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Lesson 53-A (Advanced)

A 3 a.m. Phone Call

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Liat: (**nichneset la-ulpan haklatot toch kedey shira** - enters the recording studio while singing):

siman tov ve-mazal tov, mazal tov vesiman tov

siman tov ve-mazal tov, mazal tov vesiman tov

siman tov ve-mazal tov, mazal tov vesiman tov

yehe lanu.....

Liat & Dan: yehehe lanu yehe lanu velechol am Israel... yadadadadadada...

Jonathan: 😊 shalom shalom... eyzo simcha...

Dan: shalom Liat, **ma kara** - what happened? **zachit baloto** - did you win the lottery?

Jonathan: lo Dan, **ani choshev she-ani yode-a** - I think I know, **lama Liat kol kach smecha** - why Liat is so happy.

Liat: **hey chevre** - hi guys. **ma kore** - what's up? nu Yonatan, **ata yachol be-emet lenachesh** - can you really guess, **lama ani kol kach smecha** - why am I so happy?

Jonathan: **ani choshev she-ani yachol** - I think I can... **im ani lo to-e** - If I'm not mistaken, **bapa-am ha-achrona sheshamati otach shara et hashir haze** - the last time I heard you singing this song, **ze lo haya kashur lekesev o leavoda** - it had nothing to do with money or with work....

Dan: Yonatan, **ani yachol lehishtatef banichush** - may I join in the guessing? **omnam lo ha-iti po** - indeed I was not here, **bapa-am sheavra she-Liat shara et hashir haze** - on the last time that Liat sang this song, **aval** - but, **kfi she-ata yode-a** - as you know, **he-ezanti lekol hashi-urim** - I have listened to all the lessons. **ata medaber al shiur shloshim veshesh** - you are talking about Lesson Thirty-Six, **kshe Liat nichnesa beshira verikudim** - when Liat entered, singing and dancing, **machriza al** - announcing about, **nisu-av shel achiha hayakar** - the marriage of her beloved brother - Amir!

Liat: nachon Dan! kol hakavod! Wow... **be-emet he-ezanta lekol hashiurim shelnu** - you really have listened to all of our lessons...



Jonathan: ken Dan, kol hakavod, **aval ha-emet Liat** - but the truth is Liat, **shebashiur sheavar** - that in the last lesson, **natat lanu remez makdim** - you gave us an early hint...

Dan: **nachon! kshe-Yonatan hizkir et hachatuna shel Amir bashiur sheavar** - when Jonathan mentioned Amir's wedding in the last lesson, **at amart** - you said...

Liat: **chevre, atem mamash balashim** - you are real detectives! **bashiur sheavar** - in the last lesson, **amarti she-ani me-od mekava** - I hope very much, **lehosif kzzat chadashot bekarov** - to add a little bit of news soon. **ani meta-eret leazzmi shenichashtem kvar** - I imagine that you have guessed already... **aval ulay bechol zot** - but maybe nevertheless... **tarshu li levaser lachem et hachadashot** - you will allow me to break the news! 😊

Jonathan: **Of course!**

Dan: **betach!**

Liat: okay... **aval ani lo asaper lachem stam kacha** - but I will not tell it to you just like that. **lema-ase** - actually, **Dan... ata ta-azor li lesaper** - you will help me tell it. **shilshom** - the day before yesterday, **dey meuchar balayla** - quite late at night, **Amir hitkasher elay** - Amir called me...

Jonathan: **im hachadashot hatovot** - with the good news...

Dan: **ve-at** - and you, **rashamt et hasicha** - wrote the conversation...

Jonathan: **kedialog lashiur shelanu** - as a dialogue for our lesson.

Liat: **kamuvan! Dan... rozze lihiyot Amir ladakot hakrovot** - would you like to be Amir for the next few minutes?

Dan: **ach, eyze kef! kamuvan!**

Liat: **achla! hine hatekst bishvilcha** - here is the text for you.

