

NAME OF THE LETTER	PRINTED FORM OF THE LETTER	WRITTEN FORM OF THE LETTER	TRANSLITERATION OF THE LETTER	ENGLISH EQUIVALENT SOUND OF THE LETTER
Tau (the "au" is like the "ou" in "out")	ת	ת	t	With the dot, the tau is a stop (hard) like the "t" in "toy." In producing this sound, the tip of the tongue touches the teeth.
	ת	ת	<u>t</u> or th	Without the dot, the tau is a fricative (soft) like the "th" in "thin."

NOTE: The sin and shin are two different names of the same letter (ש). While there are 23 names, therefore, there are technically only 22 letters in the Hebrew alphabet.

V. Hebrew Vowels (the full vowels)

A. Identification of the Vowels

NAME OF THE VOWEL	PRINTED FORM OF THE VOWEL	WRITTEN FORM OF THE VOWEL	TRANSLITERATION OF THE VOWEL	PRONUNCIATION OF THE VOWEL
Qameṣ' (אָ) (אָ) (אָ)	אָ	אָ	ā	The qameṣ is long like the "a" in "father."
Paṯaḥ (אֲ) (אֲ) (אֲ)	אֲ	אֲ	a	The paṯaḥ is short like the "a" in "fat."
Ḥireq (אִ) (אִ) (אִ)	אִ	אִ	i	Without the yodh, the ḥireq may be long or short. When the ḥireq is long, it is like the "i" in "machine." When the ḥireq is short, it is like the "i" in "hit." <u>NOTE:</u> These two sounds are different from each other.
	אִי	אִי	iy	With the yodh, the ḥireq is long like the "i" in "machine."