

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #1

## Asking People Where They're From in Hebrew

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# 1

# HEBREW

1. יונתן: שלום, זה הכיסא שלי.
2. אנה: בסדר גמור. שמי אנה. איך קוראים לך?
3. יונתן: שמי יונתן. מאין את?
4. אנה: אני מארצות הברית. מאין אתה?
5. יונתן: אני מקנדה.
6. אנה: נעים מאוד.
7. יונתן: גם לי.

# ENGLISH

1. YONATAN: Hello. That's my seat.
2. ANNA: Oh, Okay! (Yonatan taking a seat) My name is Anna. What's your name?
3. YONATAN: My name is Yonatan. Where are you from?
4. ANNA: I'm from the USA. Where are you from?
5. YONATAN: I'm from Canada.
6. ANNA: Nice to meet you.
7. YONATAN: Me too.

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. YONATAN: Shalom, zeh ha-kis'e sheli.
2. ANNA: Beseder gamur. Sh'mi Anna. Eikh kor'im lekha?
3. YONATAN: Shmi Yonatan. me'eyin at?
4. ANNA: Ani me-artzot ha-brit. Me'ayin atah?
5. YONATAN: Ani mi-kanada.
6. ANNA: Na'im me'od.
7. YONATAN: Gam li.

## VOWELLED

1. יונתן: שלום, זה הכיסא שלי
2. אנה: בסדר גמור. שמי אנה. איך קוראים לך?
3. יונתן: שמי יונתן. מאין את?
4. אנה: אני מארצות הברית. מאין אתה?
5. יונתן: אני מקנדה.
6. אנה: נעים מאוד.
7. יונתן: גם לי.

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
גמור	gamur	finished/ completely	adjective	
מאין	me-ayin	from where	interrogative	
ארצות הברית	ar'tzot ha-brit	The United States	noun	Feminine
קנדה	kanada	Canada	noun	feminine
איך	eikh	how	interrogative	general
אתה	atah	you, masculine singular	pronoun	Masculine
את	at	you, feminine singular	pronoun	Feminine
קוראים (לקרוא)	kor'im (likro)	to call (call)	verb	
לך	lekha	to you (masculine)	Pronoun	male

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>מזג האוויר בסדר גמור. <i>Mezeg ha-avir be-seder gamur.</i></p> <p>The weather is completely okay.</p>	<p>מאין את? <i>Me-ayin at?</i></p> <p>Where are you (feminine) from?</p>
<p>ארצות הברית היא מדינה יפה. <i>Ar'tzot ha-brit hi medinah yafah.</i></p> <p>The United States is a beautiful country.</p>	<p>אתה באת מקנדה? <i>Atah bata mi-kanada?</i></p> <p>You came from Canada?</p>
<p>איך אתה מבשל ברוקולי? <i>Eikh atah mevashel brokoli?</i></p> <p>How do you cook broccoli?</p>	<p>איך קוראים את זה? <i>E'ich kor'im et zeh?</i></p> <p>How do you read this?</p>

<p>כמה זה עולה? <i>kama zeh oleh?</i></p> <p>How much is it?</p>	<p>מה אתה מבשל? <i>Mah atah mevashel?</i></p> <p>What are you cooking?</p>
<p>את גרה בתל אביב. <i>At garah be-tel aviv.</i></p> <p>You live in Tel Aviv.</p>	<p>אתה קורא לי לבוא? <i>Atah kore li lavo?</i></p> <p>Are you are calling me to come over?</p>

איך קוראים לך? (when talking to a male)

What's your name? (when talking to a male)

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### בסדר גמור (*beseder gamur*)

This phrase is similar to the English phrase "it's totally okay." *Beseder gamur* means "completely okay." It's a common answer to the question *מה שלומך?* (*mah shlomekh/mah shlom'kha*) or "How are you?" *Beseder* means "okay," and as we learned in other podcast lessons, the literal translation of this word is "in order." *Gamur* means "finished" or "complete" and here becomes "completely." You may notice that the order of these two words is the reverse of the order you would use in English, as is the case with most adjectives in Hebrew. Other uses for *gamur* are similar to the English usage of the words "complete" and "finished," like the "food is finished," which is *האוכל גמור* (*ha-okhel gamur*). This would mean that the food is finished or gone, not that the food is finished cooking; in that case, you would use the word for "ready" *מוכן* (*mukhan*). You can also use the word *gamur* when you want to say that you are tired at the end of the day *אני גמור* (*ani gamur*).

### ארצות הברית (*ar'tzot ha-brit*)

*Ar'tzot ha-brit* is the phrase that we use in Hebrew for the "United States." The first word is the plural form of *e'retz*. This word has several different meanings, such as "land," "country," "earth," or "world." In this case, it means "lands." The second part of this phrase, *ha-brit*, means "the covenant" or "the alliance." These two words have been placed together in what is called a *s'michut* in Hebrew. A *s'michut* is the construction of two closely related nouns into one noun phrase. There are special forms for *s'michuts* in Hebrew, and one of these forms is that the second word of the *s'michut* carried the definite article *ha*, as you see in this *s'michut*. So, we would literally translate this phrase as "the covenant lands" or "the lands of the covenant."

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson Is Asking People Where They Are From.

מאין את/אתה?

מאין את/אתה?

### *Me-ayin at/atah?*

"Where are you from?"

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In the dialogue, both Anna and Yonatan asked where the other was from. The phrase consisted of two words: מאין (*me-ayin*) and את (*at*) or אתה (*atah*), depending on who was speaking. The first word in this phrase is מאין (*me-ayin*), and this phrase means "from where" or in older English "from whence." This phrase is actually very formal in Hebrew and would be used in more of a formal setting or an educational setting. It's a phrase that you learn as correct when you are learning Hebrew, but not one that you would use in day-to-day Hebrew. The second part of the phrase is את (*at*) or אתה (*atah*), which is the masculine and feminine forms of "you." In the dialogue, Yonatan used the feminine form את (*at*) because he was talking to Anna and Anna use the masculine form אתה (*atah*) because she was talking to Yonatan. The order of the words is different from in English, and you should remember that the verb "to be" is implied here because there is no other verb present. The literal word for word translation would be "from where (are) you?"

### What to Use in Day-to-Day Hebrew

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You would most often hear the above phrase in an education setting, like when you are learning Hebrew in an Ulpan or when you are speaking with someone who values speaking correct Hebrew. When you want to say the same thing in day-to-day Hebrew, you would use the word מאיפה (*me-eifo*), which means the same thing, but is not considered "correct" Hebrew. The phrase would then be מאיפה אתה? (*me-eifo atah*) or מאיפה את? (*me-eifo at?*). *Me-eifo* means exactly the same thing as מאין (*me-ein*), meaning "from where."

You can also use this to ask about other people, using pronouns other than "you" or even items that you want to know the origin of.

### For Example:

1.

*Me-eifo hem?*

"Where are they from?"

מאיפה הם?

מאיפה הם?

2.

מאיפה החולצה שלך?  
מאיפה החולצה שלך?

*Me-eifo ha-ḥul'tzah shelakh?*  
"Where is your shirt from?"

### Examples From This Lesson Using מאיפה

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If Anna and Yonatan had used informal Hebrew in their conversation, they would have said the following:

1.

מאיפה את?  
מאיפה את?

*Me-eifo at?*  
"Where are you (feminine) from? (informal)"

2.

מאיפה אתה?  
מאיפה אתה?

*Me-eifo atah?*  
"Where are you (masculine) from?"

### Examples From This Dialogue

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1.

מאין את?  
?

*Me-ayin at/atah?*  
"Where are you (feminine) from?"

2.

מאין אתה?  
מאין אתה?

*Me-ayin atah?*  
"Where are you (masculine) from?"

### The Reply to מאין אתה?:

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Whether you use the formal version of "where are you from" or the informal version, the

answer is the same. To answer this question, you would say אני מ (ani mi-) and then the place where you are from. *Ani* means "I" and *mi* means "from." Here again we have an implied "to be" verb.

## Examples From the Dialogue

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1. אני מארצות הברית.  
אני מארצות הברית.

*Ani me-ar'tzot ha-brit.*  
"I am from the United States."

2. אני מקנדה.  
אני מקנדה.

*Ani mi-kanada.*  
"I am from Canada."

You can also answer using other pronouns or nouns like in our earlier examples.

### For Example:

1. הם מגרמניה.  
הם מגרמניה.

*Hem mi-germaniya.*  
"They are from Germany."

2. החולצה מפוקס.  
החולצה מפוקס.

*Ha-hul'tzah mi-fox.*  
"The shirt is from Fox."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### The Staggering Growth of Israel's Population

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Israel has been built on immigration. At the time of the founding of the modern country, the population of Israel was around 800,000. Today, Israel has a population of just under 8 million people. Since Israel was founded as a homeland for Jewish people, immigration has

been very important to its existence. In 1950, Israel created the Law of Return; this law granted all Jewish people the right to settle in Israel and have Israeli citizenship. In 1970, they expanded that law to include people of Jewish ancestry, meaning that people with one Jewish grandparent or parent were also entitled to Israeli citizenship. In the years since the creation of the State of Israel, Jewish people have returned to Israel from all over the world. These new citizens are given rights to certain things that will make the transition a little easier for them, like housing, tax breaks, and free language courses. In general, Israelis are very accepting of the many new immigrants who come to live in Israel. This creates great diversity in Israel, and Israeli society changes along with the new cultures within its borders. The new immigrants usually blend well into Israeli society, learning Hebrew and Israeli customs and joining in to Israeli society.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #2

## Asking for Directions in Hebrew

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# 2

# HEBREW

- 1.1 אנה: שלום, שמי אנה שחר. ירדתי ממתוס עכשיו. איפה האוטובוס לקיבוץ יגור?
- 2.2 רם: שלום אנה. ברוכה הבאה לישראל.
- 3.3 אנה: תודה.
- 4.4 רם: האוטובוס לקיבוץ יגור נמצא בחוץ בצד ימין. יש שם שלט על האוטובוס.
- 5.5 אנה: תודה רבה.
- 6.6 רם: בהצלחה אנה

# ENGLISH

1. ANNA: Hello. My name is Anna Shachar. I got off a plane just now. Where is the bus to Kibbutz Yagur?
2. RAM: Hello, Anna. Welcome to Israel.
3. ANNA: Thank you.
4. RAM: The bus to Kibbutz Yagur is outside on the right side. There is a sign on the bus.
5. ANNA: Many thanks.
6. RAM: Good luck, Anna.

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. ANNA: Shalom, sh'mi Anna Shaḥar. Ya'rad'ti mi-matos akh'shav. Eifo ha-otobus le-kibutz yagur?
2. RAM: Shalom Anna. Brukhah ha-ba'ah li-yis'ra'el.
3. ANNA: Todah.
4. RAM: Ha-otobus le-kibutz yagur nim'tza ba-ḥutz be-tzad yamin. Yesh sham shelet al ha-otobus.
5. ANNA: Todah rabah.
6. RAM: Be-hatz'laḥah Anna.

## VOWELLED

1. אָנָה: שְׁלוֹם, שְׁמִי אָנָה שְׁחַר. יָרַדְתִּי מִמָּטוֹס עִכְשָׁיו. אֵיפֹה הָאוֹטוֹבוּס לְקִיבוּץ יָגוּר?
2. רָם: שְׁלוֹם אָנָה. בְּרוּכָה הַבָּאָה לְיִשְׂרָאֵל.
3. אָנָה: תוֹדָה.
4. רָם: הָאוֹטוֹבוּס לְקִיבוּץ יָגוּר נִמְצָא בְּחוּץ בְּצַד יָמִין. יֵשׁ שָׁם שְׂלֵט עַל הָאוֹטוֹבוּס.
5. אָנָה: תוֹדָה רַבָּה.
6. רָם: בְּהַצְלָחָה אָנָה.

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
תודה רבה		many thanks		
בהצלחה	be-hatz'lahah	Good luck, Good luck with success	preposition + noun	Feminine
קיבוץ	kibutz	kibbutz - a communal settlement	noun	Masculine
שלט	shelet	sign	noun	masculine
בחוץ	ba-hutz	on the outside	preposition + noun	masculine
להימצא/נמצא	le-himatze/ nim'tza	to be found	verb	
לרדת/ירד	laredet/yarad	to go down	verb	
שמי	sh'mi	my name	phrase	
ברוך הבא	barukh ha-ba	welcome	expression	masculine
אוטובוס	otobus	bus	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>תודה רבה שבאתם. <i>Todah rabah she-batem.</i></p> <p>Many thanks that you came.</p>	<p>בהצלחה היום. <i>Be-hatz'lahah ha-yom.</i></p> <p>Good luck today.</p>
<p>אני גר בקיבוץ. <i>Ani gar be-kibbutz.</i></p> <p>I live on a kibbutz.</p>	<p>אנחנו צריכים שלט על הדלת. <i>Anaḥ'nu tz'rikhim shelet al ha-delet.</i></p> <p>We need a sign on the door.</p>

<p>אני אוהבת להיות בחוץ. <i>Ani ohevet lihiyot ba-ḥutz.</i></p> <p>I love to be outside.</p>	<p>הבנק נמצא ברחוב בן גוריון. <i>Ha-bank nim'tza bi-r'ḥov Ben Gurion.</i></p> <p>The bank is found on Ben Gurion Street.</p>
<p>אני רוצה לרדת לאילת. <i>Ani rotzeh la-redet le-Eilat.</i></p> <p>I want to go down to Eilat.</p>	<p>שמי ברד פיט. <i>Sh'mi Brad Pitt.</i></p> <p>My name is Brad Pitt.</p>
<p>שמי רות. <i>Shmi Rut.</i></p> <p>My name is Ruth.</p>	<p>ברוך הבא לבית שלי. <i>Barukh ha-ba la-bayit sheli.</i></p> <p>Welcome to my house.</p>
<p>האוטובוס בא בשבע. <i>Ha-otobus ba be-sheva.</i></p> <p>The bus is coming at seven.</p>	<p>האוטובוסים בישראל ירוקים. <i>ha-otobusim be-israel yerukim.</i></p> <p>Buses in Israel are green.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### לרדת

*La-redet* means "to go down" or "to come down." We can use this word in many different contexts. You would use this term when you get off the bus or train or get out of the car. You also use this verb when talking about going down south in Israel. When you want to say that you have lost weight, you would say ירדתי במשקל (*yarad'ti be-mish'kal*). Lastly, we call people who have emigrated from Israel יריד הארץ (*yerid ha-aretz*).

### בחוץ

This expression is made up of two words: ב (*ba-*), meaning "on," and חוץ (*ḥutz*), meaning "outside." When you want to indicate that something is outside, you would say בחוץ. It can mean "externally." We would also translate "outdoors" as בחוץ (*ba-ḥutz*).

### בהצלחה

*Be-hatzlaḥah* is a common expression in Hebrew. People use it when they want to wish someone good luck. This can be in a good way, or people may also use it as an ironic comment. If you break this phrase down, it actually means "with success," so you are wishing someone success and not luck.

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson Is Using Prefixed and Independent Prepositions.

האוטובוס לקיבוץ יגור בחוץ נמצא בצד ימין. יש שם שלט על האוטובוס.

האוטובוס לקיבוץ יגור נמצא בחוץ בצד ימין. יש שם שלט על האוטובוס.

*Ha-otobus le-kibutz yagur nim'tza ba-ħutz be-tzad yamin. Yesh sham shelet al ha-otobus.*

"The bus to Kibbutz Yagur is outside on the right side. There is a sign on the bus."

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In Hebrew, we use two versions of prepositions: one set is connected to the noun that completes the prepositional phrase. The other set is independent from the noun that follows the preposition. This example from our dialogue contains both a prefixed preposition and an independent preposition. The first sentence contains the preposition ב (*be-*) twice in the phrase בחוץ בצד שני (*ba-ħutz be-tzad yamin*). *Be-* means "at," "in," or "on," so we translate this phrase "as outside on the right side." The second sentence contains the preposition על (*al*), which means "on" or "about."

Prefixed prepositions usually contain a *shva* vowel, which we pronounce as a short [-e] sound. There are some circumstances where the *shva* vowel changes to an [-ee] sound because of the letters that begin the following word. With three of these prefixed prepositions, if there is a *ha-* or *the* between the preposition and the noun, the *ha-* disappears and the vowel following the preposition becomes *ah*. We also see this in our above example in the first sentence. *Ba-ħutz* is "on *the* outside," so the preposition is pronounced [ba-] because of the definite article *the* that is present there.

### Prefixed Prepositions Other Than ב- (*Be-*)

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The other prefixed prepositions are כ (*ke-*) or "as," מ (*mi-*) or "from," and ל (*le-*) or "to." There are two of these prepositions found in our dialogue in the following sentences.

#### For Example:

1. ירדתי ממטוס עכשיו. איפה האוטובוס לקיבוץ יגור?  
ירדתי ממטוס עכשיו. איפה האוטובוס לקיבוץ יגור?  
*Ya'rad'ti mi-matos akh'shav. Eifo ha-otobus le-kibutz yagur?*  
"I came off a plane right now. Where is the bus to Kibbutz Yagur?"

### Examples of the Four Prefixed Prepositions

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1. אני יורד במשקל.  
אָנִי יוֹרֵד בְּמִשְׁקָל.  
*Ani yored be-mish'kal.*  
"I am losing weight." ("I am going down in weight.")
2. אני יורד לאילת.  
אָנִי יוֹרֵד לְאֵילַת.  
*Ani yored le-eilat.*  
"I am going down to Eilat."
3. אני יורד מאוטובוס.  
אָנִי יוֹרֵד מְאוֹטוֹבוּס.  
*Ani yored me-otobus.*  
"I am getting off a bus."
4. אני יורד לשחק כרגיל.  
אָנִי יוֹרֵד לְשַׁחֵק כְּרָגִיל.  
*Ani yored le-saḥek.*  
"I am going down to play as usual."

## Examples From This Lesson

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1. האוטובוס לקיבוץ יגור נמצא בחוץ בצד ימין.  
הָאוֹטוֹבוּס לְקִיבוּץ יָגוּר נִמְצָא בַּחוּץ בְּצֵד יָמִין.  
*Ha-otobus le-kibutz yagur nim'tza ba-ḥutz be-tzad yamin.*  
"The bus to Kibbutz Yagur is outside on the right side."
2. יש שם שלט על האוטובוס.  
יֵשׁ שָׁם שְׁלֵט עַל הָאוֹטוֹבוּס.  
*Yesh sham shelet al ha-otobus.*  
"There is a sign on the bus."
3. ירדתי ממטוס עכשיו.  
יִרְדַּתִּי מִמָּטוֹס עַכְשָׁיו.  
*Ya'rad'ti mi-matos akh'shav.*  
"I got off a plane just now."

4.

איפה האוטובוס לקיבוץ יגור?  
איפה האוטובוס לקיבוץ יגור?

*Eifo ha-otobus le-kibutz yagur?*

"Where is the bus to Kibbutz Yagur?"

The preposition מ (*mi-*) also comes as an independent preposition מן (*min*), but we usually use it as a prefixed preposition.

### Sample Sentences Using the Independent Preposition על

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1.

הוא רוכב על סוס.

הוא רוכב על סוס

*Hu rokhev al sus.*

"He is riding on a horse."

2.

היא יושבת על כיסא.

היא יושבת על כיסא

*Hi yoshevet al kis'e.*

"She is sitting on a chair."

*Al* means "on" or "about" and is just one of the many independent prepositions in Hebrew. These prepositions are independent in most cases unless they precede a pronoun. When they precede a pronoun, the two combine into one word.

### Example of על as a Combined Word With a Pronoun

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1.

הוא מדבר עלי.

הוא מדבר עלי.

*Hu medaber ala'i.*

"He is talking about me."

2.

היא יושבת עליו.

היא יושבת עליו

*Hi yoshevet alav.*

"She is sitting on him (or it)."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## The Israeli Sense of Community

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The *kibbutz* is a very important part of Israeli history. It is a collective community that developed out of necessity in the beginning of the twentieth century. Many of the Jewish people coming into Palestine at the time of the Ottoman Empire were interested in farming, and the most secure way to settle at that time was as a collective group. In 1909, a small group of twelve people started the first kibbutz, calling it *K'vutzat Degania*. By 1914, this *kibbutz* had fifty people in it, and other *kibbutzim* were being formed all around in the north. From the 1920s to the 1950s, the amount of *kibbutzim* grew as well as the amount of people living on the *kibbutzim*. The atmosphere of the *kibbutz* depended on the origin of the people who came to live on the *kibbutz*, but all *kibbutzim* lived communally, sharing the work and the income from the *kibbutz*. The equality of the members was an essential part of the *kibbutz* ideal until the 1970s. People ate their meals in the communal dining hall and their children grew up together in the children's houses, only seeing their parents for three hours a day. Everything belonged to the kibbutz and no one had individual property according to the *kibbutz* philosophy. *Kibbutzim* thrived until the 1970s, and then they began to decline. Beginning in the 1980s, many *kibbutzim* began to lose members and others considered privatization. There are still some *kibbutzim* that operate in the traditional way, but many have changed their system or completely dissolved.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #3

## Heading to the Kibbutz in Israel

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- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 3 Vocabulary
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- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 3

# HEBREW

- 1.1 אנה: שלום, האוטובוס הזה צריך להגיע לקיבוץ יגור, נכון?
- 1.2 נהג האוטובוס: נכון. את עולה חדשה מאיפה?
- 1.3 אנה: באתי מקליפורניה, ארצות הברית.
- 1.4 נהג האוטובוס: ברוכה הבאה.
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- 1.6 נהג האוטובוס: שעה ורבע. את צריכה לשבת כי אנחנו עוזבים עכשיו.

# ENGLISH

1. ANNA: Hello. This bus should go to Kibbutz Yagur, right?
2. BUS DRIVER: Right. You are a new immigrant from where?
3. ANNA: I came from California, USA.
4. BUS DRIVER: Welcome.
5. ANNA: Thanks. How long will it take to get to Kibbutz Yagur?
6. BUS DRIVER: An hour and a quarter. You need to sit down because we are leaving now.

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. ANNA: Shalom, ha-otobus ha-zeh tzarikh le-hagi'a le-kibbutz yagur, nakhon?
2. BUS DRIVER: Nakhon. At olah hadashah me-eifo?
3. ANNA: Ba'ti me-kaliforniya, ar'tzot ha-brit.
4. BUS DRIVER: b'rukhah ha-ba'ah
5. ANNA: Todah. Kamah z'man loke'ach le-hagi'a le-kibbutz yagur.
6. BUS DRIVER: Sha'ah va-reva. At tz'rikhah la-shevet ki anaħ'nu oz'vim akh'shav.

## VOWELLED

1. אָנָה: שְׁלוֹם, הָאוֹטוֹבוּס הַזֶּה צָרִיךְ לְהִגִּיעַ לְקִיבוּץ יָגוּר, נָכוֹן?

2. נֶהַג הָאוֹטוֹבוּס: נָכוֹן. אֵת עוֹלָה הַדָּשָׁה מֵאִפּוֹ?

3. אָנָה: בָּאתִי מִקְלִיפּוֹרְנִיָּה, אֶרְצוֹת הַבְּרִית.

4. נֶהַג הָאוֹטוֹבוּס: בְּרוּכָה הַבָּאָה.

5. אָנָה: תּוֹדָה. כַּמָּה זְמַן לוֹקֵחַ לְהִגִּיעַ לְקִיבוּץ יָגוּר?

6. נֶהַג הָאוֹטוֹבוּס: שְׁעָה וָרֶבַע. אֵת צְרִיכָה לְשֶׁבֶת כִּי אֲנַחְנוּ עוֹזְבִים עַכְשָׁיו.

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
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לשבת	la-shevet	to sit	verb	
לקחת/לקח	lakaḥat/lakaḥ	to take	verb	
נכון	nakhon	true	expression	
כמה	kamah	how much or how many	interrogative	
שעה	sha'ah	hour	noun	feminine
רבע	reva	quarter	noun	Masculine
להגיע	le-hagi'a	to arrive	verb	
עולה	oleh	immigrant	noun	Feminine
חדש	ḥadash	new	adjective	Masculine
לבוא/בא	la-vo/ba	to come	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>הם יושבים בבית קפה. <i>Hem yosh'vim be-be'it kafeh.</i></p> <p>They are sitting at a cafe.</p>	<p>לוקח לי חמש דקות להגיע לבית ספר. <i>Loke'ach li ḥamesh dakot le-hagi'a le-be'it sefer.</i></p> <p>It takes me 5 minutes to get to school.</p>
<p>איפה הבית הנכון? <i>Eifo ha-bayit ha-nakhon.</i></p> <p>Where is the correct house?</p>	<p>כמה שנים גרת בארץ? <i>Kamah shanim gar't ba-aretz?</i></p> <p>How many years did you (feminine) live in Israel?</p>
<p>כמה מכוניות יש לך? <i>Kamah mekhoniyot yesh le'kha?</i></p> <p>How many cars do you have?</p>	<p>יש שעה לפני שאנחנו צריכים ללכת. <i>Yesh sha'ah lif'nei she-anaḥ'nu tz'rikhim lalekheth.</i></p> <p>There is an hour before we need to go.</p>

<p>חמש עשרה דקות הם רבע שעה. <i>chamesh esre dakot hem reva shaa.</i></p> <p>Fifteen minutes are a quarter of an hour.</p>	<p>מתי עדי מגיעה? <i>Mata'i Adi Magi'ah?</i></p> <p>When is Adi arriving?</p>
<p>הגענו לשדה התעופה. <i>higano le sde ha teofa</i></p> <p>We have arrived at the airport.</p>	<p>הוא עולה מאתיופיה. <i>Hu oleh me-eti'opi'ah.</i></p> <p>He is an immigrant from Ethiopia.</p>
<p>יש לנו אוטו חדש. <i>Yesh lanu oto hadash.</i></p> <p>We have a new car.</p>	<p>הוא בא ביום שלישי. <i>Hu ba be-yom shli'shi.</i></p> <p>He is coming on Tuesday.</p>

היא לא יודעת מתי לבוא.

*Hi lo yoda'at mata'i la-vo.*

She doesn't know when to come.

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### עולה חדש (*An oleh hadash*)

*An oleh hadash*) is a "new immigrant." The word "immigrant" is *oleh* for a man and) עולה חדש (*la'alot*), which means "to ascend.") *olah* for a woman. It comes from the verb Immigration in Israel is termed as "ascent" or *Aliyah*. We do not use the term *oleh* to refer to מהגר immigrants to other countries, only to Israel. An immigrant to another country is a (*mehager*). The concept of "ascending" as immigrating is biblical because traditionally people) went up to Jerusalem from all the other areas around it

### להגיע (*la-hagi'a*)

להגיע (*la-hagi'a*) means "to arrive" or "to reach." It comes from the verb group *hif'il*. The root of) נ-ג-ה (*nun - gimmel - ayin*), but in this verb group, the) נ-ג-ה this verb is conjugations. One common expression you will hear in Hebrew with this verb is *kamah magi'a le'kha?*), which means "How much (money) do I owe you?" The actual translation of the phrase would be "How much arrives to you?" Another common expression is *higi'a ha-z'man*) meaning "The time has come)

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson Is Using Two Consecutive Verbs in a Sentence.

האוטובוס הזה צריך להגיע לקיבוץ יגור, נכון?

האוטובוס הזה צריך להגיע לקיבוץ יגור, נכון?

*ha-otobus ha-zeh tzarikh le-hagi'a le-kibbutz yagur, nakhon?*

"This bus should go to Kibbutz Yagur, right?"

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In Hebrew, most often when you have two verbs in a sentence and only one subject, we conjugate the first verb and the second verb is in the infinitive form. This also applies to the use of modal verbs with another verb. In the sample sentence from the dialogue, there are two verbs: צריך (*tzarikh*) meaning "should" here. and להגיע (*le-hagi'a*) or "to arrive." In English, this would sound funny, like "the bus should to go," and you hear Israelis say this especially when they are learning to speak English. This is also the pattern when there is a word separating the two verbs. For example, if you wanted to add the word "immediately" to the sentence, here is what you could say.

### For Example:

1. האוטובוס הזה צריך מיד להגיע לקיבוץ יגור, נכון?  
האוטובוס הזה צריך מיד להגיע לקיבוץ יגור, נכון?  
*ha-otobus ha-zeh tzarikh le-hagi'a mi'yad le-kibbutz yagur, nakhon?*  
"This bus should go immediately to Kibbutz Yagur."

Here are some other examples.

### For Example:

1. אני אוהב לשחק כדור-רגל.  
אני אוהב לשחק כדור-רגל
2. *Ani ohev le-saḥek kadur-regel.*  
"I love to play soccer."
3. אני אוהב מאוד לשחק כדור-רגל.  
אני אוהב מאוד לשחק כדור-רגל
4. *Ani ohev me'od le-saḥek kadur-regel.*  
"I love to play soccer very much."

## Examples From This Lesson

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1. האוטובוס הזה צריך להגיע לקיבוץ יגור, נכון?  
האוטובוס הזה צריך מיד להגיע לקיבוץ יגור, נכון?  
*ha-otobus ha-zeh tzarikh le-hagi'a mi'yad le-kibbutz yagur, nakhon?*  
"This bus should go to Kibbutz Yagur, right?"
  
2. כמה זמן לוקח להגיע לקיבוץ יגור?
  
3. כמה זמן לוקח להגיע לקיבוץ יגור?  
*Kamah z'man loke'ach le-hagi'a le-kibbutz yagur?*  
"How long does it take to arrive at Kibbutz Yagur?"
  
4. את צריכה לשבת כי אנחנו עוזבים עכשיו.  
את צריכה לשבת כי אנחנו עוזבים עכשיו.  
*At tz'rikhah la-shevet ki anaħ'nu oz'vim akh'shav.*  
"You need to sit because we are leaving now."

As you can see from this last example in the dialogue, there is a third verb in the sentence. Since there is another subject connected to the last verb, we conjugate that verb normally.

### Asking How Long Something Takes

When you ask how long something takes in Hebrew, you use similar vocabulary as you do in English. You begin with the word "how much" or כמה (*kamah*) and then the word "time" or זמן (*z'man*). In Hebrew, you would usually use the term "how much time" כמה זמן (*kamah z'man*) instead of "how long." Then you have the verb לקחת (*lakaħat*) "to take," which we conjugate to agree with the word זמן, which is masculine singular. In the sample sentence, Anna wanted to know how long it would take to arrive at the *kibbutz*, so she then used the verb להגיע (*le-hagi'a*), or "to arrive," and then the destination לקיבוץ יגור (*le-kibbutz yagur*). In the end, we have the following: כמה זמן לוקח להגיע לקיבוץ יגור?/כמה זמן לוקח להגיע לקיבוץ יגור: (*Kamah z'man loke'ach le-hagi'a le-kibbutz yagur?*), meaning "How much time (how long) does it take to arrive at Kibbutz Yagur?"

To apply this to other situations, you would change the word that comes after כמה זמן לוקח (*kamah z'man loke'aħ*). For example, you could ask how long it takes to bake a cake. You begin the same and then add לאפות (*le-e'fot*), meaning "to bake," and עוגה (*ugah*), meaning "cake." The end result would be כמה זמן לוקח לאפות עוגה?/כמה זמן לוקח לאפות עוגה: (*Kamah z'man loke'aħ le-e'fot ugah?*), meaning "How much time does it take to bake a cake?"

Or maybe you want to know how long it takes to climb Everest: כמה זמן לוקח לטפס על הר

אורסט/?כמה זמן לוקח לטיפס על הר אורסט?) (*Kamah z'man loke'ach letapes al har everest?*),  
"meaning "How much time does it take to climb Mount Everest

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### An Easy Way to Get Around Israel

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Riding the bus is the most popular form of public transportation in Israel. There are buses that reach every area of Israel, which makes travel in Israel especially easy for visitors. There are local buses that take you from place to place within a city and city to city buses that take you from place to place in Israel.

