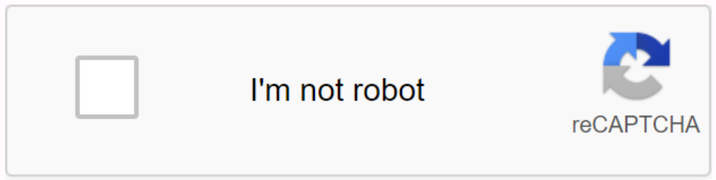

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Alphabet hebreu francais pdf

When aleph is consonant, it functions as a vowel holder and does not pronounce; but it loses its consonant character at the end of a syllable or a word (O when it is no longer followed by a vowel). To represent the Hebrew letter in French or in a Western alphabet. Find the letters well with a subscribed point (below). Double pronunciation for the letter, depending on whether it has a point or not. With a point (dagesh), it is said to be explosive, without point, it is said to be fricative. In the latter case, it can be transliterated highlighted, or followed by an h. Aleph, hey and waw can act as consonants or vowels, depending on their place in the word. They're called vocal consonants. At the end of the word, some letters are represented differently. The u always pronounces or. b with point, bh (or b) without point. g with dot, gh (or g) without point. d with point, dh (or d) without point. k with dot, kh (or k) without point. p with dot, ph (or p) without point. t with point, th (or t) without point. in Hebrew, the g is always hard as in the French station. So we pronounce daguèsh. HOME Read Hebrew Reading 1 - Alphabet: Consonants The Hebrew alphabet has 22 consonant letters - but one being split, you'll actually find 23. Of these: 5 have a particular spelling when they appear at the end of the word. Ex: noun, becomes - at the end of the word. Some may have a point called dagesh. This has two functions: to indicate the repetition of the consonant: it is the strong dagesh; e.g., ב. or distinguish between the so-called explosive pronunciation that called fricative. This is the light dagesh that concerns 6 letters; Ex: ב, explosive, pronounces b; ב, fricative, pronounces v. 3 may lose their consonant value and indicate only vowels. But don't worry, we'll explain this as we go along. To begin with, read carefully below the table of consonant letters, but without trying to retain it; then do the exercises that are offered to you as a result. To help you, you can consult a checklist at the same time or accompany them with their corrected. Fly over the letter with the mouse for more explanations. Letter End of word Transliteration Name Pronunciations and notes א 'aleph The consonant, vowel holder, is not pronounced (like a French mute h). But sometimes the letter only indicates the lengthening of a vowel that precedes it ב b, b or bh beth b when the letter contains a dot, v without a point. ג g, g or gh gimel g always hard like those station or range. ד d, d or dh daleth when the letter contains a dot, English pointless. H hey h heavily sucked in 'w waw w de watt.- Can also indicate a vowel ז z zayin z 'heth Like Bach's German ch ' ' teth t emphatic: a bit like French tea. Yod y as in yoga כ k, k or kh kaph k with the dot (dagesh); kh without dagesh: like Bach's German ch. L lamed l 'mêm m' ' n ן n ן n' s samekh s 'ayin as the Arabic guttural of Mohammed פ ף p, p or ph pep when the letter contains a dot, ph (f) without a point צ ץ tsadé s emphatic ק q qoph k emphatic - r resh r ש 'sin s ש 'shin ch French ת 't, t or th taw t when the letter contains a dagesh; but like the English th of think without dagesh. Copyright - 2004-2011 - All rights reserved Hebrew Alphabet explained to children by Vikidia, the junior encyclopedia The Hebrew alphabet is a very ancient alphabet, which is used to write Hebrew, the language spoken in Israel. It is important because it is a cousin of the Greek alphabet, which gave birth to the Latin alphabet. There are no vowels in this alphabet, only consonants are written. It is said to be an abjad, because of the first four letters (Aliph, Beth, Gimel, Dalet). Yet there are four half vowels that are: Aleph, He, vav (waw in fact) and yod. To indicate vowels, a points system is used. These are the diacritic signs of the Hebrew alphabet1. Notes [edit - edit the wikicode] - Diacritic signs used in French are high,low and circumflex accents, trema and cedilla. On Wikipedia: Diacritics of the Hebrew alphabet Source[edit - edit the wikicode] Source: this page has been partially adapted from Wikipedia's Hebrew Alphabet page. Language Portal — All About Languages and Language The article must be rid of some of its jargon (November 2007). Its quality can be greatly improved by using a vocabulary more directly understandable. Discuss areas for improvement on the discussion page. Hebrew The non-final consonants of the Hebrew alphabet. Characteristics Type Abjad (sometimes used as alphabet) Language (s) Hebrew, Yiddish, ladino, Judeo-Arab Direction characters from right to left, lines up and down Historical Period around 200 BC. J.