

NAME OF THE LETTER	PRINTED FORM OF THE LETTER	WRITTEN FORM OF THE LETTER	TRANSLITERATION OF THE LETTER	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT SOUND OF THE LETTER
				letter of a word. It is a fricative (soft) like the "ph" in "phonics."
Şadhe (the "a" is like the "a" in "father," and the "dh" is like the "th" in "them")	ש	ש	š	The şadhe has an emphatic "s" sound like the "c" in "princess." It is more sharply hissed than the other sibilants (š, š, š and š), with the tongue in a different position than that required for the pronunciation of the samech.
	שׁ	שׁ	š	This is a final şadhe. It is only used when the şadhe is the last letter of a word. It has an emphatic "s" sound like the "c" in "princess."
Qoph (the "o" is like the "o" in "note")	ק	ק	q	The qoph is like the "q" in "mosque."
Resh	ר	ר	r	The resh is like the "r" in "rat."
Sin (the "in" is like the "een" in "seen")	שׂ	שׂ	š	The sin is like the "s" in "say." It is practically the same as the samech, and in the Old Testament these two letters are sometimes, though rarely, interchanged.
Shin (the "in" is like the "een" in "sheen")	שׁ	שׁ	š	The shin is like the "sh" in "shine."