

# 2021 ARABIC HEBREW NIGHT!

A night of culture,  
language, and history  
with Duke's AMES  
Department



# SHARED ARABIC AND HEBREW HISTORY

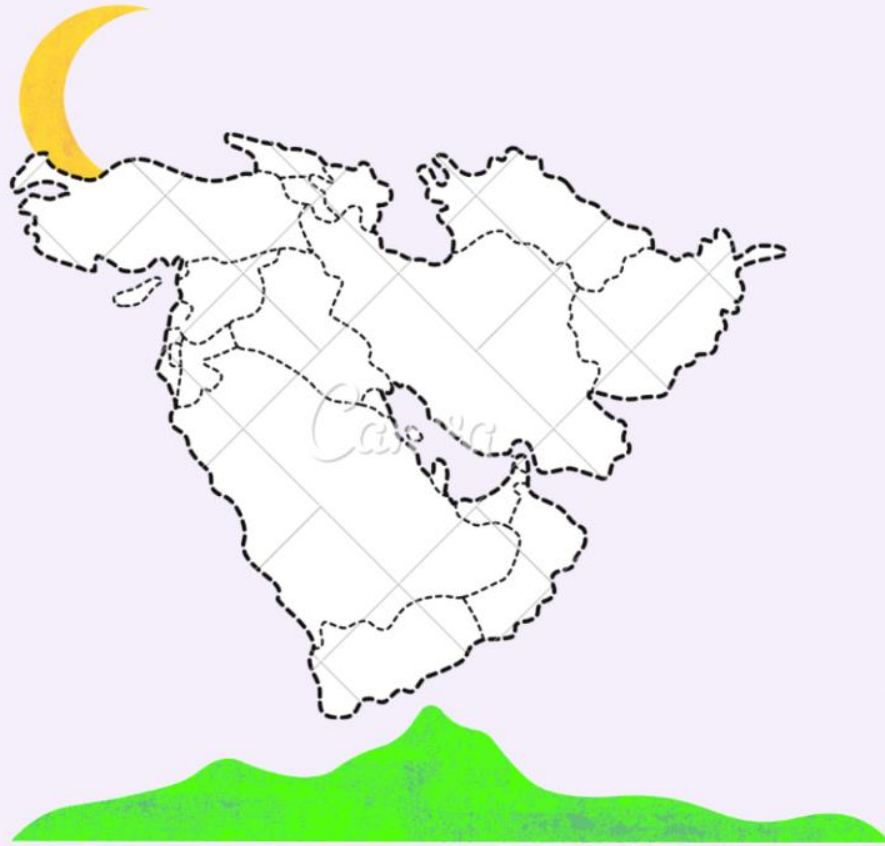


# Today's Agenda



Historical Background	01
Shared Linguistic Traits	02
Judeo-Arabic	03
Shared Vocabulary	04
Translation Exercise!	05

# Comparing Languages



In linguistics, languages are classified in four ways:

- Genetic/genealogical: historical classification based on a shared history and protolanguage (earlier form of the language)
- Areal: similarities coming from shared time and space (ex. use of tones in Vietnamese)
- Typological: studying linguistic traits of a language removed from its historical and geographic context
- Functional: the sociolinguistic context of use of a language (e.g. is there prestige associated with the language?)

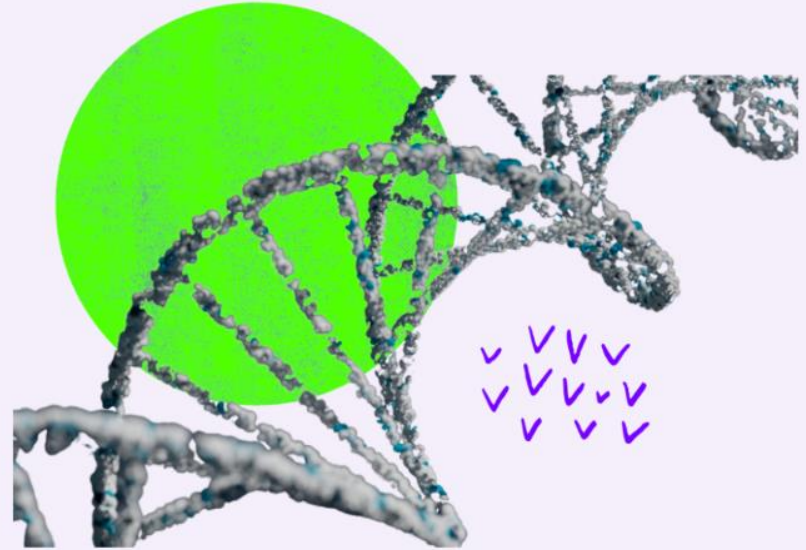
**Hebrew and Arabic similarities primarily come from a genetic origin**

# Genetic Similarities of Languages

Languages' genetic/genealogical relationships can be traced using terms similar to biological taxonomy, with relationships tracing back as far as 40,000 years:

