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Lesson 18 A

The Coffee Shop

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Jonathan: *shalom Eran, shalom Liat*, you look very happy today!

Liat: *ken Yonatan*, Eran and I met an hour ago to discuss today's lesson.

Eran: We had a great time together. We went to the coffee shop **across the street - me-ever la-rechov**.

Liat: **ha-i-ta sham Yonatan?** - **Have you been there Jonathan?**

Jonathan: Oh...I have heard about this coffee shop, I know they serve great coffee...

Liat: Not to mention the cakes. Hmm...that was **kol kach ta-im** - **so delicious, nachon Eran?**

Eran: *ken*. They have **very tasty cakes!** - **ugot me-od te-imot!** Do you know, Jonathan, there are a lot of wonderful **batey kafe** - **coffee shops** in many cities throughout Israel.

Liat: *nachon!* *Be-Yerushalaim, be-Cheifa, be-Tel-Aviv*. Actually, in almost **every city in Israel – be-chol ir be-Israel**. Anyway, as I was talking to **the waiter - ha-melzzar**, Eran took some notes and wrote...

Eran: the conversation between *Liat ve ha-melzzar*. So it would be a great idea to read it **together – be-yachad**.

Jonathan: *nehedar, achla!* I would love to hear it!

Liat: *mezzu-yan*, I will be myself...

Eran: **And I will be the waiter - ani e-he-ye ha-melzzar**.

ערן:	בבקשה גבירתי, זה הקפה שלך, וזאת הלימונדה שלך, אדוני.	<i>be-va-ka-sha gvir-ti, ze ha-ka-fe she-lach ve-zot ha-li-mo-na-da shel-cha, a-do-ni.</i>	Eran:
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ליאת:	תודה! יש לכם עוגת שוקולד?	<i>to-da! yesh la-chem u-gat sho-ko-lad?</i>	Liat:
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ערן:	כן, יש לנו עוגת שוקולד מצויינת עם גלידה, וגם עוגת גבינה נהדרת.	<i>ken, yesh la-nu u-gat sho-ko-lad me-zzu-ye-net im gli-da, ve-gam u-gat gvi-na ne-he-de-ret.</i>	Eran:
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ליאת:	נשמע טוב! אנחנו נקח פרוסה אחת מכל סוג בבקשה, וגם שתי כוסות מים.	nish-ma tov! a-nach-nu ni-kach pru-sa a-chat mi-kol sug be-va-ka-sha, ve-gam shtey ko-sot ma-im.	:Liat
ערן:	מים מינרלים?	ma-im mi-ne-ra-lim?	Eran:
ליאת:	כן, תודה! כמה זה בבקשה?	ken, to-da! ka-ma ze be-va-ka-sha?	Liat:
ערן:	שבעים ושמונה שקלים.	shiv-im ve-shmo-na shka-lim.	Eran:
ליאת:	בבקשה. שמור את העודף.	be-va-ka-sha. shmor et ha-o-def.	Liat:
ערן:	תודה גבירתי, תודה אדוני, בתיאבון!	to-da gvir-ti, to-da a-do-ni. be-te-a-von!	Eran:

Jonathan: **toda Eran ve toda Liat!** Let's listen to the conversation once more, while I give the English translation. Today, we will start with the English sentences, followed by the Hebrew:

ערן:	בבקשה גבירתי, זה הקפה שלך, וזאת הלימונדה שלך אדוני.	Here you are Miss. Here is your coffee and here is your lemonade, Sir.	be-va-ka-sha gvir-ti. ze ha-ka-fe she-lach ve-zot ha-li-mo-na-da shel-cha, a-do-ni.	Eran:
ליאת:	תודה! יש לכם עוגת שוקולד?	Thanks! Do you have chocolate cake?	to-da! yesh la-chem u-gat sho-ko-lad?	Liat:



