A MANUAL AND GRAMMAR OF
THE YIDDISH LANGUAGE

J. Mazin

NATIONAL YIDDISH BOOK CENTER
AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS
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MANUAL & GRAMMAR
OF THE
YIDDISH LANGUAGE

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1927.
CHAPTER I.
THE ALPHABET.

Cheth, Zayin, Vaw, Hay, Daleth, Gimel, Beth, Aleph;
Noon, Mem, Lamed, Kaph, Yod, Teth
Resh, Koof, Tsadi, Pay, Oyin, Samech,
Tov, Seen, Sheen,

The Yiddish language has 22 Consonants which are read from right to left. Four of these Consonants are used as vowels י Ayin י Yod, י Vow, and א Aleph.

There are 5 final letters, כ Chaph, מ Mem, נ Noon, פ Pay, ו Tsadi.

These are the same letters as כ Chaph, מ Mem, נ Noon, פ Pay, ו Tsadi. But when one of the 5 above letters happens to be the last letter of a word, then it becomes long and terminates in a perpendicular stroke directed downwards, except the כ.
There are 5 double letters.

ן י, ן י, ב ב, ב ב.

The ט Sov, ת Tov, ש Shea, ג Chaph, and ד Veth occur only in Hebrew words.

It is of great importance to notice the difference between the ז Seen with its point on the left and ש Sheen with its point on the right, the former is never used in Yiddish, but a ס Samech is substituted,

The difference between ב Pay and פ Fay is that ב has a point and פ has not.

In Yiddish Pay is printed without a point and Fay receives a horizontal stroke viz. פ.

(This rule is not strictly adhered to in modern literature.)

Those who know the Hebrew alphabet will have noticed the difference between the ד Veth and ב Beth. The Veth has no point or what is called a Dagesh.

But in Yiddish the ג (g) is used without the point or Dagesh as גל, except when a Hebrew word is used.

The Hebrew consonant ד Veth is never used in Yiddish, but a double ג is substituted, viz. גל (who), and is pronounced almost as v in vine.

It is important to know that the short guttural מ is not used in Yiddish, it only occurs in Hebrew words or words which are derived from Hebrew roots, therefore the מ is substituted viz: מיעון (to prick).

But there are exceptions, specially when a word commences with a מ viz: מיעון, מיעון.
Script employed in writing Yiddish.

CHAPTER II.

Most English readers will find it difficult to remember all the difficult names of the Hebrew alphabet. We will therefore give their equal value of pronunciation in English. These must be learnt by heart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerical value</th>
<th>Equal value of pronunciation</th>
<th>Numerical value</th>
<th>Equal value of pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ah</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>g (as in go)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>h (aspirated)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>c (as in red)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>ts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>German eh in aitch</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>y in yes</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>sh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>German eh in aitch</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER III.

On the Division and Interchanging of Letters.

Letters are divided into five classes, according to the organs by which they are pronounced. The common division is as follows. The І І together produces a nasal sound as ng in anger.

| Gutterals | І І І І І |
| Palatals | І І І І І |
| Linguals | І І І І І |
| Dentals | І І І І І |
| Labials | І І І І І |

CHAPTER IV.

On the Vowel-points.

All the twenty-two letters of the alphabet being considered as consonants by the best Hebrew grammarians, recourse has been had to certain points or dashes, for supplying the deficiency of vowel letters, by which the natural sounds of the vowels are to be expressed.

In Yiddish we find seven vowels, five of which are written _under_ the letters, one which is the _Chaułom_ І is written _above_ the letter, and the _Shvorn_ І is written _in_ the letter.

The Hebrew language has five long vowels and five short vowels, and in reading Yiddish one meets occasionally a Hebrew word; it is therefore necessary to know them. They are the same vowels as employed in the Yiddish with the exception of І _Kibbutz_, these three points І are never used in Yiddish, only in Hebrew.
CHAPTER V.

Hebrew Long Vowels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forms</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Sounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>א</td>
<td>Komets</td>
<td>o in Goat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>א'</td>
<td>Tsavray</td>
<td>ey in They.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>א</td>
<td>Chirick</td>
<td>ee in Thee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'י</td>
<td>Chaulom</td>
<td>ou in Thou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'די</td>
<td>Shuruck</td>
<td>u in Blue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Short Vowels.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ג</td>
<td>Patach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ג</td>
<td>Segol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>י</td>
<td>Chiriek (short)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>א</td>
<td>Komets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>י</td>
<td>Kibbutz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ו</td>
<td>Sheva</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER VI.

The Yiddish Vowels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>א</td>
<td>as in Göt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>א'</td>
<td>as in Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>א''</td>
<td>as in He</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>א''''</td>
<td>as in Thou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>א'''</td>
<td>as in Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>א''''''</td>
<td>as in Father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>י</td>
<td>as the first e in where</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When a word commences with a vowel the first letter must be an א except in the vowel י.
The vowels - and * always have an 7 above them viz. רבי. The difference between - and * in reading is very slight, some Jews will say רבי or רמאי instead of רבי.

The vowel i is preceded by an 7 when the word commences with oo i viz. יבּ.

When the consonant v 7 is followed by the vowel i then the i is also preceded by an 7 viz. דָּוָּו, because three 율 cannot follow each other.

CHAPTER VII.

Rules of Spelling words with long vowels.

There are four vowels which draw an additional י in order to make them sound long, these are י, י, י, ו, viz. יִנְנֵנְנֶל, יִנְנֵנֶל, יִנְנֵנֶל, יִנְנֵנֶל, יִנְנֵנֶל.

The vowel י always draws a י after it. When a word commences with a consonant and י follows viz: י ל in order to lengthen the vowel י must follow the י viz: יִלְכַּבֵּשְׁנַ (love), יִלְכַּבֵּשְׁנַ (songs).

The vowel יִ נ always draws two י viz. יִ נ (pure, clean).

The vowel ו draws an י and is sometimes pronounced as as в in manner specially when the י follows and the word has more than one syllable, viz: יִ נ, but when a י follows the י viz: יִ נ then the vowel is long and is pronounced as в. To this last rule there is no exception. Sometimes the в י is made long by an additions י viz. יִ נ.
The vowel draws an \( \tilde{u} \) and is pronounced as \( a \) in fast when long an additional \( \tilde{u} \) follows the \( \tilde{u} \), sometimes the \( \tilde{u} \) is made long by an additional \( \tilde{u} \) viz. \( \text{He}
\) (Hall).

When a word terminates with a vowel the \( \tilde{u} \) is dropped viz: \( \text{He} \) (not \( \text{Him} \)).

There are some exceptions where the \( \tilde{u} \) follows viz, \( \text{He} \) (rest) receives a \( \tilde{u} \).

A single consonant between two vowels belongs to the following syllable viz: \( \text{He} \) (to pray). When two consonants stand between two vowels one belongs to the first syllable and the other to the next, viz: \( \text{He} \) (to pack).

The combinations \( \text{He} \), \( \text{He} \), \( \text{He} \), \( \text{He} \), \( \text{He} \), \( \text{He} \) representing simple sounds, are inseparable and belong to the next syllable: \( \text{He} \) (to guarantee), \( \text{He} \) (to hiss), \( \text{He} \) (to advise), \( \text{He} \) (to slap).

Prefixes and suffixes are distinct syllables: \( \text{He} \), \( \text{He} \), \( \text{He} \), \( \text{He} \), \( \text{He} \) (oppressed), \( \text{He} \) (reason), \( \text{He} \) (happy), \( \text{He} \) (friendship).

CHAPTER VIII.

Gender.

There are three forms of nouns whose gender is seen from the definite article: \( \text{He} \) masculine, \( \text{He} \) feminine, \( \text{He} \) neuter.

\[\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Mas.} & \text{Fem.} & \text{Neut.} \\
\text{He} & \text{He} & \text{He} \\
\text{brother} & \text{the} & \text{the} \\
\text{sister} & \text{the} & \text{the} \\
\end{array}\]

Mausoleum nouns are names of Males, Seasons, Months, Days, Mountains, Winds and everything that ends in \( \text{He} \) and some in \( \text{He} \).

Feminine nouns end in \( \text{He} \) and \( \text{He} \) and some in \( \text{He} \).

Neuter nouns are names of Metals, Lands, and Towns.

Diminutives end in \( \text{He} \) and \( \text{He} \).
CHAPTER XI.

Definite Article.

S I N G U L A R        P L U R A L.

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>דָּרוּ</td>
<td>שֶׁנָּדוּ</td>
<td>דָּרוּ</td>
<td>דָּרוּ</td>
<td>דָּרוּ</td>
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<td>שֶׁנָּדוּ</td>
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<td>דָּרוּ</td>
<td>דָּרוּ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. The German gen. des יְהֵן is not used in Yiddish but יְהֵן is substituted, or יְהֵן is prefixed to the noun.

The same order is observed in declining:

דָּרוּ | רָדוּ | רָדוּ | רָדוּ | רָדוּ | רָדוּ |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>יְהֵן</td>
<td>לָローン</td>
<td>יָローン</td>
<td>יָローン</td>
<td>יָローン</td>
<td>יָローン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יְהֵן</td>
<td>לָローン</td>
<td>יָローン</td>
<td>יָローン</td>
<td>יָローン</td>
<td>יָローン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יְהֵן</td>
<td>לָローン</td>
<td>יָローン</td>
<td>יָローン</td>
<td>יָローン</td>
<td>יָローン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>יְהֵן</td>
<td>לָローン</td>
<td>יָローン</td>
<td>יָローン</td>
<td>יָローン</td>
<td>יָローン</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER XII.

Indefinite Article.

S I N G U L A R        P L U R A L.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>אוֹן</td>
<td>אוֹן</td>
<td>אוֹן</td>
<td>אוֹן</td>
<td>אוֹן</td>
<td>אוֹן</td>
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<td>אוֹן</td>
<td>אוֹן</td>
<td>אוֹן</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The indefinite article **ן** is used before a consonant, viz. **ן**.

The indefinite article **א** is used before a vowel, viz. **א**.

**א** takes also the form **ære** viz. **ן**. Note the apostrophe.

The same order.

### Singular

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mas.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ראב</td>
<td>רשא</td>
<td>אנ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ראב</td>
<td>רשא</td>
<td>אנ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ראב</td>
<td>רשא</td>
<td>אנ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ראב</td>
<td>רשא</td>
<td>אנ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ראב</td>
<td>רשא</td>
<td>אנ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ראב</td>
<td>רשא</td>
<td>אנ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ראב</td>
<td>רשא</td>
<td>אנ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ראב</td>
<td>רשא</td>
<td>אנ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ראב</td>
<td>רשא</td>
<td>אנ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Chapter XIII.

Declension.

In the singular, feminine nouns are the same in all cases.

The neuter nouns are the same in the nom., and acc. cases.

In plural nom., gen., and acc. are the same; the dat. ends in **ן**.

There are two declensions. The strong with gen. sing. **ן** and the vowel **ן** changes in the plural into **ן** and the vowel **ן** into **ן**.
### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The weak declension with gen. singular in י or יִ. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Possessive case is formed by adding ב to the Nominative.

---

**CHAPTER XIV.**

Examples with the definite article.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mas.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the father</td>
<td>the daughter</td>
<td>the child</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
<td>דֵּדֵי קַנִּי</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Mas, a brother</th>
<th>Fem, a woman</th>
<th>Neuter, a horse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples with the indefinite article,

Singular.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mas, a brother</th>
<th>Fem, a woman</th>
<th>Neuter, a horse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mas.</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mas, brothers</th>
<th>Fem, women</th>
<th>Neuter, horses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mas.</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
<td>נִנְדֵרֵךְ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**CHAPTER XV.**

Nouns terminating in מַיִם, מַיִם and מַיִם receive in the plural, viz. sing. מַיִם and plural מַיִם.

Plural nouns have always the fem. def. article יְיָם prefixed in
all cases, the German plural gen. (der) der and dat. (den) den are not used in Yiddish viz.

the people
of the people
to the people

Nom. gen. dat.

Nouns of mixed declensions receive a ֶ or ֶ in the plural.

Examples,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>¢ד נדה/nitted</td>
<td>ֶד נדה/ndit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ֶד עיניו/nd eyes</td>
<td>ֶד עיניו/nd eyes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER XVII.
Prepositions.

1. With Genetive.

outside
inside
below
above
in spite of
instead of
on account of

town the outside of

The gen. and dative are usually contracted with דעב or דעב.

2. With Dative,

out of
at, near
up to
with
after, to
from, of, by
to, at

garden of the out
brother's my at
day this to up
sisters his with
meal after
land the of
time this at
These are usually contracted with ס and ד.

3. With Accusative.

| דואד through, by | סיוו through the through |
| פר for | סיוו for money his for |
| נגוג against, towards | נגוג emperor the against |
| נגוג about, round | נגוג town the round |

4. With Dative and Accusative.

| ל at, on, to | סיוו upon, on, to, at |
| אי in, into, at | סיוו behind |
| נגוג between | סיוו above, over |
| נגוג before | סיוו among, under |

Some prepositions are contracted

| instead of | instead of |
| דע instead of | פיר instead of |
| נגוג instead of | נגוג instead of |

and ד and ר and ו used to express time, take the dative,

| נגוג on the first of May |
| נגוג in that time |
| נגוג a fortnight ago |
CHAPTER XVIII.

Verbs.

Infinitive, believe יְהִיָּה

Present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I believe נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
<td>We believe נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou believest נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
<td>you believe נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he believes נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
<td>they believe נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb to be יְהִיָּה.

Past and Perfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>I am, have, was</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am, have, was נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
<td>you are, have נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou art נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
<td>he has נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he is נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
<td>we have נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you are, have נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
<td>you are, have נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they are, have נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
<td>they are, have נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Past

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am, have, was נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
<td>we are נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou art נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
<td>you are נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he is נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
<td>they are נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I will be נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
<td>we will be נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou wilt be נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
<td>you will be נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he will be נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
<td>they will be נִבְלָכַּהָ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Past Imperfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I used to be</td>
<td>we used to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. &quot; thou used to be</td>
<td>&quot; you used to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. &quot; he used to be</td>
<td>&quot; they used to be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conditional.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I should have been</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>thou wouldst have been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>he would have been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>we would have been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>you would have been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>they would have been</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Infinite Present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>to be,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>let us be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>let him be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>let them be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Verb to have or had.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>thou hast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>he has</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>we have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>you have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>they have</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Perfect and Past.

**Singular**

1. I have had

2. thou hast had

3. he has had

**Plural**

we have had

you

they

Future,

1. I shall have

2. thou wilt have

3. he will have

Imperative,

let us have

let him have

let them have

The Verb *to have* had or *I usually had* or *I used to have*.

1. I used to have

2. thou used to have

3. he used to have

1. we used to have

2. you used to have

3. they used to have

Infinitive

* to have.

Auxiliary and infinite present

having.

to have.

Infinitive

to become.

Another form,

The conditional *I should* is formed by *

and with the additional Verb *

 prefixed in the singular and *

in the plural.
CHAPTER XIX

Tenses.

All forms of Verbs consist of a root and a suffix. The root is found by omitting the suffix נ from the Inf. Pres. viz: נ to follow.

Present Indicative formed by adding the following suffix to the root.

