	Crush	כתת
Stand	כון	לב	
Sure	אך	Heart	לב
כס		Heart	לבב
Estimate	כסס	Thirst	לאב
Covering	כסא	Lion	לבא
Cover	כסה	Glisten	להב
Cup, pocket	כוס	Lion	לבה
Fat	כשה	לג	
Cup	קוס	Log (measure)	לג
าว		Study	להג
Palm	า⊃	לד	
Bend	าอว	Offspring, child	ילד
Bow	אכר	Offspring, child	ולד
Tame	כפה	לה	
כר		If, no, not	לא
Leap,cor(measure)	כר	If	לו
Leap	כרר	Weary, faint	לאה
Farm	אכר	Weary, faint	להה
Dig	כרה	Nothing, foolish	אל

Nothing, foolish	אלל	לם	
Nothing, foolish	אול	Silent, tied up	אלם
Nothing, foolish	יאל	Community	לאם
לה		Wound	להם
Join, lend	לוה	לן	
If	לוא	Encamp	לון
לז		לע	
Turn aside	לזה	Throat	לע
Turn aside	לוז	Swallow	לוע
לח		Blurt	ילע
Moist, fresh	לח	לץ	
Cheek	לחה	Mock, interpret	לצץ
Corrupt	אלח	Urge	אלץ
Clay tablet	לוח	Mock, interpret	לוץ
Lick	לק	לק	
לט		לח	לק
Veil	לט	לש	
Veil, cover	לאט	Knead	לוש
Lizard	לטא	מג	
Flames	להט	Magi	מג
Secret, cover	לוט	Melt	מוג
לד		מד	
Messenger	לאך	Carpet, measure	מד
Walk	הלך	Carpet, measure	מדד
Walk	ילד	Extend	מדה
לל		Stretch out	מוד
Howl	אלל	מה	
Loop	ללא	What	מה
Stairway	לול	What	מו
Howl	ילל	Who	מי
Night	ליל	Hundred	מאה

Question	מהה	Spurn	מאס
מח		Dissolve, faint	מסה
Marrow, rich	מח	מע	
Marrow	מחח	Bowels, soft	מע
Strike	מחא	Bowels, soft	מעה
Strike	מחה	מץ	
מט		Chaff, oppression	מץ
Shake, yoke	מוט	Suck, matsa	מצץ
Branch	מטה	Strong	אמץ
מד		Find	מצא
Thin, poor	מיך	Suck	מצה
Thin, poor	מכך	Chaff, oppression	מוץ
מל		מק	
Reduce, discourse	מלל	Dissipate	מק
Sick	אמל	Dissipate	מקק
Fill	מלא	Mock	מוק
Reduce	מהל	מר	
uncircumcised	לומ	Bitter, rebel	מר
מם		Bitter, rebel	מרר
Blemish	מאם	Say	אמר
מן		Bitter, rebel	מאר
Kind, from	מן	Hurry, exchange	מהר
Kind, from	מנן	Bitter, rebel	מרה
Strong	אמן	Exchange	מור
Refuse	מאן	Exchange	ימר
Assign, count	מנה	מש	
Likeness	מון	Grope	משש
Right hand	ימן	Drawn out	משה
מס		Drawn out	מוש
Dissolve, faint	מס	Grope	ימש
		Grope	0,2

