

### Consonant Transliterations

א	ʾ	ח	ḥ	פ	p
ב	b	ט	ṭ	צ	ṣ
ב	ḇ	י	y	צ	ṣ
ג	g	כ	k	ק	q
ג	ḡ	כ	ḵ	ר	r
ד	d	ל	l	ש	š
ד	ḏ	מ	m	ש	ś
ה	h	נ	n	ת	t
ו	w	ס	s	ת	ṭ
ז	z	ע	ʿ		

### Vowel chart

	Lg.	Lg.+mt	Sht.	Red.	Eg.
<b>A</b>	א / ā	אָ / āh <sup>1</sup>	א / a	אַ / ă	מַלְכוּת מַעֲמָד
<b>E</b>	א / ē	אֵ / ē אָ / eh אָ / ēh	א / e	אַ / ẽ	אֵמֶת גָּאֵל
<b>I</b>	—	אִ / î	א / i	—	עֲבָרִי
<b>O</b>	א / ō	אָ / ô אָ / õ	א / o <sup>2</sup>	אַ / ǒ	תְּאֵרָם חָם
<b>U</b>	—	אָ / û	א / u	—	שְׁלֹמוֹ

### Word patterns

- *Mem* and *tav* at the start of words are often not part of the root.
- Infixes often come in the form of a *yod* or *waw* (and are not part of root)
- *Hey* at the end of nouns is often not part of root

<sup>1</sup> Please note that I have not included the *aleph* in the transliteration!

<sup>2</sup> *Qamats* is a short “o” in a closed and unaccented syllable, such as עָרְפָּה

A great king	מֶלֶךְ גָּדוֹל	<i>Indefinite-Noun + Indefinite-Adjective</i>
The great king	הַמֶּלֶךְ הַגָּדוֹל	<i>Definite-Noun + Definite-Adjective</i>
The king <i>is</i> great	הַמֶּלֶךְ גָּדוֹל	<i>Definite-Noun + Indefinite-Adjective</i>
He <i>is</i> a king	הוּא מֶלֶךְ	<i>Personal-Pronoun + Indefinite-Noun</i>
A king of a land	מֶלֶךְ אֶרֶץ	<i>Indefinite-Noun + Indefinite-Noun</i>
The king of the Land	מֶלֶךְ הָאֶרֶץ	<i>Indefinite-Noun + Definite-Noun</i>
This King	הַמֶּלֶךְ הַזֶּה	<i>Definite-Noun + Demonstrative - Pronoun</i>
This is the king	זֶה הַמֶּלֶךְ	<i>Demonstrative-Pronoun + Definite Noun</i>

### Dagesh

- *Dagesh* never appears in gutturals
- Weak *Dagesh*
  - Only in **BGDKPT**
  - Always at start of word (*for now*)
  - At the start of a syllable after silent *shewa*
- Strong *Dagesh*
  - Appears in all but gutturals
  - Represents doubling of some description

### Shewa

- Silent
  - At the end of any word
  - After any short vowel
  - At end of any accented syllable
- Mobile (vocal)
  - At start of words
  - Second in line of two *shewas*
  - Underneath strong *dagesh*

### Construct State - Vowel changes

- Changes occur in all but the last word (Absolute form)
  - Absolute *Construct*
- KAMATZ > PATACH in final closed syllable
  - (יָם) יָם־סוּף
- TSERE and KAMATZ > SEWA in unstressed syllable
  - (עָבָא) עָבָא יִשְׂרָאֵל
- TSERE > PATACH [sometimes] in final closed syllable
  - (יָתֵד) יָתֵד אֹהֶל

### Construct State - consonant changes

Masculine singular = no change

(מֶלֶךְ) מֶלֶךְ עוֹלָם

Fem. Sing. = hē turns to *taw*, and “a” shortens

(תּוֹרָה) תּוֹרַת מֹשֶׁה

Masc. Pl. = mem drops and î > ê

(אֱלֹהִים) אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל

Fem. Pl. = no change

(בָּנוֹת) בָּנוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל

### Definite Article with Gutturals

הַאֲחֵר	א	+	ה
הַרְשָׁע	ר	+	ה
הָעֵין	ע	+	ה
הַעֲשָׂר	ע	+	ה
הַחֹמֶה	ח	+	ה
הַחֶכֶם	כ	+	ה
הַהִיא	ה	+	ה
הַהֶמוֹן	ה	+	ה

	Pronoun	Pr. Suff	Qal	Yiqtol
<b>1.c.s</b>	me	אֲנִי\אָנֹכִי	סוֹסִי	אֶקְטֹל
<b>2.m.s</b>	you	אַתָּה	סוֹסְךָ	תִּקְטֹל
<b>2.f.s</b>	you	אַתְּ	סוֹסְךָ	תִּקְטְלִי
<b>3.m.s</b>	he	הוּא	סוֹסוֹ	יִקְטֹל
<b>3.f.s</b>	she	הִיא\הוּא	סוֹסֶהָ	תִּקְטֹל
<b>1.c.p</b>	we	אֲנַחְנוּ	סוֹסֵנוּ	נִקְטֹל
<b>2.m.p</b>	you	אַתֶּם	סוֹסְכֶם	תִּקְטְלוּ
<b>2.f.p</b>	you	אַתֶּן	סוֹסְכֶן	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה
<b>3.m.p</b>	they	הֵם\הֵמָּה	סוֹסֵם	יִקְטְלוּ
<b>3.f.p</b>	they	הֵן\הֵנָּה	סוֹסֵן	תִּקְטְלֶנָּה