There used to be one bus company, Egged (pronounced Egg-ed), for almost all of the bus lines in Israel, but the bus system has since been privatized, opening the way for other companies to take over smaller parts of the countries bus system.

There is no nationalized fare system in Israel, so fares vary from place to place and from bus company to bus company. The fares are usually lower than fares in Europe and the United States. You can buy tickets in the bus terminals or from the bus driver himself, and the bus drivers do carry change if you only have larger bills. In Tel Aviv and outlying areas, there is now a special card that you can use on all the buses, and the plan is to extend the use of this card to the whole of Israel.

If you are standing at a bus stop and your bus is coming by, make sure to stick your finger out so that he knows to stop. If you don't, the bus driver may pass you by, thinking that you are waiting for another line.

In general, Israeli buses are reliable and you can reach almost everywhere in Israel. If you are going somewhere out of the way, make sure you check the bus schedule because some remote areas of Israel, like in the desert, only have buses passing as little as twice a day.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #4

## Talking About Nationalities in Hebrew

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- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 4

# HEBREW

- .1 אנה: שלום לכן, אני אנה, ואני אמריקנית.
- .2 קורנליה: את מארצות הברית? אני קורנליה. אני גרמניה.
- .3 אנה: ומי זו?
- .4 קורנליה: זו שותפה שלנו. שמה יוליה והיא מרוסיה.
- .5 אנה: את רוסיה. נעים מאוד.
- .6 קורנליה: אנחנו שותפות לחדר.
- .7 אנה: אתן גם לומדות באולפן?
- .8 קורנליה: כן.

# ENGLISH

1. ANNA: Hi, I'm Anne, and I'm American.
2. CORNELIA: You're from the United States? I'm Cornelia. I'm German.
3. ANNA: And who is this?
4. CORNELIA: This is our roommate. Her name is Yulia, and she's from Russia.
5. ANNA: Oh, you're Russian. Nice to meet you!
6. CORNELIA: We're roommates.

CONT'D OVER

7. ANNA: Are you studying in the Ulpan too?

8. CORNELIA: Yes.

## ROMANIZATION

1. ANNA: Shalom la-khen, ani Anna va-ani amerikanit.

2. CORNELIA: At me-ar'tzot ha-brit? Ani Korneli'a. Ani Germani'ah.

3. ANNA: u-mi zot?

4. CORNELIA: Zot Shutafah shelanu. Sh'mah Yulia ve-hi me-rusi'a.

5. ANNA: At rusi'a? Na'im me'od.

6. CORNELIA: Anañ'nu shutafot la-ñeder.

7. ANNA: Aten gam lom'dot ba-ulpan?

8. CORNELIA: ken.

## VOWELLED

1. אָנָה: שְׁלוֹם לְכֵן, אֲנִי אַנְה, וְאֲנִי אַמְרִיקַנִית.

2. קוֹרְנֵלְיָה: אֶת מְאַרְצוֹת הַבְּרִית? אֲנִי קוֹרְנֵלְיָה. אֲנִי גֶרְמַנְיָה.

3. אָנָה: וּמִי זֹאת?

CONT'D OVER

4. קורנליה: זאת שותפה שלנו. שמה יוליה והיא מרוסיה.

5. אנה: את רוסיה. נעים מאוד.

6. קורנליה: אֶנְחוּנוּ שותפות לחדר.

7. אנה: אתן גם לומדות באולפן ?

8. קורנליה: כן.

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
רוסי	rusi	Russian	adjective	Masculine
שותף	shutaf	partner	noun	masculine
חדר	heder	room	noun	masculine
ארצות הברית	ar'tzot ha-brit	The United States	noun	Feminine
אמריקני	amerikani	American	adjective	Masculine
גרמניה	ger'mani'a	Germany	noun	Feminine
גרמני	germani	German (nationality)	adjective	Masculine
רוסיה	Russia	Russia	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>הרוסים באים לבקר מחר. <i>Ha-rusim ba'im le-vaker maḥar.</i></p> <p>The Russians are coming to visit tomorrow.</p>	<p>הם שותפים בעסקים. <i>Hem shutfim ba-asakim</i></p> <p>They are partners in business.</p>
<p>אנחנו רוצים לצבוע את החדר הזה. <i>Anaḥnu rotzim litz'bo'a et ha-ḥeder ha-zeh.</i></p> <p>We want to paint this room.</p>	<p>ארצות הברית היא מדינה יפה. <i>Ar"tzot ha-brit hi medinah yafah.</i></p> <p>The United States is a beautiful country.</p>
<p>אמא שלו אמריקנית. <i>Ima shelo amerikanit.</i></p> <p>His mother is American.</p>	<p>שנה שעברה עשינו טיול בגרמניה. <i>Shanah she-av'rah asinu ti'ul be-germani'a.</i></p> <p>Last year we took a trip in Germany.</p>
<p>איפה הבירה הגרמנית? <i>Eifo ha-birah ha-germanit?</i></p> <p>Where is the German capital?</p>	<p>הבחורה הזאת מרוסיה. <i>Ha-baḥurah ha-zot me-rusi'a.</i></p> <p>That woman is from Russia.</p>

אני מרוסיה

I'm from Russia.

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### שותף (*shutf*)

*shutf* is the Hebrew word for "partner." It can also mean "companion." This can apply) שותף just as they שותפים to partners in business, in life, or in a situation. Head lawyers are called *shutfim*) as well,) שותפים are called "partners" in English. Roommates or flatmates are called *le-*) לדירה *le-ḥeder*) for "roommates" and) לחדר and you can specify which kind by adding *dirah*) for "flatmates." Another use for this word is for the word "accomplice." In Hebrew, we *shutf la-pesha*), meaning a "partner to a criminal offense) לפשע call this

### חדר (*ḥeder*)

*ḥeder*) is the word for "room." It means a specific room in a building, and we cannot use) חדר it to describe a "space" like in English. We can also use it in reference to a religious school in

Judaism. Now we call these schools Yeshiva, but they were once called a *heder*. Usually, when it's important to specify a certain type of room, that description will follow the word *heder*. Here are some examples.

**For Example:**

Hebrew	Romanization	"English"
חדר אוכל	<i>heder okhel</i>	"dining hall"
חדר האורחים	<i>heder oraḥim</i>	"guest room"
חדר מיון	<i>heder miyun</i>	"emergency room"
חדר עבודה	<i>heder avodah</i>	"study"

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is Countries and Nationalities.**

את מארצות הברית? אני קורנליה. אני גרמניה.  
 אַתְּ מַאֲרָצוֹת הַבְּרִית? אֲנִי קוֹרנְלִיָּה. אֲנִי גֶרְמָנִיָּה.

*At me-ar'tzot ha-brit? Ani Korneli'a. Ani Germani'ah.*

"You're from the United States? I'm Cornelia. I'm German."

In this lesson, we are talking about the difference between nationalities and countries. In Hebrew, nationalities are derived from the country name or name of the people group. They are similar to the adjectives used to describe nouns coming from that country. As with other nouns, there are feminine, masculine, and plural versions of the nationalities. So, if you have a female person like in the dialogue, you will use the feminine version. In the dialogue, we saw three nationalities: אמריקאית (*amerika'it*), meaning "American"; גרמניה (*germani'a*), meaning "German"; and רוסייה (*rusi'a*), meaning "Russian." As you can see, there are two variations in the endings of the feminine nationalities. As with feminine adjectives, feminine nationalities end with either -ה or -ת. Masculine plural and feminine plural nationalities end like nouns and adjectives with -ים (*-im*) and -ות (*-ot*). Many of the nationality names are similar to the country name, and sometimes the feminine nationality is the same as the country name. This is the case with Russia and Germany. The country of "Russia" is called רוסייה (*rusi'a*), and a "Russian woman" is called רוסייה (*rusi'a*). The country of "Germany" is גרמניה (*germani'a*), and a "German woman" is called גרמניה (*germani'a*). The difference is in the pronunciation. The country will have the stress on the second-to-last syllable and the

person will have the stress on the last syllable. Here is a table of some of the countries and nationalities you may encounter:

מדינה	Voweled	"English" Country	Transliterated Name	אזרחות	Voweled	"English" Nationality (Masculine, Singular)	Transliterated Word
ישראל	יִשְׂרָאֵל	"Israel"	<i>Yis'ra'el</i>	ישראלי	יִשְׂרָאֵלִי	"Israeli"	<i>yis'raeli</i>
גרמניה	גֶּרְמַנְיָה	"Germany"	<i>Germania</i>	גרמני	גֶּרְמַנִּי	"German"	<i>germani</i>
רוסיה	רוֹסְיָה	"Russia"	<i>Rusia</i>	רוסי	רוֹסִי	"Russian"	<i>rusi</i>
סין	סִין	"China"	<i>Sin</i>	סיני	סִינִי	"Chinese man"	<i>sini</i>
אנגליה	אַנְגְלְיָה	"England"	<i>Anglia</i>	אנגלי	אַנְגְלִי	"English man"	<i>angli</i>
אוסטרליה	אוֹסְטְרָלְיָה	"Australia"	<i>Ostralia</i>	אוסטרלי	אוֹסְטְרָלִי	"Australian"	<i>ostrali</i>
יפן	יַפֵּן	"Japan"	<i>Yapan</i>	יפני	יַפְנִי	"Japanese man"	<i>yapani</i>
הודו	הוֹדוּ	"India"	<i>Hodu</i>	הודי	הוֹדִי	"Indian"	<i>hodi</i>
פינלנד	פִּינְלַנְד	"Finland"	<i>Fin'land</i>	פיני	פִּינִי	"Finn"	<i>fini</i>

For Example:

1. הוא פיני.  
הוא פיני.  
*Hu fini.*  
"He's Finnish."
2. היא סינית.  
היא סינית.  
*Hi sinit.*  
"She's Chinese."

## Examples From This Dialogue

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1. אני אנה, אני אמריקנית.  
אני אנה, ואני אמריקנית.  
*Ani Anna va-ani amerikanit.*  
"I'm Anna, I'm American."
2. את מארצות הברית?  
את מארצות הברית?  
*At me-ar'tzot ha-brit?*  
"You're from the United States?"
3. אני גרמניה.  
אני גרמניה.  
*Ani Germani'a.*  
"I'm German."
4. היא מרוסיה.  
היא מרוסיה.  
*Hi me-rusi'a.*  
"She's from Russia."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Israel Is a True Melting Pot

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With so many different people immigrating to Israel from so many different countries, there have been influences from many different cultures that have combined to make Israel what it is today. The first immigrants were mostly Russian, so that became the basis that Israeli culture was built on. Other cultures left their marks on Israeli culture without even being Israeli. The surrounding Arab culture left its mark on Israel in music, food, and language. The British left a legacy of the English language, making it a semi-official language of Israel. Schoolchildren are still required to learn English from fourth grade. Germans left their mark on the architecture of Tel Aviv. Other cultural influences have resulted from the immigrants who came to the country throughout the years. In the 1950s, Jewish people from Arab states began to arrive, and they had a big influence on the film industry and music. In more recent years, there has been more cultural influence from the Russian and Ethiopian immigration to Israel. In the early years, the leadership of Israel worked hard to mix cultures, so one culture wouldn't become dominant and immigrants would mix into the general society. This still occurs to a certain degree. When new waves of immigration occur, the immigrants are spread across the country into existing communities instead of being brought into one place. Because of this, the general population has taken on different aspects of the incoming immigrants. Israel can be seen as a melting pot, and its culture is always evolving.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #5

## Talking About Your Hobbies in Hebrew

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 5

# HEBREW

- .1 חגית: שלום לכולכם. אני רוצה להתחיל עם קצת היכרות. נתחיל איתך. איך קוראים לך?
- .2 אנה: שלום. שמי אנה.
- .3 חגית: טוב, מאין את, אנה?
- .4 אנה: אני מארצות הברית.
- .5 חגית: אנה היא אמריקנית. מה התחביבים שלך, אנה?
- .6 אנה: התחביבים שלי הם צילום ושירה.
- .7 חגית: תודה אנה.

# ENGLISH

1. HAGIT: Hello, everyone. I want to start by getting to know one another. We'll start with you. What's your name?
2. ANNA: Hello. My name is Anna.
3. HAGIT: Okay, where are you from, Anna?
4. ANNA: I'm from the USA.
5. HAGIT: Anna is American. What are your hobbies, Anna?
6. ANNA: My hobbies are photography and singing.

CONT'D OVER

7. HAGIT: Thanks, Anna.

## ROMANIZATION

1. HAGIT: Shalom lekulkhem. Ani rotzah le-hat'nil im k'tzat he'ikerut. Nat'nil itakh. E'ikh kor'im lakh?
2. ANNA: Shalom. Sh'mi Anna.
3. HAGIT: Tov, me-e'in at, Anna?
4. ANNA: Ani me-ar'tzot ha-brit.
5. HAGIT: Anna hi Amerikanit. Mah ha-taħ'vivim shelakh, Anna?
6. ANNA: Ha-taħ'vivim sheli hem tzilum ve-shirah.
7. HAGIT: Todah, Anna.

## VOWELLED

1. חגית: שלום לכולכם. אני רוצה להתחיל עם קצת היכרות. נתחיל איתך. איך קוראים לך?
2. אנה: שלום. שמי אנה.
3. חגית: טוב, מאין את, אנה?
4. אנה: אני מארצות הברית.

CONT'D OVER

5. חגית: אנה היא אמריקנית. מה התחביבים שלך, אנה?

6. אנה: התחביבים שלי הם צילום ושיירה.

7. חגית: תודה אנה.

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
כולם	kulam	everyone		
לרצות	lir'tzot	to want	verb	
קצת	k'tzat	a little	adverb	
להגיד	le-hagid	to tell	verb	
להתחיל	le-hat'hil	to begin	verb	
היכרות	he'ikirut	acquaintance	noun	Feminine
תחביב	taħ'biv	hobby	noun	Masculine
צילום	tzilum	photography	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

איפה כולם? <i>Eifo kulam?</i> Where is everyone?	היא רוצה עוגיות. <i>Hi rotzah ugi'ot</i> She wants cookies.
יש לו קצת כסף. <i>Yesh lo k'tzat kesef.</i> He has a little money.	יש לך משהו להגיד לנו? <i>Yesh lakh mashehu le-hagid lanu.</i> Do you have something to tell us?

<p>מה את רוצה להגיד לנו? <i>Mah at rotzah le-hagid lanu.</i></p> <p>What do you want to tell us?</p>	<p>אנחנו מתחילים ללמוד פינית. <i>Anaḥ'nu mat'hilim lil'mod finit.</i></p> <p>We are starting to study Finnish.</p>
<p>רציתי לעשות בניכם היכרות. <i>ratziti la'asot bene'ikhem he'kirut.</i></p> <p>I wanted you two to make an acquaintance.</p>	<p>יש לי הרבה תחביבים. <i>Yesh li har'beh taḥ'bivim.</i></p> <p>I have many hobbies.</p>
<p><i>Atem lom'dim tzilum?</i></p> <p>Are you (pl.) studying photography?</p>	<p>אתם לומדים צילום?</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### כולם (kulam)

כולם (kulam) is the combination of two words (כול (kul-), meaning "all," and the suffix for "them" or "everyone." If you are using this word in a sentence, you would use it like a masculine plural noun. Here is an example of this.

### For Example:

- כולם לומדים באוניברסיטה.  
כולם לומדים באוניברסיטה

*Kulam lom'dim ba-universitah.*  
"Everyone studies in the university."
- כולם גדולים.  
כולם גדולים

*Kulam g'dolim.*  
"Everyone is big."

### להתחיל (le-hat'hil)

*le-hat'hil*) is a verb from the *hif'il* verb group. This verb means "to begin." There are several popular expressions associated with this verb (*le-hat'hil im ba'urah*) להתחיל עם בחורה means to "start with a woman" or "to hit on a woman." This is not always a negative expression; we can use it in a romantic way as well. Another expression that uses this verb is (*le-hat'hil al regel yamin*). In English, the opposite of this would be "to start off on the wrong foot." In Hebrew, you would say to start off on the left foot or (*le-hat'hil al regel smol*) .

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Using a Pronoun in Place of the Verb That Means "to Be."

התחביבים שלי המצילום ושירה  
התחביבים שלי הם צילום ושירה

*Ha-taḥ'bivim sheli hem tzilum ve-shirah.*  
"My hobbies are photography and singing."

As we have discussed a few times in earlier lessons, the verb "to be" is not present in the present tense in Hebrew. It's implied or understood from in sentences where no other verbs are present.

There is a way to use the pronouns הוא (*hu*), היא (*hi*), הם (*hem*) and הן (*hen*) in the sentence to act in place of the verb "to be." The pronoun creates a link between the subject and the predicate. This only works with a third-person pronoun in the present tense, as in the sample sentence from the dialogue. Here are other examples of this.

#### For Example:

1.

החתולה היא חתולה נחמדה.  
החתולה היא חתולה נחמדה.

*Ha-ḥatulah hi ḥatulah niḥ'madah.*  
"The cat is a nice cat."

In this sentence, the pronoun היא (*hi*) acts as the link between החתולה (*ha-ḥatulah*), meaning "the cat," and חתולה נחמדה (*ḥatulah niḥ'madah*), meaning "nice cat." As a pronoun, היא (*hi*) agrees with חתולה (*ḥatulah*), and we would translate it as "is."

#### For Example:

1.

אבא שלי הוא רופא משפחה.  
אָבָא שְׁלִי הוּא רוֹפֵא מְשִׁפָּחָה.

*Abba sheli hu rofe mish'pañah.*  
"My dad is a family doctor."

In this sentence, הוא (*hu*), meaning "he," acts as the link between the two parts of the sentence. הוא (*hu*) agrees with אבא שלי (*aba sheli*), and we translate it as "is."

## Examples From This Dialogue

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1.

אנה היא אמריקנית.  
אָנָה הִיא אַמְרִיקָנִית.

*Anna hi Amerikanit.*  
"Anna is American."

2.

התחביבים שלי הם צילום ושירה.  
הַתְּחֻבִּיבִים שְׁלִי הֵם צִילוּם וְשִׁירָה

*Ha-taħ'bivim sheli hem tzilum ve-shirah.*  
"My hobbies are photography and singing."

We can use this concept with both general nouns and specific nouns. Here is an example of both.

### For Example:

1.

הכלבים הם שחורים.  
הַכְּלָבִים הֵם שְׁחוּרִים

*Ha-k'lavim hem sh'ħorim.*  
"The dogs are black."

2.

כלבים הם חיות נחמדות.  
כְּלָבִים הֵם חַיּוֹת נְחָמְדוֹת

*k'lavim hem ħayot niħ'madot.*  
"Dogs are cute animals."

The first example is talking about specific dogs, and the second example is about dogs in general. In both of these sentences, we use הם (*hem*), meaning "they," as the link, and it

agrees with כלבים (*klavim*) or "dogs."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### How to Learn Hebrew on the Fast Track

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*Ulpan* is the name for intensive Hebrew school. The word *ulpan* means "studio." The experience of the *ulpan* unites people who come to Israel as immigrants and as long-term visitors. There are six different levels of *ulpan*, and each one takes three to six months to complete depending on the intensity. Most *ulpans* will only give the first three levels since these are the levels that are essential for immigrants trying to integrate into Israeli society. Most *ulpans* are built on a five-day class week where the students study for four hours each morning. There are several different places where you can take an *ulpan*. One of these places is the main focus of our storyline, and that is the kibbutz. When immigrants take the *kibbutz ulpan*, they usually work a few hours a day on the *kibbutz* as well as study in the *ulpan*. The city municipality and the Jewish Agency provide *ulpans* for immigrants. Another place to find an *ulpan* is in the universities. Universities require that students have completed the third level of *ulpan* upon entrance to the university, and they should finish all levels by the time they finish their degree. The *ulpan* is built on total immersion in the Hebrew language and stresses that you use only Hebrew to express yourself in class from the first day. The *ulpan* curriculum also teaches Israeli history and culture. The goal is that immigrants can come out after the first five months and be able to read, write, and speak Hebrew well enough to begin to integrate into Israeli society.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #6

## Being Put to Work in Israel

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
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- 8 Cultural Insight

# 6

# HEBREW

- .1 איתי: שלום אנה. את עובדת במכבסה איתי. שמי איתי.
- .2 אנה: שלום איתי. אני שמחה לעבוד איתך.
- .3 איתי: את צריכה לבוא כל יום משתיים עד חמש.
- .4 אנה: כל יום?
- .5 איתי: נכון, כל אחד פה בקיבוץ חייב לעבוד במשך השבוע.
- .6 אנה: אני חייבת לעבוד גם בשבת?
- .7 איתי: לא, בשבת את יכולה לנוח.

# ENGLISH

1. ITAI: Hello, Anna; you are working in the laundry room with me. My name is Itai.
2. ANNA: Hello, Itai. I am happy to work with you.
3. ITAI: You need to come every day from two to five.
4. ANNA: Every day?
5. ITAI: Correct, everyone here on the kibbutz has to work during the week.
6. ANNA: Am I also required to work on Saturday?
7. ITAI: No, you can rest on Saturdays.

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. ITAI: Shalom Anna At ovedet ba-makh'basah iti. Sh'mi Itai.
2. ANNA: Shalom Itai. Ani S'meñah la'avod it'kha.
3. ITAI: At tz'ri'khah lavo kol yom mi-sh'tayim ad ñamesh.
4. ANNA: kol yom?
5. ITAI: Nakhon, kol eñad po ba-kibbutz ñayav la'avod be-meshekh ha-shavu'a.
6. ANNA: Ani ñayevet la'avod gam be-shabat?
7. ITAI: Lo, be-shabat at yekholah la-nu'añ.

## VOWELLED

1. איתי: שלום אנה. את עובדת במכבסה איתי. שמי איתי.
2. אנה: שלום איתי. אני שמחה לעבוד איתך.
3. איתי: את צריכה לבוא כל יום משתיים עד חמש.
4. אנה: כל יום?
5. איתי: נכון, כל אחד פה בקיבוץ חייב לעבוד במשך השבוע.
6. אנה: אני חייבת לעבוד גם בשבת?
7. איתי: לא, בשבת את יכולה לנוח.

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
איתך	it'kha	with you - masculine	preposition + pronoun	
במשך	be-meshekh	during or throughout	conjunction	
עד	ad	until	conjunction	
חייב	ħayav	to be required to	verb	
צריך	tzarikh	need or should	verb	
לשמוח/שמח	lis'mo'aħ	to be happy	verb	
מכבסה	mikh'basah	laundromat	noun	Feminine
שבת	shabat	Saturday or shabbat (which is the sabbath)	noun	feminine
שבוע	shavu'a	week	noun	masculine
לנוח/נח	la-nu'aħ/naħ	to rest	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>אני בא איתך. <i>Ani ba it'kha.</i> I'm coming with you.</p>	<p>הייתי חולה במשך שבועיים. <i>Hayiti ħoleh be-meshekh sh'vu'ayim.</i> I was sick for (during) two weeks.</p>
<p>הם שם עד שש. <i>Hem sham ad shesh.</i> They are there until six.</p>	<p>אתם חייבים לבוא למסיבה שלנו. <i>Atem ħayavim la'vo la-mesibah shelanu.</i> You have to come to our party.</p>
<p>אני צריכה לקנות פלאפון חדש. <i>Ani tz'rikhah lik'not pelefon ħadash.</i> I need to buy a new cellphone.</p>	<p>היא שמחה היום. <i>Hi s'meħah ha-yom.</i> She's happy today.</p>

<p>המכבסה ברחוב וייצמן. <i>Ha-mikh'basah bir'hov Weitzman.</i></p> <p>The laundromat is on Weizmann street.</p>	<p>בשבת אנחנו לא עובדים. <i>Be-shabat anah'nu lo ov'dim</i></p> <p>On Saturday we don't work.</p>
<p>השבוע מתחיל ביום ראשון בארץ. <i>Ha-shavu'a mat'hil be-yom rishon ba-aretz.</i></p> <p>The week starts on Sunday in Israel.</p>	<p>אני אוהבת לנוח על חוף הים. <i>Ani ohevet lanu'ah al hof ha-yam.</i></p> <p>I love to relax on the beach.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### מכבסה

A *makh'basah* is a "laundromat." In Israel, there are laundromats as there are in the United States where you go and do your own laundry by putting coins in the washers and dryers. There are also laundromats that are combined with dry cleaners where people can have their laundry dropped off to be washed, dried, and ironed. There are many people who use this service instead of doing their own laundry at home, and it's usually not very expensive. The noun *makh'basah* is derived from the verb לכבס (*le-khabes*), which is the verb "to wash."

### במשך

*be-meshekh* is made up of two words. -ב (*be-*) is "in," "at," or "by," and *meshekh* means "duration." *Be-meshekh* combines to mean "during" or "throughout." We use במשך (*be-meshekh*) with concepts of time. We can also replace -ב (*be-*) with -ל (*le-*) and then the meaning changes to "for," and we also use it with concepts of time.

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is Using the Modal Verbs צריך and חייב.**

את צריכה לבוא כל יום משתיים עד חמש.

את צריכה לבוא כל יום משתיים עד חמש.

*At tz'ri'khah lavo kol yom mi-sh'tayim ad hamesh.*

"You need to come every day from two to five."

*Tzarikh* is a modal verb that expresses obligation. It means "should," "has to," or "need to."

Modal verbs in Hebrew use the present participle of the verb and are followed by the infinitive

form of the verb they modify. צריך (*tzarikh*) has four forms in the present tense: masculine singular, feminine singular, masculine plural, and feminine plural.

	Hebrew	Voweled	Romanization
masculine singular	צריך	צָרִיךְ	<i>tzarikh</i>
feminine singular	צריכה	צָרִיכָה	<i>tz'rikhah</i>
masculine plural	צריכים	צָרִיכִים	<i>tz'rikhim</i>
feminine plural	צריכות	צָרִיכוֹת	<i>tz'rikhot</i>

### For Example:

- הוא צריך לעבוד היום.  
הוא צָרִיךְ לְעֵבוֹד הַיּוֹם.

*Hu tzarikh la'avod ha-yom.*  
"He needs to work today."
- היא צריכה לבוא הביתה בעשר.  
היא צָרִיכָה לְבוֹא הַבַּיִתָּה בְּעֵשֶׂר.

*Hi tz'rikhah lavo ha-ba'itah be-eser.*  
"She needs to come home at ten."
- הם צריכים להעביר לי מסר.  
הם צָרִיכִים לְהַעֲבִיר לִי מִסָּר.

*Hem tz'rikhim le-ha'avir li meser.*  
"They should pass on a message to me."
- הן צריכות להתקשר אליי.  
הן צָרִיכוֹת לְהִתְקַשֵּׁר אֵלַי.

*Hen tz'rikhot le-hit'kasher ela'i.*  
"They need to call me."

### The Modal Verb חייב

אני חייבת לעבוד גם בשבת?  
אֲנִי חַיִּיבֶת לְעֵבוֹד גַּם בְּשַׁבָּת?

*Ani hayevet la'avod gam be-shabat?*  
"Am I required to work also on

## Saturday?"

*Ḥayav* also expresses obligation and means "obliged to," "must," or "is required to." The most common translation is "has to." Here are the conjugations for חייב (*ḥayav*):

	Hebrew	Voweled	Romanization
masculine singular	חייב	חֵיִב	<i>ḥayav</i>
feminine singular	חייבת	חֵיִבֶּת	<i>ḥayevet</i>
masculine plural	חייבים	חֵיִבִּים	<i>ḥayavim</i>
feminine plural	חייבות	חֵיִבוֹת	<i>ḥayavot</i>

### For Example:

1. הוא חייב לעבוד היום.  
הוא חֵיִב לְעֵבֹד הַיּוֹם.  
*Hu ḥayav la-avod ha-yom.*  
"He is required to work today."
2. היא חייבת לבוא הביתה בעשר.  
היא חֵיִבֶּת לְבוֹא הַבַּיִתָּה בְּעֵשֶׂר.  
*Hi ḥayevet lavo ha-ba'itah be-eser.*  
"She is required to come home at ten."
3. הם חייבים להעביר לי מסר.  
הם חֵיִבִּים לְהַעֲבִיר לִי מֵסֶר.  
*Hem ḥayavim le-ha'avir li meser.*  
"They are obliged to pass on a message to me."
4. הן חייבות להתקשר אליי.  
הן חֵיִבוֹת לְהִתְקַשֵּׁר אֵלַי.  
*Hen ḥayevot le-hit'kasher ela'i*  
"They must call me."

### Examples From This Dialogue

1.

את צריכה לבוא כל יום משתיים עד חמש.  
את צריכה לבוא כל יום משתיים עד חמש.

*At tz'ri'khah lavo kol yom mi-sh'tayim ad hamesh.*

"You need to come every day from two to five."

2.

אני חייבת לעבוד גם בשבת?  
אני חייבת לעבוד גם בשבת?

*Ani h'ayevet la'avod gam be-shabat?*

"Am I required to work also on Saturday?"

## Pronunciation Tip

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The verb צריך (*tzarikh*) can be especially difficult for foreigners to pronounce. Don't let this discourage you. The combination of the [-tz] sound together with the guttural -r sound is very difficult even for people who have been speaking Hebrew for years. Keep practicing these sounds together, and you will eventually get to it to come out right.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### One Great Way to Volunteer in Israel

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One aspect of Israel that is well known by outsiders is the *kibbutz*. People all over the world have come to Israel for a few months or half a year to volunteer on *kibbutzim*. As we learned in a previous lesson, *kibbutzim* were built on communal values, and one thing that made them thrive is that everyone works together for the same purpose. Work is something that brings everyone together, and in the *kibbutz*, it puts everyone on the same level. Everyone has a job on the *kibbutz*, and everyone is required to put in work. Different *kibbutzim* have different focuses. Some are agricultural *kibbutzim*, and others are factories. Whatever the focus is, *kibbutz* members work in that focus, but they also have to keep the *kibbutz* running so there will be other jobs as well. Common jobs on the *kibbutz* are working in the administration, the laundry room, the preschool, or at the front gate. For many years, *kibbutzim* took on volunteers to help with the work. There are still some *kibbutzim* that take volunteers today, but many of them have stopped that practice. Volunteers come from all over the world for months at a time to help in the *kibbutz*, and in return they receive room and board and a small weekly stipend. The volunteers will work wherever they are needed. Some famous volunteers were Jerry Seinfeld, Sigourney Weaver, Michelle Bachmann, and Annie Leibovitz.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #7

## Talking About Your Family in Hebrew

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 7

# HEBREW

- .1 אופיר: את עולה חדשה בארץ?
- .2 אנה: כן. אני באתי מארצות הברית. אתה מהקיבוץ?
- .3 אופיר: כן. אני גדלתי פה בקיבוץ. יש לך משפחה בארץ?
- .4 אנה: יש לי פה רק דודים. כל המשפחה שלי עדיין בארצות הברית.
- .5 אופיר: יש לך אחים?
- .6 אנה: כן. יש לי שני אחים ואחות אחת.

# ENGLISH

1. OFIR: Are you a new immigrant in Israel?
2. ANNA: Yes, I came from the United States. Are you from the kibbutz?
3. OFIR: Yes. I grew up here in the kibbutz. Do you have family here in Israel?
4. ANNA: I have aunts and uncles here. All of my family is still in the United States.
5. OFIR: Do you have siblings?
6. ANNA: Yes, I have two brothers and one sister.

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. OFIR: At olah ḥadash ba-aretz.
2. ANNA: Ken, ani ba'ti me-ar'tzot ha-brit. Atah me-ha-kibbutz?
3. OFIR: Ken, Ani gadal'ti po ba-kibbutz. Yesh lakh mish'paḥah ba-aretz?
4. ANNA: Yesh li po rak dodim. Kol ha-mish'paḥah sheli ada'in be-ar'tzot ha-brit.
5. OFIR: Yesh lakh aḥim?
6. ANNA: Ken, yesh li shne'i aḥim ve-aḥot aḥat.