Jonathan: **yalla chevre. behazzlacha!**



- Liat: halo?... Amir?
achshav shalosh baboker...
hakol beseder? הלו? ... אמיר?
עכשיו שלוש בבוקר...
הכל בסדר? ליאת:
- Dan: Liat, boker tov, hakol
beseder, hakol... mezzuyan!
magi-a lanu Mazal Tov...
doda Liat! ליאת, בוקר טוב, הכל
בסדר, הכל... מצויין!
מגיע לנו מזל טוב...
דודה ליאת! דן:
- Liat: doda Liat? klomar...
ata bebeyt hacholim?
Tali yalda? דודה ליאת? כלומר...
אתה בבית החולים?
טלי ילדה? ליאת:
- Dan: ken! lifney chazzi sha-a
bediyuk, nolad lanu tinok
yefeyfe. כן! לפני חצי שעה
בדיוק, נולד לנו תינוק
יפיפה. דן:
- Liat: wow, ani kol kach mitrageshet,
Mazal Tov lachem... vegam li!
rega, rega... ma shlom Tali?
eych hayta haleйда? וואו, אני כל כך מתרגשת,
מזל טוב לכם... וגם לי!
רגע, רגע... מה שלום טלי?
איך הייתה הלידה?
kama hu shokel?
bachartem kvar shem bishvilo? כמה הוא שוקל?
בחרתם כבר שם בשבילו? ליאת:
- Dan: rak rega Liat...
at yoter mitrageshet mimeni,
tnei li lesaper lach hakol.
etmol besvivot shmone
ba-erev Tali kibla zzirim
chazakim, miyad hisati ota
lebeyt hacholim.
bechazzot hayu la mamash
ke-evim chazakim, aval
ha-achayot hayu nifla-ot,
hen hirgi-u ota vetiplu
ba nehedar. רק רגע ליאת...
את יותר מתרגשת ממני,
תני לי לספר לך הכל.
אתמול בסביבות שמונה
בערב טלי קיבלה צירים
חזקים, מיד הסעתי אותה
לבית החולים.
בחצות היו לה ממש
כאבים חזקים, אבל
האחיות היו נפלאות,
הן הרגיעו אותה וטיפלו
בה נהדר. דן:
- Liat: oy miskena...
az haya la kasha? אוי מסכנה...
אז היה לה קשה? ליאת:



- Dan: **lifney haleyda haya kashe, aval haleyda azzma avra bekalut. toch she-ata-im, ha-tinok nolad.** דן: לפני הלידה היה קשה, אבל הלידה עצמה עברה בקלות. תוך שעתיים, התינוק נולד.
- Liat: **nu... vekama hu shokel? vetagid kvar... eych kor-im lo?** ליאת: נו... וכמה הוא שוקל? ותגיד כבר... איך קוראים לו?
- Dan: **ha-achyan shelach shokel shloshe kilo shesh me-ot.** דן: האחיין שלך שוקל שלושה קילו שש מאות.
- Liat: **hmmm... shmanman! 😊** ליאת: המממ... שמנמן! 😊
- Dan: **😊 dome le-aba... veshmo - Gal!** דן: 😊 דומה לאבא... ושמו – גל!
- Liat: **eyze shem yafe! ani kvar meta lifgosh oto. efshar lavo?** ליאת: איזה שם יפה! אני כבר מתה לפגוש אותו. אפשר לבוא?
- Dan: **Liat... hash-a achshav shalosh. kulanu ada-in nihiye kan baboker.** דן: ליאת... השעה עכשיו שלוש. כולנו עדיין נהיה כאן בבוקר.
- Liat: **okay. az nitra-e be-arba?** ליאת: אוקיי. אז נתראה בארבע?

Jonathan: **Liat, tni li latet lach neshika - let me give you a kiss!**

Dan: **Mazal Tov, Mazal Tov!**

Jonathan: **lamrot she-ani batuach - although I'm sure, shehastudentim shelanu - that our students, hevinu beazzmam et ruba shel hasicha - understood most of the conversation by themselves... bo-u miyad nachzor aleha shuv - let's immediately repeat it again, this time, while I provide the English translation.**

