

Hebrew for Beginners

Practical Learning with SynapseLingo

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Additional Training Materials

Enhance your learning experience with our interactive on-line training materials and audio resources.

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[http://app.synapse-lingo.de/language-trainer
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Scan the QR code or click the link to go directly to your interactive trainer.

This interactive trainer includes:

- Full audio version of this book
- Audio pronunciation guides
- Interactive exercises

- Additional vocabulary practice
- Progress tracking

Simply click the link or enter the URL in your web browser to access these supplementary materials.

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Lesson 1

Lesson 1: English – Hebrew 'to have': יְשַׁהַג (yesh)

Learn the English – Hebrew way to say “to have” with יְשַׁהַג (yesh) in this fun mini-podcast from SynapseLingo. We cover I have יְשַׁהַג (yesh li), you (sg.) have יְשַׁהַג (yesh lekha), he/she/it has יְשַׁהַג (yesh lo)/yah (yesh la), we have יְשַׁהַג (yesh lanu), you (pl.) have יְשַׁהַג (yesh lakhem), and they have יְשַׁהַג (yesh lahem). Perfect for beginners: pronunciation drills, jokes, culture tips, a quick quiz, and even a short compare to German (Verb haben). Visit www.synapse-lingo.com for more English – Hebrew lessons.

Welcome to SynapseLingo

Hey du – welcome! This podcast is brought to you by SynapseLingo; visit www.synapse-lingo.com for more resources.

Today you'll master "to have" in Hebrew with **ש** (yesh). Smiles on, shoulders relaxed, let's roll!

Your goal today

You'll say what you have, what others have, and what an object has – fast and confidently.

- In Hebrew, we use **ש** (yesh) + 'to me/you/etc.' to express "to have".
- I have → **לי יש** (yesh li).
- You (sg.m.) have → **לך יש** (yesh lekha).
- He has → **לו יש** (yesh lo).
- She has → **לה יש** (yesh la).
- It has (masc. item) → **לו יש** (yesh lo).
- We have → **לנו יש** (yesh lanu).
- You (pl.) have → **לכם יש** (yesh lakhem).
- They have → **לهم יש** (yesh lahem).

Quick compare: German 'haben'

If you know some German, this will click immediately.

- German forms for the verb "to have": haben, ich habe, du hast, er hat, sie hat, es hat, wir haben, ihr habt, sie haben.
- Hebrew uses one core word **ש** (yesh) + pronoun: e.g., "ich habe" = **לי יש** (yesh li); "du hast" = **לך יש** (yesh lekha).

Mini-dialogue at the café

Listen, repeat, and smile – you've got this.

- A: Do you have time? In Hebrew: זמן? לך יש (yesh lekha zman?)
- B: Yes, לֵי יִש (yesh li) a few minutes.
- A: Great – he has the tickets: הַכְּרִיטִיסִים אַתְּ לוֹ יִש (yesh lo et ha-kartisim).
- B: And she has snacks: חֲטִיפִים לָהּ יִש (yesh la chatifim).
- A: The bike? It has lights: פָּנוּסִים לוֹ יִש (yesh lo panasim).
- B: Then we're set – לנו יש (yesh lanu) everything. יש! (yesh!)

Clap-beat drill

Beat the rhythm and speak it – your mouth remembers the music.

- Clap, clap: I have – לֵי יִש (yesh li).
- Point at a friend: You have – לך יִש (yesh lekha).
- Thumbs at him: He has – לוֹ יִש (yesh lo).
- Gesture to her: She has – לָהּ יִש (yesh la).
- Group cheer: We have – לנו יִש (yesh lanu). You (pl.) have – לְכֶם יִש (yesh lakhem). They have – לְהָם יִש (yesh lahem).

Feature talk: it has

Describe objects like a pro – short, simple, and smart.

- The phone? It has a great camera → מצלמה לו יש (yesh lo matslema me'ula).
- The sandwich? It has cheese → גבינה לו יש (yesh lo gvina).
- Even my toaster brags: “It has four toast levels!” → קלייה דרגות ארבע לו יש (yesh lo arba dargot kliya).

Quiz time

Quick-fire! Answer after the pause.

- Say in Hebrew: We have time. Answer: יש לנו זמן (yesh lanu zman).
- Say in Hebrew: They have two cats. Answer: יש להם שני חתולים (yesh lahem shnei chatulim).
- Say in Hebrew: Do you (pl.) have the receipt? Answer: יש לכם הקבלה? (yesh lakhem et ha-kabala?).
- What's the base word for “to have” in Hebrew? Answer: יש (yesh).

Culture tip

A tiny word with big power – use it every day.

- In everyday Hebrew, **יש** (yesh) also means “there is/are,” and the negative is **אין** (ein).

- Correct: “I don’t have money” → אין לי כסף (ein li ke-sef).
- Feminine you: לך יש (yesh lakh). For feminine objects, “it has” can be לה יש (yesh la).

