

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Intermediate S1 #1

A Hebrew Job Interview

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INTRODUCTION

Sherah: Hi everyone, and welcome to HebrewPod101.com. This is Intermediate Season 1 Lesson 1 - A Hebrew Job Interview. Sherah here.

Amir: שלום I'm Amir.

Sherah: In this lesson, you'll learn how to use conjunctions to make more complicated sentences. The conversation takes place at a plant nursery.

Amir: It's between Ella and Yoni.

Sherah: The speakers are an employer and employee. They will speak both formal and informal Hebrew. Okay, let's listen to the conversation.

LESSON CONVERSATION

יוני: עכשיו שסיפרתי לך על המקום, תספרי קצת על עצמך.

אלה: אני בת עשרים וארבע. גדלתי בקרית גת. עכשיו אני סטודנטית באוניברסיטה.

יוני: למרות שלא כתוב שעבדת במשתלה, יתכן שיש לך ניסיון בגנות?

אלה: כן, עזרתי לדוד שלי בחממה שלו לפני הצבא.

יוני: ומה את חושבת על המשתלה בהשוואה לחממה שלו?

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

יוני: למה את רוצה לעבוד במשתלה?

אלה: קודם כול, אני רוצה לעבוד פה כי אני אוהבת לעבוד בחוץ.

יוני: ומדוע את חושבת שתצליחי פה?

אלה: אני חושבת שזו עבודה טובה בשבילי כי אני יכולה לעבוד גם לבד וגם מול אנשים.

יוני: יופי. יש הרבה ימים שאת צריכה לעבוד לבד, אך את תצטרכי גם לטפל בלקוחות.

אלה: יש לי עדיין כמה שאלות, כמו באילו שעות אני אמורה לעבוד?

Sherah: Listen to the conversation one time slowly.

יוני: עכשיו שסיפרתי לך על המקום, תספרי קצת על עצמך.

אלה: אני בת עשרים וארבע. גדלתי בקרית גת. עכשיו אני סטודנטית באוניברסיטה.

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אלה: יש לי עדיין כמה שאלות, כמו באילו שעות אני אמורה לעבוד?

Sherah: Listen to the conversation with the English translation

Yoni: Now that I have told you about the place, tell me a little about yourself.

Ella: I am twenty-four. I grew up in Kiryat Gat. Now I'm a university student.

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

Ella: Yes, I helped my uncle in his greenhouse before the army.

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

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

Yoni: Why do you want to work in a nursery?

Ella: First of all, I want to work here because I love to work outside.

Yoni: And why do you think you'd succeed here?

Ella: I think it's a good job for me because I can work alone and with people.

Yoni: Great. There are many days you have to work alone but you will also need to take care of the customers.

Ella: I still have a few questions, like what hours am I supposed to work?

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Sherah: This may be a surprise to many of our listeners, but one hundred years ago, Israel was a completely different country when it comes to its natural landscape.

Amir: That's right, after the time of the Ottoman empire, there were hardly any trees left standing in Israel.

Sherah: There were a few native forests here and there, but nothing like there is today.

Amir: But we changed all that because even before the modern State of Israel came to be, Jewish people from all over the world began to plant trees in Israel.

Sherah: There were mass plantings of pine trees all over Israel and this continued until the 1960s.

Amir: It's important to note that the trees planted at that time period were not native trees to Israel.

Sherah: No, they weren't, but those pine trees were planted because they took root faster than other trees.

Amir: In the years since, we've changed our strategy and we are now planting diverse trees and bushes.

Sherah: Right, and they are also more likely to plant trees native to Israel.

Amir: As the old pine trees die out or are devastated by fire, organizations like Keren Kayemet LeIsrael are replanting these pines with native species. The pine trees are beautiful, but they are definitely a lot taller than the native trees that grow here.

Sherah: Okay, now onto the vocab.

VOCAB LIST

Sherah: Let's take a look at the vocabulary from this lesson. The first word is..

Amir: משתלה [natural native speed]

Sherah: nursery (plants)

Amir: משתלה [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Amir: משתלה [natural native speed]

Sherah: Next we have..

Amir: למרות ש [natural native speed]

Sherah: in spite of that

Amir: למרות ש [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Amir: למרות ש [natural native speed]

Sherah: Next we have..

Amir: ניסיון [natural native speed]

Sherah: experience

Amir: נִיסִיּוֹן [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Amir: נִיסִיּוֹן [natural native speed]

Sherah: Next we have..

Amir: צִמָּח [natural native speed]

Sherah: plant

Amir: צִמָּח [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Amir: צִמָּח [natural native speed]

Sherah: Next we have..

Amir: חֲמֵמָה [natural native speed]

Sherah: greenhouse

Amir: חֲמֵמָה [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Amir: חֲמֵמָה [natural native speed]

Sherah: Next we have..

Amir: בְּהַשוּוָּאָה [natural native speed]

Sherah: as compared to

Amir: בְּהַשוּוָּאָה [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Amir: בְּהַשוּוָּאָה [natural native speed]

Sherah: Next we have

Amir: מוֹל [natural native speed]

Sherah: opposite

Amir: מול [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Amir: מול [natural native speed]

Sherah: Next we have

Amir: לקוח [natural native speed]

Sherah: customer

Amir: לקוח [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Amir: לקוח [natural native speed]

Sherah: And last..