Dan and Liat: **achla Yonatan!**



Liat:	halo?... Amir? achshav shalosh baboker... hakol beseder?	Hello... Amir? It's 3 a.m. now... everything is okay?	הלו? ... אמיר? עכשיו שלוש בבוקר... הכל בסדר?	ליאת:
Dan:	Liat, boker tov, hakol beseder, hakol... mezzuyan! magi-a lanu Mazal Tov... doda Liat!	Liat, good morning, everything's okay, everything... is perfect! We deserve Mazal Tov... Auntie Liat!	ליאת, בוקר טוב, הכל בסדר, הכל... מצויין! מגיע לנו מזל טוב... דודה ליאת!	דן:
Liat:	doda Liat? klomar... ata bebeyt hacholim? Tali yalda?	Auntie Liat? Meaning . . . you're at the hospital? Tali gave birth?	דודה ליאת? כלומר... אתה בבית החולים? טלי ילדה?	ליאת:
Dan:	ken! lifney chazzi sha-a bediyuk, nolad lanu tinok yefeyfe.	Yes! Exactly half-an-hour ago, our beautiful baby boy was born.	כן! לפני חצי שעה בדיוק, נולד לנו תינוק יפיפה.	דן:
Liat:	wow, ani kol kach mitrageshet, Mazal Tov lachem... vegam li! rega, rega... ma shlom Tali? eych hayta haleйда? kama hu shokol? bachartem kvar shem bishvilo?	Wow! I'm so excited. Mazal tov to you... and to me! Just a second... How is Tali? How was the birth? How much does he weigh? Have you picked out a name already?	וואו, אני כל כך מתרגשת, מזל טוב לכם... וגם לי! רגע, רגע... מה שלום טלי? איך הייתה הלידה? כמה הוא שוקל? בחרתם כבר שם בשבילו?	ליאת:
Dan:	rak rega Liat... at yoter mitrageshet mimeni. tni li lesaper lach hakol. etmol besvivot shmone ba-erev, Tali kibla zzirim chazakim, miyad hisati ota lebeyt hacholim. bechazzot hayu la mamash ke-evim chazakim, aval ha-achayot hayu nifla-ot, hen hirgi-u ota ve-tiplu ba nehedar.	Hold on, Liat... You are more excited than I am. Let me tell you everything. Yesterday at about 8 p.m. Tali started having strong contractions. I immediately drove her to the hospital. By midnight, she was really in a lot of pain, but the nurses were terrific. They calmed her down and took wonderful care of her.	רק רגע ליאת... את יותר מתרגשת ממני. תני לי לספר לך הכל. אתמול בסביבות שמונה בערב, טלי קיבלה צירים חזקים, מייד הסעתי אותה לבית החולים. בחצות היו לה ממש כאבים חזקים, אבל האחיות היו נפלאות, הן הרגיעו אותה וטיפלו בה נהדר.	דן:
Liat:	oy miskena... az haya la kasha?	Oy, poor thing. Then it was really hard for her?	אוי מסכנה... אז היה לה קשה?	ליאת:



Dan:	lifney haleyda haya kashe, aval haleyda azzma avra bekalut. toch she-ata-im, ha-tinok nolad.	Before the delivery, it was hard. But the birth itself went easily. Within two hours, the baby was born.	לפני הלידה היה קשה, אבל הלידה עצמה עברה בקלות. תוך שעתיים, התינוק נולד.	:דן
Liat:	nu... vekama hu shokel? vetagid kvar... eych kor-im lo?	Nu... And how much does he weigh? And tell me already, what's his name?	נו... וכמה הוא שוקל? ותגיד כבר... איך קוראים לו?	:ליאת
Dan:	ha-achyan shelach shokel shlosa kilo shesh me-ot.	Your nephew weighs 3.6 kilos.	האחיין שלך שוקל שלושה קילו שש מאות.	:דן
Liat:	hmmm... shmanman! 😊	Hmmm... a little chubby!	המממ... שמנמן! 😊	:ליאת
Dan:	😊 dome le-aba... veshmo - Gal!	He takes after his Daddy . . . and his name - Gal.	😊 דומה לאבא... ושמו - גל!	:דן
Liat:	eyze shem yafe! ani kvar meta lifgosh oto. efshar lavo?	What a nice name! I'm already dying to meet him. Can I come?	איזה שם יפה! אני כבר מתה לפגוש אותו. אפשר לבוא?	:ליאת
Dan:	Liat... hash-a achshav shalosh. kulanu ada-in nihiye kan baboker.	Liat... it's three o'clock! We'll all still be here in the morning.	ליאת... השעה עכשיו שלוש. כולנו עדיין נהיה כאן בבוקר.	:דן
Liat:	okay. az nitra-e be-arba?	Okay, see you at four then?	אוקיי אז נתראה בארבע?	:ליאת

Jonathan: ach... **dvarim kol kach meragshim korim kan bazman ha-acharon** - such exciting things are happening here lately... **Liat, shuv Mazal Tov vekol hakavod al hatushiya** - again Mazal Tov and well done for your resourcefulness! **ze echad hadialogim hamgnivim beyoter shehayu lanu** - this is one of the coolest dialogues we have had.