Singular

1. יי - ני
2. יי - "
3. יי - "

Plural

1. יי - ני
2. יי - "
3. יי - "

2 Present Subjunctive.

Singular

1. יי - ני
2. יי - "
3. יי - "

Plural

1. יי - ני
2. יי - "
3. יי - "
3 Past Indicative,

Singular 1 לְאָרֶן—הוֹניָּה Plural 1 לְאָרֶן—הוֹניָּה
2 לְאָרֶן—הוֹניָּה 2 לְאָרֶן—הוֹניָּה
3 לְאָרֶן—הוֹניָּה 3 לְאָרֶן—הוֹניָּה

4 The future Indicative is formed by prefixing אֶלַל to the Infin. pres. viz: לְאָרֶן—הוֹניָּה, the future subjunctive is the same.

5 The Perfect Indicative is formed by prefixing the words אֶלַל or בֵּאֵר אֶלַל with the past part. viz: לְאָרֶן—הוֹניָּה.

The perfect subjunctive is the same, also the pluperfect indicative and subjunctive.

The future perfect Indicative and perfect Subjunctive is the same as the future Indicative לְאָרֶן—הוֹניָּה or לְאָרֶן—הוֹניָּה.

The pres. and perf. Conditional is formed by prefixing the conditional אֶלַל to the infin. present viz: לְאָרֶן—הוֹניָּה.

In the perfect Conditional the word נַגָּהּ is used instead of נַגָּהּ.

Present participle is formed by adding בּוֹ to the root, viz: לְאָרֶן—הוֹניָּה.

Past participle is formed by prefixing נַ to the root and adding נ as a suffix viz: לְאָרֶן—הוֹניָּה.

Imperative is formed by adding the following suffix to the root.

Singular יִלְאָרֶן Plural יִלְאָרֶן
CHAPTER XX

Table of Tenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Indefinite</th>
<th>Imperfect</th>
<th>Perfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I praise</td>
<td>I am praising</td>
<td>I have praised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>יָדִי לְבָרָה</td>
<td>יָדִי לְבָרָה</td>
<td>יָדִי לְבָרָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I am praised</td>
<td>I am being praised</td>
<td>I have been praised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>יָדִי לְבָרָה</td>
<td>יָדִי לְבָרָה</td>
<td>יָדִי לְבָרָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I was praising</td>
<td>I was being praised</td>
<td>I had praised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>יָדִי לְבָרָה</td>
<td>יָדִי לְבָרָה</td>
<td>יָדִי לְבָרָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I was praised</td>
<td>I was being praised</td>
<td>I had been praised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>יָדִי לְבָרָה</td>
<td>יָדִי לְבָרָה</td>
<td>יָדִי לְבָרָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I shall praise</td>
<td>I shall be praising</td>
<td>I shall have praised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>יָדִי לְבָרָה</td>
<td>יָדִי לְבָרָה</td>
<td>יָדִי לְבָרָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I shall be praised</td>
<td>I shall have been praised</td>
<td>I shall have been praised</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER XXI

Separable Verbs.

1. Separable verbs consist of a verb and a prefix which is separated from it in the simple tenses.

2. The prefix is always accented.

- to depart
- to hang up
- to cut off
- to invite
- to put away

In the past part the syllable נ is placed between the prefix and the verb,

- to cease
- to take with
- to imitate

CHAPTER XXII

Adjectives.

The masculine adjectives end in the sing., nom., viz., brother good the

Some are the same in neuter

brother good of the

brother good to the and the
In the plural the ד is dropped in all cases viz.

The fem. adjective ends in in י in the nom, and acc. singular.

The plural ends in י (נמצת) in all cases.

Some Neutre adjec, end in מ in the nom, and acc. singular.

The plural is נמצת in all cases.

When an adjective is used predicatively, it stands after the verb and is the same for all genders and both numbers as in English viz.

A few adjectives of quality

good שיטעמש

dead שיווה

nice
Several adjectives can follow one another and are declined in the following order:

Nom. דאם פירישע קלארער קאלמהן ואמעה
Gen. פורישע קלארער קאלמהן ואמעה
Dat. דעם פירישע קלארער קאלמהן ואמעה
Acc. דאם פירישע קלארער קאלמהן ואמעה

Nom. אימ אירימער קלאמער קראנטער פיאון
Gen. אאימע
Dat. קלאמע
Acc. אימ אירימער קלאמער קראנטער פיאון

CHAPTER XXIII

Comparison.

The comparison is formed by adding רע to the positive and the vowel is sometimes changed.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebraic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>לְמָנְגֶּנֶּה</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שׁוֹנְטֶר</td>
<td>heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>דָּפָא</td>
<td>deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קְלִיִּנֵה</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לְמָנְגֶּנֶּהְ</td>
<td>longer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שׁוֹנְטֶרְ</td>
<td>heavier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>דָּפָאְ</td>
<td>deeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קְלִיִּנֵה</td>
<td>smaller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following adjectives are irregular,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Better</th>
<th>The best</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>נטימ</td>
<td>בנטימ</td>
<td>הטיטימ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.high</td>
<td>higher</td>
<td>the highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>דחיר</td>
<td>דחיר</td>
<td>דחיר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>great</td>
<td>greater</td>
<td>the greatest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ברור</td>
<td>ברור</td>
<td>ברור</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>much</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קייל</td>
<td>קייל</td>
<td>קייל</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

near    nearer     the nearest

The following example shows how compound numbers are written.

360        4010

CHAPTER XXIV.

Adverbs.

once          firstly

twice         secondly
| Multiplicatives |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| onefold         | declined as adjectives. |
| twofold         | declined as adjectives. |
| double          | declined as adjectives. |
| threefold       | declined as adjectives. |
| onehalf         | declined as adjectives. |
| onethird        | declined as adjectives. |
| onefourth       | declined as adjectives. |

Variatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>of one kind</th>
<th>of two kinds</th>
<th>of all kinds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a pair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUMERALS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cardinals</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>nine</td>
<td>ten</td>
<td>eleven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two</td>
<td></td>
<td>twelve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three</td>
<td></td>
<td>thirteen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four</td>
<td></td>
<td>fourteen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five</td>
<td></td>
<td>fifteen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>six</td>
<td></td>
<td>sixteen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seven</td>
<td></td>
<td>seventeen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following Ordinals are formed by adding the suffix to the Cardinal until nineteen, from there until thousand add the suffix to the Cardinals.

CHAPERER XXV.

Pronouns.

1. Personal pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>or we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of me</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to me</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two hundred etc.
a thousand
a thousand and one etc.
two thousand
a million
are declined like the def. article.

2. Ordinals.

The first
the second
the third

1. Personal pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>or we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of me</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to me</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Singular  Second person  Plural
N. דָּוָה thou  אָדָם you  
G. רָאָה of thee  אָפָה of you  
D. רָאָה to thee  אָפָה to you  
A. רָאָה thee.  אָפָה you  

Third person Singular
Masc.  Fem.  Neuter  
N. דָּוָה he  אָפָה she  יַהֲנָּה it  
G. רָאָה of him  אָפָה of her  יַהֲנָּה of it  
D. רָאָה to him  אָפָה to her  יַהֲנָּה to it  
A. רָאָה him  אָפָה her  יַהֲנָּה it  

Third person Plural  
Masc., fem., neuter.  
N. דָּוָה they  יַהֲנָּה of them  
G. רָאָה of them  אָפָה to them  יַהֲנָּה to them  
D. רָאָה to them  אָפָה to them  יַהֲנָּה to them  

The third person reflexive pronoun is יַהֲנָּה for the Acc. and Dat. of all genders and both numbers.

The reciprocal personal pronoun יַהֲנָּה (one another) is not declined, viz. יַהֲנָּה  יַהֲנָּה They fight with one another.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The adjectival possessive pronouns are used with nouns and declined like the indefinite article יַהֲנָּה or יַהֲנָּה.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mas.</strong></td>
<td>ניינעש יניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td>ניינעש יניינעש ניינעש</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fem.</strong></td>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neuter</strong></td>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plural form of ניינעש יניינעש and יניינעש יניינעש with the article prefixed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mas.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS**

are both used, substantively and adjectively.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
<td>ניינעש ניינעש ניינעש</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are declined like the def. article, every ניינעש סע with the noun.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masc.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Every being</td>
<td>Every woman</td>
<td>Every child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. נער בעית</td>
<td>נערה בעית</td>
<td>נער בעית</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. נער בעית</td>
<td>נערה בעית</td>
<td>נער בעית</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. נער בעית</td>
<td>נערה בעית</td>
<td>נער בעית</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. נער בעית</td>
<td>נערה בעית</td>
<td>נער בעית</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the pronounstitute (used substantively) occurs with a preposition, the following contraction takes place.

- with it: דָּמָא in it: דָּמָא
- through it: קָרָא through it: קָרָא
- of it, from it: קָרָא of it, from it: קָרָא
- for it: קָרָא for it: קָרָא
- to it: קָרָא to it: קָרָא

**RELATIVE PRONOUNS.**

- which of, who, which: דָּמָא
- who, which: דָּמָא
INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

N. דְּהָו who? דְּחָא what?
G. וֹשֶׁעַ whose?
D. וֹשֶׁעַ to whom?
A. וֹשֶׁעַ whom?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mas.</th>
<th>Fem.</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. וֹשֶׁעַ</td>
<td>וֹשֶׁעַ</td>
<td>וֹשֶׁעַ</td>
<td>וֹשֶׁעַ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. וֹשֶׁעַ</td>
<td>וֹשֶׁעַ</td>
<td>וֹשֶׁעַ</td>
<td>וֹשֶׁעַ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. וֹשֶׁעַ</td>
<td>וֹשֶׁעַ</td>
<td>וֹשֶׁעַ</td>
<td>וֹשֶׁעַ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. וֹשֶׁעַ</td>
<td>וֹשֶׁעַ</td>
<td>וֹשֶׁעַ</td>
<td>וֹשֶׁעַ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

which of, and what sort of.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

 Somebody, someone נַעְמָן
Something מַעְרָא
Something אֵין

Nobody, no one, none נַיִּי
Nothing יָבֵם
Somewhere לִהֵן

declined as usual.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Impersonal Verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>מַלְיֵה</td>
<td>it lightens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מַרְיְהַמָּה</td>
<td>it freezes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מַשְּנֹשֶׁה</td>
<td>it snows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מַלִּיְהַמ</td>
<td>there is, are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER XXVII.

Adverbs.

Adverbs of place answering to questions,

To be in a place  
To come from a place towards the speaker

here  hither
there  hence
upstairs (come) in
down, below (come) out

and the following.

everywhere nowhere
on (to) the right  on (to) the left
in front behind

Adverbs of time, answering to questions

how long
when
how often
now
afterwards
soon

at first
at last
always
never
still, yet
already
Adverbs of Manner • how

thus  • luckily
otherwise  • together
willingly  • suddenly
accidentally

Adverbs of Cause, Motive.

therefore  • for that

on that account

CHAPTER XXVIII.
Conjunctions.

and  • but
also  • not only

SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.

in order to  • but
because  • if, whether
so that  • until

before

CHAPTER XXIX.
Interjections.

well, well, ah, alas  • ah woe is me
nasty  • hear ye oh Israel
alarm.
CHAPTER XXX

Construction.

The Construction of words may be arranged in three ways.

1. Direct order: Subject-verb, finite, adjuncts.

2. Inverted order: verb finite, subject, adjuncts.

3. Subordinate order: Subject, adjuncts, verb finite.

1. Direct order

The sun is shining

the sun is shining

Adjuncts verb sub,

found book the have

I have found the book

2. Inverted order

not it was nice

it was not nice

3. Subordinate order

been ill is he because come could not (had) he

he could not come because he was ill
Days of the week.

Sunday שָבָת
Monday בָּרָיָה
Tuesday בָּרָיָה

Wednesday שְׁבָתִים
Thursday בָּרָיֶים
Friday בָּרָיֶים
Saturday שְׁבָתִים

Months of the year in Yiddish.

January יָנְיָאָר
February פּרְעָר
March נָפָר
April אָבְרִיל
May מְיָו
June גּוּנ

July שְׁלוֹן
August אָוְגָוסְט
September סִיוֹמְנֶה
October אָוָסָר
November נִוְוָן
December נִוְוָן

Months in Hebrew.

reckoned from new moon

סְמִיאַה of April Neh 2:1
סְמִיאַה of May
סְמִיאַה of June
סְמִיאַה of July
סְמִיאַה of August
סְמִיאַה of September

סְמִיאַה of October
סְמִיאַה of November
סְמִיאַה of December
סְמִיאַה of January
סְמִיאַה of February
סְמִיאַה of March
PART II.

EXERCISES.

EXERCISE 1.

Mother (Mama)  Mame
Aunt  Mume
A Mother  A Mame
An Aunt  A Mume
Him  Im
A defect  A Mum

EXERCISE 2.

Hush!  Sha
Mishe (Name M)  Mishe
Mushe (Name, F)  Mushe
Oh! Ah!  Oi
Mashe (Name, F)  Mashe
Ah! Ay! Hey!  Ai
Brass  Mesh
A noise  A Shum
Exercise 3.

S—ם

Aunt Sime  Mume Sime מוםו שמימ
A shot  A Shoss אל שוס
A measure  A Moss אל מוס
Sashe, shoot! Sashe, Shiss ממעש שיס
Mishe's measure  Mishes Moss מישים מוס
Mashe a nurse  Mashes Am מאישים עם

Exercise 4.

B—ב

Old woman  Babe בבי
Grandmother  Bobe בובו
Bass  Bass בܣס
A bite  A Biss ביס
Bite, lancheon  Bais ביים
By  Bai ביי
Tree  Boim בימ

Exercise 5.

K—ק

Gruel, Porridge  Kashe קשיש
Treasury, Safe-box  Kasse קסס
Scythe  Kosse קסס
Come  Kum קום
Sausage, Hose  Kishke קישיק
Sap-Juice  Sok סוק
Cheek  Bak בק
### Exercise 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Yiddish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comb</td>
<td>Kam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaiter</td>
<td>Kamash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabre</td>
<td>Shashke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask</td>
<td>Maske</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basket</td>
<td>Koshik</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Go**
- Gei (גֵּי)

**Give**
- Gib (גִּב)

**Bend**
- Beig (בֵּיָג)

**Street**
- Gass (גָּסָס)

**May**
- Meg (מֶג)

**Pastry**
- Gebeks (גֶּבֶּקָס)

**Bend out**
- Beig ois (בֵּיָג אוּיס)

**Pour out**
- Gis ois (גִּיס אוּיס)

**Rub out, erase**
- Mek ois (מֶק אוּיס)

**Bake him tasty pastries**
- Gebeks geshmack im Bak (גֶּבֶּקָס גְּשִׁמַּךְ יָמָא בָּק)

**Mashe, give him Change**
- Oisgob im gib Mashe (ואִסְגוּב יָמָא גיב מאָשֶה)

### Exercise 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Yiddish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A frame</td>
<td>A ram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siberia</td>
<td>Sibir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krooked</td>
<td>Krum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>Eier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ear
Your
Trees
Magpies
Better
Marble
Besides me
Give me beer
Large pits
Give me postage-stamps
Aunt, give me a knife

Exercise 8.

CH (German) — נט

Books
Quick, Quickly
A Cup, a Goblet
I
You
Also
Smoke
Cook
Kitchen

Bicher
Gicher
A Beeher
Ich
Aich
Oich
Roich
Koch
Kich
A big smoke

Give him a book

I make large goblets

Send me books quickly.

