

Levantine Arabic for Non-Natives

A Proficiency-Oriented Approach

STUDENT BOOK

Lutfi Hussein

*Yale University Press
New Haven and London*

Copyright ©1993 by Yale University. All rights reserved.

This book may not be reproduced, in whole or in part, including illustrations, in any form (beyond that copying permitted by Sections 107 and 108 of the U. S. Copyright

Law and except by reviewers for the public press), without written permission from the publishers.

Printed in the United States of America.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Hussein, Lutfi, 1955-

Levantine Arabic for non-natives: a proficiency-oriented approach: student book / Lutfi Hussein

p. cm. (Yale Language Series)

ISBN 0-300-05634-6

1. Arabic language—Dialects—Syria—Texts. 2. Arabic language—Dialects—Lebanon—Texts. 3. Arabic language—Conversation and phrase books—English. 4.

Arabic language—Textbooks for foreign speakers—

English. I. Title

PJ6818.H87 1993

492'.77—dc20

93-15797

CIP

The Library of Congress has catalogued the Teacher's Manual as 93-15797.

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

The paper in this book meets the guidelines for permanence and durability of the Committee on Production Guidelines for Book Longevity of the Council on Library Resources.

Contents

v

To the Student.....	vii
The Writing System.....	vii
Vowels.....	viii
Consonants.....	viii
riHla ʕala madiinat New York.....	1
ʕadnaan biddu ysaafir ʕala ʔusturaalya.....	14
fi lʕiyaada.....	24
fi lbank lʕarabi bʕammaan.....	34
fi ʔuteel lʔambasadoor fi lʔuds.....	41
fi funduq ssalaam fi lʕaqaba.....	49
fi maktab lbariid fi lʔuds.....	54
ʔassaan biddu yiʕtri beet if ʕammaan.....	62
HummuS wmaʔluube.....	70
madiinat-i-lʔuds.....	80
Appendix A: Verb Conjugation in Levantine Arabic.....	90
Appendix B: Vocabulary Covered in the Course.....	96

To the Student

Part II assumes that you have studied Part I and listened to the tapes that go with it. This textbook consists of ten units and two appendices. Each unit is accompanied by an audio tape. The tapes are essential for this course. You should listen to them as often as necessary. Each tape is divided into five parts: the main text, the vocabulary list that follows, a set of statements each followed by a question, a set of conversations each followed by a question, and finally a homework. You should start listening to the first two parts as soon as you are introduced to the unit. The last three parts can be done when the whole unit has been introduced and studied thoroughly. If by then you find yourself unable to do the exercises in these three parts, review the related unit as thoroughly as you can before you restart doing them. The two appendices are meant as references and are provided for your convenience. Appendix A lists the common verbal patterns covered in Parts I and II, and Appendix B lists all the vocabulary introduced in the two parts.

The Writing System

One of the most agonizing decisions in writing this textbook was the choice of a writing system that is (1) satisfactory to the students and the instructor, and (2) capable of representing all the sounds found in Levantine Arabic with minimal degree of confusion and complexity. Obviously, the choices available were either Arabic script as it is used for Standard Arabic or an altered form of it, or a romanized writing form. After studying the advantages and disadvantages of each it was decided that a romanized writing system would be the lesser of the two evils. Some of the advantages of using a romanized writing system are:

1. It represents all the sounds found in Levantine Arabic. By contrast, Arabic script lacks the orthographical symbols for the sound /ee/ as in words like /xeer/ "good," /oo/ as in words like /yoom/ "a day," and /e/ as in words like /hiyye/ "she."
2. It solves the problem of multiple representation that would have arisen had Arabic script been chosen. For example, the Standard Arabic letter /ث/ has been replaced in this dialect by /t/ in words such as /θaani/, /θaaliθ/, and /s/ in words such as /maθalan/, /θaabit/, and it remains in words such as /ʔamθaal/. In this case, /θ/, had Arabic script been used, would have been realized as standing for three different, and indeed phonemically distinct, sounds in this variety of Arabic. Similar problems arise when we analyze the status of the glottal stop (i.e., hamza), which is represented as /y/ in words such as /daaʔira/, /æ:/ in words such as /raʔs/, /u:/ in words such as /ruʔu:s/, and remains hamza in words such as /raʔi:s/. Other sounds that exhibit similar problems are /ق/, /ذ/, /ظ/, and /د/.
3. The use of a romanized form saves the principle of authenticity intact. This variety of Arabic, like all vernacular varieties, is used for oral communication only. It lacks any Arabic orthographical representation, though in recent years some novelists have started to introduce some of it in their writings. This use (i.e., in novels) is actually minimal and the Arabic script used is not standardized. It often slows down the reader and occasionally aggravates him. The reader tends to rely on his

knowledge of the dialect to decipher the written text instead of relying on the accuracy of the writing symbols used.

4. Using a romanized writing system is not a new phenomenon in teaching colloquial Arabic. Most of the textbooks used in teaching the colloquial varieties of Arabic have been written in romanized writing systems. More important, the reference books and dictionaries are also written in romanized alphabet.¹ Breaking from such a tradition would leave the students stranded after they complete the course covered in this book had Arabic script been used. The use of a romanized form would place them in the mainstream and equip them with the knowledge (i.e., writing system) needed to pursue learning the variety on their own if they decide to do so.

These are some of the reasons for choosing a romanized alphabet over Arabic script. The following is a list of the writing symbols used in this textbook:

A. Vowels

- /i/ Short vowel similar to /i/ in "hit" represented in Standard Arabic (SA henceforth) by *kasra* (____).
- /ii/ Long /i/ similar to the vowel in "meet" and written in SA as *ي*
- /a/ Short vowel similar to /a/ in "at" and written in SA as *fatha* (____).
- /aa/ Long /a/ similar to /a/ in "mat" and written in SA as *أ*
- /u/ Short vowel similar to /u/ in "put" and written in Arabic as *damma* (____).
- /uu/ Long /u/ similar to /oo/ in "food" and written in SA as *و*
- /e/ Short vowel similar to /e/ in "met" and does not have any representation in SA.
- /ee/ Long /e/ similar to /a/ in "make" and does not have any representation in SA.
- /oo/ Long /o/ and similar to /o/ in "go" and does not have any representation in SA.

B. Consonants

Most of the symbols used in this textbook are those of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). Some of the symbols used in this system that might be confusing are:

- /H/ stands for voiceless pharyngeal fricative, written in SA as *ح*
- /ʔ/ stands for glottal stop (i.e., hamza) *ء*

¹The two major references available for foreign students learning Levantine Arabic are A Dictionary of Syrian Arabic: English-Arabic by Stowasser and Ani and Reference Grammar of Syrian Arabic by Cowell. Both are written in a romanized form.

/x/ stands for the Arabic sound خ

/ɣ/ stands for the Arabic sound غ

/ʃ/ stands for the Arabic sound ش

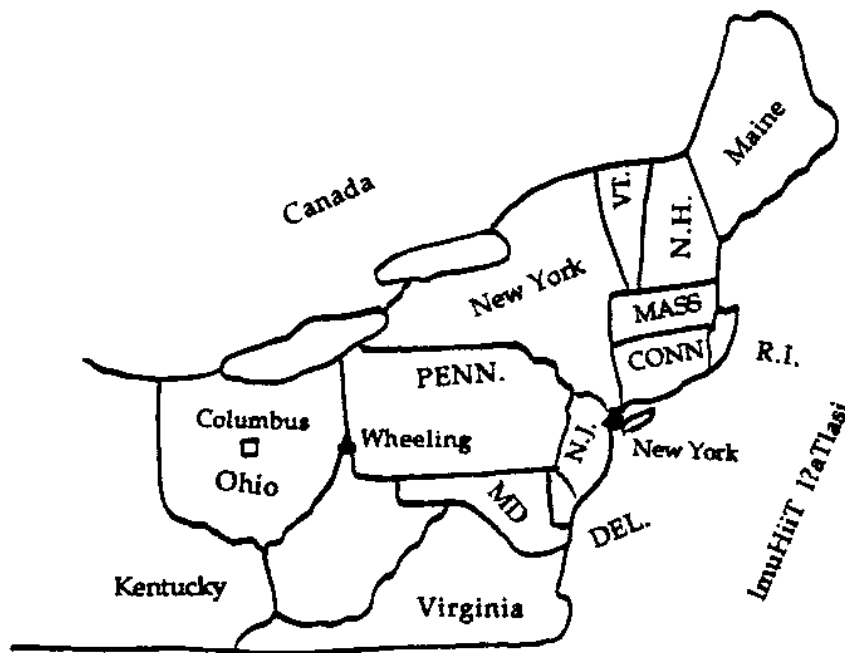
Superscripted /^c/ stands for voiced pharyngeal fricative, written in SA as ع

Double consonants are used to express gemination.

Capital letters stand for emphatic sounds and small letters stand for plain ones.

It is rather tempting for students in such a course to create their own systems of writing. It has actually happened several times in the past. Such a process tends to confuse the instructor who has to grade students' homework, some of the written exercises, and occasionally some tests. It also often leads to a breakdown of communication with other students when it comes to reading each other's notes. To eliminate such problems and standardize everybody's writing, it is important that you (students and instructors) learn this system and adhere to it throughout the whole course.

riHla ʕala madiinat New York



fi ʕuTlit faSil rrabiic raaH Bruce wSadii?tu Sandy ʕala madiinat New York. kaanat muddit rriHla xamis ʔayyaam. ʔaʕadu fi New York talat ʔayyaam wyomeen ʕala TTarii?. Tiliʕ Bruce wSandy sseeʕa sabʕa SSubH yoom ljumʕa min Columbus fi sayyaarit Toyota zyira. kaanat ſſams Taalʕa wiljaww mumtaaz. saa? ssayyaara Bruce min Columbus la Wheeling fi West Virginia. hunaak waʔʔafu lamuddat nuSS seeʕa ta?riiban. ʔakalu wajbit lifTuur witrayyaHu ſwayy. baʕdeen Sandy badat tsuu?. kaanat TTarii? Tawiila wmutʕiba. Dallu ysuu?u Hatta lmayrib. marraat saa? Bruce wmarraat saaʔat Sandy. wiSlu madiinat New York sseeʕa tisʕa lmayrib. liʔanhum Tullaab wmaʕhummiſ fluus ktiira, ʔaʕadu ʔaktar min seeʕa ydawru ʕala ʔuteel rxiiS. fi lʔaxiir nizlu fi ʔuteel il-YMCA fi Manhattan. lamma wiSlu lʔuteel kaanu jooʕaaniin wtaʕbaaniin. ʔakalu wnaamu ʕala Tuul. taani yoom ʔaamu sseeʕa ʕaſara SSubH wbadu yiſjawwalu fi ſawaariʕ Manhattan. ſaafu ʔaſyaa? (ʔaſaaya) ktiira mitil naaTiHaat ssaHaab wmabna lʔumam lmutaHida wbaʕD lmaHallaat ttijaariyya. tyaddu hadaak lyoom fi maTʕam zyir fi ſaariʕ 5th. wriju lmayrib ʕala lʔuteel. sseeʕa tamaanya raaHu ʕala sinama ʔariiba wHaDaru film fukaahi. taalit yoom

?aamu sseeʼa tisʼa wbadu jawla
 taanya fi Manhattan. šaafu fi hadaak
 lyoom timsaal lHuriyya, wjaziirat Ellis,
 wTilʼu bilmaʼdiyya ʼala Staten Island.
 lmayrib raaHu ʼala baar wširbu biira
 wšwayyit kuHuul. rijʼu ʼala lʼuteel
 sseeʼa ʼašara lmayrib wnaamu.
 raabiʼ yoom Tilʼu bissayyaara wraaHu
 ʼala Long Island. raaHu ʼala šaTT
 lbaHar. sabaHu witšammasu wliʼbu
 kurat rriiša. Dallu ʼala šaTT lbaHar
 Hatta sseeʼa talaata baʼid DDuhur.
 baʼdeen libsu malaabishum wraaHu
 yzuuru Sadiiʼhum Andy. Andy kaan
 yistanna fiihum lamma wiSlu sseeʼa
 xamsa baʼd DDuhur. raʼsan tyaddu
 wʼaʼadu yitkallmu ʼan Columbus
 wOhio State wriHlithum ʼala madiinat
 New York. lmayrib tfarraju ʼala luʼbit
 kurat ssalla been Columbia wPrinceton.

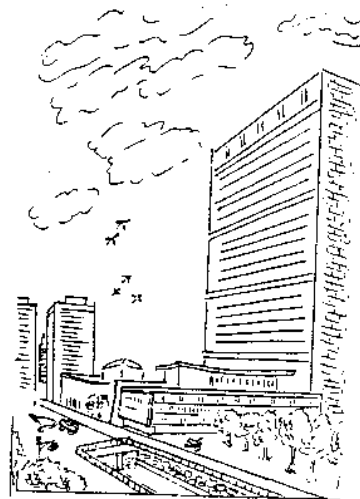


NaTiHaat ssaHaab, Manhattan

timsaal lHuriyya



mabna lʼumam lmutaHida



naamu hadiik lleela fi beet Andy wtaani
 yoom rijʼu ʼala Columbus. Sandy wBruce
 nbasaTu ktiir fi riHlithum wrijʼu
 mustaʼiddiin lalfaSl ljaay.

Imufradaat

cuTla	break
riHla (pl. riHlaat)	trip
mudda	period
?a ^c ad (ba ^c ud) ¹	to stay, to sit down
Tarii? (pl. Turu?)	road, way
Tili ^c (baTla ^c)	to get out, leave
ššams	the sun
Taali ^c	rising
saa? (basuu?)	to drive
wa??af (bawa??if)	to stop
bada (babdi)	to start
mut ^c ib	tiresome, exhausting
Dall (baDall)	to continue, to go on
li?annu	because of
dawwar (badawwir)	to look for
fi l?axiir	at last
nizil (banzil)	to stay in, to lodge in
joo ^c aan	hungry
ta ^c baan	tired
ala Tuul	right away
tjawwal (batjawwal)	to wander, to walk around
ši (pl. ?ašyaa?)	thing
mitil	such as
naaTiHaat ssaHaab	skyscrapers
l?umam lmutaHida	the United Nations
maHal tijaari	
(pl. maHallaat tijaariyya)	store
HaDar (baHDur)	to attend, to watch
jawla (pl. jawlaat)	tour
timsaal lHuriyya	Statue of Liberty
jaziira (pl. jazaa?ir)	island
ma ^c diyya	ferry

¹All verbs will be given in the past tense form of the third person singular as is customary in most grammars and textbooks of Arabic. This form generally serves as the stem to which affixes are added. The form that follows in parentheses is that of the imperfect indicative first person singular. This form is provided to maintain coherence.

kuHuul	alcohol
šaTT lbaHar	beach
tšammas (batšammas)	to sit under the sun
kurat rriiša	badminton
libis (balbis)	to put clothes on
stanna (bastanna)	to wait
ra?san	right away
nbasaT (banibsiT)	to enjoy
musta ^c id (pl. musta ^c iddiin)	ready

Other vocabulary found in the following exercises or on tape

mсаafir (pl. mсаafriin)	a traveler
qiT ^c a (pl. qiTa ^c)	a passage (in writing)
fihim (bafham)	to understand
caali	high
?aTa ^c (ba?Ta ^c)	to cut off, to cross (the river)
Hiwaar (pl. Hiwaaraat)	a dialogue
jaawab (bajaawib)	to answer
t?axxar (bat?axxar)	to be late
Harkat sseer	traffic
ta ^c liim	education
masraH (pl. masaariH)	a theater
masraHiyya (pl. masraHiyyaat)	a play
rann (i.e., rann ttalafoon)	to ring
?ixtaar (baxtaar)	to choose
taali	following
SaHiiH	correct
?innu	that
?imtiHaan (pl. ?imtiHaanaat)	exams
?awi	strong
haram (pl. ?ahraam)	a pyramid
ma ^c naa (pl. ma ^c aani)	meaning
kilma (pl. kilmaat)	a word
qaamuus (pl. qawaamiis)	a dictionary

tamriin 1

jaawib ʕala lʔasʔila ttaaliya.

1. ʕala ween raaH Bruce wSandi fi ʕuTlat faSil rrabiiʕ ?
2. kam yoom kaanat riHlithum ?
3. ween ʔaʕadu fi madiinat New York ?
4. kam yoom ʔaʕadu ʕala TTarii? ?
5. šu ʕimlu ʔawwal yoom fi New York ?
6. šu šaafu taani yoom fi New York ?
7. ween raaHu taalit yoom fi New York ?
8. leeš ʔaʕadu fi ʔuteel il-YMCA ?
9. ʔeemta zaaru Sadiiʔhum Andy ?
10. kiif kaanat riHlithum ?

tamriin 2

ʔixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH.

1. bnifham min lqiTʕa ʔinnu Bruce wSandy ʔaʕadu fi New York
 - a. xamis ʔayyaam
 - b. ʔarbaʕ ʔayyaam
 - c. talat ʔayyaam
2. raaHu Bruce wSandy ʕala New York ʕašaan
 - a. yšimmu lhawa
 - b. yzuuru ʔahilhum
 - c. yzuuru SHaabhum
3. saaʔ ssayyaara min Columbus la New York
 - a. Sandy
 - b. Bruce
 - c. Bruce wSandy
4. Sandy wBruce nizlu fi ʔuteel l-YMCA
 - a. liʔannu lʔuteel fi wasaT madiinat New York
 - b. liʔanhum Tullaab
 - c. liʔannu lʔuteel rxiiS
5. bnifham min lqiTʕa ʔinnu
 - a. Andy kaan yiʕrif ʕan riHlit Sandy wBruce ʕala New York min ʔabil ma zaaruu.
 - b. Andy kaan yiʕrif ʕan riHlithum ʕala New York bass ma kanš yiʕrif ʕan ziyaarithum ʔilu.
 - c. Andy ma kanš yiʕrif ʕan riHlithum ʔabil ma zaaruu
6. Sandy wBruce
 - a. Tullaab min New York
 - b. Tullaab min Ohio
 - c. Tullaab byudursu wbyuskunu fi Columbus

tamriin 3

ixtaar Ijawaab SSaHiiH (Review the vocabulary words and their uses in the passage before you do this drill.)

1. limsaafir caadatan ... fi ?uteel.
a. byuskun
b. byinzil
2. naaTiHaat ssaHaab
a. binaayaat caalya
b. binaayaat zyira
3. ššams ... kull yoom SSubH.
a. btiTla^c
b. bityiib
4. raaHat Cathy cala lmaTcam li?anha kaanat
a. ta^cbaana
b. joo^caana
5. baštri malaabsi min
a. maTcam
b. maHal tijaari
6. Sadii?ti sihaam ... film fukaahi kull ?usbuu^c.
a. bitzuur
b. btuHDur
7. byišrabu nnaas caadatan fi lbaar
a. kuHuul
b. caSiir burt?aan
8. ... ?axuuy fi maTaar JFK fi New York ?aktar min nuSS see^ca lamma ?aja
cala ?ameerka.
a. ?a^cadt
b. stanneet
9. bitruuH rana cala šaTT lbaHar cašaan
a. titšammas
b. tšuuf ?aSdiqaa?ha
10. ?aTa^c yuusuf nahar nniil
a. maši
b. bilma^cdiyya

tamriin 4

?i?ra lHiwaaraat ttaaliya wjaawib ʕala lʔasʔila taHthum.

1. X: kiif kaanat riHiltak Cala Florida ?
Y: miš BaTTaala
X: ?addees ?a^cadt hunaak ?
Y: šahreen.
X: walaaw! haada ma^cnaa¹ ?innak madarastiš min marra
Y: ya^cni, darast šwayy.
su^aaal: bnifham min lHiwaar ?innu
a. Y Taalib b. Y ?ustaaz c. Y muHaami

¹*haada ma^cnaa* is an idiomatic expression that means "this means."

2. X: šu ʕmilt fi lʕuTla ?
 Y: sabaHt witšammast ktiir.
 suʔaal: ween kaan Y fi lʕuTla ?
3. X: ʔeemta wSilt New York ya muusa ?
 muusa: sseeʕa sitta lmayrib.
 X: leeš tʔaxxartu ?
 muusa: kaanat Harkat sseer ʔawiyya fi maTaar O'Hare fi Chicago.
 suʔaal: kiif ʔaja muusa ʕala New York ?

liʔann- and ʕašaan

liʔann- does not occur by itself as an independent word in this dialect. A suffixal pronoun is always added to it. Thus, it occurs as *liʔanni*, *liʔannak*, *liʔannu*, *liʔanhum*, etc. Sometimes the form *liʔannu* is used as a substitute for *liʔann* + any suffixal pronoun, especially when it occurs before *bidd* or *ʕind*. When a pronoun is added to *liʔannu*, the final suffix -u is dropped. For example, when -hum is added to *liʔannu* it becomes *liʔanhum* not *liʔannuhum*. *liʔann-* is used to express reason. It is usually used at the beginning of the embedded clause, e.g.,

1. nzilt fi ʔuteel rxiiS liʔanni Taalib wmaʕiiš fluus ktiira.
2. liʔannu ljaww Hilu kull TTullaab byilʕabu ttinis.

