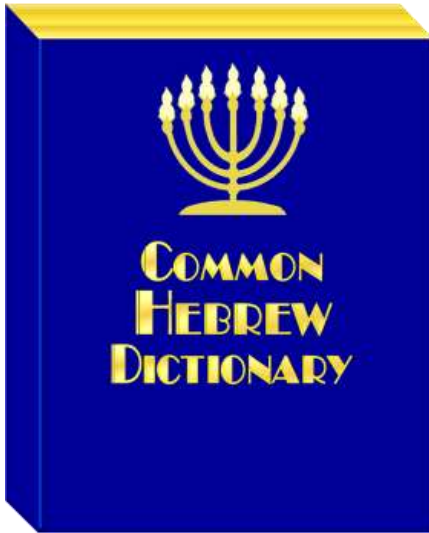


Common Hebrew Dictionary

An English-structured and Hebrew-pronunciation based Hebrew dictionary for the common people.
(Book compilation started in September 2022, after studying Hebrew since 2008)



This free resource is a collaboration of the S&R team (*Sowing&Reaping*), as well as the Hebrew teachers, students, and references we have found along the way, as well as our Israeli and other Jewish friends. We hope this helps your journey into the Hebrew language easier than ours was. Please keep in mind that the format throughout this resource blends some English format (reading left to right) as well as Hebrew format (reading right to left). You will also notice that our resource includes vowels so everyone can learn to pronounce the Hebrew words, a tiny little extremely significant detail deleted and ignored by 95% of Hebrew scholarly works and resources that are currently in print (from what we've seen). Sadly, it's been our observation that you will not find vowels in most print or texting resources or communication devices, but to learn the Hebrew words, you need to know how to pronounce them. So, this is meant as a starting guide to all forms of Hebrew, modern and historic (including Biblical).

Hebrew Alephbet:

א Aleph (silent), ב Bet (b), ו Vet (v), ג Gimel (g), ד Dalet (d), ה Hay (silent), ו Vav,
ז Zayin, ח Khet, ט Tet, י Yod, כ Kaf, כ Khaf, ל Lamed, מ Mem, נ Nun, ס Samech, ע Ayin, פ Pay,
פ Phay, צ Tsadie, ק Kuf/Quf, ר Resh, ש Shin, ש Sin, ת Tav

Final forms (found at the end of words):

ם Mem sofit (final), ך / ך Khaf/Kaf sofit (final), ן Nun sofit (final), ף / ף Pay/Phay sofit (final), ץ Tsadie sofit (final)

Pronunciation Key:

א Aleph, ע and Ayin are both silent letters in most forms of modern and historical Hebrew. The only sound they typically make is explained by the vowel above them or below them, for instance: אָ = "av", meaning: "father"; עֶרֶב = "erev", meaning: "evening".

The additional sometimes silent letter is the ה Hay and the ו Vav. The letter ה Hay can be a "heh" sound like a soft puff of air, when found at the beginning or in the middle of the word, such as: אֱלֹהִים which is "Elohim", one of the 3 main and most repeated names of God in Hebrew. But the ה Hay is almost always silent when found at the end of the word, such as: שָׂרָה as in "Sarah", the wife of Abraham.

ב Bet is a "b" sound like "blessing"; ו Vet is a "v" like "vow"; ג Gimel is a "g" sound like "guard"; ד Dalet is a "d" like "David"; ה Hay is a soft "h" sound like "hēh" or silent when at the end of a word; ו Vav is a "v" sound like "vast" unless it has a vowel under, next to, or above it; ז Zayin is a normal "z" sound like "zero";

⠠**Khet** is a guttural sound like a softer cat-growl “Kh” almost a “grr”; ⠠**Tet** is a normal “t” sound like “today”; ⠠**Yod** is a “yeh” sound like “yellow”; ⠠**Kaf** is a normal “k” sound like a goat “kid”; ⠠**Khaf** is like the Khet, a guttural sound like a softer cat-growl “Kh” almost a “grr”; ⠠**Lamed** is a normal “l” sound like “law”; ⠠**Mem** is a normal “m” sound like “manna”; ⠠**Nun** is a normal “n” sound like “noon”; ⠠**Samech** is a normal “s” sound like “Sabbath”; ⠠**Pay** is a normal “p” sound like “potato”;