I give you tasty pastries

Wet
Nuts
A Nun
Names
Machine
Rings

I know her husband

Mother, crack nuts

Can an ailing person eat?

Give me an egg quickly

Take a bucket from him

Exercise 9.

N

Nasse
Niss
None
Nemen
Machine
Ringen

I—

Nasse
Niss
None
Nemen
Machine
Ringen

man ir ken Ich

miss knak Mame

essen mensh kranker a Ken

an’ei gicher mir Gib

an’emer im bai Nem

Give me an egg quickly

Take a bucket from him
Give me a large goblet

Exercise 10.

A girdle, a belt
A drum
A pen
Pinsk (Russian town)
A pan
A flag
A barrel
Fine
Fish
To ride
Buy
Edge of a knife
Ship
Sheep
A letter
Sharpen my knife

A fine person
It is possible to buy on trust
I am riding on the boat
Nice people are arriving
Send me a letter quickly
Bring a pen quickly
Bring me some pens
from the shop to-morrow
Buy me some fresh fish
in the market to-morrow
After a meal stroll about

Exercise 11.

Ink
Daughter
A saucepan
A father
Has
To-day
You don’t know more than I
Don’t come late

Men komen, en goir feyn fun menshen
mensch faine on kumen Es

Shek veni nechur a burke
brif a gicher mir Shik

Barunen nechur a mogen
pen a gicher Breing

Barunen mir a sheyn fun penes morgen mir Breing

Koren fun

Morke mir emor men a shop men mir koif

Ferishe fishe

Nis men esen vi aroim
arum gel an esen Noch

Nit kenstu mir fun mer

Koim nit sheyn
Shpet nit Kum
I have had pleasure

My mother has brought good news to-day

My good inkstands will be brought to me to-day

Send me an answer to-night from my daughter

An open door does not bring any good

---

Sweet

Summer

They

Myself

Must

Ice

Ziss

Zumer

Zéi

Zich

Muz

Aiz
Cheese

Us

His boots are not good
and cost dearly

It is clean in her house

Don't climb so high

Ice is bought in the summer

They sell good cheese

He is frequently our guest

We count him as
one of ourselves

Exercise 13.

Life

Light, Candle

Candlestick

A lion

Leben

Licht

Laichter

A Leib

Lebn un

Lebm

Leibun

Leib
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A ladder</td>
<td>א לִימָעַר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>שָלבֹאֵת</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep</td>
<td>שָלוֹפֶה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synagogue, School</td>
<td>שוֹל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth</td>
<td>מוֹיִל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lazy</td>
<td>פוּלָא</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alone</td>
<td>אָלֶין</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small, little</td>
<td>קֶלֶין</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>אֶפֶל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old</td>
<td>אָלֶת</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold</td>
<td>קָלַט</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalk</td>
<td>קֶלָל</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I like sweet tea

עַר הָאֵב לִיב דְּעָן מִי
tei zisse lib hob Ich

Candles are not dear to-day

לָאָסָה שָנָה נְתֵנֶה מִיָּנָה
taier nit haint iz Licht

He is a weak person

עַר אָי שֶלֶפֶטֶר מַעְנֶה
mensh shlafer a iz Er

A lazy person sleeps late

אֶפֶלָה מַעְנֶה שֶלֶפֶטֶר שַפֶּט
shpet shloft mensh foiler A

To sleep late is unhealthy

שֶלֶפֶטֶר מַעְנֶה אלָא גָּפְרֵנֵה
gnugezund iz shpet Shlofen

My father is not lazy

מיָי מְאָמָע אלָא נְמָא פוֹל
foil nit iz tate Main

To-morrow, to-morrow

שֶלֶפֶטֶר אָיָה אֹיָּלָה
foiler a zogt morgen Morgen
To sleep to-day and do to morrow

Obey your parents

Exercise 14.

.Y—.Z

Yours
To hire
Thanks
Gold
Cut
Both
Separate
Brothers
The evil person says:

"Yours is mine, and mine—
mains un mains iz Dains
mains nor iz
Education is light, and no
education is darkness.
None are possessed
of both.
I am altogether unable to bear so much.

EXERCISE 15.

Cheap Volvel גלאוועלל גלאוועלל
Word Vort ווארט ווארט
To want Vellen וואלן וואלן
Far Vait וואית וואית
Winter Vinter וינטר וינטר
To cry Veinen וינן וינן
Wine Vain וין וין
Few, little Veinig ויניג ויניג
White Vais וואיס וואיס

Why don't you come? ? קומס נים קומס נים
I should like to see you אני רוצה לראות אותי
What is cheap, is dearcosa וואלחול 물 וואלחול חולם
cLater on it will be cheaper velveler זאנ ונטל ונטל velveler זאנ ונטל ונטל velveler זאנ ונטל ונטל
The apple falls not far from the tree bojn fun vait nit falt epel Der

אני בטוח לא יכול עוד שמאלה
stand in nit gor bin Ich
atzir מראות אוזי פר
fil azoi trogen iber

יאַך־כִּי נַעֲרָנָּה עַנּוּי שַׁמָּאָה
What isn't cheap, is dear.
Later on it will be cheaper.
The apple falls not far from the tree.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Tzait</th>
<th>זיימ</th>
<th>Tzaim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>Tzuker</td>
<td>צוקער</td>
<td>EK. Tzuker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>Tzibele</td>
<td>ציבלה</td>
<td>Tzibele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>Zaltz</td>
<td>הצלת</td>
<td>Zaltz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grease, fat</td>
<td>Shmaltz</td>
<td>שמלת</td>
<td>Shmaltz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All, everything</td>
<td>Altz</td>
<td>אולט</td>
<td>Altz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A cat</td>
<td>A katz</td>
<td>קאצל</td>
<td>A katz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With meat salt, fat, pepper and onions are required:

- זיאמי בצריך מקמח ו큐ק גיר וצלניק
- Циам и фарш и перец нужны
- Tzaim and meat require flour and pepper
- Cow meat, flour, and pepper are necessary

Time can alter everything:

- זיימ יכול לשנות כל מה
- Tzaim can alter everything
- Time can change anything
- Zeit kann alles ändern

Exercise 16.

Don't cry, it is unhealthy

ungezund iz es nit Vein

Keep your word and you will always be believed

말 של נולדה

globen mol

If the winter is warm, the villagers are poor

di zainen varem vinter der Iz orem dorfslait

דראַטנשאָלפּוֹן אַראָעה

orem dorfslait
New times—new songs

Everything is good, but only in its time

A cat can also spoil things

From excessive eating of sugar bad teeth are developed

Exercise 17.

CH (German)—(ב) ח

Horse-radish  
To catch, to hurry  
Kherson (Russian town)  
Kharkoff (Russian town)

Horse-radish is good for eating with meat

Kharkoff and Kherson are large towns in Russia

It is no use to hurry a thing

A woolf was caught yesterday not far from Kherson

[Translation of the text]  
New times—new songs  
Everything is good, but only in its time  
A cat can also spoil things  
From excessive eating of sugar bad teeth are developed  
Exercise 17.

Horse-radish  
To catch, to hurry  
Kherson (Russian town)  
Kharkoff (Russian town)

Horse-radish is good for eating with meat

Kharkoff and Kherson are large towns in Russia

It is no use to hurry a thing

A woolf was caught yesterday not far from Kherson
Exercise 18.

Yes
To chase
Yoke
Jew
Jewish
Colonies

Yo, ye
Yogen
Yoch
Yud
Yidishe
Kolonyes

In some places they say "yo" and in others they say "ye". He pulls the yoke upon himself like an ox in the plough share. In Palestine there are many Jewish Colonies.

Exercise 19.

Year
More
Honour

Yoher
Mehr
Ehre

*) This word is equently written (i.e. she).
A watch  Uhr
Rest  Ruh
To feel  Fühlen
Early  Früh
Dear  Thäier

Honour is much dearer
than money

I always rise very early
Their father is forty
years old
I feel very well to-day
His watch has ceased going

EXERCISE 20.

To bear, to tolerate  Tsherpen
To touch  Tshepen
Nail  Tshvak
To torment, to torture  Mutshen
A slap  A patsh
Cloak  Plashtsh
To sew carelessly  Shitshoben
I cannot tolerate him  צְפִיָּנוּשׁ צְפִיָּנָה  צְפִיָּנוּשׁ
tscherpen nit ihm ken Ich
He drove a nail  צְפִיָּנוּשׁ צְפִיָּנָה  צְפִיָּנוּשׁ
tshvakan a araingeshlogen hot Er
to the wall
In the rain it is well to wear  צְפִיָּנוּשׁ צְפִיָּנָה  צְפִיָּנוּשׁ
trogen tzu gut iz regen In
a cloak  צְפִיָּנוּשׁ צְפִיָּנָה  צְפִיָּנוּשׁ
plashtsh a
I slapped him well,  צְפִיָּנוּשׁ צְפִיָּנָה  צְפִיָּנוּשׁ
ongepatsh gut ihm hob Ich
because he insulted me  צְפִיָּנוּשׁ צְפִיָּנָה  צְפִיָּנוּשׁ
baleidit mich hot er vail

EXERCISE 21.

Rascal, pickpocket  שוליק
To pity, to spare  שלחנוג
Frog  שלחנוג
Baggage, luggage  בַּגָּשׁ
Pluck, bravery  קרָזָח
Rascals do not possess too much  שלחנוג שלחנוג צְפִיָּנוּשׁ צְפִיָּנוּשׁ
tzufile nit hoben Zbulikes
pluck  קרָזָח
I will leave my luggage here.
The French eat frogs.
I did not spare anything and gave him all.

Exercise 22.

Young man, bachelor: Bocher (Bochur)
Only son: Ben yochid
Arithmetician: Baal cheshb'n (Cheshboin)
Business, affair: Eisek
A dream: Cholem (Choloim)
Ready money, cash: M'zumen (M'zumon)
Insane, mad: M'shuge (M'shugo)
Canopy: Chupe (Chupe)
New year's day: Rosh hashono

He is a great arithmetician
The beginning of the year is called by Jews "Rosh Hashono"
The business is not bad
An only son is called a "Ben Yochid"

I have had a good dream to-day

It is advisable to sell cheaply and only for ready cash

He is not mad, he is quite sane

Exercise 23.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book of Psalms</td>
<td>תהלים</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always, constant</td>
<td>カメラ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer, Excuse</td>
<td>תרצות (Teirutz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powerful, influential man</td>
<td>טקף</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student, scholar, pupil</td>
<td>תלמיד</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of religious lore</td>
<td>תאלמוד תורה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why are you always confused?</td>
<td>זייעז עיריז</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has a ready answer</td>
<td>או י العالمي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for everything</td>
<td>נרימע עיריז</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| He is very influential to-day   | טקף שתקי עיריז
The teacher says that my brother is a good scholar.

Our house is not far from the School of religious lore.

He knows the whole Book of Psalms by heart.

Exercise 24.

Prayer-shawl: Talles (talit)
End, result: Tachles (tachlis)
Bridegroom: Chos’n (choson)
Troubles, aggravations: Tzoress (tsoroiss)
Blessings, benedictions: Brochess (brochoiss)
Pleasure, delight: Nachas
For the present: L’es ate (ato)

My uncle bought a silk prayer-shawl.

What will be the result of it?
My brother became a bridegroom (engaged to be married)

I have great aggravation that the mother does not write anything

Rosh Hashono is celebrated on the first two days of the month of Tishri

The Rabbi blessed my sister with many blessings

Grandfather has much pleasure from the letters which he receives from America

For the present no letter has yet arrived

(about the engagement of my brother Main chosn a)

dem fun tzoess groisse hob Ich nit gor shraibt mame di' vos

di men halt hashono Rosh in teg tzvei ershte

main gebensht hot Rebe Der shuvusmeyn mit viel brochet
brochess fle mit shvester

fun naches fle hot zeide Der on ihm kumt vos brief di

on ihm kumt vos brief di

America fun

ongekomen nit
Exercise 25.

K—(p) Biblical "

Anger, wrath
Day of Atonement
Properly prepared
Almost
Cups, goblets
Utensils
Soon, immediately

Kaas
Yom Kipper (Kippur)
Kosher (Kosheir)
Kimat
Koises (Koisois)
Keilim
Teikef

She is angry to day

The end of today

Jews fast on the Day of Atonement
I am almost twenty
years old
We have very fine goblets
We bought new utensils
I will come to you immediately
wait for me
Jews may eat only such things
that are properly prepared

yom-kipper um fasten Iden
alt yohr tzvantsig kimat shoin bin Ich
koises faine zehr do iz unz Bai
mir haebene euchofem unu Earl
keilim nae gekoift hoben Mir
kumen dir tzu ich vel Teikef
mir oif vart
azelche nur essen megen Iden
kosher zainen velche zachen
Exercise 26.

Mourner
Week of mourning
Wealthy man
Strength, heroism
Debt, duty
Fat, suet
Favor, service

Ov'l (oveil)
Shive (shivo)
Gvir
Gvure (geuro)
Choiv
Cheilev
Toive, (toivo)

The mourner is celebrating the week of mourning
He is a very wealthy man
Her strength is beyond description
He does not like to pay a debt
Candles are made of fat
He rendered us a true service

ןַעְרִי אֶבְלוּ יִזְמוּ שֶבֶטְשָׁא
Shive zitzt ov'l Der
עַר אָי אֶנָּרְוַשְׂוֶר בֹּרִי
gvir groisser a iz Er
אֶוּרְבְּרַדוּ אָי נִימ צָוְאֶנְשֶׂרְבְּעֶן
beshraben tzu nit iz gvure Ihr
עַר אָבִים נִימ לַעַב צָוְאֶנְשֶׂרְבְּעֶן אָי טִוּב
choiv a betzollen tzu lieb nit hot Er
לִיכָם מַחֲכֵס מַטִּן פָּרָחָב
cheilev fun men macht Licht
עַר אָבִים אָוֵה נַכְמַעְנָא אָט אָבָהִים מִבָּה
toive an'emes'e geton unz hot Er

Exercise 27.

Debater, disputes
Purposely, intentionally
Profit, gain

Viku'chim
B'kiv'n (b'kivon)
Revach
Necessarily, expressly Davke (davka)
Commandment, act of faith, Mitzve (mitzvoh)
act of benevolence
I need not have any hoben nit ihm mit bedarf Ich disputes with him vikuchin keine
I will go to her purposely geän haint b'kiv'n ihr tzu vel Ich
She was not at home heim der in geven nit davke iz Zi intentionally
The business is not a good one guter kain nit iz gesheft Der as the profit is very small klein sehr iz revach der vail
It is an act of benevolence to geld geben tzu mitzve a iz Es give money to charity tzdoko Oif

EXERCISE 28.

Joy, celebration, entertainment Simche (simcho) שמחה Foe, enemy Soine (soinei) אוין Tuition fee, teacher’s fee schar-limud שכר לימוד Rejoicing of the Law Simchas toire (toiro) שמחות תורה Fire, conflagration Sreife (sreifo) שרפה Sense, reason, intelligence Seich'1 (seichel) סיבה
They invited me to their entertainment.

I am sure that this man is my enemy.

The "Rejoicing of the Law" is a pleasant holiday.

My father pays a high tuition-fee for my brother.

Last week there was a fire in our town.

What he says is foolishness and without reason.

