

Hebrew at the Speed of Light
www.ulpanor.com

My Hebrew Book

A unique method of speedy Hebrew studying

הַסְפֵּר שְׁלִי
סֵפֶר א'

ספרון ללימוד השפה העברית

Orly Ganor

Copyright © 1998-2006 by Orly Ganor
All rights reserved
Ulpan-Or
V51128-RC

אורלי גנור
כל הזכויות שמורות

<http://www.ulpanor.com>

Table of contents

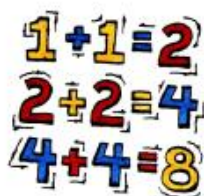
Introduction.....	6
The structure of this book.....	7
Ulpan-Or Rules.....	10
Affirmation Sentence.....	11



My Hebrew Book – Unit 1:	<i>Start communicating in Hebrew.....</i>	13
The Hebrew alphabet.....		16
General Guidelines For Using This Study Kit.....		19
Basic acquaintance questions.....		21
Dialogue - Where are you from.....		22
Dialogue - Where do you live.....		23
Dialogue - How do you do?.....		24
Expressions.....		27



My Hebrew Book – Unit 2:	<i>Add personal aspect to your Hebrew.....</i>	31
Pronouns.....		33
Response Expressions.....		35
Nouns.....		37
At school.....		37
Family.....		39
At work.....		42
People.....		43
In Israel.....		44
Expressions.....		45
Dialogue "The babysitter".....		46
Questions With Nouns.....		50
Conversation over the phone, part 1.....		59
Conversation over the phone, part 2.....		60
Summary of the nouns we have studied in Unit 2.....		64
Song "אני ואני".....		68



My Hebrew Book – Unit 3:	<i>Count your achievements in Hebrew.....</i>	69
Numbers - מספרים.....		71
Numbers (0-10) מספרים.....		71
Adjectives תארים.....		75
Summary of the Adjectives.....		79
Song "... אני" - שיר.....		82



My Hebrew book – Unit 4:	<i>Start going around and paying in Hebrew</i>	85
Numbers (11-19) מֵעֶשְׂרִים	.....	87
Numbers (20-99) מֵעֶשְׂרִים	.....	89
Numbers (100-900) מֵעֶשְׂרִים	.....	92
Israeli money.....	.....	93
Questions with money .....	.....	93
Questions with money .....	.....	94
Dialogue – in the coffee shop .....	.....	94
What's the time? מָה הַשָּׂעָה?	.....	96
Dialogue "מִשְׁפָּחַת לָרִיון"	.....	97
Directions ←↑→ .....	.....	101
Dialogue " In the Taxi" .....	.....	102
מָקוֹם Place .....	.....	104
At home.....	.....	104
At work .....	.....	105
At school.....	.....	106
Shopping .....	.....	107
Eating out.....	.....	107
Going out .....	.....	107
Various.....	.....	107
Dialogue – "Inbar's home" .....	.....	111
Association of two nouns - "SMIKHUT" - סְמִיכוּת	.....	118
Song "אָרְזָן יִשְׂרָאֵל יָפֶה"	.....	120



My Hebrew Book – Unit 5:	<i>Stay on time in Hebrew</i>	123
Time units .....	.....	125
Weekdays.....	.....	125
Time vocabulary .....	.....	127
Brazilian Song - "אָפֶלֶן דֶּקֶה"	.....	128
Expressions .....	.....	131
Expressions with verbs .....	.....	133
Our body .....	.....	136
Clothes – בְּגָדִים .....	.....	138
Colors – צְבָעִים .....	.....	140
Song - "הַיְלֵדָה הַכִּי יָפֶה"	.....	141

Ulpan-Or Rules

Following is the list of Ulpan-Or rules which must be strictly followed:

- 1. Listen to your assignments on the CDs three times a day**
CD tracks are listed on the respective pages
- 2. Read the assigned texts at least once a day**
- 3. Create Flash Cards. Write one side in English and the other – in Hebrew. Go over them at least once a day from Hebrew to English and then from English to Hebrew.**
- 4. In order to properly practice various translated texts and dialogues in this book, first listen to them several times on the CD. Then cover the Hebrew portion, read the English portion and say the Hebrew portion aloud. In addition, you can translate from English into Hebrew and check yourself with the book and the CD.**
- 5. Repeat your affirmation sentence twelve times a day.**
- 6. * If you are participating in our GDL program, you must participate in the scheduled tele-lesson with the teacher.**
This is one of the most innovative parts of the whole program and ensures successful achievement of the established objectives. In our experience, if you speak with your guiding teacher daily, the progress will be outstanding.