Death Complete	מת		Rest	נוח
Death מתה CE CE CE CE CE CE CE CE CE C	Death	מת	נט	
Bore נכא Beat נכא Be	Death	מות	Spread out	נטה
Bore רכא Beat רבה Beat רכא Beat רבה Beat רכא הואף הואף הואף הואף הואף הואף הואף הוא	Death	מתה	Shake	נוט
Prophecy High Produce Drive Bright Sleep Sprout, continue Sprout, continu	נב		נד	
High Produce כל נבה Complete נלה Complete נלה Rubble כל Rubble כל הבל Rubble בל הבל Rubble בל הבל הבל הבל הבל הבל הבל הבל הבל הבל	Bore	נבב	Beat	נכא
Produce נלה מששל משל מששל מששל מששל מששל מששל משש	Prophecy	נבא	Beat	נכה
Rubble כול Company Continue מול Company C	High	נבה	נל	
Drive מהג Sleep (נות Sleep (נות Sleep (נות Sleep (נות Sprout, continue (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii	Produce	נונ	Complete	נלה
Bright נגה לגה Sleep נגה לגה לינם אונים א	נג		Rubble	נול
דובר בינון אינון בינון	Drive	נהג	נם	
Flee, wander מון Flee, wander מון Flee, wander מון Toss about מון Flee, wander מון Flag מון Flag מון Flee, wander מון Flee, wander מון Beacon, glee מון מון Please מון בשא Test מון בשא Flee מון בשא Lift up מון בשא Shake מון בשא האות מון	Bright	נגה	Sleep	נום
Flee, wander Toss about Toss about Flee, wander Toss about Flee Code Toss about Flee Code Toss about Toss Flag Toss Tost Tost Tost Tost Tost Tost Tost	נד		נן	
Toss about רודה Flag פרס	Flee, wander	נד	Sprout, continue	נון
Flee, wander נסס כש כשל כוד Beacon, glee נסס פשל כוד ביש בשל כיש ביש ביש ביש ביש ביש ביש ביש ביש ביש ב	Flee, wander	נדד	נס	
לסס ליס ליס ליס ליס ליס ליס ליס ליס ליס	Toss about	נדה	Flag	נס
Please אנסה Flee מוסה sit, dwell משא Lift up משא Lift up משא Lift up משא בודע בודע בודע בודע בודע בודע בודע בודע	Flee, wander	נוד	Beacon, glee	נסס
Lament נוס Flee נוס באל Lift up נשא Lament נשא Lift up נשא באל באל באל באל באל באל באל באל באל בא	נה		נש	נסס
sit, dwell נשא Lament נעא sit, dwell sit, dwell Shake CHAPTER Shake Shake CHAPTER SHAKE	Please	נא	Test	נסה
Lament נוע בהה Shake עור Shake עור אינה Shake עור בוא Shake עור בוא Shake עור בוא בינה בוא Shake עור בינה בינה בינה עור בינה בינה בינה בינה בינה בינה בינה בינה	Lament	ני	Flee	נוס
sit, dwell נות Shake ער מוד Shake ער מוד אינה אינה של מוד אינה אינה אינה עד אינה אינה אינה אינה עד אינה אינה אינה אינה אינה אינה אינה אינה	sit, dwell	נאה	Lift up	נשא
Dispossess ינה Forbid אוט Wave קוט Raw ניא Shine אינה Sprinkle מוז Despise אינה בעא Fly אנח Sigh אנח Quarrel	Lament	נהה	נע	
Forbid נוף Wave קנוא Wave קנוא על האמע נוא Shine נצץ Sprinkle מוח Despise אנאך Fly נצא Sigh אנח Quarrel	sit, dwell	נוה	Shake	נוע
Raw ניא Shine (צצ) Sprinkle (זה Despise איז Fly (צאר Sigh אנת Quarrel בער אומר)	Dispossess	ינה	าว	
נצץ Shine נצץ Cyprinkle נאץ Despise נאך Fly נצא Quarrel נצה Cyprinkle נצה אות בא Cyprinkle נצה בא Cyprinkle נצה בא Cyprinkle הוא בא	Forbid	נוא	Wave	נוף
Sprinkle נאץ Despise נאץ באלי Sigh אנח Quarrel	Raw	ניא	cy	
נצא Fly נצא Sigh אנח Quarrel	C 7		Shine	נצץ
Sigh אנח Quarrel	Sprinkle	נזה	Despise	נאץ
-	נח		Fly	נצא
Lead נוץ Fly away נוץ	Sigh	אנח	Quarrel	נצה
	Lead	נחה	Fly away	נוץ

