

ALEPH-BET (each column reads in the direction of the arrow)

→ simple transliteration	← name	→ name	→ classic pronunciation <sup>1</sup>	→ modern pronunciation	← Hebrew
'	אָלֶף	aleph		--	א
b, v	בֵּית	bet		b, (v)	בּ (ב)
g	גִּמֵּל	gimel		g	גּ (ג)
d	דָּלֶת	dalet	d, (dh like <i>th</i> in <i>the</i> )	d	דּ (ד)
h	הֵא	heh		h	הּ (ה)
v	וָו	vav (waw)	w	v	וּ (ו)
z	זַיִן	zayin		z	זּ (ז)
<u>h</u>	חֵית	het		<u>h</u> (like <i>Bach</i> )	חּ (ח)
t	טֵית	tet		t	טּ (ט)
y	יּוֹד	yod		y	יּ (י)
k	כָּף	kaf		k, ( <u>h</u> like <i>Bach</i> )	כּ (כ)
l	לָמֶד	lamed		l	לּ (ל)
m	מֶם	mem		m	מּ (מ)
n	נוּן	nun		n	נּ (נ)
s	סָמֶךְ	samech		s	סּ (ס)
'	עֵיִן	ayin		--	ע
p	פֵּא	peh		p, (ph)	פּ (פ)
ts	צָדִי	tsadeh		ts (like <i>tsunami</i> )	צּ (צ)
q	קוֹף	qof		q	קּ (ק)
r	רֵישׁ	resh		r	רּ (ר)
s	שֵׁין	sin		s	שּ (ש)
sh	שֵׁין	shin		sh	שׁ (ש)
t	תּוֹ	tav	t, (th)	t	תּ (ת)

Several letters have a different form when they are the last letter in a word, namely, כ becomes ך, נ becomes ן, ם becomes ך, ן becomes ן, ם becomes ן, ם becomes ן, ם becomes ן. Hebrew is read from right to left, thus an example of a different final letter is the nun in the word *min* which means *from*, מִן.

<sup>1</sup> Most letters sound the same in classic and modern pronunciation. Only those that differ are listed here. We will use the Modern Hebrew pronunciation.