World Zionist Organization
Department of Diaspora Affairs

08-04-20

Shalom le'kulam **(hello everyone),**

What did we learn this week?

1. We started the class by reading all the sentences on page 5 from the "Getting Around Town" booklet.

I mentioned that the verb *gar* גר (live, m.s.) has only two letters, ג׳ and ר׳. But in the past, I mentioned that most of the Hebrew words has a root of three letters. The verb gar is indeed a three-letter root word, ג.ו.ר, but it is considered as "weak" root because of the middle letter ו׳, *vav*. In some variations of this verb the ו׳ would disappear.

More examples for this type of verb:

The verb בא *Ba* (s.m.) = coming (ב.ו.א.)

The verb זז *Zaz* (s.m.) = mooving (ז.ו.ז.)

2. We learned new *Milot Yahas* מילות יחס, prepositions -

Word/ Phrase	מִילָה/ מִשְׁפָּט	Translation	תַּרְגּוּם	Transliteration	תַּעְתִּיק פוֹנֶטִי
...בְּ / ...בַּ		In / in the (in definition)		be... / ba...	
...מִ / ...מֵ / מֵהַ...		From / from the (in definition)		mi / me... / meha...	
...לְ / ...לַ		To / to the (in definition)		le... / la...	

The preposition mi /me… (="from") sometimes pronounced "mi" and sometimes "me." Grammatical rules do dictate this difference; however, they are a bit irrelevant in conversational Hebrew. The important thing to understand is that the meaning does not change, regardless of the pronunciation. In contemporary, spoken Hebrew, many Israelis are not careful to follow many of the more intricate rules governing Hebrew grammar.

All Hebrew prepositions can be inflected, by adding pronominal affixes to them. But in this course, we will not learn this form. We will focus on the basic form of the preposition (as seen on the table above). If you would like to learn more about inflected preposition, please visit this website –

https://www.pealim.com/dict/prepositions/

We did learn that we can add the prepositions as prefix before nouns:

For example –

Ani Ba-Mis'adah אני במסעדה   I am at (lit. in) the restaurant

At mi-Tel Aviv את מתל אביב   you are (s.f.) from Tel Aviv
Hoo holech la-ooniversitah הוא הולך לאוניברסיטה   He is walking to the university

3. Irregular nouns –
   We learned that when we see plural nouns, we can decide whether they are masculine or feminine by simply looking at their endings. if the noun ends with "-im" "ים-" it is probably masculine. If it ends with "-ot" "ות-" it is feminine.

   For Example –

   Yeladim, rof'im, mitnadvim – ילדים, רופאים, מתנדבים – boys/children, doctors (m), volunteers (m)

<div align="center">Vs.</div>

   Yeladot, rof'ot, mitnadvot – ילדות רופאות, מתנדבות – girls/daughters, doctors (f), volunteers (f).

Some nouns are irregulars, like the noun "*rechov*" רחוב (=street). This is a masculine word, but it has a feminine ending when making the noun plural.

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We say *rechov**ot*** רחוב**ות** and not – *rechovim* רחובים

4. *Smichut* – סמיכות – Construct state

We learn that if we want to say the word home/house, we say *Bayit* בַּיִת but, if we want to say coffee shop or school, we say *Beit Café o Beit Sefer -* בֵּית קָפֶה או בֵּית סֵפֶר . Why does *Bayit* changes to *Beit*?

School or coffee shop in Hebrew are construct state words. The construct state in Hebrew allows you to take two nouns and use them to create a new noun. In Hebrew, this state is called סמיכות (*smichut*). New rules apply on the words of the *smichut*, and the changing from *Bayit* to *Beit* is one of them. If you would like to learn more about construct state in Hebrew, please visit this website –

https://duolingo.fandom.com/wiki/Hebrew_Skill:Construct_State_1

5. The preposition -ל le-

During the class, one of the students ask about different variation for this preposition. We were debating about whether *le-* is a possessive adjective or anything else. So lets simplify it – *le-* is a preposition that can be formed with or without a pronominal affixes, like any other מילת יחס *milat yachas* (preposition). Here is a table with all variations for *le-*

Form without pronominal affixes

לְ-
le-
to; for; of (*indicating possession, with* יש/אין)

Forms with pronominal affixes

Person	Singular		Plural	
	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
1st	לִי li to me		לָנוּ lanu to us	
2nd	לְךָ lecha to you m. sg.	לָךְ lach to you f. sg.	לָכֶם lachem to you m. pl.	לָכֶן lachen to you f. pl.
3rd	לוֹ lo to him	לָהּ la(h) to her	לָהֶם lahem to them m.	לָהֶן lahen to them f.

