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Lesson 17 ב

Independence Day

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Jonathan: **shalom uvruchim ha-ba-im le-shi-ur odio mispar shva-esre bet** - **Hello and welcome to Audio Lesson number seventeen B**. Let's start this lesson by reviewing the essay, read on Lesson #17-A. This essay was written by...

Liat: **bat achoti-Maya** - **My sister's daughter-Maya**. And I can also say **my niece** - **ha-achyanit sheli** – **my niece**.

Jonathan: Great! Let's go ahead and read the wonderful essay Maya wrote for **yom ha-azzma-ut**:

Liat: Eran, would you like to read the first sentence in this session?

Eran: **ken**. I would love to! **toda** 😊

be-yom ha-azz-ma-ut a-nach-nu cho-ge-gim yo-mu-le-det le-me-di-nat Is-ra-el.	On independence day we celebrate the birthday of the State of Israel.	ביום העצמאות אנחנו חוגגים יומולדת למדינת ישראל.
me-di-nat Is-ra-el huk-ma be-shnat e-lef tsha me-ot ar-ba-im ve-shmo-ne.	The State of Israel was established in the year one thousand nine hundred forty eight.	מדינת ישראל הוקמה בשנת אלף תשע מאות ארבעים ושמונה.
ha-sha-na, shnat al-pa-im ve-shmo-ne hi ti-hi-ye bedi-yuk bat shishim shana	This year, the year two thousand and eight, she will be exactly sixty years old.	השנה, שנת אלפיים ושמונה היא תהייה בדיוק בת שישים שנה.
ba-chag a-nach-nu to-lim et ha-de-gel ba-mir-pe-set,	On the holiday, we hang the flag on the porch,	בחג אנחנו תולים את הדגל במירפסת,
me-tay-lim ve-rok-dim im ku-lam ba-re-cho-vot,	We walk and dance with everybody in the streets,	מטיילים ורוקדים עם כולם ברחובות,
ve-ba-lay-la mis-tak-lim be-zi-ku-key di-nur.	And at night, we watch the fireworks.	ובלילה מסתכלים בזיקוקי דינור.

Jonathan: **toda Eran ve toda Liat**. In Lesson A, we discussed the words and sentences from the first half of the essay. Let's read the second half once more. BTW Liat, how do we say an essay in Hebrew?

Liat: This word can be translated several ways in Hebrew. It is usually translated as **ma-a-mar**, but in our case I will use the word...**chibur**. **chibur** is like an article, but not as professional as **ma-a-mar**. In our case, **Maya wrote an essay for Independence Day** – **Maya katva chibur le-yom ha-azzma-ut**.



Jonathan: Okay! **bo-u nikra** - **let's read** the second half of **Maya's essay** – **ha-chibur shel Maya**:

ba-chag a-nach-nu to-lim et ha-de-gel ba-mir-pe-set,	On the holiday, we hang the flag on the porch,	בחג אנחנו תולים את הדגל במירפסת,
me-tay-lim ve-rok-dim im ku-lam ba-re-cho-vot,	We walk and dance with everybody in the streets,	מטיילים ורוקדים עם כולם ברחובות,
ve-ba-lay-la mis-tak-lim be-z-iku-key di-nur.	And at night, we watch the fireworks.	ובלילה מסתכלים בזיקוקי דינור.

Jonathan: Once more, **at a slower pace** – **be-kezzev iti**:

ba-chag anachnu tolim et ha-degel ba-mirpeset,	On the holiday, we hang the flag on the porch,	בחג אנחנו תולים את הדגל במירפסת,
metaylim ve-rokdim im kulam ba-rechovot,	We walk and dance with everybody in the streets,	מטיילים ורוקדים עם כולם ברחובות,
ve-ba-layla mistaklim be-zikukey dinur.	And at night, we watch the fireworks.	ובלילה מסתכלים בזיקוקי דינור.

