

Hebrew Aleph-Bet and Letter as Numbers

Letter Name	in Hebrew	Keyboard Letter	Number Value
aleph or alef	א	t	1
bet (& vet)	ב	c	2
gimel or gimmel	ג	d	3
dalet	ד	s	4
hey or heh	ה	v	5
vav	ו	u	6
zayin	ז	z	7
chet or khet	ח	j	8
tet	ט	y	9
yud or yod	י	h	10
kaf	כ	f	20
lamed	ל	k	30
mem	מ	n	40
nun	נ	b	50
samech or samekh	ס	x	60
ayin	ע	g	70
pey or peh (& fey)	פ	p	80
tzadi or tsadi	צ	m	90
kuf	ק	e	100
resh	ר	r	200
shin	ש	a	300
tav	ת	, (comma)	400
kaf sofit	ך	l	
mem sofit	ם	o	
nun sofit	ן	i	
fey sofit	ף	; (semi-colon)	
tzadi sofit	ץ	. (period)	

NOTE: the above English keyboard letter for the Hebrew letters are for the standard Hebrew keyboard. There are Hebrew fonts floating around that are non-standard.

The sofit letters sound the same as the normal letters, but are used when they are the last letter in a word. For Bible code purposes, the regular letter and final letter are fully equivalent. In other words, in the code, a nun sofit could appear in the middle of a valid term and the regular letter nun could be at the end of a word. (discussion of numbers on the next page)

If the Hebrew letters only go to 400, how can you look for higher number in the Bible code, like the year 1998 (5758)?

When you have numbers over 1000, you use the thousands letter as a digit. For example, 1561 would start out with “aleph” which is 1. If the number were 3561, then the first letter would be “gimel” which is the 3.

Here are some examples:

25 is kaf hey (20 + 5) כה

134 is kuf lamed dalet (100 + 30 + 4) קלד

550 is tav kuf nun (400 + 100 + 50) תקנ

998 is tav tav kuf tzadi chet (400 + 400 + 100 + 90 + 8) תתקצה

Note that the higher numbers go first in all instances. There are two special cases which are avoided in normal use. For 15 they use (9 + 6) instead of the normal (10 + 5), tet vav. For 16 they use (9 + 7) instead of (10 + 6), tet zayin. This is to avoid use of part God’s personal name (yud hey vav hey) which is one of the 10 commandments, to not utter the name of the Lord in vain, or write it casually.

The year 1998 is 5758 in the Hebrew calendar (at least the first 9 months until Rosh Hashanah).

5758 is hey tav shin nun chet (5, 400 + 300 + 50 + 8) התשנח

A correction is applied to the Gregorian year number so that the letters are the same as in the Hebrew calendar year, less the 5000 letter (hey). The current correction is 1240 used from the mid 1800’s to sometime in the 2000’s. The correction is subtracted from the Gregorian calendar number. (1998-1240=758). So for the Bible code, we would write 1998 as:

1998 is corrected to 758 and is tav shin nun chet (400 + 300 + 50 + 8) תשנח

Compare the letters for 5758 to those for 1998 and you’ll see that they are the same (less the hey for 5000); tav shin nun chet תשנח

Special case:

alpayeem is “2000” and **shnat alpayeem** means “calendar year 2000.” **שנת אלפיים**

Just thought you’d like to know since it’s only a year away and you might want to use it in code research. The word for 1000 is **alafeem**. **אלפים**