

Intermediate Level

Hello, and welcome to Hebrew Podcasts.

In today's lesson we'll hear from Noa about her job teaching Hebrew at the ulpan. An ulpan is a school for the intensive study of Hebrew that is designed for adult new immigrants to Israel. Noa will tell us about her students and the program.

Let's start by listening to the entire dialog. We'll then go back and examine it piece by piece.

Noa, I heard that you teach	נועה, שמעתי שאת מלמדת
	No-à, shà-mà-ti shé-àt mé-là-mé-dét
Hebrew at an ulpan.	עברית באולפן.
	iv-rit bé-ool-pàn.
Yes, I teach in the ulpan of the kibbutz.	כן, אני מלמדת באולפן של הקיבוץ.
Kén, à	a-ni mé-là-mé-dét bà-ool-pàn shél hà-ki-butz.
We have eight adults.	יש לנו שמונה מבוגרים.
	Yésh là-noo shmo-nà mé-voo-gà-rim.
Six new immigrants and two tourists.	שישה עולים חדשים ושני תיירים.
	Shi-shà o-lim <u>h</u> à-dà-shim ve-shnéy tà-yà-rim.
They learn Hebrew	הם לומדים עברית
	Hém lom-dim iv-rit
five days a week.	חמישה ימים בשבוע.
	<u>h</u> à-mi-shà yà-mim bé-shà-voo-à.
From Sunday to Thursday.	מיום ראשון עד חמישי.
	Mi-yom ri-shon àd <u>h</u> à-mi-shi.
From eight to two.	משמונה עד שתיים.
	Mi-shmo-né àd shtà-yim.
It's quite intensive.	זה די אינטנסיבי.
	Zé déy in-tén-si-vi.
I also teach them	אני גם מלמדת אותם
1 1 1 1 1 1	À-ni gàm mé-là-mé-dét o-tàm
about the Israeli culture	על התרבות הישראלית או 4 לה הני לם אברם הלא לם ול
	àl hà-tàr-boot hà-yis-rà-é-lit
and a little history.	וקצת היסטוריה. .oo-ktsàt his-tor-yà
The studying leate five menths	,
The studying lasts five months.	הלימוד נמשך חמישה חודשים. Hà-li-mood nim-shàh hà-mi-shà ho-dà-shim.
How is their Hebrew	איך העברית שלהם
How is their Hebrew	Éyh hà-iv-rit shé-là-hém
after five months?	אחרי חמישה חודשים?
alter live months:	àh-réy hà-mi-shà ho-dà-shim?
The ulpan is only a start.	יוווונ שם מות חות וחיים ומין ומין הם עם מותר. האולפן זה רק התחלה.
The dipart to only a start.	Hà-ool-pàn zé ràk hàt- <u>h</u> à-là.
They need to continue to study,	·
j	Hém tsri- <u>h</u> im lé-hàm-shi <u>h</u> lil-mod,
to read, and to speak.	,
,, e	lik-ro, oo-lé-dà-bér.
	,

#### Ulpan אולפן Ool-pàn

An ulpan is a study center for Hebrew. It's designed to teach the language and the culture to adult new immigrants and to build a shared identity so they can be integrated quickly and successfully into the society.

The ulpan was created in 1948 when a great number of new immigrants arrived to Israel from all over the world. These immigrants brought different cultures, languages and economic status and needed to be assimilated quickly into the Israeli state.

The modern ulpan uses advanced methods and audio-visual aids. The ulpan serves new immigrants for about five months to prepare them for employment.

The Kibbutz Ulpan is a program in 15 Kibbutzim combining Hebrew language study with living and working in the Kibbutz. The program is tailored for young adults of 18-28 years.





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Noa, I started by saying "I heard that you teach..." How did I say that?

Shà-mà-ti shé-àt mé-là-mé-dét

▶ the clock indicates that we pause here for you to repeat

שמעתי שאת מלמדת

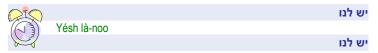
שמעתי שאת מלמדת

שמעתי means that I heard. It's short for אני שמעתי. We saw this before—the form of the verb already indicates the first person so there's no need to say אני.