-C. until today Protocananein Parent System (s) Phoenician Aramaic Hebrew Coding Unicode U-0590 to U-05FFU-FB1D to U-FB40 ISO 15924 Hebr modify The Hebrew alphabet (he) is a consonant alphabet (abjad) whose current graphemes developed from those of the Aramaic alphabet. The Hebrews call their alphabet the first two letters. This alphabet is to write Hebrew, but also some Judeolangues: Judeo (Al Yahudiyya), Yiddish (or Judeo-German), and also in the past other Semitic languages or regionally indo-European or Uralo-Altaic languages spoken by the Jewish diaspora. History of Hebrew writing ivrit: Hebrew word meaning Hebrew Detailed articles: Archaeological data on early writings in Ancient Hebrew, Paleo-Hebrew Alphabet, Hebrew Counting and Chematia. Archaeology shows that ancient Hebrew writing is close to the Phoenician writing that spread to the Middle East at the end of the second millennium BC. During exile in the 6th century BC, Jews borrowed a more modern form from Babylonian Jews who had inherited it themselves from Assyrian Jews. It was the square alphabet that is still used today. According to Jewish tradition, their writing was formed at the time of Moses, for the writing of the Torah. Ancient inscriptions in alphabetical characters have been found in the Sinai region. Ezra's role is recognized for his contribution to square writing. Because the notation of the calculation was done with letters, as in Greek, the Hebrew letters have a numerical, symbolic and mystical value that is abundantly illustrated by Kabbalah. It is likely that while the shape of the 22 letters has changed, their rank in alphabetical order has remained fixed for very old times. See Arian Alphabet and Levantine Order. Despite the decline of Hebrew and Aramaic as spoken languages, Hebrew writing has continued in religious teaching and as a vehicle for Jewish languages such as Yiddish, Judeo-Arabic, Judeo-Spanish, and other diaspora languages. The Haskala marked the first moment of rebirth of written Hebrew. Writing was honoured (as a natural medium of living languages) during the rebirth of the Hebrew national consciousness and language at the end of the 19th century and Hebrew as the official language since the creation of the State of Israel in 1948 (where other Hebrew languages or vernacular varieties of the Hebrew language are also spoken today by today's very lively communities , and have very important cultural relations with the diaspora in the rest of the world). Beside the square writing also a cursive writing was adopted. The Hebrew Writing Comparison of Four Alphabets of Semitic Origin Some letters have a contextual variation at the end of the word. This is a feature that encounters, for example, in the Greek and Arabic alphabets. However, these variants have sometimes been used to note phonetic and orthographic differences, or traditionally preserved in compound words. For these reasons, texts in Hebrew writing should not be subject to automatic contextual variation between final and normal forms. Hebrew writing must therefore be treated as if the final forms were separate orthographic letters, complementing the basic alphabet. This is not necessarily the case with other variations using consonantal diacritics noted in the table below. Classical Hebrew does not note vowels, since it is an abjad, a consonant alphabet. Diacritic signs, points or nikkud, have however been added to facilitate the teaching and reading of sacred texts. There are also signs of cantillation and ornaments specific to the Torah. Similarly, the use of lectionis simplifies reading, turning the classic abjad into the alphabet (without using any other diacritical vowel). Thus, four basic letters of the alphabet (א aleph, 'hey', 'waw' or 'yodh') are semi-consonnes (or semi-vowels depending on the point of view), which means that they are used as consonants in basic writing, but also, occasionally, as vowels (mater lectionis) in some simplified spellings of the Hebrew