

HEBREW ALPHABET CHART with Paleo-Hebrew (Ancient) Characters

4	דָּלֶת	3	גִּמֵּל	בֵּית	2	בֵּית	1	אָלֶף
	ד		ג					א
	d as in dog		g as in gate	v as in vegetable		b as in boat		silent
	Dalet		Gimel	Vet		Bet		Alef
9	טֵית	8	חֵית	זֵיזֶן	6	וָו	5	הָא
	ט		ח					ה
	t as in tiger		kh	z as in zebra		w as in women		h as in horse
	Tet		Khet	Zion		Waw		Hay
40	מָם	30	לָמֵד	כָּף-סוּפִית	20	כָּף	10	יּוֹד
	מ		ל					י
	m as in man		l as in lion	c as in cupcake		c as in cupcake		y as in yoyo
	Mem		Lamed	Caph Sofet		Caph		Yod
70	עֵיזֶן	60	סָמֵךְ	נוּן-סוּפִית	50	נוּן	40	מָם-סוּפִית
	ע		ס					מ
	silent		s as in seal	n as in nest		n as in nest		m as in man
	Ayin		Samek	Nun Sofet		Nun		Mem Sofet
צְדִי-סוּפִית	צָדִי	90	צָדִי	פָּא-סוּפִית	80	פָּא	70	פָּא
	צ		צ					פ
			ts	f as in fish		f as in fish		p as in pencil
	Tsadeh Sofet		Tsadeh	Phe Sofet		Phe		Pe
400	תּוֹ	300	שֵׁיזֶן	שֵׁיזֶן	200	רִישׁ	100	קוֹף
	ת		ש			ר		ק
	t as in tree		s as in snake	sh as in shirt		r as in rabbit		q as in queen
	Taw		Seen	Sheen		Resh		Qoof

- The difference between the bet ב and the ׀ is the dagesh דגש or dot that is in the middle. The character is pronounced as a ב or b sound when at the beginning of the word and is pronounced as a ׀ or v sound when located anywhere else in the word. This rule applies to the Pe פ and Phe פּ as well. The character is pronounced with a "p" sound in the beginning of the word and with an "f" sound when located anywhere else in the word.
- The Hebrew word for letter or character is אות. The Hebrew word for vowel is ווקל or ווקח.
- The dagesh דגש markings are not found in the original paleo-hebrew text nor are they found in the block hebrew text on the ancient letters discovered from the 2ND century C.E. Dagesh דגש markings are also used with other consonants to stress the sound of the consonant.
- The ׀, ׀, ׀, ׀ and ׀ all contain sofeit סופית or ending characters. When that character is located at the end of a word then the sofeit סופית character is used. Sofet characters would not be used when writing with the paleo-hebrew characters.
- The hebrew alphabet also contains a system of numbering. The number found in the top left corner is the number that each hebrew character represents.

HEBREW VOWELS נְקֻדּוֹת

LONG VOWELS				SHORT VOWELS			
שְׁרוּךְ	קֻבּוּץ	עֵיזֶן קָסָר	הִירִיק קָסָר		סְגוֹל	קָמֵץ גָּדוֹל	פָּתַח
oo as in pool	oo as in pool	a as in tray	e as in tea	eh as in pet	a as in father	a as in father	a as in father
Seruc	Qubuts	Tsaray khasar	Hereq khasar	Segol	Qamats gadol	Patah	
קוֹלָם קָסָר	קוֹלָם מְלֵא	צִירִי מְלֵא	הִירִיק מְלֵא	קָמֵץ קָטָן	קָמֵץ קָטָן	קָמֵץ קָטָן	קָמֵץ קָטָן
O as in coat	O as in coat	a as in tray	e as in tree	eh as in pet	a as in father	a as in father	a as in father
Kholam khasar	Kholam malay	Tsaray malay	Hereq malay	Khataf segol	Khataf qamats	Khatf pataf	Qamats qatan
שְׁוָא	When the Shewa is used just the consonant sound is pronounced		1. Original hebrew text did not contain vowels dagesh marks were added later. 2. Khataf vowels - the vowels that begin with a Shewa, have the same sound as the regular vowel, it should just be pronounced a bit shorter.			קָמֵץ קָטָן	Some say the Qamats qatan has an "o" sound. To avoid confusion one can pronounce as a Qamats gadol קָמֵץ גָּדוֹל
	Shewa						Qamats qatan