**Exercise 29.**

Strength, vigor, might

Koiach
Brains, head  Moiach  וּפָחַח
Noah  Noiach  נֹה
Smell, odor  Reiach  רֵיָּחַן
To trouble, to give trouble  Matriach  מַרְתִיאָך (וּלֵין)
About  Mikoiach  מְפִיָּח
Murderer  Roitzeach  רְוִיטֶצָח

Every person has some strength
koiach bissel a hot mensh Yeder

Noah was a pious man
d נֹה כָּאֵי זַעְדָּיק יְזֶדִיק tzadik a gezeen iz Noiach

The smell of flowers is very
zehr iz blumen fun reiach Der agreeable
angennehm

The boy has sharp brains
d גָּרְדֶה יוֹנִי זְאָרְפִּין יוֹנָה moiach sharfen a hot yung Der

Excuse me for troubling
you
matriach aich bin ich vos-moiach'l mir Zeit

He is a murderer upon himself
(harming himself)
roitzeach a zich oif alein iz Er

Write to me about the affair
eisck dem mikiach mir Shraib

EXERCISE 30.
U—(1) :  הָכִּי

Canopy  Chupe (Chupo)  חֻפָּה
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Yiddish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repast, meal, feast</td>
<td>S’ude (S’udo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage contract</td>
<td>Ksube (Ksubo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabernacle</td>
<td>Suke (Suko)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The rabbi reads the marriage contract under the canopy</td>
<td>דער רבי לנהום דער ק phosphate unter ksube di lezt rov Der chupe der</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I like to sit in my tabernacle</td>
<td>suke main in ziten tzu lieb hob ich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My uncle makes a feast for the poor every year</td>
<td>מניוע פרא קטער מאַכט מאטעד פאַר yohr ale lait orime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 31.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Yiddish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pleasure, delight</td>
<td>Tainug (ta-anug)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questions</td>
<td>Shailles (sha’ales)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tales, stories</td>
<td>Maises (ma’asois)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plea, claim, pretence</td>
<td>Taine (ta’ano)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foods, delicacies</td>
<td>Maicholin (ma’acholim)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is a pleasure to listen when the girl sings</td>
<td>ven heren tzu tainug a iz Es zingt meidel di</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

עפ איז א טײענען צא תײערן והטן

דײ מייטשײן זײנײ

zilla: 61
Ask no questions and do as I tell you. Don't tell me any stories because I do not wish to hear.

I claim that he charged me too much for the goods.

We sell all delicacies (foods) very cheaply.

Exercise 32.
(with vowel points.)

He who laughs last, laughs best.

Throw not away bread to go and seek crumbs.
It is never too late
to mend.

Better late than never

The pen is mightier
than the sword.

The best lie, is the truth.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Yiddish</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>Velt</td>
<td>חולם</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heaven</td>
<td>Himel</td>
<td>הימלא</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>Erd</td>
<td>עיר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Zun</td>
<td>זון</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moon</td>
<td>L'vone</td>
<td>לבעה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Vasser</td>
<td>וואסר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>Faier</td>
<td>פאייר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>לאון</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River</td>
<td>Taich</td>
<td>טאיך</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>נאולד</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Zilber</td>
<td>זילבר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Aizen</td>
<td>איזן</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Man (Mensch) ינשר**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Yiddish</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>Kerper</td>
<td>קפרט</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soul</td>
<td>N'shome</td>
<td>נ'שומה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Kop</td>
<td>קופ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face</td>
<td>Gezicht, ponim</td>
<td>גיצט פונימ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Oigen</td>
<td>אויגן</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nose</td>
<td>Noz</td>
<td>נוז</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear</td>
<td>Oier</td>
<td>אויאיר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth</td>
<td>Moil</td>
<td>מון</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Yiddish</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lips</td>
<td>Lipen</td>
<td>ליפן</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooth</td>
<td>Tzoän</td>
<td>צאון</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue</td>
<td>Tzung</td>
<td>צונג</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>Halz</td>
<td>חצלא</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>הגדנה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger</td>
<td>Finger</td>
<td>פוונער</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>Fiss</td>
<td>פויס</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Food (Essenvarg)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>Broit</td>
<td>ברט</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>Fleish</td>
<td>פלייש</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soup</td>
<td>Zup</td>
<td>זופ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>Eier</td>
<td>איאער</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>Zaltz</td>
<td>זקל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>Fefer</td>
<td>פינקען</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>Puter</td>
<td>פוסער</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>Kez</td>
<td>קעז</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>Milch</td>
<td>מיל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>Tei</td>
<td>טי (משעט)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandy</td>
<td>Branfen</td>
<td>בראנפרן</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Clothing (Kleider)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coat</td>
<td>Rok</td>
<td>רוק</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trousers</td>
<td>Hoizen</td>
<td>הוזן</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braces</td>
<td>Shleikes</td>
<td>שליאקש</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockings</td>
<td>Zoken</td>
<td>זוקן</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boots</td>
<td>Shtivel</td>
<td>שטייבל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>Shich</td>
<td>שיך</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirt</td>
<td>Hemd</td>
<td>חמעד</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handkerchief</td>
<td>Tichel</td>
<td>סיבוץ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbrella</td>
<td>Regenshirm</td>
<td>רגנסימר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dress</td>
<td>Kleid</td>
<td>קרלי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantle</td>
<td>Mantel</td>
<td>סמגנעל</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Furniture and Utensils (Mebel un Geshir)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Tish</td>
<td>מיסי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Shtul</td>
<td>שמלת</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking-glass</td>
<td>Shpigel</td>
<td>שפיגל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed</td>
<td>Bet</td>
<td>בום</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattress</td>
<td>Matratz</td>
<td>ממרץ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamp</td>
<td>Lomp</td>
<td>לאופמא</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate</td>
<td>Teler</td>
<td>מצולע</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoon</td>
<td>Lefel</td>
<td>לפלעל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fork</td>
<td>Gopel</td>
<td>נמלעל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table-cloth</td>
<td>Tishtuch</td>
<td>מיסתור</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock</td>
<td>Zeiger</td>
<td>וייניר</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Family (Famiute)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Man, husband</td>
<td>Man</td>
<td>מפא</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Proi, Vaib</td>
<td>פרוי, וייב</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Foter</td>
<td>טופר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Mutter</td>
<td>מומטר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td>Kind</td>
<td>קינד</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son</td>
<td>Zahn</td>
<td>זון</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Tochter</td>
<td>טוכטר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relation</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Bruder</td>
<td>בורורע</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>Shvester</td>
<td>שעונטשמעיר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncle</td>
<td>Feter</td>
<td>פטער</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aunt</td>
<td>Mume</td>
<td>מום</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cousin</td>
<td>Shvester-kind</td>
<td>שעונטשמעיר-קונע</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Occupation (Bescheftigung) בּוּנְשֶׁכֶּפֶּטַפְטִיָּגָו**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Gesheft</td>
<td>גֶּשֶׁフト</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workman</td>
<td>Arbeiter</td>
<td>אַרְבָּאיטר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>Beker</td>
<td>בּוקֶער</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailor</td>
<td>Shnaider</td>
<td>שְׁנַיְדֵר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoemaker</td>
<td>Shuster</td>
<td>שועستمرار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>Stolier</td>
<td>סטְלוֹילֶה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painter</td>
<td>Farber</td>
<td>פּאֶרבֶּר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer</td>
<td>Druker</td>
<td>דוּקר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldsmith</td>
<td>Goldshmid</td>
<td>גוּלְדְשְׁמִיד</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**City, town (Shtod) שְׁטָואָד**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street</td>
<td>Gass</td>
<td>גָּסֶס</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>מַארְק</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Ge'baide</td>
<td>גֶּבֶאיד</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-office</td>
<td>Post</td>
<td>פּוֹסֶט</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Kirche</td>
<td>קירְךֵה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theatre</td>
<td>Theater</td>
<td>תְּאֶטְרִיֶּה</td>
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</table>

**House (Hoit) הוֹיט**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
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<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>Thir</td>
<td>סְדָור</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

The document contains a list of family members and their occupations in German and Hebrew, followed by a list of places and establishments in German and Hebrew.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lock</td>
<td>Shloss</td>
<td>טַלָםָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Shlissel</td>
<td>שליסטֶל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room</td>
<td>Tzimer</td>
<td>צימֶר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>Fenster</td>
<td>פֶנֶסֶטֶר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall</td>
<td>Vand</td>
<td>וֹנַנְד</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof</td>
<td>Dach</td>
<td>דַך</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellar</td>
<td>Keller</td>
<td>קֶלֶלֶר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>Gorten</td>
<td>גּוּרֶטֶן</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Animals (Thiere, Chayess) חיות

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>German</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>Ferd</td>
<td>פַּרְד</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>Hund</td>
<td>הונָד</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat</td>
<td>Katz</td>
<td>קַצֶּט</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow</td>
<td>Kuh</td>
<td>כֻּה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolf</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>וֹולֶף</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>Foigel</td>
<td>פּוּיגֵטֶל</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goose</td>
<td>Ganz</td>
<td>גַּנְצֶנ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Sheps</td>
<td>שֶפֶּס</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle</td>
<td>Odler</td>
<td>אוּלֶר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooster</td>
<td>Hon</td>
<td>הוּנ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hen</td>
<td>Hun</td>
<td>הון</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plants (Plantzen) צמחיִים

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Boim</td>
<td>בּוּם</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum</td>
<td>Floim</td>
<td>פּלוּוּם</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>Karsh</td>
<td>כַּרְשֶׁנ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower</td>
<td>Blum</td>
<td>בּלוּם</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>נרְדָה</td>
<td>Groz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nut</td>
<td>נוֹס</td>
<td>Nuss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>רַּאוֹעַ</td>
<td>Roze</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goosberry</td>
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Reading and Writing (Lezen und Shraißen)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
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<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book</td>
<td>בּוֹך</td>
<td>Buch</td>
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<td>Paper</td>
<td>פָּפֶר</td>
<td>Papier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pen</td>
<td>פּוּדֶר</td>
<td>Feder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ink-stand</td>
<td>טִינְטֶר</td>
<td>Tinter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ink</td>
<td>מִיְּנָה</td>
<td>Tint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>בְּרִיעָה</td>
<td>Brief</td>
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<tr>
<td>Envelope</td>
<td>קַפְנֹוועְרָה</td>
<td>Konvert</td>
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Time (Tsait)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>German</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minute</td>
<td>כְּנַנְוָה</td>
<td>Minut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hour</td>
<td>שְׁתוּנָה</td>
<td>Shtunde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>מֵחֶפֶּנָה</td>
<td>Tog</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>נֶוְטָנָיטָה</td>
<td>Nochnittog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>אָבוּנְדְ (Abend)</td>
<td>Ovend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night</td>
<td>נָצָחָה</td>
<td>Nacht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>יָוֹר</td>
<td>Yohr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>מָנוֹנָה</td>
<td>Monat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week</td>
<td>וּוּחָך</td>
<td>Voch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>זַנְטָג</td>
<td>Zntag</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>מַנוֹנָנָי</td>
<td>Montag</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>דּוּנְטָג</td>
<td>Dinstag</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Yiddish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>מיטוך</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>דוֹנֶרְטַג</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>פּרִיְטַג</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>שָבָעָה (Shabos)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>זומֶר</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
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**Counting (Tzehlen)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
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<th>Yiddish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>Einer, eine, einss</td>
<td>אינען, איבּכע, איינען</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>Tzwei</td>
<td>זימא</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>Drai</td>
<td>דראין</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>Fier</td>
<td>פיטא</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five</td>
<td>Finf</td>
<td>פיינק</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six</td>
<td>Zeks</td>
<td>צ'קס</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven</td>
<td>Zieben</td>
<td>צ'יבן</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight</td>
<td>Acht</td>
<td>אַךְט</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine</td>
<td>Nain</td>
<td>נײ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten</td>
<td>Tzehn</td>
<td>צ'הן</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Elf</td>
<td>עלַף</td>
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<td>Tzvelf</td>
<td>צ'וולף</td>
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<td>Draitzehn</td>
<td>דראַיץָן</td>
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<td>Zechtzehn</td>
<td>צ'הַטָצֶן</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seventeen</td>
<td>Ziebztzehn</td>
<td>צ'יבּאַטֶצֶן</td>
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<td>Achtzehn</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Naintzehn</td>
<td>נײַנטֶצֶן</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty</td>
<td>Tzvanzig</td>
<td>זָבְזָטִיזֶנָן</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twenty-two</td>
<td>Tzvei un tzvanzig</td>
<td>זֵבְזָטִיזֶנָן</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thirty</td>
<td>Draissig</td>
<td>דְרִיצִיזֶנָן</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Fintzig</td>
<td>פִּינְטִיצִיזנָן</td>
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<td>Sixty</td>
<td>Zechtzig</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seventy</td>
<td>Ziebtzig</td>
<td>צִיְבְטִיצֶנָן</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighty</td>
<td>Achtzig</td>
<td>אַכְטִיצִיזנָן</td>
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<td>נִיְנִיצֶנָן</td>
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<td>Hundert</td>
<td>הָנָּדֶרְט</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hundred and one</td>
<td>Hundert un eins</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hundred and two</td>
<td>Hundert un tzei</td>
<td>הָנָּדֶרְט עַּעְיִנְס</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thousand</td>
<td>Toizend</td>
<td>תוֹיְזֶנָן</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Million</td>
<td>Milion</td>
<td>מִילִיוֹן</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>Erster</td>
<td>עֵרְסֶנָן</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Anderer, tzeiter</td>
<td>אָנַּדֶרְרֵר, צוֹוִיְמְטֶר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>Dritter</td>
<td>דְרִיטֶר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>Ferter</td>
<td>פִּרְטִצוּר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleventh</td>
<td>Elfter</td>
<td>אֵלֵפְטוּר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelfth</td>
<td>Tzvelfter</td>
<td>צוֹוִלְפֶּטֶר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twentieth</td>
<td>Tzvanzigster</td>
<td>צוֹוִאַנְצִיזֶנָן</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirtieth</td>
<td>Draissigster</td>
<td>דְרִיצִיזֶנָן</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hundredth</td>
<td>Hundertster</td>
<td>הָנָּדֶרְט עַּעְיִנְס</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thousandth</td>
<td>Toizendster</td>
<td>תוֹיְזֶנָן</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half</td>
<td>Helft</td>
<td>הָלֶף</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third (⅓)</td>
<td>Dritel</td>
<td>דְרִיטֶל</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quarter, fourth (¼) Fertel  יְפַרְטֵּל
Fifth Finstel יְפַיְנַטְּל
Pair Poor פָּאר
I am well.
I thank you.
I am much obliged to you.
And how are you?
I am the same.
I am glad to see you.
I am glad to meet you.
You are welcome.
Many thanks.
Be seated (sit down).
What news?
Is there anything new?
Have you anything to tell?
I have no news.
I have nothing to tell.

How are your folks?

How is your wife?

My family is well.

How are your parents?

They are well also.

Is your brother well?

No, Sir, he is not well.

My brother is ill,

I am sorry.

That is bad.

May he be well.

I thank you for your kind wish.
Do you need anything?  
I do not need anything  
Good-bye!  
Good day  
Good night  
Call again, Sir  
My regards to all  
Do me a favour  
With the greatest pleasure  
I thank you for your kindness  
You are very kind  
Do not trouble yourself  
Time (7zair)  
What is the time?
It is twelve o'clock.