⠠**Phay** is a normal “f” sound like “pheasant”; ⠠**Isadie** is a pretty simple sound, it’s a “ts” like “pizza” “peetsah”; ⠠**Kuf** (also said **Quf** or **Qof**) is a “q” or “k” sound like “key”; ⠠**Resh** is a normal “r” sound, (if you can roll it just a little, you’ve got it, if not, it’s ok) – sounds like “roll”; ⠠**Shin** is an “sh” sound like “share”, and ⠠**Sin** is a normal “s” sound like “Sarah”; ⠠**Tav** is a normal “t” sound like “today”

>>> **One more note you’ll need:** (m) = masculine form, (f) = feminine form, that alters the spelling of the words in quite a few cases, but it is mostly for level 2 of learning to read Hebrew.

Vowels:

“Ah” sounds like “father”: ⠠ and ⠡; “eh” sounds like “eggs”: ⠢ and ⠣; “ee” sounds like “key”: ⠤; “oh” sounds like “okay”: ⠥; and “oo” sounds, like “oops”: ⠦ and ⠧; and the silent sound called the “sheva” used to divide syllables, to help pronunciation, and at end of words: ⠨

Also keep in mind that on occasion, with the English translations of Hebrew words, you will see an apostrophe (‘) used to divide words to make the more readable, usually dividing syllables.

We have other free resources. If you need additional resources, we have flash cards and a Hebrew letter chart, Hebrew Alefbet song, etc. Just email us and ask us for whatever you need: Steven.H3(@)gmail.com (**remove both of the parenthesis to send an email.**) If you have more questions, you can also send them to that same email address.

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This dictionary is meant as a resource for **learning Hebrew** for the common English-speaking person, (not just for “Bible scholars”) to be able to look up a word and add it to the collection of their memorized words. The order of each definition is typically in the following format: (to be read from left to right): **1)** the English transliterated word, **2)** the Hebrew, **3)** the pronunciation, and then **4)** the English definition. **5)** Sometimes we are able to include a few other common forms of the word, and sometimes also a brief explanation about the word, when necessary.

Over time, you will notice common Hebrew words that we did not include. The reason is two-fold, 1) we are trying not to make this resource too long, and therefore exhaustive and too hard to use, especially for beginners. And 2) because we chose to stick with words found in common Hebrew and in the Hebrew text of the Old Testament/Tanakh. If you need help finding a good Hebrew dictionary, just send us an email. We have several resources to refer you too.

~ **A** ~

(words that typically start with the Hebrew vowel sound “ah”, typically paired with the ⠠(alef) or ⠡(ayin):

* **Ab/av, ⠠⠠**, sounds like: “**ahh-v**”, meaning: “father”, “dad”. This is a root word. And, as with many things in Hebrew script and wording, you will not see this form of the word in either the Old Testament or modern

Hebrew. The reason for that is simple: the name/title “dad” or “father” is almost always attached to someone, a person. Hebrew is built on God-inspired community, and it shows in the words derived from this Hebrew root word. So, instead of the root, you will find these examples in Biblical Hebrew and modern Hebrew: **אָבִי** = “*avī*”, meaning “my father” (Gen 20:12), **אָבִיו** = “*avīu*”, meaning: “his father” (Gen 2:24), **אָבִיהָ** = “*aviah*”, meaning: “her father” (Gen 29:12), **אָבִינוּ** = “*avīnu*”, meaning: “our Father” in Heaven (Isaiah 64:8), etc

* **Abigail**, **אֲבִיגַיִל**, sounds like: “*abbey-gale*” meaning: “father’s joy” (1 Samuel 25:3), she was the wife of Nabal (name literally means: “fool” who lived up to his name, he was a drunkard and an uncaring evil-hearted fool. When Nabal mistreated King David at a time David needed help, Abigail and her servants quickly found ways to minister to the needs of David and his fighting men. After God killed Nabal for his many evil choices and actions, David took Abigail as one of his favorite wives... which may have been a smart choice in one way, but David should have only had one wife. Having multiple wives added to David’s grief and confusions all of his life. For more on the life of Abigail, see also 2 Samuel 2-3.