## VOWELLED

1. אופיר: את עולה חדשה בארץ?
2. אנה: כן. אני באתי מארצות הברית. אתה מהקיבוץ?
3. אופיר: כן. אני גדלתי פה בקיבוץ. יש לך משפחה בארץ?
4. אנה: יש לי פה רק דודים. כל המשפחה שלי עדיין בארצות הברית.
5. אופיר: יש לך אחים?
6. אנה: כן. יש לי שני אחים ואחות אחת.

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
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ארץ	eretz	land	noun	
משפחה	mish'pachah	family	noun	feminine
פה	po	here	adverb	masculine
אחות	achot	sister, nurse		feminine
לגדול	Lig'dol/gadal	to grow	verb	
דוד	dod	uncle	noun	
עדיין	Ada'in	still	adverb	
אחים	achim	brothers	noun	male

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>הם עדיין בארץ. <i>Hem Ada'in ba-aretz.</i></p> <p>They are still in Israel.</p>	<p>המשפחה של ניר גדולה. <i>Ha-mish'pachah shel Nir g'dolah.</i></p> <p>Nir's family is big.</p>
<p>אני אוהבת את המשפחה שלי. <i>Ani ohevet et ha-mish'pachah sheli.</i></p> <p>I love my family.</p>	<p>המשפחה אוכלת ארוחת ערב. <i>Ha-mish'pachah ochelet arevet.</i></p> <p>The family is eating dinner.</p>
<p>אתה גר פה? <i>Atah gar po?</i></p> <p>Do you live here? (male listener)</p>	<p>בוא לפה! <i>bo le-po!</i></p> <p>Come here! (male listener)</p>
<p>מה השם של אחות שלך? <i>Mah ha-shem shel ha-achot shelakh?</i></p> <p>What's the name of your sister?</p>	<p>אחות שלי גרה בגרמניה. <i>achot sheli garah be-germani'a.</i></p> <p>My sister lives in Germany.</p>
<p>הן גדלו בבת ים. <i>Hen gad'lu be-bat yam.</i></p> <p>They grew up in Bat Yam.</p>	<p>הדוד שלי רופא. <i>Ha-dod sheli rofe.</i></p> <p>My uncle is a doctor.</p>

<p>הוא עדיין בשיעור. <i>Hu Ada'in be-shi'ur.</i></p> <p>He's still in class.</p>	<p>אני עדיין חייב לקנות מעיל לחורף. <i>Ani ada'in hayav lik'not me'il le-ħoref.</i></p> <p>I still need to buy a coat for winter.</p>
<p>האחים שלו גדולים יותר. <i>Ha-aħim shelo g'dolim yoter.</i></p> <p>His siblings are older.</p>	<p>לאבא שלי יש שלושה אחים. <i>Le-aba sheli yesh shlosha achim.</i></p> <p>My father has three brothers.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### אחים

*Aħim* is the plural for *aħ*, which means "brother." *Aħim* can mean either "brothers" or "siblings." As with other nouns in Hebrew, both male and female get put into the masculine plural when there is one male involved. So, if you have five sisters and one brother, they would still all be called אחים when you are talking about them together. אח (*aħ*) also means "male nurse" and "close friend." If you add the suffix for "my" and make it אחי (*aħi*), we can use it as a slang word for "buddy" or "pal."

### לגדול

*Lig'dol* has several different meanings. The basic meaning is "to grow," and it can mean anything from "to grow up" to "to multiply." It means "to grow older" and also to "to become stronger." You can use it to talk about something that grows, expands, or becomes strong, but you can't use it to talk about the action of growing something. לגדול (*lig'dol*) is in the verb group *pa'al*, and if you want to talk about the action of growing something, you would use the same root, but in the *Pi'el* verb group לגדל (*legadel*). This is a good example of how using the same root in different verb group patterns changes the meaning of the verb.

### ארץ

*Eretz* has several different meanings. It means "land," "county," "earth," and "world," but it also has a special meaning. When we say הארץ (*ha-aretz*) or "the country," we actually mean Israel. You will hear Israelis use this more often than you will hear them use the actual name ישראל (*yis'ra'el*). We also have a newspaper with the same name, *Ha'aretz*.

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Using the Definite Article -ה With Prefixed

## Prepositions.

אני גדלתי פה בקיבוץ.

אני גדלתי פה בקיבוץ

*Ani Gadal'ti po ba-kibbutz.*

"I grew up here in the kibbutz."

In a previous lesson, we learned how to use prefixed prepositions. In Hebrew, the definite article -ה or "the" is also prefixed, so this creates a problem when you have two words that need to be prefixed together. Instead of having both prefixes in front of the noun, these two prefixes combine to make one prefix in most cases. For the prefixes -כ, -ב, and -ל, the -ה disappears, but the preposition takes on the -ah vowel from the -ה and that tells us that there is a -ה or "the" there.

So, *be + ha* becomes -בְּ/בַ (ba), *le + ha* becomes -לְ/לַ (la), and *ke + ha* becomes -כְּ/כַ (ka).

### The Preposition -מ With the Definite Article -ה -

With the preposition -מ, the -ה remains as a second prefix, and the vowel of the -מ changes from -i to -eh. So, *mi + ha* becomes -מֵה (meha).

prepositi on + noun ("bank")		prepositi on + "the" + noun ("bank")	
בְּ	בְּבַנְק	בְּ + הַ	בְּ
	"at a bank"		"at the bank"
כְּ	כְּבַנְק	כְּ + הַ	כְּ
	"as a bank"		"as the bank"
לְ	לְבַנְק	לְ + הַ	לְ
	"to a bank"		"to the bank"
מֵ	מֵבַנְק	מֵ + הַ	מֵהַ
	"from a bank"		"from the bank"

**For Example:**

1.

אתה מהקיבוץ?  
אתה מהקיבוץ?

*Atah me-ha-kibbutz.*

"Are you from the kibbutz?"

## Examples of All Four Prepositions and the Definite Article -ה-

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1.

אני נשאר בבניין.  
אני נשאר בבניין.

*Ani nishar ba-bineyan.*

"I am staying in the building."

2.

הוא הולך לקולנוע.  
הוא הולך לקולנוע.

*Hu holekh la-kol'no'a.*

"He is going to the movies."

3.

היא מתנהגת כאחות הגדולה.  
היא מתנהגת כאחות הגדולה.

*Hi mit'naheget ka-aħot ha-g'dolah.*

"She's acting like the older sister."

4.

איפה המפתח מהבית?  
איפה המפתח מהבית?

*Eifo ha-mafte'aħ me-ha-ba'it?*

"Where is the key from the house?"

## Examples From this Dialogue

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1.

אני גדלתי פה בקיבוץ.  
אני גדלתי פה בקיבוץ.

*Ani Gadal'ti po ba-kibbutz.*

"I grew up here in the kibbutz."

2.

אתה מהקיבוץ?  
אתה מהקיבוץ?

*Atah me-ha-kibbutz.*

"Are you from the kibbutz?"

3.

יש לך משפחה בארץ?  
יש לך משפחה בארץ?

*Yesh lakh mish'pañah ba-aretz?*

"Do you have family in Israel ("the country")?"

## Using This Concept With *Smichut*

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We haven't learned how to create a *smichut* yet in our lessons, but we want to briefly tell you how this concept applies to nouns that are in a *smichut*. In Hebrew, there is something called a *smichut* that is made up of two words that are dependent on one another for their meaning, and these nouns get special treatment in certain aspects of Hebrew grammar. One of these areas is in the placement of the definite article -ה (*ha-*), as we attach this prefix to the second (or last if there are more than two) word of the noun phrase. When you add a prefix to the noun phrase, we add the prefix to the first word. If there is also a ה- (*ha-*) attached to the second word, that remains as it is. In the dialogue, we had a sentence that demonstrates this.

### For Example:

1.

אני באתי מארצות הברית  
אני באתי מארצות הברית.

*Ani ba'ti me-ar'tzot ha-brit.*

"I came from the United States."

2.

כל המשפחה שלי עדיין בארצות הברית  
כל המשפחה שלי עדיין בארצות הברית.

*Kol ha-mish'pañah sheli ada'in be-ar'tzot ha-brit.*

"All of my family is still in the United States."

*ha-*) is attached to the second word, and any prefixes) ה- is a *smichut*, and so the ארצות הברית applied to it are attached to the first word

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Eating at the Kibbutz

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Another important aspect of the kibbutz is the dining hall. In the past, everything in the kibbutz revolved around the dining hall. In an effort to create a sense of community in the kibbutzim, all members of the kibbutz ate their meals in dining hall of the kibbutz. There are stories of kibbutzim in the 1950s that went as far as to not buy teakettles for members because they wanted members to have their tea in the dining room to promote community. There are also stories of kibbutzim forbidding married couples to sit together because that was a sign of exclusivity and they wanted to keep everyone on the same level as everyone else. In some kibbutzim, you could eat one meal at home, but all other meals needed to be eaten in the dining hall. In many ways, the dining hall is the heart of the kibbutz.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #8

# What Can You Do in Hebrew?

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 8

# HEBREW

1. אופיר: את יכולה לדבר טוב מאוד בעברית.
2. אנה: אני מסוגלת, אבל עדיין קשה לי.
3. אופיר: לא נורא! זה יהיה קל יותר עם הזמן.
4. אנה: מה אתה יכול לעשות? יש לך תחביבים?
5. אופיר: אני יכול לצלול.
6. אנה: יפה! אני לא מסוגלת לצלול. אני בכלל לא יודעת לשחות.
7. אופיר: חבל, זה נורא כיף."

# ENGLISH

1. OFIR: You can speak really well in Hebrew.
2. ANNA: I am able to, but it's still hard for me.
3. OFIR: It doesn't matter! It will be easier with time.
4. ANNA: What can you do? Do you have hobbies?
5. OFIR: I can scuba dive.
6. ANNA: Nice! I'm not able to scuba dive. I don't know how to swim.
7. OFIR: Pity! It's really fun.

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. OFIR: At yekholah le-daber tov me'od be-ivrit.
2. ANNA: Ani mesugelet, aval ada'in kasheh li.
3. OFIR: Lo nora! Zeh yiheyeh kal yoter im ha-z'man.
4. ANNA: Mah atah yakhol la'asot? Yesh lekha tah'bivim?
5. OFIR: Ani yakhol litz'lol.
6. ANNA: Yafeh! Ani lo mesugelet litz'lol. Ani bikh'lal lo yoda'at lis'hot.
7. OFIR: haval, zeh nora ke'if.

## VOWELLED

1. אופיר: את יכולה לדבר טוב מאוד בעברית.
2. אנה: אני מסוגלת, אבל עדיין קשה לי.
3. אופיר: לא נורא! זה יהיה קל יותר עם הזמן.
4. אנה: מה אתה יכול לעשות? יש לך תחביבים?
5. אופיר: אני יכול לצלול.
6. אנה: יפה! אני לא מסוגלת לצלול. אני בכלל לא יודעת לשחות.
7. אופיר: חבל, זה נורא כ"ף."

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
יכול	yakhol	can	verb	
לשחות	Lis'hot	to swim	verb	
מסוגל	mesugal	to be able	verb	
עדיין	Ada'in	still	adverb	
קשה	kasheh	difficult	adjective	masculine
קל	kal	easy	adjective	masculine
לצלול/צלל	Litz'lol/tzalat	to scuba dive	verb	
כיף	Ke'if	fun	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>הוא יכול לעשות סקי. <i>Hu yakhol la'asot ski.</i></p> <p>He can ski.</p>	<p>הבת שלי לומדת לשחות. <i>Ha-bat sheli lomedet lis'hot.</i></p> <p>My daughter is learning to swim.</p>
<p>אתה שוחה כל בוקר. <i>Atah so'neh kol boker.</i></p> <p>You swim every morning.</p>	<p>אתם מסוגלים לשבת? <i>Atem mesuglim la-shevet?</i></p> <p>Are you (pl.) able to sit?</p>
<p>הוא עדיין בשיעור. <i>Hu Ada'in be-shi'ur.</i></p> <p>He's still in class.</p>	<p>אני עדיין חייב לקנות מעיל לחורף. <i>Ani ada'in hayav lik'not me'il le-horef.</i></p> <p>I still need to buy a coat for winter.</p>
<p>קשה לעשות מאה כפיפות בטן. <i>Kasheh la'asot me'ah k'fifot beten.</i></p> <p>It's hard to do a hundred sit-ups.</p>	<p>המבחן היה קל. <i>Ha-miv'han hayah kal.</i></p> <p>The test was easy.</p>

<p>צללנו בים האדום. <i>Tzalal'nu ba-yam ha-adom.</i></p> <p>We dove in the Red Sea.</p>	<p>כיף לו לשחק כדורגל. <i>Keif lo le-saḥek kaduregel.</i></p> <p>It's fun for him to play soccer.</p>
<p>זה כיף לשחק משחקים בגינה. <i>Zeh keif le-saḥek mis ḥakim ba-ginah.</i></p> <p>It's fun to play games in the yard.</p>	<p>כיף לי לשחק מונופול. <i>Keif li le-saḥek monopol.</i></p> <p>It's fun for me to play Monopoly.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

**לצלול** (*Litz'lol*) "to dive" or "to sink"

This is used for diving into the water, but also for scuba diving and freediving. Words that are close to this verb are צולל (*tzolel*) which is a "diver" and צוללת (*tzolelet*) which is "submarine." An expression that uses this verb is לצולל כעופרת (*litz'lol ke-oferet*) or "to sink like lead."

**קשה** (*Kasheh*) "difficult," "heavy," "stiff," "solid," "strict," "severe"

This covers many different words from English. *Kasheh* means "difficult," "heavy," "stiff," "solid" and even "strict" and "severe." Two expressions that use this word are קשה לכעוס (*kasheh lik'os*) or "slow to anger" and קשה הבנה (*kasheh havenah*) or "dull witted." An interesting expression with this word is קשה עורף (*kasheh oreḥ*) which means "stubborn," but the literal translation is "stiff nape (back of the neck)."

*Kal* is the opposite of *kasheh* in many of the meanings. *Kal* means "light," "simple," "soft" קל and "easygoing." It can also refer to a person who has a flexible personality. You might call someone who is fickle קל דעת (*kal da'at*). Hebrew likes expressions with double words like קלות (*kale'i kalut*) which means "piece of cake"

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of this Lesson is Using the Modal Verbs יכול and מסוגל**

את יכולה לדבר טוב מאוד בעברית.

את יכולה לדבר טוב מאוד בעברית.

*At yekholah le-daber tov me'od be-ivrit.*

"You can speak really well in Hebrew."

*Ani mesugelet, aval ada'in kasheh li.*  
"I am able to, but it's still hard for me."

In this lesson we are introducing two more modal verbs, יכול (*yakhol*) and מסוגל (*mesugal*). יכול (*yakhol*) means "can" and מסוגל (*mesugal*) means "able." Modal verbs in Hebrew use the present participle of the verb and are followed by the infinitive form of the verb they modify.

## יכול The Modal Verb

Here is the present participle for יכול in all four of its forms in the present

	Hebrew	Vowelled	Romanization
masculine singular	יכול	יְכוֹל	<i>yakhol</i>
feminine singular	יכולה	יְכוֹלָה	<i>yekholah</i>
masculine plural	יכולים	יְכוֹלִים	<i>yekholim</i>
feminine plural	יכולות	יְכוֹלוֹת	<i>yekholot</i>

יכול (*yakhol*) is a modal verb that you will use and hear used a lot in Hebrew. Here are the examples of how it was used in the dialogue:

- את יכולה לדבר טוב מאוד בעברית.  
את יכולה לדבר טוב מאוד בעברית.

*At yekholah le-daber tov me'od be-ivrit.*  
"You can speak really well in Hebrew."

- מה אתה יכול לעשות?  
מה אתה יכול לעשות?

*Mah atah yakhol la'asot?*  
"What can you do?"

3.

אני יכול לצלול.  
אָנִי יְכוֹל לְצַלֹּל.

*Ani yakhol litz'lol.*  
"I can scuba dive."

*yakhol*) is a little different from other modal verbs because it has forms in the past and) יכול future as well as the present. It conveys the idea of ability as well as possibility. In the *yakhol*) can also be used for) יכול in the context of ability יכול dialogue, we focused on *yakhol*) in all of these) יכול requests and asking for permission. Here are examples of :contexts

### Ability:

1.

אני יכול לשיר.  
אָנִי יְכוֹל לְשִׁיר.

*Ani yokhol la-shir.*  
"I am able to sing."

### Possibility:

1.

אני יכול לשיר ביום שני בטקס.  
אָנִי יְכוֹל לְשִׁיר בְּיוֹם שְׁנֵי בְּטָקְס.

*Ani yakhol la-shir be-yom sheni ba-tekkes.*  
"I can sing on Monday at the ceremony."

### Request:

1.

אני יכול לשיר משהו בשבילכם?  
אָנִי יְכוֹל לְשִׁיר מְשֶׁהוּ בְּשִׁבְיִלְכֶם?

*Ani yakhol la-shir mashehu bish'vil'khem?*  
"Can I sing something for you?"

## The Modal Verb מוגל

*Mesugal* is only used to express ability and can usually be interchanged with the verb יכול (*yakhol*). The difference would be that יכול (*yakhol*) is more like "capable" in English and מוגל

(*mesugal*) is more like "able." Unlike *yakhol*, *mesugal* only has one meaning. Here are the four versions of מְסוּגָל (*mesugal*):

	Hebrew	Vowelled	Romanization
masculine singular	מְסוּגָל	מְסוּגָל	<i>mesugal</i>
feminine singular	מְסוּגֶלֶת	מְסוּגֶלֶת	<i>mesugelet</i>
masculine plural	מְסוּגָלִים	מְסוּגָלִים	<i>mesugalim</i>
feminine plural	מְסוּגָלוֹת	מְסוּגָלוֹת	<i>mesugilot</i>

### Examples of מְסוּגָל from the dialogue

- אני מְסוּגֶלֶת, אבל עדיין קשה לי.  
אני מְסוּגָלֶת, אֲבָל עַדְיִין קָשָׁה לִי

*Ani mesugelet, aval ada'in kasheh li.*  
"I am able to, but it's still hard for me."

- אני לא מְסוּגֶלֶת לְצִלּוֹל.  
אני לא מְסוּגָלֶת לְצִלּוֹל.

*Ani lo mesugelet litz'lol.*  
"I am not able to scuba dive."

### Other Examples

- את מְסוּגֶלֶת לַעֲשׂוֹת אֵת זֶה?  
אתְ מְסוּגָלֶת לַעֲשׂוֹת אֵת זֶה?

*At mesugelet la-asot et zeh?*  
"Are you able to do this?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Finding Opportunities to Speak Hebrew

Speaking Hebrew with Israelis can be a real adventure. There are usually two different

attitudes toward new Hebrew speakers in Israel. Some Israelis are happy and patient with new Hebrew speakers because they are used to new Hebrew speakers. They will help you find the words and be patient with you as you gain your confidence speaking with them. This is probably the larger group of Israelis. Speaking Hebrew with this group will be very helpful to you and you will probably leave the conversation picking up a few new words. The second group is the group that wants to practice their English rather than letting you practice your Hebrew. They will see their opportunity and seize it and as much as you insist on speaking Hebrew, they will insist on speaking English. This can be really frustrating for a new Hebrew speaker because you are learning new skills and you want to use them. Don't take this as an insult or think that they think your Hebrew isn't good enough. This is probably not the case. They are just more excited to practice their English and not thinking about the fact that you would like to practice your Hebrew. If you find yourself in this position you can ask them if it's possible for them to speak Hebrew so you can practice and they will probably agree. There aren't many Israelis who will look down on you if you don't speak well, so don't be afraid to open your mouth and speak.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #9

## Talking About Illnesses in Hebrew

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 9

# HEBREW

1. אופיר: בוקר טוב. מה שלומך?
2. אנה: בוקר טוב אופיר. אני מרגישה על הפנים.
3. אופיר: באמת? מה הבעיה? יש לך כאב ראש?
4. אנה: כואבת לי הבטן.
5. אופיר: חבל, קשה לאכול עם כאב בטן. אולי את צריכה ללכת לרופא.
6. אנה: כן. איפה המרפאה?

# ENGLISH

1. OFIR: Good morning. How are you?
2. ANNA: Good morning, Ofir. I'm feeling awful.
3. OFIR: Really? What's the problem? Do you have a headache?
4. ANNA: My stomach hurts.
5. OFIR: That's a pity, it's difficult to eat with a stomachache. Maybe you need to go to the doctor.
6. ANNA: Yes. Where is the clinic?

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. OFIR: Boker tov. Mah sh'lomekh?
2. ANNA: Boker tov Ofir. Ani mar'gishah al ha-panim.
3. OFIR: Be'emet? Mah ha-be'iyah? Yesh lakh ke'ev rosh?
4. ANNA: Ko'evet li ha-beten.
5. OFIR: haval, kasheh le-ekhol im ke'ev beten. Ula'i at tz'rikhah lalekhet la-rofe.
6. ANNA: Ken. E'ifo ha-mir'pa'ah?

## VOWELLED

1. אופיר: בוקר טוב. מה שלומך?
2. אנה: בוקר טוב אופיר. אני מרגישה על הפנים.
3. אופיר: באמת? מה הבעיה? יש לך כאב ראש?
4. אנה: כואבת לי הבטן.
5. אופיר: חבל, קשה לאכול עם כאב בטן. אולי את צריכה ללכת לרופא.
6. אנה: כן. איפה המרפאה?

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
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בוקר טוב	boker tov.	good morning	expression	
ללכת	La-lekhet	to walk, to go	verb	
להרגיש/הרגיש	Le-har'gish/ hir'gish	to feel	verb	
על הפנים	Al ha-panim	horrible or terrible (slang)	expression	
בעיה	Be'ayah	problem	noun	feminine
בטן	Beten	stomach	noun	feminine
לכאוב/כאב	li-khov/ka'av	to hurt	verb	
רופא	rofe	doctor	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>אמרנו בוקר טוב במסדרון. <i>Amar'nu boker tov ba-mis'daron.</i></p> <p>We said good morning in the corridor.</p>	<p>בוקר טוב דנה. <i>boker tov, Dana</i></p> <p>Good morning, Dana.</p>
<p>הם הולכים למסיבה. <i>Hem hol'khim la-mesibah.</i></p> <p>They are going to the party.</p>	<p>הלכתי לישון בארבע בבוקר. <i>Halakh'ti lishon be-ar'bah ba-boker.</i></p> <p>I went to sleep at four in the morning.</p>
<p>הוא מרגיש טוב היום. <i>Hu mar'gish tov ha-yom.</i></p> <p>He is feeling good today.</p>	<p>השיר הזה על הפנים. <i>Ha-shir ha-zeh al ha-panim.</i></p> <p>That song is terrible.</p>
<p>הבעיה היא שהם לא יכולים לדבר עברית. <i>Ha-be'ayah hi she-hem lo yekholim le-daber ivrit.</i></p> <p>The problem is that they can't speak Hebrew.</p>	<p>יש לי פרפרים בבטן. <i>Yesh li par'parim ba-beten.</i></p> <p>I have butterflies in my stomach.</p>

<p>כואבת לי הרגל. <i>Ko'evet li ha-regel.</i></p> <p>My leg hurts.</p>	<p>הרופא אמר לי לקחת שני כדורים. <i>Ha-rofe amar li lakaḥat sh'ne'i kadurim.</i></p> <p>The doctor told me to take two pills.</p>
<p><i>ha-rofe haya nechmad.</i></p> <p>The doctor was nice.</p>	<p>הרופא היה נחמד.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### על הפנים

This is a fun expression in Hebrew. We literally translate it as "on the face," and it means "terrible." You can use it to describe how you feel, as Anna did in the dialogue. You can also use it to describe something "terrible," like your terrible day or some terrible food.

### מה הבעיה?

*Mah ha-ba'ayah* means "What's the problem?" You can ask this question in a positive tone or a negative tone. Sometimes you will hear someone add a שלך (*shel'kha/shelakh*) at the end, and then it's definitely a negative question.

### בטן

You can use *beten* to refer to your abdomen, belly, stomach, or bowels. Common phrases that use this word are כאבי בטן (*ke'eve'i beten*), meaning "stomachache," and כפיפות בטן (*k'fifot beten*), which are "sit ups." When you want to say that someone is bumming around, you say that they עושה בטן גב (*oseh beten gav*). This expression literally means "to do belly back" and comes from the idea of people who lay on the beach and go from back to front all day in the sun.

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is Describing How You Feel Physically.**

כואבת לי הבטן.  
כואבת לי הבטן.

***Ko'evet li ha-beten.***  
**"My stomach**

## hurts."

In the dialogue, Anna talks about how her stomach hurts. She uses this sentence: **קואבת לי הבטן** (*ko'evet li ha-beten*). This sentence begins with the verb **קואבת** (*ko'evet*) or "hurts." This is followed by **לי** (*li*) or "to me" and the sentence ends with the subject **הבטן** (*ha-beten*), meaning "the stomach." This is the proper word order in Hebrew, although you could say **הבטן שלי קואבת** (*ha-beten sheli ko'evet*), but that would sound like something a child might say. **קואבת לי הבטן** (*ko'evet li ha-beten*) is the word order that you would use if you wanted to talk about other body parts as well. Notice that the verb **לכאוב** (*likh'ov*) agrees with the subject **הבטן** (*ha-beten*) even though it appears at the end of the sentence.

## The Gender of Body Parts in Hebrew

**בטן** (*beten*) is unusual when it comes to its gender. Although it's feminine, it doesn't end in the usual feminine ending. It's one of the few feminine words in Hebrew that are irregular. Actually, when it comes to the body, many of these irregular feminine nouns are found there. All of the body parts that come in pairs, like legs, arms, ears, and eyes are feminine in gender even though they don't end in the normal feminine endings. Most of the single body parts, like **בטן** (*beten*) is an exception in that it is both a) .nose, neck, chest, etc. are masculine nouns .single body part and feminine

Hebrew	Voweled	Romanization	"English"	Gender
בטן	בֶּטֶן	<i>beten</i>	"stomach"	feminine
רגל	רֶגֶל	<i>regel</i>	"leg"	feminine
יד	יָד	<i>yad</i>	"arm"/"hand"	feminine
אוזן	אָזֵן	<i>ozen</i>	"ear"	feminine
עין	עַיִן	<i>ayin</i>	"eye"	feminine
אף	אַף	<i>af</i>	"nose"	masculine
ראש	רֹאשׁ	<i>rosh</i>	"head"	masculine
גרון	גָּרוֹן	<i>garon</i>	"throat"	masculine
פה	פֶּה	<i>peh</i>	"mouth"	masculine

## For Example:

1. כואבת לי הרגל.  
כּוֹאַבֶּת לִי הַרְגֵל.  
*Ko'evet li ha-regel.*  
"My leg hurts."
2. כואבות לי העיניים.  
כּוֹאַבוֹת לִי הָעֵינָיִים.  
*Ko'avot li ha-einayim.*  
"My eyes hurt."
3. כואב לי האף.  
כּוֹאַב לִי הָאֵף.  
*Ko'ev li ha-af.*  
"My nose hurts."

There is another way to express body pain, and Ofir demonstrates with the following line.

## For Example:

1. יש לך כאב ראש?  
יֵשׁ לְךָ כְּאַב רֹאשׁ?  
*Yesh lakh ke'ev rosh?*  
"Do you have a headache?"

He begins his question by saying יש לך (*yesh lakh*) or "you have" (literally, "there is to you"). This is followed by כאב (*ke'ev*), meaning "ache," and then ראש (*rosh*), which is the Hebrew for "head." The sentence is worded the same whether it's a statement or a question since Ofir used voice inflection to ask the question. To use this sentence structure for a bellyache, you would just change the word for "head" with the word for "belly." For some other body parts, you need to add a ב- (*ba-*) before the body part. Here are examples using this alternative way to talk about body pain.

## For Example:

1. יש לי כאב ברגל.  
יֵשׁ לִי כְּאַב בְּרֵגֶל.  
*Yesh li ke'ev be-regel.*  
"I have a pain in (my) foot."

2.

*Yesh li ke'ev beten.*  
"I have a bellyache."

יש לי כאב בטן.  
יש לי כְּאֵב בֶּטֶן.

3.

*Yesh li ke'ev garon.*  
"I have a throat ache."

יש לי כאב גרון.  
יש לי כְּאֵב גְרוֹן.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Why You Should Get Sick in Israel

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Health care in Israel is universal, meaning that all citizens are required to be a part of one of several health care providers. The government helps to fund medical care in Israel, with citizens paying a small amount for the basic care package. If someone wants additional coverage for nonessential treatments, they can pay for an extended package. Once you are a member of one of the health care providers, you then receive treatment at one of their many clinics around the country. There will be several doctors in each clinic for different types of medicine, like pediatrics, family, and geriatric. There is usually a pharmacy in the clinic as well. If you need to see the doctor, you can make an appointment, or you can come at times when they see people without appointments. In Israel, doctors practice a good balance of traditional medicine and preventative medicine. Rather than prescribe medicine for a problem that can be solved in other ways, they will suggest that you try other ways of solving it first. The Israeli medical system is one of the highest-quality medical systems in the world, so it's a good place to get sick.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #10

## Doing the Impossible in Israel

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- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# 10

# HEBREW

- 1.1 אנה: העוף הזה טעים מאוד.
- 1.2 אופיר: כן? אני לקחתי דג. אי אפשר לקחת עוף עכשיו, כי זה נגמר.
- 1.3 אנה: מה אתה הכי אוהב לאכול?
- 1.4 אופיר: אני הכי אוהב לאכול אוכל הודי.
- 1.5 אנה: אוכל הודי? איפה אפשר לאכול אוכל הודי פה?
- 1.6 אופיר: אי אפשר פה בקיבוץ. אנחנו יכולים למצוא אוכל הודי בחיפה.
- 1.7 אנה: בסדר, אבל היום אי אפשר ללכת כי יש לי הרבה עבודה."

# ENGLISH

1. ANNA: This chicken is really good.
2. OFIR: Yes? I took fish. You can't take chicken now because it's finished.
3. ANNA: What do you like to eat the most?
4. OFIR: I like to eat Indian food the most.
5. ANNA: Indian food? Where can you eat Indian food here?
6. OFIR: You can't here on the kibbutz. We can find Indian food in Haifa.
7. ANNA: Okay, but today I can't because I have lots of work.

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. ANNA: Ha-of ha-zeh ta'im me'od.
2. OFIR: Ken? Ani lakaḥ'ti dag. I ef'shar lakaḥat of akh'shav ki nig'mar.
3. ANNA: Mah atah ha-khi ohev le-ekhol?
4. OFIR: Ani ha-khi ohev le-ekhol okhel hodi.
5. ANNA: Okhel hodi? Eifo ef'shar le-ekhol okhel hodi po.
6. OFIR: I ef'shar po ba-kibbutz. Anaḥ'nu yekholim lim'tzo okhel hodi be-ḥe'ifah.
7. ANNA: Beseder, aval lo ha-yom i' ef'shar lalekheth ki yesh li har'beh avodah.

## VOWELLED

1. אָנָה: הָעוֹף הַזֶּה טָעִים מְאֹד.
2. אוֹפִיר: כֵּן? אֲנִי לִקְחָתִי דָג. אִי אֶפְשָׁר לִקְחַת עוֹף עֲכָשִׁיו, כִּי זֶה נִגְמַר.
3. אָנָה: מָה אַתָּה הָכִי אוֹהֵב לֶאֱכֹל?
4. אוֹפִיר: אֲנִי הָכִי אוֹהֵב לֶאֱכֹל אוֹכֵל הוֹדִי.
5. אָנָה: אוֹכֵל הוֹדִי? אֵיפֹה אֶפְשָׁר לֶאֱכֹל אוֹכֵל הוֹדִי פֹה?
6. אוֹפִיר: אִי אֶפְשָׁר פֹּה בְּקִיבוּץ. אֲנַחְנוּ יְכוּלִים לְמַצּוֹא אוֹכֵל הוֹדִי בְּחִיפָה.
7. אָנָה: בְּסֹדֵר, אָבֵל הַיּוֹם אִי אֶפְשָׁר לִלְקַחַת כִּי יֵשׁ לִי הַרְבֵּה עֲבוּדָה.

