

AT THE RESTAURANT



SICHA
HEBREW AS A LANGUAGE

LESSON 2



TACHLES
PRACTICAL HEBREW

הסתדרות הציונית העולמית
המחלקה לפעילות בתפוצות
World Zionist Organization
Department for Diaspora Activities



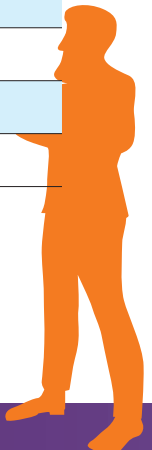
OTZAR MILIM - AT THE RESTAURANT



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HEBREW AS A LANGUAGE

Group A – Food and Drink

Word/ Phrase	מילה/ משפט	Translation	תרגום	Transliteration	תעתיק פונטי
סלט		Salad		Salat	Salat
פסטה		Pasta		Pastah	Pastah
עוף		Chicken		Of	Of
דג		Fish		Dag	Dag
שקשוקה		Eggs and tomato sauce		Shakshookah	Shakshookah
קמוצים		Pickles		Chamootzim	Chamootzim
פלאפל		Falafel		Falafel	Falafel
חמוס		Chumus		Choomos	Choomos
שוארמה		Shawarma		Shawarmah	Shawarmah
צ'יפס		French fries		Tchips	Tchips
גלידה		Ice cream		Glidah	Glidah
עוגה		Cake		Oogah	Oogah
תה		Tea		Tei	Tei
קפה		Coffee		Kafeh	Kafeh
מים		Water		Mayim	Mayim
קיץ		Juice		Mitz	Mitz
קולה		Coke		Kolah	Kolah
יין		Wine		Ya'in	Ya'in
בירה		Beer		Birah	Birah
סרק		Soup		Marak	Marak
פשטידה		Quiche		Pashtidah	Pashtidah
אבטיח		Watermelon		Avatiach	Avatiach
עוגיות		Cookies		Oogiyot	Oogiyot



TACHLES
PRACTICAL HEBREW



OTZAR MİLİM - AT THE RESTAURANT

Group B - Ordering and Restaurant Conversation

Word/ Phrase	מילה/ משפט	Translation	תרגום	Transliteration	תעתיק פונטי
	בְּבִקְשָׁה	Please, welcome		Be-vakashah	
	סְלִיחָה	Sorry, excuse me		Slichah	
	תַּפְרִיט	Menu		Tafrit	
	אֵין	There is no, none		Ein	
	יֵשׁ	There is		Yesh	
	אָנִי רוֹצֶה לְהִזְמִין ____	I would like to order ____ (M)		Ani rotze le hazmin ____	
	אָנִי רוֹצֶה לְהִזְמִין ____	I would like to order ____ (F)		Ani rotzah le hazmin ____	
	לְשֵׁתוֹת	To drink		Lishtot	
	לְאֲכוֹל	To eat		Le'echol	
	לְטַעוֹם	To taste		Lit'om	
	מָה?	What?		Mah?	
	כַּמָּח?	How much? How many?		Kamah?	
	בְּתֵיאָבוֹן	Bon appétit		Be-te'avon	
	אֵיפֹה הַשִּׁירוּתִים?	Where is the washroom?		Eifo ha'sherootim?	
	תּוֹדָה	Thank you		Todah	



