



Q: What is the difference between these two words?

AYD-VO-SE-CHA

A: The first word קָרְ-וֹּרְ - has an "articulated" or **pronounced** "vov".

Q: Why is it pronounced? What causes it to be pronounced?

A: Since the letter <u>before</u> the "vov" already <u>has</u> a לְּלְוּדָה, the "<u>vov" itself</u> has to be pronounced. [עֵּרְ-וֹ-תִּידָן]

It's not going to be just a דּוֹלָם for that previous letter,

[which is the only way it is a תוֹלָם]. It is its <u>own</u> letter.

For example: cha-vos-----is not "cha-os" for this reason.



and it certainly is not "chos" (which is just leaving out the "patach" due to confusion)

Based on this rule, which of these words have a pronounced "vov"?

DIRECTIONS: 1. Read all the words.

2. Circle those words that have a pronounced "vov'.

מַצוֹת מָצוֹת עוֹף עוֹן שָמוֹ חַוֹת עַבְרוֹ

DIRECTIONS:

1. Read all the words, first down then across.

| 2. | When | a | word | has | a | "sounded | vov" | , |
|----|----------|----|------|-----|---|----------|------|---|
| C | ircle th | aí | "vov | ,, | | | | |

example: גוֹצוֹם

פאצות example: מצות

3. Then, make an <u>arrow</u> under the that is before the "sounded vov".

- 4. When a word has a "cholom vov" make a square around the letter with its הוֹלֵם
- 5. Now read all the words again, first down then across.

| נְוֹנְ | עוֹף |
|-----------|----------|
| מִצְוֹת | בַצוֹת |
| עִרוֹתֵיך | ערוֹתִיך |
| קְשָׂוֹת | קשות |
| הַוֹת | עַבְרוֹ |
| קְצָוֹת | קצות |
| צוֹתָה | ציון |
| יְבוֹנִי | עוֹנִי |
| ּדִוֹתְה | תוֹדֶה |

DIRECTIONS:

- 1. Read all the words.
- 2. When a word has a "sounded vov", <u>circle</u> that "vov". example: מְּצָּהָ

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- 3. Then, make an <u>arrow</u> under the יְּלְּהָה that is before the "sounded vov".
- 4. When a word has a "cholom vov", make a square around the letter with its בְּלֵּבֶה. example: בּלְבֵּה.

DIRECTIONS:

Read all the words, across then down.

| נְוֹנְ | עוֹפוֹת | קוֹע |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| בַיצוֹת | לִּצְוֹתְי | אָוֹנוֹת |
| וְעֵדוֹתְיו | צְבוּעוֹת | בִּינִת |
| עִרוֹתֵיך | וְעִרְוֹתְיוּ | ערוֹתִיך |
| קצות | קְצָוֹת | קשות |
| יְבַוֹנוֹ יְבַוֹנוֹ | עַבִרוֹ | קשָּׂוֹת |
| חַוֹת | לוחות | ל <u>ק</u> ות |
| צַוֹתְה | צַוֹתוֹ | צִיוֹן |
| <u>יְל</u> וֹּגִי | ּצְוֹנֹתֵי | עוֹנִי |
| דוֹתְה | רוֹםָא | תוֹדָה |

There are other problems that need to be worked around.

Sometimes a "vov" has a "dagesh" in it (example: חַלָּה), and

ha-vos

sometimes it is even followed by a הוּוֹלְם or a הוּוֹלְם (examples: הַוּוֹת (examples: עוֹרוֹלְם) .

In addition, a "vov" can seem to have two נְּקוֹדוֹת when (in some prints) a letter has its הוֹלְם on the next letter- a "vov" with a הוֹלָם (example: הוֵה).

This could create quite a challenge in reading them properly. By identifying the problem, and with practice, it can be worked out.

Rules:

- 1. It is a חוֹלְם or a שורוּק if the letter that is before it does not have a נְּטוֹר, צִיוֹן. (examples: מָווּ, צִיוֹן)
- 2. Occasionally, there could be a word with a הּוֹלְם from a previous letter on top of a "vov" with a נְקוֹיָה (example: 'נִקוֹיִי').
- 3. It can not be a יְקוּדְה by itself (unless it is a שורוק at the start of a word (example: וֹבוֹ).)

It therefore is a pronounced "vov" (examples: נְצְשַׁוּוֹר, לְצֵוֹוֹת (with a שׁוֹרוֹק or a שׁוֹרוֹק after it).

4. Certainly if it <u>itself</u> has a יְקוּדָה, it is a pronounced "vov". (example: הַּהָוּי)

DIRECTIONS: 1. **Read** all the words.

2. **Circle** the words that have a "pronounced vov" with a "dagesh" in it.