The clock strikes nine

It struck eleven

It is a quarter to ten

It is a quarter past three

It is now seventeen minutes to one

It is half past four

It is early

It is late

It is not late yet

It is noon

It is midnight
It dawns

This clock is right

Look at your clock

Look at your watch

It goes too fast

It goes too slow

My clock has stopped

I must wind it

A hand is broken

The spring is broken

Eating and Drinking (Essen un Trinken)

Are you hungry?

It is breakfast time
Do you wish to have bread and butter? puter un broit hoben ihr Vilt
I wish to have coffee and eggs eier un kafe hoben vil Ich
I should like to have bread broit hoben velen velt Ich
and cheese kez un
Do you want to have gekocht eier di hoben ihr Vilt
the eggs boiled or fried? gebroten oder
Do you like sausage? vursht lieb ihr Hot
It is time to dine mittog essen tzait iz Ess
Tell the servant to set tisch tzum greiten tzu dinst der zog
the table
Where are the plates, knives messer teler di zainen Vu
and forks?
They are in the cupboard almer geshir dem in zainen Zei
How many dishes have you? ihr hot gerichten Vifiel
I have a good many dishes gerichten fiel sehr hob Ich

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How many dishes have you? ihr hot gerichten Vifiel
I have a good many dishes gerichten fiel sehr hob Ich
Take some bread
What kind of bread do you like?
I like white bread
Your bread is stale
Do you like veal, mutton or beef?
Here it is
Help yourself
The meat is excellent
Pass me the potatoes
Take some pickled cucumbers
Why do you eat so little?
I have no appetite
You did not drink yet

May I trouble you for a glass of wine?

Most certainly, Sir

Pass me a tumbler

I will drink the health of all who are present here

Hurrah for the host!

Clothes (Kleider)

I will call at the tailor's

I will order a suit of clothes

When will it be ready?

In two weeks from now
I will bring it to your house.

Your clothes are ready.

Try your coat.

I think that it is too long.

It ought to be shorter.

The sleeves are too wide.

You are mistaken, Sir.

I have a new hat and shoes.

I have also bought new shirts.

My shoes are old and worn out.

They are tight.

They must be made wider.

It is not necessary to mend them.
Dwelling (Voinung)

I wish to take rooms

There is a bill on this door which says: "Rooms to let"

Knock at the door
Open the door, if you please
Whom do you wish to see?
I wish to see the housekeeper
Have you any rooms to let?
How many apartments do you want?
I want a dining room, a parlor and a bedroom

There is a bill on this door which says: "Rooms to let"

Knock at the door
Open the door, if you please
Whom do you wish to see?
I wish to see the housekeeper
Have you any rooms to let?
How many apartments do you want?
I want a dining room, a parlor and a bedroom

I wish to take rooms

tzimern nehmen vil Ich
dizer oif tzetel a do iz Ess
shtekt ess velchen oif thir
ferlozen tzu Tzimern

Knapp der Mohrer
thir in on Klap
gut azoi zait thir di Efent
zehn ihr vilt Vemen
oifzeher dem zehn vil Ich

 찼 월 생 재 냐한
 tzimern nehmen vil Ich

dizer oif tzetel a do iz Ess
shtekt ess velchen oif thir
ferlozen tzu Tzimern

Kalaf der Mahor
thir in on Klap
gut azoi zait thir di Efent
zehn ihr vilt Veen
oifzeher dem zehn vil Ich

ieder, diem zoi, gut azoi zum thir di Efent

utzum und delle, dazai thir

zehn ihr vilt Vemen

oifzeher dem zehn vil Ich

I wish to take rooms

tzimern nehmen vil Ich

dizer oif tzetel a do iz Ess
shtekt ess velchen oif thir
ferlozen tzu Tzimern

Knapp der Mohrer
thir in on Klap
gut azoi zait thir di Effent
zehn ihr vilt Vemen
oifzeher dem zehn vil Ich

ieder, diem zoi, gut azoi zum thir di Effent

utzum und delle, dazai thir

zehn ihr vilt Vemen

oifzeher dem zehn vil Ich
Do you want the rooms furnished? 

You have there everything necessary in a furnished room. You have there a table, a bureau, a looking-glass and a lamp.

How much do you ask a month for these rooms?

They are too dear

What will you offer for them?

I will give you two Pounds.

I am satisfied

Work (Arbeit)

I am a workingman
What are you by trade?

I am a tailor

Can you operate on a sewing machine?

Certainly, I can

This man is a common labourer

How much do you earn a week?

I earn thirty shillings a week

Have you constant work?

No, Sir, that is the trouble!

I am going about idle now

Can you tell me where

I may get work?
In any factory at all, it makes no difference.

I will commence to look for work.

I have got work already.

I am working very hard.

How many hours do you work daily?

When do you start for work?

I start at six o'clock in the morning.

How can the workmen improve their condition?

By uniting themselves against their employers.
The workers of almost every trade are united.

There are many labour unions.

Do you belong to a union?

I don't know whether there is a union of my trade.

What is your trade?

I am a mantle maker.

There is a mantle makers' union in this town.

You can join it if you like.

What is the weekly subscription?
Go to the secretary of the union and ask:

What is the matter?

What are your demands?

Shorter hours and higher pay.

Is nobody working in your factory at present?

A few persons who do not belong to our union.

We try to get these people on our side.

Union is power!
Occupation (Bescheftigung)

What is your occupation?

My occupation is book-keeping.

Do you know anything about business?

Yes, Sir, I am a businessman.

Do you keep a shop?

I deal in all kinds of cloth.

Where do you buy your goods?

Where do you import your goods from?

I import my goods from America.

With whom are you doing business there?
Of what firm do you buy?

Their prices are moderate

No, Sir, I think that they are high

I intend to begin a new business

What kind of business will that be?

I have already opened my new shop

What is the price of a gold watch?

Do you want a gentlemen's watch or a ladies' watch?

A gentlemen's watch of medium size

Ihr köft firme velcher Bai

mitelmessig zainen praizen Zeiere

zei doss denk ich herr main Nein

Ich will dass veto gesheft a far Voss

Ich habe schon gesehen mit solcher Kräfte

a fun praiz der iz Voss

izzerl goldenem

Darf ich den hochen ihr Darft

oder Damen a oder

A widerrfähig und geheimes Fünfte meublème der Herrn A
I hope that you will be satisfied.

I shall always buy of you if you will treat me well.

I only want a chain.

Do you also keep rings with diamonds?

Can you sell me a watch on instalments?

I cannot afford to pay the whole amount at one time.

This man is a peddler.

He carries all his goods in a basket.
Show me a pair of good braces
I need a pair of children's stockings
Here they are; take your choice
What do they cost?
Only one shilling
I cannot sell them for less
Give me change from half-a-crown
Do you only sell goods for cash?
I also sell goods on instalments
What do you want?

I want some calico for a dress

I want a few yards of that stuff too

I need a few yards of satin for lining

I will sell you all these articles on easy terms

Have you any money for me?

I am sorry to say I have no money at present

Call to-morrow, if you please

I am without work now
As soon as I will get work, I will pay off my debt. I will pay you off to the last penny.

In the market (In mark)

Will you go to market?

What do you intend to buy there?

I intend to buy some fruit.

There you can get all you want.

I shall be there to-morrow early in the morning.
Is this the market?

Yes, Sir, what is it you want?

I want to buy some vegetables.

Will you have potatoes or cabbage?

I want these and also turnips, carrots, radishes and cucumbers.

Is that all you want to have?

You may also give me some beans.

I have enough of everything for the present.

Taking a walk (Shpatziren).

It is fine weather.
Let us take a walk

Let us enjoy the fresh air

Will you go with me?

I will accompany you

Where shall we go?

Will you ride or walk?

I prefer to walk

You are right; that is healthy

Will you go by water perhaps?

The water is very smooth

This place is very pleasant

Let us lie down under a tree
The shade of this tree is very cool.

You walk too fast.

I cannot follow you.

Go a little slower.

Let us rest a little.

Let us sit down upon the grass.

What a beautiful place!

Here are fine orchards.

There is a great deal of fruit.

I see apples, pears and cherries.

I would like to taste some fruit.
It is time to go home

Theatre (Theater)

Are you going to theatre?

A new play is performed to-day

Is this the first performance?

No, Sir, it has already been played three times

How was it received the first time?

It was received with universal applause

Shall we take a box?

Let us better take seats in the pit
I would like to take a seat near the stage

I like to sit in the pit because I can see and hear better there than in a box

How do you like this scene?

How do you like the first act?

What a crowd there is here!

The galleries are full

I never saw the theatre so full

Mr. X is a good actor
He distinguished himself many times.

He is a first class comedian.

He is the people’s favourite.

The weather (Doss vater)

It is fine weather.

It is bad weather.

The weather is disagreeable.

The sun shines and there is no cloud.

The sky is getting cloudy.

The clouds are very thick.

It is beginning to rain.

It does not rain yet but it will rain soon.

He is a first class comedian.

He is the people’s favourite.

The weather (Doss vater)

It is fine weather.

It is bad weather.

The weather is disagreeable.

The sun shines and there is no cloud.

The sky is getting cloudy.

The clouds are very thick.

It is beginning to rain.

It does not rain yet but it will rain soon.
It is rainy
regendig iz Ess

It will rain the whole day
tog gantzen dem regenen vet Ess

It will soon cease to rain
regenen tzu ofheren bald vet Ess

It hails
hogelt Ess

Now it snows
ess shneht Yetzt

It is a very hard frost
frost shtarker a zehr iz Ess

It is stormy
shturmdig iz Ess

There blows a great storm
vind shturm groisser a blozt Ess

It thunders
dunert Ess

It lightens
blitzt Ess

The storm is over
ferbai shoin iz shturm Der

The weather clears up
klor vert veter Doss

The sky is clearing up
oiss zich laitert himel Der
A fog is rising

It is foggy

The weather is very damp

With a doctor (*Mit a doktor*)

Are you sick?

What ails you?

I have a cold

I have a headache

I have no appetite

You must take a physic

You have to take an emetic

Take this remedy

I will give you a prescription
Take the medicine twice a day tog a mol tzvei meditzin di Nehm.

The dose is a table spoon lef el ess an iz moss Di.

Take it after meals molitzaiten di noch ess Neamt.

Take it when you get up oif shteht ihr ven ess Neamt.

and before you go shlofen geikt ihr ven un.

to bed (צ ר ב) bet tzu.

I have also a throat-ache vehtog halz a oich hob Ich.

Gargle you throat with vasser zaltz mit halz aier Shveinkt.

I have caught a cold ferkiht mich hob Ich.

I have a hard cough hust shtarken a hob Ich.

Syrup of liquorice will do you good thon gutess aich vet sirop Lakeritz.

It softens the chest ess maclum veit di veich macht Ess.

Let me try your pulse pulss aier prubiren mich Lozt.
You have much heat

Take a few baths

Age, life, death (Alter, leben, toidt)

How old are you?

How old is your brother?

I am twenty-five years old

He is twenty-two years of age

You are older than I am

Are you younger than your brother?

Is your father old?

Yes, Sir, he is an aged man

His children are grown up

Are you married?
I am a bachelor

Have you parents?

Are your parents still living?

My father is dead

How many children have you?

Have you sons or daughters?

I have one son and three daughters

How many brothers have you?

I have none living

Enquiring, forgetting, (Nnochfregen, jergessen) remembring (gedenken)

Do you know this gentleman?
I know him very well
I know this lady?
Are you acquainted with him?
I am not acquainted with him
Do you know one another?
We know each other very well
I know him by name
They knew me well
Do you know me?
Don't you remember me?
I have forgotten your name
I am Mr. X
O yes, now I recollect who you are

She has forgotten me

Remind her of that

You are forgetful; you have a short memory

Who is that gentleman?

He is an Englishman

Do you know where he lives?

In whose house does he lodge?

Is he married?

To whom is he married?

He is married to Mr. Goldstein's cousin
That is a good match

How much money did her parents give her for a portion?

She is a handsome lady

Is he an honest man?

Are you still living in the same place?

I intend to remove to some other place

Will I find you here this evening?

You will find me at home at any time of the day
Travelling (\textit{Raizen})

I intend to leave this place to return to the inn: Ich den fenzoen tzu rezen.

I have come to take leave: Ich bn nudez seen nehomz seen.

I come to bid you farewell: gezund zat zogen aich kum.

Where are you going? Ihr fohrt Vuhin.

When do you set out? Ob ihr raitz Ven.

I will set out this evening: Nacht far haint obraizen vel.

How far is it from here? Biz danen fun ess iz mail.

Not more than seventy five miles: Mail zetzig un fiv vi mehr.

It is getting late: Nis un reymm shypes.

The train leaves at eight o'clock: Uhr acht um ob geht tzug.

I have yet several things to arrange: Zachen einige noch hob.

In Hebrew: 

っちゃל עבש צי פערליאסן דיוון ג'אַה טראָלינן

I intend to leave this place, to return to the inn: Ich den fenzoen tzu rezen.

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The train leaves at eight o'clock: Uhr acht um ob geht tzug.

I have yet several things to arrange: Zachen einige noch hob.
My travelling bag is already packed.

Farewell, my friends.

Speaking Yiddish (Yiddish sprechen)

Do you speak Yiddish?

A little, Sir.

I can understand it better than speak it.

I am already able to make myself understood.

If you don’t speak too fast.

I shall be able to understand you.

Well, let us speak Yiddish.

What do you think of my pronunciation?

Do you understand me?
The Yiddish pronunciation is very difficult.

How is this word pronounced?

How long have you been learning Yiddish?

I have commenced but a short time ago.

Then you have made good progress.

Please, speak slower as I cannot follow you.

I lack practice in speaking Yiddish.

I must take lessons as soon as possible.
Can you recommend me a good teacher?

I must have a method, a dictionary and a good reading book.

I hope soon to be able to speak, read and write Yiddish.

Please, give me your address.

Good bye! I wish you rapid progress.

Writing letters (Shraiben Brief)

I have to write a letter To whom do you write?
To my parents
eiberne maine Tzu

I need a pen and ink
tint un feder a broich Ich

Have you a pen-knife?
messerl pen a ihr Hot

The letter is finished
dever buerke at shine shinehitn geendigt shoin iz brief Der

Now write the address
iunte shritebem atoke di ahrntris adresse di oif shraibt Yetzt

Have you an envelope?
hasm ahrde a khonowitz?
konvert a ihr Hot

Here is one
am ah a mirn
einer iz Ot

It is too small, I want
num ah zee melnit ahr khuhr tzum hohen
tzoben darf ich klein tzu iz Ess

a larger one
a hohen
ugreren a

I will go to get a
joro wela nukh korntek a kmes-maerkn krigeen gein vel Ich

What kind of a stamp do
wotem feir a melorken derokee atotum iahr darf marke a fir Voss

you want?
hoben

Bring me also a few
hrinoen moir ahok aituu nekh lemikmaermtn
post cards postkarten einige oich mir Breingt
I have several letters to write yet, brief einige noch hob Ich

and I am short of mir un shraiben tzu

paper paper oiss fehlt

Tailoring (Shnaiderai)

Does the tailor live here? והאיכוות דער שענייינען דער? hier shnaider der Voint

Yes; I am the tailor יאכ זין דער שנייעער shnaider der bin ich Ye

What will you charge me for fir rechenen mir iår vet Voss

a coat and vest of ? א רכמ אנ ווסט פוג פאינען מוך a coat and vest un rok a

fine cloth? tuch fainem fun vest un rok a

Three pounds upwards hecher un funt Drai

Make me a coat and vest מאמכמי מיר א רכמ אנ ווסט vest un rok a mir Maecht

for three pounds מיר דריי פונם funt drai fir

What style would you like יאר volt fasson a fir Voss

to have? וולטע אופנים hoben velen
Make it after the latest fashion

And how would you like to have your vest made?