* **Adam**, **אָדָם**, sounds like: “*ah-dahm*” meaning: “man”, “human” or “first man” (Genesis 2:15, and many other places in Scripture, OT & NT). It’s pretty often found in the form of **הָאָדָם**, meaning: “the man/human” or “the first man/human”. Slight variations of this word/name include **הָאָדָמָה**, sounds like: “*ah-dahm-ah*” meaning: “earth” or “clay”, and **אֲדוֹם**, sounds like: “*ah-dohm*”, meaning: “Edom”, or “red”.

* **Adon**, **אֲדוֹן**, sounds like: “*ah-doh-n*”, meaning: sir, lord or master

* **Adonai**, **אֲדֹנָי**, sounds like: “*ah-do-nah-ye*”, meaning: my Lord and Holy God. It is used in two different forms a total of **438** times in the Old Testament/Tanakh. This name of God is also one of the main 3 names/titles for God found in Hebrew. But Adonai is not always used in reference to God. It is also used in reference to men of character, respect and/or authority, such as found in Genesis 23:6 spoken of Abraham, and the highly respected servant of Joseph in Genesis 43:20.

* **Aharon** (Aaron), **אַהֲרֹן**, sounds like: “*ah-ha-rohn*”, he was Moses’ brother (Exodus 4:14). For some, the meaning is unknown, but the some define the meaning of this name as: “exalted”, “strong”, and “teacher”.

* **Ahav** (m) or **Ahava** (f), **אָהַב** or **אַהֲבָה**, sounds like it looks: “*ah-hav*”, meaning: “love” or “to love”. It is most often, as previously explained, attached to someone or something, making most of its forms in the Old Testament Hebrew complex forms, like: “*ahava*” = “the love” **אַהֲבָהּ** (1 Samuel 20:17), “his love for/to” **בְּאַהֲבָתוֹ** (Genesis 29:20), “*beh-ahavavī*” = “love her” **אַהֲבָהּ** (Proverbs 4:5), and “*a-hav-ta*” = “you must love” **אַהֲבֵתָ** (Deuteronomy 6:5). The focus of the love usually follows the verb.

* **Avod**, **עָבַד**, sounds like it looks: “*ah-vodh*”, meaning: serve, or to serve, and in quite a few cases: worship. But, as usual, it is most often attached to something or someone, making it a complex form. Example:

עֲבָדוֹם “*avadoom*” = “they will serve them” (Genesis 15:13). A more complex example is the phrase: **לֹא**

תַּעֲבֹדֵם “*(loh) taav’dam*” = meaning: “(not) shall you serve them (idols)” (Deuteronomy 5:9), though in Hebrew it would be written and read, right to left.

* **Avraham** (Abraham), **אַבְרָהָם**, sounds like: “*ah-vrah-hahm*”, meaning: “father of a multitude of peoples”. Abraham’s name was originally Avram, **אַבְרָהָם** “*ah-vrahm*” (Genesis 12:1, 17:1), which meant: “chief father” or “prominent father”. But God changed his name in Genesis 17:5.

* Ayee (or aifo), אַי, “ayee” meaning: “Where?”, and you can find it as אַי “ayeh” = “where” (Genesis 4:9, Gen 18:9), or אַיָּכָה “ayakah” = “where are you?” (Genesis 3:9).

* Ayin, עַיִן, sounds like “ah-yeen” and it means “your physical eye”, also found in plural as עַיִנִּי, “ayini” = (implied “my”) “eyes”, also can be found in the form of עַיִנֵּיכֶם “ah-yeenah-yeen-kheem” = “your eyes” or “eyes of you” (Genesis 3:5).