ʕašaan is also used to express reason and occurs at the beginning of an embedded clause. It differs from *liʔann-* with regard to the grammatical category, tense, or mood that follows each:

1. *liʔannu* cannot be followed by a subjunctive form. Thus, *ruHt ʕala ljaamʕa liʔannu ʔatʕallam* is incorrect in this dialect, whereas *ruHt ʕala ljaamʕa ʕašaan ʔatʕallam* is correct. It can, though, be followed by the indicative and/or perfect forms. *ʕašaan*, on the other hand, is usually followed by the subjunctive form of the verb. The perfect and the indicative form of some verb classes such as verbs of emotion and verbs that state facts can follow *ʕašaan*, too, e.g.,
 1. ʕašaan binHibb New York ktiir, štareena beet hunaak.
 2. saami Taalib mniiH ʕašaan byudrus ktiir.
 3. ʕašaan saafar xaalid ʕala Chicago, ma ʔajaaš ʕala ljaamʕa lyoom.

It should be noted that in all these examples the use of *liʔann-* is preferable and sounds more authentic and acceptable than *ʕašaan*. The fact remains that some native speakers use *ʕašaan* and accept it in the above examples.

2. Both *cašaan* and *li?ann-* can be followed by *bidd*, *cind*, adverbial expressions, prepositional phrases, nouns, or pronouns.
3. An adjective can follow *li?ann-* when a suffix is attached to it, but not *cašaan*.
4. *cašaan* and *li?ann-* cannot occur in the same sentence in a row.

tamriin 5

?ixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH.

1. badrus carabi li?anni
 - a. ?aHibbu ktiir
 - b. baHibbu ktiir
 - c. biddi ?aHibbu ktiir
 - d. cašaan ?aHibbu ktiir
2. ?aja xaalid cala ?ameerka li?annu
 - a. biddu yudrus cilm lkumbyuutar
 - b. yudrus cilm lkumbyuutar
 - c. biHubb yudrus cilm lkumbyuutar
 - d. ttacliim fi ?ameerka mniiH
3. saafart cala Florida cašaan
 - a. bašimm lhawa
 - b. ?ašimm lhawa
 - c. biddi ?ašimm lhawa
 - d. taCbaan ktiir
4. raayHiin ynaamu cala Tuul li?anhum
 - a. taCbaaniin ktiir
 - b. yištiylu ktiir
 - c. štayalu ktiir
 - d. raayHiin yištiylu ktiir
5. štareet ljariida lyoom cašaan
 - a. fiiha ?axbaar ktiira
 - b. ba?ara l?axbaar
 - c. ?a?ara l?axbaar
 - d. rxiiSa

tamriin 6

Complete each of the following sentences as you see fit.

1. saafar saami cala lbaraaziil li?ann
2. saafarat saamya cala Hawaii cašaan
3. ma štaraaš Andy sayyaara jdiida li?ann
4. baruuH kull yoom cala lmaktaba cašaan
5. li?anha sayyaarti btištyilš
6. byitkallam Jim carabi mniiH li?ann
7. cašaan titkallam cabla ?ingliizi mniiH
8. biddi ?aruuH cala ljaamca bukra maši li?ann
9. baHubb ?aakul fi maTcam Taj Mahal li?ann
10. biddi ?askun maCceela carabiyya cašaan

tamriin 7

Give the correct form of the verb given in brackets in each of the following sentences.

1. lamma kunt fi New York ššahar lmaaDi ... ʿala masraH jdiid w ... masraHiyya min masraHiyyaat Shakespeare. (raaH; HaDar)
2. kam wajba ... ?abuuk kull yoom ? (?akal)
3. ?addeš raayHa ... muna fi lmaTaar ? (stanna)
4. miin Dall ... maʿkum ttinis baʿid ma ruHt ?ana ʿala ššuyul ? (liʿib)
5. ... ?ana wSadii?i lʿusbuuʿ lmaaDi ʿala Chicago w ... fi ?uteel lHoliday Inn ?arbaʿ ?ayyaam. (saafar, ?aʿad) ... maHallaaat ktiira w ... Sadii?na dawu:d (šaaf, zaar).
6. ?eemta badeet ... ʿarabi ya Mike ? (tʿallam)
7. kiif kaanat riHlitkum ʿala Florida ? ?inšaalla ... ktiir ! (?inbasaT)
8. ?eemta bidkum ... lleela ? (naam)
9. hiyye ʿaadatan ... lʿaxbaar kull yoom sseeʿa sitta wnuSS lmayrib. (tfarraj ʿala)
10. ?addeš ?aʿadtu ... ʿala beet lamma jiitu tudursu fi jaamʿit wilaayit Ohio ? (dawwar)

lamma and ?eemta

lamma is a subordination marker used to initiate an embedded clause in a complex sentence. It functions in a way similar to the English subordinator "when." It differs, however, from "when" in that it cannot occur as interrogative word under any circumstance. Thus, sentence (1) below where *lamma* functions as a subordinator is correct, but sentence (2) where *lamma* is used as an interrogative word is not.

1. lamma kunt fi lʿurdun zurt lbatra wilʿaqaba.

2. lamma zurt lbatra ? meaning presumably "When did you visit Petra?"

?eemta is used in this dialect as an interrogative word. Therefore, substituting *?eemta* for *lamma* in sentence 2 yields a correct sentence, e.g.,

3. ?eemta zurt lbatra ?

tamriin 8

Check whether the following sentences are correct or not and correct the incorrect ones.

1. miin kaan fi lbeet lamma wSilt ? meaning "Who was at home when you arrived?"
2. lamma badat Jane titʿallam ʿarabi ? meaning "When did Jane start to learn Arabic?"

3. šu raayiH ti^cmal ?eemta bitzuurhum ? meaning "What will you do when visit them?"
4. ween sakanti lamma kunti fi maSir ? meaning "Where did you live when you were in Egypt?"
5. lamma kaanat sayyaarti fi lgaraaj kunt ?aaji ^cala ljaam^ca maši kull yoom meaning "When my car was in the garage I used to walk to school every day."
6. ?eemta bada yudrus George ?isbaani kaan ^cumru taman sniin meaning "When George began to study Spanish he was eight years old."
7. raayiH ?azuur xamis wilaayaat ?ameerkaaniyya lamma basaafir ^cala ?ameerka ššahar ljaay meaning "I will visit five American states when I travel to the United States next month."
8. rann ttalafoon talat marraat ?eemta kunt naayim meaning "The telephone rang three times when you were asleep."

tamriin 9

Complete the following sentences.

1. lamma kunt ?ana fi New York
2. lamma bat^callam ^carabi mniiH
3. ?akalna samak ktiir lamma
4. lamma štareet ?ana ttilyizyoon jjdiid
5. ?eemta štarat ... ?
6. lamma saafaru ?immi w?abuuy ^cala lmaksiik
7. ?eemta ... fi maT^cam ?aaxir marra ?
8. baDall ?adawwir ^cala ma^caani lkalimaat jjdiida fi lqaamuus lamma

Ordinal Numbers

Like English, ordinal numbers in this dialect of Arabic differ in form and use from those of the cardinal ones. The following is a list of both cardinal and ordinal numbers up to twenty.

<u>cardinal</u> <u>alone</u>	<u>cardinal with</u> <u>a noun</u>	<u>ordinal before</u> <u>a noun</u>	<u>ordinal after</u> <u>a noun</u>
waaHad	Taalib waaHad	?awwal Taali	TTaalib l?awwal
(?i)tneen	Taalbeen (?itneen)	taani Taalib	TTaalib ttaani
talaata	talat Tullaab	taalit Taalib	TTaalib ttaalit
?arba ^c a	?arba ^c Tullaab	raabi ^c Taalib	TTaalib rraabi ^c
xamsa	xamis Tullaab	xaamis Taalib	TTaalib lxaamis

sitta	sitt Tullaab	saadis Taalib	TTaalib ssaadis
sab ^{Ca}	sabi ^C Tullaab	saabi ^C Taalib	TTaalib ssaabi ^C
tamaanya	taman Tullaab	taamin Taalib	TTaalib ttaamin
tis ^{Ca}	tisi ^C Tullaab	taasi ^C Taalib	TTaalib ttaasi ^C
Cašara	Cašar Tullaab	Cašir Taalib	TTaalib l ^{Ca} šir
Hda ^{Cš}	Hda ^{Ca} šar Taalib	*	TTaalib liHda ^{Cš}
?iTna ^{Cš}	?iTna ^{Cš} ar Taalib	*	TTaalib-i-Tna ^{Cš}
talatTa ^{Cš}	talatTa ^{Cš} ar Taalib	*	TTaalib-i-ttalatTa ^{Cš}
?arba ^C Tacš	?arba ^C Ta ^{Cš} ar Taalib	*	TTaalib-i-l?arba ^C Ta ^{Cš}
xamisTa ^{Cš}	xamisTa ^{Cš} ar Taalib	*	TTaalib-i-lxamisTa ^{Cš}
sitTa ^{Cš}	sitTa ^{Cš} ar Taalib	*	TTaalib-i-ssitTa ^{Cš}
saba ^C Ta ^{Cš}	saba ^C Ta ^{Cš} ar Taalib	*	TTaalib-i-ssaba ^C Ta ^{Cš}
tamanTa ^{Cš}	tamanTa ^{Cš} ar Taalib	*	TTaalib-i-ttamanTa ^{Cš}
tisi ^C Ta ^{Cš}	tisi ^C Ta ^{Cš} ar Taalib	*	TTaalib-i-tisi ^C Ta ^{Cš}
Cišriin	Cišriin Taalib	*	TTaalib l ^C išriin

tamriin 10

Based on this table, form the rules that determine noun-number association in this dialect of Arabic. The following rule is given as an example for illustration:

-ar is added to the cardinal numbers 11-19 in number-noun phrases.

* Instructor will discuss the answers with you in class

tamriin 11

Write down the correct form of the number-noun given in brackets for each sentence below.

1. štarat salwa mbaariH (fifteen books)
2. saafar Caⁱli ma^C ... Caⁱla lhind ?abil yoomen. (three students)
3. bididi ?askun ma^C ... btudrus Caⁱarabi fi ljaam^{Ca}. (one female student)
4. darasu TTullaab ... l?usbuu^C lmaaDi. (the fifth book)
5. fi ... min riHlitna Caⁱla Chicago šufna Sears Tower wWater Tower. (sixth day)
6. štayalt Caⁱla lkumbyuutar (five days)
7. kull ... baruuH Caⁱla likniisa Caⁱšaana ?ašuuf ?aSdiqaa?i/sadaay?i. (fifth day)
8. tyadeet yoom lxamiis lmaaDi ma^C ... ?aju min ssaCuudiyya Caⁱšaana yudursu hoon (two. female students)

tamriin 12

Use each of the following words and expressions in a meaningful sentence of your own.

fi l?axiir, ʿala Tuul, raʿsan, mustaʿid, Taaliʿ, min ... la, Hatta, jooʿaan, taʿbaan.

Dall and ʿaʿad

Both *Dall* and *ʿaʿad* have more than one meaning and use. One of these uses is to express the past progressive action. They usually precede other verbs when used to express progressive actions, e.g.,

1. Dallat widaad tudrus Tuul lleel "Widad went on studying all night long."
2. ʿaʿdat widaad tudrus Tuul lleel "Widad went on studying all night long."

In this context they can be used interchangeably, and the verb that comes after each is in the subjunctive form.

tamriin 13

Complete the following sentences.

1. lamma zurna ʿeelit zooj/ti ʿaʿadna
2. šu Dalleetu ... kull l?usbuuʿ hunaak ?
3. Dalleet mbaariH ... fi lmaktaba min sseeʿa ʿašara SSubuH la sseeʿa xamsa lmayrib.
4. ʿaʿdat miryam ... la muddit talat seeʿaat yoom ljumʿa lmaaDi.
5. Dall Jim w?uxtu ... ʿala ttilvizyoon Tuul lleel.
6. ʿaddeš raayiH tuʿʿud ... ?

taani

aani has two meanings: the ordinal number "second" and "another," e.g.,

1. ma šuftiš Sadiiʿi saami fi New York fi riHilti l?axiira, bass raayiH ʿašuuʿu fi riHla taanya nšaalla. (another)
2. ma šuftiš Sadiiʿi saami fi New York fi riHilti l?axiira, bass raayiH ʿašuuʿu fi rriHla ttaanya nšaalla (second, next)
3. ʿareet ktaab taani ʿan taariix ʿooroobba ʿabil yoomeen. (another)
4. ʿareet liktaab ttaani ʿan taariix ʿooroobba ʿabil yoomeen. (second)

The meaning of *taani* as "second" or "another" is determined by word order and definiteness: (1) indefinite *taani* preceded by an indefinite noun tends to mean "another"; (2) indefinite *taani* followed by an indefinite noun means "second"; and (3) definite *taani* preceded by a definite noun means either "second," "next," "following," or "other." The intended meaning in (3) is determined by the context.

tamriin 14

Determine the meaning of *taani* in each of the following sentences.

1. ?a^cTiini ktaab taani, min faDlak!
2. taani Tayyaara nizlit ?abil see^a.
3. taani ?usbuu^c darasna ^can taariix maSir bass.
4. xud ssayyaara ttaanya.
5. raayHiin nšuuf l?ahraam fi l?usbuu^c ttaani.
6. wiSil TTAalib ttaani ?abil ?usbuu^c.

tamriin 15

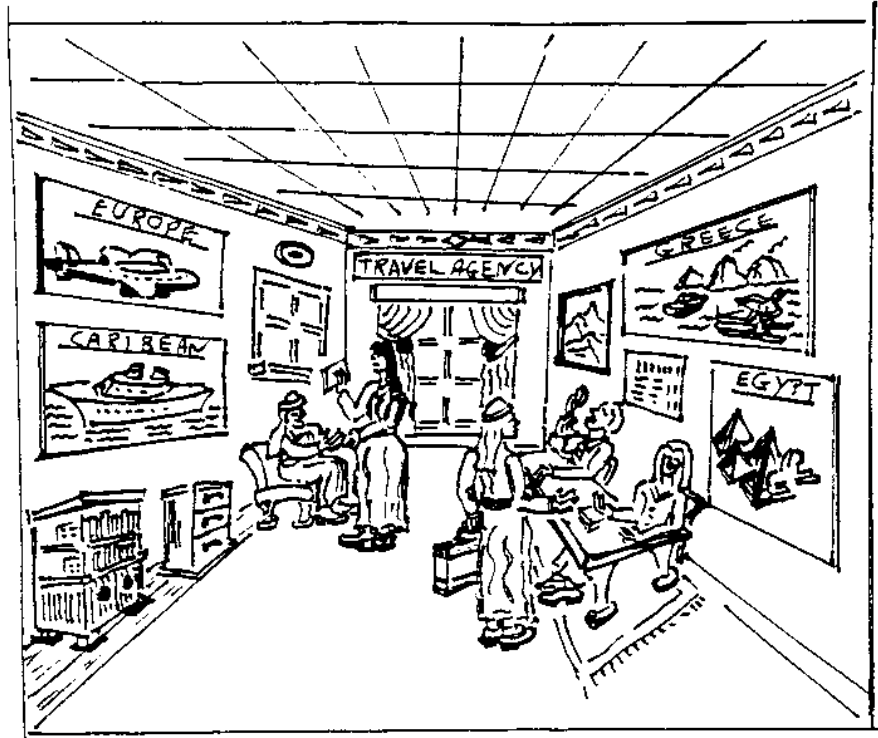
Write three separate sentences on each use of *taani*.

tamriin 16

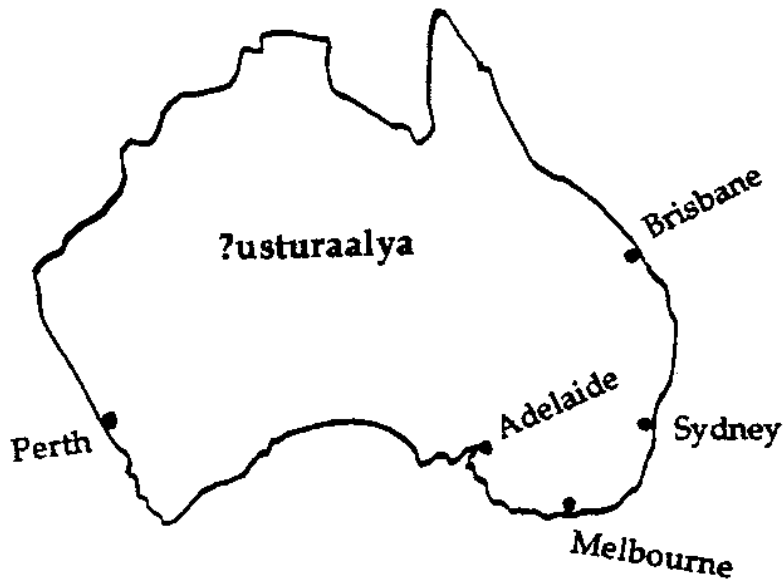
1. Describe the trip you have or you would have liked to have taken over the spring break.
2. Rewrite the story "riHla ^cala New York" using the pronoun ?iHna instead of *humme*.

Listen to Tape Segment #20

ʿadnaan biddu ysaafir ʿala ?usturaalya



- ʿadnaan: marHaba.
- wakiil ssafar: ?ahlan wsahlan, ?ayy xidma ya ?ax ?
- ʿadnaan: biddi ?aštri tazkarat safar ʿala ?usturaalya ʿašaana ?aHDur mu?tamar.
- wakiil ssafar: tfaDDal stariiH. ?eemta biddak tsaafir ?
- ʿadnaan: baʿid šahreem.
- wakiil ssafar: min ?ayy madiina biddak tiTlaʿ wween biddak tinzil fi ?usturaalya ?
- ʿadnaan: biddi ?aTlaʿ min dimašq wʿanzil fi Adelaide.
- wakiil ssafar: laHZa min faDlak. fiš ʿindna riHlaaṭ la Adelaide, bass fi ʿindna riHlaaṭ la Sydney. šu raayak ?
- ʿadnaan: wkiif raayiH ?asaafir min Sydney la Adelaide ?
- wakiil ssafar: bitsaafir bilbaaS ?aw bilbaaxra.
- ʿadnaan: ?addees ?ujrit lbaaS wʿaddees ?ujrit lbaaxra ?
- wakiil ssafar: ?inta biddak tazkara raayiH-jaay willa raayiH bass ?
- ʿadnaan: biddi tazkara raayiH-jaay.
- wakiil ssafar: ?inta Taalib ?
- ʿadnaan: la?, ?ana miš Taalib.



- wakiil ssafar: ?addees ʿumrak ? ?iza ʿumrak ?a?al min 26 sana bti?dar tištri tazkara bsiʿir TTullaab, bass ?iza ʿumrak ?aktar min 26 sana bti?darš.
- ʿadnaan: ʿumri 28 sana, bass miš muhim ʿindi siʿir ttazkara. šširka ?illi baštyl fiiha raayiHa tidfaʿ ttakaaliif.
- wakiil ssafar: mumtaaz, ?izan. biddak ?iyyaaha fi ddaraja l?uula willa fi ddaraja ttaanya.
- ʿadnaan: ?addees lfar? fi ssiʿir been ddaraja l?uula widdaraja ttaanya ?
- wakiil ssafar: fii far? kbiir, Hawaali sit miit leera.
- ʿadnaan: haada fiʿlan far? kbiir. xalliiha ?izan daraja taanya.
- wakiil ssafar: ?inta bitdaxxin willa la? ?
- ʿadnaan: la? ?ana badaxxinš.
- wakiil ssafar: bitHubb tuʿʿud janb ššubbaak willa janb lmamar ?
- ʿadnaan: baHubb ?aʿʿud janb ššubbaak.
- wakiil ssafar: haadi ttazkara. raayiH tiTlaʿ min maTaar dimašq ddawli sseeʿa ʿašara wrubuʿ SSubH. btaSal New Delhi sseeʿa sitta wnuSS lmayrib. btiTlaʿ min maTaar New Delhi sseeʿa tamaanya lmayrib. btaSal Sydney taani yoom sseeʿa sabʿa SSubuH. btaaxud lbaaS ?aw lbaaxra la Adelaide fi nafs lyoom ?aw taani yoom. bikalfak lbaaS tisʿiin duulaar raayiH jaay wilbaaxra bitkallif 120 duulaar. ʿindak ?ayy suʿaal taani ?

ʕadnaan: leeš biTawwil ssaffra ktiir ?
 wakiil ssafar: li?annu fi far? beenna wbeen ?usturaalya sabaʕ seeʕaat.
 ʕadnaan: Tayyib, ?eemta laazam ?akuun fi lmaTaar ?abil ma tiTlaʕ
 TTayyaara ?
 wakiil ssafar: laazim tkuun hunaak ?abil ma tiTlaʕ TTayyaara bseeʕteen.
 ʕadnaan: bti?balu šekkaat hoon ?
 wakiil ssafar: Tabʕan
 ʕadnaan: haada šekk bi?alf wmiit leera.
 wakiil ssafar: šukran. riHla mwaffa?a, nšaalla.
 ʕadnaan: šukran.