נק		Forget	שי
Cry out	אנק	Forget	שהה
Cry out	נהק	Rise	שוא
Innocent	נקה	Elevate	שיא
Suckle	נוק	Conceal, hide	זוה
Suckle	ינק	סח	
נר		Sweep away	שחה
Lamp	נר	Meditate	שה
River	נהר	Swim, float	שחה
Lamp, yoke	נור	Meditate	שוח
נש		Ponder, plant	שיח
Lend	נשא	סט	
Lend	נשה	Turn aside	סט
Sick	נוש	שט	סט
Sick	נסס	Depart	סוט
סב		Turn aside	שט
Turn	בבס	Deviate	שטה
Drunk	אבס	Turn aside	שוט
Old	ביש	סך	
סד		Booth	סך
Foundation	סד	Cover	סכד
Assembly	סוד	Anoint	סוד
Foundation	יסד	Thorn, hedge	שד
Level	שדד	Cover, thorn	שכד
Witness	שהד	View	שכה
Field	שדה	Cover	שוד
Plaster	שיד	סל	
סה		Raise, basket	סל
Seah (measure)	סאה	Raise	סלל
Veil	סוה	Weigh	סלא
Sheep	שה	Raise	סלה

Quail	שלו	סק	
סם		Sack	שק
Smell	סם	Sack	שקק
Smell	סמם	סר	
Storehouse	אסם	Sad, anger	סר
Poison	שמם	Sad, anger	סרר
Garlic	שום	Bind, yoke	אסר
סן		Round	סהר
Shoe	סאן	Instruct	יסר
Thistle	סנא	pot, fishhook	סיר
Thorn	צן	Commander	שר
Sharp, protect	צנן	Rule	שרר
Flock	צאן	Bind	אשר
Flock	צון	Yeast	שאר
Thistle	סנה	Rule	שור
Hate	שנא	סת	
Hate	שנא	סת Winter	סתה
	שנא		סתה סות
סס		Winter	
Cheerful, moth	סס	Winter Entice	
Cheerful, moth Horse, swallow	סס סוס	Winter Entice	סות
Cheerful, moth Horse, swallow Cheerful	סס סוס	Winter Entice עב Dark covering	סות עב
Cheerful, moth Horse, swallow Cheerful	סס סוס שוש	Winter Entice עב Dark covering Thick, dense	סות עב עבה
Cheerful, moth Horse, swallow Cheerful Rush	סס סוס שוש	Winter Entice עב Dark covering Thick, dense Dark covering	סות עב עבה
DD Cheerful, moth Horse, swallow Cheerful DD Rush	סס סוס שוש סעה	Winter Entice עב Dark covering Thick, dense Dark covering	סות עב עבה עוב
Cheerful, moth Horse, swallow Cheerful VV Rush Lip, edge	סס סוס שוש סעה	Winter Entice עב Dark covering Thick, dense Dark covering עב Response to the second seco	סות עב עבה עוב
DD Cheerful, moth Horse, swallow Cheerful DD Rush Lip, edge Door	סס סוס שוש סעה סעה	Winter Entice עב Dark covering Thick, dense Dark covering ע Baked bread	סות עבה עוב עוב
Cheerful, moth Horse, swallow Cheerful VO Rush Lip, edge Door Take, gather	סס סוס שוש סעה סף ספף	Winter Entice עב Dark covering Thick, dense Dark covering עג Baked bread עג Appointed time	סות עבה עוב עוג עוג
Cheerful, moth Horse, swallow Cheerful VO Rush Lip, edge Door Take, gather Feed	סס סוס שוש סעה סף ספף אסף ספא	Winter Entice Dark covering Thick, dense Dark covering Xy Baked bread Ty Appointed time Pass, ornament	סות עבה עוב עוב עוג עדד