* Azov, אֶזֶב, sounds like “ah-zohv”, and it simply means “hyssop”, and can be found in Exodus 12:22, 1Kings 4:33, and Psalm 51:7.

~ B ~

(words that start with the Hebrew letter ב (bet):

* Baht (or bait), בַּיִת, sounds like: “bah-t”, or “bah-yeet”. The pronunciation is slightly tricky, because you see the yod “י” which implies an “ee” sound but it has no vowel under the yod. But it seems that some Hebrew speakers pronounce this as “bah” instead of “bah-yeet”, so I included both options, though I believe the “ee” sound is there because of the consonant, despite the lack of vowel. This word simply means: “house” or “dwelling” or, in some cases, “a dwelling among your family or people”, but it does not include the word “tent”, that is a different word. You can find בַּיִת “bah” in Genesis 12:1

בַּיִת “bah” as in “dwelling among your family”, and again in Gen12:15 meaning a literal house, and that context is the house of Pharaoh. Another form found is בֵּית-אֵל, which would be directly pronounced: “bah-ahl” but most often known today as Bethel, meaning “house of God”, and found many times, including Genesis 12:8 and Genesis 35:1. I personally believe that the original translation was altered slightly from centuries ago, because it should say “bahyeet-El” which is an abbreviation and/or direct reference to the form “bahyeet-Elohim”, because Elohim is one of the 3 most common names/titles for God. So “El” makes more sense than “Al”, but that is the modern translation, which is why I think it was slightly modified.

Another proper name that many will recognize would be: בֵּית-לָחֶם, and it sounds like: “bahyeet-lakhham”, but it is the city of Bethlehem and found many times, including Genesis 35:19, 1 Samuel 17:12, and Micah 5:2. And again, I think it should be written (and quite possibly was centuries ago) with “eh” sounds in lekhem instead of “ah” sounds.

* Balaam, בְּלָעַם, which literally sounds like: “Beel-ahm”, and his name literally means “not of the people”, sort of an “outcast” or “stranger”, or as one resource defined it “foreigner”. Balaam is first recorded in Scripture in Numbers 22:5, when the evil king of Moab, Balak, tried to hire Balaam to curse Israel. We quickly find out in reading Numbers 22 thru 25 that Balaam was a Gentile prophet of God, who God actually speaks directly to, even through a donkey. Sadly, though Balaam knows how to sacrifice to the Lord and to seek God until he gets an answer, Balaam’s love for money, fame and power cause him to fight God at every step, disobeying direct commands from God. Eventually and reluctantly, Balaam does mostly obey God’s directions and refuses to curse Israel for the evil Moabites. But, afterwards, Balaam gives a crafty idea to King Balak to send Moabite prostitutes in among the people of Israel to tempt and entice the men to do sexual sins and bring God’s judgment on the people of Israel, a plan that does cause some Israelis to fall to sexual sins and die. God then has Balaam killed with the sword to stop his evil scheming and lying ways.

* Balak, בָּלָק, which literally sounds like: “Bah-lah-ck”, but in America it usually sounds more like “Bay-lack”. Balak’s name means “waster” or “destroyer”. This is the evil king of Moab who tried hard to entice the Gentile prophet Balaam to curse Israel for him, inspired by satan himself. King Balak was also the one who

sent Moabite prostitutes in among the Israelis to entice and lure them to fall into sexual sins so God would judge them. Obviously God judged evil King Balak, but we are not given the details in Scripture.

* Baruch, בְּרוּךְ, sounds like: “*bah-roo-kh*”, meaning: “bless” or “blessing” or “being blessed” (1 Chronicles 29:10), also found בְּרָכָה “*barakha*” meaning: “a blessing” (Gen 12:2). Many Jewish prayers and blessing start with the words: בְּרוּךְ אַתָּה אֱלֹהֵינוּ, which reads: “*baruch ata Adonai*”, meaning: “*Blessed are you Lord God...*” and then we/they thank Him or praise Him for a variety of things. Sadly, these are often repeated so many and seemingly without feeling, or actual thankfulness to the God who loves us, sustains us and provides for us all things that we need, when we ask Him.