Basic acquaintance questions

(Listen to the following expressions on the CD and repeat them slowly. The objective is to use the following expressions even prior to knowing the structure or grammar of Hebrew language to begin initial communication in Hebrew)

Dialogue - What's your name



"What's your name" - Masculine

Q. Masc.	What's your name?	EYKH KOR'IM LE'KHA?	איך קוראים לך?
A. Masc.	My name is Yoel	KOR'IM LI YOEL	קוראים לי יואל

"What's your name" - Feminine

Q. Fem.	What's your name?	EYKH KOR'IM LAKH?	איך קוראים לך?
A. Fem.	My name is Orly	KOR'IM LI ORLY	קוראים לי אורלי

General structure for the question "What is your name":

What is your name (M/F)? איך קוראים לך / לך?

General structure for the answer "My name is...":

My name is (Name) (Name) קוראים לי

Greeting - Masculine & Feminine

Greeting	Pleased to meet you	NAIM ME'OD	נעים מאוד
----------	---------------------	------------	-----------

Click below to listen

CD 1, Track 5



Dialogue - Where are you from

"Where are you from" - Masculine

Q. Masc.	Yoel, where are you from?(M)	ME'EYFO ATA?	יואל, מאיפה אתה?
A.	I am from Russia	ANI ME'RUSIA	אני מרוסיה

"Where are you from" - Feminine

Q. Fem.	Orly, where are you from?(F)	ME'EYFO AT?	אורלי, מאיפה אתה?
A.	I am from Israel	ANI MI'ISRAEL	אני מישראל

Where from = מאיפה

General structure for the answer "I am from...":

I am from ... ANI MI'...(place) (place)...ני

Note: putting a preposition " M' " ..ני in front of a noun – means "From"

It's worthy, but not necessary remembering at this stage:

The sound (vowel) used with ני could be either (in most cases) MI' = מי ,
or ME' = מני (when superseded by guttural letters ה , ע , א , ח , ג)

From Brazil	MI' BRAZIL	מברזיל
From Portugal	MI' PORTUGAL	מפורטוגל
From America	ME' AMERICA	מאמריקה
From Russia	ME' RUSIYA	מרוסיה

Dialogue - Where do you live

"Where do you live" - Masculine

Q. Masc.	Yoel, where do you live?	YOEL, EYFO ATA GAR?	יוֹאֵל, אֵיפֹה אַתָּה גָּר? גָּר?
A.	I live in Tel Aviv	ANI GAR B'TEL AVIV	אָנִי גָּר בְּתֵל אָבִיב

"Where do you live" - Feminine

Q. Fem.	Orly, where do you live?	ORLY, EYFO AT GARA?	אוֹרְלִי, אֵיפֹה אַתְּ גָּרָה? גָּרָה?
A.	I live in Tel Aviv	ANI GARA B'TEL AVIV	אָנִי גָּרָה בְּתֵל אָבִיב

General structure for the answer "I live in...":

"I live in ..." - Masculine

I live in... ANI GAR B'...(place) (place) ... בְּ גָּר אָנִי

"I live in ..." - Feminine

I live in... ANI GARA B'...(place) (place) ... בְּ גָּרָה אָנִי

Remember: Verbs in Hebrew change according to the respective gender



Dialogue - How do you do?

Q.	How do you do?	MA NISHMA?	מה נשמע?
A.	Everything is OK, thanks.	HAKOL BE'SEDER. TODA.	הכל בסדר, תודה.

Q.	How do you do?	MA NISHMA?	מה נשמע?
A.	Thanks G-d, everything is OK	BARUKH HASHEM, HAKOL BE'SEDER.	ברוך השם, הכל בסדר.

Q.	Do you speak Hebrew?	ATA MEDABER IVRIT?	אתה מדבר עברית?
A.	I speak a little Hebrew	ANI MEDABER K'TZAT IVRIT	אני מדבר קצת עברית.

Q.	Do you understand Hebrew?	ATA MEVIN IVRIT?	אתה מבין עברית?
A.	I understand a little Hebrew	ANI MEVIN K'TZAT IVRIT	אני מבין קצת עברית.

Greetings (1)	See you.	LE'HITRAOT	להתראות.
Greetings (2)	See you.	LE'HITRAOT.	להתראות.