Jonathan: And now, let's go over the new vocabulary taken from this part **of the essay** - **shel ha-chibur**:

to-lim	Hang (when referring to more than one male or a mixed gender group)
de-gel	Flag
mir-pe-set	Porch
me-tay-lim	Walking for pleasure (when referring to more than one male or a mixed gender group)
ku-lam	Everybody
re-cho-vot	Streets
lay-la	Night



mis-tak-lim **Watching (when referring to more than one male or a mixed gender group)**

zi-ku-key di-nur **Fireworks**

Jonathan: **toda!** As we immediately notice, three words, or actually three verbs, in our vocabulary list, use the same suffix. Eran and Liat, would you please repeat these verbs for us?

tolim **Hang (when referring to more than one male or a mixed gender group)**

metaylim **Walking for pleasure (when referring to more than one male or a mixed gender group)**

mistaklim **Watching (when referring to more than one male or a mixed gender group)**

Jonathan: With all of these verbs, we use the same suffix 'im'. Eran, are they all in the **Pa-al** building block?

Eran: No Jonathan. As we know, there are seven different building blocks used in Hebrew. Here we can see three of them. **tolim** is in our famous **Pa-al** building block, **metaylim** is in the **Pi-el** building block and **mistaklim** is in the **Hit-pa-el** building block...three different building blocks but...

Liat: with the same suffix when referring to more than one male or to a mixed gender group! The 'im' suffix is used in all of the building blocks. Here's a very helpful mnemonic tool – male – 'im' M&M ☺

Jonathan: And if I had to say all of these verbs when referring to more than one female?

Eran: Instead of **tolim**, you would say **tolot**.

Liat: Instead of **metaylim** you would say **metaylot**.

Eran: And instead of **mistaklim** you would say **mistaklot**.

Jonathan: As we can see, the 'ot' suffix is used in all of our building blocks for indicating females.

Eran: Most of the time, Jonathan, that is also true when talking of nouns. **yeladim** are **boys**. **yeladim** 'im' suffix.

Liat: **yeladot** are **girls**. **yeladot** 'ot' suffix.



Eran: But... when discussing nouns...we need to be very careful sometimes, because as we know, Hebrew uses many rules but has many exceptions as well...so when saying **rechovot** - streets...even though **rechovot** has the 'ot' suffix, we are actually talking about more than one masculine noun. **A Street - rechov**, has a male gender pertinence in Hebrew, but when pluralized, it uses the 'ot' suffix. **rechovot**.

Liat: Another word Maya used in her essay is **layla - night**. This is also an irregular word. It is even more 'deceiving' than **rechov** because it ends with an 'a' vowel, which we usually connect to a noun that has a feminine pertinence...BUT, it is an irregular noun, which carries a masculine gender pertinence. We say **leylot**, using the 'ot' suffix, but we need to remember that we are pluralizing a masculine noun. **leylot yafim – beautiful nights**. Not **leylot yafot...leylot yafim**.

Jonathan: Thank you. That was a short and helpful discussion of some irregularities in Hebrew. We will discuss many of these aspects in our future lessons. For now, let's acknowledge the fact that, in most cases, the 'im' suffix acts as a masculine attribute and the 'ot' suffix, as a feminine one.

Now, let's move on to our next topic, which is, as promised in Lesson A, counting up to two thousand. In Lesson #14 we learned the feminine set of numbers up to a hundred. To freshen up, let's first repeat the numbers from one to ten:

One	achat
Two	shta-im
Three	shalosh
Four	arba
Five	chamesh
Six	shesh
Seven	sheva
Eight	shmone
Nine	tesha
Ten	eser

Jonathan: **toda**. Now let's review the numbers between eleven and twenty. As we very well know, they are based on the numbers one to ten:



Eleven	achat-esre
Twelve	shtem-esre
Thirteen	shlosh-esre
Fourteen	arba-esre
Fifteen	chamesh-esre
Sixteen	shesh-esre
Seventeen	shva-esre
Eighteen	shmone-esre
Nineteen	tsha-esre
Twenty	eserim

Jonathan: And now, let's learn the numbers from a hundred up to a thousand. Notice that in seven of the numbers, we actually replace the word suffix **esre** with the word suffix **me-ot**:

One hundred	me-a
Two hundred	ma-ta-im
Three hundred	shlosh me-ot
Four hundred	arba me-ot
Five hundred	chamesh me-ot
Six hundred	shesh me-ot
Seven hundred	shva me-ot
Eight hundred	shmone me-ot
Nine hundred	tsha me-ot
A thousand	e-lef
Two thousand	al-pa-im

Jonathan: As we remember, for numbers eleven to nineteen, we used numbers one to nine, with the suffix **esre** and some delicate alterations, in several numbers. For example: **shalosh** – three, **shlosh-esre** – thirteen. **shalosh** becomes **shlosh**. **shalosh**, **shlosh-esre**.