ערן:	כן, יש לנו עוגת שוקולד מצויינת עם גלידה, וגם עוגת גבינה נהדרת.	Yes, we have an excellent chocolate cake with ice cream and also a wonderful cheesecake.	ken, yesh la-nu u-gat sho-ko-lad me-zzu-ye-net im gli-da, ve-gam u-gat gvi-na ne-he-de-ret.	Eran:
ליאת:	נשמע טוב! אנחנו נקח פרוסה אחת מכל סוג בבקשה, וגם שתי כוסות מים.	Sounds good! We will take one slice of each please, and also two glasses of water.	nish-ma tov! a-nach-nu ni-kach pru-sa a-chat mi-kol sug be-va-ka-sha, ve-gam shtey ko-sot ma-im.	Liat:
ערן:	מים מינרלים?	Mineral water?	ma-im mi-ne-ra-lim?	Eran:
ליאת:	כן תודה! כמה זה בבקשה?	Yes thank you! How much is it please?	ken to-da! ka-ma ze be-va-ka-sha?	Liat:
ערן:	שבעים ושמונה שקלים.	Seventy-eight shekels.	shiv-im ve-shmo-na shka-lim.	Eran:
ליאת:	בבקשה. שמור את העודף.	Here you go. Keep the change.	be-va-ka-sha. shmor et ha-o-def.	Liat:
ערן:	תודה גבירתי, תודה אדוני, בתיאבון!	Thank you Miss, Thank you Sir. Bon appetite!	to-da gvir-ti, to-da a-do-ni. be-te-a-von!	Eran:

Jonathan: Okay, let's split the dialogue into two halves, which we will review in both the A and the B Lessons. Eran and Liat, would you please read the first half of the dialogue, **at a slower pace** - **be-kezzev i-ti?**



ערן:	בבקשה גבירתי, זה הקפה שלך, וזאת הלימונדה שלך, אדוני.	Here you are Miss. Here is your coffee, and here is your lemonade, Sir.	bevakasha gvirti. ze ha-kafe shelach, ve-zot ha-limonada shelcha, adoni.	Eran:
ליאת:	תודה! יש לכם עוגת שוקולד?	Thanks! Do you have chocolate cake?	toda! yesh lachem ugat shokolad?	Liat:
ערן:	כן, יש לנו עוגת שוקולד מצויינת עם גלידה, וגם עוגת גבינה נהדרת.	Yes, we have an excellent chocolate cake with ice cream and also a wonderful cheesecake.	ken, yesh lanu ugat shokolad mezzu-yenet im glida, ve-gam ugat gvina ne-hederet.	Eran:
ליאת:	נשמע טוב! אנחנו נקח פרוסה אחת מכל סוג בבקשה, וגם שתי כוסות מים.	Sounds good! We will take one slice of each please, and also two glasses of water.	nishma tov! anachnu nikach prusa achat mikol sug beva-kasha, ve-gam shtey kosot ma-im.	Liat:

Jonathan: Now, let's listen to the new vocabulary taken from this part of the conversation. We will read the words in Hebrew, followed by the English translation and then the Hebrew word again:

be-va-ka-sha	Here you go / are or Please	be-va-ka-sha
ze	This is (when referring to a masculine noun)	ze
zot	This is (when referring to a feminine noun)	zot
ka-fe	Coffee	ka-fe
li-mo-na-da	Lemonade	li-mo-na-da



yesh la-chem	Do you have?	yesh la-chem
yesh la-nu	We have	yesh la-nu
u-gat sho-ko-lad	Chocolate cake	u-gat sho-ko-lad
me-zzu-ye-net	Excellent (when referring to a feminine noun)	me-zzu-ye-net
gli-da	Ice-cream	gli-da
ne-he-de-ret	Wonderful or Great (when referring to a feminine noun)	ne-he-de-ret
a-nach-nu ni-kach	We will take	a-nach-nu ni-kach
pru-sa	A slice	pru-sa
mi-kol	Of each	mi-kol
sug	Kind	sug
shtey ko-sot	Two glasses of	shtey ko-sot
ma-im	Water	ma-im

Jonathan: We have 'met' the word **bevakasha** several times in our program, and it has usually been translated as 'Please', or when appears at the end of a conversation, as 'you're welcome'. Let's give examples of these uses. The first meaning, 'please', is used in contexts such as the following:

Can you help me please? - **ata yachol la-azor li bevakasha?**

Or whenever we use the English word 'Please'.