Prepositions

In Hebrew prepositions become a part of the succeeding word (as a prefix)

From ...	Mi...	מ...
In ...(at)	B'...	ב...
To ... (for)	L'...	ל...

For instance:

From Tel Aviv	Mi' Tel Aviv	מתל אביב
In Tel Aviv	B' Tel Aviv	בתל אביב
To Tel Aviv	L' Tel Aviv	לתל אביב

Unit 1 – Starting Communication in Hebrew

Exercise:

As explained in Ulpan-Or rules, now you are requested to read the text in English with your eyes and say it aloud in Hebrew.

"What's your name" - Masculine

Q. Masc.	What's your name?		
A. Masc.	My name is ...		

"What's your name" - Feminine

Q. Fem.	What's your name?		
A. Fem.	My name is ...		

"Where are you from" - Masculine

Q. Masc.	Where are you from?(M)		
A.	I am from ...		

"Where are you from" - Feminine

Q. Fem.	Where are you from?(F)		
A.	I am from ...		

"Where do you live" - Masculine

Q. Masc.	Where do you live?		
A.	I live in ...		

"Where do you live" - Feminine

Q. Fem.	Where do you live?		
A.	I live in ...		

How do you do?

Q.	How do you do?		
A.	Everything is OK, thanks.		

Q.	How do you do?		
A.	Thanks G-d, everything is OK		

Q.	Do you speak Hebrew?		
A.	I speak a little Hebrew		

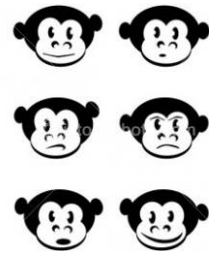
Q.	Do you understand Hebrew?		
A.	I understand a little Hebrew		

Greetings	See you.		
Greetings	See you.		


Click below to listen

Unit 2 – Add Personal Aspect to Your Hebrew

CD 1, Track 11



Response Expressions

See you	LEHIT'RAOT	לְהִתְרַאוֹת
Have a nice day	YOM NAIM	יוֹם נָעִים
Very good	TOV ME'OD	טוֹב מְאֹד
Great!!	YOFFEE!!	 יָפִי!!
Excellent	ME'TSUYAN	מְצֻיָּן
What a pity, too bad.	KHAVAL	חֶבֶל
Yes	KEN	כֵּן
No, not..	LO	לֹא

Conversation

<i>Yoel</i>	Shalom, are you Orly?	SHALOM, AT ORLY?	שָׁלוֹם, אָתָּה אוֹרְלִי?
<i>Orly</i>	Yes, I am Orly	KEN, ANI ORLY	כֵּן, אֲנִי אוֹרְלִי.
<i>Yoel</i>	Great!	YOFFI!	יִפִּי!
<i>Orly</i>	Are you David?	ATA DAVID?	אַתָּה דָּוִד?
<i>Yoel</i>	No, I am Yoel.	LO. ANI YOEL.	לֹא, אֲנִי יוֹאֵל.
<i>Orly</i>	Where is David?	EIFO DAVID?	אֵיפֹה דָּוִד?
<i>Yoel</i>	He is in Tel Aviv.	HOO BE'TEL AVIV	הוא בְּתֵל אָבִיב.
<i>Orly</i>	Ah, too bad!	AH, KHAVAL!	אָה, חֲבָל!
<i>Orly</i>	And where is Deena?	VE'EIFO DEENA?	וְאֵיפֹה דֵינָה?
<i>Yoel</i>	She is in Jerusalem	HEE BIYIRUSHALAIM	היא בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם.
<i>Orly</i>	Excellent.	METZUYAN.	מְצֻיָּן.
<i>Orly</i>	See you. Have a nice day.	LE'HITRAOT. YOM NAIM.	לְהִתְרָאוֹת. יוֹם נְעִים.
<i>Yoel</i>	See you.	LE'HITRAOT	לְהִתְרָאוֹת.



Click below to listen

Unit 2 – Add Personal Aspect to Your Hebrew

CD 1, Track 13

Nouns

שם-נעצם

At school



<u>English</u>	<u>Phonetic</u>	נָבוֹת <u>Plural Fem.</u>	נָבִים <u>Plural Masc.</u>	נִקְבָּה <u>Fem.</u>	זָכָר <u>Masc.</u>
School	BEIT SEFER		בְּתֵי סֵפֶר		בֵּית סֵפֶר
Student	TALMID, TALMIDA	תְּלִמִּידוֹת	תְּלִמִּידִים	תְּלִמִּידָה	תְּלִמִּיד
Teacher	MORE, MORA	מוֹרוֹת	מוֹרִים	מוֹרָה	מוֹרֶה
Boss, Director, Manager	MENAHHEL, MENAHELET	מְנַהֲלוֹת	מְנַהֲלִים	מְנַהֲלָת	מְנַהֵל
Secretary	MAZKIR, MAZKIRA	מְזַכֵּירוֹת	מְזַכֵּירִים	מְזַכֵּירָה	מְזַכֵּיר

As you have noticed, the nouns change their form slightly adapting to the gender.