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
בכלל	Bikh'lal	at all	adverb	
הכי	Ha-khi	the most	adverb	
הודי	Hodi	Indian	adjective	Masculine
חיפה	He'ifah	Haifa	noun	Feminine
לאכול	le-ekhol	to eat	verb	
עוף	Of	chicken	noun	masculine
טעים	taim	tasty	adjective	Masculine
דג	dag	fish	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>היא בכלל לא יפה. <i>Hi bikh'lal lo yafah.</i> She's not at all beautiful.</p>	<p>זה היה היום הכי כיף בחופש הגדול. <i>Zeh hayah ha-yom ha-khi ke'if ba-hofesh ha-gadol.</i> That was the most fun day of the summer vacation.</p>
<p>היא אישה הודית. <i>Hi ishah hodit.</i> She is an Indian woman.</p>	<p>חיפה היא עיר גדולה. <i>He'ifah hi ir g'dolah.</i> Haifa is a big city.</p>
<p>לא אכלתי בבוקר. <i>Lo akhal'ti ba-boker.</i> I didn't eat in the morning.</p>	<p>הם אוכלים בשר לבן. <i>Hem ochlim basar lavan.</i> They eat white meat (pork).</p>
<p>אני אוהב לאכול ממתקים. <i>ani ohev le-echol mamtakim.</i> I like eating sweets.</p>	<p>אני אוכל עוף פעמיים בשבוע. <i>Ani okhel of pa'amayim be-shavu'a.</i> I eat chicken twice a week.</p>

<p>זאת עוגה טעימה. <i>Zot ugah te'imah.</i></p> <p>This is a tasty cake.</p>	<p>גבינה זה טעים. <i>gvina ze taim.</i></p> <p>Cheese is tasty.</p>
<p>יש כמה סוגי דגים בכנרת. <i>Yesh kamah suge'i dagim ba-kineret.</i></p> <p>There are a few kinds of fish in the Sea of Galilee.</p>	<p>יש לי דג באקווריום <i>Yesh lee daag baa-aakvaarium</i></p> <p>I have a fish in the aquarium.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### הכי אוהב

*Hakhi ohave* means "love the most," and you can use it to describe your favorite things in life. הכי (*hakhi*) means "the most." You can attach it to many different verbs or adjectives. הכי חזק (*hakhi ĥazak*) means "the strongest." הכי חלש (*hakhi ĥalash*) means "the weakest." הכי שונא (*hakhi sone*) means "to hate the most." If you make it הכי הרבה (*hakhi har'beh*), it becomes "the most of all."

### בכלל

*Bikhlal* is made of two parts: ב- (*bi-*), meaning "in," and כלל (*k'lal*), meaning "general." These two together mean "in general" or "at all." You can also add לא (*lo*) after it and it becomes "not at all." This is a common answer to a yes or no question when you want to state a clear no.

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Using אפשר in the Negative.

אי אפשר לקחת עוף עכשיו, כי זה נגמר.  
אי אפשר לקחת עוף עכשיו, כי זה נגמר.

*I ef'shar lakañat of akh'shav, ki zeh nig'mar.*

"It's not possible to take chicken now, because it's finished."

is another modal expression that conveys that something is possible. The literal אפשר meaning is "it is possible," and it is followed by verb in the infinitive form. In natural English, אפשר we can translate it as "can," as it was in the dialogue. Here is a sample sentence using (*ef'shar*)

## For Example:

1.

אפשר להגיע לחוף הים.  
אֶפְשָׁר לְהִגִּיעַ לְחוֹף הַיָּם.

*Ef'shar le-hagi'a le-ħof ha-yam.*  
"It's possible to get to the seashore."

When we want to negate this expression and say that something is not possible, we add אי (*i'*) before אפשר (*ef'shar*). Here is the same sentence in the negative.

## For Example:

1.

אי אפשר להגיע לירח.  
אֵי אֶפְשָׁר לְהִגִּיעַ לְרִיחַ.

*I' ef'shar le-hagi'a la-yere'aħ.*  
"It is not possible to get to the moon."

אפשר (*ef'shar*) is very useful because we can use it in general sentences without a specific subject. In the dialogue, Ofir said (*i' ef'shar la-kaħat of*), and then he explained why. In the sentence, he wanted to make a broad statement that there was no chicken for anyone to take because it was all gone. That is why (*i' ef'shar*) worked well for that situation.

## More Examples of אפשר/אי אפשר

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1.

אפשר לרכוב על אופניים פה.  
אֶפְשָׁר לְרִכּוֹב עַל אוֹפְנַיִם פֹּה.

*Ef'shar lir'kov al ofanayim po.*  
"It's possible to ride bicycles here."/"You can ride bicycles here."

2.

אי אפשר לרכוב על סוסים פה.  
אֵי אֶפְשָׁר לְרִכּוֹב עַל סוּסִים פֹּה.

*I ef'shar lir'kov al susim po.*  
"It's not possible to ride horses here."/"You can't ride bicycles here."

3.

אפשר לנסוע לאילת במכונית.  
אֶפְשָׁר לְנַסּוֹעַ לְאֵילַת בְּמִכּוֹנִית.

*Ef'shar lin'so'a le-Eilat bi-mekhonor.*  
"You can travel to Eilat by car."

4.

אי אפשר לנסוע לאילת ברכבת.  
אי אפשר לנסוע לאילת ברכבת.

*'i ef'shar lin'so'a le-eilat be-rakevet.*

"It's not possible to travel to Eilat by train."/"You can't travel to Eilat by train."

## Examples From This Lesson

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1.

אי אפשר לקחת עוף עכשיו כי זה נגמר.  
אי אפשר לקחת עוף עכשיו כי זה נגמר.

*'i ef'shar lakaḥat of akh'shav ki zeh nig'mar.*

"You can't take chicken now because it's finished."

2.

אי אפשר פה בקיבוץ.  
אי אפשר פה בקיבוץ.

*'i ef'shar po ba-kibbutz.*

"You can't here on the kibbutz."

3.

בסדר, אבל היום אי אפשר כי יש לי הרבה עבודה.  
בסדר, אבל היום אי אפשר כי יש לי הרבה עבודה.

*Beseder, aval ha-yom 'i ef'shar ki yesh li har'beh avodah.*

"Okay, but today I can't because I have lots of work."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Are You Ready to Eat in Israel?

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Mealtimes in Israel are a little different from Europe and the United States. In the morning, people will get up and eat any time between seven in the morning and nine. It depends on when they need to be at work or if their children need to be at school. Breakfast varies from family to family. Some families eat cereal during the week and others eat eggs, salad, bread, and cheese. There is always a ten o'clock break in the school and at work where people eat some bread with something on it and fruit or vegetables. For adults, this break will probably include something hot to drink, like coffee or tea. Schools usually end around one to two in the afternoon, so most people eat a hot lunch around two. Children usually eat at home with at least one of their parents. Lunch usually consists of some sort of meat, carbohydrate, and vegetables. This can also be in the form of a soup or stew. Dinner is usually at an early six in

the evening if you have kids who need to go to bed and as late as eight for those who don't. Dinner can be anything from hummus and pita with vegetables to omelets, but it is usually something light.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #11

## Taking a Coffee Break in Israel

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# 11

# HEBREW

- 1.1 אנה: אתה רוצה קפה?
- 1.2 אופיר: לא, תודה. אני מעדיף תה.
- 1.3 אנה: לא אני! אני מעדיפה לשתות קפה כל יום.
- 1.4 אופיר: טעמת קפה טורקי?
- 1.5 אנה: עוד לא. זה טעים?
- 1.6 אופיר: תגידי בעצמך. הנה.
- 1.7 אנה: זה חזק! אני מעדיפה לשתות קפה יותר חלש.

# ENGLISH

1. ANNA: Do you want coffee?
2. OFIR: No thank you. I prefer tea.
3. ANNA: Not me! I prefer to drink coffee every day.
4. OFIR: Have you tasted Turkish coffee?
5. ANNA: Not yet. Is it tasty?
6. OFIR: See for yourself. Here.
7. ANNA: That's strong. I prefer to drink weaker coffee.

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. ANNA: Atah rotzeh kafeh?
2. OFIR: Lo, todah. Ani ma'adif teh.
3. ANNA: Ani lo! Ani ma'adifah lish'tot kafeh kol yom.
4. OFIR: Ta'am't kafeh turki?
5. ANNA: Od lo. Zeh ta'im?
6. OFIR: Tagidi be-atz'mekh. Hineh.
7. ANNA: Zeh ĥazak! Ani ma'adifah lish'tot kafeh yoter ĥalash.

## VOWELLED

1. אָנָה: אַתָּה רוֹצֵה קַפֵּה?
2. אוֹפִיר: לֹא, תוֹדָה. אֲנִי מַעְדִּיף תֵּה.
3. אָנָה: אֲנִי לֹא! אֲנִי מַעְדִּיפָה לְשִׁתוֹת קַפֵּה כּוֹל יוֹם.
4. אוֹפִיר: טַעַמְתָּ קַפֵּה טוֹרְקִי?
5. אָנָה: עוֹד לֹא. זֶה טַעִים?
6. אוֹפִיר: תִּגִּידִי בְּעֶצְמֶךָ. הִנֵּה.
7. אָנָה: זֶה חֲזָק! אֲנִי מַעְדִּיפָה לְשִׁתוֹת קַפֵּה יוֹתֵר חֲלָשׁ.

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
לשתות/שתה	Lish'tot/shatah	to drink	verb	
קפה	kafeh	coffee	noun	masculine
להגיד	le-hagid	to tell	verb	
להעדיף/העדיף	Le-ha'adif/he-edif	to prefer	verb	
לטעום/טעם	li-tom/ta'am	to taste	verb	
טורקי	Turki	Turkish	adjective	
בעצמך	Be-atz'mekh	by yourself (feminine)	preposition + noun+pronoun	Feminine
הנה	hineh	here	adverb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>אנחנו שותים תה עם חלב כל ערב. <i>Anaħ'nu shotim teh im ħalav kol erev.</i></p> <p>We drink tea with milk every evening.</p>	<p>מה אתה שותה? <i>Mah atah shoteh?</i></p> <p>What are you drinking? (male listener)</p>
<p>רם אוהב קפה שחור. <i>Ram ohev kafeh shaħor.</i></p> <p>Ram loves black coffee.</p>	<p>אני אוהב את הקפה שלי שחור. <i>Ani ohev et ha-kafeh sheli shaħor.</i></p> <p>I like my coffee black.</p>
<p>יש לך משהו להגיד לנו? <i>Yesh lakh mashehu le-hagid lanu.</i></p> <p>Do you have something to tell us?</p>	<p>מה את רוצה להגיד לנו? <i>Mah at rotzah le-hagid lanu.</i></p> <p>What do you want to tell us?</p>
<p>הם מעדיפים להיפגש בבית שלהם. <i>Hem ma'adifim le-hipagesh ba-bayit shelahem.</i></p> <p>They prefer to meet at their house.</p>	<p>אני טעמתי אוכל מונגולי פעם. <i>Ani ta'am'ti okhel mon'goli pa'am.</i></p> <p>I tasted Mongolian food once.</p>

<p>זה שטיח טורקי. <i>Zeh shati'ach tur'ki.</i></p> <p>This is a Turkish rug.</p>	<p>את יכולה לבוא בעצמך בפעם הבא. <i>Ani yekholah lavo be-atz'mekha ba-pa'am ha-ba.</i></p> <p>You can come by yourself next time.</p>
<p>הנה המידע מהפגישה. <i>Hineh ha-me'ida me-ha-p'gishah.</i></p> <p>Here is the information from the meeting.</p>	<p>הנה התיק שלך. (feminine). <i>Hineh ha-tik shelakh.</i></p> <p>Here is your bag. (feminine)</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### להגיד

*Le-hagid* is the verb "to tell" or "to inform." You will only hear the infinitive form and the future form in spoken Hebrew. The past and present forms are only used in literary Hebrew. If you're Jewish, you may have something related to this word in your family library and that is the הגדה (*hagadah*), which is the Passover Haggadah. This is a book that has the story of Passover and the ritual of the Passover Seder in it. בעצמך (*be-etz'mekha*) is made up of three parts: ב- (*be-*), which means "by" in this instance; עצם (*etzem*), which means "oneself"; and -ך (*-kha*) which is the suffix for "you." All together, it means "by yourself." You will hear this expression in the phrase תגיד בעצמך (*tagid be-etzmekha*), which means "tell me yourself."

### הנה

*Hineh* means "here" or "here is." You often use this when you are handing someone something and you want to bring their attention to it. It does not refer to the location of "here." You can't say that something is הנה (*hineh*) as in "here" the location; for that you would use פה (*po*).

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Talking About What You Prefer.

אני מעדיף תה.

אני מעדיף תה.

*Ani ma'adif teh.*

"I prefer tea."

When you want to talk about something that you prefer, you use the verb להעדיף (*le-hadif*).

*Le-hadif* is part of the verb group הפעיל (*hif'il*). Here is the general pattern for verbs in the present tense in the hif'il verb group. The letter 'o' represents the letters of the root and the letters in red are the letters of the pattern.

<b>Hebrew</b>	
Masculine singular	מססו
Feminine singular	מססה
Masculine plural	מססים
Feminine plural	מססות

Here is להעדיף (*le-hadif*) in all four forms in the present tense:

	<b>Hebrew</b>	<b>Voweled</b>	<b>Romanization</b>
Masculine singular	מעדיף	מֵעֵדִיף	<i>ma'adif</i>
Feminine singular	מעדיפה	מֵעֵדִיפָה	<i>ma'adifah</i>
Masculine plural	מעדיפים	מֵעֵדִיפִים	<i>ma'adifim</i>
Feminine plural	מעדיפות	מֵעֵדִיפוֹת	<i>ma'adifot</i>

Here are some examples of sentences using להעדיף.

### For Example:

- אני מעדיף לשתות מים  
אני מעדיף לשתות מים

*Ani ma'adif lish'tot mayim.*

"I prefer to drink water."

- את מעדיפה לשבת יותר מלעמוד?  
את מעדיפה לשבת יותר מלעמוד?

*At ma'adifah la-shevet yoter mi-la'amod?*

"Do you prefer to sit more than stand?"

3. הם מעדיפים לבוא מחר.  
הם מעדיפים לבוא מחר.

*Hem ma'adifim lavo maḥar.*  
"They prefer to come tomorrow."

4. אנחנו מעדיפות לשיר במקלחת.  
אנחנו מעדיפות לשיר במקלחת.

*Anaḥ'nu ma'adifot la-shir ba-miklaḥat.*  
"We prefer to sing in the shower."

## Examples From This Lesson

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1. אני מעדיף תה.  
אני מעדיף תה.

*Ani ma'adif teh.*  
"I prefer tea."

2. אני מעדיפה לשתות קפה כל יום.  
אני מעדיפה לשתות קפה כל יום.

*Ani ma'adifah lish'tot kafeh kol yom.*  
"I prefer to drink coffee every day."

3. אני מעדיפה לשתות קפה יותר חלש  
אני מעדיפה לשתות קפה יותר חלש

*Ani ma'adifah lish'tot kafeh yoter ḥalash.*  
"I prefer to drink weaker coffee."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Do You Need to Get Your Caffeine Fix?

---

Coffee is a big deal in Israel, and it comes in many forms. The most common form of coffee is called *nes*, which is a nickname taken from the brand Nescafe. As you can guess, *nes* is "instant coffee." Most Israelis don't have coffee machines in their homes. They don't like American drip-style coffee, and they usually have an electric water cooker or *kum-kum* at home, so they make *Nes*. It is very popular to make at home for the convenience and,

honestly, Israelis love the taste of *Nes*. Another popular form of coffee is Turkish coffee. Turkish coffee is made by boiling coffee grounds on the stove several times and then pouring it into small Turkish coffee cups. The grounds are poured into the cup with the coffee, so you have to let it settle before you drink. This is a popular drink in Eastern style restaurants and also with soldiers in the army because it's something you can make on a small propane cooker outside. There is also a large supply of good cafes where you can find coffee in Israel. You can find good cafes in almost every town in Israel and they usually sell Italian style coffees from espresso machines. In cafes, the most popular coffee is the *cafe afukh*, which is literally "upside-down coffee." It is basically a cafe latte. The last form of coffee that is popular in Israel is for the hot days and that is *cafe barad*. *Barad* means "hail" in Hebrew. *Cafe barad* is a frappuccino or iced coffee, and you can find it all over Israel when the weather warms up.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #12

## How to Use Hebrew Feminine Grammar

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 12

# HEBREW

- .1 אופיר: מה אתן עשיתן היום?
- .2 אנה: אנחנו עבדנו ולמדנו.
- .3 אפיר: אתן עובדות באותו מקום בקיבוץ?
- .4 אנה: לא, אני עובדת במכבסה והן ברפת.
- .5 אופיר: ברפת? מסכנות!
- .6 אנה: איפה אתה עובד?
- .7 אופיר: אני לא עובד, אני לומד באוניברסיטה.

# ENGLISH

1. OFIR: What did you (plural) do today?
2. ANNA: We worked and studied.
3. OFIR: Do you work in the same place in the kibbutz?
4. ANNA: No, I work in the laundry, and they work in the dairy.
5. OFIR: The dairy? Poor girls!
6. ANNA: Where do you work?
7. OFIR: I don't work. I study at university.

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. OFIR: Mah aten asiten ha-yom?
2. ANNA: Anah'nu avad'nu ve-lamad'nu.
3. OFIR: Aten ov'dot be-oto makom ba-kibbutz?
4. ANNA: Lo, Ani ovedet ba-mikh'basah ve-hen ba-refet.
5. OFIR: Ba-refet? Mis'kenot!
6. ANNA: Eifo atah oved?
7. OFIR: Ani lo oved, ani lomed ba-universitah.

## VOWELLED

1. אופיר: מה אתן עשיתן היום?
2. אנה: אנחנו עבדנו ולמדנו.
3. אפיר: אתן עובדות באותו מקום בקיבוץ?
4. אנה: לא, אני עובדת במכבסה והן ברפת.
5. אופיר: ברפת? מסכנות!
6. אנה: איפה אתה עובד?
7. אופיר: אני לא עובד, אני לומד באוניברסיטה.

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
אותו	Oto	the same		
מקום	Makom	place	noun	Masculine
רפת	Refet	dairy farm	noun	Feminine
מסכן	Mis'ken	unfortunate/ miserable	adjective	Masculine
אוניברסיטה	universitah	university	noun	feminine
היום	Ha-yom	today	noun	masculine
אנחנו	Anaħ'nu	we		
אתן	Aten	you (pl., fem.)	pronoun	
איפה	eifo	where	expression	general

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>זה אותו דבר. <i>Zeh oto davar.</i></p> <p>That's the same thing.</p>	<p>איפה המקום שלי בכיתה? <i>Eifo ha-makom sheli ba-kitah?</i></p> <p>Where is my place in the classroom?</p>
<p>אבא שלו עובד ברפת. <i>Aba shelo oved ba-refet.</i></p> <p>His father works at the dairy farm.</p>	<p>היא מסכנה שהיא חייבת לעבוד בחג. <i>Hi mis'kenah she-hi ĥayevet la'avod ba-ĥag.</i></p> <p>Poor her that she has to work on the holiday.</p>
<p>לומדים בלשנות באוניברסיטה. <i>Lom'dim bal'shanut be-universitah.</i></p> <p>(People) study linguistics in university.</p>	<p>יש לי שלוש פגישות היום. <i>Yesh li shalosh p'gishot ha-yom.</i></p> <p>I have three meetings today.</p>

<p>היום אתם חייבים לעשות שיעורי בית. <i>Ha-yom atem hayavim la'asot shi'urei bayit.</i></p> <p>Today you (masc.pl.) have to do homework.</p>	<p>אנחנו אוכלים פסטה. <i>Anaḥ'nu okh'lim pasta.</i></p> <p>We are eating pasta.</p>
<p>אנחנו רוצים ללכת לים. <i>Anaḥ'nu rotzim la-lekhet la-yam.</i></p> <p>We want to go to the sea.</p>	<p>אתן יכולות לשיר? <i>Aten yekholot la-shir?</i></p> <p>Can you (fem. pl.) sing?</p>
<p>איפה הבנק? <i>Eifo ha-bank?</i></p> <p>Where is the bank?</p>	<p>איפה הבית שלך? <i>Eifo ha-bayit shel'kha?</i></p> <p>Where is your house? (male listener)</p>
<p><i>eifo ha-super market?</i></p> <p>Where is the supermarket?</p>	<p>איפה הסופרמרקט?</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### אותו

In the context of the dialogue, *oto* means "the same." We can use it with nouns to talk about two things that are the same or something that has appeared twice or something being the same. For example: אותו כובע (*oto kova*) is "the same hat" or אותו מקום (*oto makom*) is "the same place." If you say that something is אותו דבר (*oto davar*), you are saying that it is "the same" or "the same thing." There are four versions of this word: אותו (*oto*), אותה (*otah*), אותם (*otam*), and אותן (*Otam*), depending on the word that you are modifying.

### רפת

The *refet* is a "dairy barn" or "shed." Dairy cows in Israel are spread all over the country in small dairy barns. Individual dairy farmers sell their milk to the big milk producers in Israel. In one farming village, there may be three or four small dairy farms with a hundred or so dairy cows. In the kibbutzim, they are usually larger and have more cows. *Refet* can also refer to a "stall."

### מסן

*Mis'ken* means "miserable" or "wretched." Israelis use it often when they want to say that they feel sorry for someone. They will refer to them as *מסכן* (*mis'ken*). You can also use it with irony when someone gets to do something fun or exciting: you can refer to them as *mis'ken* as well in a joking manner.

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Using Feminine Grammar.

מה אתן עשיתן היום?

מה אתן עשיתן היום?

*Mah aten asiten ha-yom?*

"What did you (plural) do today?"

---

This lesson is meant to be a review of using feminine grammar. Now that you have a better handle on the language, it's important to refresh these words in your vocabulary because they are not used often in day-to-day language, but you still may need to know them now and again. The sample sentence from the dialogue features Ofir speaking to Anna and her roommates. Because they are all girls, he addresses them with *אתן*, which is the feminine plural pronoun for "you." We also see here *לעשות* (*la-asot*) with the feminine plural second person ending in the past, *עשיתן* (*asiten*). When you conjugate verbs in the past, *-תן* (*-ten*) is always the ending from the feminine plural in the second person. If you wanted to use the same sentence in third person, you would say the following sentence.

**For Example:**

1. מה הן עשו היום?

מה הן עשו היום?

*Mah hen asu ha-yom?*

"What did they do today?"

*הן* (*hen*) is the feminine plural pronoun in the third person, which is "they" when the group is only made up of girls or women. In the third person, we conjugate the verb the same way for "they" in the masculine and "they" in the feminine.

Remember that it only takes one man in the group to change the grammar to use masculine pronouns. You could have a room full of 100 women, and if there is one man present, you

would use the masculine. There are academics who would like to change this, but at the moment, this is the rule.

Here are the endings for feminine plural conjugations:

Pronoun	Past	Present	Future
<i>aten</i> ) "you" -) אַתְּן feminine plural	( <i>ten-</i> ) - תְּן	( <i>ot-</i> ) - תי	( <i>t---u</i> ) ת---ת
<i>hen</i> ) "they" -) הֵן feminine	( <i>u-</i> ) ת	( <i>ot-</i> ) - תי	( <i>y---u</i> ) ת---י

Here are some examples of feminine plural pronouns that we used in sentences.

### For Example:

1. אתן חייבות לבוא לשיעור בזמן.

אַתְּן חַיְיבוֹת לְבוֹא לְשִׁיעוֹר בְּזִמְן.

*Aten hayevot lavo la-shi'ur ba-z'man.*

"You have to come to class on time."

2. אתן הייתן בשיעור שלי אתמול.

אַתְּן הֵייתֶן בְּשִׁיעוֹר שְׁלִי אֶתְמוֹל.

*Aten heyiten ba-shi'ur sheli et'mol.*

"You were in my class yesterday."

3. אתן תבשלו ארוחת ערב היום.

אַתְּן תִּבְשְׁלוּ אֶרּוּחַת עֶרֶב הַיּוֹם.

*Aten tevashlu aruhat erev ha-yom.*

"You will cook dinner today."

4. הן רצות במרוץ.

הֵן רְצוֹת בְּמָרוֹץ.

*Hen ratzot ba-me'rutz.*

"They are running in the race."

5. הן היו בקניון.

הן היו בקניון.

*Hen hayu ba-kaniyon.*

"They were at the mall."

6. הן יאמינו לו.

הן יאמינו לו.

*Hen ya'aminu lo.*

"They will believe him."

## Examples From This Lesson

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1. מה אתן עשיתן היום?

מה אתן עשיתן היום?

*Mah aten asiten ha-yom?*

"What did you (plural) do today?"

2. אתן עובדות באותו מקום בקיבוץ?

אתן עובדות באותו מקום בקיבוץ?

*Aten ov'dot be-oto makom ba-kibbutz?*

"Do you work in the same place in the kibbutz?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Options for Israelis Post-Graduation

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In other countries, when you finish school, you go on to study in university or you find a job somewhere. This is not so in Israel. When you finish high school in Israel, you must do your mandatory service in the IDF or the Israeli army. Both men and women are required to serve. When you are finished with your required army service, you can then find a job or go to university. Most people choose to take a small break after the army and travel the world before going on to more serious things like work or studies. Many Israelis travel in the Far East or Latin America. These travels may take a month or several months or maybe even a year. Most Israelis then choose to study in a university or in one of the many small colleges around Israel. It's difficult to find a job in Israel without a university degree, so most Israelis will at least complete their bachelor's degree.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #13

## Talking About Your Studies in Hebrew

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

# # 13

# HEBREW

- 1.1 אנה: מה אתה לומד?
- 2.2 אופיר: עכשיו אני לומד מתמטיקה. שנה שעברה למדתי מוסיקה.
- 3.3 אנה: למה אתה לא לומד מוסיקה עכשיו.
- 4.4 אופיר: כי אין עבודה בזה. אולי בהמשך אלמד סטטיסטיקה.
- 5.5 אנה: זה נשמע לי מאוד משעמם!"

# ENGLISH

1. ANNA: What do you study?
2. OFIR: Right now, I study mathematics. Last year, I studied music.
3. ANNA: Why don't you study music now?
4. OFIR: Because there isn't work in it. Maybe in the future I will study statistics.
5. ANNA: That sounds very boring to me.

# ROMANIZATION

1. ANNA: Mah atah lomed?
2. OFIR: Akh'shav ani lomed matematikah. Shanah she-av'rah lamad'ti musikah.

CONT'D OVER

3. ANNA: Lamah atah lo lomed musikah akh'shav?
4. OFIR: Ki ein avodah be-zeh. Ula'i ba-hem'shekh el'mad statistikah.
5. ANNA: Zeh nish'ma li me'od mesha'amem.

## VOWELLED

1. אָנָה: מָה אַתָּה לוֹמֵד?
2. אוֹפִיר: עֲכָשִׁיו אָנִי לוֹמֵד מַתְמָטִיקָה. שָׁנָה שְׁעֵבְרָה לְמִדְתִּי מוֹסִיקָה.
3. אָנָה: לָמָּה אַתָּה לֹא לוֹמֵד מוֹסִיקָה עֲכָשִׁיו?
4. אוֹפִיר: כִּי אֵין עֲבוּדָה בְּזֶה. אוֹלֵי בְּהַמְשָׁךְ אֶלְמַד סְטַטִּיסְטִיקָה.
5. אָנָה: זֶה נִשְׁמַע לִי מְאוֹד מְשַׁעֲמֵם!

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
שנה שעברה	Shanah she-av'rah	last year	noun	feminine
למה	lamah	why	expression	
מתמטיקה	matematikah	math, mathematics	noun	feminine
מוסיקה	musikah	music	noun	feminine
כי	ki	because	conjunction	

אולי	Ula'i	maybe, perhaps	conjunction	
בהמשך	Ba-hem'shekh	in the future, later	Noun phrase	masculine
סטטיסטיקה	Statistikah	statistics	noun	feminine
משעמם	Mesha'amem	boring	adjective	
להישמע/נשמע	le-hishama/ nish'ma	to sound	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>שנה שעברה היינו בפריז. <i>Shanah she-av'rah hayinu be-pariz.</i></p> <p>Last year we were in Paris.</p>	<p>למה אתם חייבים ללמוד היום? <i>Lamah atem hayevim lil'mod ha-yom?</i></p> <p>Why do you have to study today?</p>
<p>למה אתם לא אוכלים בשר? <i>Lamah atem lo okh'lim basar?</i></p> <p>Why don't you (pl.) eat meat?</p>	<p>אהבתי מתמטיקה בבית ספר. <i>Ahav'ti matematikah be-be'it sefer.</i></p> <p>I loved math in school.</p>
<p>אני לוקה שיעורים בגרמנית ובמתמטיקה. I'm taking a class in German and one in mathematics.</p>	<p>העולם לא יכול להתקיים בלי מוסיקה. <i>Ha-olam lo yakhol le-hit'kayem bli musikah.</i></p> <p>The world can't exist without music.</p>
<p>הילדה מקשיבה למוסיקה עם אוזניות. The girl is listening to music with headphones.</p>	<p>היא לא יכולה לבוא כי היא בבית חולים. <i>Hi lo yekholah lavo ki hi be-be'it ha-holim.</i></p> <p>She can't come because she's in the hospital.</p>
<p>אולי הם יכולים להגיד לנו איפה זה. <i>Ula'i hem yekholip le-hagid lanu eifo zeh.</i></p> <p>Maybe they can tell us where it is.</p>	<p>אולי את צריכה ללמוד איך לבשל. <i>Ula'i at tz'rikhah lil'mod eikh le-vashel.</i></p> <p>Maybe you need to learn how to cook.</p>

<p>אני רוצה לעבור בית בהמשך.  <i>Ani rotzah la-avor bayit ba-hem'shekh.</i></p> <p>I want to move in the future.</p>	<p>החבר שלי משתמש בסטטיסטיקה בעבודה שלו.  <i>Ha-haver sheli mish'tamesh bi-statistikah ba-avodah shelo.</i></p> <p>My boyfriend uses statistics in his work.</p>
<p>השיעור שלי במתמטיקה היה משעמם היום.  <i>Ha-shi'ur sheli be-matematikah hayah mesha'amem ha-yom.</i></p> <p>My class in mathematics was boring today.</p>	<p>זה נשמע כמו דלקת ראות.  <i>Zeh nish'ma k'mo daleket rei'ot.</i></p> <p>It sounds like a lung infection.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

The expression **שנה שעברה** (*Shanah she-av'rah*) means "year that passed" or "last year." This expression is made up of three parts: *shanah*, which means "year," *she*, which is the prefixed word for "that" and lastly, *av'rah*, which means "passed." In Israel, we use two calendar years, the Western calendar year that the rest of the world goes by and the Jewish calendar year, which begins around September and follows the moon phases. You can use *shanah she-av'rah* to refer to either of these calendar years.

The phrase **בהמשך** (*Be-hem'shekh*) means "later" or "in the future." This phrase is made from two words, *be-*, meaning "in" and *hem'shekh* which is "continuance." You can use this phrase on its own, as in **היא מספרת יותר בהמשך** (*hi mesaperet yoter be-hem'shekh*) or "she will tell more in the future." Or you can use this phrase connected to another word, like **בהמשך התוכנית** which means "later in the program."

