

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #1

A Hebrew Job Interview

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HEBREW

1. יוני: עכשיו שסיפרתי לך על המקום, תספרי קצת על עצמך.
2. אלה: אני בת עשרים וארבע. גדלתי בקרית גת. עכשיו אני סטודנטית באוניברסיטה.
3. יוני: למרות שלא כתוב שעבדת במשתלה, יתכן שיש לך נסיון בגננות?
4. אלה: כן, עזרתי לדוד שלי בחממה שלו לפני הצבא.
5. יוני: ומה את חושבת על המשתלה בהשוואה לחממה שלו?
6. אלה: בניגוד לחממה שלו, כאן יש הרבה צמחים שאני צריכה להכיר.
7. יוני: למה את רוצה לעבוד במשתלה?
8. אלה: קודם כול, אני רוצה לעבוד פה כי אני אוהבת לעבוד בחוץ.
9. יוני: ומדוע את חושבת שתצליחי פה?
10. אלה: אני חושבת שזו עבודה טובה בשבילי כי אני יכולה לעבוד גם לבד וגם מול אנשים.
11. יוני: יהיו הרבה ימים שאת צריכה לעבוד לבד, אך את תצטרכי גם לטפל בלקוחות.
12. אלה: יש לי עדיין כמה שאלות, כמו באילו שעות אני אמורה לעבוד?

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. YONI: Now that I have told you about the place, tell me a little about yourself.
2. ELLA: I am twenty-four. I grew up in Kiryat Gat. Now I'm a university student.
3. YONI: Although you haven't worked in a nursery, is it possible you have experience with gardening?
4. ELLA: Yes, I helped my uncle in his greenhouse before the army.
5. YONI: And what do you think of this nursery compared with his greenhouse?
6. ELLA: In contrast to his greenhouse, there are a lot of plants I need to get to know.
7. YONI: Why do you want to work in a nursery?
8. ELLA: First of all, I want to work here because I love to work outside.
9. YONI: And why do you think you'd succeed here?
10. ELLA: I think it's a good job for me because I can work alone and with people.
11. YONI: Great. There are many days you have to work alone but you will also need to take care of the customers.
12. ELLA: I still have a few questions, like what hours am I supposed to work?

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. YONI: Akh'shav she-siparti lakh al ha-makom, tesapri k'tzat al atz'mekh.
2. ELLA: Ani bat es'rim ve-arba. Gadal'ti be-kiriat gat. Akh'shav ani studentit ba-universita.
3. YONI: Lam'rot she-lo avadet be-mish'tala, yitakhen she-yesh lakh nisayon be-gananut?
4. ELLA: Ken, azar'ti la-dod sheli ba-ħamama shelo lif'nei ha-tzava.
5. YONI: U-ma at ħoshevet al ha-mish'tala be-hash'va'a la-ħamama shelo?
6. ELLA: Be-nigud la-ħamama shelo, kan yesh lekha har'be tzmakhim she-ani tzrikha le-hakir.
7. YONI: Lama at rotza la'avod be-mish'tala?
8. ELLA: Kodem kol, ani rotza la'avod po ki ani ohevet la'avod ba-ħutz.
9. YONI: U-madu'a at ħoshevat she-tatz'liħi po?
10. ELLA: Ani ħoshevat she-zo avoda tova bish'vili ki ani yekhola la'avod gam levad ve-gam mul anashim.
11. YONI: Yih'yu har'be yamim she-at tzrikha la'avod levad, akh titzarkhi gam le-tapel be-lakoħot.
12. ELLA: Yesh li adayin kama she'elot, k'mo be'elu sha'ot ani amura la'avod?

VOWELLED

CONT'D OVER

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VOCABULARY

Hebrew	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
משרה	mis'ra	job, position	noun	feminine

משתלה	mish'tala	nursery (plants)	noun	feminine
למרות ש	lamrot she	in spite of	conjunction	
נסיון	nisayon	experience	noun	masculine
צמח	tzemaḥ	plant	noun	masculine
חממה	ḥamama	greenhouse	noun	feminine
בהשוואה	be-hash'va'a	as compared to	conjunction	
מול	mul	opposite	preposition	
לקוח	lako'ach	customer	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>אדם מחפש משרה חלקית. <i>Adam meḥapes mis'ra ḥel'kit.</i></p> <p>Adam is looking for a part-time job.</p>	<p>קניתי כמה צמחים חדשים במשתלה היום. <i>Kaniti kama tz'maḥim ḥadashim ba-mish'tala hayom</i></p> <p>I bought a few new plants at the nursery today.</p>
<p>למרות שיש לי מבחן מחר, אני לא לומדת היום. <i>Lam'rot she-yesh li mivḥan maḥar, ani lo lomedet hayom.</i></p> <p>Although I have a test tomorrow, I am not studying today.</p>	<p>יש לך נסיון במלצרות? <i>Yesh lekha nisayon be-mel'tzarut?</i></p> <p>Do you have waiting experience?</p>
<p>אנחנו צריכים צמחים לגינה שלנו. <i>Anaḥ'nu tz'rikhim tz'maḥim la-ginah shelanu.</i></p> <p>We need plants for our garden.</p>	<p>בהולנד מגדלים עגבניות בחממה. <i>Be-Holland megad'lim ag'vaniyot be-ḥamama.</i></p> <p>In Holland they grow tomatoes in a greenhouse.</p>

