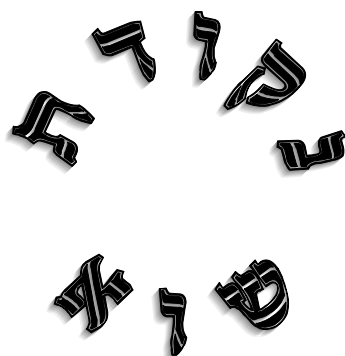
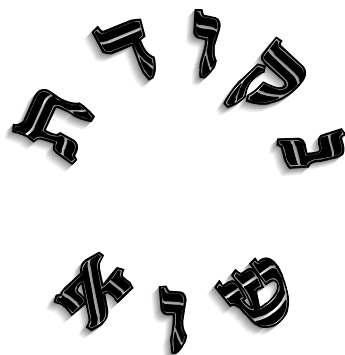


SH'VOH RULES SERIES

בס"ד



1. When a שׁוֹא appears at the beginning of a word, it makes a sound. (ih)-as in Sh[ih]voh-שׁוֹא, a שׁוֹא נֶע

Q: Why?

A: Because a word, or even a new syllable, has to begin with a sound, to get it started. (Like when you start your day, you are full of energy.)

Here are a few more examples to show this:

Read them to practice this rule

כְּבוֹדוֹ	יְדִי
מְקִימִי	בְּכוֹר
בְּצֵאת	מְנוּחָה
יְהוּדָה	לְעוֹשֵׂה
לְאַחֹר	גְּדוּלִים
גְּבֻעוֹת	לְבָדוֹ
וְזָהָב	לְעוֹלָם
בְּרוּכָה	לְרוֹקֵעַ

I reviewed with my son these words, and he has ___not mastered ___mastered this rule.

Parent's Signature _____

SH'VOH RULES SERIES

בס"ד

1. When a שׁוֹא appears at the beginning of a word, it makes a sound. (ih)-as in Sh[ih]voh-שׁוֹא, a שׁוֹא נֶע

Directions: 1. Read the words.

2. Mark the שׁוֹא with a green marker or highlighter.

3. Make an arrow on top of the Sh[ih]voh to show that it “goes”.
(example)f

כְּבוֹדוֹ

יְדֵי

מְקִימֵי

בְּכוֹר

בְּעֵצָה

מְנוּחָה

יְהוּדָה

לְעוֹשֵׂה

לְאַחֹר

גְּדוּלִים

גְּבֻעוֹת

לְבָדוֹ

וְזָהָב

לְעוֹלָם

בְּרוּכָה

לְרוּקֵעַ

יְמוֹת

זְכוֹר

I reviewed with my son these words, and he has ___not mastered ___mastered this rule.

Parent's Signature _____

SH'VOH RULES SERIES

בס"ד

2. When a שׁוֹא comes at the end of a word (even two in a row) become שׁוֹא נָח, the “quiet” שׁוֹא.

Q: Why?

A: The reason is, that when a syllable or word ends, it ends quietly! (Like when you end your day, you go to sleep) [unless it has an “ָ” on the last letter]

Therefore if there is an “א” after the שׁוֹא, it has no sound.

Directions: 1) Make a small “x” on each שׁוֹא to show it is “quiet”.

2) Read each column across.

בְּךְ

רְךְ

יְרְךְ

שׁוֹא

וִירְא

וִיבְךְ

1. אֶתְךְ

2. לְךְ

3. אֶנְתְךְ

4. חֶטְא

5. בְּנִיָּא

6. וִישְׁךְ

I reviewed with my son these words, and he has ___not mastered___mastered this rule.

Parent's Signature _____

SH'VOH RULES SERIES

בס"ד

2. When a שׁוֹא comes at the end of a word
(even two in a row) become
שׁוֹא נָח, the “quiet” שׁוֹא.

Directions: 1) Make a small “x” on each שׁוֹא to show it is
“quiet”.

2) Read each column across.

הַקְשֵׁט

סַגְרָה

נַפֵּט

צַחֲקָה

יֹלְדָה

לְקַחָה

וְאִישָׁה

נָטִישָׁה

לְמִדָּה

1. אַמְרָה

2. וַיִּשְׁב

3. יַעֲצָה

4. מֶלֶךְ

5. הַשְּׁפוּךְ

6. אַהֲבָה

7. יַצִּיקָה

8. טַבֵּלָה

9. נְדָרָה

I reviewed with my son these words, and he has not mastered mastered this rule.