An example of the second meaning, 'you're welcome' might be when thanking someone for helping us. We say **toda** or **toda raba**, and the helper answers, **bevakasha**, meaning, **you're welcome**.

As we can see, this Hebrew word already has two different English translations and two different conversational functions.

In today's conversation, we see another use of this word, right at the beginning of the dialogue. Remember, prior to this dialogue, Eran and Liat have asked for a coffee and lemonade, which are now being served to them at the beginning of the scene. The best way to translate 'bevakasha' as it appears here is by the expression 'here you go' or 'here you are', meaning "here is the thing you were asking for", in a polite way.

עֵרָן: בְּבִקְשָׁה גְבִירְתִּי, Here you are Miss. **bevakasha gvirti.** Eran:
 זֶה הַקַּפֵּה שֶׁלְךָ, Here is your coffee,. **ze ha-kafe shelach,** .

Jonathan: Let's listen to the way Liat uses **bevakasha** in the fourth sentence of the dialogue:



ליאת:	נשמע טוב!	Sounds good!	nishma tov!	:Liat
	אנחנו נקח פרוסה	We will take one	anachnu nikach prusa	
	אחת מכל סוג,	slice of each,	achat mikol sug,	
	בבקשה.	please.	bevakasha.	

Jonathan: In this case, **bevakasha** is translated as ‘**please**’.

As we very well know, every noun in Hebrew has a gender pertinence. When **the waiter-ha-melzzar** brings the coffee and the lemonade to the table he says:

Eran: **ze ha-kafe – this is the coffee.**

The word **kafe - coffee**, has masculine gender pertinence in Hebrew. We use the word **ze**, meaning **This is** (when referring to a masculine noun).

Jonathan: And for the lemonade he says:

Liat: **zot ha-limonada -This is the lemonade.** As we have learned in our previous lessons, the word **limonada**, since it ends with an ‘a’ sound, is very likely to have a feminine pertinence. We use the word **zot**, meaning **This is** (when referring to a feminine noun).

Jonathan: **toda Liat.** I have another question for you. How do you say cake in Hebrew?

Liat: **Cake** is **uga**.

Jonathan: But when you asked for chocolate cake, you said:

ליאת:	יש לכם	Do you have	yesh lachem	Liat:
	עוגת שוקולד?	chocolate cake?	ugat shokolad?	

By saying **ugat shokolad**, I’m literally saying ‘**a cake made of chocolate**’ or ‘**a cake of chocolate**’. As we learned in Lesson 17, Hebrew uses a special way of what we may refer to as ‘contiguity’. Because, literally we are using the word ‘of’, we will treat this description of the cake as a kind of possession. As we have learned, the technique for doing that is by adding the ‘at’ suffix. So **uga - a cake becomes ugat - a cake of. Ugat.**

Eran: The same applies when saying **ugat gvina ‘cheese cake’**. **uga** is **cake**, **gvina** is **cheese**. As we have the word ‘cheese’ here, this is a classic example of the ‘cheese cream’ rule. The literal translation is ‘a cake of cheese’, the word **cake - uga**, comes before the word cheese, and the ‘a’ of **uga**, changes to ‘at’ – **ugat. ugat gvina.**

Liat: To conclude this, we can review another example from the conversation. I ask the waiter to bring us “one slice of each”. **A slice** is **prusa**. **A slice of cake** is **prusat uga**. We change the ‘a’ suffix to ‘at’ suffix. **prusa** becomes **prusat - a slice of...**



prusat uga – literally – a slice of cake. **prusat** – a slice of

Eran: BTW Jonathan, in Hebrew we don't have a 'perfect' equivalent for the English word "each". In our conversation, we literally say "of each kind" – "**mikol sug**".

Jonathan: Another note concerning the way we use the different gender pertinence in Hebrew is when attaching an adjective to a noun. Eran, when recommending the cakes you used two superlatives to describe them.