<p>בהשוואה למחר, היום יהיה יפה מאוד. <i>Be-hash'va'a le-maḥar, hayom yihyeh yafe me'od.</i></p> <p>Compared to tomorrow, today will be very nice.</p>	<p>אני עובד כל היום מול לקוחות. <i>Ani oved kol ha-yom mul lakoḥot.</i></p> <p>I work with customers all day long.</p>
<p>סוכנת הנדל"ן נפגשת עם לקוח. <i>Sokhenet ha-nadlan nif'geshet im lako'aḥ</i></p> <p>The real estate agent is meeting a client.</p>	<p>המרכזן דיבר עם לקוח. <i>Ha-merkazon dibr im lakoḥ.</i></p> <p>The operator talked with a customer.</p>
<p><i>machleket shirut lakochot.</i></p> <p>customer service department</p>	<p>מחלקת שרות לקוחות.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

משתלה

"nursery (plants)"

The noun משתלה (*mish'tala*) or "nursery" comes from the root *shin-tav-lamed*. Words from this root are related to planting and transplanting. The verb "to plant" is לשתול (*lish'tol*). If you take these root letters and add a mem to the beginning and a heh at the end, you have משתלה (*mish'tala*). The correct pronunciations of this word is משתלה (*mish'tala*) but it's sometimes pronounced as משתלה (*mash'tela*). משתלה (*mish'tala*) is often combined with a name to make a construct noun and when this happens משתלה (*mish'tala*) becomes משתלת (*mish'telet*). For example, one such plant nursery in Israel is called משתלת יגור (*mish'telet yagur*).

For example:

קניתי כמה צמחים חדשים במשתלה היום.

Kaniti kama tz'maḥim ḥadashim ba-mish'tala hayom.
"I bought a few new plants at the nursery today."

מול לקוחות

"with customers"

The expression מול לקוחות (*mul lakoḥot*) means "in front of customers" or "with customers."

The word מול (*mul*) means "in front of," "opposite" or "against." You can use this to talk about something across from you. You can also use it when you're talking about two sports teams competing against one another like ברזיל מול ארגנטינה (*brazil mul argentina*) or "Brazil versus Argentina." The second word in this expression is the plural of לקוח (*lakoah*) which means "customer." This can also mean "client." Although in the plural this word takes a feminine ending, it is in fact a masculine noun.

For example:

אני עובד כל היום מול לקוחות.

Ani oved kol ha-yom mul lakohot.

"I work with customers all day long."

משרה חלקית

"part-time job"

This phrase is made up of a noun and an adjective. The noun משרה (*misra*) means "job," "position" or "post." This is often used to describe the type of job in a job posting. חלקית (*hel'kit*) is the feminine singular form of חלקי (*hel'ki*), meaning "part-time" or "partial."

For example:

אדם מחפש משרה חלקית.

Adam mehapes mis'ra hel'kit.

"Adam is looking for a part-time job."

GRAMMAR

The Focus Of This Lesson Is Using Conjunctions to Make More Complicated Sentences

למרות שלא עבדת במשתלה, יתכן שיש לך ניסיון בגננות?

Lam'rot she-lo avadet be-mish'tala, yesh lakh nisayon be-gananut?

"In spite of (the fact that) you haven't worked in a nursery, do you have any experience with gardening?"

One of the biggest boosts in the level of your Hebrew is learning to make more complicated sentences. In order to make compound sentences in Hebrew, you need to learn the possible

conjunctions and how to use them. There are many options for this in Hebrew, some are very common and others are seldom used but useful to know. In the dialogue in this lesson, some of the more common conjunctions were used to form different types of sentence.

The first conjunction used in the dialogue is למרות ש (*lam'rot she*), meaning "in spite of" or "even though." This is a clause of concession, meaning it adds information in opposition of the previous information provided or exceptions to the previous information. In the dialogue, Yoni states that Ella doesn't have any experience with a nursery written in her resume and then he asks is she has any information to add that would be an exception to that. He uses למרות ש (*lam'rot she*) to do this.

When Yoni asks Ella about her resume, he says:

למרות שלא עבדת במשתלה, יתכן שיש לך נסיון בגננות?