I should like to have it made with a collar

What kind of lining and trimming shall I give you?

Give the best lining and trimming you have in your stock

What kind of buttons?

Of the finest pattern you can get
You can choose anv kind you like

Do you keep buttons too?

I keep everything in the tailoring line

Now you will be good enough to take my measure

In a minute; I will call my man

Joe! Come here. Take the measure of this gentleman and enter it into the book

Please, Sir, stand straight
and I will take your measure of this gentleman

How long do you want your coat to be?

One yard and a half

And your vest?

Forty inches long

Your waist measures thirty-two inches and a half

Make my coat full thirty-three inches wide

Your shoulders are fifteen inches wide

That is all

Here is the measure of this gentleman
Now, Joe, take the scissors
and cut the cloth accordingly
I am done with the cutting
The operator says that the machine is now out of order—
the needle is broken
Go and get a needle; buy also plain needles,
a few thimbles and three spools of cotton No. 32
But before you go away take the iron and
iron these trousers and this cloak
I am done with the ironing — pressen dem mit fertig bin Ich
Now you can go your errand — gang dain gehn kenstu Itzter

Names of the Months

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First of the month — — (Roish Choidesh) רָחִשׁ חֵוֵדש

TABLE OF JEWISH FESTIVALS.

Feast of Passover — Peissach

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WORDS OF HEBREW ORIGIN
most frequently used in the Hebrew Language.

By PHILIP BLACKMAN, F.C.S.

father, ov,
loss, ah-vay'-do,
patriarchs, aw'-vace',
but, no matter, ah-be',
loss, ah-vay'-do,
poor; beggar, ev'-yon,
poor (woman), ev'-yon-ta,
mourner, ov'-el,
mourning, ah-vay'-less,
limb, ay'-ver,
incidentally, ah-guv',
indirectly, ah-guv-oor'-cho,
legend, fable, ah-go'-do,
master; gentleman, aw'-den,
mighty; knight, ah'-dir,
man, od'-om,
earth, ah-do'-mo,
on the contrary; so much the ah'-drah-bo,
better, love, ah'-a-vo,
alphabet, ah'-lef,
displeasure, ul'-fo-bace,
disgrace, dishonour, oom'-chain,
mechanic; expert, oom'-ko-ved,
artist; expert, oom'-en,
no sooner said than done, oom'-en-yod,
compelled, (man), oim'-er-ve-o'i'-seh'-ho,
treasure, ay'-ness,
guest; visitor, ay'-tser,
ay'-reen,
ay'-reel.
letter,
sign,
warning,
unity,
besides,
buttocks, hind-quarters,
last
responsibility,
repeat,
fear, dread,
husband; man,
wife; woman,
cruel man,
cruelty,
food,
eater; gourmand,
eat, to consume,
in,
Month of Ellul,
widower,
widow,
alphabet,
matriarchs,
faith,
if it please God,
if so,
Amen,
truth,
man,
forbidden,
guardian,
darkness,
even,
dessert,
heretic,
perhaps,
small "talith,"

ace (ace'yes),
ace (ace'es),
ahz-ho'ro,
ach'-doos,
ah-choots',
aw'-cher,
ach'-ren,
ach ro'-yoos
ib'-er-chah-zern
ay'-mo
ish,
ish'-o,
ach'-zor,
ach-ze-re'-yoos,
ah-choot
ach'-lo,
ach'-lon,
ach'-len,
ach-sun'-yo,
el'-ool,
ahl'-men,
ahl-mo'-no,
ah'-lef-bace,
im-aw'-hess
em-oo'-no,
im-yir'-tso-hah-shem'
im-kane',
aw-mane',
em'-ess,
en'-aysh,
oss'-oor,
ah-pet-ro'-pis,
ah-fay'-lo,
ah'-fill'-oo,
ah-fik'-o'-men,
ah-pe-ko'-ress,
ef'-shor,
ahr-be-kun'-fess
holy ark, aw-ren-kay'-desh, ארון קדש
shrew, ah-roo'-ro, אהרו
Palestine, er'-ets-yis-ro'-el, ארץ ישראל
rubbish, aish'-po, אשు
wife; woman, ay'-shess, אשה
married woman, ay'-shess-ish', אשת
valiant woman, ay'-shess-chah'-yil, אשת חיה

citron, ess'-rog, ציתון
indeed; in fact, be-em'-ess, ביהמה
in detail, bah-rich'-oos, בהרוכס
owing to, bah-ah-sher', בהאהשר
fable; idle talk, bob'-e-mah'-se, בוביהמה

garment, beg'-ed, בגזרה
stealthily, big-nay'-vo, בג'_יו
comic; clown, bud'-chen, בודчен
comedian; comic; clown, be-di-ev'-ed, בייוו
ruined, be-dil'-hah-dal', ביילדהל
in poverty, be-dul'-ess, ביודוא
of mind, be-day'-o, ביודו
wittingly, be-dah'-ahs, ביודאוו
whereas, be-voice', ביואז
dread, terror, be-hol'-o, ביולה
after the fact, be-hay'-mo, ביוהמו
ruined, be-hah-ko'-fo, בייהווף
of mind, be-vud'-i, ביודוי
on credit, bayg'-ress, בזייגרész
young girl, bay'-ray, ביירא
undoubtedly, boo'-sho, בושה
creator, be'-zoo, בוז
shame, biz-o'-yen, ביזאון
contemptible fellow, biz-yo'-nace, ביז'יוואצ'
shame, boch'-cor, בוקור
insults, disgrace, boch'-oor-ta, בוקורתה
young man; bachelor, be-chin'-om, בךואם
spinster, bo'-eh, בוא
gratia, bo-chir', בךיר
"fine, be-tev'-ah, בטאה
naturally, bo-too'-ach, בוטאכ
null, bot'-el, בוטאל
idler, but'-lon, בוטלון
for less than nothing, bah-chah-tshil-chin-om,
excommunication, be-chay'rem,
commentary, bay'oor,
vacation, bain-haz-mah'-nim,
meanwhile, bay-no-le vay-no,
egg, bay'-tsos, 
house, bah'-yiss, 
court of justice, bess'din,
heavenly court, bess'din-shel-mah'-lo,
court usher, bess-din-shum'-ess,
synagogue, bace-hah-kne'-sess,
synagogue-school, bece-hah-med'-resh,
water closet, bace-hah-ke'-say,
cemetery, bace-hah-ko'-ress,
hospital bace-cho'-lim,
cemetery, bace-chah'-yim,
school bace-say'-fer,
cemetery, bace-ay'-lom,
respectfully, bace-ahl'-min,
in order that, be-cho'-ved,
intentionally, bich-day',
first-born, be-kiv'-on,
in general, be-chor',
in writing, bich-lul',
secretly, bich-suv',
unseen, be-lo-yid'-im,
false charge, be-lo-re-e'-yo,
without doubt, bil'-bool,
in cash, for cash, ble'-so-fek,
intentionally, be-me-zoo'-men,

be-may'-zid,
as a gift, son, inmate, concerning, only son, building, Israelite, prince, rebellious son, pleasantly, with God's help in toto, haughty (man), master of the house; owner, sufferer, debtor, strong, benefactor, hospitable (man)

working man, lover; adventurer, trustworthy man, coachman, easily insulted, business-man, adviser, charitable man, faith-healing Rabbi, entertainer, lustful man, prayers-leader, horn-blower, at the time, publicly, expressly, in particular,
versed, well-read,  bok'-e,  בוק'
request,  bah-ko'-sho,  באה קושה
scholar,  bahr-oor'-yon,  בחר עריון
intelligent man,  bahr-dah'-us,  בחאר 다וס
angry; not on talking terms,  bray'-gez,  בריי גז
welcome!  bo-rooch-ha-bo',  בürüך הוב
blessed be God,  bo'-rooch-ha-shem,  בורוכח שם

Thank Goodness I am rid of it,  bo-rooch-she-pot-rah'-ni,  בורוכשぺתרה
creature,  bre'-o,  ביא
capable woman,  ber'-ro,  ברה
alternative,  bray'ro,  בריא
circumcision ceremony,  briss,  בריס
benediction,  bro'-cho,  ברקו
blessings,  brochoons,  ברצון
by a hint,  be-rem-iz'-o,  ברמי
corpse,  bar'-me-nun,  בורמון
13th anniversary of Jewish boy,  bar-mits'-vo,  בורםיתו
reliable man,  bar-sum'-cho,  ברסמחה
unintentionally,  be'-shoi'-gog,  בושה
at rest; in peace,  be-shul'-vo,  בושלavage,  be'-sho'-lem,  בושל
spices,  be'-som'-im,  בושם
when,  be-shah'-us,  בושה

at the time,  be-shahs'-mah'-sa,  בושהסמה
flesh and blood; human being,  bos'-or-ve-dom',  בושצורבדום
virgin,  be-soo'-lo,  בושל
only daughter,  bus-ye-chid'0,  בוסיידה
Jewess,  bus-yis-ro'-el,  בוסיירושל
pride,  gy'-vo,  גיו
redemption,  ge-oo'-lo,  גאלו
president,  gaw'-en,  גewn
boundary,  gah'-by,  גב
hero,  gvoool,  גבר
heroism,  gib'-or,  גבר
rich man,  gvoor'-ro,  גבר
great man.  gvir,  גבר
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
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<td>greatness</td>
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<td>pride</td>
<td>גֻדְלֶס</td>
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<td>hell</td>
<td>גֶּהֶן</td>
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<td>non-Jew; dunce</td>
<td>גּוֹי</td>
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<td>great number, automaton; dolt</td>
<td>גּוּזְ-מִו</td>
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<td>return thanks to God for narrow escape</td>
<td>גּוּזְ-לומ</td>
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<td>body</td>
<td>גּוּזְ-רֶמִּי-(זִיֵּנָה)</td>
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<td>גּוּזְ-רֶמִּי-(זִיֵּנָה)</td>
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<td>transmigration, wandering soul</td>
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<td>rolling up of scroll</td>
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<td>charity; favour; loan</td>
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<td>decision</td>
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<td>Gemarah</td>
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<td>shrewd fellow</td>
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<td>theft</td>
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<td>paradise</td>
<td>גּוּזְ-רֶמִּי-(זִיֵּנָה)</td>
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<td>worry, anxiety</td>
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<td>evil spirit</td>
<td>גּוּזְ-רֶמִּי-(זִיֵּנָה)</td>
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talk,  
dib-oo'-rim,  
great devotion,  
dvay'-koos,  
pig,  
dov er-ach'-er,  
fish,  
dog,  
for spite, expressly,  
dayr,  
generation,  
day'-chuk,  
difficulty,  
dah'-yen,  
judge,  
law; sentence; judgment,  
din,  
law-suit,  
din-tor'-ah,  
dwelling,  
de'-ro,  
poverty,  
dah'-less,  
poor fellow,  
dul'-fen,  
blood,  
dom,  
blood,  
dom'-im,  
adjudge,  
don'-zine,  
opinion,  
day'-o,  
sense; reason,  
dah'-us,  
grammar,  
dik'-dook,  
infant teacher,  
dar'-de-kay-me-lah'-med,  
south,  
dor'-em-zite,  
incidentally,  
der'-ech'-ah-guv',  
politeness,  
der'-ech-er'-ets,  
homiletical explanation,  
drush',  
sermon,  
dro'-sho,  

wedding present,  
dro'-sho-ge-shunk'  
preach,  
dar'-shen'-en,  
preacher,  
dar'-shen,  
promise,  
ahv-to'-cho,  
Hagadah,  
ah-go' do,  
though,  
ah-gum',  
myrtle; spice-box,  
hod'-ess,  
supplement,  
hay-so'-fo,  
expense,  
hay-tso'-o,  
osier-bunch,  
hoi-shah'-no,
loan, hul-vo'-o
interval, huf-so'-ko
wonderful, huf'-la vo-fel'-a
luck ; success, huts-lo'-cho
workhouse, hek'-desh
habit, her'-gel
hills and valleys, absurd promises, hor'-im-oog-vo'-ess
idea, conception, hah-so'-go
education, hus-ko'-lo
obligation, hiss-chy'-voos
beginning, hus-cho'-lo
perseverance, hus-mo'-do
enthusiasm, hiss-po'-ah-loos
escape, vah-yiv'-ruch
confession, ve'-doo
dispute, ve-koo'-ach
liberal person, vut'-ron
mate, ziv'-oog
merit, zo'-che-zhte
olive, zah'-yiss
merit, privilege, zehoos
ancestral merit, zehoos-ov'-ess
honour, zeho-ye',
male, zoch'-er
remembrance, zay'-cher
memory, ze-kor'-en
abuse, zil'-zool
Sabbath hymns, zmir'-ess
time, zmun
hymn, zem'-er
adultery, znoos
old man, zok'-en
old woman, zkay'-no
prompt man, zriz
percussion of the grave, chib-oot-hah-kev'-er,
composition; thesis, chib'-oor,
chum; companion, chuv'-er,
society, chev'-ro,
member; fellow, chev'-ro-mun,
tricky-fellow, chev'-ro-nik,
society, chuv-roo'-so,
holiday, chog'-a,
the greatest man of the age, chud-be-do'-ro,
nonsense, chud-gud'-yo,
room; school chay'-der,
school-boy, chay'-der-yin-gel;
month, chay'-desh,
debt; duty, chov,
mockery, chay'-zek,
hair's breadth, choot-hah-shah'-ro,
mockery, chay-cho-oo-tloo'-lo,
ill, chay-lo'