For all Hebrew prepositions and their conjugations-

https://www.pealim.com/dict/prepositions/

Some extras-

1. List of songs from our last class:

- Margalit Tzan'ani – Na'ari Shuva Elay נערי שובה אליי – מרגלית צנעני
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OzqIFH_t9Js

- Ahuva Ozeri – Tziltzuley Pa'amonim צלצולי פעמונים – אהובה עוזרי
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fOF3lVtPRiY

- Ahino'am Nini - Keren Or קרן אור – אחינועם ניני
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=08d8kghNkLg

2. A very good dictionary that you could use (both Hebrew and English) –

https://www.morfix.co.il/en/

The optional homework and the answer key are in the following pages.

Wishing you all a *Yom Metzuyan-יום מצוין* (great day) and *lehitraot-להתראות* (till next time),

Or

08-04-20

Shi'urey Bait – שיעורי בית – Homework

1. **Draw a line between the masculine expressions in column A and their feminine variation in column B, following the example.**

מִתְחוּ קָו בֵּין הַבִּטוּיִים בְּזָכָר בְּטוּר A לְבֵין הַבִּטוּי בִּנְקֵבָה הַתּוֹאֵם לָהֶם בְּטוּר B, הֵעָזְרוּ בְּדֻגְמָא.

Column A	**Column B**
Eich Kor'im lecha? אֵיךְ קוֹרְאִים לְךָ?	Anachnoo rotzot leshalem אֲנַחְנוּ רוֹצוֹת לְשַׁלֵּם
Ani Rotze lehazmin mitz אֲנִי רוֹצֶה לְהַזְמִין מִיץ	Ha-Morah sheli metzuyenet הַמּוֹרָה שֶׁלִּי מְצֻיֶּנֶת
Shloshah yeladim שְׁלוֹשָׁה יְלָדִים	At Medaberet Ivrit? אַתְּ מְדַבֶּרֶת עִבְרִית?
Atem ochlim glidah אַתֶּם אוֹכְלִים גְּלִידָה	Eich Kor'im lach? אֵיךְ קוֹרְאִים לָךְ?
Anachnoo rotzim leshalem אֲנַחְנוּ רוֹצִים לְשַׁלֵּם	Aten ochlot glidah אַתֶּן אוֹכְלוֹת גְּלִידָה
Ha-Moreh sheli metzuyan הַמּוֹרֶה שֶׁלִּי מְצֻיָּן	Ani gara be-shchoonah gdolah אֲנִי גָּרָה בִּשְׁכוּנָה גְּדוֹלָה
Ata medaber Ivrit? אַתָּה מְדַבֵּר עִבְרִית?	Ha-Bayit shelach yafe' הַבַּיִת שֶׁלָּךְ יָפֶה
Ha-Bayit shelcha yafe' הַבַּיִת שֶׁלְּךָ יָפֶה	Eifo aten? אֵיפֹה אַתֶּן?
Ani gar be-shchoonah gdolah אֲנִי גָּר בִּשְׁכוּנָה גְּדוֹלָה	Ani Rotzah lehazmin mitz אֲנִי רוֹצָה לְהַזְמִין מִיץ
Eifo atem? אֵיפֹה אַתֶּם?	Shalosh yeladot שָׁלוֹשׁ יְלָדוֹת

2. **Translate the following expressions into Hebrew and change them from singular to plural and vice versa (underlined words only). Their Hebrew translation can be found in exercise no. 1. Follow the example.**

תַּרְגְּמוּ אֶת הַמִּשְׁפָּטִים הַבָּאִים לָעִבְרִית וְהָפְכוּ אוֹתָם מִיָּחִיד לְרַבִּים אוֹ לְהֶפֶךְ (מִלִּים עִם קָו תַּחְתּוֹן בִּלְבָד). הַתַּרְגּוּם לְמִשְׁפָּטִים הַלָּלוּ נִמְצָא בְּתַרְגִּיל מִסְפַּר אַחַת. הֵעָזְרוּ בְּדֻגְמָא.

- Three kids/children/boys –
  <u>Yeled echad יֶלֶד אֶחָד</u> - <u>Shloshah yeladim שְׁלוֹשָׁה יְלָדִים</u>

- <u>I (m) would like</u> to order juice

- <u>We (m) would like</u> to pay

- <u>I (f) live</u> in a big neighborhood

- Where are <u>you</u> (p.f)?

- <u>You are (p.f) eating</u> ice-cream

- <u>Do you (s.m.) speak</u> Hebrew?

- <u>Your (s.m.)</u> house is pretty/beautiful

- My <u>teacher (f) is great</u>

T'shuvot – תשובות – Answer Key

1. Draw a line between the masculine expressions in column A and their feminine variation in column B, following the example.

מִתְחוּ קַו בֵּין הַבִּטוּיִים בְּזָכָר בְּטוּר A לְבֵין הַבִּטוּי בִּנְקֵבָה הַתּוֹאֵם לָהֶם בְּטוּר B, הֵעָזְרוּ בַּדֻּגְמָא.