Group C – Paying the Bill

Word/ Phrase	מילה/ משפט	Translation	תרגום	Transliteration	תעתיק פונטי
	כמה זה עולה?	How much does it cost?		Kamah ze ole?	
	זול	Cheap		Zol	
	יקר	Expensive		Yakar	
	חשבון	Check, bill		Cheshbon	
	אפשר לקבל חשבון בבקשה?	May I get the bill please?		Efshar lekabel cheshbon be-vakashah?	
	אחת/ אחד	One (F/M)		Achat / Echad	
	שתיים/ שנים	Two (F/M)		Shtayim/ Shnayim	
	שלוש/ שלושה	Three (F/M)		Shalosh / Shloshah	
	ארבע/ ארבעה	Four (F/M)		Arba/ Arba'ah	
	חמש/ חמישה	Five (F/M)		Chamesh / Chamishah	
	שש/ שישה	Six (F/M)		Shesh/ Shishah	
	שבע/ שבעה	Seven (F/M)		Sheva/ Shiv'ah	
	שמונה/ שמונה	Eight (F/M)		Shmone/ Shmonah	
	תשע/ תשעה	Nine (F/M)		Teisha/ Thish'ah	
	עשר/ עשרה	Ten (F/M)		Eser/ asarah	



OTZAR MİLİM - AT THE RESTAURANT

Group D – Present Verbs

רבים Plural		יחיד Singular		תעתיק פונטי Transliteration	תרגום Translation	שם הפועל Infinitive
Femm. נקבה	Masc. זכר	Femm. נקבה	Masc. זכר			
שותות Shotot	שותים Shotim	שותה Shotah	שותה Shote	Lishtot	To drink	לְשִׁתּוֹת
אוכלות Ochlot	אוכלים Ochlim	אוכלת Ochelet	אוכל Ochel	Le'echol	To eat	לְאָכּוֹל
טועמות To'amot	טועמים To'amim	טועמת To'emet	טועם To'em	Lit'om	To taste	לְטַעֹם
קונות Konot	קונים Konim	קונה Konah	קונה Kone	Liknot	To buy	לְקַנּוֹת
רוצות Rotzot	רוצים Rotzim	רוצה Rotzah	רוצה Rotze	Lirtzot	To want	לְרַצּוֹת
משלמות Meshalmot	משלמים Meshalmim	משלמת Meshalemet	משלם Meshalem	Leshalem	To pay	לְשַׁלֵּם



SONG - SHIR HATAFRIT



This song is from the popular children's series Parpar Nechmad (Nice Butterfly) which premiered in the 1980s. Until the early 1990s Israel had only one television channel, and in the morning and afternoon educational programs were aired. Television became central to children's education and the show Parpar Nechmad, in particular, was extremely popular. The characters on the show--"Uza" (the goose) and "Shabi" (the snail), along with the actor-singers Uzi Chitman and Efi Ben-Yisrael--became cultural heroes for the Israeli children. Celebrities, such as singer Ofra Chaza and well-known actors, made guest appearances on the show as well. Many of the show's songs became so engrained in Israeli culture that they became a truly integral part of the Israeli childhood experience. The show's magic hasn't died: Even today, Israeli adults that grew up with Parpar Nechmad can sing their favorite childhood songs by heart, remembering with nostalgia days gone by.

Shir haTafrit

Mi sheRaev sheYitol Yadayim,
haOchel Kvar Moochan
veKol Echad Moozman Lavo El haShoolchan
veLe'echol Et Aroochat haTzohorayim

Ma Ma Ma, Ma Ochlim Hayom?
Ma Ma Ma, Ma Ochlim Hayom?

Gvinah Tzehubah ooGvinah Levanah
Marak Itriyot uMarak Afoonah
Ribah Metookah veRibah Chamootzah
vaChamitzah.
Dag Memoola veDagim Meloochim
Tapooz, Afarsek veLifan Tapoochim
Kroov Meude, Kroovit Afooyah
veOogiyah.

Ma Ma Ma, Od Ochlim Hayom?
Ma Ma Ma, Od Ochlim Hayom?

Falafel uTchina
Chem'a ooMargarina
Gooyava, Rafrefet
veGam Zeitim..
Gezer, Banana
veTe Matok Im Nana
Shamenet, Katzefet
uShnei Tootim..

The menu song

Whoever is hungry, go wash hands
The food is waiting
Everyone is invited to come to the table
And to eat lunch

What, what, what, what are we eating today?
What, what, what, what are we eating today?