Next, שאת combines ש and "את that" and "you" respectively.

Finally מלמדת is the feminine form of the verb to teach in the present. You should not confuse מלמדת with לומדת. The former means teaching while the latter is learning. The two verbs share a common root. As we'll come to appreciate in future lessons, the concept of word roots is fundamental to Hebrew.

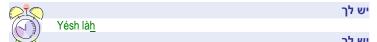
Noa, you told us about your class. You said "we have eight adults". How did you say "we have?"



יש means "there is", and לנו means "to us", however together it means "we have". Let's practice some variations. Noa, how would we say "I have?"

	יש די
Yésh li	
	יש לי

And "you have", speaking to a female person?



And "you have", speaking to a group of males or a mixed group of males and females or to a group of people of unspecified gender?

	יש לכם
Yésh là- <u>h</u> ém	
	יש לכם

So remember that whenever we talk about people without specifying gender we'll default to the masculine form.

On the other hand, if the group is all female, we say

	יש לכן
Yésh là- <u>h</u> én	
	יש לכן

Note the "n" sound at the end.

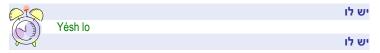
Finally, to say "he has"

Past Tense	
to hear	לשמוע
to listen	Lish-mo-à
I heard	<b>אני שמעתי</b> À-ni shà-mà-ti
You heard (m. sg.)	אתה שמעת À-tà shà-mà-tà
You heard (f. sg.)	את <mark>שמעת</mark> Àt shà-màt
He heard (m. sg.)	הוא שמע Hoo shà-mà
She heard (f. sg.)	היא שמעה Hee shàm-à
We heard À-	<b>אנחנו שמענו</b> nà <u>h</u> -noo shà-mà-noo
You heard (m. pl.)	אתם שמעתם À-tém shà-mà-tém
You heard (f. pl.)	אתן שמעתן À-tén shà-mà-tén
They heard	<mark>הם/הן שמעו</mark> Hém/hén shà-moo
מדת ימדת	אני שמעתי שאת מל
À-ni shà-mà-t	i shé-àt mé-là-mé-dé
I heard that you teac	h
	אנחנו <mark>שמענו</mark> שאתם
	-noo shé-à-tém bà-im
We heard that you ar	re coming
A note about pronunciation is normally p shà-mà-ti. The more used pronunciation is	ronounced correct but less often



עולה חדשה

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Going back to the dialog, you said "we have eight adults"



is adults. Noa wasn't specific about the gender of those adults, so she just used the masculine plural form. The number has to agree with the gender. Therefore Noa used the masculine form of the number—שמונה.

Noa, we also heard that six of your students are new immigrants. Let's here that part.

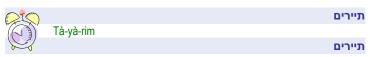
	שישה עולים חדשים
Shi-shà o-lim <u>h</u> à-dà-shim	
	שישה עולים חדשים

The word for immigrants is עולים. This is the plural form. And the word for new is חדשים. So new immigrants are עולים חדשים.

Noa, how do you say it in singular? A new immigrant

	עולה חדש
O-lé <u>h</u> à-dàsh	
	עולה חדש
And for a female new immigrant	
	עולה חדשה
O-là <u>h</u> à-dà-shà	
	עולה חדשה

The other two students are tourists.



And in singular, how do you say a male tourist and a female tourist

	תייר <mark>ו</mark> תיירת
Tà-yàr vé-tà-yé-rét	
	תייר ותיירת

Next we heard that you teach five days a week, from Sunday to Thursday. In Israel, the work week begins in Sunday, and the weekend is Friday and Saturday.

Sunday is יום ראשון, and Thursday is יום חמישי. You can find all the days of the week in the lesson guide.