language; in the normal Hebrew writing of other languages, like Yiddish (or Judeo-German) and Jeddischdaitsch (or Judeo-Alsatian), they are used directly for transcription (clearly simplified) of their vowels, without necessarily resorting to the voyelle diacritics of Hebrew writing (this requires the use of ligatures specific to these languages to allow certain orthographic distinctions between the vocal and vocal uses). These four semi-consonants in the Hebrew language also have a very frequently different contextual reading, and a particular behavior relating to the placement of vowel diacritics that may also precede them (and which normally complement the previous basic letters). These groups are then named differently to describe this particular vocal usage in conjunction with the other real Hebrew diacritic vowels (not always noted, even if they are implicit). Detailed article: diacritics of the Hebrew alphabet. Basic or extended consonant alphabet (abjad) and phonetic values For the Yiddish alphabet, see Yiddish. For diacritics of the Tiberias system, see diacritics of the Hebrew alphabet. On the other hand, some letters can form ligatures They do. these ligatures (three of which are used in Yiddish) can be considered additional letters (distinct from the letters that compose them in theory), as they are sometimes necessary for certain spelling distinctions. Finally, letters may also have slightly different graphic forms, such as the alternative form of the letter ayin (whose descending leg becomes horizontal) or the enlarged forms of certain letters (e.g. aleph), intended to facilitate the placement of diacritics (in general, this does not alter the semantics of the letter itself, nor the spelling of the word in relation to its non-diacritized writing). Basic Letter Modified Letter Name Sens Graphies[3] Phonèmes[4] Variants Graphies[3] Normal Final Finale Normal Final Gematria aleph[5] teaching א א //// mapiq[6] 1/1/ 1 א א/ ligature[7] aleph-lamed - beth or homemade bèt 0> <1> ב ב א א> /β/ /b/ sweet daguesh[8] 2 ב ב gimel or guimel or ghimel camel -/ɣ/ /g/ sweet daggersh[8] 3 ג ג dalet or dalèt or daleth[5] door 4 ד ד he or hè[5] praise '/h/ mapiq[6] 5 ה ה vav or waw nail 'v/ /u/ shuruq[9] 6 ו ו /vw/ ligature[7] double-waw[10] ו ו /vj/ ligature[7] waw-yod[10] ו י zayin or zaïn weapon ז ז /z/ hard daguesh[11] ז ז het or 'hèt barrier' - '8 tet or headband ט ט' or youd hand '/d/d/ hard daguesh[11] 10 י י /ji/ ligature[7] double-yod[10] י י kaf or khaf or kaph[5] כ כ ך ך palm's 20 lamed or lamèd[5] pupils -l/hard daggersh[11] 30 ל ל mem or mèm[5] waters-to-m/daguesh hard[11] 40 מ מ nun or noun fish, increase[12] - /n/ hard daggersh[11] 50 נ נ samech or samèkh support -s/daguesh hard[11] 60 ס ס ayin eye 'ʕ/alternative[13] - 70 pe or pe פ ף mouth a f/ or /ɸ/ /p/ sweet daggersh[8] 80 פ פ ף ף tsade or tsadé hook צ צ ץ ץ /ʦ/ hard daggersh[11] 90 צ צ qof or qoph nuque ק ק /k/ daggersh hard[11] 100 ק ק resh or re-ed[5] head -/ʁ/ daguesh dur[11] 200 ר ר shin or china[14] tooth "' or 's/ daguesh dur[11] 300 ש ש ש ש /point shin[14], hard daggersh[11] ש ש ש ש /s/point sin[14], hard daggersh[11] ש ש tav[5] sign, ת ת brand of the glyphs of each of the 22 letters of the basic alphabet and their final variants, in a traditional style and in a simplified modern style, are the brand of the glyphs of each of the 22 letters of the basic alphabet and their final variants, in a traditional style and in a simplified modern style. The names given here to the letters correspond to the recommended Latin transliteration for Semitic scriptures, followed by the most common of French. א - Aleph ב (beth) - Beth - Gimel (dālet̠) - Dalet (h) - He (ww) - Vav ז (zayin) - Zayin (ḥēt̠) - Het - Tet (yōḏ) - Yod - Kaf (kap - Kaf final - (lāmeḏ) - Lamed - Mem - Mem - Mem Final Nun (nun) - Nun final -- sāmeḵ - Samech (Ayin) - Ayin - Pe ף (p) - Final Pe צ ('D') - Tsadi ץ ('D') - Tsadi Final ק (Q-P) - Qof - Resh - Shin - Shin (Tav) Transcripts of Hebrew in other writings Detailed articles: transcription of Hebrew and transcription of Semitic languages. Arrangement of the keyboard in Hebrew The Hebrew alphabet is traditionally transcribed into Latin, Greek or Cyrillic scripts