עה		Watch, depress	ענה
Evil	עו	Abode	עון
Ruins	עי	Watch	יען
Sweep away	יעה	Eye	עין
עז		עס	·
Goat	עז	Tread	עסס
Strong	עזז	Do	עשה
Bold	עזה	עף	
Stronghold	עוז	Branch	עפה
Strong	יעז	Fly	עוף
עט		Exhausted	יעף
Stylus, pen	עט	Exhausted	עיף
Wrap	עטה	עץ	
Dig in	עוט	Tree	עץ
Wrap	יעט	Spine	עצה
Bird of prey	עיט	Counsel	עוץ
עץ	יעט	Counsel	יעץ
על		Counsel	יעט
Yoke, top, high	על	עק	
Work	עלל	Parapet	עקה
גל	עלל	Oppress	עוק
Ascend	עלה	ער	
Give milk	עול	Enemy, bare	ער
Ascend	יעל	Naked	ערר
עם		Naked	ערה
Flock, with	עם	Watch, wake, bare	עור
Hidden	עמם	כר	עור
Neighbor	עמה	Forest	יער
Violence	עים	עש	
ען		Waste away	עשש
Cover, cloud	ענן	עס	עשה

חש	עוש	Darkness	אפל
עת		Wonder	פלא
Help	עות	Wonder	פלה
פג		Bean	פול
Unripe, unfit	פג	פם	
Unripe, unfit	פגג	Fat	פים
Unripe, unfit	פוג	פר	
פד		Face, turn	פן
Girdle	אפד	Face, turn	פנן
Redeem	פדה	Wheel	אפן
Disappear	פוד	Face	פנה
פה		Turn	פון
Mouth, edge, word	פה	פס	
Beard, blow	פאה	Ankle, wrist, end	פס
Beard, blow	פיה	Ankle, wrist, end	פסס
27		Ankle, wrist	אפס
Refine	27	פע	
Refine, leap	211	Viper	אפע
פח		Quiet scream	פעה
Spread	פח	פץ	
Net	פחח	Disperse, scatter	פצץ
Governor	פחה	Open	פצה
Blow, dust	פוח	Scatter	פוץ
Breathe	יפח	פק	
פד		Restrain	אפק
Flask	פד	Waver, unsteady	פוק
Overturn	הפך	פר	
Pour	פכה	Bull	פר
Eye-paint	פוך	Break	פרר
פל		Abundance, dust	אפר
Intercede	פלל	Adorn, honor	פאר

כר	פאר	Glare	צחח
Wild donkey	פרא	Dig	צחה
Fruit	פרה	Cry out	צוח
Winepress	פור	Desert	ציח
פש		צל	
Leprosy	פשה	Shade	צל
Spread	פוש	Shade	צלל
פת		זל	צלל
Pudenda, socket	פת	Near	אצל
Entice	פתה	Neigh	צהל
צב		Roast	צלה
Wall	צב	Deep	צול
Army	צבא	צם	
15	צהב	Cover the mouth	צמם
Swell	צבה	Thirst	צמא
Stand erect	יצב	Fast	צום
344		333	
צג		צן	
Set	יצג	[סן	צן
	יצג		צנן צן
Set	יצג	סן	
Set		סן סן	צנן
Set צד Side	צד	סן סן סן	צנן צאן
Set Side Lay down	צד צדה	סן סן סן	צנן צאן
Set Side Lay down Hunt	צד צדה	סן סן סן צע	צנן צאן צון
Set Side Lay down Hunt	צד צדה צוד	סן סן סן צע Wander	צנן צאן צון צעה
Set Side Lay down Hunt Issue	צד צדה צוד צוד	סן סן סן טן ע צע Wander Sheet, floor	צנן צאן צון צעה
Set Side Lay down Hunt Issue Command	צד צדה צוד צוד צא	סן סן סן טן ע צע Wander Sheet, floor	צנן צאן צון צעה צעה
Set Side Lay down Hunt Issue Command Ship	צד צדה צוד צא צו צי	ארן ארן ארן צע Wander Sheet, floor ארן Whisper	צנן צאן צון צעה יצע צפף
Set Side Lay down Hunt Issue Command Ship Command	צד צדה צוד צא צו צי צוה	טן טן טן טן עע Wander Sheet, floor או Whisper Watch	צנן צון צון יצע יצע צפף צפה
Set Side Lay down Hunt Issue Command Ship Command Desert, nomad	צד צדה צוד צא צו צי צוה ציה	טן טן טן טן עע Wander Sheet, floor צע Whisper Watch	צנן צון צעה יצע צפף צפה צפה