Column A	**Column B**
?אֵיךְ קוֹרְאִים לְךָ Eich Kor'im lecha	אֲנַחְנוּ רוֹצוֹת לְשַׁלֵּם Anachnoo rotzot leshalem
Ani Rotze lehazmin mitz אֲנִי רוֹצֶה לְהַזְמִין מִיץ	Ha-Morah sheli metzuyenet הַמּוֹרָה שֶׁלִּי מְצֻיֶּנֶת
Shloshah yeladim שְׁלוֹשָׁה יְלָדִים	? At Medaberet Ivrit אַתְּ מְדַבֶּרֶת עִבְרִית
Atem ochlim glidah אַתֶּם אוֹכְלִים גְּלִידָה	?אֵיךְ קוֹרְאִים לָךְ Eich Kor'im lach
Anachnoo rotzim leshalem אֲנַחְנוּ רוֹצִים לְשַׁלֵּם	Aten ochlot glidah אַתֶּן אוֹכְלוֹת גְּלִידָה
Ha-Moreh sheli metzuyan הַמּוֹרֶה שֶׁלִּי מְצֻיָּן	Ani gara be-shchoonah gdolah אֲנִי גָּרָה בִּשְׁכוּנָה גְּדוֹלָה
Ata medaber Ivrit? אַתָּה מְדַבֵּר עִבְרִית?	Ha-Bayit shelach yafe' הַבַּיִת שֶׁלָּךְ יָפֶה
Ha-Bayit shelcha yafe' הַבַּיִת שֶׁלְּךָ יָפֶה	?Eifo aten אֵיפֹה אַתֶּן
Ani gar be-shchoonah gdolah אֲנִי גָּר בִּשְׁכוּנָה גְּדוֹלָה	Ani Rotzah lehazmin mitz אֲנִי רוֹצָה לְהַזְמִין מִיץ
Eifo atem? אֵיפֹה אַתֶּם	שְׁלוֹשׁ יְלָדוֹת Shalosh yeladot

2. Translate the following expressions into Hebrew and change them from singular to plural and vice versa (underlined words only). Their Hebrew translation can be found in exercise no. 1. Follow the example.

תַּרְגְּמוּ אֶת הַמִּשְׁפָּטִים הַבָּאִים לְעִבְרִית וְהַפְכוּ אוֹתָם מִיָּחִיד לְרַבִּים אוֹ לְהֵפֶךְ (מִלִּים עִם קַו תַּחְתּוֹן בִּלְבַד). הַתַּרְגּוּם לְמִשְׁפָּטִים הַלָּלוּ נִמְצָא בְּתַרְגִּיל מִסְפָּר אַחַת. הֵעָזְרוּ בַּדֻּגְמָא.

- Three kids/children/boys –

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Shloshah yeladim שְׁלוֹשָׁה יְלָדִים - Yeled echad יֶלֶד אֶחָד

- I (m) would like to order juice

Ani Rotze lehazmin mitz אֲנִי רוֹצֶה לְהַזְמִין מִיץ - anachnoo rotzim lehazmin mitz אֲנַחְנוּ רוֹצִים לְהַזְמִין מִיץ

- We (m) would like to pay

Anachnoo rotzim leshalem אֲנַחְנוּ רוֹצִים לְשַׁלֵּם - ani rotze leshalem אֲנִי רוֹצֶה לְשַׁלֵּם

- I (f) live in a big neighborhood

Ani gara be-shchoonah gdolah אֲנִי גָּרָה בִּשְׁכוּנָה גְּדוֹלָה -
anachnoo garot be-shchoonah gdolah אֲנַחְנוּ גָּרוֹת בִּשְׁכוּנָה גְּדוֹלָה

- Where are you (p.f)?

Eifo aten? אֵיפֹה אַתֶּן? – Eifo at? אֵיפֹה אַתְּ?

- You are (p.f) eating ice-cream

Aten ochlot glidah אַתֶּן אוֹכְלוֹת גְּלִידָה - At ochelet glidah אַתְּ אוֹכֶלֶת גְּלִידָה

- Do you (s.m.) speak Hebrew?

Ata medaber Ivrit? אַתָּה מְדַבֵּר עִבְרִית? – Atem medabrim Ivrit? אַתֶּם מְדַבְּרִים עִבְרִית?

- Your (s.m.) house is pretty/beautiful

Ha-Bayit shelcha yafe' הַבַּיִת שֶׁלְךָ יָפֶה - Ha-Bayit shelachem yafe' הַבַּיִת שֶׁלָכֶם יָפֶה

- My teacher (f) is great

Ha-Morah sheli metzuyenet הַמּוֹרָה שֶׁלִי מְצֻיֶנֶת - Ha-Morot sheli metzuyanot הַמּוֹרוֹת שֶׁלִי מְצֻיָנוֹת