Amir: משרה [natural native speed]

Sherah: job, position

Amir: משרה [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Amir: משרה [natural native speed]

KEY VOCAB AND PHRASES

Sherah: Let's have a closer look at the usage of some of the words and phrases from this lesson. The first word is..

Amir: משתלה

Sherah: meaning "nursery for plants"

Sherah: This word comes from root shin-tav-lamed which covers words related to planting and transplanting.

Amir: So it makes sense that a plant nursery would be called a משתלה because it's where you plant things.

Sherah: Exactly! When משתלה is combined with a name, it changes into the form for a construct noun.

Amir: For instance, if your nursery is near the junction of Yagur, you may call your nursery משתלת יגור.

Sherah: There really is a משתלת יגור. Can you give us an example using this word?

Amir: Sure. For example, you can say..קניתי כמה צמחים חדשים במשתלה היום..

Sherah: ..which means “I bought a few new plants at the nursery today.” Okay, what's the next word?

Amir: מול לקוחות

Sherah: meaning "with customers". Technically, it means “in front of customers”.

Amir: Right, because the word מול means “opposite”, “in front of” or “against”.

Sherah: You can use it to talk about something across from you, or even across the road from you.

Amir: You can also use it to talk about two sports teams playing against each other.

Sherah: Like ברזיל מול ארגנטינה

Amir: The second word in the phrase is לקוח which means “customer” or “client”

Sherah: This word is a masculine noun, but it takes a feminine ending in the plural.

Amir: Right, לקוחות

Sherah: Can you give us an example using this word?

Amir: Sure. For example, you can say..אני עובד כל היום מול לקוחות..

Sherah: .. which means “I work with customers all day long.” Okay, what's the next word?

Amir: משרה חלקית

Sherah: meaning "part-time job". This phrase is made up of a noun and an adjective.

Amir: משרה is the noun and it means "job" or "position"

Sherah: Or even "post"

Amir: It's often used when describing a type of job for a job posting.

Sherah: And חלקית is an adjective meaning "part-time" or "partial".

Amir: The base form of חלקית is חלקי

Sherah: Can you give us an example using this word?

Amir: Sure. For example, you can say..אדם מחפש משרה חלקית.

Sherah: .. which means "Adam is looking for a part-time job." Okay, now onto the lesson focus.

LESSON FOCUS

Sherah: In this lesson, you'll learn how to use conjunctions to make more complicated sentences. One of the biggest boosts to your Hebrew is learning to make more complicated sentences.

Amir: In order to make compound sentence, you need to know how to use conjunctions.

Sherah: Right... most compound sentences have more than one part and those parts are connected by connecting words that help make the sentence make sense.

Amir: There are many options for conjunctions in Hebrew, and you will use some of these quite often.

Sherah: Others you won't use very often, but they are useful to know.

Amir: In this dialogue, we used more common conjunctions.

Sherah: The first one we used was למרות ש.

Amir: למרות ש means “in spite of” or “even though”.

Sherah: You use this when you have two pieces of information in opposition to one another.

Amir: In the dialogue, Yoni says that according to her resume, she doesn't have any experience with plants.

Sherah: The continuation of the sentence is Yoni asking if she has any information in opposition to that.

Amir: He uses למרות ש to make this point. The sentence is למרות שלא כתוב שעבדת ש במשתלה, יתכן שיש לך ניסיון בגנות?

Sherah: Meaning “Although you haven't worked in a nursery, is it possible you have experience with gardening?”

Amir: למרות ש is the most common conjunction used in this context, but there are a few more you should be familiar with.

Sherah: Right, like על אף ש and על אף פי. These are used in a similar way.

Amir: The next conjunction we want to look at shows comparison between two things, and that is להשוואה ל.

Sherah: This means “in comparison to” and it's used in the sentence where Yoni asks Ella to compare the nursery to her uncle's greenhouse.

Amir: He says זומה את חושבת על המשתלה בהשוואה לחממה שלו?

Sherah: Another useful phrase is בניגוד ל and this means “in contrast to”.

Amir: Ella uses it when she says בניגוד לחממה שלו, כאן יש הרבה צמחים שאני צריכה להכיר.

Sherah: The translation is: “In contrast to his greenhouse, there are a lot of plants I need to get to know.”

Amir: Both of these phrases are used the same way.

Sherah: These phrases can be used at the beginning of either clause.

Amir: And the structure is like the structure in English.

Sherah: Let's hear some sample sentences with these phrases.

Amir: The first sample sentence is: הוא נוסע מחר, למרות שתהיה סופת שלג.

Sherah: This means: "He is traveling tomorrow, even though there will be a snow storm."

Amir: The second sample sentence is: בהשוואה לאילת, לא חם בתל אביב.

Sherah: This means "In comparison to Eilat, it's not hot in Tel Aviv."

Amir: The last sample sentence is: אין רוח היום, בניגוד לאתמול.

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

OUTRO

Sherah: Okay, that's all for this lesson. Thank you for listening, everyone, and we'll see you next time! Bye!

Amir: תודה