צק		Vomit	קיה
Funnel	צוק	Vomit	קוא
Pour	יצק	קט	,
צר		Little	קט
Wrapped, pressed	צר	Cut off	קטט
Wrapped, pressed	צרר	Cut off	קוט
Store up	אצר	קל	
Pain	צאר	Light, quick	קל
Olive oil	צהר	Light, quick	קלל
Pressed, rock	צור	Assemble	קהל
Pressed	יצר	Roast	קלה
Journey	ציר	Voice, sound	קול
Bind	זרר	קם	
Bind	אזר	Raise	קום
Press	זור	קו	
Lie in wait	שרר	Nest	קו
צת		Nest	קנן
Kindle	צות	Jealous	קנא
Kindle	יצת	Acquire	קנה
קב		lament	קין
Jar, tent, belly	קב	קס	
Jar, tent, belly	קבב	כס	קסס
קד		קץ	קוס
Bow the head	קדד	קע	
Burn	יקד	Brand	קוע
קה		Hang, shrivel	יקע
Cord	קו	קף	
Gourd	קי	Condense	קפא
Dull	קהה	Go around	קוף
Cord, collect	קוה	קץ	
		Cut, end	

Cut, end	קצה	רד	
Cut, end, loathe	קוץ	Tread	רדד
Cut	קסס	Flee	ארד
קר		Tread	דרה
Cool, quiet	קר	Wander	רוד
Meet, call	קרא	Descend	ירד
Meet	קרה	าา	
Precious	יקר	Rain	רי
Purchase	כרת	Lion, box	ארה
כר	קור	See	ראה
קש		Fear, awe	רהה
Straw, bend	קש	Rain	רוה
Gather	קשש	Fear, awe	ירה
Melon	קשא	Fear, awe	ירא
Hard	קשה	רז	
Bend	קוש	Cedar	ארז
Snare	יקש	Thin	רזה
רב		רת	
Abundant	רב	Traveler	ארח
Abundant	רבב	Handmill	רחה
Ambush	ארב	Wind, spirit	רות
Bold	רהב	Moon	ירת
Abundant	רבה	רט	
Defend, quarrel	רוב	Trough	רהט
רג		Cast down	ירט
Weave	ארג	רד	
Kill	הרג	Loins	רד
Bad, loud	רע	Loins	רכד
Bad, break	רעע	Long	ארד
Loud	רוע	םר	
Break up	ירע	Lift up, worm	רמם

Lift up	ארם	Accept	רצה
Lift up	ראם	Run	רוץ
Throw, betray	רמה	רק	
Lift up	רום	Thin, spit	רק
Lift up	ירם	Thin, spit	רקק
רן		Empty	רוק
Shout	רן	Spit, green	ירק
Shout	רנן	רר	
Nimble	ארן	Spit	רר
Rattle	רנה	Curse	ארר
רס		Spit, egg white	רור
Dew, pieces	רסס	רש	
Betroth	ארס	Divide	רשש
Break, pull down	הרס	Request	ארש
Betroth	ארש	רס	ארש
רע		Head	ראש
Companion	רע	Permission	רשא
רג	רע	Permission	רשה
רג	רעע	Needy	רוש
Shepherd	רעה	Possession	ירש
רג	רוע	שב	
רג	ירע	Split	שבב
רף		שק	שאב
Heal	רפא	Captive	שבה
Feeble	רפה	Turn back	שוב
Pulverize	רוף	Sit, dwell	ישב
רץ		סב	שיב
Pieces	רץ	שג	
Broken pieces	רצץ	Mistake	שגג
Land	ארץ	Groan	שאג
Run	רצא	Mistake	שגא

