

## קפה עברית 1 – סלנג בעברית

מטרות:

1. ללמד את הסטודנטים אוצר מילים בסיסי בעברית בצורה כיפית וחוויתית.
2. ליצור אווירה נינוחה ומאפשרת לסטודנטים בכדי שיהנו וירצו לחזור לפעילות הבאה בנושא.

מהלך הפעילות:

1. נפתח את הפעילות בהצגת סרטון קצר שהוכן ע"י רני מ"הישראליות", בו היא מציגה את "המילון העברי של רני", מילים ומושגים שהיא למדה כעולה חדשה מקנדה. מצחיק מאוד ומחבר אותנו לנושא הפעילות.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nyUNaeDcGNE>

2. נפזר על הרצפה כרטיסיות של סלנג עם תרגום לאנגלית, וניתן לסטודנטים כמה דקות להסתכל על המילים, לבחור מילה שאולי לא הכירו ונראית להם מצחיקה, מילה שהם אוהבים, או סתם מילה שמצאה חן בעיניהם. לאחר מכן נבקש מהם לשתף – למה הם בחרו במילה הזו? האם הכירו אותה לפי כן? בנוסף, נבקש מהם להקריא את מה שכתוב על הכרטיסייה, כך שאר המשתתפים יוכלו ללמוד.
3. משחק קהוט – תרגול המילים אותן למדו בצורה כיפית ותחרותית. במידה ויש מספיק משתתפים כדאי אולי לעשות תחרות בין קבוצות ככה הסטודנטים משתפים פעולה האחד עם השני.

<https://embed.kahoot.it/cd36f05a-6815-4369-968f-f06141d382f5>

## Day-to-day essentials

**Ashkara** – Hebrew’s version of “literally”. This word is *ashkara* used all the time.

**Balagan** – often the first word people learn after moving to Israel, *balagan* was introduced by Russian immigrants and means “mess” or “disorder”. “It was a *balagan* in the supermarket”.

**Dai** – Someone unfamiliar with Hebrew might be taken aback when hearing “*die!*” being blurted out, however it simply means “stop” or “enough”. Depending on the pronunciation, it can also mean “get out of here!”

**Eizeh Basa** – You hear this a lot in Israel. It means “what a shame”.

**Nu** – Another Yiddish word, *nu* can be heard in almost every conversation in Israel. It’s used to mean ‘come on’, e.g. ‘*Nu*, what are we waiting for?’ It’s also used to mean ‘spit it out’ when someone is taking a while to get to the point.

**Stam** – A very flexible word, *stam* can mean “just”, “for no reason”, or “only kidding”. It can also be used to describe things such as parties, movies or restaurants as average. “How was it last night?” “*Stam*”.

**Tachles** – a Yiddish word that means “actual details”, *tachles* is said before someone cuts to the chase or gives their final verdict on something: “I thought this hummus was going to be special, *tachles* it was disappointing.”

**Yesh!** – in official Hebrew, *yesh* simply means “there is”. However, its colloquial use is akin to saying “yes!” or “wohoo!” such as when your team scores a goal.

### **Arabic words**

**Achla** – an adjective meaning “great” or “superb”.

**Mabsut** – happy or satisfied.

**Halas** – used to tell someone to stop, like “enough with this”.

**Sababa** – used all the time and means “cool” or “alright”.

**Walla** – depending on the pronunciation, this could be used to say “really?!”, “wow” or “cool”. “You moved to Israel yesterday? *Walla.*”

**Yalla** – another Arabic word that has made its way into daily Israeli discourse, *yalla* is akin to saying *vamos*. It is used to encourage someone to do something, like “yalla, let’s eat”. Most personal phone conversations in Israel end in “yalla bye”.

## Greeting people

**Achi/Gever** – The two most common ways Israeli guys greet each other, whether they are strangers or close friends. The former means “my brother”, and the latter is akin to “mate” or “dude”.

**Kapara** – this word means “atonement” and is where the name for Yom Kippur – the holiest day in the Jewish calendar – derives from. It is a term of endearment, used in much the same way as *motek* or *neshama*.

**Motek/Mami** – the Hebrew versions of “sweetheart” and “honey”.

**Neshama** – a common and affectionate way to address or greet someone close to you, *neshama* literally means “soul”.

## Phrases that make no sense in English

**Chaval al ha-zman** – the direct translation of this phrase is “shame on the time”, which makes its actual meaning all the more curious. Used to really emphasise something positive or negative, it is similar to how English speakers might say “out of this world”. “Wow, it’s so hot”, “Yeah, *chaval al ha-zman*”.

**Chai b’seret** – the literal meaning is “living in a movie”. You can say this to someone who is being overly dramatic or unrealistic.

**Al ha-panim** – literally meaning “on the face”, this phrase is used to describe something terrible or highly unpleasant. “How was the meal?” “*Al HaPanim*”.

**Sof ha-derech** – literally “end of the road”, this phrase is used similarly to “sick”. “How was the party?” “*Sof ha-derech*.”

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hB0007Mb0j.pdf](http://www.files.org.il/BRPortalStorage/a/4/00/77/39-hB0007Mb0j.pdf)