

HEBREW ALPHABET CHART

7	ז Zayin 'Z'	6	ו Vav 'V'	5	ה Hay 'H'	4	ד Dalet 'D'	3	ג Gimel 'G'	2	ב Vet 'V'	2	בּ Bet 'B'	1	א Aleph Silent ¹
40	מ Mem 'M'	30	ל Lamed 'L'	20	ך Final Khaf 'KH'	20	כ Khaf 'KH'	20	כּ Kaf 'K'	10	י Yud 'Y'	9	ט Tet 'T'	8	ח Chet 'KH'
80	ף Final Pey 'F'	80	פ Fay 'F'	80	פּ Pay 'P'	70	ע Ayin Silent ¹	60	ס Samekh 'S'	50	ן Final Nun 'N'	50	נ Nun 'N'	40	ם Final Mem 'M'
400	ת Sav 'T'	400	תּ Tav 'T'	300	ש Sin 'S'	300	שׁ Shin 'SH'	200	ר Raysh 'R'	100	ק Kuf 'K'	90	ץ Final Tzadi 'TZ'	90	צ Tzadi 'TZ'

<p>Notes:</p> <p>¹ If there is a vowel underneath the letter, the sound of the vowel is pronounced. If there is no vowel underneath, the letter remains silent.</p> <p>² In Hebrew there are two types of Sh'vas. A sh'va na is considered a vowel and is pronounced. This is represented in our transliteration by the apostrophe (') and pronounced like the 'e' in father. The other sh'va, the sh'va nakh, indicates the end of a syllable. It does not have its own sound, and therefore no phonetic representation.</p> <p>³ A kamatz katan looks like a regular kamatz but is pronounced like a kholam.</p> <p>⁴ The Hebrew alphabet has a unique feature known as <i>gematria</i>, in which every letter is assigned a numerical value.</p>	Above each letter is its numeric value ⁴						Vowels: The Aleph is silent ¹ so we will use it in the example for each sound					
	אָו/אֲ Shuruk/Kubutz 'u' in junior	אֶ Segol 'e' in Edward	אִ Kheerik Khasayr 'i' in igloo	אֹ Kamatz Katan³ 'o' in host	אַ Patakh 'a' in hurrah	אֵ Kamatz 'a' in hurrah	אִ Sh'va² '(apostrophe)	אֵ Tzayray 'ay' in day	אֵי Kheerik Malay 'ee' in street	אָו/אֲ Kholam 'o' in host	אֵי Patakh + Yud 'ai' in aisle	אֵי Kamatz + Yud 'ai' in aisle