

# Hebrew Quest Lesson 2

## Hidden Truths within Hebrew Words:

A truly interesting way that Hebrew is used to convey a hidden message is in the words used. One example of this is found in the book of Shophtim (Judges). When the Malakim (Angel) gives the promise about Shimshon (Samson), Manoach asks him what was his name (Judges 13:18) but the Malakim (Angel) of Yahweh said to him, “why do you ask my name seeing it is wonderful?”

The word wonderful is “Phala” - פּלָא or “aleph” backwards. Could the Malak (Angel) be telling us something? Could it be possible that the Malak (Angel) was revealing himself as the Machiach before his birth.

Becoming familiar with the Hebrew Script reading from right to left is essential remembering that the “beit” with dot is “Beit” is short as in “Bit” and no dot is “veit” as in Vietnam. Five letters change when they are at the end of a word and are called Sofit as in Mem Sofit.

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**The Aleph-Beit [read from right to left]**

א	ב	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י
Aleph	Beit	Veit	Gimel	Dalet	Hei	Vav	Zayin	Cheit	Teit	Yod
כ	ך	ל	מ	מ	נ	ן	ס	ע	פ	ף
Kaf	Kaf Sofit	Lamed	Mem	Mem Sofit	Nun	Nun Sofit	Samekh	Ayin	Pe	Phe Sofit
צ	ץ	ק	ר	ש	ש	ת				
Tzadei	Tzadei Sofit	Qoof	Reish	Shin	Sin	Tav				

To help establish the Vowel markings more readily, I have constructed this table which should help every time you look at a Hebrew Word:

ב "Veyth" on the other hand is a longer sound as in "vick".

ב "Beyth" being a short sound as in "bit".

פ "Pey" is also a short sound like in "pick."

פ "Phey" as in "Photo."

**Point to Remember:**

A dot inside a letter denotes a short sound while no dot a long sound.

אָ אָ אָ - "a" as in Father.

אֶ אֶ אֶ "e" as in met.

אִ אִ אִ "O" as in alone'

אִּ אִּ אִּ "i" as in big.

אִּי אִּי "OO" as in moon.

אִּ אִּ אִּ vertical dots end the syllable.

שׁ שׁ Shin and Shin

## *The Shema – Line Three*

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וְאֶהְבֶּתָּ אֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ

Elo-hey-cha

Your Elohim

Yah-weh

Yahweh

Et

(Marker)

V-ahav-ta

And You Love

בְּכָל-לִבְבְּךָ וּבְכָל-נַפְשֶׁךָ וּבְכָל-מְאֹדֶךָ

M'ode-cha- Uv' Kal

Your strength- & with all

Naph'sh-cha- uv'kal

your Soul- & with all

I'vav'cha- B'kal

Your Heart with all

END OF SYLLABLE



## *Hebrew Quest Part 2*

### *continued*

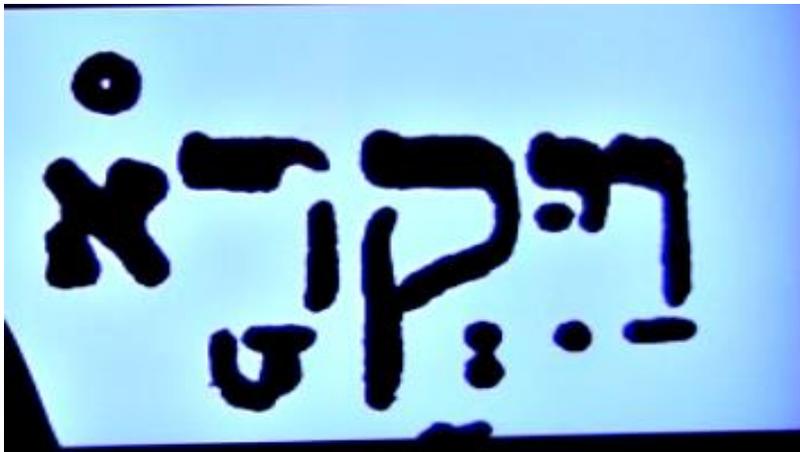
#### **Hidden Truths within Hebrew Words:**

In the Hebrew an unusual thing happens. Sometimes a letter is written extra-large or extra small. Letters could also be written above the line or below the line or even upside-down or backwards. Sometimes dots are placed over every letter, but these are not mistakes. These markings are exceptionally ancient & are discussed in traditional Jewish literature from approximately 2000 years ago. We will therefore look at one of these textural aberrations (abnormalities) in the Hebrew Bible. These give us a clue to a deeper meaning in the text or a profound teaching that you should stop & think about for a moment. This is called a "Ramez".