The word **נשמע** (*Nishma*) means "sounds," "rings" or "is heard." The infinitive form is **להישמע** (*le-hishama*). We use it in the expression **זה נשמע טוב** (*zeh nish'ma tov*) which is the phrase "that sounds good." It is also used in a slang phrase with asks "what's going on?" or **מה נשמע** (*mah nishma*). Technically, this means "what sounds?" You will hear this phrase often in place of "how are you?"

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is Using the Same Verb in All Three Tenses: Past,**

## Present, and Future.

עכשיו אני לומד מתמטיקה. שנה שעברה למדתי מוסיקה.

עכשיו אני לומד מתמטיקה. שנה שעברה למדתי מוסיקה.

*Akh'shav ani lomed matematikah. Shanah she-av'rah lamad'ti musikah.*

"Right now, I study mathematics. Last year, I studied music."

אולי בהמשך אלמד סטטיסטיקה.

אולי בהמשך אלמד סטטיסטיקה.

*Ula'i ba-hem'shekh el'mad statistikah.*

"Maybe in the future I will study statistics."

---

In this lesson, we will be taking a look at how a verb changes from the past to the present and the future. In the sample sentence taken from the dialogue, we used the verb ללמוד (*lil'mod*), which means "to study." In the sample sentences, we have the same verb in the present, past, and future with the same subject: אני (*ani*) in the masculine voice. In the present tense, Ofir says לומד אני (*ani lomed*) meaning "I study"; in the past tense, למדתי (*lamad'ti*) meaning "I studied"; and in the future tense, אלמד (*el'mad*) meaning "I will study." As you can see in the examples, the root stays intact, and the vowels, suffixes, and prefixes change to give it the right meaning.

For the verb ללמוד (*lil'mod*), the main verb stem that you work from is למד (*lamad*). We apply all changes to this basic verb stem. If you want to know the verb stem for a particular verb, it is the most basic form and is the same as the masculine singular form in the past tense. Most dictionaries list verbs according to this form, so when learning new verbs, this is the most important form to know.

The verb ללמוד is part of the verb group *pa'al*, and that means that we conjugate other verbs in the same verb group in the same way. In the present tense, we conjugate verbs according to gender and number and not according to person. In the present tense, we insert the letter ו' (*vav*) between the first and second letters of the root, and then if the verb requires endings, we add them to the end of the word. Ofir is one person and he is male, so we do not add any endings, so he says לומד אני (*ani lomed*). If the person speaking is a female, she would add a ת' (*tav*) to the end of the word saying לומדת אני (*ani lomedet*).

If we were to conjugate this verb in the past tense, still using "I" as the subject, you take the verb stem למד (*lamad*) and add the suffix for "I," which is -תי (*-ti*). This is the same for both the masculine and the feminine "I," so both would say למדתי (*lamad'ti*).

In the future tense, the first person conjugation is also not affected by whether the speaker is male or female. You add א' as a prefix to the verb stem and the pronunciation of the verb stem changes a bit. So, "I will study" is אלמד (*el'mad*) in Hebrew for both the feminine and the masculine. With most verbs in the *pa'al* verb group, you add a ו' (*vav*) to the verb stem in

between the second and third letter, but not with ללמוד (*lil'mod*). In both the past and the future, there is no reason to include the word אני (*ani*) or "I" because it is understood from the conjugation of the verb.

Tense	Hebrew	Voweled	Romanization	"English"
Past	למדתי	לְמַדְתִּי	<i>lamad'ti</i>	"I studied"
Present (masculine)	אני לומד	אֲנִי לוֹמֵד	<i>ani lomed</i>	"I study" (masculine)
Present (feminine)	אני לומדת	אֲנִי לוֹמְדֶת	<i>ani lomedet</i>	"I study" (feminine)
Future	אלמד	אֶלְמַד	<i>el'mad</i>	"I will study"

### The Three Conjugations of ללמוד (*lil'mod*) With the Subject אני (*ani*)

1. למדתי פיסיקה באוניברסיטה.

לְמַדְתִּי פִּיזִיקָה בְּאוּנִיבֵרְסִיטָה.

*Lamad'ti fisikah be-universitah.*

"I studied physics at the university."

2. אני לומד מוסיקה.

אֲנִי לוֹמֵד מוּסִיקָה.

*Ani lomed musikah.*

"I (masculine) study music."

3. אני לומדת מוסיקה.

אֲנִי לוֹמְדֶת מוּסִיקָה.

*Ani lomedet musikah.*

"I (feminine) study music."

4. אלמד רפואה בעתיד.

אֶלְמַד רְפוּאָה בְּעֵתִיד.

*El'mad refu'ah ba-atid.*

"I will study medicine in the future."

You can apply these patterns to other regular verbs from the *pa'al* verb group as well.

### Examples With the Verb לרקוד (*lir'kod*), Meaning "to Dance"

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1. רקדתי בלט כשהייתי ילדה.

רִקְדַּתִּי בַּלֵּט כְּשֶׁהָיִיתִי יְלָדָה.

*Rakad'ti balet k'she-hayiti yal'dah.*

"I danced ballet when I was a girl."

2. אני רוקד בכל הזדמנות.

אֲנִי רוֹקֵד בְּכָל הַזְדַּמְנוֹת.

*Ani roked be-kol hiz'dam'nut.*

"I dance at every opportunity."

3. אני רוקדת כל יום עם הילדים שלי.

אֲנִי רוֹקְדֶת כָּל יוֹם עִם הַיְלָדִים שְׁלִי.

*Ani rokedet kol yom im ha-yeledim sheli.*

"I dance every day with my children."

4. ארקוד רק בחתונה שלי.

אֶרְקוֹד רַק בְּחַתוּנָה שְׁלִי.

*Er'kod rak ba-ħatunah sheli.*

"I will only dance at my wedding."

## Examples From This Dialogue

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1. עכשיו אני לומד מתמטיקה. שנה שעברה למדתי מוסיקה.

עכשיו אני לומד מתמטיקה. שנה שעברה למדתי מוסיקה.

*Akh'shav ani lomed matematikah. Shanah she-av'rah lamad'ti musikah.*

"Right now, I study mathematics. Last year, I studied music."

2. אולי בהמשך אלמד סטטיסטיקה.

אולי בהמשך אלמד סטטיסטיקה.

*Ula'i ba-hem'shekh el'mad statistikah.*

"Maybe in the future I will study statistics."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Higher Education in Israel

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Going to university or getting a degree in general is very important in Israel. Those who don't have a degree in something find it very hard to find work. Because of this, there is at least one university in all of the major cities in Israel, and there are smaller colleges all over the country. The difference between a college and a university in Israel is that a university can give doctorate degrees and a college cannot. Most people go to university in the first or second year after they finish their army service. A bachelor's degree takes three to four years, depending on the subject. Students are not required to do two years of general courses as they do in American universities. In Israeli universities, students only study a few general elective courses. Most of the courses that Israelis study are within their own faculty and subject. Since Israel is such a small country, many students study at universities close enough to their homes that they can commute from home or return home each weekend.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #14

## Seeing the Sights in Jerusalem

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 14

# HEBREW

- .1 אנה: איזה כיף שאנחנו נוסעים לירושליים!
- .2 יונתן: אני יודע. חיכיתי הרבה זמן לזה!
- .3 אנה: סוף סוף אנחנו מגיעים! אתה רואה את העיר העתיקה?
- .4 יונתן: כן! הינה זה! שם! איזה יופי!
- .5 אנה: איזה מרגש!

# ENGLISH

1. ANNA: How fun that we are traveling to Jerusalem!
2. YONATAN: I know. I've waited a long time for this.
3. ANNA: We're finally arriving. Do you see the Old City?
4. YONANTAN: Yes! There it is! There! How wonderful!
5. ANNA: How exciting!

# ROMANIZATION

1. ANNA: Eizeh ke'if she-anaḥ'nu nos'im le-yerushalayim!
2. YONATAN: Ani yode'a! hikiti har'beh z'man le-zeh.

CONT'D OVER

3. ANNA: Sof-sof anah'nu magi'im! Atah ro'eh et ha-ir ha-atikah?
4. YONANTAN: Ken! Hineh zeh! sham! Eizeh yofi!
5. ANNA: Eizeh meragesh!

## VOWELLED

1. אָנָה: איזָה כִּיף שְׁאַנְחֵנוּ נוֹסְעִים לִירוּשָׁלַיִם!
2. יוֹנָתָן: אָנִי יוֹדֵעַ. חִיכִיתִי הַרְבֵּה זְמַן לָזֶה!
3. אָנָה: סוֹף סוֹף אֲנַחְנוּ מְגִיעִים! אַתָּה רוֹאֵה אֶת הָעִיר הָעֵתִיקָה?
4. יוֹנָתָן: כֵּן! הִנֵּה זֶה! שֵׁם! אִיזָה יוֹפִי!
5. אָנָה: אִיזָה מְרָגֵשׁ!

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
עתיק	atik	ancient, antique	adjective	
לנסוע/נסע	Lin'so'a/nasa	to travel / traveled	verb	
להגיע	le-hagi'a	to arrive	verb	
לראות	lir'ot	to see	verb	
איזה	eizeh	which, how	interrogative	
כיף	Ke'if	fun	noun	masculine

סוף-סוף	sof-sof	finally	adverb	
לחכות	Le-ḥakot	to wait	verb	
מרגש	meragesh	exciting	adjective	
עיר	i'r	city	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>הוא נוסע ברכב עתיק. <i>Hu nose'a be-rekhev atik.</i></p> <p>He travels in an antique car.</p>	<p>אני נוסע כל יום לעבודה באוטו. <i>Ani nose'a kol yom la-avodah ba-oto.</i></p> <p>I travel to work every day in the car.</p>
<p>היא נוסעת ברכבת כל יום. <i>Hi nosa'at ba-rakevet kol yom.</i></p> <p>She travel on the train every day.</p>	<p>מתי עדי מגיעה? <i>Mata'i Adi Magi'ah?</i></p> <p>When is Adi arriving?</p>
<p>הגענו לשדה התעופה. <i>higano le sde ha teofa</i></p> <p>We have arrived at the airport.</p>	<p>אנחנו רואים סרט היום. <i>Anaḥ'nu ro'im seret ha-yom.</i></p> <p>We are seeing a movie today.</p>
<p>איזה יופי שאתם יכולים לבוא ביום שבת. <i>Eizeh yofi she-atem yekholim la-vo be-yom shabat.</i></p> <p>How wonderful that you can come on Shabbat.</p>	<p>כיף לו לשחק כדורגל. <i>Keif lo le-saḥek kaduregel.</i></p> <p>It's fun for him to play soccer.</p>
<p>זה כיף לשחק משחקים בגינה. <i>Zeh ke'if le-saḥek mis ḥakim ba-ginah.</i></p> <p>It's fun to play games in the yard.</p>	<p>כיף לי לשחק מונופול. <i>Ke'if li le-saḥek monopol.</i></p> <p>It's fun for me to play Monopoly.</p>
<p>סוף סוף למדנו לאהוב אחד את השני. <i>Sof-sof lamad'nu le-ehov eḥad et ha-sheni.</i></p> <p>We finally learned to love one another.</p>	<p>סוף סוף סיימתי בית ספר. <i>Sof-sof siyam'ti be'it sefer.</i></p> <p>I finally finished school (graduated).</p>

<p>סוף-סוף עברתי את המבחן!  <i>Sof-sof avarṭi et ha-mivḥan.</i></p> <p>I finally passed the exam.</p>	<p>חיכיתי חצי שעה בשבילך.  <i>Ḥikiti ḥatzi sha'ah bish'vil'kha.</i></p> <p>I waited half an hour for you.</p>
<p>אנחנו מחכים לחברים שלנו.  <i>Anaḥ'nu meḥakim la-ḥaverim shelanu.</i></p> <p>We are waiting for our friends.</p>	<p>החתונה של תמר היתה מאוד מרגשת.  <i>Ha-ḥatunah shel Tamar hay'tah me'od merageshet.</i></p> <p>Tamar's wedding was really exciting.</p>
<p><i>Hu gar ba-i'r.</i></p> <p>He lives in the city.</p>	<p>הוא גר בעיר.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### סוף סוף (*sof sof*)

The expression סוף סוף (*sof sof*) means "finally." *Sof* by itself means "end." Hebrew has some expressions that are a repetition of a word, and this is one that you will hear often. There is another version of this that also means "finally," and that is סוף כל סוף (*sof kol sof*). The word כל (*kol*) means "all."

### עיר העתיקה (*I'r ha-atikah*)

The phrase עיר העתיקה (*I'r ha-atikah*) refers to the Old City in Jerusalem. The phrase is made up of two parts: עיר (*i'r*) means "city" and עתיקה (*atikah*) means "ancient" or "old." The word עתיק can also mean "antique," as in רהיטים עתיקים (*rehitim atikim*), meaning "antique furniture," or מכונית עתיקה (*mekhonit atikah*), meaning "antique car."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Using איזה (*eizeh*) to Show Excitement.

איזה כיף שאנחנו נוסעים לירושלים.  
 איִזָּה כִּיף שְׁאֲנַחְנוּ נּוֹסְעִים לִירוּשָׁלַיִם.

***Eizeh ke'if she-anaḥ'nu nos'im le-yerushalayim!***  
**"How fun that we are traveling to Jerusalem!"**

The word איזה (*eizeh*) in Hebrew usually means "which" or "some." Israelis also use it to express excitement. For this, *eizeh* takes on the meaning of "how," and we use it like we use "how" in the English expressions "how wonderful" or "how awful." We can even use it in the expression "what a pity." There are two versions of this word that we will use: the masculine איזה (*eizeh*) and the feminine איזו (*eizo*). The agreement is between איזה (*eizeh*) or איזו (*eizo*) and the word that follows.

Here are examples of these two in expressions of excitement:

**For Example:**

1. איזה כיף!

איִזָּה כִּיף!

*Eizeh keif!*

"What fun!"

2. איזה יופי!

איִזָּה יוֹפִי!

*Eizeh yofi!*

"How wonderful!"

3. איזה מזל!

איִזָּה מַזָּל!

*Eizeh mazal!*

"What luck!"

4. איזו הרפתקה!

איזו הַרְפָּתְקָה!

*Eizo har'pat'kah!*

"What an adventure!"

5. איזו חויה!

*Eizo ĥavayah!*

"What an experience!"

We can also use the word איזה to express negative statements. Here are some examples of this.

### For Example:

1. איזה דיכאון!

איִזָּה דִּיכָאוֹן!

*Eizeh dika'on!*

"How depressing!"

2. איזו חוצפה!

איִזוֹ חוּצְפָּה!

*Eizo ĥutz'pah!*

"What nerve!"

### Examples From This Lesson

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1. איזה כיף שאנחנו נוסעים לירושלים.

איִזָּה כִּיף שְׂאֲנַחְנוּ נוֹסְעִים לִירוּשָׁלַיִם.

*Eizeh ke'if she-anaĥ'nu nos'im le-yerushalayim!*

"How fun that we are traveling to Jerusalem!"

2. איזה יופי!

איִזָּה יוֹפִי!

*Eizeh yofi!*

"How wonderful!"

*Eizeh meragesh!*

"How exciting!"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Have You Visited the Old City?

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The Old City in Jerusalem is one of the most popular destinations in Israel. It is a small area (around one kilometer square) with a great deal of history and culture packed into it. The current walls are from the 1500s, but portions of older walls are found inside the city. The Old City is divided into four quarters: the Muslim Quarter, the Christian Quarter, the Jewish Quarter, and the Armenian Quarter. Two of the major sites to see in the Old City are the Western Wall, the only remaining wall from the Temple, and the Temple Mount. Christian pilgrims also come to see the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Other lesser visited sites are the Cardo, which is a Byzantine road that used to run through the city; the Tower of David, which is also called the Citadel; and Hezekiyah's tunnel. It is also possible to walk on the walls of the city, which gives you a unique view of the Old City and the New City as well.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #15 Have You Done Too Much Shopping in Israel?

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 15

# HEBREW

- .1 יונתן: בואי איתי, אנה! אני רוצה לראות את החנות הזאת.
- .2 אנה: יונתן! אני לא יכולה לבוא איתך.
- .3 יונתן: למה?
- .4 אנה: כי אין לי כסף! חוץ מזה אין להם דברים יפים.
- .5 יונתן: אין לך כסף? כמה קנית?
- .6 אנה: יש לי פה חמש שקיות של דברים.
- .7 יונתן: חמש שקיות? לי אין עוד כלום.

# ENGLISH

1. YONATAN: Come with me, Anna! I want to see this store.
2. ANNA: Yonatan! I can't come with you.
3. YONATAN: Why?
4. ANNA: Because I don't have any money! Besides, it doesn't have nice things.
5. YONATAN: You don't have any money? How much did you buy?
6. ANNA: I have five bags of things here.
7. YONATAN: Five bags? I don't have anything yet.

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. YONATAN: Bo'i iti, Anna! Ani rotzeh lir'ot et ha-ħanut ha-zot.
2. ANNA: Yonatan! Ani lo yekholah la-vo it'kha.
3. YONATAN: Lamah?
4. ANNA: Ki ein li kesef! Ĥutz mi zeh, ein la-hem d'varim yafim.
5. YONATAN: Ein lakh kesef? Kamah kanit?
6. ANNA: Yesh li po ħamesh saki'ot shel d'varim.
7. YONATAN: ħamesh saki'ot? Li ein od klum.

## VOWELLED

1. יונתן: בואי איתי, אנה! אני רוצה לראות את החנות הזאת.
2. אנה: יונתן! אני לא יכולה לבוא איתך.
3. יונתן: למה?
4. אנה: כי אין לי כסף! חוץ מזה אין להם דברים יפים.
5. יונתן: אין לך כסף? כמה קנית?
6. אנה: יש לי פה חמש שקיות של דברים.
7. יונתן: חמש שקיות? לי אין עוד כלום.

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
כלום	klum	nothing	noun	masculine
חוץ מזה	ħutz mi-zeh	apart from that	expression	
שקית	sakit	bag	noun	feminine
יכול	yakhol	can, to be able to	modal verb	
לקנות	Lik'not	to buy	verb	
דבר	davar	thing	noun	masculine
חנות	ħanut	shop	noun	feminine
אין	ein	there is not	adverb	
כסף	kesef	money	noun	masculine
כמה	kamah	how much or how many	interrogative	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>אין לי כלום איתי. <i>Ein li klum iti.</i></p> <p>I don't have anything with me. (This is a double negative in Hebrew - "I don't have nothing with me")</p>	<p>אני לא זמר וחוץ מזה אין לי גיטרה. <i>Ani lo zamar ve-ħutz mi-zeh ein li gitarah.</i></p> <p>I'm not a singer and apart from that I don't have a guitar.</p>
<p>אתה יכול לקחת את שקית הזבל הזאת? <i>Atah yakhol lakaħat et sakit ha-zevel ha-zot?</i></p> <p>Can you take that trash bag?</p>	<p>היא יכולה לנגן בגיטרה. <i>Hi yekholah le-nagen ba-gitara.</i></p> <p>She can play the guitar.</p>
<p>אתה יכול לשחות? <i>Atah yachol lisħot?</i></p> <p>Can you swim?</p>	<p>אנחנו קנינו עוגיות טעימות. <i>Anaħ'nu kaninu ugi'ot te'imot.</i></p> <p>We bought tasty cookies.</p>

<p>איפה קונים אוכל בזול? <i>Eifo konim okhel be-zol?</i></p> <p>Where can one buy food for cheap.</p>	<p>איפה הדברים שלך? <i>Eifo ha-d'varim shel'kha?</i></p> <p>Where are your things?</p>
<p>זה דבר טוב. <i>Zeh davar tov.</i></p> <p>It's a good thing.</p>	<p>מתי החנות הזאת נסגרת? <i>Mata'i ha-ḥanut ha-zot nis'geret?</i></p> <p>When does the shop close?</p>
<p>אין לכם מעילים, נכון? <i>Ein la-khem me'ilim, nakhon?</i></p> <p>You (plural) don't have coats, right?</p>	<p>אנחנו צריכים כסף כדי לקנות בית. <i>Anaḥ'nu tz'rikhim kesef k'de'i lik'not bayit.</i></p> <p>We need money in order to buy a house.</p>
<p>כמה שנים גרת בארץ? <i>Kamah shanim gar't ba-aretz?</i></p> <p>How many years did you (feminine) live in Israel?</p>	<p>כמה מכוניות יש לך? <i>Kamah mekhoniyot yesh le'kha?</i></p> <p>How many cars do you have?</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### חוץ מזה (*ḥutz mi-zeh*)

The phrase חוץ מזה (*ḥutz mi-zeh*) means "apart from that." If you break down this phrase, you are literally saying "outside from this." The first word, חוץ (*ḥutz*), means "outside." The next two words are combined. מ- (*mi-*) is the word for "from," and זה (*zeh*) is the word for "it" or "this." This phrase will typically separate between two sentences or ideas. For example, if I wanted to say "tomorrow I don't have time and apart from that it's my daughter's birthday" I would say: מחר אין לי זמן וחוץ מזה זה היומולדת של הבת שלי.

(*Maḥar ein li z'man ve-ḥutz mi zeh zeh ha-yomuledet shel ha-bat sheli.*)

### שקית (*Sakit*)

The word שקית (*Sakit*) is an example of a Hebrew word that is shared with many other languages. The word for "sack" is found in many languages and comes from an ancient word originating in the Middle East, probably with the Phoenicians. *Sakit* is a small "sack." We sometimes use the ending *-it* in Hebrew to create a diminutive form of a noun. We call the plastic sacks that you get at the grocery store שקיות (*sakiyot*), and you may find this unusual,

but it is your responsibility to pack your own groceries in Israel.

The word כלום *klum* means "nothing." There are a few expressions in Hebrew that use this word. The first one is הכל או לא כלום (*ha-kol o' lo klum*), and it means "all or nothing." The second expression is כמו כלום (*k'mo klum*), which we can use to mean "easily" like in the following sentence.

### For Example:

1. הוא מרים אותה כמו כלום.

הוא מרים אותה כמו כלום.

*Hu merim otah k'mo klum.*

"He lifts her easily (like nothing)."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Saying What You Don't Have.

אין לי כסף.

אין לי כסף.

*Ein li kesef.*

"I don't have money."

---

Just as there is a special way to say "I have," יש לי (*yesh li*), there is also a special way to say "I don't have," and that is using the word אין (*ein*). The opposite of יש (*yesh*) is אין (*ein*), and it means "there isn't." You construct it the same way as יש (*yesh*). You don't begin with a subject but you begin with the statement that something does not exist, אין (*ein*). There are no differences in conjugation for the word אין (*ein*). You can use it for masculine and feminine, both singular and plural, so you don't have to worry about conjugation here. You follow אין (*ein*) with the preposition ל- (*le-*), meaning "to," and then the pronoun, noun, or the person who doesn't have what you are talking about.

In the dialogue, Anna said that she doesn't have money, so she said אין לי כסף. She began with אין (*ein*), or "there isn't," and then לי (*li*) for "to me." She ended the sentence with what she didn't have: כסף (*kesef*), or "money." A little later in the dialogue, Yonatan repeats what Anna said as a question, replacing "to me" with "to you." He says אין לך כסף? (*ein lakh kesef?*). After Anna's first statement that she doesn't have money, she goes on to say חוץ מזה אין להם יפיים. The sentence חוץ מזה (*hutz mi-zeh*) means "apart from that" as we learned earlier in this lesson. The rest of the sentence is broken down like this: אין (*ein*), meaning "there isn't";

*d'varim yafim*), meaning "nice things.") דברים יפים (*lahem*), meaning "to them"; and then) להם  
".Altogether, it means "They don't have nice things

Just like with *יש* (*yesh*), sentences with *אין* (*ein*) may seem unusual for English speakers because the subject is the possessed object and not the possessor. It may take you a while to get used to the arrangement of the grammar in the sentences. We can use *ein* in sentences of possession, stating that someone doesn't have something. It can also be used to show that something doesn't exist, without a possessor. Here are some more examples of *אין* (*ein*).

### For Example:

1. אין לי חברים.

אין לי חברים.

*Ein li ĥaverim.*

"I don't have friends."

2. אין לך סכוי.

אין לך סכוי.

*Ein lakh siku'i.*

"You don't have a chance."

3. אין לנו חתולים.

אין לנו חתולים.

*Ein lanu ĥatulim.*

"We don't have cats."

4. אין לו מכונית.

אין לו מכונית.

*Ein lo mekhonit.*

"He doesn't have a car."

5. אין לחם בסופר בפסח.

*Ein lehem ba-super be-pesaḥ.*

"There isn't bread in the supermarket during Passover."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### How Not to Break the Bank in the Old City

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If you are traveling to Israel, you will probably end up in the Old City of Jerusalem at some point in your trip. It is one of the highlights of Israel that you shouldn't miss. One fun aspect of going to the Old City is shopping in the many souvenir shops there. Shopping in the Old City often involves haggling. Many people are a bit nervous about this, but it is actually quite a fun experience if you go into it with the right knowledge beforehand. Some souvenir shops will make their souvenirs with prices, but this is just a starting place for haggling and you generally won't pay that price for the item. Shop keepers can be quite aggressive in the Old City, but that is just their way of doing business. Don't be surprised if you will be approached at every shop. If you are haggling and you can't agree on a price, you can walk away to look other places but the shopkeeper may follow you out to continue to haggle with you. Be firm about what you want and the price you want and you may be able to come to an agreement about it after a bit of haggling.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #16

## An Exhausting Day in Israel

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

# 16

# HEBREW

- 1.1 אנה: סוף-סוף הגענו הביתה! למדנו הרבה על ירושליים היום..
- 1.2 יונתן: כן, היה כיף אבל התעייפתי מאוד.
- 1.3 אנה: גם אני. אני מתה לישון.
- 1.4 יונתן: מתי אנחנו חייבים לקום בבוקר?
- 1.5 אנה: בשבע.
- 1.6 יונתן: טוב, לילה טוב.
- 1.7 אנה: לילה טוב.

# ENGLISH

1. ANNA: We've finally arrived home. We learned a lot about Jerusalem today.
2. YONATAN: Yes, it was fun, but I got really tired.
3. ANNA: Me too. I'm dying to sleep.
4. YONATAN: When do we have to get up in the morning?
5. ANNA: At seven.
6. YONATAN: Okay. Good night.
7. ANNA: Good night.

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. ANNA: Sof-sof Higa'nu ha-ba'itah! Lamad'nu har'beh al yerushalayim ha-yom.
2. YONATAN: Ken, hayah ke'if aval hit'ayaf'ti me'od.
3. ANNA: Gam ani. Ani metah lishon.
4. YONATAN: mata'i anah'nu hayavim la-kum ba-boker?
5. ANNA: Be-sheva
6. YONATAN: Tov. Lilah tov.
7. ANNA: Lilah tov.

## VOWELLED

1. אָנָה: סוֹף-סוֹף הַגְעֵנוּ הַבַּיְתָה! לְמַדְנוּ הַרְבֵּה עַל יְרוּשָׁלַיִם הַיּוֹם.
2. יוֹנָתָן: כֵּן, הָיָה כִּיף אָבֵל הִתְעַיֵּפְתִּי מְאוֹד.
3. אָנָה: גַּם אֲנִי. אֲנִי מֵתָה לִישׁוֹן.
4. יוֹנָתָן: מֵתִי אֲנַחְנוּ חַיִּיבִים לָקוּם בַּבּוֹקֵר?
5. אָנָה: בְּשֶׁבַע.
6. יוֹנָתָן: טוֹב, לִילָה טוֹב.
7. אָנָה: לִילָה טוֹב.

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
מת לישון	met lishon	dying to sleep, exhausted	expression	
הביתה	haba'itah	home or (toward) home	noun	masculine
סוף-סוף	sof-sof	finally	adverb	
להתעייף	Le-hit'ayef	to get tired	verb	
למות	La-mut	to die	verb	
לישון	Lishon	to sleep	verb	
לקום	la-kum	to get up, to wake up	verb	
מתי	mata'i	when	expression	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>אני עבדתי עשר שעות היום ועכשיו אני מת לישון</p> <p><i>Ani avad'ti eser sha'ot ha-yom ve-akh'shav ani met lishon.</i></p> <p>I worked ten hours today and now I am dying to sleep.</p>	<p>הם באים הביתה כל שבת.</p> <p><i>Hem ba'im ha-ba'itah kol Shabbat.</i></p> <p>They come home every Shabbat.</p>
<p>בסדר, אני הולך הביתה.</p> <p><i>beseder, ani holech ha-bayta.</i></p> <p>Okay, I'm going home.</p>	<p>האישה חזרת הביתה.</p> <p>The woman is returning home.</p>
<p>סוף סוף למדנו לאהוב אחד את השני.</p> <p><i>Sof-sof lamad'nu le-ehov ehad et ha-sheni.</i></p> <p>We finally learned to love one another.</p>	<p>סוף סוף סיימתי בית ספר.</p> <p><i>Sof-sof siyam'ti be'it sefer.</i></p> <p>I finally finished school (graduated).</p>

<p>סוף-סוף עברתי את המבחן!  <i>Sof-sof avar'ti et ha-miv'han.</i></p> <p>I finally passed the exam.</p>	<p>התעייפנו מאוד בטויל.  <i>Hit'ayaf'nu me'od ba-ti'ul.</i></p> <p>We became very tired on the trip.</p>
<p>הוא מת מסרטן.  <i>Hu met mi-sar'tan.</i></p> <p>He died of cancer.</p>	<p>ישנתי רק חמש שעות בלילה.  <i>Yashan'ti rak hamesh sha'ot ba-la'ilah</i></p> <p>I slept only five hours in the night.</p>
<p>אתם קמים כל יום מוקדם או מאוחר?  <i>Atem kamim kol yom muk'dam o' me'uħar?</i></p> <p>Do you get up early or late each day?</p>	<p>עד מתי יש לך שיעור?  <i>Ad mata'i yesh lakh shi'ur?</i></p> <p>Until when do you have class?</p>
<p>מתי יש שיעור נוסף באנגלית?  <i>Mata'i yesh shi'ur nosaf be-anglit?</i></p> <p>When is the another lesson in English?</p>	<p>מתי יום ההולדת שלך?  <i>Mata'i yesh shi'ur nosaf be-anglit?</i></p> <p>When is your birthday? (when asking a male)</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### הביתה (*ha-ba'itah*)

The word הביתה (*ha-ba'itah*) means "toward home" or "homeward." The -ה at the end of בית (*ba'it*), meaning "home," indicates that it is in the direction toward "home." You use this word much more often than you use the English equivalent, "homeward." You use it to ask whether someone is coming home: אתה בא הביתה? (*Atah ba ha-ba'itah?*) You use it to talk about someone who is "on the way home": הוא בדרך הביתה. (*Hu be-derekh ha-ba'itah*). You also use it to talk about someone who is returning home: פנינה חוזרת הביתה. (*P'nina ĥozeret ha-ba'itah*).

### מת לישון (*met lishon*)

The expression מת לישון (*met lishon*) means "dying to sleep." You use it when you are exhausted and really need to get some sleep. There is an alternative expression just like this one, which is מת מעייפות (*met mi-ayefut*). It means "dying from exhaustion." מת (*met*) is the masculine form. The feminine form is מתה (*metah*).

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson Is Using Sentences Without a Pronoun Leading the Sentence.

סוף-סוף הגענו הביתה!

סוף-סוף הגענו הביתה!

***Sof-sof Higa'nu ha-ba'itah!***  
**"We've finally arrived home."**

One grammatical aspect of Hebrew that is very different from English is the fact that the subject of a sentence may or may not be present as an independent pronoun in a Hebrew sentence. Technically, it is there because it is part of the conjugation of the verb as a suffix, but it does not come in the form of a separate word. This can be difficult to get used to. In the present tense, there is always a subject present. When you get to the past tense and the future tense, there may or may not be a subject. There are some times when you will still need it, like in the third person, but in first and second person, all you need is the correct verb conjugation, and the listener will know what the subject is from the suffix of the verb. Adding a pronoun as a subject is like repetition in these situations.

