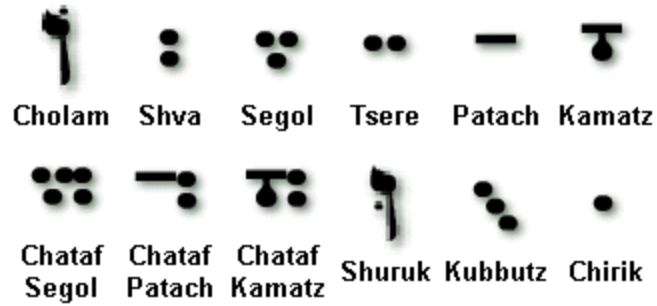




www.rastafarirenaissance.wordpress.com

ט	ח	ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א
Ṭet (T)	CH'et (CH')	Zayin (Z)	Waw/Vav (W/V/O/U)	Hei (H)	Dalet (D)	Gimel (G)	Beyt (B/V)	Aleph (A/usually Silent)
ס	ן	נ	מ	מ	ל	ך	כ	י
Samekh (S)	Nun (N/ending)	Nun (N)	Mem (M/ending)	Mem (M)	Lamed (L)	Kh'af (Kh'af/ending)	Kaf (K/Kh)	Yod (Y)
ת	ש	ר	ק	ץ	צ	ף	פ	ע
Taw/Tav (T)	Shin (Sh/S)	Resh (R)	Qof (Q/K)	Tz'adei (Tṣ)	Tz'adei (Tṣ)	Fe/Pei (F/P)	Fe/Pei (F/P)	Ayin (A/O/usually Silent)

HEBREW HAS DEVELOPED FROM THE RABBINICAL PERIODS; a system of vowel recognition/signaling for non-Hebrew Speakers & beginners in the learning of the language.[**this system can also be found in the Semitic language of Arabic**]



- Compilation from Hebrew4Christians.com

מלכות	יסוד	הוד	נצח	תפארת	גבורה	חסד	בנה	חכמה	כתר
Malchut	Yessod	Hod	Netzach	Tiferet	Gevurah	Chessed	Binah	Chokma	Keter
Silent sound	Shuruk	Kubutz	Chirik	Cholam	Shva	Segol	Tzerei	Patach	Kamatz
			Chirik Maleh	Cholam Maleh		Chataf Segol	Tzerei Maleh	Chataf patach	Chataf Kamatz
Practice order from right to left					Sound group				
					Oo, like in Oozy	Ee, like in East	Oh, like in Old	Eh, like in Ever	Ah, like in Another

