








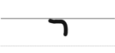





How to Write Hebrew Consonants







Table 80 Writing Hebrew Consonants

Printed Letter	Written Letter	Description
א	 Aleph	1) Draw a diagonal from top left to bottom right; 2) draw a curved line from top right to intersect line 1, then extend the curve to the bottom left. The bottom strokes of aleph touch the baseline.
ב	 Bet	1) Draw a right angle with a rounded corner, starting from top left and ending at bottom right; 2) draw a baseline even with the top left of the letter and extending slightly beyond the vertical stroke of the right side, forming a serif. The bottom, horizontal stroke of bet touches the baseline. <i>The slight extension of the baseline will distinguish bet from kaph.</i>
ג	 Gimel	1) Draw a vertical line with a slightly curved top and bottom, open to the left, similar to right side of a bracket; 2) on the bottom right, draw a small foot angled to the right. The bottom feet of gimel touch the baseline.
ד	 Dalet	1) Draw a horizontal top stroke, left to right; 2) draw a vertical descending stroke on the right side. Leave a small serif at the top right corner. The bottom of the vertical stroke touches the baseline. <i>To distinguish dalet from waw and zayin, make sure the top horizontal stroke is sufficiently long and straight. The top right serif distinguishes dalet from resh.</i>
ה	 Hey	1) Draw the same strokes as used for dalet; 2) draw a vertical stroke descending from the left of the top horizontal stroke but leave a gap between the top of the vertical stroke and the horizontal stroke. The bottom points of hey touch the baseline. <i>The gap between the horizontal stroke and the top left of the second vertical stroke distinguish hey from het.</i>
ו	 Waw	Draw a single vertical stroke similar to dalet but with a shorter and slightly curved stroke pointing to the left. The bottom point of the stroke touches the baseline. <i>The bottom of the straight vertical stroke does not curve, which distinguishes waw from nun. Ending the stroke on the baseline also distinguishes waw from terminal nun.</i>








How to Use
Greek & Hebrew Study Tools

Printed Letter	Written Letter	Description
ז	 Zayin	1) Draw a short, diagonal stroke to serve as the top of zayin; 2) draw a vertical stroke beginning midway from the top stroke. The bottom of the vertical stroke touches the baseline. <i>The top stroke should extend beyond the top point of the vertical stroke, which distinguishes zayin from waw and terminal nun (which descends below the baseline).</i>
ה	 Het	Draw the same strokes as for hey but join the left vertical stroke to the left end of the top horizontal stroke; leave no gap. The feet of the vertical strokes touch the baseline. <i>Having no gap in the top left corner distinguishes het from hey.</i>
ט	 Tet	Starting at the top left point, draw an elliptical shape counterclockwise, ending with a stroke turning inward from the top of the right side of the shape. The bottom of the letter touches the baseline.
י	 Yod	Draw a short, curved stroke, open to the left, above the baseline and even with the tops of other letters.
כ	 Kaph	Draw a continuous stroke beginning on the top left, creating a wide horizontal top line, curving into a vertical stroke on the right side and ending with a bottom horizontal stroke that ends evenly with the top stroke. The bottom horizontal stroke touches the baseline. <i>There is no extension of the bottom horizontal stroke beyond the right vertical side, which distinguishes kaph from bet. The wide top and bottom strokes also distinguish kaph from gimel.</i>
ך	 Term. Kaph	Terminal kaph (used when kaph is the last letter of a word), is most like dalet except that the right vertical stroke descends below the baseline. <i>The descending vertical stroke below the baseline distinguishes terminal kaph from dalet.</i>
ל	 Lamed	Lamed has an ascending stroke rising slightly above the top horizontal stroke. 1) Draw a short vertical stroke on the left side of the letter, above the left side of the top horizontal stroke; 2) draw the top horizontal stroke from left to right, and then draw a curved vertical stroke that ends at the baseline aligned with the center of the top horizontal stroke.