Imufradaat

wakiil safar	travel agent
tazkara (pl. tazaakir)	a ticket
stariiH	be seated, have a seat
HaDar (baHDur)	to attend
mu?tamar	a conference
Tiliʕ (baTlaʕ)	to take off
nizil (banzil)	to land
?ujra	wage, charge
raayiH	going
jaay	coming
tazkara raayiH-jaay	two-way ticket
tazkara raayiH bass	one-way ticket

ʔidir (baʔdar)	can, to be able to
ʔaʔal (comp. from ʔaliil)	less than
miš muhim	it does not matter; it is not important
taklifa (pl. takaaliif)	cost, expense
daraja	class, degree
daraja ʔuula	first class
daraja taanya	economy class
farʔ	difference
fiʕlan	real
xalla (baxalli)	to let it be
laHZa	a moment
laHZa, min faDlak	a moment, please!
baaxra (pl. bawaaxir)	ship
ʔiza	if
daxxan (badaxxin)	to smoke
mamar (pl. mamarraat)	aisle
dawli	international
Tawwal (baTawwil)	to take a long time
safra	trip
laazim	must
ʔibil (baʔbal)	to accept
nafs	same, self
riHla mwaffaʔa	have a nice trip!
taman	price, value
xidma (pl. xidmaat)	service
ʔayy xidma ya ʔax ʔ	Can I help you? What can I do for you?

Other vocabulary found in the following exercises or on tape

massal (bamassil)	to represent
mubaašir	direct
musbaqan	in advance
šufeer (pl. šufariyya)	a driver
maHalli	local
saʔal (basʔal)	to ask
ribiH (barbaH)	to win
lyaanaSiib	lottery
xaaSS	special

dafa ^c (badfa ^c)	to pay
ma ^c luumaat	information
xallaS (baxalliS)	to finish
mamnuu ^c	forbidden
masmuuH	allowed
siigaara	cigarette
llid	Lod

tamriin 1

jaawib ^cala l[?]as[?]ila ttaaliya.

1. ^cala ween biddu ysaafir ^cadnaan ?
2. [?]eemta biddu ysaafir ?
3. [?]addees ^cumur ^cadnaan ?
4. min [?]ayy maTaar biddu ysaafir ?
5. ^cala [?]ayy madiina fi [?]usturaalya biddu ysaafir ?
6. miin raayiH yidfa^c takaaliif riHiltu ?
7. [?]addees si^cir ttazkara [?]illi [?]ištaraaha ^cadnaan ?
8. [?]eemta raayiH yiTla^c ^cadnaan min maTaar dimašq ?
9. [?]eemta raayiH yaSal Sydney ?
10. kiif raayiH ysaafir min Sydney la Adelaide ?
11. šu noo^c ttazkara [?]illi [?]ištaraaha ?
12. lees bitTawwil rriHla ktiir been dimašq wSydney ?
13. ween biHibb yu^cud ^cadnaan ?
14. kam siigaara bidaxxin ^cadnaan fi lyoom ?
15. kiif dafa^c taman ttazkara ?

tamriin 2

[?]ixtaar ljawwaab SSaHiiH.

1. bnifham min lHiwaar [?]innu ^cadnaan biddu ysaafir ^cala [?]usturaalya ^cašaan
 - a. yšimm lhawa
 - b. yzuur [?]aSHaabu
 - c. ymassil širiktu
2. raayiH yinzil ^cadnaan fi Sydney li[?]annu
 - a. fiš riHlaat min dimašq mubaašira la Adelaide
 - b. fiš maTaar fi Adelaide
 - c. ttazkara min dimašq la Sydney rxiiSa ktiir
3. raayiH ysaafir ^cadnaan min Sydney la Adelaide
 - a. bilbaaS
 - b. bilbaaxra
 - c. bilbaaS [?]aww lbaaxra

4. siʕir ttazkara ma kanʕ muhim ʕind ʕadnaan liʔannu
 - a. biHubb ysaafir ʕala ʔusturaalya
 - b. ʕumru 28 sana
 - c. ʕirkitu raayHa tidfaʕ taman ttazkara
5. biddu yuʕʕud ʕadnaan janb ʕʕubbaak liʔannu
 - a. bidaxxinʕ b. ʕtara tazkara fi ddaraja ttaanya
 - c. biHubb yuʕʕud janb ʕʕubbaak
6. btaaxud rriHla min dimaʕq la Sydney
 - a. 20:45 seeʕa
 - b. 13:45 seeʕa
 - c. 21:00 seeʕa
7. ʕtara ʕadnaan tazkara fi ddaraja ttaanya liʔannu
 - a. ttazkara ʔarxaS min ddaraja lʔuula
 - b. ʕʕirka raayHa tidfaʕ taman ttazkara
 - c. biHubb yuʕʕud ʕadnaan fi ddaraja ttaanya

tamriin 3

ʔixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiiH (Review the vocabulary words and their uses in the passage before attempting to answer the questions in this exercise.)

1. TTayyaara ʕaadatan ... fi lmaTaar.
 - a. btiizil
 - b. btiTlaʕ
2. lamma binsaafir bittaksi laazim
 - a. niʕtri tazkara musbaqan
 - b. nidfaʕ ʔujrit ttaksi laʕʕufeer
3. lamma baʕtri tazkara raayiH-jaay ʕala lbaraaziil
 - a. basaafir ʕala lbaraaziil wbarjaʕ min hunaak
 - b. basaafir ʕala lbaraaziil wbaDall hunaak
4. ttazkara fi ddaraja lʔuula ʕaadatan ... min ttazkara fi ddaraja ttaanya.
 - a. ʔarxaS
 - b. ʔayla
5. biHubb yuʕʕud yuusuf janb lmamar fi TTayyaara. maʕnaa mamar ...
 - a. ʕʕubbaak
 - b. TTariiʔ
6. maTaar John F. Kennedy fi madiinat New York
 - a. maHalli
 - b. dawli
7. ... liktaab 25 jneeh.
 - a. taman
 - b. farʔ
8. ... ʕekkaat fi lmaTʕam.
 - a. byiʔdaru
 - b. byiʔbalu

Conditional Sentences

Conditionals are a complex issue in this dialect. Native speakers often find themselves unable to pinpoint or even to realize differences in meaning between similar conditional sentences. Despite this complexity, some rudimentary regularities can be found:

1. There are two conditional particles in this dialect, *?iza* and *law*. *?iza* tends to indicate that an action is probable, and *law* indicates that an action is not probable or even possible in some cases. Thus, conditionals in this dialect of Arabic are different from English where tense determines whether the action is probable or not.
2. Both perfect and imperfect tenses can be used in conditional clauses. The choice of one tense over another is determined by the meaning for some speakers. Consider the following four sentences and their meanings.

- a. *?iza barbaH lyaanaSiib baštri beet jdiid.*

barbaH is in the imperfect. The sentence can be rendered into "If I win the lottery, I will buy a new house."

- b. *?iza rbiHt lyaanaSiib baštri beet jdiid.*

rbiHt is in the imperfect and conveys the same meaning as in (1) but requires a different context than (1). The proper context for this sentence is one in which the winning numbers have been announced but not known to the interlocutors.

In both sentences *?iza* has been used. In both cases it indicates that the act in the main clause is probable if the condition is met, and there is nothing in the sentence to show why the condition cannot be met.

- c. *law barbaH lyaanaSiib baštri beet jdiid.*

barbaH is in the imperfect. The sentence conveys the sense of wishing. It can be rendered into "It is unlikely that I will win the lottery and buy a new house, but I am not completely hopeless."

- d. *law rbiHt lyaanaSiib, la štareet beet jdiid.*

Both *rbiHt* and *štareet* are in the perfect. The sentence indicates that it is too late to win the lottery and buy a new house. Thus, it is impossible for the act to happen.

In some cases changing the tense does not lead to a change in meaning. For example, 83% of native speakers¹ do not see any difference in meaning between sentences e and f below though the tense in e is imperfect and in f perfect.

¹This outcome is based on a survey conducted on 36 native speakers who were asked to judge the grammaticality of some conditionals and to pinpoint meaning differences as they perceived them.

e. ?iza biSiir maʕi fluus ktiira baštri beet jdiid.

f. ?iza Saar maʕi fluus ktiira baštri beet jdiid.

Both sentences mean that "If I become (one day) rich, I will buy a new house." However, sentence e is usually more acceptable and apparently more commonly used than sentence f. Some native speakers judge sentence f as understood, occasionally used, incorrect, but acceptable.

In short, there are two conditional particles in this dialect, *?iza* and *law*. *?iza* is used to convey an action that is probable, and *law* conveys an action that is usually improbable, but it (*law*) may also convey the sense of wishing, blaming, suggesting. Tense alteration in conditional sentences reflect, at times, delicate and subtle differences in meaning. This difference is not always perceived by the average native speaker.

tamriin 4

Combine each of the two following clauses given below using either *?iza* or *law*. Make the necessary changes in tense to fit the intended meaning.

1. bitsaafir Carol ʕala maSir. btitʕallam ʕarabi mniiH.
2. ʕindi fluus ktiira. baštri beet kbiir.
3. byinzil saami fi ?uteel IHilton. byidfaʕ saami fluus ktiira.
4. binšuuf burj ?iifil fi baariis. ?iHna binsaafir ʕala faransa.
5. miš raayHa titʕallam Jane ʕarabi mniiH. Jane bitDall fi Columbus.

tamriin 5

Complete each of the following sentences. Make sure to maintain the coherence of the meaning.

1. ?iza badrus ʕašar seeʕaat kull yoom
2. law barbaH lyaanaSiib
3. btaakli ?akil ʕarabi ?iza
4. raayHa naadya tisbaH wtitšammas ktiir law... .
5. ?iza baruHš ʕala ljaamʕa SSeef ljaay

?illi

?illi is a relative word comparable in its use to the English relative words who, that, which, and whom. It is used to introduce a subordinate clause in a complex sentence, e.g.,

liktaab ?illi štareetu mbaariH Saʕib ktiir.

ma šuftiš TTullaab lijdaad ?illi byudursu ʕarabi fi jaamʕit baydaad.

?illi is always preceded by a definite noun. A resumptive pronoun referring to the noun appears at the end of the embedded clause when (1) the verb in the embedded clause is transitive, and (2) this noun has been extracted from the object position.

tamriin 6

Combine each of the two sentences in the following list using ?illi.

1. ?ana baakul ?akil ʿarabi fi maTʿam. lmaTʿam fi šaariʿ High.
2. Sara btištʿil fi maktab safar. maktab ssafar fi TTaabi? ttaani.
3. haada Sadii?i. huwwe byištʿil ?ustaaz fi jaamʿit wilaayit Ohio.
4. šuft ?ustaaz lʿarabi. huwwe byuskun janb lmustašfa.
5. štayalt fi maTʿam lamuddat šahreem. lmaTʿam fi šaariʿ Lane.
6. jamaal byuskun fi beet. lbeet janb madrasatna.
7. ?iHna binHibb naakul HummuS. ?immi btiʿmal lHummuS.
8. ?ana baʿrafš ?asuu? ssayyaara. ?inta bitsuu? ssayyaara.

tamriin 7

Fill in the blanks.

1. haada ... ?illi byudrus taariix fi jaamiʿat Chicago.
2. kaan lfilm ?illi šufnaa mbaariH
3. štara nabiil (male's name) kull lkutub ?illi
4. ljaamʿa ?illi badrus fiiha
5. baʿrafš ?ism TTaalba ?illi
6. ma šuftiš kull lʾaflaam lʿarabiyya ?illi
7. TTaalib lyuunaani ?illi byuskun maʿna
8. ?aHmad ... ljaww ?illi maaTir daayman.

tamriin 8

Construct eight meaningful sentences from the following table.

	?ana	saafar		lqaahira
	?aHmad	štara ?amiiS	fi	maTaar New York
bidd	warda	rijiʿ	min	lmaksiik
laazim	humme	nizil	janb	J. C. Penny
	Jim	Tiliʿ	ʿala	San Francisco
	?inti	sakan	ʿan	Sears

Examples of these sentences are

1. biddu ?aHmad ysaafir Cala Imaksiik.
2. laazim ?anzil fi maTaar New York

tamriin 9

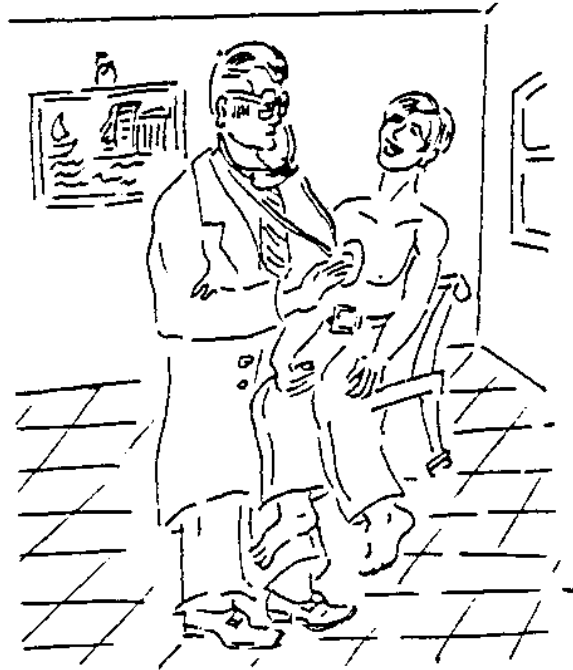
Listen to the instructions concerning this ticket on tape.

DELTA AIR LINES INC		CONNECTION TICKETS		See below for Airline Form, Serial Number	
NON-REFUNDABLE/CHARGE SUBJECT		ARC PASSENGER COUPON		ADVANTAGE TUL	
TO FEE		04APR91		08AKPE	
MILLER/RICHARD				COLDEN	
				36 69177-1	
COLUMBUS	OH	DL	515	L	10HAY
X ATLANTA		DL	95	L	10HAY
U TAMPA	TPA	DL	1154	L	17HAY
X ATLANTA		DL	472	L	17HAY
COLUMBUS	OH	DL			
OSD 170.91 CMH DL X/ATL DL TPA90.00 DL X/ATL DL CMH80.91 170.91 END					
TAX 17.09					
TOTAL 187.90					
0001 187.90					
CONTROL NO 320782582					
7249780646 3 B					
029163					
DK010003 1800022074					

Listen to Tape Segment #21

fi l'ciyaada

- ImariiD: marHaba!
ddaktoor: ?ahleen. xeer! šu maalak ?
ImariiD: rukubti btoojacni.
ddaktoor: ?addees Saarilha btoojac ?
ImariiD: talat ?ayyaam.
ddaktoor: bti'raf ssabab ? bti'raf lees btoojac ?
ImariiD: ?aywa. kunt ?al'cab kurat lqadam ma' ?aSHaabi ?abil talat ?ayyaam.
wiHna nil'cab w?i'c'ala rukubti wba'cdeen Saarat tooja'ni.
ddaktoor: šuft ?ayy daktoor taani ?
ImariiD: la?.
ddaktoor: Tayyib, xalliini ?afHaSha.



* * * * *

- ddaktoor: muškilatak basiiTa, ma ti?la?š.
ImariiD: šu lmuškila ya daktoor ?
ddaktoor: raDDa basiiTa. raayHa TTiib ba'cid ?usbuu'c nšaalla. 'ala ?ayyit Haal,
raayiH ?a'Tiik rušeeta 'ašaan tištri dawa.
ImariiD: min ?ayy Saydaliyya baštri ddawa ?

- ddaktoor: ?aah ... baZunn Saydaliyyat ššifaa?¹ ?a?rab Saydaliyya ¢aleena. b¢iida d?ii?teen maši min hoon. ?iTla¢ min hoon wduur ¢ala lyamiin fi šaari¢ l¢awda. ?imši duyri Hawaali müteen mitir. Saydaliyyat ššifaa? bitkuun ¢ala yamiinak janb sinama lwaliid. mniiH ?
- ImariiD: šukran duktoor. ?addeš btu?mur ?
- ddaktoor: xamis danaaniir, min faDlak.
- Imariid: tfaDDal.
- ddaktoor: šukran. biššifaa? nšaalla.
- ImariiD: šukran.

fi SSaydaliyya



- ImariiD: ?assalaamu ¢alaykum!
- SSaydali: wa¢alaykum ssalaam! šu btu?mur ya ?ax ?
- ImariiD: biddi ?aştri dawa larukubti.
- SSaydali: ma¢ak rušeeta ?
- ImariiD: na¢am. tfaDDal!
- SSaydali: tfaDDal strariiH ¢ala lkursi, halla baHaDDirlak ?iyyaa.
- ImariiD: ?addeš byaaxud taHDiirhu ?
- SSaydali: ¢aşar da?aayi? ¢ala l?aktar.
- ImariiD: Tayyib wala yhimmak.

¹Sayydaliyyat ššifaa?, šaari¢ l¢awda, and sinama lwaliid are all proper names that refer to a pharmacy, a street, and a movie theater, respectively.

(ba^cd ca^šar da?aayi?)

- SSaydali: tfaDDal! ddawa jaahiz. btaaxud talat Habbaat kul yoom. Habba ba^cid lifTuur wHabba ba^cid lyaada wHabba ba^cid l^caša. ?iza btitHassanš b^cid talat ?ayyaam, ?irja^c ala ddaktoora ?illi ?a^cTaak rrušeeta w?iza tHassant kammil l^cilaaj Hatta yuxluS ddawa. fhimt alay ?
- ImariiD: fhimt. btinSaHni ši taani ?
- SSaydali: ?aywa. timšiiš ktiir, Haawil tistariiH ?adar l?imkaan.
- ImariiD: šukran. ?addeš btu?mur ya ?ax ?
- SSaydali: l?amir lilaah. dinar wnuSS.
- ImariiD: tfaDDal, hayy dinar wnuSS.
- SSaydali: šukran, biššifaa? nšaalla.
- ImariiD: šukran.

Imufradaat

ciyaada	clinic
mariiD	patient, sick, ill
xeer	good news, I hope!
šu maalak ?	what's the matter?
rukba	knee
wajja ^c (bawajji ^c)	to hurt, to cause pain
sabab	reason, cause
wi?i ^c (ba?a ^c)	to fall down
Saar (baSiir)	to become, to start
faHaS (bafHaS)	to check
basiit	simple, small
ma ti?la?š	don't worry
raDDa	a bruise
Taab (baTiib)	to recover
nšaalla	God willing!
ala ?ayyit Haal	however
rušeeta	prescription
dawa (pl. ?adwiya)	medicine
Zann (baZunn)	to think, to believe
Saydaliyya	pharmacy
šifaa?	recovery
?a?rab	the closest

waliid	Arabic proper name
?amar (ba?mur)	to order
?addees btu?mur ?	how much do you order (charge)?
biššifaa? nšaalla	I wish you recovery
HaDDar (baHaDDir)	to prepare
°ala l?aktar	at the most
wala yhimmak	don't worry
jaahiz	ready
Habba (pl. Habbaat)	pill, tablet
tHassan (batHassan)	to improve
kammal (bakammil)	to continue
°ilaaj	treatment
°aalaj (ba°aalij)	to treat
naSaH (banSaH)	to recommend, to advise
Haawal (baHaawil)	to try
?adar l?imkaan	as much as possible
l?amir lilaah	a compliment meaning literally "order be to God"
hayy	abbreviation for haada

Other vocabulary found in the following exercises or on tape

wa?it	time
di??a	accuracy
faayda	use
biduun	without
t°arrafa °ala (bat°arrafa)	to meet, to get introduced to
kahraba	electricity
?in?aTa°	was/were cut off
daxal (badxul)	to enter
liSS (pl. luSuuS)	a thief
°abiir	Arabic female's name
daa?ira	department
marawaana	marijuana
bsur°a	at a speed of
masak (bamsik)	to catch
kafitiirya	cafeteria
Haadis sayyaara	car accident
ta?miin	insurance

Additional necessary vocabulary

maraD (pl. ?amraaD)	disease
?alam (pl. ?aalaam)	pain
?iltihaab	infection
?intifaax	swelling
jurH (pl. jruuH)	a wound
kasir (pl. ksuur)	a fracture
caDim (pl. cDaam)	a bone
Suddaa ^c	headache
?imsaak	constipation
?ishaal	diarrhea
?aHHa/sa ^c al	cough
rašiH	cold
fluwanza	flu
Hamaawa	fever
dooxa	dizziness
bard	stomach flu
Hasaasiyya	allergy
?urHa	an ulcer
?amraaD jinsiyya	sexually transmitted diseases

tamriin 1 (?as?ila)

1. leeš raaH lmariiD caala ddaktoor ?
2. kiif Saarat lmuškila ?
3. ?addeeš Saarliha rukubtu btooji^c ?
4. ween Saydaliyyit ššifaa? ?
5. ?addeeš dafa^c lmariiD laddaktoor ?
6. ?addeeš btaaxud wa?it cašaana yHaDDir SSaydali ddawa ?
7. ?eemta laazim yaaxud lmariiD ddawa ?
8. ?iza bitHassanš lmariiD bašid talat ?ayyaam, šu laazim yi^cmal ?
9. ?addeeš si^cir ddawa ?
10. ?iza bitHassan lmariiD, šu laazim yi^cmal ?

tamriin 2

?ixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH.