* Benjamin, בִּנְיָמִין, which literally sounds like: “*Bean-yah-meen*”, but in America is pronounced as “*Ben-jah-mih-n*”. Benjamin literally means: “son of my right hand”, and was first recorded in Scripture as given by Jacob/Israel to his youngest son who was born by Rachel as his favorite wife died giving birth to Jacob/Israel’s last son.

~ C ~

(There is no “c” sound in Hebrew, like in Latin. Look for the “k” sound and the “kh” sound starting with the Hebrew letters כ “kaf” and כּ “khaf” and ך “khet”).

~ D ~

(words that start with the Hebrew letter ד (dalet), also sometimes written :

* Dag, דָּג, it sounds like “*dahg*”, and it simply means “fish”. It is rarely found, in Scripture, in the singular form, meaning as just 1 fish. Most often it is found in the plural form of either: דָּגִים “*d-gah*” meaning: “plural of all types of aquatic creatures” (Genesis 1:26) or דָּגֵיךָ, “*dahg-ah*” meaning: “plural of actual fish” (Deut 4:18), or דָּגֵימָה, “*dah-geem*” again, “plural of actual fish” (1 Kings 4:33). See also Genesis 9:2.

* Dan, דָּן, and this name means: “judge” (Genesis 30:6). Dan is the fifth son of Jacob/Israel through Rachel’s midwife, Bilhah. Dan is one of the tribes of Israel, but many of their tribe wandered into the sins of idolatry and sexual immorality and worse, and so many of this tribe died young, leaving apparently fewer of this tribe still existing today. The tribe and people of Dan did not stay as true honest judges walking blameless before God, as they should have, and it cost them (Amos 8:14 among others). Despite that sad note, there were some honorable from the tribe of Dan, including some who helped build the Temple of God in Jerusalem. God gave Jacob a prophecy about the tribe of Dan, and you can read it in Genesis 49, along with God-thru-Israel’s prophecies about all of Jacob/Israel’s sons, the 12 tribes of Israel.

* Daniel, דָּנִיֵּאל, sounds like “*Dahn-ee-ell*”, but in America, of course, it’s pronounced: “Dan-ee-ell”. The name Daniel means “God is my Judge” and/or “Judge for God”. There are at least two different Daniel’s mentioned in the Old Testament, one of them is a son of David (2 Samuel 3:3), and the other is the prophet of God (Book of Daniel) whom God gave great prophecies to, stretching thousands of years into the future. God gave to Daniel, the prophet, the future progression of the 4 empires - Babylon to Medes/Persians to Greek to Roman (including revived Roman empire). And God also gave Daniel future glimpses of the restoration of Israel, and the future kingdom of the Messiah, including that the Messiah would die first, then return as conquering King of kings. Much to be gleaned from in the Book of Daniel, including how God protects those who fear Him, seek Him and serve Him, including the escape from the fiery furnace and the lion’s den.

* David, דָּוִד, which sounds like “*dah-veed*”, but in America is simply said “Day-vihd”. The name David means “loved” or “beloved”. Of course the most well-known man by this name was King David, who was one of the two best and most honorable human kings Israel ever had. Later in David’s life God called David a “man after His own heart”, but King David did make a few major sad sin-choices that deeply cost his family and his country, including lusting/committing adultery with Bathsheba, then having Joab (his commander) murder Uriah, the husband of Bathsheba, to try to cover up his sin. That sin divided his kingdom. David’s second huge mistake was in following the example of all other pagan kings – taking too many wives, a sin that was repeated by David’s son Solomon, son of Bathsheba, and it literally split the kingdom because of the many allegiances to too many women and the idols they worshipped. David did do many good things though, including preparing for the building of the first Jewish Temple in Jerusalem – giving a permanent home to the Tabernacle and the “ark of the covenant”. So, what’s called Solomon’s temple is actually David’s – Solomon just did what David told him to. David also was given some prophecies about the future Messiah, Jesus/Yeshua. You can read and learn much from the very full life of David in 1 and 2 Samuel and into 1 Kings, as well as 1 Chronicles to 2 Chronicles chapter 1. You can also glean from more of David’s life from the psalms/songs of David in the Book of Psalms, of which, about one half to two thirds of them are written by David. See also the genealogy that references the lineage of David in Ruth 4:17-21.