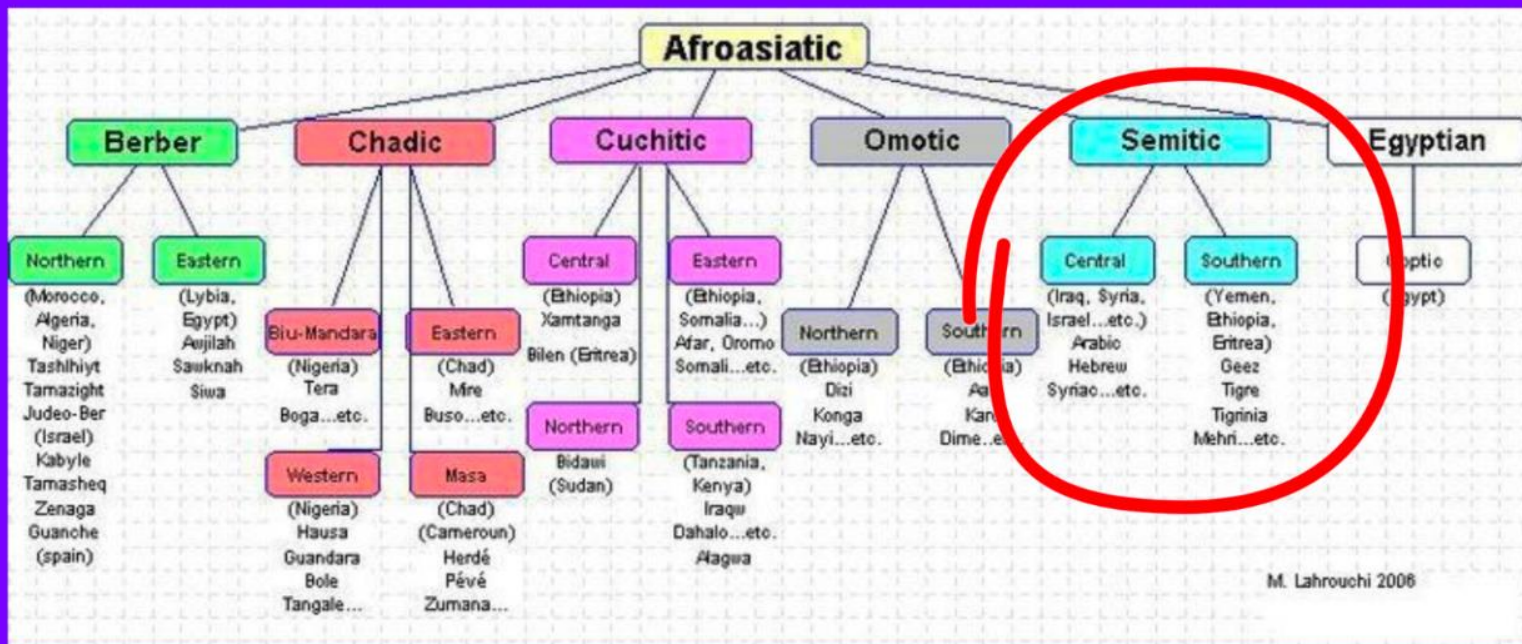
- Phylum: group of languages with possible historical relationship dating back 15,000-40,000 years; usually only weak evidence
- Language stock: group of languages with shared history dating back 5,000-10,000 years
- Family: group of languages with historical relationship at time-depth between 2,500-4,000 years ago; strong evidence of shared history

**Arabic and Hebrew are both from the Semitic branch of the Afroasiatic language family, meaning they have strong historical relationships from the past 4,000 years**



# A Shared 'Family Tree'

Genetic relationships between languages are typically shown in a genealogical tree, much like you'd see in biological genetics studies. An early Afroasiatic language may have existed as early as 15,000BCE (still being studied), and a Proto-Semitic (early Semitic) language likely originated between 5,000-6,000BCE. This is an old relationship with lots of historical context/evidence, and many of these languages' similarities are still visible today!



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



## Shared Linguistic Traits

Arabic and Hebrew are both Semitic languages.

- Both use abjads; scripts that omit vowels
- Both exhibit nonconcatentative morphology: triliteral roots changed by voweling
- Most roots are triliteral (three letters)
- Both are bidirectional (written right to left, numbers opposite)





# Who speaks what?

- An estimated 400+ million people speak Arabic (in its many dialects and forms)
- Hebrew was spoken in ancient Palestine; it was replaced by Aramaic around the 3rd century BCE
- Spoken Hebrew was revived through the work of Eliezer Ben-Yehuda - it was previously used only in liturgical contexts
- An estimated 9+ million people speak Hebrew.





MARK SUGGS, MASON ZHAO, EMILY ZHAO

# Judeo-Arabic

Jewish varieties of Arabic formerly spoken by the Jewish communities of the Middle East and North Africa.

Like other Jewish languages, Judeo-Arabic has a base language (Arabic, influenced by Classical and post-Classical Arabic, as well as local dialects) and a large Hebrew and Aramaic component.



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EMILY ZHAO

# Judeo- Arabic Alphabet

א	ב	בֵּת, תֵּת, תֶּת, תִּת	ג, גֵּ	ה	הֵת, כֵּת, כֶּת, כִּת	ד, דֵּ	דֶּ	ר
א	ב	ת	ג	ח	כ	ד	ד	ר
[∅, ʔ]	[b]	[t]	[t θ]	[g, dʒ]	[h]	[x]	[d]	[d, ð]
ז	ס	ש	ס, צ, צֵץ	ד, צֵץ, ט	ע, ט, צֵץ, טֵץ	ו, וֵו	וֶו	פ, פֵּפ
ז	ס	ש	ס	ד	ע	ו	ו	פ
[z]	[s]	[ʃ]	[s]	[d, z]	[t]	[d, z]	[ʔ]	[ʕ]
ק, קֵק, כֵּק	ל	מ/מֵם	נ/נֵן	ה, הֵה, הֶה, הִה	ו, וֵו, וֶו	י, יֵי	יֶי	
ק	ל	מ	נ	ה	ו	י	י	
[q]	[l]	[m]	[n]	[h]	[w]	[j]	[j]	

# Understanding the Lesson

HEBREW-ARABIC ALPHABET DISCUSSION

JUDEO-ARABIC BASIC TRANSLATIONS

A SELECTION OF EGYPTIAN ARABIC  
PROVERBS WRITTEN IN HEBREW SCRIPT



# Shared Language

Words for Familial Relation & Social Status			
Language	Word Pair	Romanization	Meaning
Arabic:	أُم	<i>umm</i>	mother
Hebrew:	אָמ	<i>em</i>	
Arabic:	أَب	<i>ab</i>	father
Hebrew:	אָב	<i>av</i>	
Arabic:	أُخْت	<i>ukht</i>	sister
Hebrew:	אָחוֹת	<i>aḥōt</i>	
Arabic:	أَخ	<i>akh</i>	brother
Hebrew:	אָח	<i>aḥ</i>	
Arabic:	بِنْت	<i>bint</i>	daughter
Hebrew:	בַּת	<i>bat</i>	
Arabic:	ابْن	<i>ibn</i>	son
Hebrew:	בֶּן	<i>ben</i>	
Arabic:	مَلِك	<i>malik</i>	king
Hebrew:	מֶלֶךְ	<i>melekh</i>	
Arabic:	عَبْد	<i>'abd</i>	slave, servant
Hebrew:	עֶבֶד	<i>'eved</i>	

