HEBREW ALPHABET CHART

7	6	5	4	3	2	2	1
ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	בּ	א
Zayin	**Vav**	**Hay**	**Dalet**	**Gimel**	**Vet**	**Bet**	**Aleph**
'Z'	'V'	'H'	'D'	'G'	'V'	'B'	Silent [1]
40	30	20	20	20	10	9	8
מ	ל	ך	כ	כּ	י	ט	ח
Mem	**Lamed**	**Final Khaf**	**Khaf**	**Kaf**	**Yud**	**Tet**	**Chet**
'M'	'L'	'KH'	'KH'	'K'	'Y'	'T'	'KH'
80	80	80	70	60	50	50	40
ף	פ	פּ	ע	ס	ן	נ	ם
Final Pey	**Fay**	**Pay**	**Ayin**	**Samekh**	**Final Nun**	**Nun**	**Final Mem**
'F'	'F'	'P'	Silent [1]	'S'	'N'	'N'	'M'
400	400	300	300	200	100	90	90
ת	תּ	שׂ	שׁ	ר	ק	ץ	צ
Sav	**Tav**	**Sin**	**Shin**	**Raysh**	**Kuf**	**Final Tzadi**	**Tzadi**
'T'	'T'	'S'	'SH'	'R'	'K'	'TZ'	'TZ'

Notes:

[1] If there is a vowel underneath the letter, the sound of the vowel 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.

Above each letter is its numeric value[4]

Vowels: The Aleph is silent[1] so we will use it in the example for each sound

אֻ/אוּ	אֶ	אִ	אָ	אַ	אָ
Shuruk/Kubutz	**Segol**	**Kheerik Khasayr**	**Kamatz Katan[3]**	**Patakh**	**Kamatz**
'u' in junior	'e' in Edward	'i' in igloo	'o' in host	'a' in hurrah	'a' in hurrah
אְ	אֱ	אֵי	אֹ/אוֹ	אַי	אָי
Sh'va[2]	**Tzayray**	**Kheerik Malay**	**Kholam**	**Patakh + Yud**	**Kamatz + Yud**
' (apostrophe)	'ay' in day	'ee' in street	'o' in host	'ai' in aisle	'ai' in aisle