Liat: toda, Yonatan. **eyze kef lishmo-a** - such fun to hear that. **ve-Dan, toda gam lecha... karata et hatekst shel Amir nehedar** - you read Amir's text so nicely! **mamash hircashti ke-ilu ani shuv medaberet ito ve-hu mesaper li she-Gal nolad** - I really felt as if I'm talking to him again and he is telling me that Gal was just born.



Dan: **toda Liat! haya me-od kef likro itach et hasicha hamaksima hazot - it was a lot of fun to read this lovely conversation with you.** By the way... what happened that day after you hung up with Amir... did you actually go to the hospital at 4 a.m.?

Liat: ☺ Well... I was so excited, that was really my intention... **aval hahorim sheli - my parents**, called few minutes later and suggested that we all go together in the morning... at a more 'normal' time, and that's exactly what we did. And Gal is adorable!

Jonathan: I'm sure he is! Okay, Liat, as this dialogue is your baby, why don't you take a moment to write down a list of the new vocabulary? Meanwhile, Dan and I will start our introduction of the main grammar topic for the A Lessons of Learn Hebrew Pod's Advanced Level – Hebrew Nouns and Adjectives and the way they are created and formed.

Liat: **achla, Yonatan.** Since there are not too many new words in today's conversation, I think I'll be able to do that and still join you guys for the rest of the introduction.

Jonathan: **mezzuyan.** See you soon. **Dan, muchan?**

Dan: **ken, Yonatan.** Should I start?

Jonathan: **ken, lama lo? - Why not?**

Dan: **besimcha!** When analyzing the logic underlying a language, most of the words that create it can be divided into two major groups: **verbs** and **nouns**. During Learn Hebrew Pod's Beginner and Intermediate Level lessons, we became very familiar mostly with the form and structure of verbs. We achieved this expertise via our thorough exploration of the system of Hebrew **Building Blocks**. We will continue this exploration and further develop our expertise in the Advanced Level program, mostly in the B Lessons.

Jonathan: Verbs are usually responsible for the part of sentence called the predicate, and they describe the action taken by the subject of the sentence. On the other hand, the subject and the object of a sentence are usually nouns. The subject is the person or thing doing the action, whereas the object is often the person or thing that the action is done to.

A noun can be **concrete**, such as an 'airplane' or **abstract** such as an 'idea'. A noun can also be a **proper noun**, meaning it represents a unique entity, such as New York



or Tel Aviv, Dan or Liat. Or it can be a **common noun** which means it describes something general, such as a cat, a dog, a person, a city, etc.

Dan: Linguistically speaking, there are two main differences between nouns and verbs:

First, nouns do not 'contain' time, meaning, they cannot be conjugated in a time-related manner as verbs can.

Second, nouns can indicate a possessive relationship, such as **Liat's** nephew or **his** name. In Hebrew, the word 'shei' and all of its personal pronoun declensions can be added to a noun to indicate possession. Or we can attach special suffixes directly to the noun itself: **haba-it sheli – beyti**, **haba-it shelcha – beytcha**, etc.

Jonathan: In Hebrew, **every** noun has gender pertinence, even **abstract nouns** and **concrete inanimate nouns** such as places or things.

For example, Hebrew masculine gender-pertinence nouns include:

ba-it – a house, **shulchan – a table** (concrete inanimate nouns); and **chofesh – freedom**, **nizzachon – victory** (abstract nouns).

And feminine gender-pertinence nouns include:

dira – an apartment, **simla – a dress** (concrete inanimate nouns); and **ahava – love**, **batala – idleness** (abstract nouns).

Dan: If a noun indicates an animal or a person then usually for every masculine noun there is a parallel feminine noun and vice versa:

Examples for people:

yeled - a boy, **yalda** - a girl

more - a male teacher, **mora** - a female teacher

shoter - a male police officer, **shoteret** - a female police officer

Examples for animals:

chatul - a male cat, **chatula** - a female cat

kelev - a male dog, **kalba** - a female dog

pil - a male elephant, **pila** - a female elephant



Jonathan: Hey Liat, **siyamt?** - **are you done?** Do you have the list of our new vocabulary ready?