Eran: **ken Yonatan**, I referred to the chocolate cake as **mezzu-yenet**, **ugat shokolad mezzuyenet** - an excellent chocolate cake and as for the cheesecake, **ne-hedere**, **ugat gvina ne-hederet**. In this case, **nehederet** is wonderful or great, a wonderful cheesecake.

Liat: In both cases, since **uga** is of the feminine gender pertinence, the adjective following it uses the feminine form as well! **Coffee - kafe**, which is a masculine noun, is **kafe mezzuyan** – excellent coffee or **kafe ne-hedar** - wonderful coffee. We use the masculine form of the adjective, but **uga**, being a feminine noun is **mezzu-yenet** or **ne-hederet**. **Here you go!** - **bevakasha!** Another suffix, 'et'.

Eran: **Exactly!** - **bediyuk!**

mezzuyan - **mezzuyenet**

nehedar – **nehederet**

Jonathan: **toda Eran ve toda Liat!** **Now - achshav**, let's repeat the vocabulary list from the portion of the dialogue we have discussed today:

be-va-ka-sha	Here you go / are or Please	be-va-ka-sha
ze	This is (when referring to a masculine noun)	ze
zot	This is (when referring to a feminine noun)	zot
ka-fe	Coffee	ka-fe
li-mo-na-da	Lemonade	li-mo-na-da
yesh la-chem	Do you have?	yesh la-chem
yesh la-nu	We have	yesh la-nu
u-gat sho-ko-lad	Chocolate cake	u-gat sho-ko-lad
me-zzu-ye-net	Excellent (when referring to a feminine noun)	me-zzu-ye-net
gli-da	Ice-cream	gli-da



ne-he-de-ret	Wonderful or Great (when referring to a feminine noun)	ne-he-de-ret
a-nach-nu ni-kach	We will take	a-nach-nu ni-kach
pru-sa	A slice	pru-sa
mi-kol	Of each	mi-kol
sug	Kind	sug
shtey ko-sot	Two glasses of	shtey ko-sot
ma-im	Water	ma-im

Jonathan: **toda!** Now that we have the vocabulary, let us return to the dialogue while again translating the sentences into English. We will again, start with the English sentence, followed by the Hebrew:

ערן:	בבקשה גבירתי, זה הקפה שלך, וזאת הלימונדה שלך, אדוני.	Here you are Miss, Here is your coffee and here is your lemonade, Sir.	bevakasha gvirti, ze ha-kafe shelach, ve-zot ha-limonada shelcha, adoni.	Eran:
ליאת:	תודה! יש לכם עוגת שוקולד?	Thanks! Do you have chocolate cake?	toda! yesh lachem ugat shokolad?	Liat:
ערן:	כן, יש לנו עוגת שוקולד מצויינת עם גלידה, וגם עוגת גבינה נהדרת.	Yes, we have an excellent chocolate cake with ice cream and also a wonderful cheesecake.	ken, yesh lanu ugat shokolad mezzu-yenet im glida, ve-gam ugat gvina ne-hederet.	Eran:
ליאת:	נשמע טוב! אנחנו נקח פרוסה אחת מכל סוג בבקשה, וגם שתי כוסות מים.	Sounds good! We will take one slice of each please, and also two glasses of water.	nishma tov! anachnu nikach prusa achat mikol sug bevakasha, ve-gam shtey kosot ma-im.	:Liat



Jonathan: This concludes podcast Lesson #18-A. Please use the 'pdf' files on our web site to review the word banks and dialogues. And please, do not forget to listen to Lessons #18-B & C, to review the second half of the dialogue, as well as "Be the Hebrew speakers yourselves" exercises. You are also welcome to check the "Deserts Presentation" in the "Expand Your Vocabulary" game, using the Play tab on our web site, as well as taking the Lesson's Quiz. All of this is available at www.learnhebrewpod.com. *toda Eran ve Liat*. See you soon on Lesson #18-B! *ve toda lekulchem* for being with us, *le-hitra-ot!*

Eran and Liat: *toda lekulchem. le-hitra-ot!*

Music.

'Desserts dialogue in Hebrew'