Mistake שוג Flog	שט שטט
	שטט
Breast, goat TW Despise	שאט
Power שדד Accasia tree	שטה
סט שדד סד	שטה
Ravine אשד lash, whip	שוט
סט שהד סד	שוט
סד Stretch out	ישט
Power שך	
סך שיד סד	שך
שה Bow down, lower	שכך
סך שה סה	שכד
Gift שי Wander	שכה
סך שי סה	שכה
Storm סך שאה	שוד
של שוה Storm	
False שוא Draw out	של
סה Plunder	שלל
סה Tamarisk tree	אשל
שח Ask	שאל
Pit, bow שח Draw out	שלה
סח Shirt	שול
Pit, bow, submit סל	שלו
Pit, bow שחה	
שחה א Name	שם
Pit, bow Desolate	שמם
סם שוח סח	שמם
Empty ישח Guilt	אשם
שיח High	שמא

Onyx	שהם	שק	
High	שמה	Leg	שק
Garlic	שום	סק סק	שק
סם	שום	Greed, eager	שקק
Desolate	ישם	סק	שקק
שן		, Drink	, י שקה
Teeth	שן	Leg, trough, street	שוק
Sharp	שנן	שר	,
סן	שנא	Cord, rope, sinew	שר
Rest, quiet	שאן	סר ⁻	שר
Repeat, year	שנה	Twist together	שרר
Urine	שון	צר	שרר
Sleep	ישן	סר	שרר
שס		Нарру	אשר
Plunder	שסס	סר	אשר
Plunder	שאס	Relative	שאר
Plunder	שסה	סר	שאר
Plunder	שוס	Untie	שרה
שע		Over, wall	שור
Delight, blind	שעע	סר	שור
Watch	שעה	Straight	ישר
Cry out, deliver	שוע	Song	שיר
Free, safe	ישע	שש	
שף		White, six	שש
Serpent	שפף	Lead, drag	ששא
Quiver	אשף	White	שוש
Draw in wind	שאף	סס	שוש
Stand out	שפה	Old man	ישש
סף	שפה	שת	
Strike	שוף	Buttock, foundation	שת
Draw in	שאב	Banquet	שתה

Set	שית
תב	
Box	תבה
תד	
Peg, stake	יתד
תה	
Room	תא
Mark, sign	תו
mark, sign	תאה
Empty	תהה
Mark, sign	תוה
Empty	תהו
תח	
Sink down, bow	תוח
תד	
Oppress, bend	תך
Oppress, bend	תכך
Bow down, sit	תכה
Middle	תוך
תל	
Mound	תל
Mound	תלל
Hang, suspend	תלא
Hang, suspend	תלה
תם	
Whole, full	תם
Whole, full	תמם
Twins	תאם
Amaze	תמה

תן	
Patient, monster	תן
Patient, monster	תנן
Gift, wage, donkey	אתן
Gift, wage	תנה
Permanent, river	יתן
קף	
Drum	תף
Beat	תפף
Spit	תוף
תר	
Outline	תאר
Travel	תור
Remain, much	יתר
תש	
He-goat	תיש

Adopted Roots

Adopted roots are three consonant roots that evolved out of the parent or child root. The following list will only include the adopted roots where all the words derived from them are used 25 times or more in the Hebrew Bible.

Just as in the parent and child root list, this list only contains the root and not the words derived from it, though the words are closely related in meaning to the adopted root.

While 80% of the words in the Bible are words derived from their parent or child roots, another 15% are derived from these adopted roots providing a fairly comprehensive root dictionary.

English	Root	English	Root
thousand, chief, join	אלף	bent, vine	גפן
covering, clothing	בגד	angry, stone, lots	גרל
separate	בדל	level, threshing floor	גרן
choose, select	בחר	take away, detract	גרע
cling, trust, secure	בטח	cast out	גרש
firstborn, firstfruit	בכר	rain	גשם
wallow, destroy	בלע	adhere	דבק
distant, behind	בעד	speak, order	דבר
lord, husband	בעל	honey	דבש
burn, destroy	בער	weep	דמע
break, cut, plunder	בצע	tread, way, walk	דרך
cut off the vine	בצר	fat	דשן
break-through/open	בקע	slaughter, sacrifice	זבח
plow, cattle	בקר	remember, male	זכר
seek, request	בקש	cut, divide, sing	זמר
iron	לברז	angry, insolent	זעם
pass, flee	ברת	call out, assemble	זעק
knee, bless	ברך	beard, chin, old	זקן
boil, ripen	בשל	rise	זרח
sweet, pleasant	בשם	scatter, sow, seed	זרע
flesh, good news	בשר	scatter, dish	זרק
boundary	גבל	writhe, twist, bind	חבל
high, hill	גבע	bind, join	חבר
strong, warrior	גבר	bind, gird	חבש
great	גדל	bind, gird	חגר
wall, fence	גדר	cease, omit	חדל
cut off/down, divide	KIT	enclose, chamber	חדר
ripe, wean, camel	גמל	new	חדש
steal	גנב	strong	חזק
rebuke, reproof	גער	fat	חלב