In the dialog we heard "from Sunday to Thursday"

	מיום ראשון עד חמישי
Mi-yom ri-shon àd <u>h</u> à-mi-shi	
	מיום ראשון עד חמישי

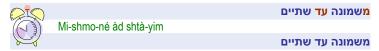






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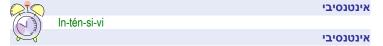
From...to is מ...עד. We heard another use of this when you said "from eight to two"



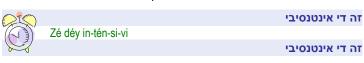
Studying Hebrew five days a week from eight to two is quite intensive. Let's hear how you said "it's quite intensive". The word for "it's" is

	זה
Zé	
	זה
And the word for quite is	
	די
Déy	
	17

Don't confuse it with the word 'T which means enough. T means quite. Finally the word for intensive is



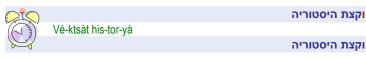
So the entire sentence "it's quite intensive" was



The ulpan is an immersive program. Noa explained that she also teaches her student about the Israeli culture and a little history. Let's hear that in two parts. "About the Israeli culture"

	על התרבות הישראלית
Àl hà-tàr-boot hà-yis-rà-é-lit	
	על התרבות הישראלית

"And a little history"



"is "and". קצת means "a little".

The ulpan program is of 500 hours. It lasts five months. I was wondering how well the students did after five months of ulpan. I asked "how is their Hebrew"

	איך העברית שלהם
Éy <u>h</u> hà-iv-rit shé-là-hém	
	איך העברית שלהם

The word for their or theirs is שלהם. Let's see some variations. To ask about myself "how is my Hebrew"









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	איך העברית שלי?
Éy <u>h</u> hà-iv-rit shé-li?	
	איך העברית שלי?

And if I wanted to ask you, Noa, how is your English, I would ask

	איך האנגלית שלך?
Éy <u>h</u> hà-àn-glit shé-là <u>h</u> ?	
	איך האנגלית שלך?
	Éy <u>h</u> hà-àn-glit shé-là <u>h</u> ?

Noa, you answered that studying in the ulpan is merely the beginning, it provides the basis, but the students need to continue to learn, read, and speak.

How did you say "they need"?

	ום צריכים	ה
Hém tsri-him		
	ום צריכים	ה

צריכים is plural. In singular it's צריך. This is a very versatile word that could mean need, should, have to, or must. Next, we heard four verbs. Let's take them one at a time. To continue is

	להמשיך
Lé-hàm-shi <u>h</u>	
	להמשיך
To learn is	
QIQ	ללמוד
Lil-mod	
	ללמוד
To read is	
	לקרוא
Lik-ro	
	לקרוא
And "to speak" is	
	לדבר
Lé-dà-bér	
	לדבר

All four verbs are in their infinitive form. It means that they don't vary by time, gender or plurality. They simply describe the action of the verb.

So, to conclude Noa, let's hear how you said "they need to continue to study, to read, and to speak"



For a complete transcript and explanation of today's dialog and for additional information please refer to the lesson guide downloadable from our website at http://hebrewpodcasts.com.







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Before we end our lesson, let's listen again to the entire dialog. We'll pause after each line for you to repeat it out loud.

נוֹעָה, שָׁמַעְתִּי שֶׁאַתִּ מְלַמֶּדֶת עָבְרִית בָּאוּלְפָּן. ַכָּן, אֲנַי מִלַמֶּדֶת בַּאוּלְפַּן שָׁל הַקְבּוּץ. יַשׁ לָנוּ שָׁמוֹנָה מְבֻגָּרִים. שָּׁשָּׁה עוֹלִים חֲדָשִׁים וְשֵׁנִי תַּיַּרִים. הם לוֹמָדים עבָרית חַמשׁה יַמים בְּשׁבוּע. מִיּוֹם רָאשׁוֹן עֵד חֲמִישִׁי. מִשָּׁמוֹנֵה עַד שָׁתַּיִם. זֶה דֵּי אִינְטֶנְסִיבִי. אֲנִי גַּם מְלַמֶּדֶת אוֹתָם עַל הַתַּרְבּוּת הַיִּשְׂרְאֵלִית וּקַצַת היסָטוֹרַיַה. הַלְּמוּד נִמְשַׁךְ חֲמִשָּׁה חֶדָשִׁים. אֵיךְ הָעִבְּרִית שֶׁלָּהֶם אַחַרֵי חֲמִשָּׁה חֶדַשִּׁים? ָּהָאוּלְפָּן זֶה רֵק הַתְּחָלָה. הֶם צְרִיכִים לְהַמְשִׁיךְ לְלְמֹד, ַלִקְרֹא, וּלְדַבֵּר.