In our sample sentence from the dialogue, Anna says *סוף סוף הגענו הביתה!* (*sof sof higa'nu ha-ba'itah*). There isn't an independent pronoun in her statement even though the listener knows that Anna is saying "we" because of the ending *-נו* (*-nu*) on the verb *הגענו* (*higa'nu*). Anna could say *סוף סוף אנחנו הגענו הביתה!* (*sof sof anaħ'nu higanu ha-ba'itah*), but there is no need to add *אנחנו* (*anaħ'nu*) since we understand it from the verb. Generally, Israelis don't use it. The next sentence that Anna says in the dialogue is similar to the first.

### For Example:

1. למדנו הרבה על ירושליים היום.

לְמַדְנוּ הַרְבֵּה עַל יְרוּשָׁלַיִם הַיּוֹם.

*Lamad'nu har'beh al yerushalayim ha-yom.*

"We learned a lot about Jerusalem today."

This is the same kind of situation as the first sentence. Anna says *למדנו* (*lamad'nu*), and the "we" is understood from the *-נו* ending on the verb, so there is no reason to add the pronoun *אנחנו* (*anaħ'nu*). After this, Yonatan says the following sentence.

### For Example:

1. כן, היה כיף אבל התעייפתי מאוד.

*Ken, hayah ke'if aval hit'ayafti me'od.*

"Yes, it was fun but I got really tired."

Again, there is no independent pronoun here in this sentence. This time it is a little different because the pronoun is not suffixed to the verb. Yonatan uses only the verb *היה* (*hayah*) without a subject. When we use the verb *היה* without a subject, it is known that the subject would be "it" or *זה* (*zeh*), but most Israelis wouldn't use *זה* (*zeh*) in the sentence because it would be like repetition. It wouldn't be grammatically incorrect to include it, but there is no need for it. This is a special case though because other verbs will need a subject in the third person.

There is a second verb in this sentence that also doesn't require an independent pronoun, and that is *התעייפתי* (*hit'ayafti*). We understand the first person "I" pronoun from the *-תי* (*-ti*) suffix on the verb.

In the past tense, the pronoun is suffixed to the first and second person conjugations of the verb. If we use the verb *ללמוד* (*lil'mod*), which means "to learn," as an example verb, the following conjugations don't need an independent pronoun to accompany them:

Subject	Hebrew	With Vowels	Romanization
I	למדתי	לְמַדְתִּי	<i>lamad'ti</i>
you (masculine)	למדת	לְמַדְתָּ	<i>lamad'ta</i>
you (feminine)	למדת	לְמַדְתְּ	<i>lamadet</i>
we	למדנו	לְמַדְנוּ	<i>lamad'nu</i>
you (plural masculine)	למדתם	לְמַדְתֶּם	<i>lemad'tem</i>
you (plural feminine)	למדתן	לְמַדְתֶּן	<i>lemad'ten</i>

There are also situations in the future tense where there is no reason to add an independent pronoun as well, and it is similar to the situation we have for the past tense. The more you learn to conjugate verbs and the more you hear people speaking Hebrew, the easier this concept will become for you.

Here are some more examples of sentences in Hebrew without an independent pronoun leading the sentence.

**For Example:**

1. עזרתי לה לשטוף כלים.

עֲזַרְתִּי לָהּ לְשַׁטּוֹף כְּלִים.

*Azar'ti lah lish'tof kelim.*

"I helped her wash dishes."

2. עברת על שיעורי בית שלך?

עִבַרְתְּ עַל שִׁיעוּרֵי הַבַּיִת שְׁלֶךָ?

*Avar'ta al shi'ure'i ha-ba'it shel'kha?*

"Did you (masculine) go over your homework?"

3. באת בדיוק בזמן.

בָּאת בְּדִיוֹק בְּזֶמֶן.

*Ba'at be-di'uk ba-z'man.*

"You (feminine) came exactly at the right time."

4. התאהבנו מאוד מהר.

הִתְאַהַבְנוּ מְאֹד מְהֵרָה.

*Hit'ahav'nu me'od maher.*

"We fell in love very quickly."

5. הלכתם מבית הספר לבד?

הִלַכְתֶּם מִבֵּית הַסֵּפֶר לְבַד?

*Helakh'tem mi-be'it ha-sefer levad?*

"You (plural masculine) walked from school alone?"

*Tafar'ten s'mikha kol kakh yafah!*

"You (plural feminine) sewed such a nice blanket."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### ***Moshav: An Agricultural Village in Israel***

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In Israel, there is another kind of agricultural settlement besides the *kibbutz*, and that is the *moshav*. A *moshav* is a small village or settlement that was traditionally centered on agriculture. The *moshav* was also founded with the idea of community labor, but unlike the *kibbutz*, each person was allotted a certain amount of land, and he or she could do what he or she wanted with that allotment. Each family then paid an equal tax and that money went into the communal facilities on the *moshav*. All members were not made to live equal, so farmers who did well rose above other members of the *moshav*. The communal aspect of the *moshav* was seen in the communal project and facilities of the *moshav*, but they also joined together to buy supplies, market their goods, and sometimes even shared the farm work. Today many *moshavim* resemble suburban villages where many of the people work outside of the *kibbutz* and only a few farm the surrounding farmland.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #17

## Not Another Romantic Comedy in Israel!

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- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
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- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
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# 17

# HEBREW

1. אופיר: את רוצה ללכת לראות סרט ביחד?
2. אנה: כן. מתי?
3. אופיר: מחר, בערב.
4. אנה: בסדר. איזה סרט אתה רוצה לראות?
5. אופיר: חשבתי על קומדיה.
6. אנה: לא סרט רומנטי?
7. אופיר: לא הפעם.

# ENGLISH

1. OFIR: Do you want to go see a movie together?
2. ANNA: Yes. When?
3. OFIR: Tomorrow in the evening.
4. ANNA: Okay. Which movie do you want to see?
5. OFIR: I was thinking a comedy.
6. ANNA: Not a romantic movie?
7. OFIR: Not this time.

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. OFIR: At rotzah la-lekhet li-rot seret be-yaḥad?
2. ANNA: Ken. Mata'i?
3. OFIR: Maḥar ba-erev.
4. ANNA: Be-seder. Eizeh seret atah rotzeh lir'ot?
5. OFIR: ḥashav'ti al komedi'a.
6. ANNA: Lo seret romanti?
7. OFIR: Lo ha-pa'am.

## VOWELLED

1. אופיר: את רוצה ללכת לראות סרט ביחד?
2. אנה: כן. מתי?
3. אופיר: מחר, בערב.
4. אנה: בסדר. איזה סרט אתה רוצה לראות?
5. אופיר: חשבתי על קומדיה.
6. אנה: לא סרט רומנטי?
7. אופיר: לא הפעם.

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
פעם	Pa'am	time	noun	feminine
רומנטי	Roman'ti	romantic	adjective	
קומדיה	Komedi'a	comedy	noun	feminine
לחשוב	Lañ'shov	to think	verb	
ללכת	La-lekhet	to walk, to go	verb	
בערב	Ba-erev	in the evening	noun phrase	masculine
על	al	on	preposition	
סרט	Seret	movie	noun	masculine
ביחד	Be-yañhad	together	adverb	
מחר	machar	tomorrow	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>הפעם אני לא רוצה לבוא. <i>Ha-pa'am ani lo rotzeh la-vo.</i></p> <p>This time I don't want to come.</p>	<p>הם רוצים לצאת לערב רומנטי. <i>Hem rotzim latzet le-erev roman'ti.</i></p> <p>They want to go out to a romantic evening.</p>
<p>אני אוהב קומדיות. <i>Ani ohev komedi'ot.</i></p> <p>I love comedies.</p>	<p>תן לי זמן לחשוב על זה. <i>Ten li z'man lañ'shov al zeh.</i></p> <p>Give me time to think about it.</p>
<p>הם הולכים למסיבה. <i>Hem hol'khim la-mesibah.</i></p> <p>They are going to the party.</p>	<p>הלכתי לישון בארבע בבוקר. <i>Halakh'ti lishon be-ar'bah ba-boker.</i></p> <p>I went to sleep at four in the morning.</p>
<p>אני מתקלחת בערב. <i>Ani mit'kalañhat ba-erev.</i></p> <p>I shower in the evening.</p>	<p>היא יושבת על הספה. <i>Hi yoshevet al ha-sapah.</i></p> <p>She is sitting on the sofa.</p>

<p>הוא עולה על האבן. <i>Hu oleh al ha-even.</i></p> <p>He's going up on the rock.</p>	<p>ראיתי סרט טוב אתמול. <i>Ra'iti seret tov et'mol.</i></p> <p>I saw a good movie yesterday.</p>
<p>היינו ביחד על חוף הים היום. <i>Hayinu be-yaḥad al ḥof ha-yam ha-yom.</i></p> <p>We were together on the beach today.</p>	<p>רבקה ושמואל באים לארוחת ערב מחר. <i>Riv'kah u-shmu'el ba'im la-aruh'at erev maḥar.</i></p> <p>Rivka and Shmuel are coming for dinner tomorrow.</p>

נפגש מחר?

*Nipagesh maḥar?*

We will meet tomorrow?

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### מחר (*maḥar*)

*maḥar*) is the Hebrew word for "tomorrow." There is also a special word in Hebrew for the) מחר (*maḥaratayim*). This uses the) מחרתיים, "day after tomorrow" that uses this word as the base special double ending that we see in other Hebrew words that refer to something double, and *ayim*). Since you are talking about "two tomorrows" when you talk about the day) ימים - that is after tomorrow, it becomes (*maḥaratayim*).

### פעם (*pa'am*)

The word *pa'am* means "time." When you add *ha-* (*ha-*) to the beginning of the word for "the," it becomes "this time" or הפעם (*ha-pa'am*). *Pa'am* can also mean "once" like in the sentence פעם הייתי ילד (*pa'am hayiti yeled*). We translate this sentence as "once I was a boy." There are several useful expressions that use פעם (*pa'am*), such as אף פעם (*af pa'am*), which means "never," and מדי פעם (*mide'i pa'am*) meaning "occasionally."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Using Three Verbs in a Sentence.

את רוצה ללכת לראות סרט ביחד?

את רוצה ללכת לראות סרט ביחד?

*At rotzah la-lekhet lir'ot seret be-yaḥad?*

## "Do you want to go see a movie together?"

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In lesson 3 of this series, we covered how to form a sentence with two verbs. In this lesson, we will cover how to form a sentence with three verbs. In the sample sentence, you can see that to make a sentence with three verbs in succession, you need to conjugate the first one, and the last two follow in infinitive form. It's very easy. Here are some more examples of sentences with three verbs.

### For Example:

1. הבן שלי אוהב ללכת לרוץ איתי.

הבן שלי אוהב ללכת לרוץ איתי.

*Ha-ben sheli ohev la-lekhet la-rutz i'ti.*

"My son loves to go running with me."

In this first example, the first verb we used is אוהב (*ohev*), meaning "loves," and it is conjugated in the masculine singular form in the present tense. The two verbs that follow are ללכת (*lalekhet*), meaning "to go," and לרוץ (*larutz*), meaning "to run," and both of these are in the infinitive form.

### For Example:

1. אני רוצה ללמוד לנגן בפסנתר.

אני רוצה ללמוד לנגן בפסנתר.

*Ani rotzeh lil'mod le-nagen ba-psan'ter.*

"I want to learn to play the piano."

In the second example, the first verb we used is רוצה (*rotzeh*), meaning "wants," and we conjugate it in the masculine singular form in the present tense. The two verbs that follow are ללמוד (*lilmod*), meaning "to study," and לנגן (*lenagen*), meaning "to play [an instrument]," and both of these are in the infinitive form.

### For Example:

1. אנחנו צריכים ללכת לשמוע את הקונצרט שלך.

*Anaḥ'nu tz'rikhim la-lekhet lish'mo'a et ha-kon'tzert shelakh.*

"We need to come listen to your concert."

In the last example, the first verb we used is צריכים (*tz'rikhim*), meaning "need," and we conjugate it in the masculine plural form in the present tense. The two verbs that follow are ללכת (*lalekhet*), meaning "to go," and לשמוע (*lishmo'a*), meaning "to listen," and both of these are in the infinitive form.

As you can see from the examples, sometimes the structure is similar in English and sometimes a little different.

### Conjugating the Verb לרצות (*lir'tzot*), Meaning "to Want"

1. איזה סרט אתה רוצה לראות?  
איִזָּה סָרֵט אַתָּה רוֹצֵה לְרַאוֹת?

*Eizeh seret atah rotzeh lir'ot?*

"Which movie do you want to see?"

The verb לרצות (*lir'tzot*), meaning "to want," is an irregular verb in Hebrew. As we have discussed before, irregular verbs in Hebrew are usually verbs with a "weak" letter in the root. The verb לרצות (*lir'tzot*) has the root of י' צ' ר' (*resh-tzadi-yod*). The letter י' (*yod*) is a weak letter that we replace or drop in many of the conjugations. Sometimes we write the root for לרצות as י' צ' ה' (*resh-tzadi-heh*) because ה' (*heh*) replaces the י' (*yod*) so often in the conjugations. When talking about the type of irregular verb a word is, we use the letters פ' ע' ל' (*peh-ayin-lamed*) to show the position of the letter that makes it irregular. For לרצות (*lir'tzot*) is categorized as a ל"י (*lamed-yod*) irregular verb because it is the י' (*yod*) that makes it irregular and it is in the last position of the three-letter root.

Here is the present tense conjugation for לרצות (*lir'tzot*):

	Hebrew	Voweled	Romanization
Masculine, singular	רוצה	רוֹצֵה	<i>rotzeh</i>
Feminine, singular	רוצה	רוֹצֶה	<i>rotzah</i>
Masculine, plural	רוצים	רוֹצִים	<i>rotzim</i>

With the verb לרצות, we change the ' (yod) from the root to a ה' (i) with the vowel sound or we drop [-eh] or [-ah] altogether. Other verbs with the same classification, ל"י, will be conjugated in a similar way.

Here are some examples of לרצות (*lir'tzot*) in the present tense.

### For Example:

1. אני רוצה עוגה.

אני רוצה עוגה.

*Ani rotzeh ugah.*

"I want (some) cake."

2. היא רוצה שמלה.

היא רוצה שמלה.

*Hi rotzah sim'lah.*

"She wants a dress."

3. הם רוצים אמבטיה.

הם רוצים אמבטיה.

*Hem rotzim am'bat'ya.*

"They want a bath."

4. הן רוצות לחם.

הן רוצות לחם.

*Hen rotzot lehem.*

"They want (some) bread."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## A Fun Way to Learn Hebrew in Israel

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Going to see a movie in Israel is not as big of a deal as it is in other countries. Movies are shown in their original language with subtitles in Hebrew. This makes it easy for English speakers. If you want to challenge yourself while you are at the movie, you can attempt to read the subtitles while the movie is playing. You may pick up some new vocabulary that way. If you are going to see a children's movie, you will usually have an option of seeing it in English or dubbed in Hebrew.

Theaters in Israel are usually part of a shopping mall and are much like movie theaters in the United States. You can get the same kinds of food at the theater in Israel, and the theater seating is very similar. One major difference is that movies in Israel usually have an intermission where you can go to the bathroom or get more food. In the past ten years, there are a couple of large movie houses that have popped up around the country. These movie houses feature VIP movie theaters, where the food and lounge seating are included in the price. They also have a small food court with restaurants, so you can combine dinner and a movie.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #18

## A Day at the Israeli Beach

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- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# 18

# HEBREW

- .1 אנה: אין לי עבודה היום. יש לך לימודים?
- .2 אופיר: לא, אין לי לימודים בימי שני. אני לומד רק בימי ראשון, שלישי וחמישי.
- .3 אנה: אז מה עושים היום?
- .4 אופיר: נלך לחוף הים.
- .5 אנה: אבל אני לא יודעת לשחות.
- .6 אופיר: באמת? אז נשב על החול."

# ENGLISH

1. ANNA: I don't have work today. Do you have lessons?
2. OFIR: No, I don't have lessons on Mondays. I only study on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.
3. ANNA: So, what shall we do today?
4. OFIR: Let's go to the seashore.
5. ANNA: But I don't know how to swim.
6. OFIR: Really? Then we'll sit on the sand.

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. ANNA: Ein li avodah ha-yom. Yesh lekha limudim?
2. OFIR: Lo, Ein li limudim bi-yeme'i sheni. Ani lomed rak bi-yeme'i rishon, shlishi va-ħamishi.
3. ANNA: Az mah osim ha-yom?
4. OFIR: Nelekh le-ħof ha-yam.
5. ANNA: Aval ani lo yoda'at lis'ħot.
6. OFIR: Be'emet? Az neshev al ha-ħol.

## VOWELLED

1. אָנָה: אין לי עבודה היום. יש לך לימודים?
2. אוֹפִיר: לא, אין לי לימודים בימי שני. אני לומד רק בימי ראשון, שלישי וחמישי.
3. אָנָה: אז מה עושים היום?
4. אוֹפִיר: נלך לחוף הים.
5. אָנָה: אבל אני לא יודעת לשחות.
6. אוֹפִיר: באמת? אז נשב על החול."

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
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מה עושים?	mah osim?	What shall we do?	expression	
חול	ḥol	sand	noun	masculine
אין לי	Ein li	I don't have	Adverb + pronoun	
אבל	aval	but	conjunction	
באמת	Be-emet	really, truly	adverb	
לימודים	Limudim	university or school studies	noun	masculine
חוף	ḥof	beach, shore, coast	noun	masculine
ים	yam	sea	noun	masculine
לשחות	Lis'hot	to swim	verb	
לשבת	la-shevet	to sit	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>האוטו שלי מלא חול מהים. <i>Ha-oto sheli ma'le ḥol me-ha-yam.</i></p> <p>My car is full of sand from the sea.</p>	<p>אין לי חולצה ורודה. <i>Ein li ḥul'tzah v'rudah.</i></p> <p>I don't have a pink shirt.</p>
<p>הוא מבשל בדרך כלל אבל לא היום. <i>Hu mevashel be-derekh k'lal aval lo ha-yom.</i></p> <p>He usually cooks, but not today.</p>	<p>אני הייתי שם, אבל לא ראיתי אותך. <i>Ani hayiti sham, aval lo ra'iti ot'kha.</i></p> <p>I was there, but I didn't see you.</p>
<p>הם באמת חושבים שאת לא רואה. <i>Hem be-emet ḥosh'vim she-at lo ro'ah.</i></p> <p>They really think that you can't see.</p>	<p>הוא בא מחר, באמת. <i>Hu ba maḥar, be'emet.</i></p> <p>He's coming tomorrow, really.</p>

<p>אתה באמת נראה כמו הדוד שלי. <i>Atah be-emet nireh k'mo ha-dod sheli.</i></p> <p>You really look like my uncle.</p>	<p>בלימודים שלי אני חייבת לקחת עוד ארבעה קורסים. <i>Ba-limudim sheli ani hayevet lakaḥat od ar'ba'ah kur'sim.</i></p> <p>In my studies I need to take four more courses.</p>
<p>היא יושבת על חוף הכנרת. <i>Hi yoshevet al ḥof ha-kineret.</i></p> <p>She is sitting on the shore of the Sea of Galilee.</p>	<p>האישה רצה על החוף. <i>Ha-isha rצה על החוף.</i></p> <p>The woman is running on the beach.</p>
<p>אנחנו שחינו בים. <i>Anaḥnu saḥinu ba-yam.</i></p> <p>We swam in the sea.</p>	<p>הבת שלי לומדת לשחות. <i>Ha-bat sheli lomedet lis ḥot.</i></p> <p>My daughter is learning to swim.</p>
<p>אתה שוחה כל בוקר. <i>Atah soḥeh kol boker.</i></p> <p>You swim every morning.</p>	<p>הם יושבים בבית קפה. <i>Hem yosh'vim be-be'it kafeh.</i></p> <p>They are sitting at a cafe.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### מה עושים?

*Mah osim* is a slang expression that means "What shall we do?" People use it when they are hanging out with their friends and they want to figure out what they will do together. It's not proper Hebrew, but it is something that you will hear sometimes.

Another version of this is *מה נעשה?* (*mah na'aseh*). This means "What will we do?" You can use it like *mah osim*, or you can use it when you have a problem that you need to figure out. *Mah na'aseh* is not as slangy as *mah osim*.

ים

*Yam* is "sea" in Hebrew. We use it for saltwater seas and freshwater seas like the Sea of Galilee. We call the "Sea of Galilee" *ים כינרת* (*yam kineret*) in Hebrew. Here are some other seas around Israel:

*ha-yam ha-tikhon*  
"The Mediterranean"

*yam ha-melaḥ*  
"The Dead Sea"

*yam suf*  
"The Red Sea"

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is Using "Two-Noun Phrases" or שמיכות (*Smichut*).**

נלך לחוף הים.

נלך לחוף הים.

***Nelekh le-ḥof ha-yam.***  
"Let's go to the seashore."

One special type of noun in Hebrew is called a שמיכות (*smichut*). A *smichut* is a noun phrase made up of two nouns. In Hebrew, the head noun comes first and the noun that modifies it comes after. This is the opposite from the placement in English. Here is an example.

### For Example:

*ugat tapuḥim*  
"apple cake" (literally, "cake apples")

In the sample from the dialogue, Ofir says נלך לחוף הים (*nelekh le-ḥof ha-yam*). The *smichut* in this sentence is חוף הים (*ḥof ha-yam*), which is "seashore" or "beach" in English. As you can see, the order of the words in Hebrew is "shore the sea." This demonstrates one of the rules for a *smichut*: the second noun (the modifier) gets the definite article -ה (*heh*). This is different from a noun phrase with an adjective and a noun where both words get the article. The second rule is that the second word doesn't change, and that brings us to the third rule: the vowels and the endings of the head noun change in some cases. We only see the first two rules in the phrase חוף הים (*ḥof ha-yam*). The head noun doesn't change at all in this phrase because it doesn't have any of the conditions for change. To see the third rule in action, we need to look at another example of a *smichut* in the dialogue.

## For Example:

1. אין לי לימודים בימי שני.

אין לי לימודים בימי שני.

*Ein li limudim bi-yeme'i sheni.*

"I don't have my studies on Mondays."

In this sample sentence from the dialogue, the *smichut* is ימי שני (*yamei sheni*). In English, it is just "Mondays," but in Hebrew it's made up of two words: ימי (*yamei*) or "days" and שני (*sheni*) or "second."

There are two types of nouns that change as the head noun in a *smichut*, a feminine singular noun that ends in ה' (*heh*) and a masculine plural noun. The feminine singular noun drops the ה' (*heh*) and it becomes ת' (*tav*). Our sample sentence shows what happens with a masculine plural noun: it drops the ם' (*mem sofit*) and changes the ending to an *e'i* sound. Instead of ימים (*yamim*), it becomes ימי (*yame'i*). There are some cases where the head noun also changes its vowels, but that you will need to know case by case. Here are more examples of *smichuyot*.

"English"	Head Noun	Modifying Noun	Smichut
"goat cheese"	גְּבִינָה ( <i>g'vinah</i> ) "cheese"	עֲזִים ("goats") ( <i>ezim</i> )	גְּבִינַת עֲזִים ( <i>g'vinat ezim</i> )
"cheesecake"	עוּגָה ("cake") ( <i>ugah</i> )	גְּבִינָה ( <i>g'vinah</i> ) "cheese"	עוּגַת גְּבִינָה ( <i>ugat g'vinah</i> )
"coffee shop"	בַּיִת ("house") ( <i>ba'it</i> )	קַפֵּה ("coffee") ( <i>kafeh</i> )	בַּיִת קַפֵּה ( <i>be'it kafeh</i> )
"city residents"	תושְׁבִים ( <i>toshavim</i> ) "residents"	עִיר ("city") ( <i>ir</i> )	תושְׁבֵי הָעִיר ( <i>toshave'i ha-ir</i> )
"club members"	חֲבֵרִים ( <i>haverim</i> ) "members"	מוֹעֵדוֹן ("club") ( <i>mo'adon</i> )	חֲבֵרֵי הַמוֹעֵדוֹן ( <i>hav're'i ha-mo'adon</i> )

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### You're Never Far From an Israeli Beach

Israel has a very developed beach culture since the weather is so warm most of the year, and the country is so small most people can drive to the beach within an hour or two. The best times to go to the beach are in the morning and in the afternoon. Between the hours of twelve and two, the sun is so strong it is very easy to get sunburned on sunny days. Most organized beaches are equipped with a lifeguard, outdoor showers, and public toilets. There are restaurants along the coast that have seating on the beach. You can order food or drinks from a waiter while you sit on the beach. There are also lounge chairs and umbrellas that you can rent. In the height of the summer, there will be people selling ice cream and popsicles up and down the beach. Israelis don't just come to the beach to get some sun and swim; they also love to play a game called *matkot*. *Matkot* is like beach tennis but played with wooden paddles and a rubber ball. It's considered by some people to be a national sport in Israel.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #19

## Going Job Hunting in Israel

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- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 3 Vocabulary
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- 8 Cultural Insight

# 19

# HEBREW

1. אופיר: אנה, מה את חושבת על הקיבוץ?
2. אנה: כיף לי בקיבוץ. אני רוצה להישאר.
3. אופיר: כן? אז את נשארת אחרי האולפן?
4. אנה: אני לא יכולה. אני חייבת למצוא עבודה.
5. אופיר: איפה את רוצה למצוא עבודה?
6. אנה: אולי בתל אביב.
7. אופיר: בתל אביב? זה רחוק.

# ENGLISH

1. OFIR: Anna, what do you think about the kibbutz?
2. ANNA: It's fun for me on the kibbutz.
3. OFIR: Yes? So, are you staying after the Ulpan?
4. ANNA: I can't. I have to find work.
5. OFIR: Where do you want to find work?
6. ANNA: Maybe in Tel Aviv.
7. OFIR: In Tel Aviv. That's far.

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. OFIR: Anna, mah at hoshvet al ha-kibbutz?
2. ANNA: Ke'if li ba-kibbutz. Ani rotzah le-hisha'er.
3. OFIR: Ken? Az at nisheret ahare'i ha-ulpan?
4. ANNA: Ani lo yekholah. Ani hayevet lim'tzo avodah.
5. OFIR: Eifo at rotzah lim'tzo avodah?
6. ANNA: Ula'i be-tel aviv.
7. OFIR: Be-tel aviv? Zeh ra'ok.

## VOWELLED

1. אופיר: אנה, מה את חושבת על הקיבוץ?
2. אנה: כיף לי בקיבוץ. אני רוצה להישאר.
3. אופיר: כן? אז את נשארת אחרי האולפן?
4. אנה: אני לא יכולה. אני חייבת למצוא עבודה.
5. אופיר: איפה את רוצה למצוא עבודה?
6. אנה: אולי בתל אביב.
7. אופיר: בתל אביב? זה רחוק.

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
חשב	laḥ'shov	to think	verb	
אחרי	Aḥare'i	after, behind	preposition	
עבודה	Avodah	work	noun	feminine
כף	Ke'if	fun	noun	masculine
נשאר	Le-hisha'er	to stay	verb	
מצא	Lim'tzo	to find	verb	
אולי	Ula'i	maybe, perhaps	conjunction	
רחוק	Raḥok	far	adjective, adverb	Masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>הוא חושב על הפתרון. <i>Hu ḥoshev al ha-pit'ron.</i></p> <p>He is thinking about the solution.</p>	<p>היא נפגשת איתו אחרי הקונצרט. <i>Hi nif'geshet ito aḥare'i ha-kon'tzert.</i></p> <p>She is meeting him after the concert.</p>
<p>אנחנו יכולים לעבור דירה אחרי מאי. <i>Anaḥ'nu yecholim la-avor dirah aḥare'i ma'i.</i></p> <p>We can change apartments after May.</p>	<p>הוא בא אחרי דליה. <i>Hu ba aḥare'i Dalia.</i></p> <p>He is coming after Dalia.</p>
<p>יש לנו מזנון בעבודה. <i>Yesh lanu miz'non ba-avodah.</i></p> <p>We have a cafeteria at work.</p>	<p>כיף לו לשחק כדורגל. <i>Keif lo le-saḥek kaduregel.</i></p> <p>It's fun for him to play soccer.</p>
<p>זה כיף לשחק משחקים בגינה. <i>Zeh ke'if le-saḥek mis ḥakim ba-ginah.</i></p> <p>It's fun to play games in the yard.</p>	<p>כיף לי לשחק מונופול. <i>Ke'if li le-saḥek monopol.</i></p> <p>It's fun for me to play Monopoly.</p>

<p>אני נשאר בעבודה עד שבע לפעמים. <i>Ani nish'ar ba-avodah ad sheva lifa'amim.</i></p> <p>I stay at work until seven sometimes.</p>	<p>מצאתי עשר שקל על הרצפה. <i>Matzati eser shekel al ha-ritz'pah.</i></p> <p>I found ten shekels on the floor.</p>
<p>המורה מצא טעות. <i>Ha-mורה mitsa ta'ot.</i></p> <p>The teacher found a mistake.</p>	<p>אולי הם יכולים להגיד לנו איפה זה. <i>Ula'i hem yekholip le-hagid lanu eifo zeh.</i></p> <p>Maybe they can tell us where it is.</p>
<p>אולי את צריכה ללמוד איך לבשל. <i>Ula'i at tz'rikhah lil'mod eikh le-vashel.</i></p> <p>Maybe you need to learn how to cook.</p>	<p>אילת נמצאת רחוקה מהכל בארץ. <i>Eilat nim'tzet re'okah me-ha-kol ba-arets.</i></p> <p>Eilat is far from everything in Israel.</p>

זה רחוק מכאן.

*ze rachok mikan.*

It's far from here.

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### עבודה

*Avodah* means "work," "labor," or "employment." In biblical Hebrew, this could also be associated with slavery, but today it just means "work." When you use the word *avodah*, you can use it to talk about the general "work" that you have to do in life or the job that you hold. We also use *avodah* in conjunction with other words to describe other kinds of work. Here are a few examples of this.

### For Example:

Hebrew	Romanization	"English"
עבודה סוציאלית	<i>avodah sotzi'alit</i>	"social work"
עבודות שירות	<i>avodot shirut</i>	"community service"
עבודת אדמה	<i>avodat adamah</i>	"agriculture"

עבודת יד	<i>avodat yad</i>	"handwork" or sometimes "homemade"
עבודת נמלים	<i>avodat nemalim</i>	hard work (technically "ant's work")

## למצוא

*Lim'tzo* means "to find" or "to discover." One very interesting phrase using this verb is למצוא חן בעיניו (*lim'tzo ħen ba-einav*). The literal translation of this phrase is "to find grace in his eyes," and it means that "he likes" whoever the person is that the phrase is referring to.

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Using the Preposition על (*Al*).

מה את חושבת על הקיבוץ?

מה את חושבת על הקיבוץ?

*Mah at ħoshevet al ha-kibbutz?*

"What do you think about the kibbutz?"

The preposition על (*al*) can have two different meanings. It can show the position of something and mean "on" and it can also mean "about." In the dialogue from this lesson, we used על (*al*) as "about." There are several different verbs that we can use with על (*al*) for it to mean "about." In the dialogue, Ofir asks Anna what she thinks about the kibbutz and for that he used the verb לחשוב (*laħ'shov*). Other verbs that we can use with על (*al*) include the following:

Hebrew	Romanization	"English"
לדבר על	<i>le-daber al</i>	"to talk about"
לחלום על	<i>laħ'lom al</i>	"to dream about"
לקרוא על	<i>likro al</i>	"to read about"
לכתוב על	<i>lik'tov al</i>	"to write about"
להגיד על	<i>le-hagid al</i>	"to tell about"

Here are some sample sentences using על (al) with the meaning "about."