Words Related to the Body			
Language	Word Pair	Romanization	Meaning
Arabic:	دَم	<i>dam</i>	blood
Hebrew:	דָּם	<i>dam</i>	
Arabic:	إصْبَع	<i>iṣba'</i>	finger
Hebrew:	אֶצְבָּע	<i>eṣba'</i>	
Arabic:	رَأْس	<i>ra's</i>	head
Hebrew:	רֹאשׁ	<i>ro's</i>	
Arabic:	لِسَان	<i>lisān</i>	tongue
Hebrew:	לָשׁוֹן	<i>lašōn</i>	
Arabic:	عَيْن	<i>'ayn</i>	eye
Hebrew:	עֵינַי	<i>'ayin</i>	
Arabic:	يَد	<i>yad</i>	hand
Hebrew:	יָד	<i>yad</i>	
Arabic:	أُذُن	<i>udhun</i>	ear
Hebrew:	אָזְנוֹ	<i>ozen</i>	
Arabic:	عَظْم	<i>'azm</i>	bone
Hebrew:	עֶצֶם	<i>'ešem</i>	

Basic Verbs			
Language	Word Pair	Romanization	Meaning
Arabic:	رَأَى	<i>ra'ā</i>	to see
Hebrew:	רָאָה	<i>ra'ah</i>	
Arabic:	سَمِعَ	<i>sami'a</i>	to hear
Hebrew:	שָׁמַע	<i>šama'</i>	
Arabic:	أَكَلَ	<i>akala</i>	to eat
Hebrew:	אָכַל	<i>akhal</i>	
Arabic:	كَتَبَ	<i>kataba</i>	to write
Hebrew:	כָּתַב	<i>katav</i>	
Arabic:	سَأَلَ	<i>sa'ala</i>	to ask
Hebrew:	שָׁאַל	<i>ša'al</i>	
Arabic:	قَرَأَ	<i>qara'a</i>	to read
Hebrew:	קָרָא	<i>qara'</i>	
Arabic:	قَامَ	<i>qāma</i>	to rise, stand up
Hebrew:	קָם	<i>qam</i>	
Arabic:	لَبَسَ	<i>labisa</i>	to put on, wear
Hebrew:	לָבַשׁ	<i>lavaš</i>	

# Other Similarities



## ALPHABET

There is only one written Hebrew letter that does not have an Arabic equivalent (D) and only seven Arabic letters that do not have a Hebrew equivalent. There are 21 shared written letters.



## CLASSICAL FORMS

Both Hebrew and Arabic have a classical form that is more formal than the spoken version and is used in religious circumstances



## DIRECTION

Both Hebrew and Arabic are written from right to left

# Alphabet Similarity

<u>Hebrew alphabet, and Arabic equivalents</u>											
<i>Hebrew name</i>	alef	bet	gimel	dalet	he	vav	zayin	chet	tet	yod	kaf
<i>Hebrew letter</i>	א	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ
<i>Arabic name</i>	'alif	baa'	jim	daal	haa'	waw	zay	khaa'	taa'	yaa'	kaaf
<i>Arabic letter</i>	ا	ب	ج	د	ه	و	ز	خ	ت	ي	ك
<i>Hebrew name</i>	lamed	mem	nun	samech	ayin	pay	tsade	qof	resh	shin	tav
<i>Hebrew letter</i>	ל	מ	נ	ס	ע	פ	צ	ק	ר	ש	ת
<i>Arabic name</i>	laam	miim	nuun	(none)	3ayn	faa'	Saad	qaaf	raa'	sin/shin	Taa'
<i>Arabic letter</i>	ل	م	ن		ع	ف	ص	ق	ر	س	ش
<u>Remaining Arabic letters (no direct Hebrew equivalent):</u>											
<i>Arabic name</i>	thaa'	Haa'	dhaal	Daad	DHaa'	ghayn	hamza				
<i>Arabic letter</i>	ث	ح	ذ	ض	ظ	غ	ء				

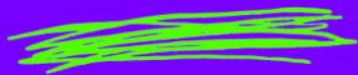
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- مرحبا اسمي يعقوب
  - שלום, שמי יעקב
  - تشرفنا
  - נעים להכיר. מה שלומך?
  - تمام. كيفك؟
  - אני בסדר.

- 
- **من أين أنت؟**
  - **אני מירושלים. מאיפה אתה?**
  - **أنا من القدس. ماذا تفعل للعمل؟**
  - **אני תלמוד באוניברסיטה חיפה. במה אתה עובד?**
  - **أنا طالب في جامعة هيفاء.**

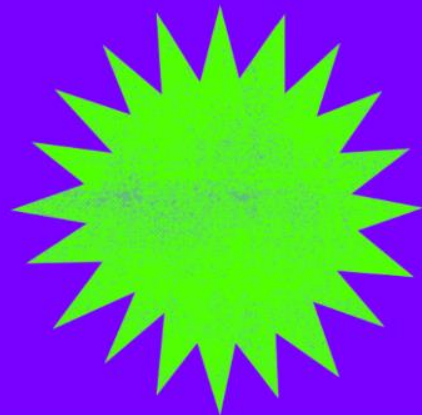


- מה אתה לומד?
- أنا أدرس السياسة. وماذا تدرس?
- אני לומד פוליטיקה.
- ماذا تحب أن تفعل?
- אני אוהב לשחק כדורגל. מה אתה אוהב לעשות?
- أنا أحب أن ألعب كرة القدم. من في أسرتك?
- יש לי אבא ואמא ואח אחד. מי במשפחה שלך?
- عندي أب وأم وأخ واحد.