Yellow cheese and white cheese
Noodle soup and pea soup
Sweet jam and sour jam
and borsht
Stuffed fish and salty fish
Orange, peach, and apple compote
Steamed cabbage, roasted cauliflower
And a cookie

What, what, what, what are we eating today?
What, what, what, what are we eating today?

Felafel and techina
Butter and margarine
Guava, pudding
And also olives
Carrot, banana
And sweet tea with mint
Cream, whipped cream
And two strawberries

שיר התפריט

מי שרעב שייטול ידיו,
האוכל כבר מוכן,
וכל אחד מוזמן לבוא אל השולחן
ולאכול את ארוחת הצהריים.

מה מה מה, מה אוכלים היום?
מה מה מה, מה אוכלים היום?

גבינה צהובה וגבינה לבנה
מרק אטריות ומרק אפונה
ריבה מתוקה וריבה חמוצה
ונחמיצה.
דג מסולא ודגים קלויים
תפוז, אפרסק ולפתן תפוחים
כרוב מאודה, כרובית אפויה
ועוגיה.

מה מה מה, עוד אוכלים היום?
מה מה מה, עוד אוכלים היום?

פלאפל וטחינה
חמאה ומרגרינה
גויאבה, רפרפת
וגם זיתים.
גזר, בננה
ותה מתוק עם נענע
שמנת, קצפת
ושני תותים.

View song at: www.youtube.com/watch?v=x_SME865ADE



WORDS FOR THOUGHTS



SICHA
HEBREW AS A LANGUAGE

Using the table below you can enrich your students knowledge of the origins and expressions connected to certain Hebrew words

Word	Translation	Notes and meanings of expressions
Aroochat Tzohorayim	ארוחת צהריים Lunch	The punctuation of the letter "tzadi" could be confusing: it seems like Kamatz (pronounced as "AH") but actually it's Kamatz Katan (little Kamatz(pronounced as "O". therefore, we say "Tzohoroayim" and not "Tzaharayim". "Tzhorayim" is a plural word. Keep that in mind when conjugating adjectives (for example: Tzhorayim Tovim") In many Israeli restaurants a business lunch is served, including a first course, a main course, a drink and often a dessert, for a cheap price.
Ochel	אֹכֵל Food (noun)	Point out the difference between the word for food and the male, present tense word for eating.
Ochel	אִכַּל Eat (verb)	
Shoolchan	שולחן Table	This word is male, but pluralized in the female form ("Shoolchanot" and not Shoolchanim)
Additional Expressions:	Knock on the table	
Lidfok Al haShoolchan	לדפוק על השולחן "Under the table"	* To rap on the table: protesting, getting annoyed, insisting
Mitachat laShoolchan	מתחת לשולחן	* something secret or covered, usually an illegal or negative connotation

Words derived from English / foreign languages

Salat	סלט Salad	* The main difference between the Hebrew and the English words for salad is the accentuation: in Hebrew, the emphasis is on the last syllable ("lat"). In contrast to English, most of the Hebrew words stress the last syllable ("Milrah") Mention that salad is one of the most popular foods in Israel * and is often eaten at every meal. Israeli / Arab salad is made up of chopped cucumbers, * Tomatoes, peppers, onions and sometimes lettuce and red peppers.
Pastah	פסטה General name for different kinds of pasta (macaroni, fettuccine etc.)	The Hebrew word for noodles is Itriyot, but it is mostly used in relation to noodles put in soup (Marak-Itiryot =soup with noodles)