#### **AN EXAMPLE OF THIS CAN BE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE BOOK OF LEVITICUS**

The first word in Leviticus is "VaYiqra" giving the book its Hebrew name that means "and he called." The Aleph is diminished but why? This Aleph is surely revealing in some way Yahshua in that you need to look with intensity & precision like you would if you needed to search for a flaw in a diamond therefore you need to utilize a magnifying glass, so to speak, to see Yahshua in the book of Vayiqra.

The Ancient Original Text is below:



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## The Shema – Line Four

אָ אָ אָ אָ “a” as in Father.

אָ אָ אָ “e” as in met.

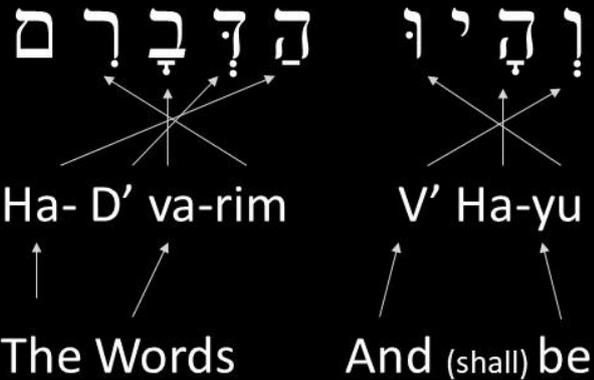
אִ אִ אִ “i” as in big.

אִ אִ אִ “o” as in alone’

אָ אִ “oo” as in moon.

אָ אָ אָ vertical dots end the syllable.

שֵׁ שֵׁ Shin and Shinא



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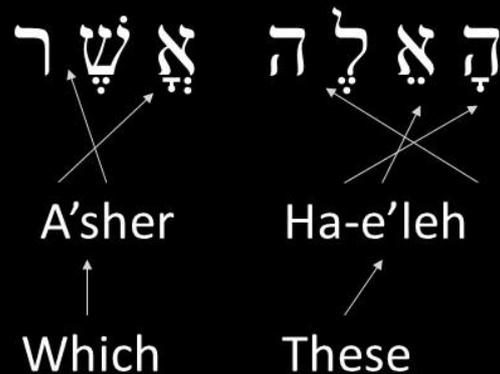
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## The Shema – Line Four

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א א א "e" as in met.

א א "i" as in big.

י ו א "o" as in alone'

א ו "oo" as in moon.

א א א vertical dots end the syllable.

ש ש Shin and Shinא

אֲנֹכִי מְצַוְךָ

M-Tsa'Ve-cha A-no'khi

Am commanding [ I (fancy) ]  
you

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## Suffixes in Hebrew

Unlike English Hebrew uses suffixes to give meaning to words so some examples will be helpful:

Eg. **Elohey-cha** : the "cha" generally means "you or your."

**Sh'ma-tem** : the "tem" means "You" in the plural sense so it means "you heard." (Acts 1:4)

**Adoney-nu** : the "nu" means "our" so means "our Master"

**Sh'mo** : Shem means name & the "o" on the end means "his" so Sh'mo means "his name".

**Sh'mah**:The suffix (ah) here is feminine so means **her name**

It is spelled with a hey ה Shema to hear is with an Ayin

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## Suffixes in Hebrew

**Eyney-hem** : Eyney means eyes & the “**hem**” means “**their**” so the meaning is **their eyes** or **their sight**. (Acts 1:9)

Mits'voth-**ay**-The “**ay**” means “**my**” as in “**my Commandments**”.

Mits'voth-**av**: The ending being “**av**” or [ אָבִיב ] means “**his**” as in “**his commandments**”.

**B'sar-kem**-The ending “**kem**” means “**your**” as well so the meaning here is “**your flesh**” since “**b'sar**” means flesh.