Liat: Yes Jonathan. **hareshima muchana** - **the list is prepared.** **tirzze she-eztaref elechem** - **would you like me to join you?**

Jonathan: **betach!**

Liat: **meule. az... ten li lir-ot eyfo atem** - **let me see where you are...** Okay... **ani amshich mikan** - **I'll take it from here.** Another important quality, valid for almost all of the nouns in Hebrew, is that they have singular and plural forms.

Jonathan: **nachon!** So, if we take all of this information into account, we can sort out the different ways in which Hebrew nouns can appear:

Dan: A concrete or an abstract masculine noun, not representing animals or humans, can appear in one of these two ways:

As singular - **sefer** – **book**, **ke-ev** – **pain**

Or as plural - **sfarim** – **books**, **ke-evim** – **pains**

Liat: A concrete or an abstract feminine noun, not representing animals or human, can appear in one of these two ways:

As singular - **chulzza** – **shirt**, **eychut** – **quality**

Or as plural - **chulzzot** - **shirts**, **eychu-yot** – **qualities**

Dan: A noun representing animals or humans can appear in one of these four ways:

Masculine singular –

nasich – **prince**, **talmid** – **male student**, **chatul** – **male cat**

Liat: The parallel feminine singular –

nesicha – **princess**, **talmida** – **female student**, **catula** – **female cat**

Dan: Masculine plural –

nesichim – **princes**, **talmidim** – **male students**, **chatulim** – **male cats**

Liat: And the parallel feminine plural –

nesichot – **princesses**, **talmidot** – **female students**, **chatulot** – **female cats**



Jonathan: **bediyuk!** Please note that from of these three words that Dan and Liat chose as examples, English only uses a different word for male and female for one of them: prince and princess. For many words in English, we need to add the word male/ female in order to indicate gender.

achla. We will continue this introduction in the B Lesson. Now let's review the new verbs taken from Liat and Amir's conversation:

magi-a lanu	We deserve	מגיע לנו
yalda	Gave birth (When referring to a female)	ילדה
nolad	Was born (When referring to a male)	נולד
shokel	Weigh (When referring to a masculine noun)	שוקל
bachartem	You picked (When referring to more than one male or a group of a mixed gender)	בחרתם
lesaper	To tell (An infinitive construct form)	לספר
kibla zzirim	Had contractions / Started having contractions	קיבלה צירים
hisati	I drove	הסעתי
hayu la ke-evim	She had pains / She was in pain	היו לה כאבים
hirgi-u ota	They calmed her / They relieved her	הרגיעו אותה
tiplu	They took care	טיפלו
avra	Went / Passed (When referring to a feminine noun)	עברה
dome	Resembles (When referring to a masculine noun) In our conversation: Takes after	דומה
meta	Dying (When referring to a feminine noun) In our conversation used as slang to indicate "can't wait"	מתה
lifgosh	To meet (An infinitive construct form)	לפגוש
nitra-e	We will meet / See you	נתראה



Jonathan: Next is the list which consists of other words that were previously taught in our program--either in different grammatical forms, as part of essential declension or conjugation charts, or frequently used in our introductory conversations:

boker	Morning	בוקר
boker tov	Good morning	בוקר טוב
shalosh baboker	3 a.m.	שלוש בבוקר
hakol beseder	Everything's okay	הכל בסדר
mezzuyan	Excellent / Wonderful / Perfect	מצויין
eych kor-im lo?	What's his name?	איך קוראים לו?
ma shmo?	What's his name?	מה שמו?
kor-im lo	His name is	קוראים לו
shmo	His name is	שמו
lanu	To us	לנו
yefeyfe	Beautiful (When referring to a masculine noun)	יפיפה
bishvilo	For him	בשבילו
acha-yot	Nurses	אחיות

Jonathan: That's it for today. **toda Dan, toda Liat, vetoda lachem studentim yekarim. ana hizztarfu eleynu** - **please join us** for the B Lesson where we will complete reviewing the new words from Amir and Liat's conversation, continue our introduction to nouns and adjectives, and learn something new about our old friend, the **Pa-al** building block. **lehitraot!** 😊

Dan and Liat: **lehitraot!**

(Music. Free conversation.)