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SICHA
HEBREW AS A LANGUAGE

Tchips	צ'יפס	French fries	The official word for French fries is "Tooganim" but it is not commonly used
Birah	בירה	Beer	* Point out the difference between Birah stressing the first syllable (Mile'l) and Birah stressing the last syllable (Milrah): Birah (mile'l)= beer; birah (milrah)= capital city
Additional Expressions:			** Popular Israeli beers are :Goldstar and Maccabi.
Birah miBakbook	בירה מבקבוק	Beer by the bottle	***On the 60's-70's another popular beer was " Birah Nesher " (meaning "vulture"). Today, there are many private Breweries in Israel, making beer on Domestic production. One of the famous beer boutique is " Birah Malkah ".
Birah meChavit	בירה מתבית	Beer from the tap	
Kolah	קולה	Coke	Used. The full name ,Coca Cola is not commonly
Te	תה	Tea	* People use to pronounce the word: "Tey" ** expression meaning Unsuccessful/Ridiculous Compromise
Additional Expressions:			
Chatzi Te Chatzi Kafeh	"חצי תה חצי קפה"	Half tea half coffee	
Kafeh	קפה	Coffee	in Israel, there are some unique names for some kinds of coffee: * Kafeh Botz =Mud coffee, made of black coffee and hot water. You will see it drunk often in the army. * Kafeh Hafooch= Upside down coffee made with poured over hot milk and foam * Nes Kafeh (Nescafe)= Instant coffee and hot water
			Nes kafeh Kafeh Hafooch Kafeh Botz (Kafeh Shachor=black coffee)

What is the origin of the word?

Shakshookah	שקשוקה	A Tunisian/north-African dish made from poached eggs on tomato sauce	* In the North-African Berber language, Shakshookah means mixture. ** in the Moroccan language, the dish is called "Chakchookah" ***the verb "Leshakshek" (slang) has two meanings: 1) to blend or to chug (as with "shake") 2) to tremble with fear
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WORDS FOR THOUGHTS



SICHA HEBREW AS A LANGUAGE

<p>Choomoos Additional Expressions:</p> <p>Lenagev Choomoos</p> <p>Choomosiyah</p>	<p>חומוס לנגב חומוס חומוסייה</p> <p>hummus (dish based on chick-peas)</p> <p>To wipe hummus</p> <p>place that serves hummus</p>	<p>* the word "Choomoos" comes from Arabic. The Hebrew word for the dish is "Chimtzah" but no one use this word. *according to the Israeli writer Me'ir Shalev, hummus is mentioned in the Bible. in the Book of Ruth, Boaz invites Ruth to dip Pita with vinegar (Chometz): "Come hither, and eat of the bread, and dip thy morsel in the vinegar" ("Gshi Halom, veAchalt Min haLechem, veTavalt Pitech beChometz", the Book of Ruth chapter 2,14). Shalev claims that the Chomets is actually hummus. The common expression for eating pita-bread with hummus In plural: Choomoosiyot)</p>
<p>Glidah Additional Expressions:</p> <p>Paa'm Shlishit – Glidah!</p> <p>Glideriya</p>	<p>גלידה פעם שלישית – גלידה! גלידרייה</p> <p>On the third time – ice-cream!</p> <p>Ice-cream shop</p>	<p>* This word was invented by Eliezer Ben-Yehuda who chose it because of the word "Glid" that is present in the Bible for the word "frozen", the word Glidah" was also chosen for the similarity to the Italian word "Gelato". * The formal punctuation is on the last syllable, as Milrah (Glidah) but people often say it stressing the first syllable (Glidah). Expression you say when you see someone twice unintentionally (And may see him again) In plural: Glideriyot</p>
<p>Oogah Additional Expressions:</p> <p>Oogah, Oogah, Oogah/ baMa'gal Nachoogah</p> <p>Le'echol Et haOogah uLehashi'r Otah Shlemah"</p> <p>Oogiyah</p>	<p>עוגה עוגה, עוגה, עוגה / בפעגל נחוגה... ללאכול את העוגה ולהשאיר אותה שלמה" עוגיה</p> <p>Cake</p> <p>Cake, Cake, Cake/ in circle we will dance.. ,</p> <p>To eat the cake and keep it whole</p> <p>Cookie</p>	<p>This word is mentioned in the Bible. in Genesis, for example, Abraham asks Sara to make cakes (Oogot) for their three guests: "Make ready quickly three measures of fine meal, knead it, and make cakes" ("Mahari Shalosh Seim Kemach Solet, Looshi va'Asi Oogot", Genesis 18, 6) Traditional children song, danced by Israeli toddlers. When we sing this song we stress the first syllable ("Oo") but on daily speak we stress the last sullable ("gah"), as the correct punctuation, The Hebrew expression for : "You can't have the cake and eat it too". Recently, the Academy of the Hebrew Language announced on new related word: "Oogonit", meaning cupcake</p>
<p>Yayin Additional Expressions:</p> <p>Nichnas Yayin – Yatza Sod</p>	<p>יין "ניכנס יין – יצא סוד"</p> <p>Wine</p> <p>Wine enters – a secret exits</p>	<p>* This word is seen in the Bible, and although it is an ancient Hebrew word does have similarities to the English word (Wine). * There are a lot of vinyards in Israel that produce excellent local wines, especially in the Golan, Galilee and Yehuda mountains. Expression meaning that when someone drinks wine (and got drunk) he starts to speak (and discover secrets)..</p>



