



The Hebrew Alphabet (Aleph-Bet)

Consonants

א (Aleph)	Silent (sometimes a glottal stop)
ב (Bet/Vet)	B (with dagesh), V (without dagesh)
ג (Gimel)	G (as in 'go')
ד (Dalet)	D (as in 'dog')
ה (He)	H (as in 'hat')
ו (Vav)	V (as in 'van'), also used as a vowel (O or U)
ז (Zayin)	Z (as in 'zebra')
ח (Chet)	A guttural sound, like a raspy H
ט (Tet)	T (as in 'top')

More Consonants

י (Yod)	Y (as in 'yes'), also used as a vowel (I or E)
כ/ך (Kaf/Khaf)	K (with dagesh), CH (without dagesh, as in 'Bach')
ל (Lamed)	L (as in 'leg')
מ/ם (Mem)	M (as in 'man')
נ/ן (Nun)	N (as in 'no')
ס (Samekh)	S (as in 'sun')
ע (Ayin)	A guttural sound, often silent
פ/ף (Pe/Fe)	P (with dagesh), F (without dagesh)
צ/ץ (Tsadi)	TS (as in 'cats')

Final Consonants and Pronunciation Notes

ק (Qof)	K (more guttural than Kaf)
ר (Resh)	R (often a guttural R, similar to French)
ש	SH (with dot on right), S (with dot on left) (Shin/Sin)
ת (Tav)	T (as in 'tea')
Final Forms	Letters Kaf, Mem, Nun, Pe, and Tsadi have different forms when they appear at the end of a word.
Dagesh	A dot inside Bet, Kaf, or Pe changes the pronunciation (B, K, P).

Basic Hebrew Vocabulary

Greetings

Shalom (שלום)	Hello, Goodbye, Peace
Boker Tov (בוקר טוב)	Good Morning
Erev Tov (ערב טוב)	Good Evening
Laila Tov (לילה טוב)	Good Night
Ma Nishma? (מה נשמע?)	What's up? (masculine)
Ma Nishmat? (מה נשמעת?)	What's up? (feminine)
Beseder (בסדר)	Okay, Alright
Toda (תודה)	Thank you
Bevakasha (בבקשה)	You're welcome, Please

Basic Phrases

Ken (כן)	Yes
Lo (לא)	No
Efshar (אפשר)	Possible, Can
Slicha (סליחה)	Excuse me, Sorry
Ani lo medaber/medaberet Ivrit (אני לא מדבר/מדברת עברית)	I don't speak Hebrew (m/f)
Eich korim lecha/lach? (איך קוראים לך?)	What's your name? (m/f)
Shmi... (שמתי...)	My name is...
Ma shlomcha/shlomech? (מה שלומך?)	How are you? (m/f)
Ani tov/tova (אני טוב/טובה)	I'm good (m/f)

Numbers 1-10

Echad (אחד)	One
Shtayim (שניים)	Two
Shalosh (שלוש)	Three
Arba (ארבע)	Four
Hamesh (חמש)	Five
Shesh (שש)	Six
Sheva (שבע)	Seven
Shmone (שמונה)	Eight
Tesha (תשע)	Nine
Eser (עשר)	Ten

Basic Hebrew Grammar

Gender

<p>Hebrew nouns and adjectives have grammatical gender: masculine and feminine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masculine is often the default or unmarked form. Feminine is often indicated by the suffix -ah (ה-) or -et (-ת). <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yeled (ילד) - Boy (masculine) Yalda (ילדה) - Girl (feminine) Tov (טוב) - Good (masculine) Tova (טובה) - Good (feminine)
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Pronouns

Ani (אני)	I
Ata (אתה)	You (masculine)
At (את)	You (feminine)
Hu (הוא)	He
Hi (היא)	She
Anachnu (אנחנו)	We
Atem (אתם)	You (masculine plural)
Aten (אתן)	You (feminine plural)
Hem (הם)	They (masculine)
Hen (הן)	They (feminine)

Verb Conjugation (Present Tense - Simple)

<p>Hebrew verbs conjugate based on gender and number. Here's a simplified example using the verb 'to write' (Lichtov - לכתוב) in the present tense:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ani kotev/kotevet (אני כותב/כותבת) - I write (m/f) Ata kotev (אתה כותב) - You write (m) At kotevet (את כותבת) - You write (f) Hu kotev (הוא כותב) - He writes Hi kotevet (היא כותבת) - She writes Anachnu kotvim/kotvot (אנחנו כותבים/כותבות) - We write (m/f) Atem kotvim (אתם כותבים) - You write (m pl) Aten kotvot (אתן כותבות) - You write (f pl) Hem kotvim (הם כותבים) - They write (m) Hen kotvot (הן כותבות) - They write (f)

Additional Useful Phrases

Asking for Help

Eifo ha sherutim? (איפה השירותים?)	Where is the bathroom?
Eich omrim...? (איך אומרים...?)	How do you say...?
Eizo sha'a? (איזו שעה?)	What time is it?
Efshar le'kabel...? (אפשר לקבל...?)	Can I have...?
Kama ze oleh? (כמה זה עולה?)	How much does it cost?
Ani tzarich/tzricha ezra (אני צריך/צריכה עזרה)	I need help (m/f)
Le'hatzil! (להציל!)	Help! (in emergency)

Food and Drink

Ochel (אוכל)	Food
Mayim (מים)	Water
Lechem (לחם)	Bread
Basar (בשר)	Meat
Salat (סלט)	Salad
Cafe (קפה)	Coffee
Te (תה)	Tea
Bira (בירה)	Beer

Directions

Yashar (ישר)	Straight
Smola (שמאלה)	Left
Yemina (ימינה)	Right
Kan (כאן)	Here
Sham (שם)	There
Le'yad (ליד)	Next to, Near