# QUESTIONS?



THANK  
YOU!

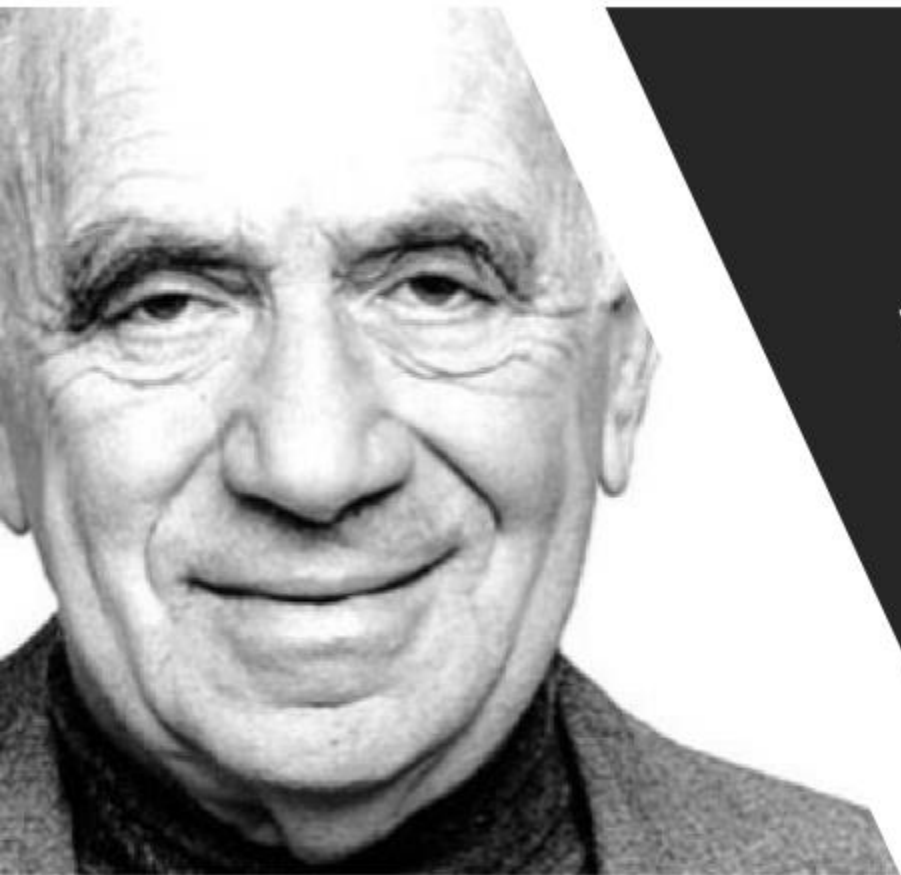


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# Yehuda Amichai

By: Ethan Goldberg, Adar Schwarzbach, and Brandi Steirn

# Background

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- Born in Germany in 1924, family fled from Hitler and landed in Palestine
- Fought in the Arab-Israeli war
- “The rigors and horrors of his service in this conflict, and in World War II, inform his poetry.”
- During World War II was when Amichai gained interest in poetry
- After war he attended Hebrew University and eventually taught there, NYU, UC Berkeley, and Yale University

# Accomplishment

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- Recognized as one of Israel's finest poets
- Poems have been translated into 40 different languages
- Received Israel Prize for Poetry and nominated for Nobel Prize
- "Amichai died in Jerusalem on September 22, 2000. His papers and archive is housed at the Beinecke Library at Yale University."
- The New Yorker called him, "The Secular Psalmist" after his death
  - (Secular may be a stretch given the following poem)

## Jerusalem is a Port City

By Yehuda Amichai

Translated by A.Z. Foreman

*Jerusalem is a port city on the shore of the ages of ages.*

*The Temple Mount is a great ship, a pleasure yawl*

*In splendor. From the portholes of her Wailing Wall, jubilant saints*

*Peer like passengers. Hasidim on the pier wave*

*Goodbye, yelling hurrah, bon voyage. She*

*Is always docking, always embarking. And the fences and docks*

*And policemen and flags and churches' high masts*

*And the mosques and the smokestacks of synagogues and the chanteys*

*Of praise and mountain-billows. The ram's horn<sup>1</sup> sounds out sunset: one more*

*Has set sail. Yom Kippur sailors in white uniforms<sup>2</sup>*

*Ascend between the ropes and ladders of tried-and-true prayers.*

*And the profits of market and gates and goldencap domes:*

*Jerusalem is the Venice of God.*

ירושלים עיר נמל  
יהודה עמיחי

ירושלים עיר נמל על שפת הניצח.  
הר-הבית אָנְיָה גְדוּלָה, סְפִינַת שְׁעֵשׂוּעִים  
מְפֹאֲרֶת. יַמְאֲשֵׁנֵי כְּתֹלָה הַמְעַרְבִי מִסֵּתְכָלִים קְדוּשִׁים  
עֲלִיזִים, נוֹסְעִים. חֲסִידִים בְּרָצִיף מְנַפְנְפִים  
לְשֵׁלֹם, צוֹעְקִים הַיָּדָד לְהִתְרָאוֹת. הִיא  
תְּמִיד מְגִיעָה, תְּמִיד מְפֹלִיגָה. וְהַגְּדֵרוֹת וְהַרְצִיפִים  
וְהַשׁוֹטְרִים וְהַדְּגָלִים וְהַתְּרָנִים הַגְּבוּהִים שֶׁל כְּנִסְיוֹת  
וּמִסְגָּדִים וְהָאֲרְבוֹת שֶׁל בְּתֵי הַכְּנָסֶת וְהַסִּירוֹת  
שֶׁל הַלֵּל וְגַלֵּי הָרִים. קוֹל שׁוֹפָר נִשְׁמָע: עוֹד  
אַחַת הַפְּלִיגָה. מְלַחֵי יוֹם-כְּפוּר בְּמַדִּים לְבָנִים  
מְטַפְסִים בֵּין סֵלְמוֹת וְחֻבְלִים שֶׁל תְּפִילוֹת בְּדוּקוֹת.  
וְהַמְשָׂא וּמִתָּן וְהַשְּׁעָרִים וְכַפּוֹת הַזֶּהָב:  
ירושלים היא וְנִצְיָה שֶׁל אֱלֹהִים.