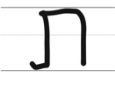
How to Use
Greek & Hebrew Study Tools

Printed Letter	Written Letter	Description
מ	 Mem	1) Begin at the lower left side and draw a curving line, clockwise, upward to the top of the letter and then downward to the baseline; 2) from the bottom right, draw a horizontal stroke toward the left side, but do not join the line; leave a gap; 3) at the top left corner, draw a short stroke upward but not as an ascender (not above the top level of the letter). The bottom left side and horizontal stroke touch the baseline.
ם	 Term. Mem	Terminal mem (used when mem is the last letter of a word) is very much like non-terminal mem but much more square. The bottom horizontal stroke <i>does</i> join the left vertical stroke; there is no gap. The bottom horizontal stroke touches the baseline; it does not descend below the baseline.
נ	 Nun	Nun is similar to kaph but with sharper corners and shorter horizontal strokes. 1) Begin at the top left, draw a short horizontal stroke; 2) from the top right corner, draw a vertical stroke to the baseline, and then a short horizontal stroke (same width as the top horizontal stroke) to the left. The bottom horizontal stroke touches the baseline. <i>The short horizontal strokes and sharp corners distinguish nun from kaph.</i>
ן	 Term. Nun	Terminal nun (used when nun is the last letter of a word) is the same as non-terminal nun except that the vertical downward stroke descends below the baseline, and there is no horizontal bottom stroke. <i>The short top horizontal stroke distinguishes terminal nun from terminal kaph.</i>
ס	 Samek	Beginning at the top left of the letter, draw a horizontal stroke to the right, round the corner and descend to the baseline; 2) at the baseline, draw a slightly curved horizontal stroke to the left corner, and then curve upward to join the top horizontal stroke; 3) join the ascending vertical stroke to the top horizontal stroke slightly to the right of the top left corner, leaving a small serif.
ע	 'Ayin	1) Draw a descending vertical stroke on the right side, angled slightly inward, to the baseline, and then continue the stroke to form a short horizontal stroke along the baseline; 2) draw an angled vertical stroke downward from the top left corner to join the horizontal stroke at about the center point.

How to Use
Greek & Hebrew Study Tools

Printed Letter	Written Letter	Description
פ	 Peh	1) Draw a very short horizontal stroke on the left side, halfway between the top of the letter and the baseline, and then draw a vertical stroke upward; 2) draw a horizontal stroke to the right to a slightly rounded corner, and then a vertical stroke descending to the baseline; 3) draw a bottom horizontal stroke along the baseline to the left.
ף	 Term. Peh	Terminal peh (used when peh is the last letter of a word) begins just like non-terminal peh. Draw a non-terminal peh as above but descend the right vertical stroke below the baseline and do not draw a horizontal stroke at the bottom.
צ	 Tsade	1) Draw a diagonal stroke from the top left to the bottom right of the letter, and then a horizontal stroke along the baseline to the left; 2) draw a diagonal stroke from the top right to join the first diagonal stroke at its center.
ץ	 Term. Tsade.	Terminal tsade (used when tsade is the last letter of a word) is not as angled as non-terminal tsade. 1) Draw a vertical stroke on the left side descending below the baseline; 2) draw a diagonal stroke from the top right to join the left vertical stroke at the center point between the baseline and the top of the letter.
ק	 Qoph	1) Draw a vertical stroke on the left side that descends below the baseline; 2) at the top left of the vertical line, draw a horizontal stroke to the right, curve downward to begin a vertical stroke, and then curve the line to join the left vertical stroke at the baseline. The left vertical stroke descends below the baseline and below the line that joins it from the right.
ר	 Resh	Draw a horizontal line from left to right at the top of the letter, and then with a sharp curve draw a vertical stroke to the baseline on the right side. <i>There is no serif at the top right corner, which distinguishes resh from dalet.</i>
שׁ	 Sin	1) Draw a vertical stroke, slightly inward, from the top right to the baseline; 2) draw a horizontal stroke along the baseline; 3) draw a vertical stroke from the top, parallel to the first vertical stroke, aligned with the center of the bottom horizontal stroke and ending at the left end of the horizontal stroke; 4) draw a vertical stroke on the left side of the letter descending to the lower left point of the bottom horizontal stroke; 4) place a dot above the left vertical stroke. <i>The dot above the left vertical stroke distinguishes sin from shin.</i>

How to Use
Greek & Hebrew Study Tools

Printed Letter	Written Letter	Description
שׁ	 Shin	Draw the same strokes as for sin but place the dot above the right vertical stroke. <i>The dot above the right vertical stroke distinguishes shin from sin.</i>
ת	 Tav	1) Draw a horizontal line from left to right at the top of the letter, and then with a sharp curve draw a vertical stroke to the baseline on the right side; 2) draw a vertical stroke from the top left point of the horizontal line, descending to the baseline.