These alterations remain when counting hundreds except for:

A hundred is **me-a**

Two hundred is **mata-im**

One thousand is **elef**

Two thousand is **alpa-im**

Let's repeat the hundreds list again:

One hundred	me-a
Two hundred	mata-im
Three hundred	shlosh me-ot
Four hundred	arba me-ot
Five hundred	chamesh me-ot
Six hundred	shesh me-ot
Seven hundred	shva me-ot
Eight hundred	shmone me-ot
Nine hundred	tsha me-ot
A thousand	elef
Two thousand	alpa-im

Jonathan: We already know how to say the numbers from one to a hundred. Just a short reminder from Lesson #14-B, where we studied that, for saying numbers 21 to 99, in Hebrew, we literally say 'and' between the *tens number* and the singular numbers one to nine. For example **82** is **shmonim ve-shva-im**. **64** is **shishim ve-arba**.

We add '**ve**' before the last digit and say eighty **and** two, sixty **and** four.

By being familiar with the set of hundreds, we can say all the numbers up to two thousand. Here is the technique. Say the 'hundreds' or 'thousands' number and next to it, the number from 1 to 99. It is almost as in English, BUT... One rule needs to be memorized: When the two last digits equal or are less than twenty, we say '**ve**' before them.

For example: **1317** is **elef shlosh me-ot ve-shva esre**.

shva esre - **17** is less than 20, we put the '**ve**' before it - **elef shlosh me-ot ve-shva esre**.



1320 is **elef shlosh me-ot ve-esrim**.

esrim is **twenty**. We put the 've' before it.

1321 is **elef shlosh me-ot esrim ve-achat**.

21 is more than 20. We put the 've' before the last digit, as is the usual technique for counting numbers from 21 to 99.

Remember: No matter how big the number, there will only be one 've' included in it.

When the two last digits equal or are less than twenty, we say the 've' before them.

When the two last digits are more than twenty, we say the 've' between the last two digits.

Let's repeat the second half of Maya's essay once more. Make sure to join us for Lesson #17-C, as in that lesson we will read it again, while giving you enough time to repeat each sentence.

**ba-chag anachnu tolim et
ha-degel ba-mirpeset,**

On the holiday, we hang
the flag on the porch,

**בחג אנחנו תולים
את הדגל במירפסת,**

**metaylim ve-rokdim im
kulam ba-rehovot,**

We walk and dance with
everybody in the streets,

**מטיילים ורוקדים עם
כולם ברחובות,**

**ve-ba-layla mistaklim
be-zikukey dinur.**

And at night, we watch
the fireworks.

**ובלילה מסתכלים
בזיקוקי דינור.**

Jonathan: And now **studentim yekarim**, it is your turn to practice the numbers we've studied today. Eran and Liat will give you the number in Hebrew and you'll be given some time to say it in English.

Translate into
English:

chamesh me-ot ve-esrim

Five hundred twenty

Translate into
English:

shesh me-ot shloshim ve-shta-im

Six hundred thirty two

Translate into
English:

shva me-ot tish-im ve-tesha

Seven hundred ninety nine

Translate into
English:

arba me-ot arba-im ve-arba

Four hundred forty four



Translate into English:	shmone me-ot ve-shtem-esre	Eight hundred and twelve
Translate into English:	shesh me-ot esrim ve-achat	Six hundred twenty one
Translate into English:	arba me-ot shloshim ve-shalosh	Four hundred thirty three
Translate into English:	elef mata-im shishim ve-chamesh	One thousand two hundred sixty five
Translate into English:	elef chamesh me-ot chamishim ve-shesh	One thousand five hundred fifty six
Translate into English:	alpa-im arba me-ot shishim ve-shmone	Two thousand four hundred sixty eight

Jonathan: Thank you so much for being with us. Please join us for Lesson #17-C, as we repeat the essay and the vocabulary again as well as giving you the chance for being the Hebrew speakers yourselves. [toda ve le-hitra-ot!](#)

Eran and Liat: [toda ve le-hitra-ot!](#)