

### Orthographic text

كانت ریح الشمال تتجادل والشمس في أي منهما كانت أقوى من الأخرى. واذ بمسافر يطلع متلفعا بعباءة سمبكة. فاتفقتا على اعتبار السابق في اجبار المسافر على خلع عباءته الأقوى. عصفت ریح الشمال بأقصى ما استطاعت من قوة. ولكن كلما ازداد العصف ازداد المسافر تدثرا بعباءته الى ان أسقط في يد الریح فتخلت عن محاولتها. بعدئذ سطعت الشمس بدفئها فما كان من المسافر الا ان خلع عباءته على التو. وهكذا اضطرت ریح الشمال الى الاعتراف بان الشمس كانت هي الأقوى.

## Hebrew

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There are two main dialects in Modern native Israeli Hebrew: the Oriental Dialect and the Non-Oriental Dialect. The Oriental Dialect is usually spoken by people with a Near Eastern origin, who have some sort of Arabic or Aramaic in their own or their parents' linguistic background. These speakers may have been born in Israel, and by now most of them do not know any Arabic or Aramaic. The recording was made by a 61 year old woman whose parents were born in Israel. Her education was in Hebrew. The Non-Oriental dialect is spoken by the rest of the population. The recording was made by 49 year old man who was born in Israel of Eastern Europe parents: Hebrew and Yidish were spoken at home.

The Oriental dialect was chosen by the "Va'ad Hallashon" (the committee preceding the Academy of the Hebrew Language) to be the representative and the prestigious speech in Israel. This dialect was selected to be the preferred pronunciation for the official broadcasting services. It should be noted that, for various reasons, there are "Oriental Israelis" who speak the Non-Oriental dialect, and "Non-Oriental Israelis" who speak the Oriental dialect.

The main difference between these dialects is in the consonants; the Oriental dialect has two pharyngeal phonemes, which the Non-Oriental dialect lacks. In the Non-Oriental dialect /ʕ/ merged with /ʁ/ and /ħ/ with /χ/.

**Consonants**

	Bilab.	Lab.dent	Dental	Alv.	Postalv.	Retrofl.	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyng	Glottal
Plosive	p b		t d					k g			ʔ
Nasal	m		n								
Trill			r								
Fricative		f v		s z	ʃ ʒ				χ	ħ	h
Approximant							j			ʕ	
Lateral			l								

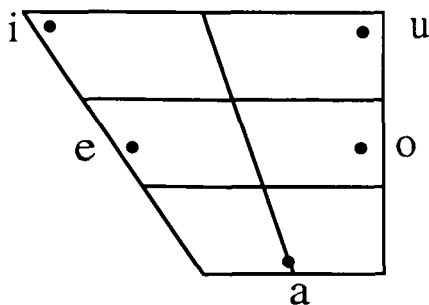
The phonemes /h/ and /ʕ/ occur only in the Oriental dialect.

p	par	'bull'		t	tar	'tours'		k	kar	'cold'
b	bar	'wild'		d	dar	'dwelt'		ʔ	ʔor	'light'
m	gam	'also'		n	gan	'garden'		g	gar	'living'
f	tsaf	'floats'		s	sar	'minister'		ʃ	ʃar	'sings'
v	tsav	'turtle'		χ	ma'χar	'sold'		h	har	'mountain'
r	ram	'high'		z	zar	'stranger'		ʒ	ʒa'ket	'jacket'
				l	gal	'wave'		j	jam	'sea'
Oriental dialect only				ħ	ma'ħar	'tomorrow'		ʕ	ʕam	'nation'

Affricates might be regarded as phonological units, but they can be treated as sequences of stops followed by homorganic fricatives: /ts/ as in /tsar/ 'narrow'; /tʃ/ as in /tʃips/ 'chips' and /dʒ/ as in /dʒip/ 'jeep'.

**Vowels**

i	gir	'chalk'
e	ger	'convert'
a	gar	'is living'
o	bor	'hole'
u	gur	'dwell'



Diphthongs can be treated as sequences of vowels, or as sequences of a vowel and /j/. Thus, [ei] can be best interpreted as /ej/.

### Stress

Stress is distinctive                    /'berex/    'knee'  
    /be'rex/    'he blessed'.

### Differences between Oriental and Non-Oriental dialects

The Oriental dialect has the two pharyngeals /ħ, ʕ/. some of the Oriental dialect speakers, especially in liturgical reading, have also pharyngealized sounds [s, t̪, k̪]. Most of the speakers of the Oriental dialect have gemination, especially in careful and slow pronunciation ([ˈdanu] 'they discussed' vs. [ˈdannu] 'we discussed'). They also preserve the traditional "mobile schwa" more than the members of the other dialect. Usually the Oriental-Hebrew speakers pronounce /r/ as an alveolar trill (or flap) [r̄]; In the Non-Oriental dialect it is usually a uvular approximant [ʁ] (still, some Non-Oriental speakers pronounce it as a trill). Some occurrences of the front-mid vowel /e/ are diphthongized by Non-Orientials as [ei], but most of the Oriental speakers retain a monophthong [e]. Years ago this distinction marked the difference between these two dialects: while the Non-Orientials differentiated between pairs like [mo're 'derex] 'guide' vs. [mo'rei 'derex] 'guides', the Orientals produced both as [mo're 'derex]. It seems that this difference is gradually disappearing, as more and more Oriental speakers acquire the diphthong [ei].