# Meaning Behind The Poem

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- Despite being landlocked, Jerusalem is in his eyes a port city to God
- Extended Metaphor
  - “Temple Mount is a Great Ship”
  - “Jerusalem is the Venice of God”
- Not passage to other states through water, but passage to God through prayer

# Context of Poem

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- Written and published soon after Six Day War
- Fervor over Jerusalem opening up
- Mentions “Mosques” and “Churches” as well as Jewish Imagery
- Port city implies multiple destinations
  - Multiple religions and peoples
- “People of the Book”

## Translated Poem:

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"The Eve of Rosh Hashanah" by Yehuda Amichai

*The eve of Rosh Hashanah. At the house that's being built,  
a man makes a vow: not to do anything wrong in it,  
only to love.*

*Sins that were green last spring  
dried out over the summer. Now they're whispering.*

*So I washed my body and I clipped my fingernails,  
the last good deed a man can do for himself  
while he's still alive.*

*What is man? In the daytime he untangles into words  
what night turns into a heavy coil.  
What do we do to one another—  
a son to his father, a father to his son?*

*And between them and death there's nothing  
but a wall of words  
like a battery of agitated lawyers.*

*And whoever uses people as handles or as rungs of a ladder  
will soon find himself hugging a stick of wood  
and holding a severed hand and wiping his tears  
with a potsherd.*

# Meaning behind the poem

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- It reminds us to be humble before the holiday in which we call in the new year and repent for our sins.
- In the torah, it is said that god chooses who will live and who will die in the new year on Rosh Hashanah
  - Amachi references this with as he speaks about the last good deed a living man can do - metaphorically cleansing themselves before judgement day
- He also speaks directly to the gruesome consequences of treating others wrong
  - Amachi references these mistakes as akin to accidentally mutilating oneself.

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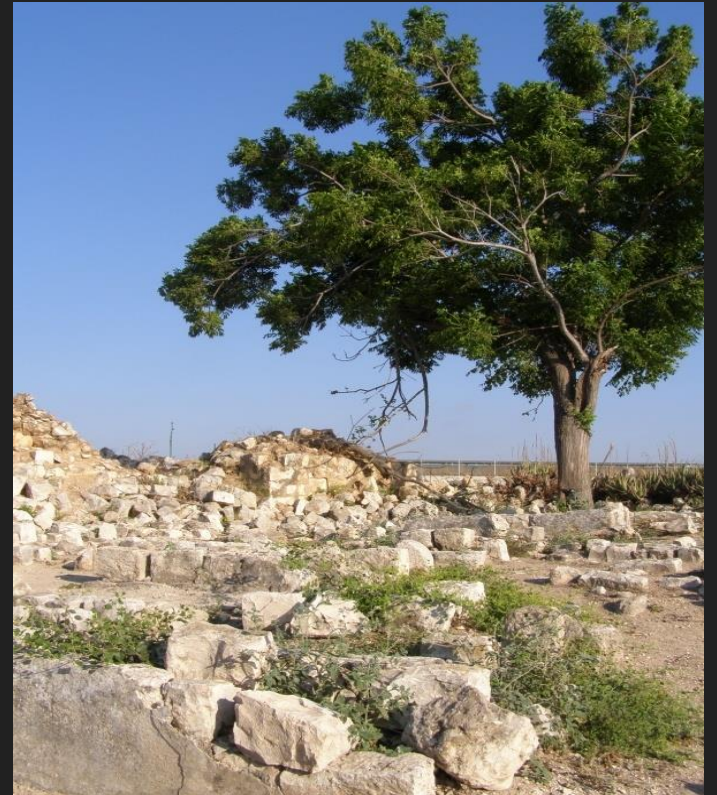
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# Mahmoud Darwish



# Childhood

Born in 1941 in al-Birwa in the  
Western Galilee to a family of  
landowners





Darwish's family returned to the Acre area, which was part of Israel, and eventually settled in Haifa.



## Adolescence

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- His Hebrew teacher inspired his love for literature
- At 18, the Israeli Communist Party noticed his talent for writing
- At 20, he was appointed as the editor of Al Jadid
- He was later the editor of Al Fajr, the publication of the Israeli Workers Party

Darwish left Israel to study at the  
Lomonosov Moscow State  
University in the Soviet Union.

## Adulthood

- Married twice and divorced
- Published more than 30 volumes of poetry and eight books of prose
- Did not settle in one place and instead was known to travel from one place to the other
- Was politically active joining both the Israeli Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut



## Career

Published more than 30 volumes of poetry and eight books of prose

He was editor of the periodicals *Al-Jadid*, *Al-Fajr*, *Shu'un Filistiniyya*, and *Al-Karmel*.

His poem *Bitaqat huwiyya* caused a stir in the Arab world like much of his work

His poems have been printed in 20 different languages worldwide and have received numerous awards

# Rita

- Darwish was known for writing about the romance he had with a woman called Rita
- The "Rita" of Darwish's poems was a Jewish woman whom he loved when he was living in Haifa
- While such relationships are rare today, they were more common during the Palestinian Mandate period, and among Communists, who were united by class struggle
- His poem Rita and the Rifle was turned into a song after his death and became popular
- The movie *Write Down, I am an Arab* was about their romance

# Death

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Darwish passed away in 2008 at the age of 67 after undergoing heart surgery.