Intermediate Holydays, chayl-hah-may'-ed,
difficulty, choom'-ro,
Pentateuch, choom'-esh,
flatterer, chay'-nef,
canopy, choo'-po,
outside; except, choots,
impudence, choots'-po,
ruin, choor'-bo,
destruction, choor'-bon,
feeling; sense, choosh,
wise man, cho'chom,
wise woman, chah-cho'-mo,
wisdom, choch'-mo,
white bread, chah'lo,
blasphemy, chil-ool-hah-shem,' chol-em,
dream, exchange, difference, distribution, God forbid!
epilepsy, cavity, slaughtering-knife, money-changer, part; portion, weak; sickly, faint; swoon, disgusting, to faint, ruffian, ass; fool, leaven, charm; grace, Hanukah,
Hanukah top, Hanukah candle, Hanukah lamp, house-warming, flatterery; cringing, flatterer; cringer,
(woman) flatterer, to flatter, pity, favour; benevolence, God forbid!
God forbid!
Chassidic synagogue, chah-se'-dim-shte-bel,
Chassidic, chah-se'-dish,
crazy; insane, chah-sar'-day-o, 
fault, che-so'-ren,
(precious) object, chay'-fets,
impudent fellow, chots'-oof,
impudent woman, chah'tsoo'-fo,
immidnight service, chah-tsace',
at half price, chah-tae'-chin'-om,
investigation, chah-ke'-ro,
investigator, chuk'-ron,
destroyed, chor'-ev,
destroyed, choor'-bon,
nut-pap, chah-ray'-sess,
regret; repentance, chah-rot'-o,
sharp-minded, chor'-if,
acuteness, chah-rif'-oos,
ban; excommunication, chay'-rem,
shame, cher'-po,
account; sum, chesh'-bon,
count; reckon, chesh'-bay'-nen,
suspicion, chah-shud'
eminent, chosh'-oov,
eminence, chah-shiv'-oos,
diligence; desire, chay'-shek
wedding; marriage, chah'-soo-no,
signature, chah-se'-mo,
to sign, chahs'-men-en,
bridegroom, chos'-on,
immersion, tve'-lo,
nature, tev'-a,
marriage-ring, tae-bah'-us-ke-doos'-in,
clean, to'-hayr,
(dear) ablation board, tah'-ha-ro-bret 
favour, tay'-vo
to immerse, tay'-vel-zine
Yiddish Pentateuch, titesh-choo-mesh
Prayer Shawl, tah'-liss,
small Prayer Shawl, tah'-liss-kot'-on,
unclean, tom'-ay,
dirt; excretion, tin'-oof,
excrete, tin-ay'-fess,
error, taw'-essa,
excuse; plea tah'-no,

controversy, tah'-no-oo-mah'-no
to plead, tah'-nen.
fool, tip'-esh,
hand; hand-breadth, tef'-ech,
busy, tor'-ood,
forbidden (unclean), trafe,
forbidden food, tah'-riss,

despair, yay'-oosh,
dry land, yah-bosh'-o,
hand, yud,
friend, ye-did',
knowledge; information, ye-de'-o,

jubilee, yay'-vel,
day of judgment, yaim-hah-din',
festival, yaim'-tave,
festive, yame'-tave-dig,
Day of Atonement, yame-ke'-poor,
to do one's duty, yai'-tse-zine,
liturgical poetry, yates'-ress,
lineage; pedigree importance, ye'-choos,
genealogical documents, ye'-choos-brif,
to boast, ye'-choosen-zich,
important fellow, yuch'-son,
pain, ye-soo'-rim,
beauty, ye-fay-fe'-yo,
belle, ye-fus-tay'-ar,
temptation; tempter; evil inc-yai'-tsar-ho'-ro, lination,
scarcity; high price,  yuk'-roos, yuk'-ron,
fear of God,  yir'-us-sho-mah'-yim
inheritance,  ye-roosh'-o, yelek
herbs; vegetables,  ye-rok'-ess, yar'-shen-en
inheriting,  yah'-yin-so'-rof, yash, yesh;
brandied,  ye'-shoo, yesh
consideration; colony,  yish'-ooov hah'-dah'-us,
country-woman,  ye-shoov'-nits-a
country-man,  ye-shoov'-nik
salvation,  ye-shoo'-a
college,  ye-sho'-vo
college-student,  ye-sho'-vo-bo'-choor
upright man,  yush'-ron
fairness,  yush-ron'-oos yish
Israel; Israelite,  yis-ro'-el
orphan (boy),  yo'-sem
orphan (girl),  ye-say'-mo
remainder,  yo'-ser
honour,  kov'-ed
treating; treat,  kib'-ood
worth (while),  ke-die'
sphere; globe,  kah'-door
according to law,  ke-din'
according to law,  kah-doss'
priest,  ko'-hen
high-priest,  ko'-hen-god'-el
universal,  ko'-lel
(to contain,  ko'-lel-zine
intention; devotion,  kah-vo'-no
cup,  kois; kase
heretic,  kay'-fer
kneeling,  kayr'-im
lie,  kez'-ev
morsel, ke-zah'-yiss, ענן
strength, key'-ach, נפש
power of speech, kay'-ach-hah-diboor, רעיון
power of imagination, kay'-ach, hah-dim-yen, רעיון
so it was, kuch-ho'-yo,纪念馆
carelessly, kit-ah'-char-yod, קץ-ᄂᆞᆫ
as if ignorant, klay-yo'-dah, קלח-ᄋᆞᆯ
dog, kel'-ev, כל
rascality, kol'-bay, קול
rascal (woman), kol-bay'-nits-a, קול-نظぞ
rascal (man), kol-bay'-nik, קול-ניק
bride, kah'-lo, קל
as if, kloim'-erst, קליום-ᄋᆞさま
as long as, kol-zmun', קול-ᄌᆞمون
vessels, utensils, kay'-lim, קלי
weapons, klay-zah'-yin, קלח-ᄋᆡᆫ
musical instruments, klay-zem'-er, קלח-ᄋᆞ_gain
musician, klez'-mer, קלז-مرة
generality, klul, קלוול
many times, kum'-o-mol, קומ-_IGNORE
almost, kim-ut', קים-_IGNORE
literally, ko-mush-mo'-ay, קום-_IGNORE
louse, kin'-o, קין-
in order, ke-say'-der, קסוד
ger, kah'-us, קון
generate, kie'-son, קיוש
passionate man, ke-foo-tay'-vo, קפי-_IGNORE
ungrateful man, kuf-hah-ke'-la, קיפ-_IGNORE
hell, ke-fe'-ro, קיפ-_IGNORE
double; doubly, kof'-el, קיפ-
to double, kof'-len, קיפ-_IGNORE
atonement, kup-o'-ro, קיפ-_IGNORE
city; volume, kruch, קרע
extirpation, kor'-ess, קיוש
sorcery; witchcraft, kish'ooof, ᄀᆞᆯ
properly, ke-shoo'-ro, קיפ-_IGNORE
fits (ritual),
to fit (ritually),
fitness (ritual),
writing; document,
manuscript,
suet,
maintenance license,
writing,
script,
not; no,
to nothing; lost,
after the act,

extortion money; bribe,
be it not so with you,
courage; heart,
moon,
leviathan,
at all,
to make a distinction,
for spite,
calendar,
festival,
palm-branch,
good health,
absolutely,
bread,
phlegm; puss,
mockery,
no choice,
at the beginning; in fact,
to what purpose,
saint,
erudite; scholar,
study,
fool,
about; circa,
in the future, for the present, for appearance' sake, mocker; buffoon, eclipse of sun, eclipse of moon, tongue; language, Hebrew, antiphrasis, food; dainty; delicacies, to gather, extend; prolong, interpreter; commentator, deluge; flood, confused, tipsy; drunk, to put to shame, to assure, to annul, connoisseur; judge, to clear, to exaggerate, preacher, to reveal, shield of David, plague, to materialise, desert, manner; habit, agreement, province; country, to be particular, degree, to guide, if, to be nice,
tumult; confusion, form; nature, well, walk; distance, to benefit; to honour, probably, ruin; convulsion, to think, to acknowledge; to confess, to inform, declaration; announcement, circumciser, brain; brains, bookseller, defect, expert, apostate, agreed upon, to deliver, to sacrifice oneself, morals; rebuke; example, to chastise; to rebuke, moral-teaching (book), genius, scholar, libertine, Sabbath evening lucky, improper to handle, fear; awe, fearful; awful, rebel, agreed on, ruler, me-hoom‘o, me-hoom‘s, me-hay‘-cho-tay‘-so, me-hay‘-cho-tay‘-so, me-hah‘-lech, me-hah‘-ne-zine, me-hus-tum‘, mah-pay‘-cho, me-hur‘-her-zine, may‘-da-zine, may‘-de‘-ah-zine, may‘-do‘-o, may‘-ach, may‘-cher-sfor‘-im, moom, moom‘-cho, moom‘-er, moos‘-kem, may‘-ser-zine, may‘-ser-zine-zich, moos‘-er, moos‘-er-en, moos‘-er-say‘-fer, moo‘-lo, moo‘-log, moo‘-ker, moits-a-shub‘-os, moots‘-loch, mook‘-tso, may‘-ro, may‘-ro-dig, may‘-red (be-mul‘-choos), moosh‘-vo, may‘-shel,
accomplished man, moosh'-lom,
accomplished woman, moosh-lem'-esh,
permitted, moo'-ter,
temper, mez'-eg.
to warn, muz'-hir-zine,
door-post schedule, mez-oo'-zo.
cash; three adult males mez-oo'-mon,
demon, muz'-ik,
to hurt, muz'-ik-zine,
luck, muz'-el,
success, muz-el—bro'-cho,
lucky, muz'-el-dig,
good-luck; festivity muz'-el-tov,
hymn, miz'-mer,
est, miz'-roch,
est-side, miz'-roch-zite,
de mon, me-chah'-bel,
author, me-chah'-ber,
to renew, me-chah'-desh-zine,
(female) relative by marriage, me-choot'-en
marriage relationship, me-choot'-en-shaft,
(male) relative by marriage, me-choo-ten'-es-ta,
“Festival Prayers” Book, much'-zor,
business, much-zok'-o,
delight; pleasure, me-chah'-ya,
to delight; to refresh, me-chah'-ye-zine,
delightful; refreshing, me-chah'-ye-dig,
to necessitate; to declare gil-
ty, me-chah'-yev-zine,
dispute; quarrel, much-lay'-kess,
to profane, me-chul'-el-zine,
because (of), much'-mess,
camp, much'-na,
erasure, mech'-ek,
thought, much-shov'-o,
bo the way, coin, encumbrance, insane (man), to make amends, delicacies, to put to trouble, ugly, ugliness; ugly thing, depress, to despair, imbecility, to consider, death, violent death, to honour, plague, to guess; to hit, bankrupt; spoiled, about; concerning, to prepare, hospitable (man), obstacle, wizard, witch, angel, work, Angel of Death, garment, lender, to accompany
learned man, me-loo'-mod, ילֶהָּן
war; battle, mil-cho'-mo, יִלּוֹשֶׁק
advocate, may'-lits, יְלִיטָה
rhetoric me-lits'-o, יְלִיטָה
kingdom, me-loo'-cho, יְלִיטָה
queen, mul'-ko, יְלִיטָה
flagellation, mul'-kess, יְלִיטָה
in either case, me-mo'-nuf, shoch, פָּשַּׁח הָאַמֶּס
money, mom'-en, פָּשַּׁח
(male) bastard, mum'-zer, פָּשַּׁח
(female) bastard, mum zer'-ess, פָּשַּׁח
of itself; well, me-may'-lo, פָּשַּׁח
to kill, may'-me-sen, פָּשַּׁח
to fulfil, me-mul'a-zine, פָּשַּׁח
sucessor; substitute, me-mul'a-mok'-em, פָּשַּׁח
to plead for, me-may'-lits-zine, פָּשַּׁח
actually, mum'-esh, פָּשַּׁח
actuality; solidity, mum-osh'-oos, פָּשַּׁח
government; rule, mem-sho'-lo, פָּשַּׁח
sweetmeats, mum-tuk'-im, פָּשַּׁח
poppy-seeds, mon, פָּשַּׁח
to donate, me-nud-ev-zine, פָּשַּׁח
custom, min'-hog, פָּשַּׁח
leader, mun'-hig, פָּשַּׁח
probably, min-hus-tum', פָּשַּׁח
lamp; candelabrum, me-nay'-ro, פָּשַּׁח
ten adult males, min'yon, פָּשַּׁח
obstacle, me-ne'-o, פָּשַּׁח
to overcome, me-nah-tsay'-ach-zine, פָּשַּׁח
to explain, mus'-bir, פָּשַּׁח
to arrange, me-sud'er-zine, פָּשַּׁח
marriage official, me-sud'er-ke-doosh'-in, פָּשַּׁח
trade, mis'-chor, פָּשַּׁח
to attain, mus'-ig-zine, פָּשַּׁח
to encroach,  
Mus-ig-gvool'zine,
to finish,  
Me-sah'yem-zine,
agree, consenting,  
Mus'kim,
risky,  
Me-soo'kon,
treatise,  
Me'sich-to,
to settle,  
Me-sul'ek-zine,
to mourn; to deliver a  
Funeral oration,
mus'pid-zine,
to betray; to inform,  
mus'er-en,
evidently,  
Mis-to'mo,
pregnant (woman),  
Me-oob'er'ess,
money,  
Mo'ess,
advantage; quality,  
Mah'lo,
state; situation,  
Mah'mod,
west,  
Mah'rev,
west-side,  
Mah'rev-zite,
lot,  
Mah-ro'cho,
deed; action; fact; matter; tale; my'sa,
Diabolical deed,  
My'sa-sot'on,
tithe,  
My'ser,
good deeds,  
Mah'ah sim-tov'im,
occasionally, from time to time,  
Mee-ace'le-ace',
map,  
Mah'po,
delicate, pampered,  
Mee-foon'ok,
famous,  
Mee-foor'som,
expressly,  
Mee-fay'rosh,
to miscarry,  
Mup'il-zine,
miscarried child,  
Mup'il-kind,
defeat,  
Mah-pol'o,
to pause,  
Muf'sik-zine,
to sacrifice,  
Muf'kir-zine,
to support,  
Mefar'ness-zine,
to make known,  
Mefar'sem-zine,
condition,  
Muts'ov,
tomb-stone,  
Muts-ay'vo,
Passover-bread,  
Mah'tso,
Passover-bread meal, mah'-tsom-"mel, mah'-tso-shmoo'-ro,
'guarded' Passover bread, mits'-vo, mits'-vo,
commandment; good deed, me-ts'el-o, me-ts'el-o,
bargain, mutz'-il, mutz'-il,
deliverer, me-tsoom'-tsom, me-tsoom'-tsom,
sparingly, me-tsah'-er-"zin, me-tsah'-er-"zin,
to give pain, me-kub'-el-"zin, me-kub'-el-"zin,
to receive, muk'-dim-"zin zikh, muk'-dim-"zin zikh,
to prevent, me-kub'-er-"zin, me-kub'-er-"zin,
to inter, muk'-dish-"zin, muk'-dish-"zin,
th devote, me-kud'-ish-"zin, me-kud'-ish-"zin,
to betroth, mik'-vo, mik'-vo,
swimming-bath, me-koo'-yom, me-koo'-yom,
fulfilled, accomplished, mok'-em, mok'-em,
place, haven of rest, me-kom'-me-cho, me-kom'-me-cho,
holy place, mo'-kom-ka'-dash, mo'-kom-ka'-dash,
source, mok'-er, mok'-er,
price, mek'-ach, mek'-ach,
mistaken price, mek-ach-taw'-ess, mek-ach-taw'-ess,
accuser, me-kut'-reg, me-kut'-reg,
to fulfil, accomplish, me-ka'-yem-"zin, me-ka'-yem-"zin,
to pay the penalty, me-ka'-yem-psuk', me-ka'-yem-psuk',
to envy, me-kun'-a-"zin, me-kun'-a-"zin,
meticulous; critical, muk'-pid, muk'-pid,
to be particular, me-kuts'-er-"zin, me-kuts'-er-"zin,
to shorten, me-kah'-rev-"zin, me-kah'-rev-"zin,
to befriend, mar-a-mok'-em, mar-a-mok'-em,
reference, mor'-o-sheho'-ro, mor'-o-sheho'-ro,
melancholy, melancholia, mor'-o-sheho'-ro-dig, mor'-o-sheho'-ro-dig,
melancholy, me-roo'-tsa, me-roo'-tsa,
willing, mar'-chik-"zin, mar'-chik-"zin,
to keep away,
to have mercy,  me-ruch′-em-zine-zich,
bath,  mer′-chots,
distance,  mer′-chok,
shrew,  mir-shah′-us,
load,  mus′-o,
business,  mus′-o-oo-mut′-on,
inspector,  mush-ge′-uch,
supervise,  much-ge′uch-zine,
to unite,  me-shud′-ech-zine,
to be in affinity  me-shud′-ech-zine-zich,
mad,  me-shoo′-ga,
lunatic asylum,  me-shoo-goy′-im-hoys,
madness; caprice,  me-shoo-gah′-us,
agent,  me-shoo′-loch,
convert,  me-shoo′-mod,
singer; poet,  me-sho′-rer,
destroyer,  mush′-chiah,
to conceive,  mus′-ig-zine,
Messiah,  me-she′-uch,
pledge,  mush′-ken,
intelligent (man),  mus′-kil,
parable; example,  mosh′-el,
to send away,  me-shul-ay′-uch-zine,
plague,  mish-luch′-us,
to rejoice,  me-sum-ay′-uch-zine,
evidently,  mush-maw′-ess,
to change,  me-shun′-a-zine,
to suppose,  me-shah′-er-zine,
family,  mish-po′-cho,
judgment; law-suit,  mish′-pot,
to judge,  mish′-pot-en,
to litigate,  mish′-pot-en-zich,
beverage, 
mush'-ka, 
balance, 
mish-kay'-less, 
to busy oneself, 
mish-tud'-el-zine-zich, 
attendant; servant (male), 
me-sho'-ress, 
surprised, astonished, 
mish-to'-mem, 
death person; corpse, 
mess, 
to obligate, 
mis-chah'-yev-zine 
to bind oneself, 
mis-chah'-yev-zine-zich, 
sweetness, 
me-se'-koos, 
to permit, 
mot'-ir-zine, 
assiduous (man) 
mus'-mid, 
gift, 
mot'-o'-no, 
present; blow, 
mot-nus-yud', 
funeral attendants, 
mis-us'-kim, 
to pray, 
mis-pul'-el-zine, 
prophet, 
nov'-e, 
prophesy, 
ne-ve'-oos, 
shameful act, 
ne-vol'-o, 
carcass, 
ne-vay'-lo, 
blow, 
nig'-oon, 
funeral attendants, 
nog'-id, 
to pray, 
mis-us'-kim, 
to act according to custom, 
mis-chah'-yev-zine-zich, 
at the point of death, 
nay'-ta-lah-mov'-ess, 
formula; system; rite, 
nay'-hig-zine-zich, 
riches, 
ned'-un, rud-un', 
rich man, 
nay'-dor, 
rich woman, 
ned'-oos, 
plague; sore; nuisance, 
ne'-ga-tso-ra'-us, 
plague, 
neg'-a, 
alms; donation, 
neg'-dov'-o, 
donator, 
nud'-von, 
dowry, 
nud'-un, rud-un', 
vow, 
nay'-dor, 
to enjoy 
neh'-ne-zine, 
to act according to custom, 
nay'-hig-zine-zich,
to be revenged, nay'-kem-zine-zich,
giver, nay'-sen,
to be careful, niz'-hor-zine,
comfort; consolation, ne-cho'-mo,
pleasure; delight, nah'-chus,
calm, nah-chus-roo'-uch,
tiresome, nim'-os,
miracle, ness,
trial; experience, ne-so'-yon,
journey, ne-se'-o,
wandering, nah-ve-nud',
vagabond; wanderer, nah-ve-nud'-nik,
deceased, nif'-tor,
difference, nuf-ka-min'-a,
soul; creature; being, nef'-esh,
triumph; victory, ne-tso'-chen,
female, ne-kay'-vo,
vengeance, ne-kom'o,
soul, ne shom'-o,
surprised, nish-tay'-mem,
to give, noss'-en-en,
enthusiastic; astounded, niss-po'-el,
cause; accident, se'-bo,
neighbourhood, sve'-vo,
tolerant man, suv'-lon,
tolerance, suv-lon'-oos,
opinion, svo'-ro,
charm; remedy, sgoo'-lo,
Prayer Book, se'-door,
order; Passover-night ceremony say'-der,
Feast of Tabernacles, say'-ve,
end, scribè, trifles, to contradict, goods, amount; much, sum; total, tax, branches for roof covering, danger; risk; peril, danger to life, dispute; confusion, settlement, to settle, poison, deadly-poison, licence, point of support, sign; mark, banquet; meal, doubt, book, Scroll of the Law, broker, indefinitely; at random, mysticism, work; service, idolatry, hard labour, leap-year, sin; wasteful, grass widow, grief, witness, to transgress, wrong, safe, sof, say'-fer, soor-boor', say'-ser-zine, schay'-ro, such, such-ha-kol', schoom, schuch, sah-kon', sah-kon'-ess-ne-fosh'-ess, sich'-sooch, se'-look, se'-look-en, sum, sum-hah-mov'-ess, sim'-on, se-oo'-do, sof'-ek, say'-fer, say-fer-tay'-ro, sar'-soor, stunt, sis-ra-tay'-ro, ah-vay'-do, ah-vay-do-zo'-ro, ah-vay-dus-per'-ech, ib'-oor-yor, ah-vay'-ro, ah-goo'-no, ug-mus-nef'-esh, ay'-doos, ay'-ver-zine, uv'-lo,
(the world of truth), heaven, future world, to extirpate, riches, arrogance; impudence, impudent fellow; impudence, evil eye, genius, capable, at all events, illiterate man, illiterate, column, poor man, meek man, humility, humble, poverty, subject, business, advice, main thing, obstinate (man), obstinacy, eve, day before, riff-raff, rabble, length; rich man, riches, side curl, defect; notch, carcase; death, fault, corpse, redemption, unanimously, Purim, interpret,
dread; fear, pah'-chud,
coward; timid man, puch'-don,
exempt, pot'-ooor,
to end; to lose; to slay, put'-er-en,
wonder, pel'-a,
escape, play'-to,
sophistry, pil'-pool,
unmarried (man), pon'-oooy,
unmarried (woman), pnoo'-yo,
cunning, pne'-yo,
face; appearance, pon'-im,
ledger, pin'-kos,
unfit for use, pos'-el,
dross, psay'-less,
verse, pos'-ook,
Passover, pay'-such,
of Passover pay'-such-dig,
to declare unfit for use, pus'-len,
sentence, psuk,
judgment-fee, psuk'-geld,
effect, pe-oo'-lo,
seeing, wide-awake, pe-kay'-uch,
refreshing draught, etc. pe-koo'-uch-net'-esh,
wild fellow, savage, pe-re-o'-dom,
farthling, proo'-to,
monk, por'-oosh,
particular; individual, prut,
fruit, pay'-ra,
president, par'-ness,
income; livelihood, par'-nos'-o,
portion, par'-sho,
plain; simple, posh'-oot,
plainly, pshoo'-tay-ke-mush mo'-ay
commentary; simple meaning, pahut,
small commentary, pshet'-el,
arbitration; agreement, pshor'-o,
simple; simpleton, pe'-se, רע
interpretation, pis'-ron, הירק
hypocrite, tsvoo-yuk', עבש
side, tsud, רג
just man; pious man, tsud'-ik, יד
charity, tse-do'-ko, חבל
charity-money, tse-do'-ko-geld, חבל-רא"ן
just woman; pious woman, tsid-kon'-iss, רגוע
dung; excrement, tsay'-o, שיא
will, tsah-vo'-o, דרך
face; form; appearance, tsoo'-ro, דרך
enemy; oppressor, tsay'-rer, שיא
sorrow; pain; anguish, tsah'-ar, יאש
north, tsof'-en, ימימה
north-side, tsof'-en-ziue, ימימה-זוא
trouble, tsor'-o, הרג
burial, kvoo'-ro, כיבור
receipt; Kabbala, kah-bo'-lo, בלע
receipt, kah-bo'-lo-tset'-el, בלע-לע
welcome; reception, kah-bol-us-pon'-im, אולבע
beggar; poor man, kub'-tsen, חבק
grave, kay'-ver, רבק
grave-digger; sexton, kvor'-os-mun, קובר-כבר
fever, kah-doch'-oos, ברקט
holy man, kod'-esh, שירק
sanctification, kid'-oosh, יושק
martyrdom, kid'-oosh-hah-shem', יושק
marriage ceremony, ke-doosh'-in, ישק
prayer for the dead; son, kud'-ish, שיג
public, kaw'-hol, תשק
community; congregation, ke-he'-lo, שלח
before, kay'-dem, טיג
voice, kale; kol, קול
buyer, kay'-na, נקה
existence; firmness, ke'-yoom, ייו
amount,
curse,
amulet, charm,
miser,
possessions; contract,
jealousy,
meticulous person,
butcher,
advancement,
magnate,
offering; victim,
relation, relative,
in rags,
capital,
question,
evidence; proof,
head of community,