* Deborah, דְּבוֹרָה, sounds like: “deh-vor-ah”, but in America, we just say it “Deb-or-ah”. Deborah means “bee”, though it seems to be non-specific which type. There are two main ladies by this name in the Old Testament, the first one is a helper for Rebekah, the mom of Jacob/Israel (Genesis 35:8). The second one is the righteous God-fearing lady who was a judge for the people of Israel for 40 years while the Israelis were still claiming the Land of Israel that God had promised them. You can find her story in the Book of Judges, chapters 4 and 5.

* Dim’ah, דִּמְעָה, it sounds like “deem-ah” and it simply means: “tears”, as in crying tears (Psalm 126:5). There is a different word for weeping, so this just means tears. It is, as usual in the Hebrew language, attached to someone, as in the case of: דִּמְעָתִי “*dim’ah-tee*”, meaning, “my tears” or “tears of me” (psalm 42:3) or דִּמְעָתֶךָ “*dim’ah-tay-akh*”, meaning: “your tears” or “tears of you”.

* Dinah, דִּינָה, sounds like “*Dee-nah*”, she was the daughter of Jacob through his first wife, but not favorite, Leah. In Genesis 34, we have a pretty clear account of how a Canaanite Gentile, Shechem, forcibly raped and violated Dinah, then said he wanted to marry her, because he and his people wanted to steal the wealth from the people of Jacob/Israel. Dinah’s hot-headed brothers, Simeon and Levi, turned murderous in revenge and played a disgusting trick on the Canaanites and then murdered all of the men of that city and took all of the wives, ladies and children and the flocks and goods. It was wrong for the Gentile Shechem to forcibly rape and violate Dinah, but it’s clear that Simeon and Levi also have some huge wrongs/sins in this too, not only murdering all of the men, but then also stealing all of the ladies and goods for themselves. Both sides handled this wrongly, and their sins hang over the heads on both sides. Even still, Jacob/Israel, dad of Dinah and Simeon and Levi, on his deathbed did clear his name that he was not at all a part of the evil revenge plot of Simeon and Levi (Genesis 49).

* Dor, דּוֹר, sounds like “*doh-r*” like the English word “*door*”, and it simply means: “generation” or a certain age group. Most often it is attached to the article “the”, הַדּוֹר as in “the generation” (Exodus 1:6) and is also found in the form of: דּוֹרְתָיו “*doh-roh-tah-ee-v*” meaning: “his generation” (Genesis 6:9). You can also find a very complex version of the word in Genesis 17:12, meaning “for your generations”.

* D'vash, דְּבַשׁ, “*d’vah-sh*”, and it literally means: “honey”, examples: Genesis 43:11, Exodus 3:8.

* D’yo, דִּיּוֹ, sounds like “*d-yoh*”, and it simply means “ink” (Jeremiah 36:18).

~ E ~

(words that start with the Hebrew vowel sound “eh”, typically paired with the א (alef) and ע (ayin):

* Echad, אֶחָד, sounds like “*eh-khad*”, and it most often literally means the word “one” in English. But when describing God, it has a secondary connotation of being uniquely one, set apart, alone, and holy. Examples of the word for the number 1 can be found in Genesis 1:5, 9, and Genesis 2:11, 21, Exodus 29:23, Leviticus 5:7, Judges 21:3, Ruth 1:4, 1 Samuel 1:2, etc. Verses where the context is about God being plural but one, and set apart and holy can be found in Deuteronomy 6:4, also in Job 23:13. God describes Himself as plural (Genesis 1:26) and yet one.