### Conventions

/p, t, k/ are slightly aspirated. /b, d, g/ are voiced throughout. /ʔ/, especially in unstressed syllables, can be elided. /r/ in the Oriental dialect is usually an alveolar trill [r̄]. In the Non-Oriental dialect it is usually a uvular approximant [ʁ]. /χ/ is usually a voiceless uvular fricative trill. /n/ is usually /ŋ/ before a velar plosive. Especially in unstressed syllables, the glottal stop, the glottal fricative and the pharyngeal approximant [ʔ, h, ʕ], may be omitted (though their frequencies seems to depend on the personality, on the style and on the rapidity of speech). When intervocalic /h/ is pronounced, it is voiced [ɦ]. Vowels and consonants are long in stressed syllables. They are even longer at the end of sense groups. Vowels are centralized and shorter if they are unstressed.

### Transcriptions of recorded passages

#### 1. Oriental Hebrew

'ruaħ hattsa'fon, vehaʃfemeʃ, hitvake'ħu bene'hem, 'mi me'hem ha'zak  
jo'ter. game'ru, ki ʔet hannitsa'ħon, jin'ħal, 'mi sejjats'lijah lif'fot me'ʕal  
ʕo'ver ʔorah ʔet bega'dav. pa'taħ 'ruaħ hatsa'fon vena'ʃav beħoz'ka. hid'dek  
haʔa'dam ʔet bega'dav ʔel gu'fo. ʔaz, hista'ʕer ʕa'lav ha'ruaħ, be'jeter ʕoz,  
ʔax haʔa'dam, miʃfeho'sif hak'kor leʕanno'to, la'vaʃ me'ʕil ʕel'jon ʕal  
bega'dav. noʔaʃ mim'mennu ha'ruaħ, umesa'ro bi'de haʃfemeʃ. tehil'la,  
za'rah ʕa'lav haʃfemeʃ berak'kut. vahaʔa'dam he'sir ʔet big'do haʕel'jon

meʕa'lav. hiɡ'bir haʃ'femeʃ ʔet ʔum'mo, ʔad se'lo ja'χol haʔa'dam laʕa'mod  
biʃne haʃʃa'raʋ, ufa'ʃat ʔet beɡa'daʋ, veniχ'naʃ le'toχ hanna'har, ʃeħa'ja  
bekir'vat ma'kom, ke'dej lir'ħots bemej'maʋ.

## 2. Non-Oriental Hebrew

'ruaχ hatsa'fon, vehaʃemeʃ, hitvak'χu' beine'hem, 'mi me'hem χa'zak jo'ter.  
gam'ru, ki ʔet hanitsa'χon, jin'χal, 'mi seʒats'liaχ lif'ʃot me'ʔal ʔo'ver ʔoraχ  
ʔet beɡa'daʋ. pa'taχ 'ruaχ hatsa'fon, vena'ʃaʋ beχoz'ka. hi'dek haʔa'dam  
ʔet beɡa'daʋ ʔel gu'fo. ʔaz, hiʃta'ʔer ʔa'laʋ ha'ruaχ, be'ʒeter ʔoz, ʔaχ  
haʔa'dam, miʃeħo'siʃ ha'kor leʔano'to, la'ʋaʃ me'ʔil ʔel'jon ʔal beɡa'daʋ.  
no'ʔaʃ mi'menu ha'ruaχ, umsa'ro bi'ʒde ha'femeʃ. teχ'i'la, za'raχ ʔa'laʋ  
ha'femeʃ beʀa'kut, veħaʔa'dam, he'sir ʔet biɡ'do haʔel'jon me'ʔa'laʋ. hi'ɡbir  
ha'femeʃ ʔet χu'mo, ʔad se'lo ja'χol haʔa'dam laʔa'mod biʃne haʃʃa'raʋ,  
ufa'ʃat ʔet beɡa'daʋ, veniχ'naʃ le'toχ hana'har, ʃeħa'ja bekir'vat ma'kom,  
kedej lir'χots bemej'maʋ.

## Orthographic text

רוח־הַצֶּפוֹן וְהַשֶּׁמֶשׁ הַתּוֹכְחוּ בַיָּיָהִם, מִי מֵהֶם חֶזֶק יוֹתֵר.  
גָּמְרוּ, כִּי אֵת הַנִּצָּחוֹן יִנַּחַל מִי שִׁיִּצְלִיחַ לִפְשֵׁט מֵעַל עוֹבֵר-  
אֶרֶח אֵת בְּגָדָיו. פָּתַח רוּחַ הַצֶּפוֹן וַנִּשֵׁב בְּחֻזְקָהּ. הִדִּק הָאָדָם  
אֵת בְּגָדָיו אֶל גּוֹפוֹ. אִז הִסְתַּעַר עָלָיו הָרוּחַ בַּיָּתֵר-עוֹ, אֶךְ  
הָאָדָם, מִשֶּׁהוֹסִיף הִקָּר לְעֻנּוֹתָו, לְבֶשׂ מְעִיל עָלָיוֹן עַל בְּגָדָיו.  
נִוָּאֵשׁ מִמְּנוּ הָרוּחַ וּמִסְרוּ בְיַדֵּי הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ. תְּחַלֶּה זָרַח עָלָיו הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ  
בְּרִכּוֹת, וְהָאָדָם הִסִּיר אֵת בְּגָדוֹ הָעָלָיוֹן מֵעָלָיו. הִגְבִּיר הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ  
אֵת חֲמוֹ, עַד שֶׁלֹּא יָכֹל הָאָדָם לְעַמֵּד בְּפָנָי הַשָּׂרֵב וּפְשֵׁט אֵת  
בְּגָדָיו וַנִּכְנַס לְתוֹךְ הַנְּהָר, שֶׁהָיָה בְּקִרְבַּת מְקוֹם, כְּדֵי לְרַחֵץ  
בְּמִיּוֹ.