Lam'rot she-lo avadet be-mish'tala, yitakhen she-yesh lakh nisayon be-gananut?

Yoni sees on Ella's resume she doesn't have any previous experience working in a nursery, so he asks if in spite of it, she has ever worked in gardening. You can also reverse the order of the clauses to make it:

יתכן שיש לך נסיון בגננות, למרות שלא עבדת במשתלה?

Yitakhen she-yesh lakh nisayon be-gananut, Lam'rot she-lo avadet be-mish'tala?

Here the sentence is translated as: "Is it possible that you have experience with gardening, although you haven't worked in a nursery?"

למרות ש

(*lam'rot she-*) is the most common conjunction used to show concession.

There are a few other conjunctions you should be familiar with which convey the same meaning but are used in more formal written and spoken language. The first is אף על פי (*af al pi*) meaning "although" and the second is על אף ש (*al af she*) meaning "even though." These two conjunctions are used in a similar way to למרות ש (*lamrot she-*). Here is our sample sentence from the dialogue using these two conjunctions:

אף על פי שלא עבדת במשתלה, יתכן שיש לך נסיון בגננות?

Af al pi she-lo avadet be-mish'tala, yitakhen she-yesh lakh nisayon be-gananut?

"Although you haven't worked in a nursery, is it possible that you have experience with gardening?"

על אף שלא עבדת במשתלה, יתכן שיש לך נסיון בגננות?

Al af she-lo avadet be-mish'tala, yitakhen she-yesh lakh nisayon be-gananut?

"Even though you haven't worked in a nursery, is it possible that you have experience with gardening?"

The next conjunction in the dialogue is simply a way to convey comparison. The phrase is ל בהשוואה (be-hash'va'a le) and it means "in comparison to." Yoni uses it when he asks Ella to compare her experience with her Uncle's greenhouse to what she sees in the nursery. He says:

ומה את חושבת על המשתלה בהשוואה לחממה שלו?

U-ma at ħoshevet al ha-mish'tala be-hash'va'a la-ħamama shelo?

"And what do you think of this nursery compared with his greenhouse?"

You can also compare things like your mother's cakes to your cakes.

בהשוואה לעוגה שלי, העוגה של אמא שלי טעימה יותר.

Be-hash'va'a la-uga sheli, ha-uga shel ima sheli te'ima yoter.

"Compared to my cake, my mom's cake is delicious."

Or you could compare cars:

האוטו שלך נוח מאוד בהשוואה לאוטו שלי.

Ha-oto shel'kha no'añ me'od be-hash'va'a la-oto sheli.

"Your car is very comfortable compared to my car."

Ella answers him with another useful phrase meaning "in contrast to" when she talks about the difference between the nursery and the greenhouse. The phrase she uses is ל בניגוד (be-nigud le). The sentence she uses is:

בניגוד לחממה שלו, כאן יש הרבה צמחים שאני צריכה להכיר.

Be-nigud la-ħamama shelo, kan yesh har'be tzmañim she-ani tzrikha le-hakir.

"In contrast to his greenhouse, there are a lot of plants I need to get to know."

Examples from the dialogue:

ומה את חושבת על המשתלה בהשוואה לחממה שלו?

U-ma at ħoshevet al ha-mish'tala be-hash'va'a la-ħamama shelo?

"And what do you think of this nursery compared with his greenhouse?"

בניגוד לחממה שלו, כאן יש הרבה צמחים שאני צריכה להכיר.

Be-nigud la-ḥamama shelo, kan yesh har'be tzmaḥim she-ani tzrikha le-hakir.

"In contrast to his greenhouse, there are a lot of plants I need to get to know."

Sample Sentences

הוא נוסע מחר, למרות שתהיה סופת שלג.

Hu nose'a maḥar, lamrot she-tihyeh sufat sheleg.

"He is traveling tomorrow, even though there will be a snow storm."

בהשוואה לאילת, לא חם בתל אביב.

Be-hash'va'a le-eilat, lo ḥam be-Tel Aviv.

"In comparison to Eilat, it's not hot in Tel Aviv."

אין רוח היום, בניגוד לאתמול.

En ruaḥ hayom, be-nigud le-etmol.

"There's no wind today, in contrast to yesterday."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Forests of Israel

From the before the creation of the modern State of Israel, Jewish people have worked very hard to plant forests and make Israel green. The trees of Israel had been cut down during the time of the Ottoman empire and there were not many trees remaining. There were a few native forests at the time and those were made up of native oak trees and shorter, low-lying trees. The rest of Israel was very desolate. When people began to plant forests, they used pines, since pine trees would take root faster and easier than other trees. Since these pine trees are not native to Israel, the trend has moved away from planting pine trees in the last thirty years. Now, instead of planting non-native species of trees, Israel is planting native trees and diversifying the forests by planting many species throughout the forests instead of one type of tree.