Your speaking challenge

Say it out loud – confidence on, mic imaginary.

- 1) I have a book → ספר לי יש (yesh li sefer). Now swap “I” for “he”: ספר לו יש (yesh lo sefer).
- 2) Ask a friend (male): Do you have water? → לך מים? (yesh lekha mayim?). Answer for the group: יש מים לנו (yesh lanu mayim).
- 3) Point to a team: They have tickets → להם יש כרטיסים (yesh lahem kartisim). High-five yourself!

Goodbye

You crushed it – short, sweet, effective.

Nice work, du! You now command “to have”: יש (yesh), לך יש (yesh li), לו יש (yesh lekha), לך לך יש (yesh lo), לה יש (yesh la), לנו יש (yesh lanu), לכם יש (yesh lakhem), יש (yesh lahem). Thanks for listening, keep practicing, and remember to visit www.synapse-lingo.com for more learning magic from SynapseLingo. See you next time!

Lesson 2

Lesson 2: Hebrew To Be: to be = **לְהִיּוֹת** (lihiyot), I am = **אָנִי** (ani)

*Learn Hebrew with English guidance as we master the verb "to be" – from the infinitive **להיות** (lihiyot) to everyday present forms like I am (ani), you are (ata) / אתה (atam), he is (hu), she is (hi), and it is (ze). This engaging podcast (brought to you by SynapseLingo) uses dialogues, drills, culture tips, and a fun quiz to help you think in Hebrew's zero-copula present. Keywords: Learn Hebrew, English to Hebrew, Hebrew present tense, to be, I am, you are, he is, she is, it is, we are, they are, **להיות** (lihiyot), **אָנִי** (ani). Start speaking naturally today.*

Welcome, **שלום** (shalom)!

Great to have you here – let's make Hebrew easy and fun together!

This podcast is brought to you by SynapseLingo – your

friendly guide to languages. For more resources, visit www.synapse-lingo.com. Today you'll nail English "to be" with Hebrew: **לְהִיּוֹת** (lihiyot), plus present forms like **אני** (ani) (I am), **אתה** (ata) (you are, sg.), **הוא** (hu) (he is), **היא** (hi) (she is), **זה** (ze) (it is), **אנחנו** (anachnu) (we are), **אתם** (atem) (you are, pl.), **הם** (hem) (they are). Ready? Let's go!

Your goal today

By the end, you'll think and speak these forms without translating.

- to be → **לְהִיּוֹת** (lihiyot)
- I am → **אני** (ani)
- you are (sg. masc.) → **אתה** (ata)
- he is → **הוא** (hu)
- she is → **היא** (hi)
- it is / this is → **זה** (ze)
- we are → **אנחנו** (anachnu)
- you are (pl.) → **אתם** (atem)
- they are → **הם** (hem)

Mini-dialogue at the café

Listen and repeat – short, funny, and super useful.

- A: I am Alex. → **אלכּו אַנְיִי** (ani Alex).
- B: You are the new barista? (to a man) → **אתה חָדְשׁוּם?** (ata ha-barista ha-chadash?)

- A: He is the manager today. → (hu ha-menahel hayom).
- B: She is ready. → (hi mukhana).
- A: It is a sunny day! → (ze yom shimshi!)
- B: We are early. → (anachnu mukdamim).
- A: You are awesome! (to a group) → (atem madhimim!)
- B: They are our friends. → (hem ha-chaverim shelanu).

Form hacks: no "is" in present

Here's the big trick of Hebrew: simple, clean, and powerful.

- In present tense Hebrew, you usually drop the verb "to be" – just say the pronoun plus the description.
- I am happy → (ani sameach) (m.) (ani smecha) (f.).
שמחה אני / (ani sameach) (m.) (ani smecha) (f.).
- You are here (to a man) → (ata kan).
- She is a doctor → (hi rofa).
- It is mine → (ze sheli).
- We are ready → (anachnu muchanim).
- Use the infinitive (lihiyot) after another verb: I want (to be) happy → (ani rotze (lihiyot) sameach).

Quick drills

Repeat after me – short bursts build fluency.

- I am at home → בבֵית אָנִי (ani babayit).
- You are not late (to a man) → מַאחֲר לֹא אַתָּה (ata lo me'akher).
- He is here → כָּאן הוּא (hu kan).
- She is not tired → עַיִיף לֹא הִיא (hi lo ayefah).
- It is tasty → טָעִים זֶה (ze ta'im).
- We are friends → חֲבָרִים אַנְחָנוּ (anachnu chaverim).
- You are the team (to a group) → הַקְבּוֹצָה אַתֶּם (atem ha-kvutza).
- They are ready → מַוכְנִים הֵם (hem muchanim).

Culture tip + a smile

Make it memorable with culture and humor.

