

THE KRIAH SPOT

KRIAH RULES REVIEW SHEET

1.	The letters ע, ה, א at the end of a word without a נְקוּדָה are always silent. וִירָא יְלִדָה שָׁמַע
2.	The letters י, ו, א in the middle of a word without a נְקוּדָה are always silent. הִזְאֵת הוּא פָּנִי
3.	A שָׁא at the beginning of a word is always pronounced. It is a שָׁא נָע. פָּדוּ מְזוּזָה מְאֹד
4.	A שָׁא in the middle of a word is usually silent. It is a שָׁא נָח. נִפְשֵׁי לִילָה מְלִכֵי
5.	A שָׁא under a letter that has a דִּגֵּשׁ, a dot, is pronounced. It is a שָׁא נָע. וְאָמְרוּ קִבְּלוּ סִפְרוּ
6.	A שָׁא at the end of a word is always silent. It is a שָׁא נָח. לֶךְ אֶת הַלֵּךְ
7.	Two שָׁא at the end of a word are always silent, even if they have a דִּגֵּשׁ. אֵנֶת שְׁמֵרֶת כְּתִבְתָּ
8.	When there are two שָׁא in the middle of a word: 1) The first one is silent, a שָׁא נָח. 2) The second is pronounced, a שָׁא נָע. אֶשְׁמְחָה אֶרְצֶךָ יִשְׁמְחוּ
9.	When a word has two of the same letters, like twins, and the first twin has a שָׁא, it is pronounced. It is a שָׁא נָע. רוֹמְמוּ הִנְנִי סָבְבוּ
10.	When a word has two of the same letters, like twins, and the second twin has a שָׁא, it is silent. It is a שָׁא נָח. גִּלְלֵת רִצְצֵת הַלְלֵת



11.	Rule: When there is a דגש in a ה at the end of a word, the sound of the ה is heard. אִישָׁה יָדָה אָמָה
12.	Rule: When there is a ה at the end of a word, first the פֶּתַח is pronounced, then the ה. It is read as אָה. גְּבוּהַּ וּמִגְבִּיָּה תִּגְבִּיָּה
13.	Rule: Read the נְקוּדָה first, then the sound of the ח. It is pronounced as אָח. נַח יֵרַח לֹוֹחַ
14.	Rule: A י at the end of a word that follows וּ, וֹ, וֵ is pronounced. מָתִי נָטוּי כָּפִי הֶגוּי
15.	When 2 dots appear on a שׁ or שׂ it can be: 1) A חֹלֶם חֶסֶר for the שׁ. הַשְׁמַע שֶׁהֵם 2) A חֹלֶם חֶסֶר for the letter before the שׁ. בְּשֵׁם אֶפְרַשׁ 3) Sometimes a שׁ or שׂ can share its dot with a חֹלֶם חֶסֶר. שִׁכְר מִשָּׁה
16.	At times, a "ו" can be a חֹלֶם or a "ו" with a חֶסֶר. 1) If the letter before the "ו" has no נְקוּדָה, then it is a חֹלֶם. תּוֹרָה מְנוּרָה 2) If the letter before the "ו" has a different נְקוּדָה underneath, it is a "ו" with a חֹלֶם. נֹת מְצוֹת
17.	At times, a "ו" can be confused with a שׁוּרֶק. 1) If the "ו" has a different נְקוּדָה underneath, it is a "ו" with a דָּגֶשׁ. חֲנוּה צְנוּיָתִי 2) When an "ו" appears twice in a row, the first one is "ו" (vav) and the second is a שׁוּרֶק. הִתְאַוּ וְצוּ 3) When an "ו" appears before an "ו", it is a "ו" (vav) with חֹלֶם. הוּוֹת

