Hebraic pronunciation varies both by tradition to tradition and within traditions. This chart cannot and does not reflect the diversity of the many Hebrew pronunciation traditions.

Each pronunciation is an "idealized" form of each tradition designed to help the reader become familiar with different practices. It is not designed to create a standard for any tradition.

This chart is designed to be a tool to help the reader become familiar with various traditions and practices and to question their own practices. It is not designed to be the be-all and end-all of Hebrew pronunciation guides. The goal of this chart is to prompt discussion. –Misha Éanna Schaffner-Kargman. Chart designed by Tyler Kliem, 2025.

A (limited) chart of Hebrew pronunciations by Misha Éanna Schaffner-Kargman

for New Voices Magazine

Stress Pattern

Modern/Israeli	Yemeni	Sephardic	Ashkenazic	Tiberian	
Final syllable of the word (most of the time)	Penultimate syllable of the root word	Final syllable of the word (most of the time)	Penultimate syllable of the root word*	Final syllable of the word (most of the time)	Rule
ToRAH MediNAH	TEUroh MeDInoh	ToRAH MediNAH	TOYre MeDIne	תוֹרָה: To <mark>ROH</mark> מְדִינָה: Medi <mark>NOH</mark>	Example

^{*}The final vowel is often, but does not have to be, shortened to an "eh" sound, either at the end of the word or within the final syllable. For example: Toyre and not Toyro (תוֹּרָה); Khosen and not Khoson (חָתָה).

Conconente

nants						
		B [b]				
V [v]	V [v]	V [v]/B [b]	V [v]	V [v]		
G [g]	Dj [d ₃]	G [g]	G [g]	G [g]		
G [g]	Gh [γ]	Gh [ɣ]	G [g]	K [R]		
D [d]						
D [d]	Th [ð]	Th [ð]	D [d]	Th [ð]		
H/silent [h]	H [h]	H/silent [h]	H [h]	H [h]		
V [v]	W [w]	V [v]/W [w]	V [v]	V [v]/W [w] before بع		
		Z [z]				
Kh [x]/[χ]	"Slightly aspirated" H [ħ]	"Slightly aspirated" H [ħ]	Kh [χ]	"Slightly aspirated" H [ħ]		
T [t]	$T[t^{\varsigma}]$	T [t]	T [t]	$T[t^{\varsigma}]$		
		Y [j]				
		K [k]				
Ch [χ]	Kh [χ]	Ch [χ]	Kh [χ]	Kh [χ]		
		L [l]				
		M [m]				
		N [n]				
		S [s]				
Silent/VPF [s]	VPF [s]	Ny [ŋ]*/Voiced epiglottal trill [ʕ]	Silent	Voiced pharyngeal fricative [ς]		
		P [p]				
		F [f]				
Ts [ts]	S [s]	S [s]	Ts [ts]	S [s]/Z [z]		
K [k]	G [g]	K [k]	K [k]	Q [q]		
K [r]\K [r]	R (rolled) [r]	R (rolled) [r]	R (rolled) [r]/R [в]	R (rolled) [r]		
		S [s]				
		Sh [ʃ]				
		T [t]				
T [t]	Th [θ]	T [t]	S [s]	Th [θ]		

^{*} Dutch Sephardim

Vowels

Silent	Glottal stop [?]	Silent	Silent	Silent	×		
E [e]/Silent	A [æ]	Glottal stop [?]	Glottal stop [?]	Glottal stop [?]	×		
	Ah [a]						
Ah [a]	Oh [ɔ]	Ah [a]	Oh [ɔ]	Oh [ɔ]	Ŕ		
E [e]	A [æ]	Eh [e̞]	Eh [ε]	Eh [ε]	\$		
Eh [e]	Ey [e:]	E [e]	Ey [eɪ]/[e:]	Ey [e:]	×		
I/ee [i]	I/ee [i]	I/ee [1]/[i]/Eh [e]	I/ee [i]	I/ee [i]	×		
Oo [u]	Oo [u]	O [o] Oo [ʊ]/[u]	Oo [u]	Oo [u]	1		
					×		
O [o]	Eu/Ö [ø] Ey [e:]		Оу [эɪ] Еу [e:]	O [o]	×		
					j		

Bibliography

Harshav, Benjamin. *The Meaning of Yiddish*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1990. Khan, Geoffrey. The Tiberian Pronunciation Tradition of Biblical Hebrew: Volume 1. Cambridge Semitic Languages and Cultures. Open Book Publishers, 2020.

Morag, Shelomo. "Notes on the Vowel System of Babylonian Aramaic as Preserved in the Yemenite Tradition." Phonetica 7, no. 4 (July 1, 1961): 217–39. https://doi. org/10.1159/000258111.