

HEBREW ALPHABET CHART with Script Characters

4	דָּלֶת	3	גִּמֵּל	2	בֵּית	1	אֵלֶף		
ד	d as in dog	ג	g as in gate	ב	v as in vegetable	א	silent		
9	טֵית	8	חֵית	וֵיוֹן	וֵו	5	הָא		
ט	t as in tiger	ח	kh	ז	z as in zebra	ו	h as in horse		
40	מֵם	30	לָמֵד	כָּה-סוֹפֵית	20	כָּה	10	יּוֹד	
מ	m as man	ל	l as in lion	ך	c as in cupcake	כ	c as in cupcake	י	y as in yoyo
70	עֵינַן	60	סָמֵךְ	נוּן-סוֹפֵית	50	נוּן	מֵם-סוֹפֵית		
ע	silent	ס	s as in seal	נ	n as in nest	נ	n as in nest	מ	m as in man
צָדִי-סוֹפֵית	90	צָדִי	פִּיא-סוֹפֵית	80	פִּיא				
ץ	ts	צ	ts	ף	f as in fish	פ	p as in pencil		
ץ	Tsadeh Sofet	צ	Tsadeh	ף	Phe Sofet	פ	Pe		
400	תּוֹ	300	שֵׁין	300	שֵׁין	200	רֵישׁ	100	קוֹף
ת	t as in tree	ש	s as in snake	ש	sh as in shirt	ר	r as in rabbit	ק	q as in queen
ת	Taw	ש	Seen	ש	Sheen	ר	Resh	ק	Qoof

1. 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 ׀ and Phe ׀ 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.
2. The Hebrew word for letter or character is אות. The Hebrew word for vowel is ווקל or ווקל.
3. 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.
4. The ׀, ׀, ׀, and ׀ all contain sofeet סופית or ending characters. When that character is located at the end of a word then the sofeet סופית character is used.
5. The script characters were developed to facilitate a universal standard of writing. Script characters are found to the left of the block characters in this chart.
6. 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 נְקוּדוֹת

LONG VOWELS				SHORT VOWELS			
שְׁרוּךְ	קִבּוּץ	צִירֵי חֶסֶר	הִירִיק חֶסֶר	סְגוּל	קָמִץ גָּדוֹל	פְּתַח	
א	א	א	א	א	א	א	
oo as in pool	oo as in pool	a as in tray	e as in tea	eh as in pet	a as in farther	a as in father	
Seruc	Qubuts	Tsaray khasar	Hereq khasar	Segol	Qamats gadol	Patah	
חֹלָם חֶסֶר	חֹלָם מְלֵא	צִירֵי מְלֵא	הִירִיק מְלֵא	חֲטַף סְגוּל	חֲטַף קָמִץ	חֲטַף פְּתַח	
א	א	א	א	א	א	א	
O as in coat	O as in coat	a as in tray	e as in tree	eh as in pet	a as in farther	a as in father	
Kholam Khasar	Kholam malay	Tsaray malay	Hereq malay	Khataf segol	Khataf qamats	Khatf pataf	
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.			
א	pause			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.			
Shewa				קָמִץ קָטָן	Some say the Qamats qatan has an "o" sound. To avoid confusion one can pronounce as a Qamats gadol קָמִץ גָּדוֹל		
				א	Qamats qatan		