1. Saarat rukbit lmariiD toojcu li?annu
a. kaan yi^cab kurat lqadam b. wi?i^c caleeha

- c. šaaf daktoor taani
2. biTTiib rukbit ImariiD baʿid ?usbuuʿ ?iza
 - a. byaaxud ImariiD ddawa
 - b. byimšiiš ʿaleeha ktiir
 - c. byimšiiš ʿaleeha ktiir wiyaaxud ddawa
 3. raaH ImariiD ʿala Saydaliyyit ššifaa? li?anha
 - a. ?a?rab Saydaliyya ʿala ʿiyaadat ddaktoor
 - b. janb sinama lwaliid
 - c. Saydaliyya mniiHa ktiir
 4. SSaydaliyya fi šaariʿ
 - a. ššifaa?
 - b. lwaliid
 - c. lʿawda
 5. laazim yaaxud ImariiD
 - a. talat Habbaat dawa baʿid lifTuur kull yoom
 - b. Habteen, waHada baʿid lyada wwaHada baʿid lʿaša bass
 - c. Habba waHada baʿid lifTuur
 6. ImariiD dafaʿ laddaktoor wSSaydali
 - a. xamis danaaniir
 - b. sitt danaaniir wnuSS
 - c. dinaar wnuSS

tamriin 3

?ixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH (Review the vocabulary words and their correct uses before you start this.)

1. ImariiD biruuH ʿaadatan ʿala ... fi lʿawwal.
 - a. lʿiyaada
 - b. SSaydaliyya
2. byištru nnaas ʿaadatan ddawa min
 - a. ddaktoor
 - b. SSaydaliyya
3. ?illi byiHaDDir ddawa ʿaadatan
 - a. ddaktoor
 - b. SSaydali
4. ?illi byaaxud ddawa ʿaadatan
 - a. ImariiD
 - b. ddaktoor
5. kaan ddaktoor ... lamriiD lamma šuftu.
 - a. yifHaS
 - b. yHaawil
6. lamma ddaktor byaʿTi ImariiD lʿilaaj laazim ImariiD
 - a. yinSaHu
 - b. yxalSu

W- (pronounced either /u/ or /w/ depending on the following sound)

We have covered two main uses for *w-* so far. One use is as a coordinator that conjoins two constituents (i.e., nouns, verbs, clauses, sentences, etc.) in a compound or simple sentence. In this sense it is similar in its use to "and" in English, e.g.,

1. ruHt ¢ala ssuu? mbaariH wištareet badla. (two clauses)
2. hiyaam w?amal zaaruuni l?usbuu¢ lmaaDi. (two nouns)
3. lamma wSilt lbeet ?akalt wnimt ¢ala Tuul. (two verbs)
4. jaawab fariid ¢ala ssu?aal bsur¢a wbidi??a. (two adverbs)

The other use is as a subordinator that relates two clauses in a complex sentence similar to the use of "while" or "as" in English. The following examples illustrate its use as a relative subordinator:

1. w?ana fi New York zurt timsaal lHuriyya.
2. ?aabalat muna rra?iis Saddam Hussein whiyye fi baydaad.

w- as a subordinator is always followed by a noun or a pronoun. It cannot be followed directly by a verb as is the case with *lamma*. The subordinating clause that follows *w-* can have an imperfect verb or a subjunctive, but not a perfect verb. It can also be a verbless clause (i.e., equational clause) or have an active participle such as *naayim*, *raayiH*, *?aa¢id*.

tamriin 4

Combine each of the following sentences into one sentence using *w-*.

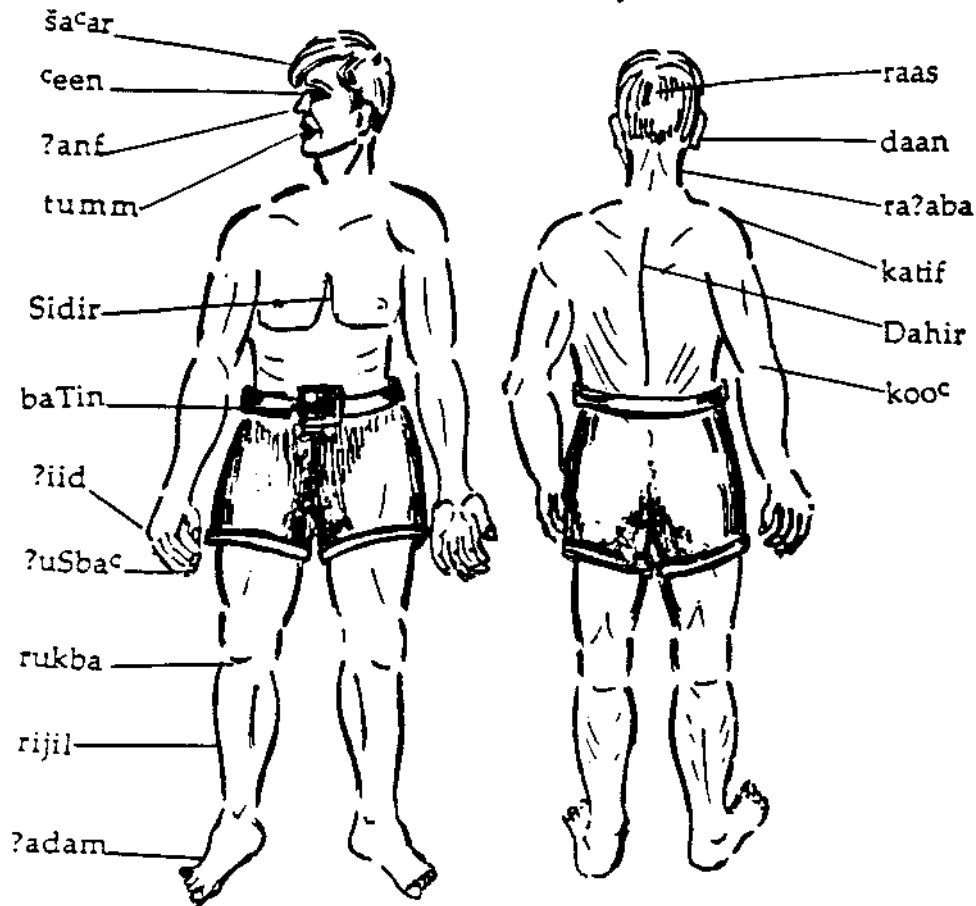
1. ¢ali kaan fi Florida. ¢ali raaH ¢ala Disney World.
2. Tom kaan yudrus fi Ohio State. Tom t¢arraaf ¢ala Debbie.
3. rann ttalafoon talat marraat. ¢abla (kaanat) naayma.
4. kunt ?adrus fi TTaabi? ttaani fi lmaktaba. ?aja ¢alay ?axuuy.
5. humme bitfarraju ¢ala ttilvizyoon. lkahraba ?in?aT¢at.

tamriin 5

?ixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH.

1. daxal lliSS lbeet wJane
 a. kaanat titfarraj ¢ala attilvizyoon b. btitfarraj ¢ala ttilvizyoon
 c. titfarraj ¢ala ttilvizyoon d. tfarrajat ¢ala ttilvizyoon
2. t¢allamt ¢arabi mniiH w?ana
 a. kunt fi l?urdun b. sakant ma¢ ¢abiir
 c. fi maSir d. ?aštyil fi daa?irat l¢arabi
3. wiHna ... masakna lbuliis.
 a. šribna kuHuul fi ššaari¢ b. kunna ndaxxin marawaana
 c. nsuu? bsur¢it 75 miil fi ssee¢a
4. t¢arraft ¢ala ?amal whiyye
 a. Taaliba fi jaami¢at Ohio State b. darsat fi jaami¢at Michigan
 c. kaanat tištyil fi lkafitiirya d. til¢ab ma¢na ttinis

Parts of the Body



Elative Adjectives

This dialect of Arabic has two forms of adjectives: the base (positive) and the elative. The elative form combines comparative and superlative adjectives. The elative form conveys the comparative meaning when it is indefinite and compares two objects, e.g.,

ʔareet ktaab ʔaŠab min ktaabak.

sakant fi beet ʔakbar min haada lbeet.

min may show up either on the surface level as it is the case in the above examples or be represented as a gap that can be explained by the context in which it occurs, e.g.,

ktaabi ʔajdad (min ...) ?

miin ʔakbar (beeti willa beetak, sayyaarti willa sayyaartak, ʔabuuy willa ʔabuuk, etc.) ?

The form conveys the superlative meaning when it is definite, e.g.,

haada ʔaTwal walad fi SSaf.

haada ʔakbar ši ʿindi.

There are three forms of the elative in this dialect: ?aCCaC, ?aCaCC, and ?aCCa, where C stands for a consonant. ?aCCaC is derived from a base adjective that has three consonants where no two of the consonants are identical, e.g., *kbiir*, *Sa^cib*, *sihil*, *rxiiS*. ?aCaCC is derived from a base form where the last two consonants are identical, e.g., *‘aziiz*, *SaHiiH*, *xafiif*, *šaHiiH*. ?aCCa is derived from base forms that have two consonants, e.g., *ḡali*, *zaaki*, *haadi*, *Hilu*.

tamriin 6

Decide whether each adjectives in the following sentences is comparative or superlative. Give the reason(s) for your answer.

1. haadi ?akbar Taawla fi SSaff.
2. haadi lkursi ?akbar kursi fi beetna.
3. ljaww hoon ?abrad min ljaww fi Washington, D. C. fi ššita.
4. ljaww hoon ?abrad ši.
5. beetna ?akbar beet fi ššaari^c.
6. sayyaarit Hseen ?ajdad sayyaara hoon.
7. sayyaarit hišaam ?ajdad min sayyaarti.
8. l‘arabi ?aS^cab luḡa fi l‘aalam.
9. l?isbaari ?ashal min SSiini.
10. ?iiTaalya ?aHsan min biriiTaanya.

tamriin 7

Construct six sentences from the following table.

?lluyā l‘arabiyya Ohio State Chicago Gorbachev baariis	?akbar ?ajmal madiina ?a?wa ?aS ^c ab luḡa ?aHsan ?aHsan jaam ^c a ?azka ?ashal	min fi	London ?ooroobba Dallas ?ustaazkum ljaam ^c a Bush Ohio lluyā lfaransiyya lluyā rruusiyya
--	--	---------------	---

tamriin 8

Complete the following sentences. Some sentences allow for comparative meaning only, some allow for superlative meaning, and some allow for both.

1. nahr nniil ?aTwal nahir
2. lqaahira ?akbar min
3. štareet ?aHsan sayyaara
4. štareet banTaloona ?aHsan
5. jamaal ?a?Sar
6. sakanna fi ?akbar
7. baskun fi yurfa ?azyar
8. zurt ?a?dam

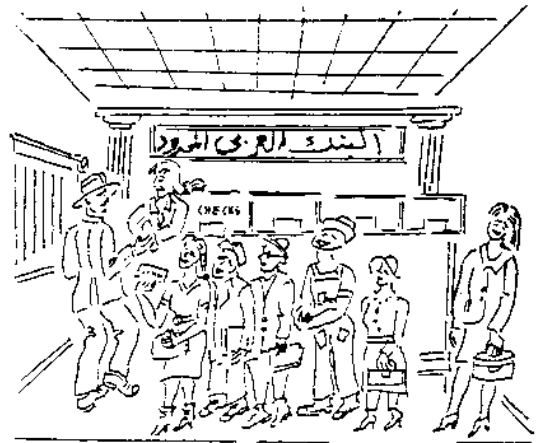
Listen toTape Segment #22

fi lbank l'arabi b'ammaan

- zzbuuna: marHaba!
- limHaasib: ?ahleen, ?ayy xidma ya ?uxt ?
- zzbuuna: biddi ?aftaH Hsaab fi lbank.
- limHaasib: šu noo^c liHsaab ?illi biddik tiftaHii ?
- zzbuuna: kam noo^c min liHsaab 'indkum ?
- limHaasib: 'indna noo^ceen: Hsaab jaari wHsaab tawfiir. 'aša'an tiftaHi Hsaab tawfiir laazim tHuTTi xamis miit diinaar 'ala l?a?al.
- zzbuuna: Tayyib, xalliini ?aftaH Hsaab jaari ?izan. hadool 250 dinar.
- limHaasib: ?iHna bnidfa^c 3% mirbaH 'ala liHsaab ljaari.
- zzbuuna: bass ?
- limHaasib: ?aywa, bass ?iza btiftaHi Hsaab tawfiir bnidfa^clik 9%.
- zzbuuna: Tayyib xalliini ?afakkir šwayy.
- limHaasib: leeš la?. lamma bit?ariri ?itiSli fiyya.

* * * * *

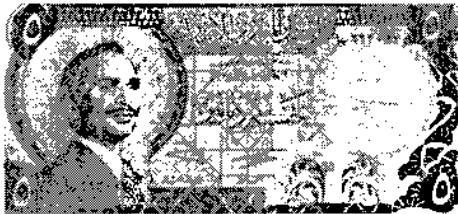
- maysuun: ?asalaamu 'alaykum!
- limHaasib: wa'alaykum-i-ssalaam,
?ayy xidma ya ?uxt ?
- maysuun: biddi ?aSruf ha ššek,
min faDlak.
- limHaasib: ma'ik hawiyya
?aw jawaaz safar ?
- maysuun: ma'ci hawiyya, tfaDDal.
- limHaasib: šukran. mumkin twa?ci
'ala xalf ššek wtukutbi
ttaariix, min faDlik ?
- maysuun: (ba^cd ma wa??a'at ššek) tfaDDal.
- limHaasib: haada mablay kbiir, biddik ?iyyaa jamii'cu kaaš willa biddik tHuTTi
?isim minnu fi Hsaabik ?
- maysuun: biddi ?iyyaa kullu kaaš ?iza fiš 'indak maani^c
- limHaasib: la?, ma fiš ?ayy maani^c. tfaDDali, haadi lifluus.
- maysuun: šukran.



* * * * *

- sa'iid: marHaba!
- limwaZZaf: ?ahleen. šu btu?mur ya ?ax ?

sa'iid: biddi ?asakkir Hsaabi fi banikkum.
 limwaZZaf: xeer! šu l?uSSa ?
 sa'iid: biddi ?asaafir ʿala lqaahira ʿašaana ?adrus majisteer hunaak.
 limwaZZaf: mabruuk. šu biddak tudrus hunaak ?
 sa'iid: ?alla ybaarik fiik. biddi ?adrus ?idaarit ?aʿmaal.
 limwaZZaf: ʿaZiim. maʿak hawiyya ?
 sa'iid: tfaDDal.
 limwaZZaf: šukran. ?ilak ʿindna 476 dinar w41 ?irš. tfaDDal, haadi fluusak.
 sa'iid: šukran.
 limwaZZaf: mwaffa? fi diraastak!
 sa'iid: jamʿan.



Imufradaat

zbuun (pl. zabaayin)	customer
mHaasib (pl. mHaasbiin)	teller
mwaZZaf (pl. mwaZZafiin)	employee
fataH (baftaH)	to open
Hsaab	account
Hsaab jaari	checking account
Hsaab tawfiir	savings account
HaTT (baHuTT)	to deposit
ʿala l?aʿal/?aliila	at least
mirbaH	interest
fakkar (bafakkir)	to think
?arar (ba?arir)	to decide

ʔitaSaI (bataSiI)	to contact
Saraf (baSruf)	to cash, to spend
waʔʔa ^c (bawaʔʔi ^c)	to sign
mumkin	Is it possible?
xalf	back (of the check)
mablay	amount (of money)
jamii ^c	all of
kaaš	cash
hawiyya	identity card
jawaaz safar	passport
ʔisim	part, portion
maani ^c	objection
fiš ʔayy maani ^c	there is no objection
sakkar (basakkir)	to close
ʔuSSa	story
šu lʔuSSa ʔ	What's the matter?
ʕaZiim	great
majisteer	master's (degree)
bakalooryos	bachelor of arts/science
duktooraa	doctorate
ʔidaarit ʔa ^c maal	business administration
diraasa (pl. diraasaat)	study

Other vocabulary found in the following exercises or on tape

msakkar	closed
saHab (basHab)	to withdraw
ʕaamal (baʕaamil)	to deal with
ya ^c ni	meaning, that is, in other words
mamnuu ^c	forbidden
Hawwal (baHawwil)	to transfer
lbank lmarkazi	central bank
ma ^c naaha	in that case
kifaaya	enough
ʕumuula	charge, commission
bilʔiDaafa ʔilaa	in addition to

tamriin 1

jaawib ʿala lʼasʼila ttaaliya.

1. kam Hsaab fii fi lbank lʼarabi ?
2. ʼaddeeʼ lmirbaH ʿala Hsaab ttawfiir wʿala liHsaab ljaari ?
3. leeʼ raaHat maysuun ʿala lbank ?
4. leeʼ raaH saʿiid ʿala lbank ?
5. leeʼ biddu ysakkir saʿiid Hsaabu fi lbank lʼarabi ?
6. ʼu biddu yudrus fi lqaahira ?

tamriin 2

ʼixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH.

1. raaHat-i-zzbuuna ʿala lbank ʿaʼaan
 - a. tiftaH Hsaan tawfiir
 - b. tiftaH Hsaab jaari
 - c. tiftaH Hsaab
2. ma fatHatiʼ zzbuuna Hsaab jaari liʼannu
 - a. kaan maʿha 250 dinaar bass
 - b. lmirbaH ʿala liHsaab ljaari 3%
 - c. lmirbaH ʿala liHsaab ljaari 9%
3. ʿaʼaan yuSruf zbuun ʼekk fi lbank lʼarabi laazim ykuun maʿu
 - a. hawiyya ʼaw jawaaz safar
 - b. hawiyya bass (bass means only in this context)
 - c. jawaaz safar bass (bass means only in this context)
4. sakkar saʿiid Hsaabu fi lbank lʼarabi liʼannu
 - a. biddu ysaafir ʿala maSir
 - b. biddu yiftaH Hsaab fi bank taani
 - c. biddu lifluus ʿaʼaan yʼimm lhawa
5. bnifham min lqiTʿa ʼinnu
 - a. ʼilha maysuun Hsaab fi lbank lʼarabi
 - b. ma lhaaʼ maysuun Hsaab fi lbank lʼarabi
 - c. ʼilha Hsaab fi bank lqaahira
6. ʼaxdat maysuun lmablay kullu kaaʼ liʼannu
 - a. lmablay kbiiir
 - b. Hsaabha fi lbank lʼarabi msakkar
 - c. bidha ʼiyyaa kullu kaaʼ
6. biddu saʿiid yudrus fi maSir
 - a. muHaasaba
 - b. ʼidaarit ʼaʿmaal
 - c. majisteer siyaasa

tamriin 3

?ixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH (Review the vocabulary words and their uses carefully before you start this exercise.)

1. lamma btištri maysuun fustaan hiyye ... šekk.
 - a. btuSruf
 - b. btuktub
2. lamma btiftaH Hsaab fi lbank bitSiir
 - a. mwazzaf fi hadaak lbank
 - b. zbuun la hadaak lbank
3. nnaas ʿaadatan ... mirbaH ʿala fluushum fi lbank.
 - a. byidfaʿu
 - b. byaaxdu
4. ʿašaana tiftaH Hsaab jaari laazim ... fluus fi lbank.
 - a. tHuTT
 - b. tuSruf
5. ... nnaas fluushim lamma bisakru Hsaabhum fi lbank.
 - a. biHuTTu
 - b. byisHabu
6. ?ustaaz ljaamʿa bikuun ʿaadatan maʿu
 - a. bakalooryus
 - b. duktoora

tamriin 4

Match each item in column A with one item in column B.

A	B
1. fii fi lbank Hsaabeen	a. byitʿaamal maʿ lbank
2. bakalooryus yaʿni	b. kaaš
3. mwazzaf	c. Hsaab ttawfiir
4. zbuun	d. dafaʿlu lbank 10% mirbaH
5. byuSruf John ššekk	e. fi lbank
6. bidha naadya lmablay kullu	f. diraasa ?arbaʿ sniin fi ljaamʿa
7. bididi ?aHuTT ?isim min ššekk fi	g. miit ?irš
8. lamma fataH ?aHmad Hsaab tawfiir	h. byištayil fi lbank
9. ʿašaana yuSruf Hasan ššekk	i. laazim ywa??iʿ ʿala xalfu
10. dinaar yaʿni	j. Hsaab tawfiir wHsaab jaari

tamriin 5

Complete the following sentences. (Note that verbs after *laazim* should be in the subjunctive mood)

1. ʕaʕaan tuSruf ššekk laazim
2. ʕaʕaan titʕallam ʕarabi mniiH laazim
3. laazim yHuTT Brad ʕala lʔaʔal ... ʕaʕaan yidfaʕ lbank 8% mirbaH.
4. laazim titSil fi lʔustaaz ʔiza
5. ʔiza ma ʕindakiš ʔayy maaniʕ laazim

Forming nouns from verbs in Arabic

One of the common noun categories in Arabic is verbal nouns. A verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb. For example, the noun *diraasa* meaning "studying" is derived from the verb *daras*. Verbal nouns are usually rendered into gerunds in English. There are many patterns of verbal nouns in Arabic. These patterns are usually grouped in Arabic linguistic literature according to their plural patterns, not singular ones. Drawing rules to predict which noun patterns derive from which verb patterns is often not straightforward. For example, verbal noun patterns derived from the first form of the verb (i.e., *faʕal*) fall in more than ten patterns. Some patterns, however, are more predictable and more regular than others. At the moment the best way to learn the verbal patterns is to take them one by one as they come along without attempting to form rules. The following is a list of some of the verbs that have been introduced in this course and the verbal nouns derived from these verbs.