DIRECTIONS:

- 1. **Read** all the words, first down then across.
- 2. **Circle** the letter that is a "<u>pronounced vov</u>" with a "dagesh" in it.

3. Make an **arrow** above a "vov" that has a בוֹלְם from a previous letter-with its own בְּקוּדָה

באשוף:

קניד

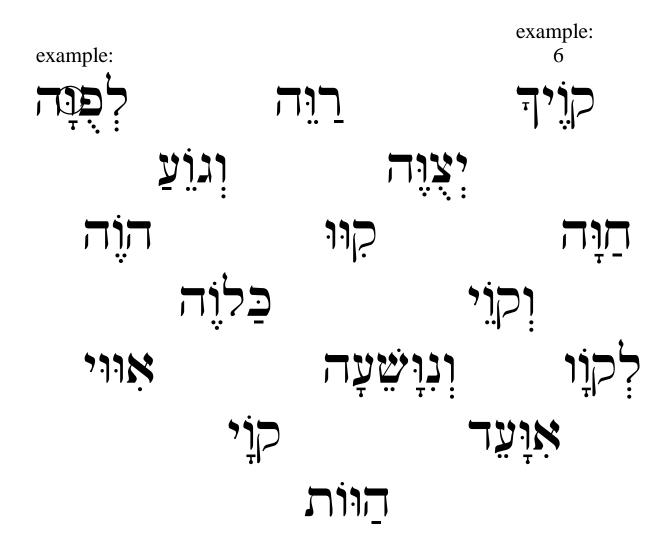
הנוע

בלנו

לכוו

DIRECTIONS:

- 1. **Read** all the words.
- 2. **Circle** the letter that is a "pronounced vov" with a "dagesh" in it.
- 3. Make an **arrow** above a "vov"- that has a הוֹלֶם from a previous letter- with its own בְּקוּדָה



DIRECTIONS:

- 1. **Read** all the words, first down then across.
- 2. Make a circle around the שורוק at the start of the words.

example:

3. Make a square around the letter with its שורוק.

example:

DIRECTIONS:

- 1. **Read** all the words.
- 2. Make a circle around the שורוק at the start of the words.
- 3. Make a square around the letter with its שורוק.



Practice makes perfect.

DIRECTIONS:

Read all the words, down and across.

| ערוֹתֶיךְ | אָרּרִי | קוֹע |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| יָצֶנֶה: | עַדוֹתֶידָ | וְעֵרְוֹתְיו |
| וְגוֵעַ | <u>רוַה</u> | וָקוֵי |
| בַלוָה | וְנִנְשֵׁעְה | קוָי |
| וְנִלְווּ | וּלְכֵן | יִבְעֶלוּ |
| לְקוֹּו | הָילוּי | וּדְעוּ |
| וַיִּצַווּ | אָנָעֵד | wik |
| וְיִלְוּרְ | וּדְגֵי | בָאווּ |
| הוֶּה | יָקווּ יִקווּ | וּשְׁמוֹ |
| וַיִּצַיוּר <u>ָ</u> | וּבְרְבוּ | וּמִשְׁעַנְתֶּךְ |
| ריצוי | וּבְוּגַנוּ | הֶבְאוּם |
| עופות | נּפֿמֹעַ | מִצְוֹת |
| צַוֹתְה | צַוֹתוֹ | צִיוֹן |
| יְלֵוֹנִי יְלֵוֹנִי | אָ וֹ נֹתֵי | עוֹבִי |
| דותה | דוֹםָא | תוֹדָה |
| קְצוֹת | קְצָוֹת | קשות |
| יְנִוֹנוֹ | עַבְדוֹ | קְשָּׂוֹת |
| מַצוֹת | מִצְוֹתְי | עָוֹנוֹת |
| חַוֹת | לוחות | לְקוֹת |
| וּבָא | בָאוּ | ריצוּי |
| קוּוּ | ڂؙڟؘڔؙٮ | עָוֹן |
| קָנְצוֹתְיו | וְעֵדוֹתָיו | צְבוּעוֹת |

UNIT TEST

| ייִ עוּרָני | וְגוִעַ | יי: יי |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|
| וּלָּנָה | 7 > 1 | ָעִדְוֹר <u>ֶ</u> |
| ערותיק | i ユi | קצות |
| יקור. | ָהַנָּ י בַּרָה | הֹנֶה |
| יִּגְבַוּנּ בְּצִבְינִרּ | קּשְׂוֹת | ּצְוֹנוֹת |
| 1)77; | יברריל ברריי | מִצְוֹת |
| ヿ゙゚゚゚゚゚ヿ゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゚゚゚゙゙ヿ゙゚゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙ | הַוּוֹת | אָנָעֵר |