That's it for today! Until next time
שלום ולהתראות בפעם הבאה!
להתראות בפעם הבאה!



#### **Transcription**

We'll use transcription in our lesson guides to help you read new Hebrew words. You should read the transcription as if it was English. We'll use hyphens to help the pronunciation. We'll use **é** and **à** to better approximate the Hebrew sounds. You should pronounce those as you would in French. Are you familiar with the expression **déjà vu**, or the word **résumé**? If so, then you should pronounce these two accents accordingly. Otherwise, pronounce **é** like the e in let and pronounce à like the a in bark or the u in up.

Finally we'll use  $\underline{h}$  (the letter h with an underscore) to denote the sound of the letter Het (n) or the loose version of the letter Kaf  $(\mathfrak{p})$ . You should refer to lesson 2 to hear this sound.



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#### This lesson's vocabulary

need (pl.)	צריכים
kibbutz	קיבוץ
little	קצת
Sunday, first	ראשון
only	רק
week	שבוע
six	שישה
theirs	שלהם
eight	שמונה
I heard	שמעתי
two	שני
two	שתיים
tourists	תיירים
Israeli culture	תרבות ישראלית

them	ulpan, studio	אולפן
how intensive i	them	אותם
intensive ו אינטנסיבי אינטנסיבי אני you (fem.) also quite the history they start, beginning and it, this, that new (pl.) months five Thursday, fifth day days yes lo to speak to continue learn (pl.) studying to study to read from adults teach (fem.) Noa lasts Hebrew to until new (pl.) sure yes to study to read from adults teach (fem.) Noa lasts Hebrew to until new imals  yes lo to study to read from adults teach (fem.) Noa lasts Hebrew to, until new immigrants	after	אחרי
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Hebrew עברית to, until עד new immigrants	Noa	נועה
to, until עד new immigrants עולים	lasts	נמשך
new immigrants עולים	Hebrew	עברית
3	to, until	עד
about, on על	new immigrants	עולים
	about, on	על



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#### **Lesson 10 – Exercises**

Match each sentence with its Hebrew translation. Then draw a line to connect them.

Monday	יום ראשון Yom ri-shon
Tuesday	יום שני Yom shé-ni
Sunday	יום שלישי Yom shli-shi
Saturday	יום רביעי Yom ré-vi-ee
Wednesday	יום חמישי Yom <u>h</u> à-mi-shi
Thursday	יום שישי Yom shi-shi
Friday	יום שבת Yom shà-bàt

Put the correct word in each space. Pick from the list of words that's on the left.

<u>h</u> o-dà-shim	חודשים	. אניבאולפן.
à-ni	אני	À-ni bé-ool-pàn. I <u>teach</u> in an ulpan.
yom ri-shon	יום ראשון	2. חמישה בשבוע. <u>H</u> à-mi-shà bé-shà-voo-à.
mé-là-mé-dét	מלמדת	Five <u>days</u> a week.
yà-mim	ימים	הלימוד נמשך חמישה Hà-li-mood nim-shà <u>h</u> hà-mi-shà The studying lasts five months <u>months</u> .
tsri- <u>h</u> im	צריכים	. הם להמשיך ללמוד. Hém lé-hàm-shi <u>h</u> lil-mod. They <u>need</u> to continue to study.
		<b>.5.</b> צריך את זה tsà-ri <u>h</u> ét zé.
		 Hà-shà-voo-à màt- <u>h</u> il bé The week begins on <mark>Sunday</mark> .

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