<u>verb</u>	<u>verbal nouns</u>	<u>gloss</u>
katab	kitaaba	writing
daras	diraasa	studying
sakan	sakan	living, residing
ʔakal	ʔakil	eating
dafaʕ	dafʕ	paying, payment
saafar	safar	traveling
šaaf	šoof	seeing
naam	noom	sleeping
zaar	ziyaara	visiting
waʔʔaʕ	tawʔiiʕ	signing
fakkar	tafkiir	thinking
širib	šurb	drinking

li ^c ib	lu ^c b	playing
riji ^c	rujuu ^c	returning, coming back
ʿimil	ʿamal	doing
?aja	majii?	coming
?ara	?i?raaya	reading
t ^c allam	ta ^c allum	learning
tkallam	takallum	speaking
?itaSal	?itiSaal	contact

tamriin 6

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate verbal nouns from the list above. Keep in mind that verbal nouns are usually definite. A noun can be definite in Arabic in one of four cases: (1) when the definite article *?al-* is added to it; (2) when a pronoun is attached to it; (3) when it is part of a noun construct where the last part of it is definite; and (4) when it is a proper noun (a proper noun is always definite).

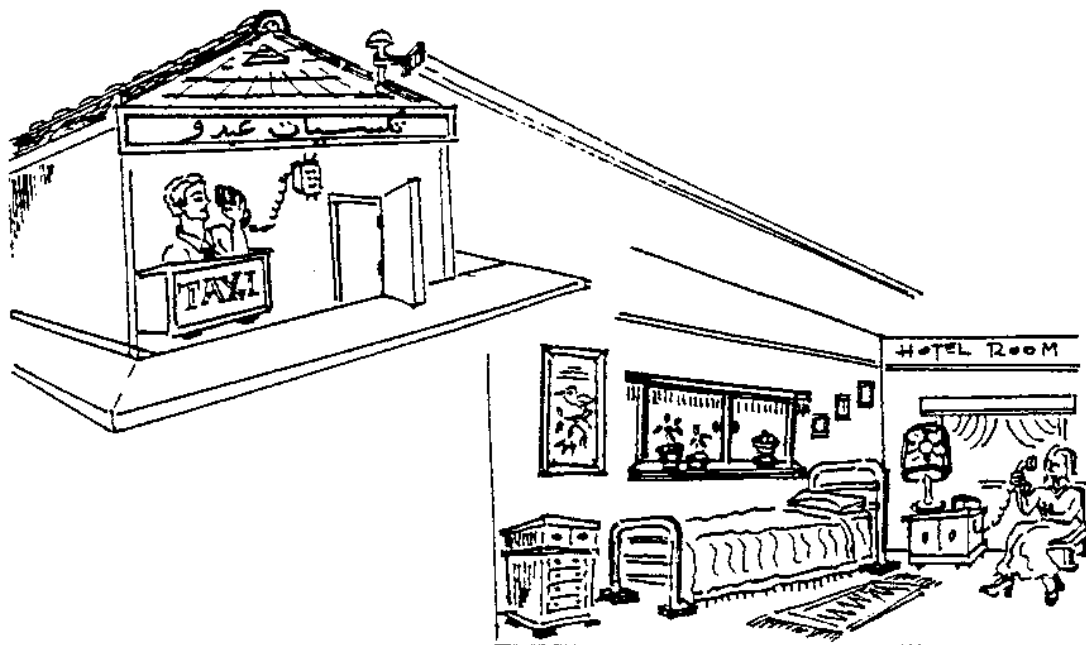
1. ... fi Ohio State Sa^cba ktiir. (daras)
2. saami biHibbiš (?ara)
3. ... lHummuS miš Sa^cib. (ʿimil)
4. ?ana baHibb (naam)
5. ... l^xamir mamnuu^c fi ssa^cuudiyya. (širib)
6. ... fi madiinat New York yaali ktiir. (sakan)
7. Jim byištri ʿaadatan ... ʿarabi. (?akal)
8. nnaas fi ?ameerka biHibbu ... ktiir. (saafar)

tamriin 7 (Homework)

Write a paragraph in Arabic in response to a letter you receive from a friend of yours asking about the best bank in your hometown. In this paragraph give as many details and as many reasons as possible to support your choice.

Listen to Tape Segment #23

fi ?uteel l?ambasadoor fi l?uds



yaasiin: haloo, maktab taksiyyaat ʿabdu¹.

Karen: haloo. ?ana saayHa ?ameerkaaniyya ?ismi Karen. ?ana halla fi ?uteel l?ambasadoor, ʿaawza taksi ʿaʿaan yaaxudni ʿala beet laHim.

yaasiin: ?eemta biddik ttaksi ?

Karen: baʿid seeʿa ta?riiban.

yaasiin: ?inti liwaHdik willa maʿik suyyaaH taanyiin ?

Karen: ?ana liwaHdi.

yaasiin: ʿaʿaan ?inti liwaHdik, ?ujrit ttaksi raayHa tkuun yaalya šwayy.

Karen: ?addeš raayHa tkuun ?

yaasiin: talaatiin duulaar ta?riiban.

Karen: miš muhim. badfaʿ talaatiin duulaar.

yaasiin: Tayyib, fi ?ayy yurfa ?inti fi l?uteel ?

Karen: fi yurfa 710, bass raayHa ?astanna ʿala madxal l?uteel baʿid seeʿa.

yaasiin: mumtaaz. raayiH ?abʿatlik taksi baʿid seeʿa loonu ?aSfar wnooʿu Mercedes. mniiH ?

Karen: mniiH. šukran.



¹taksiyyaat ʿabdu is an actual local cab company that operates in the Old City of Jerusalem.

yaasiin: ʕafwan, maʕ ssalaama.

Karen: ?alla ysallmak.

* * * * *

Karen: haada ttaksi ?illi baʕatu maktab taksiyyaat ʕabdu ?

ššufeer: ?aywa. ?inti Karen ?

Karen: naʕam ?ana Karen.

ššufeer: tšaraffna, tafaDDali, ?udxuli fi ssayyaara.

Karen: šukran. biddi ?aštri filim lalkamara min stuudyo lHamra ʕala TTarii?,
mumkin ?

ššufeer: tu?umri ya sitt Karen, ?ayy ši taani ?

Karen: salaamtak. ?addeš btaaxud rriHla Hatta naSal beet laHim ?

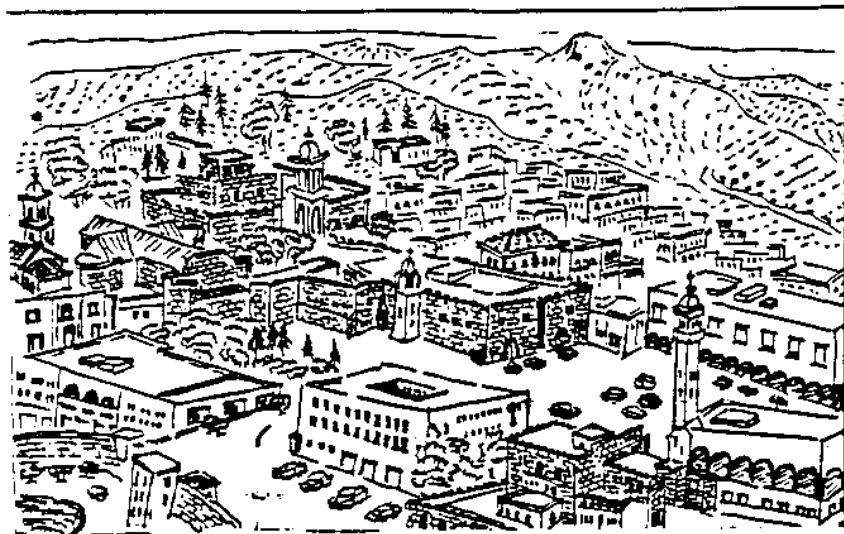
ššufeer: nuSS sseeʕa ta?riiban.

Karen: twakkal ʕala ?alla ?izan! xalliina nimši.

ššufeer: ya ?allaah!

* * * * *

fi madiinat beet laHim



Karen: ?addeš l?ujra ya ?ax ?

ššufeer: sitta wʕišriin duulaar wnuSS.

Karen: tfaDDal haadool talaatiin duulaar. xalli lbaa?i ʕašaanak.

ššufeer: šukran.

Karen: ʕafwan.

Imufradaat

yaasiin	a male name
saayiH/a (pl. suyyaaH)	tourist
ʕaayiz	I need
beet laHim	Bethlehem
ʔujra	charge, wage
miš muhim	It does not matter.
madoxal (pl. madaaxil)	entrance
maxraj (pl. maxaarij)	exit
baʕat (babʕat)	to send
daxal (badxul)	to get into, to enter
Tariiʔ (pl. Turuʔ)	way, road
tuʔumr/i/u, HaaDir	at your service
salaamtak	nothing but your comfort and safety
twakkal ʕala llaah	go on, proceed (rely on God)
baaʔi	the rest, change
ʕašaanak/ik	for yourself (tipping)
šufeer (pl. šufariyya)	driver

Other vocabulary found in the following exercises or on tape

faatuuira (pl. fawaatiir)	a bill
ʔahil	family members (especially members of the extended family)
ʕaamil (pl. ʕummaal)	a worker
binaaya (pl. mabaani)	a building
radd (barudd)	to answer
bayšiiš	tipping
jalas (bajlis)	to sit down
malyaan	full
maftuuH	open
Hamal (baHmil)	to carry
Hurr	free
ʔistaʔjar (bastaʔjir)	to rent
makaan	a place
mawjuud	available, exists
šakil (pl. ʔaškaal)	shape
tarak (batruk)	to leave

balad (pl. blaad)
daaxil

a town
inside

tamriin 1

1. min ween Karen ?
2. šu bitsaawi fi l?uds ?
3. ween naazla fi l?uds ?
4. ʿa ween bidha truuH ?
5. maʿ ?ayy maktab taksiyyaat ?itaSlat ?
6. miin radd ʿaleeha ?
7. ?eemta raayiH yijiiha ttaksi ?
8. šu loon wnooʿ ttaksi ?
9. ween raayHa tistanna ttaksi ?
10. šu bidha tištri min TTarii? ?
11. min ween raayHa tištri lfilm ?
12. ?addees byaaxud ssafar min l?uds labeet laHim bittaksi ?
13. ?addees dafʿat Karen ?ujrit ttaksi ?
14. ?addees ?aʿTat šufeer ttaksi bayšiiš ?

tamriin 2

?ixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH.

1. Karen fi l?uds ʿašaana
 - a. tšimm lhawa
 - b. tzuur ?ahilha
 - c. tuʿʿud fi ?uteel lʿambasadoor
2. ?itaSlat Karen bmaktab taksiyyaat ʿabdu ...
 - a. ʿašaana yibʿatilha lmaktab taksi Mercedes ?aSfar
 - b. li?anha bidha tištri filim min stodyo lHamra
 - c. li?anha bidha truuH ʿala beet laHim
3. Karen raayHa tistanna ttaksi
 - a. fi yurfitha
 - b. ʿala madxal lʿuteel
 - c. fi yurfa 710
4. ?ujrit ttaksi min l?uds labeet laHim bitkallif
 - a. nuSS sseeʿa
 - b. talaatiin dulaar ta?riiban
 - c. talat dulaaraat ta?riiban
5. stodyo lHamra
 - a. ʿala TTarii? been l?uds wbeet laHim
 - b. fi l?uds
 - c. fi beet laHim

6. ?ujrit ttaksi kaanat yaalya li?annu
- Karen wa??afat ?ala TTarii? ?a?aan ti?tri film
 - ttaksi kaan Mercedes
 - Karen kaanat liwaHdha

tamriin 3

?ixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH (Review the vocabulary words and their uses before you start answering the questions below.)

- ... ?aadatan byinzil fi ?uteel wbi?imm lhawa.
 - l?ustaaz
 - ssaayiH
- ?adde? Talab minnak l?aamil ... ?
 - ?ujra
 - dulaar
- ?a?adt ?adawwir ?ala ... libnaaya ?aktar min see?a.
 - mabna
 - madxal
- ??ufrajiyya byi?tiyilu ?ala ... bass.
 - dulaareen fi ssee?a
 - lbay?iis
- ?irkit taksiyyaat Yellow Cab ?aawza ... ktiir.
 - ?ufariyya
 - neersaat

Active participle and progressive action in this dialect

The imperfect form of the verb (e.g., *badrus*, *baskun*, *baktub*, *bal?ab*) tends to express the progressive as well as the habitual (simple present) action in this dialect. The context usually provides the intended interpretation of the verb. In some cases, however, the active participle form CaaCiC, where C stands for a consonant, is used to express the progressive action. Consider the following examples where the active particle is underlined.

- ?ana raayiH ?ala ljaam?a meaning "I am going to the university."
- huwwe naayim meaning "He is sleeping."
- humme ?aa?diin meaning "They are awake/sitting down."

Not all active participles in Arabic express a progressive act. Those participles derived from verbs of motion such as *raayiH*, *raaji?*, *maa?i*, and *jaay* and those derived from verbs denoting a state (of things) such as *naayim*, *saakin*, *?aayi?*, and *?aayim* express a progressive act. Like English, participle derived from verbs of motion may be used to convey the meaning of near future, e.g.,

- ?aHmad raayiH ?ala ljaam?a bukra. meaning "Ahmad is going to the university tomorrow."

2. raaj^{ca} widaad min maSir ba^{cid} ?usbuu^c. meaning "Widad is coming back from Egypt after a week."

The remaining majority of active participles denote various specific meanings and functions that need not be learned at this stage.

Unlike regular verbs, participles have three forms only: a masculine singular (e.g., *raayiH*), a feminine singular (e.g., *raayHa*), and a plural form (e.g., *raayHiin*), and they are negated by *miš* instead of the expected verb negation markers.

The following is a list of the active participles that can be used to express a progressive or future act. The verbs from which these participles are derived are given on the left column.

<u>Verb</u>	<u>present participle</u>
baskun	saakin
ba ^{ccud}	?aa ^{cid}
banaam	naayim
bajlis	jaalis
badxul	daaxil
baxruj	xaarij
barja ^c	raaji ^c
ba?uum	?aayim
baruuH	raayiH
bamši	maaši
baaji	jaay

tamriin 4

Change each of the verbs given below from a simple habitual act into a progressive one following the example given below. Other changes in the sentence may also be necessary.

Example: widaad bitruuH ^{ca}ala ssuu? kull yoom sabt.
 widaad raayiHa ^{ca}ala ssuu? halla.

1. John byuskun fi beet zyir.
2. muSTafa byiiji ^{ca}ala maktabu maši kull yoom.
3. ?iHna bnu^{ccud} nitfarraj ^{ca}ala ttilvizyoon see^cteen kull yoom.
4. xaalid byijlis janb sihaam fi SSaff.
5. hiyye btirja^{ciš} min Imadrassa ssee^{ca} waHada.

Verbs with two objects in this dialect

Some verbs in Arabic take two objects; one is a direct object and the other is indirect. In many cases the indirect object and the preposition that precedes it are attached to the verb. For example, when *yaasiin* says *raayiH ?ab^catlik tak^si ba^cid see^ca* the word *?ab^catlik* can be segmented into *?ab^cat* "to send," *-l-* "to," and *-ik* "you in the accusative form." The common term used to denote pronouns like *-ik* is attached pronouns. Also, the verb taking the two objects always agrees with the subject of the sentence. Therefore, a word like *?ab^catlik* is a complex word: it incorporates a subject-verb marker, a verb, a preposition, and an indirect object.

The following table shows some of the verbs that take two objects.

?ana humme huwwe hiyye ?iHna	yasal HaDDar ?imil katab ba ^c at	la	?inta humme ?intu hiyye huwwe ?inti	maktuub sayyaara dawa ?akil l?amiiS
--	---	----	--	---

tamriin 5

Form five sentences from the table above following the example below. Remember that pronouns change according to their position in the sentence.

Example: *baysullak l?amiiS* "I will/wash the shirt for you."

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

tamriin 6

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb from the following list.

dafa^c, daxal, ?a^cad, kaan, ?axad, ba^cat, wiSil

1. *kiif bitHibbi ... lfaatuura, kaaš willa šekk ?*
2. *l?ustaaz raayiH ... fi maktabu bukra.*
3. *?addeš ... rilHiltak min Chicago la Los Angeles ?*
4. *lamma ... kaan lmaT^cam malyaan zabaayin.*
5. *lamma taSal London, ... maktuub.*
6. *tfaDDal ... ya ?ali, lbaab maftuuH.*

tamriin 7 (Homework)

Construct a similar dialogue in which you call a Yellow Cab to take you to the airport tomorrow at 7:30 a.m. Be as creative as you can in constructing the dialogue.

Listen to Tape Segment #24

fi funduq ssalaam fi l^caqaba



- Jack: marHaba!
- xaliil: ?ahleen, šu btu?mur ya ?ax ?
- Jack: baffakir ?a^cud fi haada l?uteel muddit ?usbuu^c.
- xaliil: ?ahlan wasahlan. ma^cak Had willa liwaHdak ?
- Jack: zoojti ma^ci.
- xaliil: šu noo^c lyurfa ?illi biddak ?iyyaaha ?
- Jack: kam noo^c min lyuraf ^cindkum ?
- xaliil: ^cindna sitt ?anwaa^c. yuraf fiiha taxt mifrid, yuraf fiiha taxt mijwiz, yuraf fiiha taxteen mifrid, yuraf fiiha taxteen mijwiz, wyuraf fiiha taxteen mijwiz ma^c balkoona w^cindna kamaan Saala.
- Jack: fii tilvizyoonaat wtalafoonaat fi lyuraf ?
- xaliil: kull yurfa fiiha tilvizyoon mlawan wtalafoon wHammaam.
- Jack: šu l?as^caar ^cindkum ?
- xaliil: ?arxaS ši SSaala, dinaareen fi lleela. ba^cdeen lyurfa btaxt mifrid b?arba^c danaaniir, lyurfa btaxt mijwiz bsitt danaaniir, lyurfa btaxteen mifrid bsitt danaaniir kamaan, wilyurfa btaxteen mijwiz wbalkoona bsabi^c danaaniir. fii ^cinda kamaan birkit sbaaHa wara l?uteel, ssbaaHa fiiha blaaš.
- Jack: ^caZiim. ^cindkum baar wmaT^cam ?
- xaliil: ^cinda maT^cam bass ma ^cindnaaš baar. bti^craf haada balad ?islaami wiššurb fii mamnuu^c.
- Jack: Tayyib. l?akil maHsuub ma^c ?ujrit l?uteel ?
- xaliil: la?. btidfa^clu liwaHdu.

Jack: kiif si'ir l?akil ?
xaliil: bitwa??af 'ala noo'u. ba'D l?anwaa' yaalya waba'Dha rxiiSa.
Jack: Tayyib. ?a'Tiini yurfa fiiha taxteen mijwiz ma' balkoona.
xaliil: ma'ak hawiyya ?aw jawaaz safar ?
Jack: ma'ci jawaaz safar.
xaliil: mumtaaz. 'abbi ha TTalab wa?a'Tiini ?iyyaa ma' ljawaaz 'a'saan ?a'Tiik
lmuftaaH.

lmufradaat

funduq (pl. fanaadiq)	hotel
salaam	peace
?ahlan wasahlan	welcome
Had (?aHad/waaHad)	someone
taxt mifrid	twin bed
taxt mijwiz	double bed
balkoona	balcony
Saala	a hall in a hotel used for several people to sleep in, a dorm
mlawan	colored
Hammaam	bathroom
blaaš	free
Hasab/maHsuub	to count/included
bitwa??af 'ala	it depends on
'abba (ba'abbi)	to fill out
Talab	application

Other vocabulary found in the following exercises or on tape

muriiH	comfortable
tna??al (batna??al)	to move around
sbaaHa	swimming
janaaH (?ajniHa)	a suite in a hotel
takyiif	air-conditioning
malyaan	full
Hajaz (baHjiz)	to reserve, to book
Hajz	reservation
kart visa	Visa card
xaSim	discount
mazbuuT	right, correct

tamriin 1

1. ween Jack ?
2. šu byištʔil xaliil ?
3. kam yoom biddu Jack yu^{cc}ud fi funduq ssalaam ?
4. kam noo^c min lyuraf fii fi funduq ssalaam ? šu humme ?
5. ʔaddeš si^cir kul ʔurfa ?
6. šu fii fi lʔuteel kamaan ?
7. ʔaddeš byidfa^c Jack ^cašaⁿ yisbaH fi birkit lʔuteel ?
8. kiif ʔas^caar lʔakil fi lʔuteel ?
9. šu laazim yi^cmal Jack ^cašaⁿ yaaxud lmuftaaH ?
10. šu noo^c lyurfa ʔilli raayiH yu^{cc}ud fiiha Jack wzoojtu ?

tamriin 2

ʔixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH.