Parent's Signature _____

SH'VOH RULES SERIES

בס"ד

2. When a שׁוֹא comes at the end of a word
(even two in a row) become
שׁוֹא־נָח, the “quiet” שׁוֹא־נָח.

Lets practice reading words to get it perfect.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| סִיךְ | 1. אֶרֶב |
| וַיֵּשֶׁת׃ | 2. וַתִּבְדַּךְ |
| זֶרְקָת׃ | 3. שָׁמַרְת׃ |
| דָּאֵגָת׃ | 4. חָמְלָת׃ |
| הַגִּידָת׃ | 5. בָּשַׁלְת׃ |
| מִלְטָת׃ | 6. לְקַטָּת׃ |
| נִדְרָת׃ | 7. אֶבְדָּת׃ |
| חַתְּלָת׃ | 8. חִלְּלָת׃ |
| אֵטִפָּת׃ | 9. כָּשַׁלְת׃ |
| מִקְנֵנָת׃ | 10. הִתְעַלְלָת׃ |

I reviewed with my son these words, and he has not mastered mastered this rule.

Parent's Signature _____

3. When two שְׂוָאִים appear in middle of a word, the first one is

“quiet” – שְׂוָא נָחָה

and the second one is sounded – שְׂוָא נָע

as in Naf-sh[ih]-cho – נַפְּשֵׁךְ

Q: Why?

A: Because the first שְׂוָא ends the syllable, so it is “quiet” (Like when you end your day, you go to sleep) **just like at the end of a word.** |

The second one is beginning the new syllable, so it begins with a sound, to **get it started.** (Like when you start your day, you are full of energy.)

Here are a few more examples to show this:

Read them to practice this rule

קֹדֶשֶׁךְ

חֲסִידֶךְ

עֲבֹדֶךְ

אֲרִצֶךְ

תְּשַׂמְעוּ

תִּזְכְּרוּ

מִשְׁפָּטֵי

מִזְבְּחוֹת

I reviewed with my son these words, and he has ___not mastered ___mastered this rule.

Parent's Signature _____

SH'VOH RULES SERIES

בס"ד

3. When two שְׁוּאִים appear in middle of a word,
 the first one is “quiet” – שְׁוֹא נָחָה
 and the second one is sounded – שְׁוֹא נָע
 as in Naf-sh[ih]-cho – נִפְּשֵׁיךְ

Directions: 1) Read the words

2) Make a small “x” under the first שְׁוֹא to show it is “quiet”.

3) Make a line after the first שְׁוֹא to show that the syllable ends.

4) Mark the second שְׁוֹא with a green marker or highlighter.

5) Make an arrow on top of the second Sh[ih]voh to show that it “goes”.

f
 (example נִפְּשֵׁיךְ
 x

קִדְּשֵׁיךְ

חִסְדֵיךְ

עִבְדֵיךְ

אִרְצֵךְ

בְּלִתֵיךְ

שְׂבִיתֵךְ

תִּשְׁמְעוּ

תִּזְכְּרוּ

מִשְׁפָּטֵי

מִזְבְּחוֹת

I reviewed with my son these words, and he has ___not mastered ___mastered this rule.

Parent’s Signature _____

4. When there are two of the same letters in a row, and the first of them has a שׁוּאָ, it is sounded—נָע שׁוּאָ נָע—
-as in Ha-l[ih]-li—הַלְּלִי

Q: Why?

A: Because if it wouldn't make a sound, it would get “swallowed up” in the second letter of its type, and it wouldn't be heard at all.

Here are a few more examples to show this:

Read them to practice this rule

גַּלְלוּ	רַנְנוּ
גַּדְדוּ	הַנְּנִי
בַּזְזוּ	רַבְבוּת
הַלְלוּ	זוּמְמִין
כּוֹנְנוּ	רוּמְמוּ
יְבַרְכְּךָ	עַשְׂשָׂה

I reviewed with my son these words, and he has ___not mastered ___mastered this rule.