according to the transcription conventions of Semitic languages, using the usual diacritics specific to these alphabets, while making normal use of the vowel letters available to these alphabets: Hebrew vocal diacritics therefore most often become simple vowels, and Hebrew consonantic diacritics often disappear from transcribed consonants (particularly in simplified transcriptions adapted to Latin-written languages where frequent use is made). Hebraic cantillation marks (with no real phonological value) are generally not transcribed, unless they sometimes mark a semantic importance (such as an emphasis, which can possibly be transcribed by a tone mark, a capital or more often punctuation) or in purely phonetic transcriptions. Detailed article: international phonetic alphabet. It may be noted that the basic Hebrew alphabet was not always used to write the Hebrew language: some ancient massoretic writings sometimes replaced the basic letters of the Hebrew alphabet with the basic letters and ligatures of the Arabic alphabet or other Semitic writings (while retaining all the other vocal and cantillation diacritics they created for the Hebrew alphabet!) for cursive transcription of sacred Hebrew language texts. Notes and references - 'ealefbet' has another hyphen or makaf (מקף) spelling, i.e. אלף־. History of the Alphabet (invention of Moses or original Phoenician?) on www.info-bible.org (consulted March 27, 2017) - a and b Each character is represented twice, the second time (left) with a new Roman Times font,David,Palatino Linotype. Phonological transcription according to the international phonetic alphabet, according to standard modern Hebrew; however, phonologies may vary with certain varieties of Hebrew (including Sephardic, Tibetan or Yemeni) or in other languages (such as Yiddish). This basic letter also has an expanded glyphic variant, allowing for more diacritics to be positioned. The pronunciation may vary slightly depending on the presence or absence of the mapiq, a point similar to the daggersh but placed between the legs of the letter. This alternative form is an orthographic ligature. The pronunciation varies depending on the presence or absence of the daggersh, a point placed in the middle of the letter. The mild dagesh usually mutates a consonant. Pronunciation varies depending on the presence or absence of the shuruq, a letter vav with a point in the middle. A b and c Used in Yiddish. The pronunciation may vary depending on the presence or absence of the daggersh. The hard dagger usually groans a gutural consonant but can sometimes also be transcribed by doubling the base consonant. The pronunciation may vary slightly and be marked by the alternative form of the letter. The pronunciation varies depending on whether the diacritical point above, normally required, is placed on the left (shin point) or right (sin point) branch of the letter. ISO Code 15924: Hebr See also On other Wikimedia projects: Hebrew Alphabet, on Wikiversity Bibliography Catherine Chalier, The Letters of Creation: The Hebrew Alphabet, Deer, 2006 Joseph Cohen, Hebrew Scripture: Its Origin, Evolution and Secrets, Lyon, Cosmogone Editions, 1997 (ISBN 2-909781-59-3) Mireille Hadas-Lebel, Hebrew: 3000 years of history, Paris, Albin Michel, et al. presences of Judaism, 1992 (ISBN 2-226-05865-6) Frank Lalou, The Hebrew Letters, Between Science and Kabbalah, Alternative, 2005 Frank Lalou, The 22 Keys to the Hebrew Alphabet, Desclée de Brouwer, 2009 Marc-Alain Ouaknin, The Mysteries of the Alphabet, Paris, Assouline Editions, 1997 (ISBN 2-9082-2879-3) Annick de Souzenelle, The Letter, Way of Life : The Symbolism of Hebrew Letters, Paris, Albin Michel, et al. Living Spiritualities, 1993, 340 pp. (ISBN 2226065121) Related Articles Alphabet Paleo-Hebraic Scriptures of Hebrew Gematria Hebrew Hebrew Grammar Hebrew Number The various signs that can be added to a letter : taguim: Daguech ornamentation: té'amim repetition point: cantillation signs vowel points Positions of Hebrew characters on QWERTY or AZERTY keyboards: Image:Clavierhe.png for Windows XP Unicode character blocks for writing Unicode Character Table - Hebrew Unicode Character Table - Samaritan Unicode Character Table - Alphabetetic Presentation Forms Unicode Character Table - Phoenician External Links Alphabet (May 7, 2003 version on the Internet Archive): square, Rachi and cursive Online Conversion Keyboard to the Hebrew Alphabet Writing Portal This document comes from .
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