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HEBREW AS A LANGUAGE

Mayim	מים	Water	Water is a plural word and adjectives conjugated accordingly (for example: "Mayim Metookim", meaning "sweet water").
Additional Expressions:			The expressions meaning is: completely comfortable, for example: "hoo margish belsrael Kmo Dag baMayim" (he feels completely comfortable in Israel)
Kmo Dag baMayim	"כמו דג בים"	like a fish in water	Doing something useful, Wasting time
Litchon Mayim	"לטחון מים"	Grind water	
	"מים שקטים חודרים עמוק"	still waters run deep	
Mayim Shketim Chodrim Amok			
Chamootzim	חמוצים	1) pickles (including also olives and cauliflower)	Point out that "Chamootzim" is both a noun (pickles) and an adjective (sour)
Additional Expressions:		2) sour (plural)	
Partzoof Chamootz	פרצוף חמוץ	Sour face	Meaning "sourpuss" (slang)
Beteavon	בתאבון	bon appetite	The word is an adaptation of the common blessing in western cultures.
Additional Expressions:		healthy appetite	Point out that the original expression means "good appetite (bon/gut appetit), but the expression in Hebrew means "healthy appetite".
Teavon Bari	"תאבון בריא"		
Sherootim	שירותים	Toilet, bathroom, washroom	The origin of the word is "Sherut", meaning service (since the bathroom serves the needs of people)
Additional Expressions:		I need (m./f.) to the toilet	Point out that as in English, there are synonymous words for "Sherutim": Nochiyut (literally, meaning "comfort") Beit-Shimoosh (literally, meaning: "use-home") Beit-Kiseh (literally, meaning: "chair-home") and in slang: "haMakom haChashoov" (meaning "the important place")
Ani Tzarich/Tzrechah laSherootim	"אני צריך/צריכה לשירותים"		
Ani Tzarich/Tzrechah Lehitpanot	"אני צריך/צריכה להתפנות"	I need (m./f.) to get removed	Gotta go to the bathroom? – these are the common expressions you can use...
Yakar	יקר	1) expensive 2) dear	Point out the meanings of this adjective. Demonstrate with some examples, like: "Mis'ada Yekarah" (expensive restaurant), Ima Yekarah (dear mother). Point out that The meaning can be ambiguous.
Additional Expressions:		To become more expensive	
Lehityaker	להתייקר		For example: <i>Taba'at</i> (ring) Yekarah, which could
Yakran	יקרן	Someone who sells stuff for high prices (slang)	be both expensive and emotionally important.



WORDS FOR THOUGHTS



SICHA
HEBREW AS A LANGUAGE

Cheshbon

חשבון

- 1) account, bill
- 2) mathematics

Additional Expressions:

“כַּפְּתָה הַחֲשׁוֹבִין?”

How much is the bill?

“לֹא בָּא בְּחֲשׁוֹבִין”

not in account

Meaning something not acceptable (no way!)

חשבון נפש

Account of the soul

Meaning self examination, self criticism