* Ed, עֵד, sounds like the Anglo-Saxon/English name “*Ed*”, short for Edward. The word “ed” simply means: *witness*, as in the context of an object or person who was an eyewitness of a covenant, a crime, or a transaction. You can find the word in Genesis 31:48, Exodus 20:16, Deuteronomy 5:20, Joshua 22:27, 1 Samuel 12:5, Proverbs 6:19, etc. More often though, the plural version of this word is use, עֵדִים, which can be found in Numbers 35:30, Deuteronomy 17:6, Joshua 24:22, Ruth 4:9, etc.

* Elohim, אֱלֹהִים, is second most used name, and a key Name of the three main Hebrew Names for God. This name is the main name of God used many times in the Old Testament, and it is plural, but means the Creator, Judge and Provider for all living creatures and beings. Elohim is used in one of several form 2602 times starting in Genesis and throughout the whole Old Testament, (or in Hebrew called the Tanakh). - There is one key confusion to this name of God found throughout the Old Testament, it’s also used of pagan “deities”. You have to look at the context to figure out which one is which. One key easy example is found in Joshua 24:2-3 where it lists both, the first one very clearly is יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, which literally means (read right to left) “*Yahweh/Lord Elohim/God of Israel*” or simply translated: “*Lord God of Israel*”, as contrasted with the phrase at the end of the verse being: אֱלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים, which literally means (read right to left) “*the plural gods, other/pagan ones*”, or simply translated: “*the other pagan gods*”.

One key phrase that is always clear is when Yahweh and Elohim are put together, then it’s clearly always the Creator God and God of Israel. The phrase looks like this (read from right to left): אֱלֹהִים יְהוָה (literally “Yahweh Elohim”). This phrase can be found 540+ times. Most translations will only translate this as “Lord God”, if they translate it at all, but they seem to most of the time.

>The other two main names/references to God are Yahveh/Yahweh and Adonai.

The Name/reference to God as Yahveh/Yahweh, יְהוָה, meaning “The God who is” or “I Am that I Am”. Yahveh/Yahweh is the most common Name of God in the whole Old Testament, and for most of the Bible, it is used almost exclusively as meaning the God of Israel. This Name is used 6207 times in the Old Testament/Tanakh, starting in Genesis throughout the Old Testament. Yahweh is used of both God the Father and Yeshua/Messiah in human form before He put on flesh and tabernacled among us (John 1:14) in the New Testament.

The Name of God Adonai, אֲדֹנָי, is the third word for God, and it simple means “Lord” or in the case of God “Supreme Lord”, and it is used in two different forms a total of **438** times in the Old Testament/Tanakh. The confusion on this word is it can also be used to address or refer to men of character, respect and/or authority, such as found in Genesis 23:6 spoken of Abraham, and the highly respected servant of Joseph in Genesis 43:20.

* Erev, simply means “evening”. You find it in Genesis 1, and other various places.

* Etz, עֵץ, sounds like “*eh-tz*”, and the word simply means a tree, either with fruit or without. You can find this many times in various places, including Genesis chapters 1 thru 3, Exodus 9:25, Leviticus 27:30, etc. Just a note, one modern English/Hebrew dictionary noted that some people may use the more modern word for tree, which is: אֵילָן, ee-lan, which sounds like “*eeey-lawn*”.

* “Eve”, Latin replacement, but the real Hebrew word/name is Khava. For more info, See: “Khava”.

~ F/PH ~

(words that start with the Hebrew letter פ (fay):

* ...

~ G ~

(words that start with the Hebrew letter ג (gimel):

* ...

~ H ~

(words that start with the Hebrew letter ה (hay):

* ...

~ I ~

(words that start with the Hebrew vowel “ee” sound, typically paired with the Hebrew letter י (yod):

* ...

~ J ~

(There is no “j” sound in Hebrew. Look for the “y” or “ee” sound, starting with the letter “yod”).

~ K/Q ~

(In Hebrew, the “q” is very similar to the normal “k” sound, like “kitten”. So, here are the combined listings of the Hebrew letters כ (kaf) and ק (qof/qof))

* ...