English	Root	English	Root
fat, dream	חלם	taste, decree	טעם
pass by	חלף	not yet	טרם
smooth	חלק	tear in pieces, feed	טרף
desire	חמד	heavy, honor, liver	כבד
compassion	חמל	wash, fuller	כבס
violence, injure	חמס	abundant	כבר
rise, ferment	חמר	lamb	כבש
five	חמש	trample	כבש
embalm	חנט	lie, deceive	כזב
dedicate	חנך	heap back, conceal	כחד
kindness	חסד	fail, false, lie	כחש
want, be without	חסר	dog, bark, basket	כלב
bend, incline	חפץ	shame	כלם
enclose, village	חצר	bow down, subdue	כנע
search	חקר	wind, corner	כנף
dry, wasted	חרב	harp, lyre	כנד
trembled, fear	חרד	fool, inward part	כסל
flat nose, devoted	חרם	desire, silver	כסף
autumn, scorn	חרף	cover	כפר
sharp, wound	חרץ	vineyard	כרם
plow, engrave, silent	חרש	bow down	כרע
think	חשב	cut	כרת
restrain	חשך	totter, stumble	כשל
dark, obscure	חשך	write	כתב
ornament	חשן	shoulder	כתף
seal up, finish	חתם	crown, surround	כתר
marry	חתן	white	לבן
slaughter, kill	טבח	dress, garment	לבש
sink, eminence	טבע	eat, battle, bread	לחם
hide	טמן	press, squeeze	לחץ

English	Root	English	Root
take, catch	לכד	VOW	נדר
learn, teach	למד	separate, withdraw	נזר
mock, scorn	לעג	obtain, possess	נחל
take	לקח	sigh, comfort	נחם
collect, gather	לקט	serpent	נחש
join, attack	לשך	settle, establish	נטע
tongue, speech	לשן	watch, guard, retain	נטר
rain	מטר	leave, abandon	נטש
sell, deliver	מכר	opposite	נכח
salt	מלח	strange, alien	נכר
deliver, eggs	מלט	pour out	נסך
reign, king	מלך	cover	נסך
present, offering	מנח	pull, break up/out	נסע
restrain, withhold	מנע	tie, fasten	נעל
mix	מסך	pleasant, agreeable	נעם
perverse, treachery	מעל	shake	נער
rebel	מרד	fall	נפל
smear, anoint	משח	break into pieces	נפץ
draw out/away/in	משך	set, place, erect	נצב
rule	משל	innocent, faithful	נצח
look	נבט	strip, snatch, take	נצל
wither, fade, foolish	נבל	guard	נצר
dry, desert, south	נגב	branch	נצר
declare, tell, show	נגד	spot, speck	דקנ
instrument, song	נגן	avenge, revenge	נקם
touch	נגע	go, come around	נקף
strike, smite	נגף	reach, overtake	נשג
approach, brought	נגש	bite, usury	נשך
willing, impel	נדב	arm, battle, arrange	נשק
impel, expel, thrust	נדח	saw	נשר