# Sports in the Arab World

الرياضة في العالم العربي

Samuel Reynoldson, Nat Waxman, Jacob Tolson & Taher Khambati

# كرة القدم - Soccer



Soccer is central to the culture and politics of the Arab World. It is like a “second religion” (الدين الثاني).

Politics (سياسة): many politicians (سياسي) support teams, and groups of fans are often analogues for political parties.

Oldest teams: Constantine (قسنطينة, Algeria, 1898); AlAhly (الاهلي, Egypt, 1907); and Zamalek (الزمالك, Egypt, 1911).

FIFA: Qatar (قطر) will host the FIFA World Cup in 2022. Israel (إسرائيل) may host it jointly with the UAE (الإمارات) in 2030 as an extension of the Abraham Accords (اتفاقيات إبراهيم).

Some Arab countries own teams: for example, Qatar owns Paris Saint-Germain, and the UAE own Manchester City.



Source: Institut du  
Monde Arabe



# Volleyball الكرة الطائرة in the Arab World

## Formula 1 in the Gulf

More recently, Formula 1 has come to the Gulf as races have been held in Bahrain, the UAE, and now Saudi Arabia. The first Middle Eastern Grand Prix was in 2004 in Bahrain.

## سيارات ف ١

في البحرين والإمارات والآن السعودية F1 هناك سباقات

للسعودية في ديسمبر في 1 سيقام أول سباق للجائزة الكبرى للفورمولا جدة



في 2004 كان أول سباق للجائزة الكبرى في الشرق الأوسط في عام البحرين

# ספורט ישראל

דילן דותן ועידן טמיר

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# כדורגל - Soccer

In Israel, soccer is the king of all sports - מלך הספורט

The governing body for football is the Israeli Football Association (IFA).

- In the IFA, there are three different leagues in which the 12 teams play in:
  - ליגת העל - Ligat Ha'al
  - הליגה הלאומית - Liga Leumit
  - הליגה הארצית - Liga Artzit

There are also a couple teams called *Maccabi* \_\_\_\_\_, which named themselves after the Jews in the Hanukkah story.

הקשר: Maccabi has also had an impact in Palestine, transitioning into the region during the 1930's. As a program it made sports a vital part of the youths education and promoted the establishment of sports clubs










## National Soccer Rankings

1. Maccabi Tel Aviv
2. Maccabi Haifa FC
3. Hapoel Be'er Sheva
4. Beitar Jerusalem FC
5. Hapoel Haifa
6. Hapoel Hadera
7. Maccabi Netanya
8. FC Ashdod
9. Hapoel Tel Aviv
10. Maccabi Petah Tikva

## International Soccer Rankings

MEN		
RK	Team	Total Points
78	 Bolivia	1310 ▲
79	 Guinea	1309 ▼
80	 Israel	1306
81	 Curaçao	1298 ▼
82	 Uganda	1297 ▲

# Basketball - כדורסל

The Israeli Basketball Premier League is the top-tier level league of professional compe

- It is also normally abbreviated as the BSL (Basketball Super League)

Outside of the USA, ranked in top 15 leagues in the world (Coming in at 13 according to ESPN)

- Maccabi Tel Aviv was a very competitive team in Europe



# כדורסל - Basketball

There are 13 teams in the league and they play against each other three times.

The top eight teams advance to the five game series Quarter-finals. The winners of the Quarter-finals advance to the Final Four

The Domestic league is typically dominated by three teams, Hapoel Jerusalem, Hapoel Tel Aviv and Maccabi Tel Aviv

- Hapoel Jerusalem has won 2 championships
- Hapoel Tel Aviv has won 5 championships
- Maccabi Tel Aviv has won 55 championships





## Viewres By Team - 2021-22 Season

Team Name	Total Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Total Capacity	Capacity (%)
Maccabi Playtika Tel Aviv	3	17,747	5,915.7	33,000	53.8%
Hapoel Jerusalem	2	9,010	4,505.0	23,200	38.8%
Maccabi Effe Capital Rishon Lezion	2	4,200	2,100.0	4,000	105.0%
Hapoel UNET Holon	2	5,700	2,850.0	10,800	52.8%
Hapoel Gilboa Galil	2	3,070	1,535.0	4,500	68.2%
Hapoel Nofar Energy Galil Elion	2	2,000	1,000.0	4,000	50.0%
Ironi Hai Motors Ness Ziona	2	1,950	975.0	2,600	75.0%
Hapoel SP Tel Aviv	2	5,300	2,650.0	7,072	74.9%
Hapoel Altshuler Shaham Be'er Sheva	2	2,400	1,200.0	6,000	40.0%
Hapoel Yossi Avrahami Eilat	2	1,400	700.0	2,400	58.3%
Bnei Ofek Dist Herzeliya	2	2,000	1,000.0	3,000	66.7%
Hapoel B-Cure Laser Haifa	2	1,713	856.5	10,024	17.1%
2021-22 Total	25	56,490	2,259.6	110,596	51.1%

# Matkot - מטקות

## Israel's Beachside Ball Game



A game very similar to beach tennis, but with a twist...

- There are virtually no rules, no points, no winners or losers

The goal of the game is to keep the ball in the air for as long as possible as two or more players hit it back and forth

Played regularly along the coast of Israel and Palestine

# Matkot - מטקות

The sport was first introduced to Israel in the 1920's but quickly became a worldwide game

- In Brazil, the game is called 'Frescobol'
- In USA, game is called 'Beach Tennis'

Very popular due to its affordability and accessibility

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N9VMEj4K9Xc>





## Krav Maga - קרב מגע

Based on the most primitive and natural human instincts to survive

Self defense system developed and modernized during WWII and Israel's War of Independence,

The martial art is not allowed in any competitions or shows due to its nature.

