| NAME OF THE VOWEL | PRINTED FORM OF THE VOWEL | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WRITTEN } \\ & \text { FORM OF } \\ & \text { THE VOWEL } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TRANSLITER- } \\ & \text { ATION OF } \\ & \text { THE VOWEL } \end{aligned}$ | PRONUNCIATION OF THE VOWEL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sére } \\ & \text { ('רֶ\%) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $p$ <br> 7 | ey | Without the yodh，the sere is like the＂$e$＂ in＂they，＂and it may be long or short in quantity． <br> With the yodh，the sereris like the＂e＂ in＂they，＂and it is long in quantity． |
|  |  | $\stackrel{?}{\bullet}$ Pִ? | $\varepsilon$ $\varepsilon y$ | Without the yodh，the seghol is like the＂e＂ in＂met，＂and it may be long or short in quantity． <br> With the yodh，the seghol is like the＂$e$＂ in＂met，＂and it is long in quantity． |
| Hólem （ם） |  | D io | $\delta$ <br> สิw | Without the waw，the holem is like the＂o＂ in＂note，＂and it may be long or short in quantity． <br> With the waw，the holem is like the＂ 0 ＂ in＂note，＂and it is long in quantity． |
| Shúreq $\left(p 7+v^{*}\right)$ | 18 | $1 D$ | ùw | The shureq is long <br> like the＂u＂in＂true．＂ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qibbus } \\ & (\psi \cdot \mid \mathcal{P}) \end{aligned}$ | $0_{0}$ | ？ | u | The qibbus may be long or short．When the qibbus is long，it is like the＂$u$＂in＂true，＂ and it has the same sound as the shureq． NOTE：The qibbus is sometimes used in place of the shureq． When the qibbus is short， it is like the＂$u$＂in ＂put．＂ |

