

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 Fay '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'

Notes:

¹ If there is a vowel underneath the letter, the sound of the letter is pronounced. If there is no vowel underneath, the letter remains silent.

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.

³ A kamatz katan looks like a regular kamatz but is pronounced like a kholam.

⁴ The Hebrew alphabet has a unique feature known as *gematriya*, in which every letter is assigned a numerical value.

¹ Above each letter is the numeric value⁴ **Vowels:** The Aleph is silent¹ so we will use it in the example for each sound

אָ/אַ	אֵ	אִ	אֲ	אַ֫	אַֿ
Shurak/Kubutz 'u' as in junior	Segol 'e' in Edward	Kheerik Khasayr 'i' in igloo	Kamatz Katan ³ 'o' in host	Patakh 'a' in hurrah	Kamatz 'a' in hurrah
אַֿ	אַֿ	אַֿ	אַֿ/אַֿ	אַֿ	אַֿ
Sh'va ² '(apostrophe)	Tzayray 'ay' in day	Kheerik Malay 'ee' in street	Kholam 'o' in host	Patakh + Yud 'ai' in aisle	Kamatz + Yud 'ai' in aisle