- No rules to follow
- Ranked as the most lethal martial art



# גלישה - Surfing

Israel's location along the mediterranean allows for a whole coastline of waves.

- This leads to many different aquatic sports but mainly Surfing (גלישה) and Windsurfing (גלישת רוח)

Surfing in Tel Aviv is incredibly popular.

- Surf schools are spread throughout the city's coastline, and surf-boards are constantly seen around the city, usually on the side of a moped, strapped to a car or on the bus





## Links

<https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/israeli-sports/>

<https://footballdatabase.com/ranking/israel/1>

<https://www.fifa.com/fifa-world-ranking/isr>

<https://www.topendsports.com/world/countries/israel.htm>

<https://www.dailysportx.com/trending/matkot-beach-game>

<https://theselfdefenceexpert.com/israeli-martial-arts/>

## Links

[https://www.espn.com/nba/story/\\_/id/21691644/fran-fraschilla-ranks-world-top-basketball-leagues-nba](https://www.espn.com/nba/story/_/id/21691644/fran-fraschilla-ranks-world-top-basketball-leagues-nba)

<https://basket.co.il/viewers.asp?lang=en>

<https://fancyodds.com/matkot-about-history-facts-how-to-play-equipment/>

<https://wayofmartialarts.com/top-15-deadliest-martial-arts-in-the-world-ranked/>

<https://www.touristisrael.com/surfing-in-israel/2418/>

<https://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/in-photos-israel-hosts-world-surfing-league-meet-1.5393605>



## Vocab:

### Hebrew - עברית

- shalom - שלום •
- lashon - לשון •
- mayim - מים •
- nahar - נהר •
- eser - עשר •
- todah - תודה •
- z'man - זמן •
- yom - יום •