~ Kh (also written “ch”), this is the guttural soft cat-growl ~

* Khava, חַוָּה, (in Latin, it’s changed to “Eve”). This lady was the first lady God created, and is the first and only wife of Adam, and mother of all humans. She was created by God Himself just as God created Adam. Only, Khava/Eve was created with a part from Adam too, created from clay dust just like Adam, but also with one of the ribs from Adam. That is why Adam said that the woman was quite literally “bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh” (Genesis 2:23-24). God made man and woman in His image, He created them in great

detail, with utmost love and caring, and for fellowship with other humans, but also and foremost for fellowship with Creator, as one family... but then they sinned/rebelled against God, and it wrecked the innocence and perfection and harmony. So, God set up the lamb sacrifice system to point to Yeshua, the Lamb of God who comes to take away the sins of the whole world (John 1:29) who can cleanse the sins of all of those who have a covenant with Yeshua for the cleansing of their sins (Hebrews 1:1-3, 2Peter 1:9), becoming adopted children of God (John 1:9-13). Thru Yeshua, we can and one day will be part of this family of God.

* ...

~ **L** ~

(words that start with the Hebrew letter ל (lamed):

* ...

~ **M** ~

(words that start with the Hebrew letter מ (mem):

* ...

~ **N** ~

(words that start with the Hebrew letter נ (nun):

* ...

~ **O** ~

(words that start with the Hebrew vowel sound of “oh”, paired with other letters:

* Ohel, אהל, which sounds like “oh-hehl”, and it means: “tent”. It is used many times, in various forms, in the Old Testament, but most often, as usual with the Hebrew language, it is attached to someone’s name. Examples: the word appears as “”

* ...

~ **OO** ~

(words that start with the Hebrew vowel sound of “ooh”, paired with other letters:

* ...

~ **P** ~

(words that start with the Hebrew letter פ (lamed):

* ...

~ **Q** ~

(There is no “q” or “qu” sound in Hebrew. Look for the “k”, with letter “kaf/quf”.)

~ **R** ~

(words that start with the Hebrew letter ר (resh):

* ...

~ **Sh** ~

(words that start with the Hebrew letter ש (shin):

* Shalom, **שָׁלוֹם**, sounds like “shah-lome”, meaning: Peace, hello, and a warm greeting, but it also used by some people to be used as giving a blessing when leaving a friend or God-honoring family

* ...

~ S ~

(words that start with the Hebrew letters **שׁ** (sín) and **ס** (samekh):

* ...

~ T ~

(words that start with the Hebrew letters **ט** (tet) and **ת** (tav):

* ...

~ Ts ~

(words that start with the Hebrew letters **צ** (tsadie):

* ...

~ U ~

(There is no u/“you” sound in Hebrew, as there is in Latin. Look for the “ooh” sound listings)

~ V ~

(words that start with the Hebrew letters **ב** (vet) and **ו** (vav, as a consonant):

* ...

~ Y ~

(words that start with the Hebrew letter **י** (yod):

*Yahweh, **יְהוָה**, the Name/Title of God meaning “The God who is” or “I Am that I Am”. Yahveh/Yahweh is the most common Name of God in the whole Old Testament, and for most of the Bible, it is used almost exclusively as meaning the God of Israel. This Name is used **6207** times in the Old Testament/Tanakh, starting in Genesis throughout the Old Testament. Yahweh is used of both God the Father and Yeshua/Messiah in human form before He put on flesh and tabernacled among us (John 1:14) in the New Testament.

The other two names of God are Elohim and Adonai.

> Elohim, **אֱלֹהִים**, is second most used name. Elohim is used in one of several form **2602** times throughout the whole Old Testament. Can be used for false pagan gods. See the rest of the definition for Elohim in the listing above.

> Adonai, **אֲדֹנָי**, sounds like: “**ah-do-nah-yee**”, meaning: my Lord and Holy God. It is used in two different forms a total of **438** times in the Old Testament/Tanakh. Adonai is not always used in reference to God, sometimes it’s used as a term of respect for men of power, influence, or honor. See the rest of the definition for Elohim in the listing above.

~ Z ~

(words that start with the Hebrew letter **ז** (zayin):

* ...