For the convenience of arranging the material in this book, most of the examples in the exercises are usually based on the masculine form.

However, when completing the charts in Hebrew, please refer to the relevant gender (male or female).

Remember: Nouns in Hebrew change according to gender

Click below to listen

CD 1, Track 14

Creating a question sentence in Hebrew

In order to ask a question in Hebrew using nouns, the main thing is to use questioning intonation.

In Hebrew we do not have the structure: "Are you ...? , Is he ...? etc.."
The words and the order of words can remain the same; what changes is the intonation.

For instance:

Hebrew	PHONETIC	English
You are a student.	ATA TALMID.	אַתָּה תַּלְמִיד.
Q. Are you a student?	ATA TALMID?	אַתָּה תַּלְמִיד?

Exercise:

Answer the questions in the chart following the example.

Question in English	Answer in Hebrew	Question in Hebrew
Are you a student?	כן, אני תלמיד	אַתָּה תַּלְמִיד?
Are you a secretary?		
Are you a teacher?		

Remember: Questions are created using the same structure as a regular sentence only by changing the intonation.

Click below to listen

CD 1, Track 15

Family



<u>English</u>	<u>Phonetic</u>	רבות <u>Plural</u> <u>Fem.</u>	רבים <u>Plural</u> <u>Masc.</u>	נקבה <u>Fem.</u>	זכר <u>Masc.</u>
Father	ABA				אבא
Mother	IMA			אמא	
Parents	HORIM				הורים
Son	BEN BANIM (PL)		בנים		בן
Daughter	BAT BANOT (PL)	בנות		בת	
Brother	AKH AKHIM (PL)		אחים		אח
Sister	AKHOT AKHAYOT (PL)	אחיות		אחות	
Uncle	DOD, DODIM (PL)		דודים		דוד
Aunt	DODA, DODOT (PL)	דודות		דודה	
Grandfather	SABA, SABIM (PL)		סבים		סבא
Grandmother	SAVTA, SAVTOT (PL)	סבתות		סבתא	
Woman, wife My wife	ISHA, NASHIM(PL) ISHTEE	נשים	_____	אשה אשתי	
Husband My husband	BA'AL BA'ALEE				בעל בעלי
Family	MISHPAKHA	משפחות		משפחה	

Click below to listen

CD 1, Track 16

Basic Relation Preposition

OF = של

Example:

Who is the _____ of _____?	MI HA ___ SHEL ___?	מי הַ (noun) של (noun) ?
----------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------

QUESTION

Who is the son of Abraham?	MI HA'BEN SHEL AVRAHAM?	מי הַבֵּן שֶׁל אַבְרָהָם?
----------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------

ANSWER

(Name) is the (noun) of _____ של (noun) הַ (name)

Isaac is the son of Abraham יִצְחָק - הַבֵּן שֶׁל אַבְרָהָם.

Exercise:

Answer the following questions:

Question in English	Answer in Hebrew	Question in Hebrew
Who is the father of Isaac? (from the bible)		
Who are the parents of Jacob?		
Who is Moses' sister?		

Click below to listen

CD 1, Track 17

Relation prepositions

The words Mine, Yours etc., are derived in Hebrew from the word

OF = של

Mine	SHELI	שְׁלִי
Yours (m)	SHELKHA	שְׁלְךָ
Yours (f)	SHELAKH	שְׁלָךְ

EXAMPLES:

WHO IS YOUR (noun)?

מי המורה שלך?

QUESTION

Who is your (M) teacher (F) ?	MI HAMORA SHELKHA?	מי המורה שְׁלְךָ?
-------------------------------	--------------------	----------------------

Who is your (F) teacher (F) ?	MI HAMORA SHELAKH?	מי המורה שְׁלָךְ?
-------------------------------	--------------------	----------------------

ANSWER

Only is my teacher ORLY HAMORA SHELI שלי ...Noun .. Name
אורלי המורה שלי.

***Note: We will study the full range of relation prepositions later in this book.**