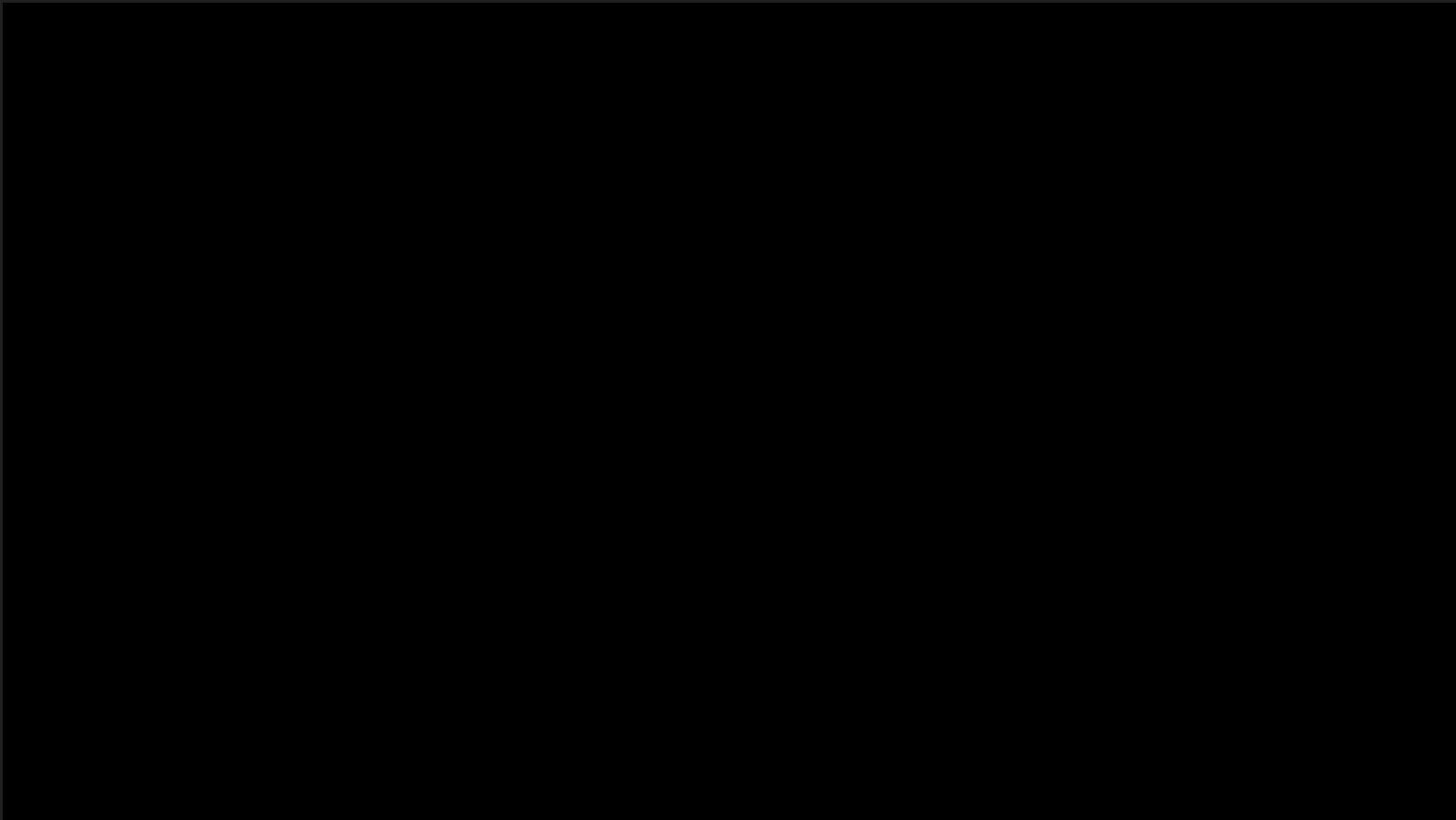
### English

- Hello
- Language/Tongue
- Water
- River
- Ten
- Thanks
- Time
- Day

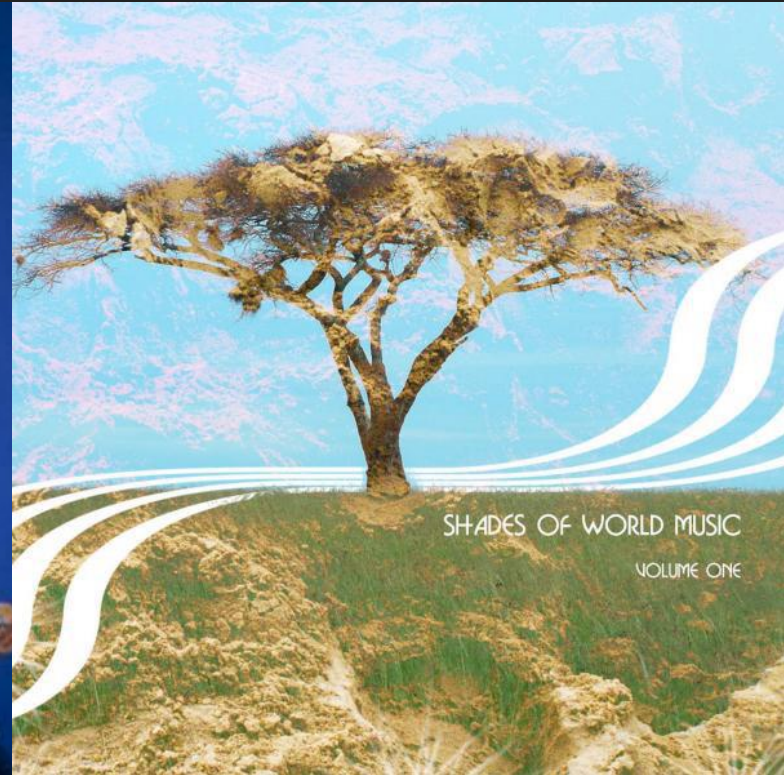
### Arabic - عربي

- salaam - سلام •
- lisan - لسان •
- ma'an - ماء •
- nahr - نهر •
- ashara - عشرة •
- shukran - شكرا •
- zaman - زمن •
- yom - يوم •

SKIT!



# Sala'am (Od Yavo Shalom Aleinu)



Harper de Andrade, Bari Gruber, Abby Finkle, Ellie Sokolowski, Clara Harms, Matthew Majsak

*Sala'am (Od Yavo Shalom Aleinu)* by Mosh Ben Ari and the Sheva Band (2008)



Shared Roots...

שלום  
سلام  
leace



Transliteration:

*Od yavo shalom aleinu*

*Od yavo shalom aleinu*

*Od yavo shalom aleinu*

*Ve'al kulam*

x2

*Baad sayahil alsalam aalayna*

*Baad sayahil alsalam aalayna*

*Baad sayahil alsalam aalayna*

*Ve'al kulam*

{ *Salaam*

*Aleinu ve'al kol ha olam*

*Salaam, salaam }*

x2{ }

*Repeat*



Hebrew/Arabic:

עוד יבוא שלום עלינו

עוד יבוא שלום עלינו

עוד יבוא שלום עלינו

ועל כולם

بعد سيحل السلام علينا

بعد سيحل السلام علينا

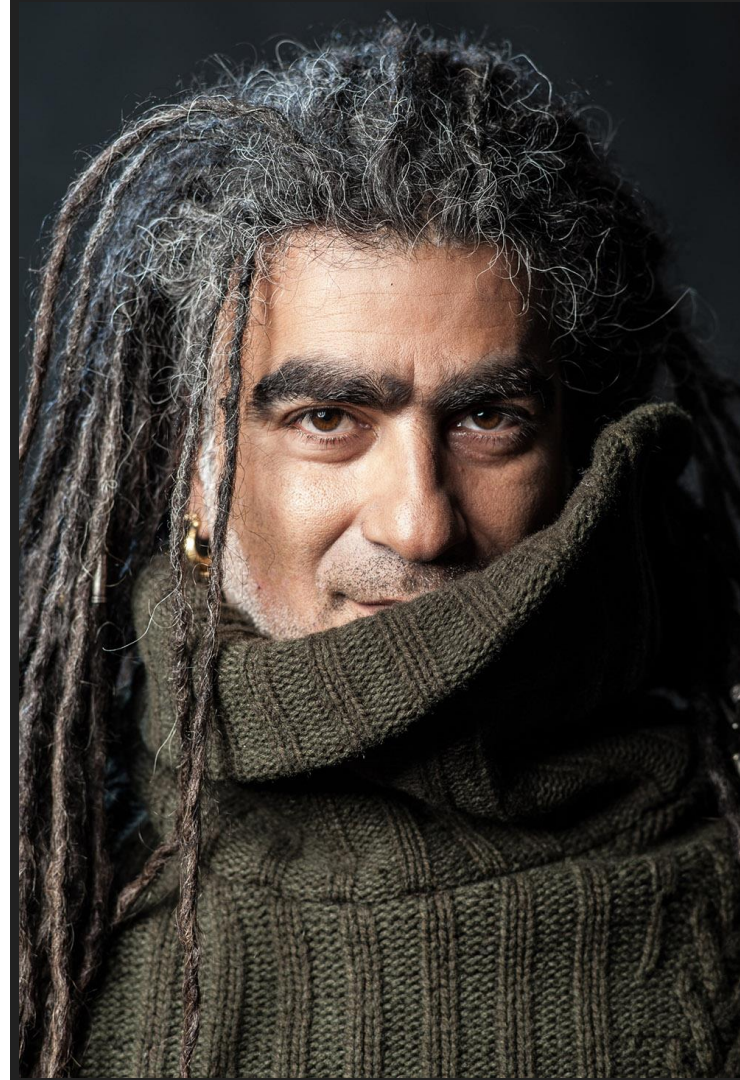
بعد سيحل السلام علينا

ועל כולם

سلام

עלינו ועל כל העולם

سلام , سلام



Thank you for joining!

מִמְּךָ  
מִיָּדְךָ

