

Alphabet and Pronunciation

The Hebrew Alphabet and Romanization			
Letter ¹	Pronunciation ²	IPA ³	Romanization ⁴
א	<u>alef</u>	<i>takes vowel sound or silent</i>	
ב	bet	/b/ or /v/	b/v
ג	<u>gimel</u>	/g/	g
ד	<u>dalet</u>	/d/	d
ה	he	/h/	h
ו	vav	/v/	v/o/u
ז	<u>za'in</u>	/z/	z
ח	kheth	/χ/	kh
ט	teth	/t/	t
י	yud	/j/	y/i
כ	kaf	/k/ or /χ/	k/kh
ך	kaf sofit	/χ/	kh
ל	<u>lamed</u>	/l/	l
מ	mem	/m/	m
ם	mem sofit	/m/	m
נ	nun	/n/	n
ן	nun sofit	/n/	n
ס	<u>samekh</u>	/s/	s
ע	<u>a'in</u>	<i>takes vowel sound or silent</i>	
פ	pe	/p/ or /f/	p/f
ף	pe sofit	/f/	f
צ	<u>tsadi</u>	/ʦ/	ts
ץ	<u>tsadi sofit</u>	/ʦ/	ts
ק	kuf	/k/	k
ר	resh	/ʁ/	r
ש	shin	/ʃ/ or /s/	sh/s
ת	tav	/t/	t

(1) The first column lists the Hebrew letters in alphabetical order, including the five special final (סופית - *sofit*) forms, which are letter variations that occur only at the end of a word.

(2) The second column lists the name of each letter, as pronounced in Modern Hebrew.

(3) The third column shows the phonemic notation for each letter as described by the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) for Modern Hebrew.

(4) The fourth and final column shows the method of romanization as used in this book.

NOTE: In Hebrew, word stress usually falls on either the final syllable (מלרע - *milra*) or the penultimate syllable (מלעיל - *mileil*). In this book, any stress that does not fall on the last syllable is noted with an underline.