New Year,
New Moon,
head of Talmudic seminary,
Rabbi,
Mr.

O Lord in Heaven!
Gentlemen!
Rabbi; teacher,
teacher's fee,
rabbinate,
usury,
Rabbi's wife,
moment; second,
anger, wrath,
spirit; ghost; bogey,
holy spirit,
doctor, doctor.
murderer, murderer.
mercy; pity, mercy; pity.
God preserve us from the like! God preserve us from the like!
ruch-mon'-o-lits-lun, ruch-mon'-o-lits-lun.
pity; mercy, pity; mercy.
gain; profit, gain; profit.
odour; smell, odour; smell.
sweet odour, sweet odour.
slander, slander.
slanderer, slanderer.
deceiver; cheater, deceiver; cheater.
idea, idea.
tumult, tumult.
cure; recovery, cure; recovery.
complete cure, complete cure.
will, will.
murderer, murderer.
murder; outrage, murder; outrage.
permission; power, permission; power.
list, list.
wicked man, wicked man.
wickedness, wickedness.
utter villain, utter villain.
question, question.
ocath; week, oath; week.
Pentecost, Pentecost.
heart-ache, heart-ache.
praise, praise.
nuptial benedictions, nuptial benedictions.
mourning week, mourning week.
heart-ache, heart-ache.
potsherd, potsherd.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hebrew Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>שְׂבֵּא אֹס</td>
<td>Sabbath, of Sabbath,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שְׂבֵּא-אֹס-דִג</td>
<td>devil; demon; ghost,</td>
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<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹך</td>
<td>match,</td>
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<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹך-ד</td>
<td>matchmaker,</td>
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<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹך-ד-טָא</td>
<td>matchmaker (woman),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹך-הנ</td>
<td>to recommend as a match,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹך-ט</td>
<td>delay,</td>
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<tr>
<td>שִׁד</td>
<td>bribe,</td>
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<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹך</td>
<td>slaughterer,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹך-ט</td>
<td>fool, dolt,</td>
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<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר</td>
<td>whatsoever,</td>
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<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר-ד</td>
<td>guard; keeper; watchman,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר-ט</td>
<td>enemy,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר</td>
<td>horn (trumpet),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר</td>
<td>partner,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר-ט</td>
<td>partnership,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר</td>
<td>in partnership,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר</td>
<td>Satan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר</td>
<td>match,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר</td>
<td>drunk; drunkard (man),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר-ט</td>
<td>drunk; drunkard (woman),</td>
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<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר-ט</td>
<td>to drink to drunkenness,</td>
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<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר</td>
<td>salary,</td>
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<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר</td>
<td>sense; intelligence,</td>
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<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר</td>
<td>wise; sensible,</td>
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<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר</td>
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<td>reward,</td>
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<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר</td>
<td>neighbourhood; tenancy,</td>
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<td>teacher's fee,</td>
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<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר</td>
<td>calm, quiet,</td>
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<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר</td>
<td>Purim present,</td>
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<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר</td>
<td>peace,</td>
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<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר</td>
<td>How do you do!; Shake hands! sho-lem-ah-lay-chem,</td>
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<td>messenger,</td>
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<td>ruler,</td>
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<tr>
<td>שִׁד-אֹכוֹר</td>
<td>influence; power,</td>
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ill-luck, ill-luck; unlucky fellow, unlucky, careless fellow, name, conversion; apostasy, famous thing, tidings, joy, festivity, great joy, Hear O Israel! usher, beadle, hatred, enmity, prejudice, low, humble, abundance, lie, conflagration, reptile; creeping thing, lord, mediator, lust, passion, corn, produce, deep; abyss Psalms, substance, rebuke, contents, Law, Pentateuch; learning, native, remedy, prayer, resurrection, trousers; pants, answer, result, at once, shrouds, shlim-muz’-el, shle-muz’-el, shle-muz-el-dig, shle-mez-ul’-nik, shame, shmund, shem-dov’-or, shemoo’-o, sim’-cho, sim-cho-gdol’-lo, she-ma’-yis-ro-el, shum’-ess, sin’-o, sin-us-chin’-om, shof’-el, shof’-a, shek’-er, sray’-fo, sher’-ets, sro’-ro, shtud’-lon, ty’-vo, tvoor’-o, te-haym’, te-he’-lim, til’-im, taych, tay-cho’-cho, tay’-cho’-cho, tay’-chen, tay’-ro, tay’-shov, tuch-boot’-lo, te-chin’-o, te-che’-yus-hah’-may-sim, tuch-tay’-nim, ter’-oota, tuch’-liis, tay’-kef, tuch-rich’-im,
jewel; precious thing,  
heap of rains,  
gallows,  
extecutioner,  
Talmud,  
Talmudist,  
Hebrew School,  
pupil,  
scholar,  
ingenuous man,  
always,  
a naive,  
essence,  
tanna; scholar,  
condition,  
conditional divorce,  
motion,  
Old Testament,  
delight, pleasure,  
fast-day,  
prison,  
prayer,  
prayer in vain,  
rising,  
correction,  
assurance by hand-shake,  
powerful person,  
might, power,  
\textit{law, statute,}  
remedy, cure,  
answer; repentance  
strong desire,  
tuch'-shit,  
tayl,  
tel-o'-yo,  
tul'-yen,  
tul'-mood,  
tul-mood-ist',  
tul-mood-tay'-ro,  
tul'-mid,  
tul-mid-cho'-chom,  
tom, tum,  
tom'-id,  
tom-a-vut'-a,  
tum'-tsiss,  
tah'-no,  
tny,  
tny'-get,  
tnoi'-im,  
tnoo'-o,  
tun-uch',  
tah'-noog,  
tah'-niss,  
teh-fiss'-o,  
teh-fil' -o,  
teh-phil'-us-shov,  
teh-koom'-o,  
tik'-oon,  
tek'-us-kuf',  
tuk'-if,  
tuk-if'-oos,  
tuk-o'-no,  
troo'-fo,  
tahoo'-vo,  
tahoo'-ko,
PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.

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<td>as</td>
<td>&quot;a&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;ar&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;ar&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;ay&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;ae&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;aw&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;o&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;a&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;e&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;a&quot; + consonant + &quot;e&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;a&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;race&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;e&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;e&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;e&quot; + consonant</td>
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<td>&quot;met&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;i&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;i&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;i&quot; + consonant</td>
<td>&quot;i&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;in&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;i&quot; + consonant + &quot;e&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;i&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;o&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;o&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;oi, oy&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;oil&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;oo&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;u&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;u&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;y&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;y&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;y&quot; (beginning of syllable)</td>
<td>&quot;y&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;you&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;ch&quot;</td>
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