## Hebrew Vowels - Simplified Chart

matres lectionis					
sounds	а	е	i	0	u
long	qamets <sup>1</sup>	tsere/tsere yod <sup>2</sup>	hirek yod³	holem/holem vav <sup>2</sup>	shurek
	т	(┓) 	•	·(٦)	•
	(b <u>a</u> ll)	(th <u>e</u> y)	(mach <u>i</u> ne)	( <u>o</u> pen)	(l <u>u</u> re)
short	patach	segol	hirek	qamets hatuph	qibbuts
	-	•	•	т	*
	(b <u>a</u> ll)	(b <u>e</u> t)	(h <u>i</u> t)	( <u>o</u> n)	( <u>u</u> nder)
half / reduced (short in duration)	hataph patach	hataph segol	sheva	hataph qamets	
	-:	*:	•	т:	
	(b <u>a</u> ll)	(b <u>e</u> t)	(c <u>a</u> reen)	( <u>o</u> n)	

- 3. This vowel will infrequently occur without the matre.

<sup>1.</sup> Qamets He ( $\overrightarrow{\Box}_{\downarrow}$ ) is also a vowel. It is pronounced like the qamets and it only occurs at the end of a word. 2. These vowels frequently occur both with and without the matres.

## Hebrew Vowels - Full Chart

matres lectionis					
sounds	а	е	i	0	u
historically long	qamets he <sup>1</sup>	tsere yod	hirek yod	holem waw	shurek
	í T	•	•	٦	
	(b <u>a</u> ll) / â	(th <u>e</u> y) / ê	(mach <u>i</u> ne) / î	( <u>o</u> pen) / Ô	(l <u>u</u> re) / û
long	qamets	tsere	hirek²	holem •	qibbuts²
	т	••	•	•	•••
	(b <u>a</u> ll) / ā	(th <u>e</u> y) / ē	(mach <u>i</u> ne) / ī	( <u>o</u> pen) / ō	(l <u>u</u> re) / ū
short	patach	segol	hirek²	qamets hatuph	qibbuts²
	-	••	•	т	•••
	(b <u>a</u> ll) / a	(b <u>e</u> t) / e	(h <u>i</u> t) / i	( <u>o</u> n) / o	( <u>u</u> nder) / u
half / reduced (short in duration)	hataph patach	hataph segol	sheva	hataph qamets	
	-:	•••	•	т:	
	(b <u>a</u> ll) / ă	(b <u>e</u> t) / ĕ	(c <u>a</u> reen) / <sup>e</sup>	( <u>o</u> n) / ŏ	

Qamets He (□,) occurs only at the end of a word.
Both hirek and qibbuts can be long or short. Assume the vowel is short unless it is in an open or stress syllable.