English	Root	English	Root
give	נתן	heel	עקב
break out	נתע	exchange	ערב
tear, break down	נתץ	evening, raven	ערב
pluck, draw away	נתק	order, prepare	ערד
fold together	סבך	uncircumcised	ערל
carry, burden	סבל	cunning, subtle	ערם
shut	סגר	heap	ערם
travel, go about	סחר	drop, cloud	ערף
foolish	סכל	turn the neck	ערף
forgive	סלח	fear, tremble	ערץ
flour	סלת	green herb	עשב
lean, lay	סמך	smoke	עשן
mourn, lament	ספד	oppress, violence	עשק
write, scroll	ספר	ten	עשר
castrate	סרס	smooth, polish	עשת
hide, conceal	סתר	ready, prepare	עתד
work, serve	עבד	meet, occur, attack	פגע
twist, weave, round	עבת	weary, exhausted	פגר
roll, revolve	עגל	tremble, fear	פתד
order, arrange, flock	עדר	escape	פלט
help	עזר	leap, limp, hop	פסח
surround, crown	עטר	cut, hew, idol	פסל
hide, eternity	עלם	work, wages	פעל
stand	עמד	impel, urge, move	פעם
labor, toil, mischief	עמל	visit	פקד
deep, profound	עמק	separate, divide	פרד
earth, dust	עקר	sprout, blossom	פרח
suffer, pain, grieve	עצב	oppress	פרד
close, strong, bone	עצם	break, divide	פרס
restrain, detain	עצר	break, scatter	פרץ

English	Root	English	Root
break, crush, tear	פרק	cut	קרש
scatter, decide	פרש	attend, listen	קשב
strip, pull off	פשט	bind, tie	קשר
rebel, sin	פשע	lie with, copulate	רבע
flax, wick, linen	פשת	four	רבע
open	פתח	lie down	רבץ
sudden	פתע	shake, tremble	רגז
righteous	צדק	foot, walk	רגל
pass over, prosper	צלח	tremble, sudden	רגע
side	צלע	follow after, chase	רדף
spring, grow up	צמח	wide, spacious	רחב
cry out, assemble	צעק	mercy, compassion	רחם
small, young	צער	wash, bathe	רחץ
turn, leap, goat, bird	צפר	distant	רצק
leprosy, wasp	צרע	ride, rider	רכב
refine	צרף	go about, trade	רכל
collect, company	קבץ	get, gain, acquire	רכש
bury, sepulcher	קבר	tread	רמס
precede, early, east	קדם	creep, reptile	רמש
separated, devout	קדש	hungry	רעב
little, small	קטן	shake, tremble	רעש
burn	קטר	murder, slay	רצח
bind, join	קטר	stamp, spread out	רקע
sling, cut/cast out	קלע	wicked	רשע
divination	קסם	staff, tribe	שבט
anger	קצף	flow, hair, robe	שבל
draw or come near	קרב	satisfy, fill	שבע
bald	קרח	seven, swear	שבע
horn	קרן	break	שבר
tear, rend	קרע	cease, rest	שבת

English	Root	English	Root
raise, high	שגב	measure, horrible	שער
give presents, bribe	שחד	fear, storm, hair	שער
slaughter, kill	שחט	family	שפח
lion	שחל	judge, justice	שפט
laugh, scorn	שחק	pour out	שפד
bruise, pound	שחק	low	שפל
black, early, dusk	שחר	bright, pleasant	שפר
corrupt, destroy	שחת	rest, quiet	שקט
adversary, hostile	שטן	weigh, weight	שקל
wash, overflow	שטף	cover, covering	שקף
write	שטר	loath, pollute	שקץ
lay down, layer	שכב	lie, false	שקר
forget, neglect	שכח	remnant	שרד
childless	שכל	burn, consume	שרף
act wisely	שכל	swarm, abound	שרץ
shoulder, journey	שכם	hiss	שרק
rest, dwell	שכן	weave, comb	שרק
drink full, intoxicate	שכר	root, spring up, origin	שרש
bribe, hire, wage	שכר	weigh, ponder	תכן
send	שלח	palm tree	תמד
throw	שלד	abhor, abomination	תעב
entire, complete	שלם	strike, nail, note	תקע
draw or pull out	שלף		
three	שלש		
destroy	שמד		
fat	שמן		
hear, obey	שמע		
guard, protect	שמר		
sun, windows	שמש		
lean, rest	שען		