لְהִיוֹת or not to be in Hebrew is Famous line alert: "To be or not to be" in Hebrew is Hebrew is (lihiyot o lo lihiyot). And our café mascot – a buzzing bee – keeps asking, "To bee or not to be (lihiyot)?" Remember: for present tense, think simple – אתה (ani), אתה (ata), הוא (hu), היא (hi), זה (ze), אנחנו (anachnu), אתם (atem), הם (hem) + your word.

Pop quiz time

No stress – smile, guess, then check.

- Q1: Which Hebrew infinitive means "to be"? A: **לחיות** (lihiyot).
- Q2: Say "I am" in Hebrew. A: **אני** (ani).
- Q3: "You are" to a group? A: **אתם** (atem).
- Q4: Translate "He is ready." A: **מוכן הוא** (hu mukhan).
- Q5: Translate "It is late." A: **מאוחר זה** (ze me'uchar).

One-minute challenge

Say it out loud – own your Hebrew voice!

- Make 3 sentences: "I am ready," "You are amazing" (to a group), "They are here."
- Suggested answers: **מוכנה אני / מוכן אני** (ani mukhan); **מדהימים אתם** (atem madhimim); **הם** (hem); **כאן** (kan).
- Bonus: Use the infinitive with a wish: "I want to be happy" → **רוצה אני → שמח (להיות)** (ani rotze (lihiyot) sameach); **רוצה אני / שמחה (להיות)** (ani rotza (lihiyot) smecha).

Goodbye from SynapseLingo

You did great – small steps, big wins!

Thanks for listening! Keep practicing "to be" – to be = **לחיות** (lihiyot); I am = **אני** (ani); you are (sg.) = **אתה** (ata); he is = **הוא** (hu); she is = **היא** (hi); it is = **זה** (ze); we are = **אנחנו** (anachnu); you are (pl.) = **אתם** (atem); they are = **הם** (hem). For more episodes, downloads, and tips, visit www.synapse-lingo.com. See you next time!

Lesson 3

Lesson 3: English – Hebrew: go = **ללכת** (lalekhet)

Learn how to say and use the English verb “go” in Hebrew: אני “ego” (lalekhet). We’ll practice everyday forms like “I go” הולך אני (ani holekh), “he goes” הולך הוא (hu holekh), “we go” הולכים אנחנו (anachnu holkim), “you (pl.) go” הולכים אתם (atem holkim), and more. Perfect for English speakers learning Hebrew with quick drills, culture tips, and funny dialogues. Master pronunciation with built-in transliteration and real-life phrases you can use today.

Welcome to SynapseLingo

Hey you, great to have you here! This podcast is brought to you by SynapseLingo – visit www.synapse-lingo.com for more resources.

- Strap in for a fun sprint through the verb “go” in Hebrew: **ללכת** (lalekhet).

- By the end, you'll be saying "I go," "he goes," and even "it goes (works)" like a pro. Let's go!

Your goal today

You'll master the core forms you actually say every day.

- Target words: "to go" = ללכת (lalekhet); "I go" = אני הולך (ani holekh); "he goes" = הוא הולך (hu holekh); "she goes" = היא הולכת היא (hi holekhet); "it goes/it works" = זה הולך זה (ze holekh); "we go" = אנחנו הולכים אנחנו (anachnu holkhem); "you (pl.) go" = אתם הולכים אתם (atem holkhem); "they go" = הם הולכים הם (hem holkhem).

Forms you'll use right now

Repeat after me – nice and confident.

- to go – ללכת (lalekhet)
- I go – אני הולך (ani holekh)
- he goes – הוא הולך (hu holekh)
- she goes – היא הולכת היא (hi holekhet)
- it goes (it works) – זה הולך זה (ze holekh)
- we go – אנחנו הולכים אנחנו (anachnu holkhem)
- you (plural) go – אתם הולכים אתם (atem holkhem)
- they go – הם הולכים הם (hem holkhem)

Mini dialogue: Coffee escape

Listen and shadow the lines – add some acting!

- A: The meeting ended... shall we go?
- B: Yes, let's go – נלך בוא – (bo nelech).
- A: I go now – הולך אני – (ani holekh).
- B: He goes too – הולך הוא – (hu holekh); she goes after us – חולכת היא – (hi holekhet).
- A: Great, we go together – יחד הולכים אנחנו – (anachnu holkhem yakhad).
- B: You go first – ראשונים הולכים אתם – (atem holkhem rishonim); they go behind – מאחר הולכים הם – (hem holkhem me'akhor).
- A: Does the coffee machine work? It goes – הולך זה – (ze holekh)!

Funny scene: The rebellious shoes

Smile while you practice; it sticks better.

- My shoes refuse to move until I whisper “to go” – לילכת – (lalekhet). Then they shout, “Finally, he goes!” – הוא – (hu holekh) – and sprint without me.
- I chase them yelling, “Wait, I go!” – הולך אני – (ani holekh). They answer, “Relax, we go to the park” – לפארק הולכים אנחנו – (anachnu holkhem la-park).
- A passerby shrugs: “It goes how it goes” – איך הולך זה – (ze holekh eikh she-ze holekh).