

"IP" means how Hebrew is spoken/heard now in Israel: "Israeli pronunciation." On this thinksheet, a professor of Hebrew literature in Hebrew University, Jerusalem, lays it out. [P.196, Stan. Burnshaw et al, THE MODERN HEBREW POEM ITSELF (H,R&W/65)--excellent for getting the feel of the Hebrew language in general, of the Israeli Hebrew in particular.]

Not much different from how any of us were taught to sound Hebrew. Some assimilation: kaf/kof; tet/tav; het/haf; alef/ayin; the three "a" vowels; the five "e" vowels; short/long "i"; the four "o" vowels; the two "u" vowels; and three instances among the diphthongs. Much as modern Greek in comparison with the Greek of earlier periods--or English, for that matter....It's almost a paradoxical rule that the

more "developed" a culture, the less distinct its language's enunciation!

FURTHER NOTES ON THE CHART:

1. "(see sec.II" refers to the previous text, which is an essay on the pronunciation of Hebrew.

2. The letter bet[h] ("B") is used here as base for all vowels and diphthongs.

3. Those Christians who have Hebrew will wonder about the disappearance of soft dalet[h], tet[t], and hard haf--but note the retention of both soft/hard for bet[h] and pe (as I've connected). One further difference: "w" [waw] is here "v" [vet, with beth].

	SYMBOL	EQUIVALENT	HEBREW CHARACTER	NAME OF CHARACTER
consonants	b	bad	ב	bet
	v	void	ב, ו	vet, vav
	g	good	ג	gimel
	k	kin	כ, ק	kaf, kof
	d	dog	ד	dalet
	t	tea	ט, ת	tet, tav
	p	poor	פ	pe
	f	fat	פ	fe
	ts	cats	צ, טס, תס, ק (final)	tsadi
	s	sad	ס, ש	sameh, sin
vowels	z	zoo	ז	zayin
	h	home	ה	he
	y	you, boy	י	yod
	l	love	ל	lamed
	m	mad	מ, מ (final)	mem
	n	noise	נ, נ (final)	nun
	s	shoe	ש	sin
	r	Fr. rat, Sp. toro	ר	resh
	h	Ger. Bach, Sp. junta	ח, כ, ך (final)	het, haf
	,	(see sec. II	(ע, א)	alef, ayin
diphthongs	a	father	א, א (ב)	
	e	bet	ב, ב (ב) (ב) (ב)	
	i	machine	ב, ב	
	o	shore	ב, ב (ב)	
	u	true	ב, ב	
	ay	my	ב, ב	
	ey	grey	(ב) (ב)	
	iy	Fr. fille	ב	
	oy	boy	ב, ב	
	uy	Ger. pfui	ב, ב	