1. Jack biddu yinzil fi ʔuteel ssalaam lamuddit
a. sabi^c ʔayyaam b. xamis ʔayyaam c. ^cašar ʔayyaam
2. fii fi findu? ssalaam
a. birkit sbaaHa wbaar b. birkit sbaaHa wmaT^cam.
c. maT^cam wbaar
3. Jack kaan fi l^caqaba
a. liwaHdu b. ma^c ʔibnu wzoojtu
c. ma^c zoojtu bass
4. ššurb fi funduq ssalaam mamnuu^c liʔannu
a. fiš fi lfunduq baar b. findu? Zyir
c. lkuHuul ʔaalya ktiir
5. ^cašaⁿ tinzil fi ʔuteel fi l^caqaba laazim
a. ^cabbi Talab wykuun ma^cak jawaaz safar
b. ykuun ma^cak jawaaz safar bass
c. ta^cabbi Talab bass
6. bnifham min lqiT^ca ʔinnu ʔuteel ssalaam
a. kbiir b. zyir c. zyir ktiir

tamriin 3

ʔixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH (Review the vocabulary words and their uses before you start this exercise.)

1. ttaxt lmijwiz ^caadatan ... min lmifrid.
a. ʔakbar b. ʔazyar

B: talaatiin dulaar fi lleela.

suʔaal: kiif ʔasʕaar lyuraf fi ʔuteel hind ?

tamriin 5

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb from the following list:

ʕabba, dafaʕ, fakkar, daxal, baʕat, ʔitaSal

1. ʔeemta raayiH ... lmaktuub ya xaalid ?
2. ʔaddees ... Jim ʔujrit lbaaS lamma byiiji ʕala ljaamʕa ?
3. ... Rick yoom ssabt lmaaDi biDebbie bass ma kaanatiš fi lbeet.
4. ʔeemta ... miryam lyurfa ?
5. ʔiza biddak tsakkir Hsaabak fi lbank, xud haada TTalab w ... !

tamriin 6

Fill in the blanks in the following table with the correct form of the verbs.

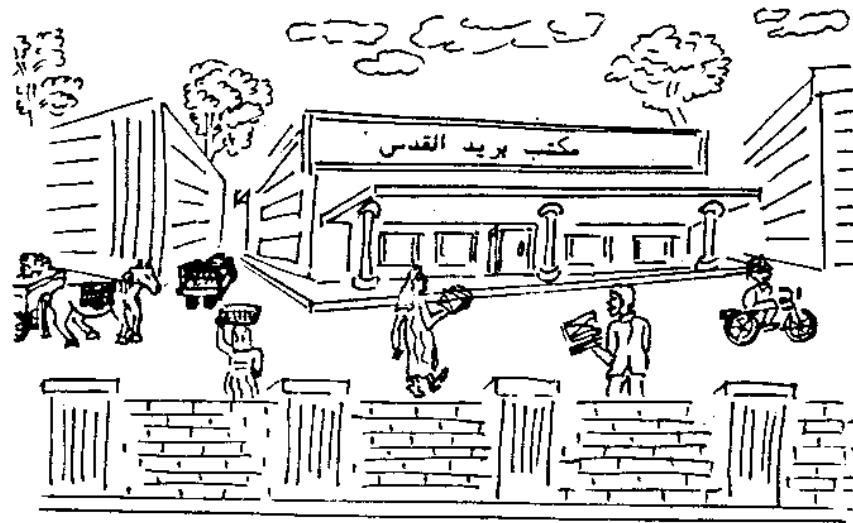
Pronoun	Perfect	Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative
ʔana	dafaʕt			
ʔinta		btibʕat		
ʔinti				ʔuxruji
huwwe			yudxul	
hiyye	ʔitaSlat			
ʔiHna	ʕabbeena			
ʔintu				ʕabbu
humme		bifakru		

tamriin 7

An Arab friend of yours is coming to spend a weekend in your hometown. He writes asking you about a hotel or a motel where he could stay. Write a one-page description of a hotel you would recommend to your friend. In your description include information on the various facilities the hotel provides, the price, its location, the type of rooms, the size of the hotel, the hotel restaurant, and so on.

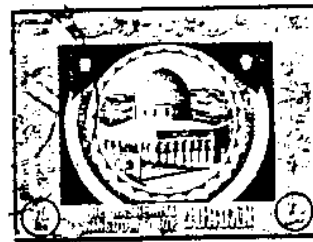
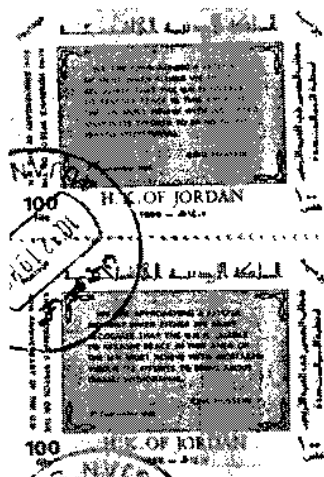
Listen to Tape Segment #25

fi maktab lbariid fi l?uds



- kariim: marHaba!
- lmuwaZZaf: ?ahleen, šu btu?mur ya ?ax ?
- kariim: biddi ?ab^cat maktuub ^cala faransa wTard ^cala maSir.
- lmuwaZZaf: kiif biddak tib^cathum, bilbariid l^caadi willa ljawwi willa lbaHri?
- kariim: šu raayak ? kiif btinSaHni ?ab^cathum ?
- lmuwaZZaf: haada bitwa??af ^cala ^ciddit ?ašyaa?. nnaas ^caadatan byib^catu lmakatiib bilbariid ljawwi wiTruud bilbariid lbaHri.
- kariim: šu lfar? been lbariid ljawwi wilbaHri ?
- lmuwaZZaf: lbariid ljawwi yaali bass sarii^c, lbariid lbaHri baTii? bass rxiiS.
- kariim: ?addeeš btaaxud irrisaala Hatta taSal faransa bilbariid ljawwi ?
- lmuwaZZaf: btaaxud ^caadatan ?usbuu^c.
- kariim: w?addeeš byaaxud TTard Hatta yaSal maSir bilbariid lbaHri ?
- lmuwaZZaf: byaaxud ^caadatan ?arba^c ?asaabii^c.
- kariim: walaaw. haada byaaxud wa?t ktiir. ?izan, laazim ?ab^cathum bilbariid ljawwi, bass biddi ?ab^cat lmaktuub bilbariid limsajjal kamaan.
- lmuwaZZaf: zayy maa biddak. lmaktuub bikallif tis^ciin ?irš wiTTard bikallif dinaar wrubu^c. btu?mur ?ayy ši taani ?
- kariim: ?aywa, biddi kamaan ^cašar Tawaabi^c maHalliyya wtaLat Tawaabi^c ?iimit kull Taabic xamsa w^cišriin ?irš.¹

¹Note that speakers of Arabic identify overseas stamps by their value not by name. Each ?irš is worth approximately three cents. Thus, a stamp for twenty-five ?irš is equal to a seventy-five-cent stamp in the United States.



- ImwaZZaf: tfaDDal. hadool bikalfu talat danaaniir wtis^ciin ?irš.
- kariim: tfaDDal haadi war?at xamis danaaniir.
- ImuwaZZaf: Tayyib. tfaDDal haadool dinar w^cašr ?i?ruuš lbaa?i.
- kariim: mumkin tfikli ddinaar balla ? biddi ?ataSil mukaalama tilifooniyya min hoon.
- ImuwaZZaf: btiHtajiš fakka ^cašaana tista^cmil ttalafoon. btiHtaaj sammunaat.
- kariim: min ween baštriium ?
- ImuwaZZaf: min hoon. bitkallif ssammuuna ?arb^ciin ?irš wmuudditha talat da?aayi? lilmukaalama lmaHalliyya.
- kariim: kam sammuuna biddi ^cašaana ?ataSil bnaablis ?
- ImuwaZZaf: biddak sammuuna lakull d?ii?a wnuSS.
- kariim: Tayyib ?a^cTiini sammunteen ?izan.
- ImuwaZZaf: tfaDDal.
- kariim: šukran.

Imufradaat

maktab lbariid

Tard

bariid ^caadi

bariid jawwi

bariid baHri

naSaH (banSaH)

šidda

?ašyaa? (pl. of ši)

post office

package, parcel

regular mail

airmail

sea mail

to advise, to recommend

several

things/factors in this context

sariic	fast, express (mail)
baTii?	slow
walaaw	expression of surprise
msajjal	registered
bariid msajjal	registered mail
zayy maa biddak	as you wish
Taabi ^c (pl. Tawaabi ^c)	stamp
maHalli	local
?iima	value, price in this context
war?at xamis danaaniir	five-dinar bill
fakk (bafukk)	to break (i.e., a dollar into change), to change
fakka	change
mukaalama tilifooniyya	telephone call
?iHtaaj (baHtaaj)	to need
?ista ^c mal (basta ^c mil)	to use
sammuuna (Pl. sammuunaat)	telephone token

Other vocabulary found in the following exercises or tape

niZaam	system
xaariji	overseas
muna	Arabic female name
šahaadit milaad	birth certificate
Daa ^c (baDii ^c)	to get lost
wajad (balaa?i)	to find (a place closed)
maHaTTit baaSaat	bus station
talafoon ^c umuumi	public phone
maktaba (pl. maktabaat)	book store
faatuura (pl. fawaatiir)	a bill
fataH (baftaH)	to open
Sinf (pl. ?aSnaaf)	type, class
?istama ^c (ba?astami ^c)	to listen
^c ibaara (pl. ^c ibaaraat)	utterance, statement
jayyidan	carefully
?istahlak (ba?astahlik)	to consume
xuSuuSi	private
sayyid (pl. saada)	mister, sir
balad (pl. blaad)	country

baqqaala (pl. baqqaalaat)	grocery store
maahir	Arabic male name
baa ^c (babii ^c)	to sell
baayi ^c /bayyaa ^c (pl. bayya ^c iin)	a salesman
Zarf (pl. Zruuf)	an envelope
Tawwal (baTawwil)	to take a long time
badri	early
minTa?a	area

tamriin 1

1. leeš raaH kariim ^cala maktab lbariid ?
2. šu ?anwaa^c lbariid lmawjuuda fi l?uds ?
3. šu biddu yib^cat kariim ^cala faransa ? kiif biddu yib^catu ?
4. ^cala ween biddu yib^cat TTard ?
5. šu lfar? been lbariid ljawwi wilbariid lbaHri ?
6. kiif ?arrar kariim yib^cat lmaktuub wiTTard ?
7. b?ayy bariid byib^catu nnaas ^caadatan TTruud ?
8. ?addeeš si^cir TTaabi^c lmaHalli ?
9. šu byista^cimlu nnaas fi l?uds ^cašaan yitkallamu ^cala talafoon ^cumuumi ?
10. ?addeeš si^cir ssammuuna ?
11. fii sammuunaat talafoon fi ?ameerka ? šu byista^cimlu nnaas fi
?ameerka ^cašaan yista^cimlu talafoon ^cumuumi ?

tamriin 2

?ixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH.

1. raaH kariim ^cala maktab lbariid ^cašaan
 - a. yib^cat maktuub ^cala faransa wTarD ^cala maSir
 - b. yištri Tawaabi^c wsammunaat
 - c. a and b.
2. kallaf lmaktuub ^cala faransa
 - a. xamsa w^cišriin ?irš
 - b. tis^ciin ?irš
 - c. dinaar wrubu^c
3. byaaxud TTard Hatta yaSal maSir bilbariid lbaHri
 - a. šahar
 - b. ?usbuu^c waaHad
 - c. sabi^c ?ayyaam
4. ^cašaan tista^cmil talafoon ^cumuumi fi l?uds btiHtaaj
 - a. fakka
 - b. sammuuna
 - c. fakka wsammuuna

5. bitkallif lmukaalama ttalafooniyya lmaHalliyya limuddit sitt da?aayi? fi l?uds ...
a. sammuunteen b. sittin ?irš c. tamaaniin ?irš
6. ?iimit TTaabi^c lmaHalli fi l?uds
a. ^cašar ?iruuš b. tis^ciin ?irš c. xamsa w^cišriin ?irš
7. lbariid lbaHri ... min lbariid ljawwi.
a. ?ayla b. ?arxaS c. ?asra^c
8. ba^cat kariim TTard bilbariid
a. ljawwi b. lbaHri c. limsajjal
9. kariim raayiH yitkallam ma^c naablus
a. ?arba^c da?aayi? b. sitt da?aayi? c. talat da?aayi?
10. bnifham min lqiT^ca ?innu niZaam lbariid fi l?uds
a. mitil niZaam lbariid fi baladna ta?riiban
b. byixtilf ktiir ^can niZaam lbariid fi baladna
c. mniiH ktiir

tamriin 3

?ixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH (Review the vocabulary words and their uses before you you begin this exercise.)

1. ^cašaan tib^cat maktuub laazim tista^cmil
a. sammuunaat b. Tawaabi^c
2. lbariid lbaHri ?arxaS w ... min lbariid ljawwi.
a. ?asra^c b. ?abTa?
3. ^cašaan yitSil Mark biNew York laazim ... ttalafoon.
a. yista?jir b. yista^cmil
4. ^cašaan tib^cat maktuub min Boston ^cala Atlanta laazim tista^cmil
Taabi^c
a. maHalli b. dawli
5. lmaktuub bilbariid ljawwi byaaxud wa?it ... min lbariid lbaHri.
a. ?a?aI b. ?aktar
6. ^cašaan tib^cat muna risaala min l?uds ^cala London ... Taabi^c dawli.
a. bitkallif b. btiHtaaj
7. hadool dinaareen. ?a^cTiini Tawaabi^c bdiinaar wi^cišriin ?irš w ... sammunaat.
a. ?iimit b. lbaa?i
8. ^cašaan tistam^cil talafoon ^cummuumi fi ?ameerka btiHtaaj
a. fakka b. sammunaat

tamriin 4

?i?ra lHiwaaraat ttaaliya wjaawib ¢ala l?as?ila taHthum.

1. A: ?addees byaaxud haada lmaktuub Hatta yaSal Tokyo ?

(The speaker is in Washington, D. C.)

B: ?usbuu¢ ta?riiban.

A: mumtaaz. ?aTiini TTawaabi¢ min faDlak!

su?aal: fi ?ayy bariid ba¢at A lmaktuub ?

2. A: biddi ?ab¢at ha TTard ¢ala Colombia.

B: kiif biddak tib¢atu ?

A: ?arxaS ši.

su?aal: fi ?ayy bariid ba¢at A TTard ?

3. A: fii fi haada lmaktuub šahaadit milaad wbiddiis tDii¢ bilbariid.

B: ?ib¢atha bilbariid limsajjal ?izan.

A: ?addees bitkallif rrisaala bilbariid limsajjal ?

B: xamis dularaat.

A: tfaDDal hadool xamis dularaat.

su?aal: lees ba¢at A lmaktuub bilbariid limsajjal ?

4. A: ruHt ¢ala maktab lbariid wwajadtu msakkir. ween bibii¢u Tawaabi¢ hoon ?

B: fi lmaktabaat, bass ssee¢a tamaanya halla wkull lmaktabaat msakra.

su?aal: štara A Tawaabi¢ ?

5. A: ween ?a?rab talafoon ¢umuumi hoon ?

B: fi maHaTTit lbaaSaat. ?imši duyri fi haada ššaari¢ Hawaali

nuSS keelumitir. maHaTTit lbaaSaat bitkuun ¢ala ?iidak lyamiin.

A: šukran ktiir.

B: ¢afwan

su?aal: lees biddu yruuH A ¢ala maHaTTit lbaaSaat ?

tamriin 5

Provide the correct form of the verb given in parentheses in each of the following sentences.

1. bti?dar ... ha ddiinaar ya ?ax ? (fakk)

2. ?iza biddik ... ttalafoon laazim tištri sammuunaat. (?ista^cmal)
3. xaalid raaH ^cala maktab lbariid w ... risaalteen ^cala lyaabaan. (ba^cat)
4. Haawalu ... ma^c Sadii?hum ^cali, bass ma kanš fi lbeet. (?itaSal)
5. Mary ... halla xamis miit dulaar ^cašaan tidfa^c faatuurat lmustašfa. (?iHtaaj)

tamriin 6

Fill in the blanks.

1. ?a^cTiini sammuunteen ^cašaan
2. byaaxud TTard Hatta yaSal lmayrib
3. bikallif TTAabi^c lmaHalli
4. bti?darš tištri Tawaabi^c min
5. ?itaSil ma^ci talafoon lamma
6. lbariid lmaHalli fi ?ameerka ?arba^c ?aSnaaf/darajaat, humme

tamriin 7

Match the following two columns.

1. ba ^c at rrisaala ^c ala rooma	a. ^c ašar ?iruuš
2. lbariid lbaHari ^c aadatan	b. sammuuna
3. ?iimit kull Taabi ^c	c. Taabi ^c bnuSS dulaar
4. miin ... ttalafoon l ^c umuumi ?	d. zayy maa biddik
5. biddi ... ^c ašaan ?atSil ma ^c Ken	e. maktab lbariid
6. rrisaala ^c ala Moscow btiHtaaj	f. bilbariid ljawwi
7. niZaam lbariid fi faransa	g. byista ^c mil
8. ba ^c at ššekk bilbariid	h. miš sari ^c
9. ?i ^c mali	i. mniiH ktiir
10. byiftaH ... ssee ^c a tamaanya SSubH	j. limsajjal

tamriin 8

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs

Pronoun	Perfect	Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative
?ana				
?inta				
?inti				
huwwe	?ista ^c mal			
hiyye				
?iHna				
?intu				
humme				

?ana	fakkeet			
?inta				
?inti				
huwwe				
hiyye				
?iHna				
?intu				
humme				

?ana				
?inta				
?inti				
huwwe				
hiyye			tistami ^c	
?iHna				
?intu				
humme				

tamriin 9

Write a one-page description of the postal system in your country. Use a dictionary for additional vocabulary if you need to.

Listen to Tape Segment #26

γassaan biddu yištri beet fi ʿammaan



jamaal: MarHaba ya γassaan. weenak ? ?ilna zamaan ma šufnaak.

γassaan: kunt fi ?abu Dabi. Saarli baštyil hunaak talt sniin.

jamaal: ?ahlan wasahlan. ?addeš saarlak hoon ?

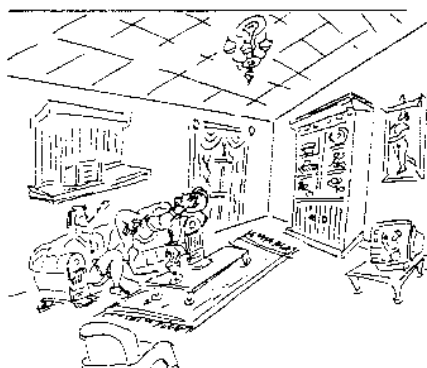
γassaan: ?usbuuʿ bass.

jamaal: šu raayiH ti?mal halla ?

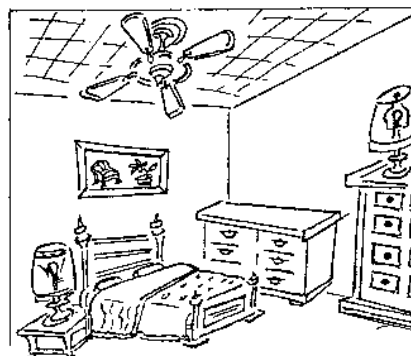
γassaan: badeet ?adawwir ʿala beet ʿašaan ?aštrii.

jamaal: miš muškila. fii byuut ktiira maʿruuDa lalbeeʿ. šu Hajm lbeet ?illi biddak ?iyyaa.

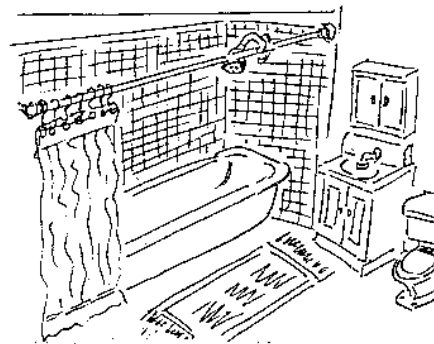
γassaan: biddi beet zyir fii γurufteen noom wγurfit juluus wimTbax wHimmaam.



γurfit juluus



γurfit noom



Hammaam

jamaal: biddak ?iyyaa Taabi? willa Taab?een.
 yassaan: Taab?een bikuun ?aHsan.
 jamaal: fi ʿind jiraana beet mumtaaz. fii talat yuraf noom wʿurfit juluus kbiira
 wHimmaameen wmiTbax wʿurfit Sufra wgaraaj wHadii?a zʿiira ?uddam
 lbeet. w?aHsan min heek, siʿru miš baTTaal.
 yassaan: ?addeē bidhum fii ?
 jamaal: Hawaali 25.000 diinaar, wbijuuuz yinzalu la Had 20.000.
 yassaan: balla!
 jamaal: walla. bass fiš fi lbeet tadfi?a wala takyiif.
 yassaan: lbeet Hajar willa baToon ?
 jamaal: Hajar min talat jihaat wbaToon min jiha.
 yassaan: lHadii?a kbiira ?
 jamaal: yaʿni, Hawaali miiteen mitir mrabbaʿ.
 yassaan: ?eemta bni?dar nšuufu ?
 jamaal: šu raayak tmurr ʿalay bukra baʿd DDuhur. baruuH ?ana wiyyaak ʿaleehum
 ʿašaan tšuufu.
 yassaan: mumtaaz. ?ana bukra faaDi baʿid sseeʿa tinte. ween saakin ?inta ?
 jamaal: fi šaariʿ ?abu nuwaas, raʿam 221.
 yassaan: bamurr ʿaleek bukra sseeʿa ?arbaʿa taʿriiban.
 jamaal: ?ahlan wasahlan.
 yassaan: ?ibak.