**For Example:**

1. היא מדברת על ההיסטוריה של היהודים.  
היא מדברת על ההיסטוריה של היהודים.

*Hi medaberet al ha-histori'a shel ha-yehudim.*

"She is talking about the history of the Jewish people."

2. חלמתי על מכוניות.

חלמתי על מכוניות.

*#alam'ti al mekhoni'ot.*

"I dreamed about cars."

3. אנחנו קוראים על הרים.

אנחנו קוראים על הרים.

*Anaħ'nu kor'im al harim.*

"We are reading about mountains."

4. הם כתבו על הבחירות.

הם כתבו על הבחירות.

*Hem kat'vu al ha-beħirot.*

"They wrote about the elections..."

5. מה יש לך להגיד עלי?

מה יש לך להגיד עלי?

*Mah yesh lakh le-hagid ala'i?*

"What do you have to say about me?"

Here are examples of על (al) to indicate placement.

## For Example:

1. הוא יושב על הכיסא.

הוא יושב על הכיסא.

*Hu yoshev al ha-kis'e.*

"He is sitting on the chair."

2. המכונית נוסעת על הכביש.

המכונית נוסעת על הכביש.

*Ha-mekhonit nosa'at al ha-k'vish.*

"The car is driving on the road."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### How Big Is Israel?

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In terms of distances, Israel is a very small country. It can take you twenty minutes to drive from one side to the other at the narrowest part of the country and seven and a half hours to drive from the northern border to the southern tip in Eilat. It is 263 miles long from north to south and between nine and seventy-one miles wide from east to west. On weekends, Israelis love to travel to see relatives or to be out in nature, so the small distances make for a traffic nightmare when the weekend is coming to a close. On the other hand, because the country is so small, it makes it easy to keep in contact with your friends and relatives. They are never too far for a short visit. Even though it is quite easy to travel around the country, Israelis see small distances as a "long way" because they aren't used to having to travel great distances as people in other countries are. Part of the reason that these small distances are seen as a "long way" is because of the high price of gas in Israel. Right now Israelis are paying well over two times what most Americans pay for gas.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #20

## A Not-So-Secret Israeli Admirer

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- 2 English
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# 20

# HEBREW

- 1.1 .אנה: אני חייבת להתרחץ ואז להתלבש, ערב חג היום.
- 1.2 .יוליה: מה את לובשת?
- 1.3 .אנה: אני לובשת את השמלה הזאת. מה את חושבת?
- 1.4 .יוליה: יפה מאוד. אופיר יאהב את זה.
- 1.5 .אנה: אופיר?
- 1.6 .יוליה: הוא מתאהב בך. לא שמת לב?
- 1.7 .אנה: לא, לא שמתי לב.

# ENGLISH

1. ANNA: I have to shower and then get dressed. It's a holiday today.
2. YULIA: What are you wearing?
3. ANNA: I'm wearing this dress. What do you think?
4. YULIA: Very nice. Ofir will love it.
5. ANNA: Ofir?
6. YULIA: He's in love with you. You didn't notice?
7. ANNA: No, I didn't notice.

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. ANNA: Ani ĥayevet le-hit'raĥetz ve-az le-hit'labesh, erev ĥag ha-yom.
2. YULIA: Mah at loveshet?
3. ANNA: Ani loveshet et ha-sim'lah ha-zot. Mah at ĥoshevet.
4. YULIA: Yafeh me'od. Ofir yohav et zeh.
5. ANNA: Ofir?
6. YULIA: Hu mit'ahev bakh. Lo sam't lev?
7. ANNA: Lo, lo sam'ti lev.

## VOWELLED

1. אָנָה: אָנִי חַיֵּבֶת לְהִתְרַחֵץ וְאֵז לְהִתְלַבֵּשׁ, עֶרֶב חַג הַיּוֹם.
2. יוּלְיָהּ: מָה אַתְּ לּוֹבֶשֶׁת?
3. אָנָה: אָנִי לּוֹבֶשֶׁת אֶת הַשְּׂמֵלָה הַזֹּאת. מָה אַתְּ חוֹשֶׁבֶת?
4. יוּלְיָהּ: יָפֵה מְאֹד. אוֹפִיר יֵאָהֵב אֶת זֶה.
5. אָנָה: אוֹפִיר?
6. יוּלְיָהּ: הוּא מֵתָאֵהֵב בְּךָ. לֹא שִׁמְתִּי לֵב?
7. אָנָה: לֹא, לֹא שִׁמְתִּי לֵב.

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
ערב חג	erev ḥag	eve of the holiday	expression	
לשים לב	la-sim lev	to pay attention	expression	
ללבוש	Lil'bosh	to dress, to wear	verb	
חג	Ḥag	holiday	noun	masculine
להתאהב	Le-hitahev	to fall in love	verb	
להתלבש	Le-hit'labesh	to dress (oneself)	verb	
להתרחץ	Le-hit'raḥetz	to wash (oneself)	verb	
יפה	yafeh	nice, pretty	adjective, adverb	
לאהוב	Le-ehov	to love	verb	
שמלה	sim'lah	dress	noun	feminine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>אני בא רק אחרי ערב החג. <i>Ani ba rak aḥarei erev ha-ḥag.</i></p> <p>I am only coming after the eve of the holiday.</p>	<p>הוא לא שם לב בשיעור. <i>Hu lo sam lev ba-shi'ur.</i></p> <p>He doesn't pay attention in the class.</p>
<p>אתם לובשים בגדים יפים תמיד. <i>Atem lov'shim b'gadim yafim tamid.</i></p> <p>You always wear nice clothes.</p>	<p>פסח הוא חג יפה וחשוב. <i>Pesaḥ hu ḥag yafeh ve-ḥashuv.</i></p> <p>Passover is a nice and important holiday.</p>
<p>הם התאהבו בקיץ שעבר. <i>Hem hit'ahavu ba-ka'itz she-avar.</i></p> <p>They fell in love last summer.</p>	<p>הבן שלי לא יכול להתלבש לבד. <i>Ha-ben sheli lo yakhol le-hit'labesh levad.</i></p> <p>My son can't dress himself alone.</p>

<p>אנחנו מתרחצים בלילה. <i>Anaḥ'nu mit'raḥatzim ba-la'ilah.</i></p> <p>We wash ourselves (shower) at night.</p>	<p>היער השחור הוא מקום יפה. <i>Ha-ya'ar ha-shaḥor hu makom yafeh.</i></p> <p>The Black Forest is a nice place.</p>
<p>היא אוהבת לבשל. <i>Hi ohevet levashel.</i></p> <p>She loves to cook.</p>	<p>יש שמלה יפה בחנות הזאת. <i>Yesh sim'lah yafah ba-ḥanut ha-zot.</i></p> <p>There is a nice dress in this store.</p>

השמלה בתצוגה.

The dress is on display.

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### לשים לב

*La-sim lev* means to "pay attention" or to "notice." The literal translation of this phrase is "to put heart." The expression has its roots in the Bible, where the heart was often considered the place of thought and attention. The structure and meaning of this expression is similar to "take heed."

### ערב חג

*Erev ḥag* is "eve of the holiday." Traditionally, one day was counted as from sunset to sunset, and all Jewish holidays are celebrated as such even today. The holiday begins at sunset and is continued until sunset the next day. Usually on the *erev ḥag*, the evening when the holiday begins, there is a big meal to celebrate the holiday.

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is the Reflexive Verb Group התפעל (*hit'pa'al*).**

אני חייבת להתרחץ ואז להתלבש.

אני חייבת להתרחץ ואז להתלבש.

***Ani ḥayevet le-hit'raḥetz ve-az le-hit'labesh.***

**"I have to shower and then get dressed."**

One of the major verb groups in Hebrew is called התפעל (*hit'pa'al*). We use it for reflexive

verbs and verbs where the action occurs between two people, like marriage להתחתן (*le-hit'haten*). The verbs in this group are characterized by the [-it] sound that always comes before the root of the verb.

Common *hit'pa'el* verbs:

Hebrew	Voweled	Transliteration	"English"
להתחתן	לְהִתְחַתֵּן	<i>le-hit'haten</i>	"to get married"
להתנשק	לְהִתְנַשֵּׁק	<i>le-hit'nashek</i>	"to kiss"
להתפלל	לְהִתְפַּלֵּל	<i>lehit'palel</i>	"to pray"
להתרחץ	לְהִתְרַחֵץ	<i>le-hit'rahetz</i>	"to wash/shower"
להתלבש	לְהִתְלַבֵּשׁ	<i>le-hit'labesh</i>	"to get dressed"
להתקשר	לְהִתְקַשֵּׁר	<i>le-hit'kasher</i>	"to phone"
להתאהב	לְהִתְאַהֵב	<i>le-hit'ahev</i>	"to fall in love"
להתרשם	לְהִתְרַשֵּׂם	<i>le-hit'rashem</i>	"to be impressed"

In the opening sentence of the dialogue, Anna uses two different verbs from this verb group, להתרחץ (*le-hit'rahetz*), meaning "to shower," and להתלבש (*le-hit'labesh*), meaning "to get dressed." She used both in the infinitive form.

### For Example:

1. הוא מתאהב בך.

הוא מְתַאַהֵב בְּךָ.

*Hu mit'ahev bakh.*

"He's in love with you."

Later in the dialogue, Yulia tells Anna that Ofir is in love with her and she uses the התפעל (*hit'pa'el*) verb להתאהב (*le-hit'ahev*). She uses this verb in the present tense. You can see that in the present tense, the ה' (*heh*) has been replaced with מ' (*mem*). Here are the four conjugations for the התפעל (*hit'pa'el*) verb group using להתלבש (*le-hit'labesh*) as the sample verb.

	Hebrew	With Vowels	Transliteration	Hebrew	With Vowels	Transliteration
Masculine	מתלבש	מִתְלַבֵּשׁ	<i>mit'labesh</i>	מתלבשים	מִתְלַבְּשִׁים	<i>mit'lab'shim</i>
Feminine	מתלבשת	מִתְלַבֶּשֶׁת	<i>mit'labeshet</i>	מתלבשות	מִתְלַבְּשׁוֹת	<i>mit'lab'shot</i>

As you can see in the table, the verb להתלבש (*le-hit'labesh*) begins with מת- (*mit*) and ends with the normal verb endings in the present tense. Other verbs in this verb group will follow the same pattern. Here are some sample sentences with other verbs from the התפעל (*hit'pa'el*) verb group.

### For Example:

1. הוא מתפלל כל יום.

הוא מִתְפַּלֵּל כָּל יוֹם.

*Hu mit'palel kol yom.*

"He prays every day."

2. היא מתרחצת בבוקר.

היא מִתְרַחֶצֶת בַּבּוֹקֵר.

*Hi mit'rahetzet ba-boker.*

"She showers in the morning."

3. הם מתנצלים לאמא שלהם.

הם מִתְנַצְּלִים לְאִמָּא שְׁלָהֶם.

*Hem mit'natz'lim le-ima shelahem.*

"They are apologizing to their mother."

4. הן מתרשמות מההצגה.

הן מִתְרַשְׁמוֹת מֵהַהֲצָגָה.

*Hen mit'rash'mot me-ha-hatzagah.*

"They are impressed with the presentation."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### How Dressed Up Do Israelis Get?

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Clothing in Israel, like many other things there, is based on extremes. On one side, you have Tel Aviv that is a very fashionable city. There are many up and coming fashion designers who make their base in Tel Aviv. On the other side, Israelis dress very casually in general. Most preschool and school age children go to school in sweatsuits in the winter and t-shirts and cotton pants in the fall and spring. Dressing up for Israeli men is wearing a nice shirt and nice pants. It's rare that you will see men wearing a suit and tie. Summer is hot in Israel, so many people wear t-shirts and light pants or skirts on the bottom. Fashion for the religious Jewish and Muslim women is different because they must cover their arms and legs. So they will wear skirts, tights, and long-sleeve shirts and even head coverings in the Israeli heat.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #21

## Do Israeli Walls Speak Hebrew Too?

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 21

# HEBREW

1. אופיר: שלום אנה. אני שומע שאת עוזבת בעוד כמה ימים.
2. אנה: כן, מצאתי עבודה בתל אביב. מתי אתה מבקר אותי?.
3. אופיר: אני נוסע לשם בשבוע הבא. אני אבוא בערב..
4. אנה: תודה רבה. אהיה עצובה שם לבד.
5. אופיר: את יכולה לדבר עם הקירות.
6. אנה: לא. אני רוצה לדבר עם מישהו. כמו שאני מדברת איתך עכשיו.

# ENGLISH

1. OFIR: Hi, Anna. I hear that you are leaving in a few days.
2. ANNA: Yes. I found work in Tel Aviv. When are you visiting me?
3. OFIR: I am traveling there next week. I will come in the evening.
4. ANNA: Thanks a lot. I will be sad there alone.
5. OFIR: You can talk to the walls.
6. ANNA: No. I want to talk to someone. Like I'm talking to you now.

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. OFIR: Shalom Anna. Ani shome'a she-at ozevet be-od kamah yamim.
2. ANNA: Ken. Matzati avodah be-Tel Aviv. Mata'i Atah mevaker oti?
3. OFIR: Ani nose'a le-sham ba-shavu'a ha-ba. Ani avo ba-erev.
4. ANNA: Todah rabah. Ehe'yeh atzuvah sham levad.
5. OFIR: At yekholah le-daber im ha-kirot.
6. ANNA: Lo. Ani rotzah le-daber im mishehu. K'mo she-ani medaberet it'kha akh'shav.

## VOWELLED

1. אופיר: שלום אנה. אני שומע שאת עוזבת בעוד כמה ימים.
2. אנה: כן, מצאתי עבודה בתל אביב. מתי אתה מבקר אותי?.
3. אופיר אני נוסע לשם בשבוע הבא. אני אבוא בערב..
4. אנה: תודה רבה. אהיה עצובה שם לבד.
5. אופיר: את יכולה לדבר עם הקירות.
6. אנה: לא. אני רוצה לדבר עם מישהו. כמו שאני מדברת איתך עכשיו.

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
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למצוא	Lim'tzo	to find	verb	
שבוע הבא	Shavu'a ha-ba	next week	noun	masculine
לשמע	Lish'mo'a	to listen	verb	
לנסוע	Lin'so'a	to travel	verb	
לעזוב	la'azov	to leave	verb	
לבקר	Le-vaker	to visit	verb	
עצוב	atzuv	sad	adjective	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>מצאתי מלון בברזיל. <i>Matzati malon be-brazil.</i></p> <p>I found a hotel in Brazil.</p>	<p>שבוע הבא הבת שלי הולכת לאוניברסיטה. <i>Shavu'a ha-ba ha-bat sheli holekhet le-universitah.</i></p> <p>Next week my daughter goes to university.</p>
<p>אתם שמעתם את החדשות? <i>Atem sh'ma'tem et ha-ħadeshot?</i></p> <p>Did you (pl.) hear the news?</p>	<p>אני נוסע לחיפה כל יום. <i>Ani nose'a le-ħe'ifah kol yom.</i></p> <p>I travel to Haifa every day.</p>
<p>הוא עזב את הבית בחמש בבוקר. <i>Hu azav et ha-bayit be-ħamesh ba-boker.</i></p> <p>He left home at five in the morning.</p>	<p>מתי את עוזבת את הבית? <i>Mata'i at ozevet et ha-ba'it?</i></p> <p>When are you leaving the house?</p>
<p>אנחנו מבקרים את סבא בשבת. <i>Anaħ'nu mevakrim et saba be-shabat.</i></p> <p>We are visiting Grandpa on Saturday.</p>	<p>זה עצוב להיות לבד בשבת. <i>Zeh atzuv li-hiyot levad be-shabat.</i></p> <p>It's sad to be alone on Saturdays.</p>
<p>הנער העצוב יושב לבד. <i>ha-na'ar he-atzuv yoshev levad.</i></p> <p>The sad teenager is sitting alone.</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

*Le-vaker* means "to visit" in most cases. When you say לבקר אצל רופא (*le-vaker etzel rofe*), it means "to go to the doctor." *Le-vaker* can also mean "to criticize." In the same way, ביקור (*bikur*), which is derived from the same root, can mean either "visit" or "criticism." Another kind of visit is called ביקר חשבונות (*bi'ker hesh'bonot*), and this is "to audit" someone.

עצוב

*Atzuv* means "sad," "unhappy," or "gloomy." The four forms for עצוב (*atzuv*) are as follows:

Hebrew	Transliteration	Number and Gender
עצוב	<i>atzuv</i>	masculine singular
עצובה	<i>atzuvah</i>	feminine singular
עצובים	<i>atzuvim</i>	masculine plural
עצובות	<i>atzuvot</i>	feminine plural

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Conjugating *Pi'el* Verbs.

אתה מבקר אותי, נכון?  
 אַתָּה מְבַקֵּר אוֹתִי, נְכוֹן?

*Atah mevaker oti, nakhon?*  
 "You are visiting me, right?"

The second most common group of verbs is the פיעל (*pi'el*) verbs. This group of verbs also has many nouns and adjectives that are derived from it. You can tell these verbs by the ' (*yod*) in the past tense verb stem and the vowel pattern in the present tense.

Common *pi'el* verbs:

Hebrew	Voweled	Transliteration	"English"
לדבר	לְדַבֵּר	<i>le-daber</i>	"to talk"
לבקר	לְבַקֵּשׁ	<i>le-vakesh</i>	"to request"

לחפש	לְחַפֵּשׂ	<i>le-ḥapes</i>	"to search"
ללמד	לְלַמֵּד	<i>le-lamed</i>	"to teach"
לסדר	לְסַדֵּר	<i>le-sader</i>	"to arrange"
לשלם	לְשַׁלֵּם	<i>le-shalem</i>	"to pay"

As you can see from the sample sentences from the dialogue, *pi'el* verbs in the present tense begin with a מ- and the first two vowels are *eh-ah*. Anna used the verb לבקר (*le-vaker*), which means "to visit." Here are all four forms of לבקר in the present tense:

	Hebrew	Voweled	Transliteration	Hebrew	Voweled	Transliteration
Masculine	מבקר	מְבַקֵּר	<i>mevaker</i>	מבקרים	מְבַקְרִים	<i>mevakrim</i>
Feminine	מבקרת	מְבַקֵּרֶת	<i>mevakere</i> <i>t</i>	מבקות	מְבַקְרוֹת	<i>mevakrot</i>

At the end of the dialogue, Anna uses another *pi'el* verb in the present tense. The verb that she used is לדבר (*le-daber*), and it means "to speak." We conjugate לדבר (*le-daber*) the same way as לבקר (*le-vaker*). Here is the sentence from the dialogue.

### For Example:

1. כמו שאני מדברת איתך עכשיו.

2. כְּמוֹ שֶׁאֲנִי מְדַבֶּרֶת אִתְּךָ עַכְשָׁיו.

*K'mo she-ani medaberet it'kha akh'shav.*

"Like I am talking to you now."

Here are all four conjugations for לדבר (*le-daber*) in the present tense:

	Hebrew	Voweled	Transliteration	Hebrew	Voweled	Transliteration
Masculine	מדבר	מְדַבֵּר	<i>medaber</i>	מדברים	מְדַבְּרִים	<i>medabrim</i>

Feminine	מדברת	מְדַבֶּרֶת	<i>medabere</i> t	מדברות	מְדַבְּרוֹת	<i>medabrot</i>
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## Sample Sentences

1. אני מדבר עם האח שלי.

אֲנִי מְדַבֵּר עִם הָאָח שְׁלִי.

*Ani medaber im ha-ah sheli.*

"I am talking with my brother."

2. היא מבקרת אצל הרופא.

הִיא מְבַקֶּרֶת אֶצֶל הָרוֹפֵא.

*Hi mevakeret etzel ha-rofe.*

"She is visiting the doctor."

3. הילדים מדברים באנגלית.

הַיְלָדִים מְדַבְּרִים בְּאִנְגְלִית.

*Ha-yeladim medabrim be-anglit.*

"The children are speaking in English."

4. אני ושירה מבקרות את סבתא שלנו.

אֲנִי וְשִׁירָה מְבַקְרוֹת אֶת סִבְתָּא שְׁלָנוּ.

*Ani ve-shira mevakrot et sav'ta shelanu.*

"Shira and I are visiting our grandmother."

## Pronunciation Tip: Words That End in נ 'ה' and ע'

Words that end with נ 'ה' and ע' have an extra -ah vowel added to them when there isn't a -ah vowel preceding the last letter.

## For Example:

1. אני שומע שאת עוזבת בעוד כמה ימים.

אני שומע שאת עוזבת בעוד כמה ימים.

*Ani shome'a she-at ozevet be-od kamah yamim.*

"I hear that you are leaving in a few days."

The word שומע (*shome'a*) is a perfect example of this. *Shome'a* ends in ע' and the vowel before the ע' is -o, and therefore there is an extra -a at the end of the word. Further down in the dialogue, Ofir uses *shome'a*.

## For Example:

1. אני נוסע לשם בשבוע הבא.

אני נוסע לשם בשבוע הבא.

*Ani nose'a le-sham ba-shavu'a ha-ba.*

"I am traveling there next week."

The word נוסע (*nose'a*) has a similar structure as שומע (*shome'a*). The word שבוע (*shavu'a*) is also in this sentence, and this word also carries an -a vowel at the end because of the -u vowel that precedes it. Here are examples of other words with ע' and n' that carry an -a vowel at the end.

Hebrew	Transliteration	"English"
מגיח	<i>magi'ha</i>	"proofreader"
יודע	<i>yode'a</i>	"know"
פתוח	<i>patu'aḥ</i>	"open"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### All About Tel Aviv

Tel Aviv is the second-largest city in terms of population in Israel. Tel Aviv was founded in 1909 by a group of Jewish settlers and merged with Jaffa in 1950. The population of Tel Aviv is mostly Jewish and the average age is around thirty-four. Even though most people are Jewish in Tel Aviv, the city is very secular. Tel Aviv is the home of Tel Aviv University, one of the major universities in Israel. Tel Aviv is also a center for performing arts and culture, boasting an opera, dance companies, art museums, theaters, and a cinematheque. Due to the proximity to the beach, Tel Aviv has a very rich beach culture. You can find bars, restaurants, cafes, and clubs along the promenade of the beach. Tel Aviv is a very busy metropolis, and it's not easy to drive and park in town, especially if you are not familiar with the area. There is plenty of public transportation to compensate for that. There are bus lines that travel all over town, trains that travel in and out of the city, and shared taxis that run on the bus routes. There are plenty of options for getting around Tel Aviv.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #22

## Apartment Hunting in Israel

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- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 4 Vowelled
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

# 22

# HEBREW

1. אנה: אופיר, אתה יכול לעזור לי למצוא דירה?
2. אופיר: כן, כמובן.
3. אנה: איך אומרים "בד-רום" בעברית
4. אופיר: "בד-רום" נקרא חדר שינה.
5. אנה: (מחפשת במודעות לדירות) אני לא מבינה. לכל הדירות יש שני חדרים... אז יש להם שני חדרי שינה?.
6. אופיר: לא. פה בארץ, הסלון גם נחשב לחדר אחד. אז יש להם חדר שינה אחד וסלון..
7. אנה: עכשיו הבנתי. תודה.
8. אופיר: הנה, הדירה הזאת נראית יפה.
9. אנה: נכון! אני כבר מתקשרת!

# ENGLISH

1. ANNA: Ofir, can you help me find an apartment?
2. OFIR: Yes, of course.
3. ANNA: How do you say "bedroom" in Hebrew?
4. OFIR: "Bedroom" is called "hadar sheinah."

CONT'D OVER

5. ANNA: (looking at ads for apartments) I don't understand. All the apartments have two rooms... does that mean two bedrooms?
6. OFIR: No. Here in Israel, the living room is considered one room. So they have one bedroom and a living room.
7. ANNA: Now I understand. Thanks.
8. OFIR: Here, this apartment looks good.
9. ANNA: You're right! I'm already calling.

## ROMANIZATION

1. ANNA: Ofir, Atah yakhol la-azor li lim'tzo dirah?
2. OFIR: Ken, ca-muvan.
3. ANNA: Ei'kh om'rim "bedroom" be-ivrit?
4. OFIR: Bedroom nikra ħadar sheinah.
5. ANNA: (meħapeset ba-moda'ot le-diroth) Ani lo mevinah. Le-kol ha-diroth yesh ħeder eħad... az yesh lahem shne'i ħad're'i sheinah
6. OFIR: Lo, Po ba-aretz, ha-salon gam neħ'shav le-ħeder eħad. Az yesh la-hem ħeder sheinah eħad ve-salon.
7. ANNA: Akh'shav hevan'ti. Todah.
8. OFIR: Hineh, ha-dirah ha-zot nir'et yafah.

CONT'D OVER

9. ANNA: Nakhon! Ani k'var mit'kasheret.

## VOWELLED

1. אָנָה: אוֹפִיר, אַתָּה יְכוֹל לְעֻזֹר לִי לְמִצּוֹא דִירָה?
2. אוֹפִיר: כֵּן, כְּמוֹכֵן.
3. אָנָה: אֵיךְ אוֹמְרִים "בֵּד-רוֹם" בְּעֵבְרִית?
4. אוֹפִיר: "בֵּד-רוֹם" נִקְרָא חֵדֶר שִׁינָה.
5. אָנָה: (מְחַפֶּשֶׁת בְּמוֹדְעוֹת לְדִירוֹת) אֲנִי לֹא מְבִינָה. לְכֹל הַדִּירוֹת יֵשׁ שְׁנֵי חֵדְרִים... אִזְיֵשׁ לָהֶם שְׁנֵי חֵדְרֵי שִׁינָה?
6. אוֹפִיר: לֹא, פֹּה בְּאַרְץ, הַסֵּלוֹן גַּם נִחְשָׁב לְחֵדֶר אֶחָד. אִזְיֵשׁ לָהֶם חֵדֶר שִׁינָה אֶחָד וְסֵלוֹן
7. אָנָה: עֲכָשִׁיו הִבְנַתִּי. תוֹדָה.
8. אוֹפִיר: הִנֵּה, הַדִּירָה הַזֹּאת נִרְאִית יָפָה.
9. אָנָה: נִכוֹן! אֲנִי כְּבֵר מִתְקַשְׂרֶת!

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
חדר	kheder	room	noun	masculine
לעזור	la`azor	to help	verb	

רק	rak	only	conjunction	
להיחשב	Le-heḥshev	to be considered	verb	
כמובן	Ka-muvan	of course	adverb	
להבין	le-havin	to understand	verb	
דירה	dirah	apartment	noun	feminine
סלון	salon	living room	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>אני צריך לסדר את החדר שלי הערב <i>ani tsarikh lesader et ha'kheder sheli ha'erev</i></p> <p>I need to clean up my room tonight.</p>	<p>החדר שלו לא נקי. <i>Ha-ḥeder shelo lo naki.</i></p> <p>His room is not clean.</p>
<p>החדר היה גדול. <i>ha'kheder haya gadol.</i></p> <p>The room was big.</p>	<p>המטרה שלה בחיים היתה לעזור לאנשים אחרים <i>ha'matara shela ba'khaim haita la'azor le'anashim akherim</i></p> <p>Her purpose in life was to help other people.</p>
<p>היא עוזרת לי לעבור דירה. <i>Hi ozeret li la-avor dirah.</i></p> <p>She is helping me move apartments.</p>	<p>יש לי רק חמש דקות עכשיו. <i>Yesh li rak ḥamesh dakot akh'shav.</i></p> <p>I only have five minutes right now.</p>
<p>תן לי רק סיגריה אחת בבקשה. <i>Ten li rak sigari'ah aḥat be-vakashah.</i></p> <p>Give me only one cigarette please.</p>	<p>זה נחשב מאוד יקר. <i>Zeh neḥ'shav me'od yakar.</i></p> <p>That is considered very expensive.</p>
<p>כמובן שהוא לא הגיע היום. <i>Ka-muvan she-hu lo higi'a ha-yom.</i></p> <p>Of course he didn't arrive today.</p>	<p>אנחנו לא מבינים אחד את השני. <i>Anaḥ'nu lo mevinim aḥad et ha-sheni.</i></p> <p>We don't understand each other.</p>

<p>את מבינה אותי? <i>At mevinah oti?</i></p> <p>Do you understand me? (feminine)</p>	<p>אתה מבין אותי? <i>ata mevin oti?</i></p> <p>Do you understand me? (masculine)</p>
<p>הדירה של אמא שלי בערד. <i>Ha-dirah shel ima sheli ba-arad.</i></p> <p>My mom's apartment is in Arad.</p>	<p>יש לי דירה קטנה בניו יורק סיטי. <i>yesh li dira k'tana be'nuyork siti</i></p> <p>I have a small apartment in New York City.</p>
<p>בסלון יש טלוויזיה. <i>Ba-salon yesh televiziya.</i></p> <p>There is a television in the living room.</p>	<p>הטלוויזיה בסלון. <i>ha'televizia ba'salon</i></p> <p>The television is in the living room.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### דירה

*Dirah* is an "apartment" or "flat." Since most of the population of Israel lives in cities or urban areas, most of the population lives in apartments. There are two types of apartments that combine the word דירה (*dirah*) with another noun to make a *smichut*. The first is a דירת גג (*dirat gag*), which is technically a "roof apartment" or "penthouse." The other is דירת חדר (*dirat heder*) or a "studio apartment."

### כמובן

*Ka'muvan* means "certainly" or "of course." It is broken down into two parts: כ- (*ka-*), meaning "as" and מובן (*muvan*), meaning "understood." Another expression that uses the word מובן (*muvan*) is מובן מאליו (*muvan me-elav*). It also means "of course" or even "self-evident." Technically, this phrase is broken down to "understood above that" like it's already understood that that would happen.

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is Using Passive Voice With נפעל:**

פה בארץ, הסלון גם נחשב לחדר.

פה בארץ, הסלון גם נחשב לחדר.

***Po ba-aretz, ha-salon gam neḥ'shav le-ḥeder.***

**"Here in Israel, the living room is considered one room."**

There are three different groups of verbs for passive voice in Hebrew, but the one that we use most in day-to-day conversation is נפעל (*nif'al*). The verb group *nif'al* doesn't just cover passive verbs; it also covers verbs that have a reciprocal meaning and some other verbs that would be considered active verbs. You will recognize *nif'al* verbs by the נ' that precedes the root in the past and present tenses. They also have an -i vowel as the first vowel in all the conjugations.

The verb נפעל (*nif'al*) is related to פעל (*pa'al*) verbs in that they are the passive form of פעל (*pa'al*) verbs. For instance, the verb that we used in the sample sentence from the dialogue is נחשב (*neħ'shav*) or "is considered" or "is thought of," and the פעל (equivalent) is חושב (*ħoshev*), which is "thinks" or "considered." Both words use the same three-letter root נ' (*ħet*), ש' (*shin*), and ב' (*vet*), but they have a slightly different meaning.

In the sample sentence, Ofir says הסלון גם נחשב לחדר (*ha-salon gam niħ'shav le-ħeder*), meaning "the salon is also considered one room." Let's look at the conjugations for להיחשב (*le-hiħashev*) in the present tense:

	Singular		Plural			
	Hebrew	Voweled	Romani zation	Hebrew	Voweled	Romani zation
Masculine	נחשב	נְחַשֵּׁב	<i>Neħ'shav</i>	נחשבים	נְחַשְׁבִּים	<i>Neħ'shavi m</i>
Feminine	נחשבת	נְחַשְׁבֶּת	<i>Neħ'shev et</i>	נחשבות	נְחַשְׁבוֹת	<i>Neħ'shav ot</i>

(*le-hiħashev*) להיחשב is a little different from other verbs in this verb group because the first letter of the root is a guttural letter. Because of this, the -i vowel that usually leads the conjugations in the present and past tense is changed to an -eh vowel.