Parent's Signature _____

SH'VOH RULES SERIES

בס"ד

4. When there are two of the same letters in a row, and the first of them has a שׁוֹא, it is sounded – שׁוֹא נֶע – as in Ha-l[ih]-li – הַלְּלִי

Directions: 1. Read the words.

2. Mark the שׁוֹא with a green marker or highlighter.

3. Make an arrow on top of the Sh[ih]voh to show that it “goes”.
(example)f

גַּלְלוּ

רַנְנוּ

נִדְדוּ

הִנְנִי

בִּזְזוּ

רַבְבוּת

הַלְלוּ

זוּמְמִין

כּוֹנְנוּ

רוּמְמוּ

יְבַרְכְּךָ

עֲשֵׂשָׁה

אֶפְפוּ

עוֹרְרָה

מְחוֹקְקִי

סוֹכְכִים

I reviewed with my son these words, and he has ___not mastered ___mastered this rule.

Parent's Signature _____

5. There are “small” sounds-תְּנוּעוֹת קְטַנּוֹת-

These are נְקוּדוֹת that are weaker sounding, and therefore need “help” of another letter with it. It will team up with the next letter-if it has a שׁוֹאֵף, and the שׁוֹאֵף will not make a sound.

The four main examples of these נְקוּדוֹת

are: " _ ".1

" . ".2 (when it doesn't have a “yud” after it)

" ∴ ".3

" ∴ ".4

(" ⚭ " when it doesn't have a line in your siddur over the שׁוֹאֵף)

SH'VOH RULES SERIES

בס"ד

Here are a few examples to show this:

Read them to practice this rule

" "	" "	" "	" "
:	:	.	-
חֵן-שֶׁל	אֵב-טַח	מֵצ-וֹת	חֵם-דוֹ
מִבְּטַח	אֶצְבַּע	נִשְׁבַּע	עֵבְדוֹ
פְּרָקוֹן	חֶמְלָה	צִדְקוֹן	אֲרֵצוֹ
גְּדֻלוֹ	נְחֻמָּד	מִנְחָה	אֲשֵׁרִי
קִצְרֵךְ	עֲזֵרֶת	יִתְרוֹ	עֵצְמוֹ
מִכְתָּר	יַחְפִּיץ	נְדָחִי	נִפְשֵׁי
חֶפְשָׁה	אֶסְתֵּר	זִמְרָה	יַחְדּוֹ
גְּלַגְלֵת	עֲלִיוֹן	יִשְׂרָאֵל	בְּרִזְלֵ

I reviewed with my son these words, and he has not mastered mastered this rule.

Parent's Signature _____

SH'VOH RULES SERIES

בס"ד

5. There are “small” sounds-תנועות קטנות

These are נְקוּדוֹת that are weaker sounding, and therefore need “help” of another letter with it. It will team up with the next letter-if it has a שׁוֹא, and the שׁוֹא will not make a sound.

Directions: 1) Make a small “x” on each שׁוֹא to show it is “quiet”, and make a line after the שׁוֹא to show that the syllable ends.

2) Read each column across.

כַּנְפוֹת

נִזְכָּה

אִזְבַּח

מִרְסָן

מַלְכוּת

שְׂבַחוּ

אֶתְהִלְךְ

מִנְחָה

קַדְמוֹן

דְּבַרִי

שְׂכוֹי

פֶּרְקָן

רִגְלָיו

צִדְקָן

עִזָּרָם

שְׁלַחַן

I reviewed with my son these words, and he has ___not mastered ___mastered this rule.

Parent's Signature _____

6. There are “big” sounds-תנועות גדולות-
 These are נקודות that are stronger
 sounding, and therefore don't need
 “help” of another letter with it. It will
not team up with the next letter-if it
 has a שׁוֹא, and the שׁוֹא will make a
 sound.