Imufradaat

zamaan	long ago
maʿruuD	displayed (for)
beeʿ	sale
maʿruuD lalbeeʿ	for sale
Hajm	size
yurfit noom	bedroom
yurfit juluus	living room
miTbax (pl. maTaabix)	kitchen
yurfit Sufra	dining room
Taabi? (pl. Tawaabi?)	floor
jaar/jiraan	neighbor
garaaj (pl. garaajaat)	a garage
Hadii?a (pl. Hadaayi?)	yard (garden)
tadfi?a	heating

takyiif (hawaaʔi)	air-conditioning
mrabba ^c	square
Hajar	stone
baToon	concrete
marr	to stop by
ʔiyyaak	you (objective case)
faaDi	free
ʔibak/-ik/-kum	no problem (welcome to you, too)

Other vocabulary found in the following exercises or tape

waSSaf (bawaSSif)	to describe
faxim	magnificent
dirham	a monetary unit used in some parts of the Arab world
mka ^{cc} ab	cubic
riyaaD	Arabic male name
salwa	Arabic female name
yabdu	it seems
mawqi ^c (pl. mawaaqi ^c)	location
mnaasib	convenient
mabni	built, constructed
raaDi	satisfied, content
bittaʔsiiT	through financing
Tabii ^{ca}	nature
Hanaan	Arabic female name
xaTT	script
Taba ^c (baTba ^c)	to type
samaH (basmaH)	to permit
xadiija	Arabic female name
masaaHa	area
DaaHiya (pl. DawaaHi)	suburb
ʔista ^c mal (basta ^c mil)	to use
maktab	a desk
caadil	Arabic male name
rašiid	Arabic female name
ʔistaʔjar (bastaʔjir)	to rent (a house for yourself)
ʔajjar (baʔajjir)	to rent (your house to someone)

bidaaya	beginning
haadi	quiet
tzawwaj (batzawwaj)	to get married
salafan	in advance

tamriin 1

jaawib ʿala lʼasʼila ttaaliya.

1. šu biddu yiʿmal ʼyassaan fi ʿammaan ?
2. ween kaan ʼyassaan ?
3. ʼaddeš Saarlu hunaak ?
4. ʼeemta rijiʿ ʿala ʿammaan ?
5. ʼaddeš Hajm lbeet ʼilli biddu yištri ?
6. miin biddu ybiiʿ beetu ?
7. ʼaddeš bidhum fii ?
8. waSSif lbeet ?
9. ʼeemta raayiH ʼyassaan yšuuf lbeet ?
10. ween byuskun jamaal ?

tamriin 2

ʼixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH.

1. ʼyassaan Saarlu byištʼil fi ʼabu Dabi
a. talt sniin b. xams sniin c. ʿašar sniin
2. bnifham min lqiTʿa ʼinnu
a. ʼyassaan maʿu fluus tkaffi beet
b. ʼyassaan maʿiš fluus min marra
c. ʼyassaan ʼani ktiir ktiir
3. biddu ʼyassaan yištri beet
a. kbiir b. zyir c. faxim
4. biHubb ʼyassaan beetu ykuun
a. Taabiʼ waaHad b. Taabʼeen c. ʼaktar min Taabʼeen
5. ... bidhum ybiiʿu beethum.
a. jamaal b. jiraam ʼyassan c. jiraan jamaal
6. bidhum jiraan jamaal fi beethum
a. ʿišriin ʼalf diinaar b. xamsa wʿišriin ʼalf diinaar
c. xamsa wiʿišriin dirham
7. lbeet maSnuuʿ min
a. lbaToon b. lHajar c. lbaToon wilHajar

suʔaal: lees biddu A yištri beet ?

2. A: ʔeemta štareet beetak ya maHmuud ?

maHmuud: ʔabil taman sniin.

A: ʔaddeš kaan tamanu ?

maHmuud: talaatiin ʔalf dulaar.

A: haada siʕir miš baTTaal.

maHmuud: heek kaanat ʔasʕaar libyuut.

suʔaal: miin ʔarxaS libyuut halla willa ʔabil taman sniin ? kiif ʕrift ?

3. A: ʔaddeš Saarlak btuskun fi haada lbeet ?

B: xamis taʕšar sana.

A: yabdu ʔinnu beet mniiH.

B: laʔ. bass mawqiʕu mnaasib wʔujurtu rxiiSa.

suʔaal: bnifham min lHiwaar ʔinnu

- a. B mabsuuT ktiir fi lbeet ʔilli byuskun fii
- b. B miš mabsuuT min marra fi lbeet
- c. B raaDi fi lbeet liʔannu siʕru wmawqiʕu mnaasbiin

4. A: kam ʔurfa fii fi beetak ?

B: ʔurufteen noom wHammaam wʔurfit juluus wmiTbax wbalkoona.

A: haada beet zyir ktiir.

B: zyir bass mumtaaz. fii tadfiʔa wtakyiif wmabni kullu min lHajar.

suʔaal: bnifham min lHiwaar ʔinnu

- a. B mabsuuT ktiir fi lbeet ʔilli byuskun fii
- b. B miš mabsuuT min marra fi lbeet
- c. B raaDi fi lbeet liʔannu mabni min lHajar

5. A: biddi beet maʕ Hadiiʔa kbiira wbirkit sbaaHa.

B: bass hadool libyuut ʔaalyiin ktiir.

A: miš muhim lifluus.

B: kiif biddak tidfaʕu, kaaš willa bittaʔsiiT ?

A: kaaš.

suʔaal: bnifham min lHiwaar ʔinnu

- a. A byištʔil mudiir širka
- b. A biHubb ssbaaHa wiTTabiiʕa
- c. A ʕindu ʕeela kbiira

Passive participle forms (?ism lmaf^cuul)

Like English, Arabic has past participle forms that can be used to express passive constructions and adjectives. Consider the following examples:

- A. 1. dduxaan mamnuu^c hoon meaning (Smoking is forbidden here.)
2. lmaktab maftuuH meaning (The office is open.)
3. sayyaarti maSnuu^ca fi lyaabaan meanng (My car was made in Japan.)
- B. 1. beeti mabnii min lHajar meaning (My house is built/made of stone.)
2. lmayya mayliyya meaning (The water has been boiled.)
- C. 1. ssayyaaraat lmasruu?a btištiyilš ^caadatan meaning (Stolen cars do not usually work.)
2. l?akil lma?lii biDurr biSSiHHa ktiir meaning (Fried food is very harmful to your health.)

In examples A, B, and C there are passive participle forms derived from verbs. In A1 the form *mamnuu^c* "forbidden" is derived from *mana^c*, in A2 *maftuuH* is derived from the verb *fataH*, and in A3 *maSnuu^c* is derived from the verb *Sana^c*. In B1 the form *mabni* is derived from the verb *bana*, and in B2 *mayli* is derived from the verb *ḡala*. In C1 the form *masruu?* is derived from the verb *sara?*, and *ma?lii* is derived from the verb *?ala*. The forms used in groups A and B are passive verb constructions. The examples given in group C function as adjectives describing the the noun phrases that stand for subjects.

There are several patterns of past participles in Arabic. We introduce in this lesson two patterns only; namely, maCCuuC (i.e., *mamnuu^c*, *masruu?*, *maktuub*, etc.) and maCCii (i.e., *maylii*, *ma?lii*, *mabnii*, *marmii*, etc.). The pattern maCCuuC is usually derived from the triradical root verbs of the form CVCVC, and the pattern maCCii is derived from the incomplete verbal pattern of the form CaCa. The passive participle, like the active participle, has three forms only: masculine singular, feminine singular, and plural forms. They are also negated by *miš*.

tamriin 5

Fill in the past participle forms of the verbs given in parentheses in the blanks below.

- 1. ... ssbaaHa hoon. (samaH)
- 2. lxaTT ... ?ajmal min lxaTT (katab, Taba^c)
- 3. widaad bitHubb l?akil ... ktiir. (?ala)
- 4. ssayyaara ... lalbee^c. (^caraD)
- 5. Saarlū lbeet ... ?aktar min xamis ?āšhur. (sakan)
- 6. l?akil ... ma^c ?ujrit l?uteel. (Hasab)
- 7. Brenda bti?darš taakul lfawaakih (Tabax)

8. šuft liktaab ... ¢ala TTaawla. (rama)

tamriin 6

Provide the verbs from which each of the following past participles forms is derived.

<u>past participle</u>	<u>verb</u>
mašruub	
madruus	
masmuu¢	
ma¢ruuf	
mahdii	
mad¢ii	

tamriin 8

Provide the correct form of the verb in the following sentences:

1. leeš biddik ... sayyaartik ya sihaam ? (baa¢)
2. ?ana ... ¢ala miryam bass ma kaanatiš fi lmaktab. (marr)
3. ?eemta biHibb (zaar ?ana)
4. lamma nizil Joe fi ?uteel l-YMCA ... l?akil miš baTTaal. (kaan)
5. ... daayman xadiija taman malaabisha kaašūū (ydafa¢)
6. ?ayy sayyaara bidhum ... ? (štara)
7. ?eemta ... ?inta tšuufu ? (?idir)
8. haada lbeet jdiid. miin ... ? (bana lbeet)

tamriin 9

Match the following two columns

¢ali buskun fi beet	byaaklu fi lmaktaba
?axuuy biddu	lHajar
TTullaab ¢aadatan	l?usbuu¢ ljaay ?
štara Hanaan beet maSnuu¢ min	Hadii?a kbiira ktiir
masaaHit beetna	fii yurufteen bass
?eemta bitkuun faaDi	talaatiin ?alf dinaar bass
¢ind l?ustaaz Mike	miiteen mitir mrabba¢
si¢ir haada lbeet	ybiic beetu

Listen to Tape Segment # 27

HummuS wma?luube

saamya: ween raayHa ya huda ?

huda: raayHa ?a^cmal HummuS w?aTbux ma?luube.

saamya: šu! ^cindkum Hafla lyoom ?

huda: ya^cni. raayHiin jiraanna yzuuruuna lleela.

saamya: Tayyib. daxlik, kiif bti^cmali lHummuS wibtuTubxi lma?luube ?



huda: ^camal lHummuS sihil. ?in?a^ci lHummuS fi lmay Hatta ySiir Tari. ba^cdeen HuTTii fi maakinat xalt wiTHanii. Diifi ^calee šwayyit THiina wišwayyit ^caSiir lamuun. Harki lHummuS w^caSiir llamuun wiTHiina Hatta yinxilTu mniiH. ba^cdeen Diifi ^calee šwayyit bhaaraat mitil lkammuun ?aw ssimmaak. tinsiiš ?innik tDiifi ^calee šwayyit zeet zeetuun.

saamya: bass! haada ^camalu sihil.

huda: willa, šu bitfakri !

saamya: Tayyib, wkiif btuTubxi lma?luube ?

huda: ?awwal ši ?uslu?i jjaaj ?aw laHmit lxaruuf fi lmay ba^cid ma tDiifi ^caleeha raaS baSal mafroom wišwayyit zeet zeetuun. ba^cdeen ?i?li ?imma baTaaTa ?aw beetinjan ?aw zahar. lamma txalSi, HuTTi llaHma lmasluu?a fi ?aa^c TTunjara. ba^cdeen HuTTi Taba?a min rruz foo? llaHma. ba^cdeen HuTTi Taba?a min lbeetin jaan lma?li. kamli Taba?a foo? Taba?a Hatta twaSli tulteen TTunjara. Diifi mar?at llaHma ^cala rruz willaHma wilbeetinjan wHuTTi TTunjara ^cala lyaaaz. ?istanni Hawaali nuSS see^ca wilma?luube bitkuun jaahza. tinsiiš txalli nnaar xafiifa ^cašaana ma yinHir?iš rruz.

saamya: haadi Tabxa Sa^cba šway.

huda: la?, ?abadan. jarbiiha wšuu fi kiif btiTla^c ma^cik.

saamya: wala yhimnik. ?inšaalla raayHa ?aTbuxha l?usbuu^c ljaay. šukran ktiir.

huda: l^cafu. bxaaTrik.

saamya: ma^c-i-ssalaama.

Imufradaat

ya ^c ni	kind of
daxlik	an inceptive marker used to initiate a question or a request
ʕamal	making
sihil	easy
na?a ^c (ban?a ^c)	to soak
Tari	soft, tender
TaHan (baTHan)	to grind
Daaf (baDiif)	to add
THiina	sesame butter
xallaT (baxalliT)	to mix
faram (bafrum)	to cut into pieces, to chop
Harrak (baHarrik)	to stir
lamuun	lemon
bhaaraat (sg. bhaar)	spices
kammuun	cumin
simmaak	sumac
nisi (bansa)	to forget
zeet zeetuun	olive oil
willa	of course
ʔaaz	burner
sala? (baslu?)	to boil
raas baSal	an onion head
?alaa (ba?li)	to fry
?imma	either
zahar	cauliflower
beetinjaan	eggplants
?aa ^c	bottom
Tunjara	cooking pot
Taba?a	a layer
foo?	on top of
ma?li	fried (adj.)
masluu?	boiled (adj.)
mara?a	broth
Hara? (baHri?)	to burn
xafiif	light

naar	fire
?inHara? (baniHri?)	to get burnt
?abadan	not at all
jarrab (bajarrib)	to try
Tili ^c (baTla ^c)	to become

Other vocabulary found in the following exercises or on tape

tkawwan	to be made of
min ?eeš	of what ... ?
muHtawayaat	contents, ingredients
laHmit ^c ijil	beef
ba ^c D	some
suuši	a Japanese dish
mašhuur	popular, famous
?akla	dish
dili ^c	plain
milH	salt
Ta ^c im	taste
ɣariib	strange
min ?abil	before
Siiya (pl. Siyay)	form
fi ^c il (?af ^c aal)	verb
been ?useen	between brackets
ba?doonis	parsley
?uuma	Indian female name
Haarr	spicy, hot
waa?il	Arabic male name
Tabiix	cooked food
SaraTa	salad
ša?fa (pl. šu?af)	a piece
fawzi	Arabic male name
?ahwe saada	black coffee with no sugar
sukkar	sugar
mHammar	roasted
?illi biddak ?iyyaa	whatever you want
min ?abil	before
?aTa ^c (ba?Ta ^c)	to cut

HaTT (baHuTT)	to put
furn (pl. fruun)	a stove
ryiif (pl. turuufa)	a loaf of bread
r?ii?	thin
madhuun	rubbed with
rajja ^c (barajji ^c)	to send, put, take back

tamriin 1

jaawib ^cala l?as?ila ttaalya.

1. šu raayHa ti^cmal huda ?
2. leeš raayHa ti^cmal huda HummuS wtuTbux ma?luube ?
3. kiif bin^camal lHummuS ?
4. bti^craf saamya ti^cmal HummuS ?
5. kiif btinTabax lma?luube ?
6. miin ?ashal ^camal lHummuS willa Tabx lma?luube ?
7. šu muHtawayaat SaHin lHummuS ?
8. min ?eeš btitkawwan Tabxit lma?luube ?

tamriin 2

?ixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH.

1. bidha huda ti^cmal HummuS wtuTbux ma?luube li?annu
 - a. ^cindha Hafla
 - b. saamya raayHa tzuurha
 - c. jiraanha raayHiin yzuruuha
2. lamma bni^cmal HummuS, ?awwal ši
 - a. binxalliT lHummuS
 - b. bnin?a^c lHummuS
 - c. binDiif THiina ^cala lHummuS
3. lma?luube Tabxa
 - a. filisTiiniyya
 - b. maSriyya
 - c. mayribiyya
4. bnin?a^c ^caadatan lHummuS fi
 - a. zeet zzeetuun
 - b. ^caSiir lamuun
 - c. mayy
5. fi Tabxit lma?luube byista^cimlu nnaas ^caadatan
 - a. laHmit xaruuf ?aw jaaj
 - b. laHmit xaruuf ?aw ^cijil
 - c. laHmit ^cijil ?aw jaaj
6. btaaxud Tabxit lma?luube ^caadatan ... ta?riiban.
 - a. nuSS see^ca
 - b. see^ca wnuSS
 - c. talat see^caat

7. ʕaʕaan nuTbux ma?luube laazim ... ?awwal ši.
 - a. ni?li llaHma
 - b. nuslu? beetinjaan
 - c. nuslu? llaHma
8. bnuTbux lma?luube ʕaadatan fi
 - a. lmayy
 - b. mar?at llaHma
 - c. zeet zeetuun

tamriin 3

?ixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH.

1. nnaas ... llaHma fi lmayy.
 - a. byi?lu
 - b. byuslu?u
2. nnaas ʕaadatan ... lHummuS.
 - a. bixalTu
 - b. byufurmu
3. l?ameerkaan ... ketchup ʕala lhaamburger.
 - a. biHarku
 - b. biDiifu
4. ma ?ajaaʕ ?aHmad ʕala lHafla li?annu
 - a. nisi
 - b. Tiliʕ
5. lamma bnuTbux wara? ʕinab bnistaʕmil
 - a. maaknit xalT
 - b. Tunjara
6. baʕD nnaas ... kammuun ʕala lHummuS.
 - a. bufurmu
 - b. biDiifu
7. ʕabdalla biHubb ... ktiir.
 - a. lmara?a
 - b. lma?li
8. ?alat mbaariH warda samkateen fi
 - a. zeet zeetuun
 - b. lmayy
9. kariim biHubb yaakul
 - a. mara?a
 - b. beetinjaan
10. ŕuft jamiila ... raas baSal.
 - a. btiʕmal
 - b. btufrum

tamriin 4

?i?ra lHiwaaraat ttaaliya wjaawib ʕala l?as?ila taHthum.

1. A: ween kunt ya ʕabid ?
 ʕabid: kunt ?atyadda.
 A: ?addeŕ kallafak lyada ?
 ʕabid: xamis taʕŕar dulaar.
 su?aal: tyadda ʕabid fi beetu willa fi maTʕam ? kiif ʕrift ?

2. A: šu ?akalti ʿala lifTuur ya Sally ?
Sally: ma ?akaltiš lifTuur.
suʔaal: ?addeš kallaf fTuur Sally ?

3. A: šu btaakul ya Brad ?
Brad: suuši.
A: min ween štareetu ?
Brad: ?ana Tabaxtu.
A: kiif tʿallamt tuTubxu ?
Brad: sakant fi lyaabaan ?aktar min sana.
suʔaal: ween tʿallam Brad yuTbux suuši ?

4. A: šu haada ?
B: baaba ʔannuuj.
A: šu yaʿni baaba ʔannuuj ?
B: ?akla mašhuura fi suuriyya wlubnaan.
suʔaal: miin byaakul ʿaadatan baaba ʔannuuj ?

5. A: haada lʔakil diliʿ, fii ʿindkum miliH ?
B: tfaDDal, haada lmilH.
suʔaal: kiif biHubb A ?aklu ?

6. A: šu fii fi lʔakil, Taʿmu ʔariib ?
B: summaak.
A: šu yaʿni summaak ?
B: nooʿ min libhaar mašhuur fi ššarq lʔawsaT.
suʔaal: kam marra ?akal B summaak min ?abil ?

Imabni lilmajhuul (Passive Constructions)

The verb *nHaraʔ* in the sentence "*tinsiiš txalli nnaar xafiifa ʿašaan ma yinHirʔiš rruz*" is in the passive form. The corresponding active form is *Haraʔ* "to burn." Passive forms are as common in this dialect of Arabic as they are in English or in any other language for that matter. There are two prefixes that can be used to transform an active verb into a passive one. The first prefix is *ʔin-* where *ʔi-* is usually dropped (not pronounced). This prefix is usually added to the triradical active transitive verbs such as *katab*, *širib*, *ʿimil*, *zakar*, *fataH*, *masak*, *Hamal*, *dafaʿ*, *fihim*, and *ʔibil*, and the incomplete verbs such as *bana*, *štara*, and *ʔaza*, which become *ʔinbana*, *ʔinšara*,

?inʔa, respectively. The other prefix is *t-* which is usually added to transitive verbs whose middle radical is geminated and the verb of the form CaaCaC such as *šaarak*, *ʕaaša*, and *naafas*. For example, the active verbs *raʔʔa*, *waZZaf*, *sakkar*, *wassaʕ*, *xarrab*, and *SallaH* become *traʔʔa*, *twaZZaf*, *tsakkar*, *twassaʕ*, *txarrab*, *tSallaH*, respectively. Triradical verbs starting with /ʔ/ take the prefix /t-/ instead of the expected /ʔin-/. Examples of this type are *ʔaxad* and *ʔakal* whose passive forms are *ttaaxad* and *ttaakal*, respectively. Passive verbs are conjugated in a way similar to the active ones. The following illustrate the conjugation.

