

Hebrew for Beginners

Practical Learning with SynapseLingo

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AI Development Notice: This e-book was developed with AI-assisted tools and subsequently editorially reviewed to ensure the highest learning quality.

Additional Training Materials

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

Access your interactive language trainer:

http://app.synapse-lingo.de/language-trainer/en_he/index.html



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

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- 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': יש (yesh)

Learn the English – Hebrew way to say “to have” with יש (yesh) in this fun mini-podcast from SynapseLingo. We cover I have לי יש (yesh li), you (sg.) have לך יש (yesh lekha), he/she/it has לו יש (yesh lo)/לה יש (yesh la), we have לנו יש (yesh lanu), you (pl.) have לכם יש (yesh lakhem), and they have להם יש (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 יש (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 יש (yesh) + 'to me/you/etc.' to express "to have".
- I have → יש לי (yesh li).
- You (sg.m.) have → יש לך (yesh lekha).
- He has → יש לו (yesh lo).
- She has → יש לה (yesh la).
- It has (masc. item) → יש לו (yesh lo).
- We have → יש לנו (yesh lanu).
- You (pl.) have → יש לכם (yesh lakhem).
- They have → יש להם (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 יש (yesh) + pronoun: e.g., "ich habe" = יש לי (yesh li); "du hast" = יש לך (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, לי יש (yesh li) a few minutes.
- A: Great – he has the tickets: הכרטיסים את לו יש (yesh lo et ha-kartisim).
- B: And she has snacks: חטיפים לה יש (yesh la chatifim).
- A: The bike? It has lights: פנסים לו יש (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 – לי יש (yesh li).
- Point at a friend: You have – לך יש (yesh lekha).
- Thumbs at him: He has – לו יש (yesh lo).
- Gesture to her: She has – לה יש (yesh la).
- Group cheer: We have – לנו יש (yesh lanu). You (pl.) have – לכם יש (yesh lakhem). They have – להם יש (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: זמן לנו יש (yesh lanu zman).
- Say in Hebrew: They have two cats. Answer: להם יש שני חתולים (yesh lahem shnei chatulim).
- Say in Hebrew: Do you (pl.) have the receipt? Answer: הקבלה? את לכם יש (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” → כסף לי אין (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 יש 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), יש לי (yesh li), לך יש (yesh lekha), לו יש (yesh lo), לה יש (yesh la), לנו יש (yesh lanu), לכם יש (yesh lakhem), להם 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 = להיות (li-hiyot), I am = אני (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 אני (ani), you are אתה (ata) / אתם (atem), he is הוא (hu), she is היא (hi), and it is זה (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), אני (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: להיות (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 → להיות (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. → אלכס אני (ani Alex).
- B: You are the new barista? (to a man) → אתה הבריסטה החדש? (ata ha-barista ha-chadash?)

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- A: He is the manager today. → היום המנהל הוא (hu ha-menahel hayom).
 - B: She is ready. → מוכנה היא (hi mukhana).
 - A: It is a sunny day! → שמש! יום זה (ze yom shimshi!)
 - B: We are early. → מוקדמים אנחנו (anachnu mukdamim).
 - A: You are awesome! (to a group) → מדהימים! אתם (atem madhimim!)
 - B: They are our friends. → שלנו החברים הם (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 → שמח אני (ani sameach) (m.) / שמחה אני (ani smecha) (f.).
- You are here (to a man) → כאן אתה (ata kan).
- She is a doctor → רופאה היא (hi rofa).
- It is mine → שלי זה (ze sheli).
- We are ready → מוכנים אנחנו (anachnu muchanim).
- Use the infinitive להיות (lihiyot) after another verb: I want (to be) happy → רוצה אני (ani rotze (lihiyot) sameach).

Quick drills

Repeat after me – short bursts build fluency.

- I am at home → בבית אני (ani babayit).
- You are not late (to a man) → מאחר לא אתה (ata lo me'akher).
- He is here → כאן הוא (hu kan).
- She is not tired → עייפה לא היא (hi lo ayefa).
- It is tasty → טעים זה (ze ta'im).
- We are friends → חברים אנחנו (anachnu chaverim).
- You are the team (to a group) → הקבוצה אתם (atem ha-kvutza).
- They are ready → מוכנים הם (hem muchanim).

Culture tip + a smile

Make it memorable with culture and humor.

Famous line alert: "To be or not to be" in Hebrew is להיות או לא להיות (lihiyot o lo lihiyot). And our café mascot – a buzzing bee – keeps asking, "To bee or not להיות (lihiyot)?" Remember: for present tense, think simple – אני (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.

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- Q1: Which Hebrew infinitive means "to be"? A: להיות (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: מוכן אני (ani mukhan) / מוכנה אני (ani mukhana); מדהימים אתם (atem madhimim); הם כאן (hem kan).
- Bonus: Use the infinitive with a wish: "I want to be happy" → שמח (להיות) רוצה אני (ani rotze (lihiyot) sameach) / שמחה (להיות) רוצה אני (ani rotza (lihiyot) smecha).

Goodbye from SynapseLingo

You did great – small steps, big wins!

Thanks for listening! Keep practicing "to be" – to be = להיות (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: ללכת (lalekhet). We’ll practice everyday forms like “I go” אני הולך (ani holekh), “he goes” הוא הולך (hu holekh), “we go” הולכים אתם (anachnu holkhim), “you (pl.) go” הולכים אנחנו (atem holkhim), 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).

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- 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" = הולך הוא (hu holekh); "she goes" = הולכת היא (hi holekhet); "it goes/it works" = הולך זה (ze holekh); "we go" = אנחנו הולכים (anachnu holkhim); "you (pl.) go" = אתם הולכים (atem holkhim); "they go" = הולכים הם (hem holkhim).

Forms you'll use right now

Repeat after me – nice and confident.

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

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 – הולכת היא (hi holekhet).
- A: Great, we go together – יחד הולכים אנחנו (anachnu holkhim yakhad).
- B: You go first – ראשונים הולכים אתם (atem holkhim rishonim); they go behind – מאחור הולכים הם (hem holkhim 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" – ללכת (lalekhet). Then they shout, "Finally, he goes!" – הוא הולך (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" – אנחנו לפארק הולכים (anachnu holkhim la-park).
- A passerby shrugs: "It goes how it goes" – איך הולך זה (ze holekh eikh she-ze holekh).