- Chart composition of the Nikkud{dotting/pointing} from dailyzohar.com

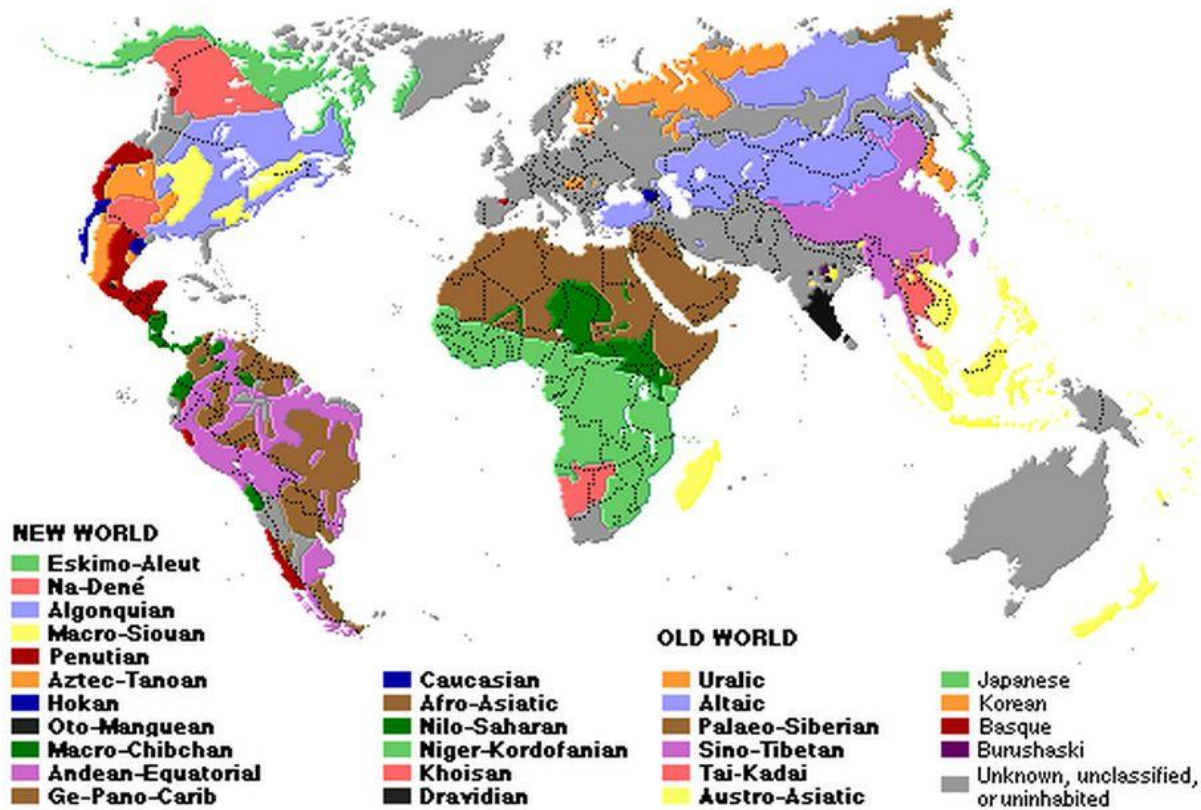
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Multiples of 10
ט	ח	ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א	
יט	יח	יז	יז	טו	יד	יג	יב	יא	10
כט	כח	כז	כו	כה	כד	כג	כב	כא	20
לט	לח	לז	לו	לה	לד	לג	לב	לא	30
מט	מח	מז	מו	מה	מד	מג	מב	מא	40
נט	נח	נז	נו	נה	נד	נג	נב	נא	50
סט	סח	סז	סו	סה	סד	סג	סב	סא	60
עט	עח	עז	עו	עה	ער	עג	עב	עא	70
פט	פח	פז	פו	פה	פר	פג	פב	פא	80
צט	צח	צז	צו	צה	צר	צג	צב	צא	90
קט	קח	קז	קו	קה	קד	קג	קב	קא	100
רט	רח	רז	רו	רה	רד	רג	רב	רא	200
שט	שח	שז	שו	שה	שד	שג	שב	שא	300
תט	תח	תז	תו	תה	תד	תג	תב	תא	400

- Hebraic Numbering System

*for naming of numerals check pages like:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hebrew_numerals

The Enunciation of the Hebrew language, used at *Ras Tafari Renaissance*, is of the archaic origin. The building blocks from which the Hebrew language is utilized at **RRR**, is based on a **Biblical Hebrew** or **Pre-Mishnaic** dialect. A dialect that is also dubbed “Classical” or “Archaic,” Hebrew. The *Biblical Hebrew* is attested to have been spoken from approx., the *10th century BCE* through the time of the **Second Temple of Jerusalem**; period (ending in *70 CE/AD*). This dialect of the Hebrew language has been also marked to have flourished during the time of the Kingdom of Israel, when all the tribes were united under the Crowns of Israel’s early kings. (*Samuel, Ish-bosheth*[when counted], David, & Solomon*). Biblical Hebrew also was the lingua franca in the Northern Kingdom of Israel (Samaria) & the Southern Kingdom of Judah after the death of king Solomon. [*approx. 931 BCE*]



For example, take the Hebrew Aleph-Bet or “Aleph-Taw,” *Waw*-וּ . In **Modern Hebrew**, *Waw*, would usually be pronounced *Vav*, but seeing as **RRR**, extends a time of study and examination of the Hebrew language, it has been brought to the forefront that this variation of the Hebrew letter(or *AlephBet/Taw*), “*Waw*” would reach for the language’s origin, development, & flourishing period: not only a modern adaptation. [: the same would be applied to the Hebrew letter – *Taw/Tav*-ת]

- See Michael Wex’s work: *Born To Kvetch*
- http://www.ethnologue.com/language/heb/**EDITION**
- <http://languagelearningsystem.com/category/world-language/afro-asiatic/>
- Joseph Greenberg: *The Languages of Africa*(1963)