

# SpellRight

ב / ו    כ / ח    ק

ב, ו, ח, ק are always pronounced the same (v, ch, k), whereas ב, כ, ק have different pronunciation depending on their occurrence in the word.

You can detect these changes by changing the tense of the word, changing it to its infinitive form, etc. Examples:

me-v-a-ker in past: bi-ker. The word is written with ב (and not ו) : מבקר

me-v-a-ter in past: vi-ter. The word is written with ו : מוותר

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ט / ת

In most cases ת is not a root letter. It's either a prefix, as in the word תלמיד (the root is: ל.מ.ד.), or a suffix, as in: סופרת (שורש: ס.פ.ר.). Learn to identify the word's root. If the /t/ is **not** a root letter, it is a ת.

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צ is typically followed by ט (and not ת), as in: מצטער

ק is typically followed by ט (and not ת), as in: קטן

כ is followed by ת, as in: כתבתי

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Words that have to do with time are written with ע (and not א) :

עבר, עתיד, ערב, שבוע, שעה, עיתון, פעם, לפעמים, עכשיו, רגע

Words with a negative connotation are written with ע:

רעש, רעב, רע, עצוב, מצטער

Words that function as conjunctions are written with א:

אבל, אשר, כאשר, או

Words of kinship are written with א:

אבא, אמא, אח, אחות, סבא, סבתא, איש, אישה, אנשים, אדם

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Foreign words are written with א (except for words from Arabic origin, such as: עזה, עמאן, עיראק).

Examples: גיאוגרפיה, אינפורמציה, אופרה, אוניברסיטה, אינפלציה, אלרגיה, מוזיאון, תיאטרון, אקדמיה

/t/ in foreign words is transliterated as ט : טלפון, טלוויזיה, טכניון, סטודנט

/th/ is transliterated as ת : תיאוריה, מתמטיקה, תזה, תמה, אתלטיקה