### For Example:

1. "בד-רום" נקרא חדר שינה.

"בד-רום" נקרא חדר שינה.

*Bedroom nikra ħadar shenah.*

"Bedroom' is 'hadar shenah."

This next sample sentence from the dialogue uses the verb להיקרא (*le-hikare*) or "to be called." You can use this verb often when you are learning Hebrew, just as Anna used it in the dialogue. Here are the present tense conjugations of להיקרא (*le-hikare*):

	Singular		Plural			
	Hebrew	Vowelle d	Romani zation	Hebrew	Vowelle d	Romani zation
Masculine	נקרא	נְקָרָא	<i>Nik'ra</i>	נקראים	נְקָרָאִים	<i>Ni'kra'im</i>
Feminine	נקראת	נְקָרָאת	<i>Nik'ret</i>	נקראות	נְקָרָאוֹת	<i>Ni'kra'ot</i>

As you can see from these two verbs, נפעל (*nif'al*) begins all conjugations in the present tense with נ' (*nun*) and uses the typical present tense endings.

### For Example:

1. אוטו שלי נקרא יוסי.

האוטו שלי נקרא יוסי.

*Ha-oto sheli nik'ra Yossi.*

"My car is called Yossi."

2. הגבינה נשמרת במקרר.

הגבינה נשמרת במקרר.

*Ha-g'vinah nish'meret ba-mekarer.*

"The cheese is kept in the refrigerator."

3. הם נכנסים דרך הדלת האחורית.

הם נכנסים דרך הדלת האחורית.

*Hem nikh'nasim derekh ha-delet ha-aħorit.*

"They are entering by way of the back door."

*Ha-ḥatulot niz'harot big'lal ha-kelev.*

"The cats (feminine) are being careful because of the dog."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Renting an Apartment in Israel

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Many young people in Israel rent apartments. As you heard in the dialogue, the rooms in an Israeli apartment are counted with the living room. The rental price may be listed in shekels or in dollars. If the price is in dollars, you have to agree with the landlord about what conversion rate you will consider and how often the price will change according to the conversion rate. Most landlords will require a two-month deposit when you rent. The period of rental is usually negotiable and will be written in the contract. Many apartments have a balcony off the living room so you can enjoy the warm Israeli weather throughout the year. On top of a rental price, you will pay a monthly fee for upkeep of the apartment building and a municipal tax which varies from town to town.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #23

## Don't Get Burned By the Israeli Sun!

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# 23

# HEBREW

- .1 אנה: איך מזג האוויר יהיה היום?
- .2 אופיר: יהיה חם מאוד. הביאי איתך הרבה מים.
- .3 אנה: אני מביאה שני בקבוקי מים. להביא עוד משהו?
- .4 אופיר: כן, הביאי גם כובע.
- .5 אנה: יש בלגן בחדר שלי! אני לא יודעת איפה הכובע שלי.
- .6 אופיר: את לא יודעת? הנה זה!
- .7 אנה: איזה טפשית אני! תן לי אותו, בבקשה.

# ENGLISH

1. ANNA: How will the weather be today?
2. OFIR: It'll be very hot. Bring lots of water with you.
3. ANNA: I'm bringing two bottles of water. Should I bring something else?
4. OFIR: Yes, bring a hat also.
5. ANNA: There is a mess in my room! I don't know where my hat is.
6. OFIR: You don't know (where it is)? Here it is.
7. ANNA: How stupid I am. Give it to me, please.

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. ANNA: Eikh mezeg ha-avir yi'hiyeh ha-yom?
2. OFIR: Yi'heyeh ħam me'od. Ha-vi'i itakh har'beh mayim.
3. ANNA: Ani mevi'ah sh'nei bak'buke'i mayim. Le-hav'i od mashehu?
4. OFIR: Ken, havi'i gam kova.
5. ANNA: Yesh balagan ba-ħeder sheli! Ani lo yoda'at eifo ha-kova sheli.
6. OFIR: At lo yoda'at? Hineh zeh.
7. ANNA: Eizeh tip'shit ani! Ten li oto, be-vakashah.

## VOWELLED

1. אָנָה: איך מְזַג הָאָווִיר יִהְיֶה הַיּוֹם?
2. אוֹפִיר: יִהְיֶה חָם מְאֹד. הַבִּיאִי אִתְּךָ הַרְבֵּה מַיִם.
3. אָנָה: אֲנִי מְבִיאָה שְׁנַי בַּקְּבֻקֵי מַיִם. לְהַבִּיאַ עוֹד מִשְׁהוּ?
4. אוֹפִיר: כֵּן, הַבִּיאִי גַם כּוֹבֵעַ.
5. אָנָה: יֵשׁ בְּלֶגֶן בְּחֶדֶר שְׁלִי! אֲנִי לֹא יוֹדַעַת אִיפֹה הַכּוֹבֵעַ שְׁלִי.
6. אוֹפִיר: אַתְּ לֹא יוֹדַעַת? הֲנֵה זֶה!
7. אָנָה: אֵיזָה טַפְּשִׁית אָנִי! תֵּן לִי אוֹתוֹ, בְּבִקְשָׁה..

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
טפשי	Tip'shi	stupid	adjective	
מים	mayim	water	noun	masculine
חם	Ḥam	hot	adjective	Masculine
עוד	Od	more	adverb	
מזג האוויר	Mezeg ha-avir	weather	noun	masculine
איך	eikh	how	interrogative	general
בקבוק	Bakbuk	bottle	noun	masculine
משהו	Mashehu	something	noun	masculine
כובע	cova	hat	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>יש מים חמים באמבטיה. <i>Yesh mayim ḥamim ba-ambati'a.</i></p> <p>There is hot water in the bathtub.</p>	<p>חשוב לשתות הרבה מים. <i>Hashuv lishtot harbe maim.</i></p> <p>It's important to drink a lot of water.</p>
<p>הוא עוצר לקנות מים. <i>hu otser liknot maim.</i></p> <p>He stops to buy water.</p>	<p>האוכל היה חם מדי. <i>Ha-okhel hayah ḥam mida'i.</i></p> <p>The food was too hot.</p>
<p>הבשר חם מדי. <i>Ha-basar ḥam mida'i.</i></p> <p>The meat is too hot.</p>	<p>השמש מחממת את המדבר החם. <i>ha shemesh mechamemet et ha-mid'bar ha-cham.</i></p> <p>The sun is heating the hot desert.</p>
<p>הקיץ חם בישראל. <i>ha-kayitz cham b'Israel</i></p> <p>Summer is hot in Israel.</p>	<p>היא רוצה עוד קולה. <i>Hi rotzah od kola.</i></p> <p>She wants more cola.</p>

<p>יש רק עוד שלושה ימים עד החופש הגדול. <i>Yesh rak od sh'loshah yamim ad ha-chofesh ha-gadol.</i></p> <p>There are only three more days until summer vacation.</p>	<p>מזג האוויר היה קר היום ואתמול. <i>Mezeg ha-avir hayah kar ha-yom ve-et'mol.</i></p> <p>The weather was cold today and yesterday.</p>
<p>איך אתה מבשל ברוקולי? <i>Eikh atah mevashel brokoli?</i></p> <p>How do you cook broccoli?</p>	<p>איך קורים את זה? <i>E'ich kor'im et zeh?</i></p> <p>How do you read this?</p>
<p>כמה זה עולה? <i>kama zeh oleh?</i></p> <p>How much is it?</p>	<p>מילאתי את הבקבוק שלי הבוקר. <i>Mile'ti et ha-bakbuk sheli ha-boker.</i></p> <p>I filled up my bottle this morning.</p>
<p>הוא קנה חמישה בקבוקי יין! <i>Hoo kana chamisha bakbukei ya'vin</i></p> <p>He bought five bottles of wine!</p>	<p>מצאתי משהו מעניין בספר הזה. <i>Matzati mashehu me'anyen ba-sefer ha-zeh.</i></p> <p>I found something interesting in this book.</p>
<p>אני רוצה משהו לאכול. <i>Ani rotzeh mashehu le-ekhol.</i></p> <p>I want something to eat.</p>	<p>חייבים לחבוש כובע בשמש. <i>Chayevim lahavosh cova ba-shemesh.</i></p> <p>You must wear a hat in the sun.</p>

החתול בתוך הכובע.

*he-chatul betoch ha-cova.*

The cat is in the hat.

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### מזג האוויר

*Mezeg ha-avir* means "the weather." We make this phrase up of two words, מזג (*mezeg*), which means "nature" or "temper," and אוויר (*avir*), or "air." So, you are talking about the "temper of the air" when you talk about the weather.

### בקבוק

*Bak'buk* is an onomatopoeia and it means "bottle." The sound of the word *bak'buk* mimics the

sound that a bottle makes when you pour liquid from it.

כובע

A *kova* is a "hat" in Hebrew. כובע (*kova*) has a special verb that goes along with it. Many people say to "put on" לשים (*la-sim*), but this is wrong. The correct verb to use with the word כובע (*kova*) is לחבש (*laħ'vosh*). לחבש (*laħ'vosh*) means "to bandage." So, if you want to say "he put on a hat," you would say הוא חבש כובע (*hu ħovesh kova*).

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is the Imperative Voice.

הביאי איתך הרבה מים.

הביאי איתך הרבה מים.

*Ha-vi'i itakh har'beh mayim.*

"Bring lots of water with you."

One aspect of Hebrew we haven't touched on is how to form commands in Hebrew. Five of the seven verb groups, בנינים (*bin'yanim*), have a special form for commands and instructions. We call it the imperative mood or ציווי (*tzivu'i*). The *tzivu'i* form is close to the second-person future conjugations without the prefixes. In some verb groups, בנינים (*bin'yanim*), we add a letter in place of the prefix. Generally, there are only three forms of the imperative that we use in spoken Hebrew: the masculine singular, the feminine singular, and the plural.

Although we are teaching you the proper imperative forms in this lesson, Hebrew speakers will usually use the future tense in place of the imperative. In both the imperative and the future, you can add בבקשה (*be-vakeshah*), which means "please," after the command in order to make it more polite.

In the sample sentence, Ofir uses the word הביאי (*hi'vi*), which is "bring" in the feminine singular form. The following are the three forms of להביא (*le-havi*) in the imperative:

להביא, "meaning "to bring"

	Hebrew	Voweled	Romanization
Masculine	הבא	הָבֵא	<i>have'</i>
Feminine	הביאי	הִבִּיאִי	<i>havi'i</i>
Plural	הביאו	הִבִּיאוּ	<i>havi'u</i>

Let's look at what the sample sentence from the beginning of this lesson would look like in day-to-day conversation in Hebrew.

**For Example:**

1. תביאי איתך הרבה מים.

תְּבִיאִי אִתְּךָ הַרְבֵּה מַיִם.

*Ta-vi'i itakh har'beh mayim.*

"Bring lots of water with you."

As we said earlier, we use the future in place of the imperative in day-to-day Hebrew.

Further down in the dialogue, Anna uses the imperative form of לתת (*la-tet*), which means "to give."

**For Example:**

1. תן לי אותו, בבקשה.

תֵּן לִי אוֹתוֹ, בְּבַקְשָׁה.

*Ten li oto, be-vakeshah.*

"Give it to me, please."

Here are the three forms of לתת (*la-tet*) in the imperative:

"meaning "to give ,לתת

	Hebrew	Voweled	Romanization
Masculine	תן	תֵּן	<i>ten</i>
Feminine	תני	תְּנִי	<i>t'ni</i>
Plural	תנו	תְּנוּ	<i>t'nu</i>

*la-tet*) is an example of a verb that we only use in the imperative when it comes to) לתת commands

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Be Sure to Protect Yourself From the Israeli Sun and Heat

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The weather in Israel tends to be on the warm to hot side. In fact, Israelis often complain when the temperatures dip in to the 60s that it's way too cold. Most of the year, it is above 70, with averages being in the 90s to 100s in the summer. There are several important things that you need to keep in mind when you are in Israel. First of all, you need to remember to hydrate. Second of all, wear light, cotton clothes. Israel is hot, and although it's a hot country, you will not find air conditioning everywhere you go. Israelis are pretty conservative when it comes to running the air conditioning even if they do have it. The last thing is to always wear a hat. The sun is very strong in Israel, and it's very easy to get sunburn. From May to October, there are very few clouds in the sky, and that makes sun exposure even more dangerous. Make sure you protect your skin.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #24

## Hiking Through the Israeli Desert

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- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

# 24

# HEBREW

- 1.1 .1 אנה: איפה אנחנו? יפה פה, לא הייתי פה אף פעם.
- 1.2 .2 אופיר: אנחנו בנגב. זה מדבר. עכשיו בקיץ אין פה צמחים אבל בחורף שעבר היו אפילו פרחים.
- 1.3 .3 אנה: היו פרחים בנגב?
- 1.4 .4 אופיר: כן, אחרי הגשם יהיו עוד פרחים.
- 1.5 .5 אנה: מתי יורד גשם?
- 1.6 .6 אופיר: הגשם מתחיל לרדת בסתיו. אולי נהיה פה בחורף הבא כדי לראות.
- 1.7 .7 אנה: כן, מתי אפשר לחזור?

# ENGLISH

1. ANNA: Where are we? It's nice here; I've never been here.
2. OFIR: We are in the Negev. It's a desert. Now in the summer, there aren't any plants, but last winter there were even flowers.
3. ANNA: There were flowers in the Negev?
4. OFIR: Yes, after the rain, there will be more flowers.
5. ANNA: When does it rain?
6. OFIR: The rain will start to fall in autumn. Maybe we will be here next winter in order to see.

CONT'D OVER

7. ANNA: When can we return?

## ROMANIZATION

1. ANNA: Eifo anaḥ'nu? Yafeh po, lo hayiti po af pa'am.
2. OFIR: Anaḥ'nu ba-negev. Zeh midbar. Akh'shav ba-ka'itz ein po tz'maḥim aval ba-ḥoref she-avar hayu afilu p'raḥim.
3. ANNA: Hayu p'raḥim ba-negev?
4. OFIR: Ken, aḥare'i ha-geshem yi'hiyu od p'raḥim.
5. ANNA: Mata'i yored geshem.
6. OFIR: Ha-geshem mat'ḥil la-redet ba-stav. Ula'i ni'hiyeh po ba-horef ha-ba k'de'i lir'ot.
7. ANNA: Ken, mata'i ef'shar laḥ'zor?

## VOWELLED

1. אָנָה: איפֿה אָנחנוּ? יִפֿה פֿה, לֹא הִייתִי פֿה אָף פֿעֵם.
2. אוֹפִיר: אָנחנוּ בִּנְגֵב. זֶה מִדְּבָר. עַכְשֵׁיוּ בִּקְיָץ אֵין פֿה צְמַחִים אַבֵּל בְּחֹרֶף שְׁעֵבֵר הָיוּ אֶפִּילוֹ פְּרָחִים.
3. אָנָה: הָיוּ פְּרָחִים בִּנְגֵב?
4. אוֹפִיר: כֵּן, אַחֲרֵי הַגֶּשֶׁם יִהְיוּ עוֹד פְּרָחִים.

CONT'D OVER

5. אנה: מתי יורד גשם?

6. אופיר: הגשם מתחיל לרדת בסתיו. אולי נהיה פה בחורף הבא כדי לראות.

7. אנה: כן, מתי אפשר לחזור?

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
אפילו	afilu	even	conjunction	
אף פעם	Af pa'am	never	adverb	
מתי	mata'i	when	expression	
עכשיו	Akh'shav	now	adverb	
מדבר	mid'bar	desert	noun	masculine
קיץ	Ka'itz	summer	noun	masculine
חורף	ħoref	winter	noun	masculine
צמח	tzemaħ	plant	noun	masculine
פרח	peraħ	flower	noun	masculine
גשם	geshem	rain	noun	masculine

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

הוא אוהב לשחק בחוץ, אפילו בגשם. <i>Hu ohev le-saħek ba-ħutz, afilu ba-geshem.</i> He loves to play outside, even in the rain.	היא לא אוכלת בשר אף פעם. <i>Hi lo okhelet basar af pa'am.</i> She never eats meat.
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<p>עד מתי יש לך שיעור? <i>Ad mata'i yesh lakh shi'ur?</i></p> <p>Until when do you have class?</p>	<p>מתי יש שיעור נוסף באנגלית? <i>Mata'i yesh od shi'ur be-anglit?</i></p> <p>When is the another lesson in English?</p>
<p>מתי יום ההולדת שלך? <i>Mata'i yom ha-holadot shelach?</i></p> <p>When is your birthday? (when asking a male)</p>	<p>עכשיו הם חייבים ללכת. <i>Akh'shav hem hayavim la-lekhet.</i></p> <p>Now they have to go.</p>
<p>עכשיו אני הולך לעשות קניות. <i>Akh'shav ani holech la-asot k'niyot.</i></p> <p>Now I am going to do shopping.</p>	<p>המדבר מאוד יבש. <i>Ha-mid'bar me'od yavesh.</i></p> <p>The desert is very dry.</p>
<p>הגמלים הולכים במדבר. <i>Hagalim holechim ba-midbar.</i></p> <p>The camels are walking in the desert.</p>	<p>אני לא אוהב את החום בקיץ. <i>Ani lo ohev et ha-hom ba-ka'itz.</i></p> <p>I don't like the heat in the summer.</p>
<p>אני אוהב לשחות בקיץ. <i>Ani ohev lis'chot ba-ka'itz.</i></p> <p>I love to swim in the summer.</p>	<p>בחורף יש גשם בארץ ולפעמים יש גם שלג. <i>Ba-horef yesh geshem ba-aretz ve-lefa'amim yesh gam sheleg.</i></p> <p>In the winter there is rain in Israel and sometimes there is also snow.</p>
<p>אנחנו צריכים צמחים לגינה שלנו. <i>Anaħ'nu tz'rikkhim tz'maħim la-ginah shelanu.</i></p> <p>We need plants for our garden.</p>	<p>החבר שלי לא מביא לי פרחים. <i>Ha-ħaver sheli lo mevi'i li p'raħim.</i></p> <p>My boyfriend doesn't bring me flowers.</p>
<p>פרח אחד. <i>perach echad.</i></p> <p>One flower.</p>	<p>כשיש גשם אף אחד לא רוצה לצאת מהבית. <i>K'she-yesh geshem af eħad lo rotzeh latzet me-ha-bayit.</i></p> <p>When there is rain, no one wants to leave home.</p>

הוא אוהב לרקוד בגשם.

*Hu ohev lir'kod ba-geshem.*

He loves to dance in the rain.

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

*Mid'bar* is "desert" or "wilderness." In Israel, the Negev is a large desert in the south of the country. It takes up roughly a third of the country's area. There is another small desert next to it, מדבר יהודה (*mid'bar yehudah*) or the "Judean desert," which is east of Jerusalem.

## אפילו

*Afilu* means "even," "even if," or "even though." We can use אפילו (*afilu*) with אז to mean "even then" like in the following sentence.

### For Example:

1. אפילו אז הוא לא עבר את המבחן.  
אֶפִּילוּ אָז הוּא לֹא עָבַר אֶת הַמִּבְחָן.

*Afilu az hu lo avar et ha-miv'han.*

"Even then he didn't pass the test."

We can also use *afilu* in the expression אפילו לא (*afilu lo*), which means "not so much as."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Using the Verb "to Be" in the Past and in the Future.

לא הייתי פה אף פעם.  
לֹא הֵיִיתִי פֹה אֶף פְּעַם.

*Lo hayiti p oaf pa'am.*

"I've never been here."

Although there aren't any conjunctions to learn for verb להיות (*le-hiyot*) in the present tense, there are in the future and the past. The root of the verb להיות (*le-hiyot*) is ה' י' ה' (*heh - yod - heh*). In the sample sentence from the dialogue, Anna says, "I've never been here." The Hebrew is actually "I was never here," and she uses the word הייתי (*hayiti*) or "I was." Here is another example from the dialogue.

### For Example:

1. ... אבל בחרף היו אפילו פרחים.

... אֲבָל בְּחֶרֶף הָיוּ אֶפִּילוּ פְּרָחִים.

*...aval ba-ħoref hayu afilu p'raħim.*

"...but in the winter there were even flowers."

In this sentence, Ofir uses the word היו (*hayu*) or "were." In the context of the sentence, this means "there were." Let's look at all the conjugations for להיות (*le-hiyot*) in the past tense:

"meaning "to be , להיות"

	Hebrew	With Vowels	Romanization
I	הייתי	הַיִּיתִי	<i>hayiti</i>
you (masculine )	היית	הַיִּיתָ	<i>hayita</i>
you (feminine)	היית	הַיִּיתְּ	<i>hay'it</i>
he	היה	הָיָה	<i>hayah</i>
she	היתה	הָיְתָה	<i>hay'tah</i>
we	היינו	הָיִינוּ	<i>hayinu</i>
you (masculine plural)	הייתם	הַיִּיתֶם	<i>heyitem</i>
you (feminine plural)	הייתן	הַיִּיתֶן	<i>heyiten</i>
they	היו	הָיוּ	<i>hayu</i>

Here are some sample sentences for להיות (*le-hiyot*) in the past.

### For Example:

1. היית פעם בפריז?

היית פעם בפריז?

*Hay'it pa'am be-pariz?*

"Were you ever in Paris?"

2. אורלי היתה בבית ספר איתי.

*Or'li hay'tah be-beit sefer iti.*

"Orli was in school with me."

3. היינו חברים טובים הרבה שנים.

היינו חברים טובים הרבה שנים.

*Hayinu haverim tovim har'beh shanim.*

"We were good friends for many years."

4. הילדים היו כמו מלאכים.

הילדים היו כמו מלאכים.

*Ha-yeladim hayu k'mo mal'akhim.*

"The kids were like angels."

להיות (le-hiyot) in the future

	Hebrew	With Vowels	Romanization
I	אהיה	אֶהְיֶה	<i>eheyeh</i>
you (masculine)	תהיה	תֵּהְיֶה	<i>tiheyeh</i>
you (feminine)	תהיי	תִּהְיִי	<i>tihehi</i>
he	יהיה	יֵהְיֶה	<i>yiheyeh</i>
she	תהיה	תֵּהְיֶה	<i>tiheyeh</i>
we	נהיה	נֵהְיֶה	<i>niheyeh</i>
you (plural)	תהיו	תֵּהְיוּ	<i>tiheyu</i>
they	יהיו	יֵהְיוּ	<i>yiheyu</i>

**For Example:**

*Aḥare'i ha-geshem yi'hiyu od p'raḥim.*

"After the rain, there will be more flowers."

2. אולי נהיה פה בחורף הבא כדי לראות.

אוּלַי נִהְיֶה פֹה בַּחֹרֶף הַבָּא כְּדֵי לְרַאוֹת.

*Ula'i ni'hiyeh po ba-horef ha-ba k'de'i lir'ot.*

"Maybe we will be here next winter in order to see."

In the dialogue, Ofir used להיות in the future twice. The first time, he used יהיו (*yih'yu*), which is the third-person plural form of להיות (*le-hiyot*) as it agrees with פרחים (*p'raḥim*) which means "flowers." The second time he used להיות in the future, he used נהיה (*niheyeh*), meaning "we will be."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Hike the Israel National Trail

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The Israel National Trail, or שביל ישראל, is a hiking trail that crosses Israel from north to south with almost 1,000 kilometers (620 miles) of trails. The system of trails is well marked by an orange, blue, and white striped sign all along the trail. The trail can be hiked from north to south or in the reverse direction. You can hike it in sections or all at once. If you hike it all at one time, it will take thirty-five to fifty days. In the northern and central sections of the trail, there are many places to find and buy food and water. The lowest part of the trail is in the desert and there are not as many places to find food. There are also more historical sites along the trail in the north and in the center. The terrain, and the weather changes quite drastically from north to south, especially in the winter, so be prepared. In the late spring, summer, and early fall, it is always hot and dry.

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #25

## Is This Goodbye in Israel?

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Hebrew
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vowelled
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# # 25

# HEBREW

- .1 אופיר: אני רוצה לבלות ככה כל יום.
- .2 אנה: היה ממש כיף. תודה אופיר.
- .3 אופיר: כיף להיות איתך כל היום.
- .4 אנה: כן, אבל מחר אני עוזבת. אי אפשר להיות ביחד כל יום יותר..
- .5 אופיר: אני יודע. אבל נפגש כל שבוע, נכון.
- .6 אנה: אני לא יודעת. אני אהיה עסוקה כל השבוע.
- .7 אופיר: אנה, יש משהו שאני רוצה להגיד לך...

# ENGLISH

1. OFIR: I want to spend every day like this.
2. ANNA: It was very fun. Thanks, Ofir.
3. OFIR: It's fun to be with you all day long.
4. ANNA: Yes, but tomorrow I'm leaving. It's not possible to be together every day anymore.
5. OFIR: I know, but we will see each other every week, right?
6. ANNA: I don't know. I will be busy all week long.
7. OFIR: Anna, there's something that I want to tell you...

# ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. OFIR: Ani rotzeh le-valot kakhah kol yom.
2. ANNA: Hayah mamash keif. Todah Ofir.
3. OFIR: Keif lehiyot itakh kol ha-yom.
4. ANNA: Ken, aval mañar ani ozevet. I' ef'shar lehiyot be-yañad kol yom yoter.
5. OFIR: Ani yode'a, aval nipagesh kol shavu'a, nakhon?
6. ANNA: Ani lo yoda'at. Ani e'hiyeh asukah kol ha-shavu'a.
7. OFIR: Anna, yesh mashehu she-ani rotzeh le-hagid lakh...

## VOWELLED

1. אופיר: אני רוצה לבלות ככה כל יום.
2. אנה: היה ממש כיף. תודה אופיר.
3. אופיר: כיף להיות איתך כל היום.
4. אנה: כן, אבל מחר אני עוזבת. אי אפשר להיות ביחד כל יום יותר..
5. אופיר: אני יודע. אבל נפגש כל שבוע, נכון.
6. אנה: אני לא יודעת. אני אהיה עסוקה כל השבוע.
7. אופיר: אנה, יש משהו שאני רוצה להגיד לך...

## VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
להיפגש	Le-hipagesh	to meet	verb	
עסוק	Asuk	busy	adjective	
משהו	Mashehu	something	noun	masculine
מחר	machar	tomorrow	noun	masculine
שבוע	shavu'a	week	noun	masculine
לבלות	Le-valot	to spend time	verb	
ככה	Kakhah	this way	adverb	
לעזוב	la'azov	to leave	verb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>רציתי להיפגש איתו ביום שישי.  <i>Ratziti le-hipagesh ito be-yom shishi.</i></p> <p>I wanted to meet with him on Friday.</p>	<p>פנינה עסוקה כל הזמן.  <i>Pnina asukah kol ha-zman.</i></p> <p>Pnina is busy all the time.</p>
<p>מצאתי משהו מעניין בספר הזה.  <i>Matzati mashehu me'anyen ba-sefer ha-zeh.</i></p> <p>I found something interesting in this book.</p>	<p>אני רוצה משהו לאכול.  <i>Ani rotzeh mashehu le-ekhol.</i></p> <p>I want something to eat.</p>
<p>רבקה ושמואל באים לארוחת ערב מחר.  <i>Riv'kah u-shmu'el ba'im la-aruh'at erev ma'har.</i></p> <p>Rivka and Shmuel are coming for dinner tomorrow.</p>	<p>נפגש מחר?  <i>Nipagesh ma'har?</i></p> <p>We will meet tomorrow?</p>
<p>השבוע מתחיל ביום ראשון בארץ.  <i>Ha-shavu'a mat'hil be-yom rishon ba-aretz.</i></p> <p>The week starts on Sunday in Israel.</p>	<p>בילינו הלילה עם החברים שלנו.  <i>Bilinu ha-la'ilah im ha-haverim shelanu.</i></p> <p>We spent time with our friends tonight.</p>

<p>ככה לא מתנהגים בבית ספר. <i>Kakhah lo mit'nahagim be-beit sefer.</i></p> <p>This is not the way to behave at school.</p>	<p>הוא עזב את הבית בחמש בבוקר. <i>Hu azav et ha-bayit be-ḥamesh ba-boker.</i></p> <p>He left home at five in the morning.</p>
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מתי את עוזבת את הבית?

*Mata'i at ozevet et ha-ba'it?*

When are you leaving the house?

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### לבלות

*Le-valot* means "to spend time" or "to have a good time." We generally use it when we are going to do something fun and not just for any activity. It's part of the verb group פיעל. A noun that is derived from this verb is בילוי (*bilu'i*), and it means "recreation" or "pastime."

### להיפגש

*Le-hipagesh* means "to meet," and this usually means a planned meeting. (le-hipagesh) is from the verb group נפעל (*nif'al*). In Hebrew, there are two verbs meaning "to meet" that use the same root פ-ג-ש (*peh - gimel - shin*). The first is לפגוש (*lif'gosh*), and this means "to meet by chance," like when you run into someone in the street or the mall. The second is להיפגש (*le-hipagesh*), and this is a "planned meeting."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is the Difference Between כל היום (*kol ha-yom*), Meaning "All," and כל יום (*kol shavu'a*), Meaning "Every."**

אני רוצה לבלות ככה כל יום.

אני רוצה לבלות ככה כל יום.

*Ani rotzeh le-valot kakhah kol yom.*

"I want to spend every day like this."

כיף להיות איתך כל היום.

כיף להיות איתך כל היום.

*Keif lehiyot itakh kol ha-yom.*

"It's fun to be with you all day long."

Here in the dialogue we see the same two words, כל and יום, with a subtle difference between them. In one sentence there is a ה' placed before the יום. This ה- changes the meaning of the second example. When you have the phrase יום כל, it means "every day." When you have כל היום, it literally means "all the day" or "all day long." There is another example of this further down in the dialogue:

### For Example:

1. אני יודע. אבל נפגש כל שבוע, נכון?

אני יודע. אבל נפגש כל שבוע, נכון?

*Ani yode'a, aval nipagesh kol shavu'a, nakhon?*

"I know, but we will see each other every week, right?"

2. אני לא יודעת. אני אהיה עסוקה כל השבוע.

אני לא יודעת. אני אהיה עסוקה כל השבוע.

*Ani lo yoda'at. Ani e'hiyeh asukah kol ha-shavu'a.*

"I don't know. I will be busy all week long."

In these two sentences from the dialogue, we have כל שבוע (*kol shavu'a*) and כל השבוע (*kol ha-shavu'a*). כל שבוע means "every week" and כל השבוע means "all the week" or "all week long." The same thing happens with other expressions of time as well. Here are other examples.

### For Example:

1. הוא מקבל משכורת כל חודש.

הוא מקבל משכורת כל חודש.

*Hu mekabel mas'koret kol ĥodesh.*

"He gets a paycheck every month."

2. הוא עובד קשה כל החודש.

הוא עובד קשה כל החודש.

*Hu oved kasheh kol ha-ĥodesh.*

"He works hard all month long."

3. הם נוסע לחו"ל כל שנה.

הם נוסעים לחו"ל כל שנה.

*Hem nos'im le-hul kol shanah.*

"They travel overseas every year."

4. אנחנו מדברים על הטיול כל השנה.

אנחנו מדברים על הטיול כל השנה.

*Anaħ'nu medabrim al ha-ti'ul kol ha-shanah.*

"We talk about the trip all year long."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Volunteer Opportunities in Kibbutzim

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Around 1,200 people come to Israel each year as volunteers on kibbutzim. It's a great way to come to Israel in the form of working tourism. You can to work, you are provided with housing, and you get a small stipend. The work enables you to stay a bit longer than a normal trip, and you learn about Israeli culture firsthand. There are also plenty of opportunities to travel around the country while you are a volunteer. Many kibbutzim also offer field trips for their volunteers or language classes or even classes about Zionism or Israeli history. There are many different kibbutzim around the country that will take volunteers. Each kibbutz has a different focus like agriculture, factory work, or hospitality, so you could end up doing anything from mowing lawns to packing fruit.