The four main examples of these נקודות

are: 1. “ן”

2. “ן” - “ן”

3. “ן” “ן”

4. “ן” -with the “yud”

(“ן” when it has a line in your siddur over the שׁוֹא)

SH'VOH RULES SERIES

בס"ד

Here are a few examples to show this:

Read them to practice this rule

” אַי ” ” ” ” ן - ך ” ” ן ”

עַי-רָךְ	נַי-לָכָה	יוּ-שָׁבִי	שׁוּ-בְךָ
תִּירְשׁוּ	בִּינְךָ	עוֹבְדֵי	עוֹזְךָ
נִינְוִי	עֵאֲתָכֶם	אֹתְךָ	הוֹבְאוּ
תִּירְאֵי	גִּרְשׁוֹן	אוֹרְחִים	מוֹסְפֵי
הוֹתִירְךָ	יִשְׁבוּ	אֵי-יְבִי	תוֹנְגִיוֹן
פִּינְחָם	בֵּיתְךָ	רַפְאֵךְ	טוֹבְךָ
סִיֶּסְרָא	תִּלְכוּ	קִרְאֵיו	יוֹמְתוֹ
יִירְאוּ	אִרְדָּה	עֲאֲנֶךָ	יוֹכְלוּ

I reviewed with my son these words, and he has not mastered mastered this rule.

Parent's Signature _____

SH'VOH RULES SERIES

בס"ד

6. There are “big” sounds-תנועות גדולות-

These are תנועות נקודות that are stronger sounding, and therefore don't need “help” of another letter with it. It will not team up with the next letter-if it has a שווא, and the שווא will make a sound.

Directions: 1. Read the words.

2. Mark the שווא with a green marker or highlighter.

3. Make an arrow on top of the Sh[ih]voh to show that it “goes”.

אֵינְךָ	יְחַוְּדְךָ
תִּירְאוּ	אֲוֹדְךָ
זְכוּרְךָ	מִגְזְלוֹ
יֹדְעֵי	גִּירְךָ
רְכִבּוֹ	יִצְיִלְךָ
צֵאתְךָ	יֹכְלוֹן
יְשִׁימְךָ	שׁוֹפְטֵימ
נוֹפְלֵימ	יֵאכְלֵמוֹ

I reviewed with my son these words, and he has ___not mastered___mastered this rule.

Parent's Signature_____

7. When there is a dot-known as a "דָּגֵשׁ"-in a letter that has a שְׁוֹא, it makes a strong sound-שְׁוֹא נָע-
-as in Sa-p[ih]-ru-סַפְּרוּ-

Q: Why?

A: Because a dot-or a דָּגֵשׁ-in a letter puts *emphasis* on that letter as if it is doubled (as if the word was סַפְּ-פְּרוּ), so it gets sounded, as if starting a new syllable.

Here are a few more examples to show this:

Read them to practice this rule

לְטַלְהַ	דְּבַרוּ
גִּדְלוּ	נִצְבוּ
זַמְרוּ	שִׁיחַא
כְּלַכְּמ	קוֹתָה
יְתִנוּ	בְּעִשְׂרוּ
מִדְּשִׁנֵּי	יִזְלוּ

I reviewed with my son these words, and he has ___not mastered ___mastered this rule.

Parent's Signature _____

SH'VOH RULES SERIES

בס"ד

7. When there is a dot-known as a "דגש" -in a letter that has a שׁוּא, it makes a strong sound-שׁוּא נָע-

-as in Sa-p[ih]-ru-ספּרוּ-

Directions: 1. Read the words across.

2. Mark the שׁוּא with a green marker or highlighter.

3. Make an arrow on top of the Sh[ih]voh to show that it "goes".

עֵמֶד

תִּנְעוּ

שָׁלֵךְ

בִּקְשׁוּ

מֵמֶד

חִכְתָּה

אֶפֶד

מִפְּנֵי

שָׁבַכְלֵךְ

טִבְעוּ

יְדָמוּ

מִלְטָה

שָׁבַעֲנוּ

מִתַּנִּית

וּבְשָׁבַעֵי

קִדְשָׁנוּ

וּשְׁבַחוּ

תִּטְשָׁנוּ

I reviewed with my son these words, and he has ___not mastered ___mastered this rule.

Parent's Signature _____

SH'VOH RULES SERIES

בס"ד

Directions: Make your own worksheet!

1. Write down four words that **begin** with a שׁוּׁ.

2. Write down two words that **end** with a שׁוּׁ.

3. Write down four words that have two שׁוּׁׁ in a row in middle of the word..

4. Write four words that have a שׁוּׁׁ in the first of two same “double” letters..

5. Write four words that have a “שׁוּׁׁ נָח” under the second letter of the words.