The verb *traʔʔa* with the prefix *t-*

<u>pronoun</u>	<u>past/perfect</u>	<u>imperfect</u>	<u>subjunctive</u>
ʔana	traʔʔeet	batraʔʔa	ʔatraʔʔa
ʔinta	traʔʔeet	btitraʔʔa	titraʔʔa
ʔinti	traʔʔeeti	btitraʔʔi	titraʔʔi
huwwe	traʔʔa	bitraʔʔa	yitraʔʔa
hiyye	traʔʔat	btitraʔʔa	titraʔʔa
ʔiHna	traʔʔeena	bnitraʔʔa	nitraʔʔa
ʔintu	traʔʔeetu	btitraʔʔu	titraʔʔu
humme	traʔʔu	byitraʔʔu	yitraʔʔu

The verb *nmasak* with the prefix *ʔin-*

ʔana	nmasakt	banimsik	ʔanimsik
ʔinta	nmasakt	btinimsik	tinimsik
ʔinti	nmasakti	btinmiski	tinmiski
huwwe	nmasak	binimsik	yinimsik
hiyye	nmaskat	btinimsik	tinimsik
ʔiHna	nmasakna	bninimsik	ninimsik
ʔintu	nmasaktu	btinmisku	tinmisku
humme	nmasaku	binmisku	yinmisku

Passive verbs are negated in a manner identical to that of the active ones. Thus, the perfect forms are negated by adding *ma* before the verb and *-š* at the end of the verb, and *-š* is added to the end of the imperfect indicative verb.

tamriin 5

?ixtaar Ijawaab SSaHiiH.

1. rrisaala ... ?abil yoomeen.
a. katbat b. nkatbat
2. ... Ibraahiim Ibaab.
a. fataH b. nfataH
3. Ifaatuura ... ?abil ma wSilt.
a. daf^cat b. ndaf^cat
4. ... ?aHmad fi bank Iqaahira-^cammaan fi I?urdun.
a. waZZaf b. twaZZaf
5. miin ... IHummuS ?
a. ^cimil b. n^camal
6. ?eemta ... IHummuS ?
a. ^cimil b. n^camal
7. ma Dalliš ?ahwe min marra. ... kulha.
a. širbit b. nšarbat
8. ... Ima?luube fi beet samiir kull ?usbuu^c ta?riiban
a. btuTbux b. btinTabax
9. haada Ibeet ... bi \$100,000.
a. štara b. nšara
10. ^cadnaan ... ^caSiir ttufaaH ^cala lifTuur.
a. širib b. nšarab

tamriin 6

?a^cTi SSiiya SSaHiiHa lakull fi^cil min I?af^caal Imawjuuda been ?useen.

1. ^cašaan ni^cmal HummuS laazim ... IHummuS fi Imayy Tuul lleel. (na?a^c)
2. stanna laHZa! ba^cd šwayy raayiH (?ana) ... ImiliH ^cala I?akil. (Daaf)
3. Iamma bni^cmal HummuS, ... IHummuS wiTHiina w^caSiir llamuun. (xallaT)
4. ... James kull yoom SSubH beeDteen. (?alaa)
5. ?abil ma štara ^caadil wzoojtu sayyaarithum ?ista?jaru ?aktar min xamis sayyaaraat w... . (jarrab)
6. Iamma HaDDarat Hilwa tabbuula yoom ssabat lmaaDi, ?awwal ši ... Iba?doonis. (faram)
7. kiif btuTbuxi jjaaj ya samiira, ... willa bti?lii ? (sala?)
8. ?eemta raayHa ... Imajisteer ya ^cabiir ? (kammal)

The Imperative Form

Consider the following verbs:

<u>perfect form</u>	<u>imperative form</u>
katab	?uktub
sabaH	?isbaH
maša	?imši
ʿaamal	ʿaamil
kaasar	kaasir
sakkar	sakkir
raaH	ruuH
ʿaaš	ʿiīš
daar	duur
?istaʿmal	?istaʿmil
?istaʿjar	?istaʿjir
ma katabš	(ma) tuktubš
ma raHš	(ma) truHš
ma mašaaš	(ma) timšiiš
ma ʿallabš	(ma) tyallibš
ma širbiš	(ma) tišrabš

Based on these data, form the rules that determine the formation of the imperatives in this dialect of Arabic. An example of a rule could be: Add the prefix ?i- to the beginning of the triradical consonant root to form the imperative, e.g., fataH ---> ?iftaH.

The instructor will discuss these rules with you in class after you have come up with them by yourself at home.

tamriin 7

While taking care of a ten-year-old boy, you decide to provide him with a set of rules as to what he can and cannot do. These rules are given in the form of commands. Write down twelve of these. The following two examples illustrate what the rules should be like.

-tiftaHiš lbaab min marra!

-?udrus haada liktaab halla!

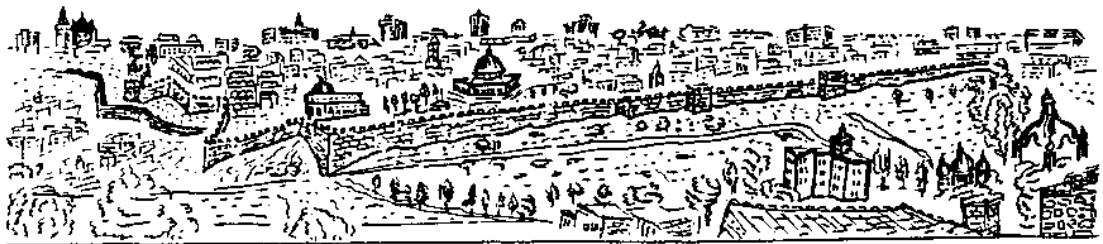
tamriin 8

1. Describe the way you go about preparing your favorite meal.
2. A friend from overseas asks you for a recipe for cheesecake. Write down that recipe for her. Use the dictionary to look up any new vocabulary that you may need.

Listen to Tape Segment # 28

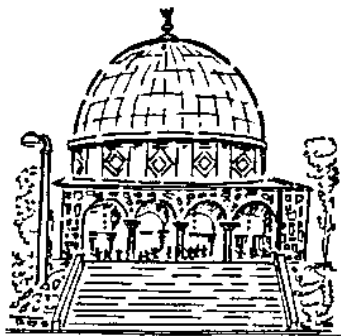
madiinat-i-l?uds

taqa^c madiinat l?uds fi minTa?a jabaliyya ^cala bu^cud xamsiin keelumitir ta?riibar min sawaaHil lbaHar l?abyaD lmutawassiT ššar?iyya. tamtaaz lmadiina bitaariixha l'ariiq w?ahammiyyitha ttaariixiyya waddiiniyya. hiyye min ?a?dam w?a?das mudun l'aalam. banaaha lyabuusiyyiin min ?aktar min 3000 sana ?abil lmiilaad. wmin hadaak lwa?t whiyye markaz Siraa^c lakull l?umam wiššuu^cub widdiyaanaa^c. ?iddammarat lmadiina 'iddit marraat wsukkaanha Saaru ?asra fi 'iddit munaasabaat. wma^c zaalik, laa zaalat lmadiina Hayya wibyuskunha ?aktar min nuSS malyoon nasama halla.



madiinat l?uds

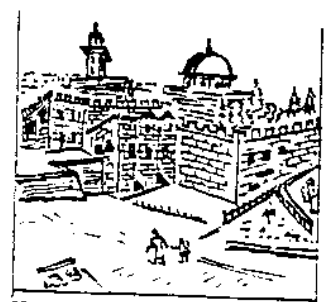
l?uds ma?suumaa ?ismeen: l?uds l?adiima wil?uds jdiida. fii Hawl l?uds l?adiima Suur Daxm banaa l?atraak ?abil Hawaali ?arba^c miit sana. masaaHit lmadiina Hawaali keelumitir mrabba^c waaHad. ššwaari^c hunaa^c Day?a w^caadatan mas?uufa. fii dakaakiin zyira ktiir fi lmadiina: dakaakiin tuHaf, wmujawharaat, wba??aalaat, wmaTaa^cim, wmaHallaat Halwayaat, wmaHallaat nuvuteeh, wmaHallaat ?maaš, wmaHallaat see^caat.



qubbat SSaxra



kniisit li?yaama



Haa?iT Imabka

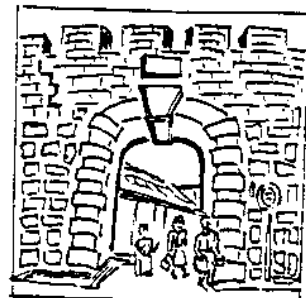
fi lmadiina ?aHyaa? ktiira. ?ašhar haadi l?aHyaa? ?arba^ca: lHayy l?islaami, lHayy lmasiiHi, lHayy lyahuudi, wilHayy l?armani. fiiha kamaan maraakiz m?addasa

qliddiyaanaat ssamaawiyya ttalaata: lmasjid l?aqSa wqubbat SSaxra lilmisilmiin, kniisit li?yaama lilmasiiHiyyiin, wHaa?iT lmbaka lilyahuud. ʿaʿsaan heek fii fi l?uds ʿaadatan suwwaaH ?aktar min sukkaanha wfiiha kamaan ?utelaat ktiira. winnaas hunaak byitkallamu ʿaadatan talat luyaat: lʿarabiyya wil?ingliiziyya, wilʿibriyya. lHa?ii?a ?innu ?iqtiSaad lmadiina manbi ʿala ssiyaaHa wittijaara bass.

fii la l?uds l?adiima sabaʿ madaaxil, hiyya baab lʿamuud, wbaab zzaahra, wbaab lisbaaT, wbaab lmayaarba, wbaab nnabi dahuud, wbaab lxaliil, wilbaab lijdiid.



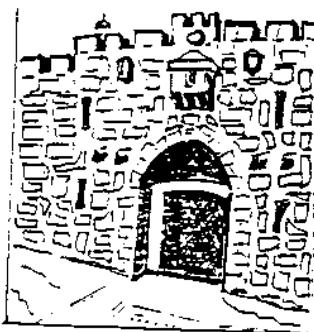
baab lʿamuud



lbaab lijdiid

l?uds jdiida mitil ?ayy madiina jdiida. šawaariʿha ʿariiDa wbinaayaatha ʿaalya wmasaaHitha ?akbar biktiir min l?uds l?adiima, wfiiha kamaan muntazahaat mniiHa wmaHallaat tijaariyya kbiira.

TTa?s fi l?uds Hilu Tuul ssana. fi SSeef ljaww mumtaaz ktiir. daayman mušmis wjaaff wfii hunaak ʿaadatan nasiim byiiji min lyarb, min lbaHar lmutawassiT. fi ššita bikuun ?aHyaanan baarid šway w?aHyaanan mušmis wdaafi. marraat btinzil darjat lHaraara ʿan SSifr lmi?awi w?aHyaanan bikuun TTa?s ʿaaSif, bass haada ?aliil.



baab SbāaT



Ṭarīq? lʿaalaam

Imufradaat

taqa ^c	to lie, to be situated
ʕala bu ^c d	at a distance
saaHil (pl. sawaaHil)	shore
tamtaaz	to be distinguished
ʕariiq	ancient
?ahammiyya	importance
yabuusiyyiin	Jebusites (the people who founded Jerusalem)
?abil Imiilaad	before Christ (i.e., B. C.)
markaz (pl. maraakiz)	center
Siraa ^c	conflict
ša ^c b (pl. šu ^c uub)	people
?umma (pl. ?umam)	a nation
?iddammar	to be destroyed
?asiir (pl. ?asraa)	captive
munaasaba (pl. munaasabaat)	occasion
ma ^c zaalik	though, despite that
laa zaal	still
Hayy	alive
malyoon	a million
nasama	a person
m?addas	holy
ʕaalam	the world
qisim	part, portion
ma?suum	divided
Hawl	around
Suur	a wall
Daxm	huge
banaa	to build, to construct
turki (pl. ?atraak)	Turks
masaaHa	area
mas?uuf	roofed
mjawharaat	jewelry
?i?maaš	cloth
lHa?ii?a	the truth, in fact
?iqtiSaad	economy
mabni	is built

siyaaHa	tourism
tijaara	trade
Hayy (pl. ?aHyaa?)	a quarter
masiiHi	a Christian
yahuudi	a Jew, Jewish
markaz (pl. maraakiz)	center
diin (pl. diyaanaat, ?adyaan)	religion
?armani	Armenian
lmasjid l?aqaSa	the Aqsa Mosque
qubbat SSaxra	Dome of the Rock
kniisit li?yaama	the Church of Holy Sepulchre
Haa?iT lmaabka	the Wailing Wall
sukkaan	dwellers, population
nabi	prophet
dahuud	David
mitil	like, such as
muntazah (pl. muntazahaat)	a park

Other vocabulary found in the following exercises or on tape

beeš	for what
°abr	through (the ages)
°adad	number
?i°tamad	to be based
Sinaa°a	industry
mu°Zam	most
?aθar (?aaθaar)	ruins
kibir (bakbar)	to grow
Harb lxaliij	the Gulf War
maSna° (pl. maSaani°)	a factory
°ala ?eeš	on what ... ?
jamaal	beauty
burj	tower
šaaTi? (pl. šawaaTi?)	beach
ramil	sand
ramli	sandy
burtuyaali	Portuguese
?aθiina	Athens

tamriin 1

jaawib ʿala lʔasʔila ttaaliya min lqiTʿa.

1. ween btaqaʿ madiinat lʔuds ?
2. beeš btimtaaz lmadiina ?
3. miin bana lʔuds ?
4. šu Saar la lʔuds ʿabr lʿuSuur ?
5. ʔaddeeš ʿadad sukkaan lmadiina halla ?
6. waSSif lmadiina lʔadiima.
7. kam Hayy fii fi lmadiina lʔadiima ? šu humme ?
8. šu ʔahammiyyit lmadiina min nnaaHiya ddiiniyya ?
9. leeš fii fi lʔuds ʔutelaat ktiira ?
10. kam madxal fi la lmadiina lʔadiima ? šu humme ?
11. kiif btixtlif lmadiina jdiida ʿan lʔadiima ?
12. kiif ljaww fi lʔuds ?

tamriin 2

ʔixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH.

1. tarjiʿ ʔahammiyyat lʔuds likawnha
 - a. markaz liddiyaanaat ssamaawiyya ttalaata
 - b. taqaʿ fi minTaʔa jabaliyya
2. lʔuds maʔsuumu ʔismiin, humme
 - a. ʔism lmisilmiin wʔism lmasiiHiyyiin
 - b. lmadiina lʔadiima wilmadiina jdiida
3. fii la lʔuds lʔadiima
 - a. sabaʿ madaaxil
 - b. sabaʿ ʔaHyaaʔ
4. ʔašhar lmarakiz lmaʔadasa ʿind lmisilmiin huwwe ..
 - a. HaaʔiT lmabka
 - b. qubbat SSaxra
5. byiʿtamid ʔiqtiSaad lʔuds ʿala
 - a. ttijaara wiSSinaaʿa
 - b. ssiyaaHa wittijaara
6. lʔuds fiiha ʔutelaat ktiira liʔannu
 - a. byiiji ʿaleeha suyyaaH ktiir kull sana
 - b. fii Hawlha Suur Daxim banaa lʔatraak
7. TTaʔs fi lʔuds fi SSeef
 - a. Hilu ktiir

- b. mušmis bass raTib
- 8. min ?ašhar kanaayis l?uds
 - a. qubbit SSaxra
 - b. kniisit li?yaama
- 9. ʿumur l?uds ... ta?riiban.
 - a. 3000 sana
 - b. 5000 sana
- 10. ššawaariʿ fi l?uds jdiida
 - a. Day?a wmas?uufa
 - b. ʿariiDa wikbiira

tamriin 3

?ixtaar ljawaab SSaHiiH (Review the vocabulary words and their uses before you start to answer this exercise.)

- 1. lqaahira ... ʿala nahr nniil.
 - a. taqaʿ
 - b. btinzil
- 2. tamtaaz maSir bitaariixha
 - a. DDaxm
 - b. lʿariiq
- 3. ?addeš ʿadad ... madiinat New York ?
 - a. sukkaan
 - b. zabaayin
- 4. ?ištara yuusuf ?amiiSu min maHal
 - a. tuHaf
 - b. ?i?maaš
- 5. lmasjid lʿaqSa min lmaraakiz ddiiniyya lmuhimma ʿind
 - a. lmisilmiin
 - b. lmasiiHiyyiin
- 6. ?iHna bništri ?akilna min
 - a. ba??aala
 - b. maHal mujawharaat
- 7. byiʿtamid ?iqtiSaad lmadiina ʿala ... ?iza bikuun fiiha ?utelaat ktiira.
 - a. SSinaaʿa
 - b. ssiyaaHa
- 8. SSiin ?akbar balad fi
 - a. lʿaalam
 - b. ?ooroobba
- 9. muʿZam nnaas fi Canada
 - a. yahuud
 - b. masiHiyyiin
- 10. fii fi Chicago ʿašar
 - a. ?aHyaa?
 - b. binaayaat

A Different Variety of Spoken Arabic

The passage *madiinat lʔuds* combines elements from Levantine Arabic and elements from Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). These elements include sounds, words, phrases, and grammatical markers such as negation markers. This passage is a sample of a variety of Arabic called Educated Spoken Arabic (ESA). ESA is neither a pure vernacular variety nor pure MSA. It is an interplay in which the speaker switches back and forth between the two varieties in a way intuitive to him and to the listener. Consider the following examples from the passage cited for illustration.

Elements from the passage

taqa^c madiinat lʔusd
 tamtaaz lmadiina bitaariixha
 l^cariiq
 ... laa zaalat lmadiina Hayya
 ... ʔiqtiSaad lmadiina mabni
^cala ...

Their equivalents in

vernacular Arabic

btiʔa^c madiinat lʔuds
 btitmayyaz lmadiina
 btaariixha lʔadiim ktiir
 kamaaha lamdiina Hayya
 byi^ctmid ʔiqtiSaad lamdiina
^cala ...

Note also how the following words retain the sound /q/:

1. ʔiqtiSaad not ʔiʔtiSaad
2. lʔaqSa not lʔaʔSa

There are two varieties of ESA: regional ESA and inter-regional or inter-dialectal ESA. Regional ESA, which is represented by the passage *madiinat lʔuds*, is the elevated style used by the educated Arab speakers of any region when they are involved in an intellectual discussion or a semi-formal talk, description, or narration. This variety is usually determined by the topic, the setting, and the level of education of the interlocutors. Inter-dialectal ESA stands for a form of oral communication used by the educated Arab speakers of various regional dialects. This variety is characterized by combining elements from the various local vernacular varieties and MSA. Other processes used in this variety are leveling of differences through negotiation for meaning, elimination of lexical items that are restricted in their use to one region only, avoidance of stigmatized vernacular forms, and so on. The exact rules that determine which elements will be included or excluded have not been regularized yet.

The passage *madiinat lʔuds* represents, as mentioned above, a sample of the regional ESA. Like inter-regional ESA, the rules of switching back and forth have not been formed yet. Therefore, it might be advisable at this stage that we study each passage by itself focusing on how different it is from Levantine Arabic without attempting to regularize the differences.

tamriin 4

Determine whether the following utterances belong to colloquial Levantine Arabic or not and provide the reason for your answer. (Hint: If some of the words in the sentence are not familiar to you, the construction is most likely to be non-Levantine Arabic.)

1. ?aSbaHat madiinat lquds markaz Siraa^c lakull ššu^cuub.
2. dummirat lquds ʿiddit marraat.
3. ʿašaan heek fii fi lʔuds suwwaaH ?aktar min sukkaanha.
4. maqsuuma lmadiina qismayn.
5. fii fi lʔuds ?aHyaa? ktiira.
6. lʔuds bʿiida ʿan lbaHr lmutawassiT xamsiin keelumitir bass.
7. yuujad fi lquds ?amaakin muqaddasa likull ddiyaanaat.
8. btinzilš darjat lHaraara ʿan SSifir min marra fi riiHa

tamriin 5

Study the following sentences carefully and classify the verbs in each of these sentences into Levantine or Standard Arabic based on their features.

1. ?ana ?atakallmu lfaransiyya walʿarabiyya walʔisbaaniyya.
2. Ann taskunu fi šaari^c Williams.
3. ?aHmad byaakul kull yoom fi maT^cam Wendy's.
4. humme bidaxnuuš min marra.
5. nnaas byil^cabu ttinis ktiir fi ?ooroobba.
6. lam tasbaH saara lʔusbuu^c lmaaDi.
7. ?ayy kitaab darasta yoom ssabt ?
8. ?atuHibbu ?an taʔkula HummuS ?
9. ?ayyu jariidatan taqraʔiin ya naadya ?
10. hiyye miš raayHa tsaafir baʿid šahreen.

tamriin 6

Go through the passage and list all the words, phrases, and sentences that are non-Levantine or Standard Arabic. For example, in analyzing the first sentence we can say that the whole sentence with the exception of the word *minTaʔa* belongs to Standard Arabic.

tamriin 7

The picture below shows the city of Vancouver. Describe the city as it is shown in the picture.



tamriin 8

The following are brief descriptions of major world cities. Your task is to identify these cities based on the descriptions given here.

1. taqa^c ʕala saaHil lwilaayaat lmutaHidda ššarqi. fiiha binaayaat ʕaalya ktiira. fiiha kamaan mabna lʔummam lmutaHidda wtimsaal lHuriyya.
šu hiyye haadi lamdiina ?
2. madiina kbiira ktiir fi januub yarb lwilaayaat lmutaHidda, bijuuz tkuun ʔakbar madiina fi ʔameerka. ʔariiba ʕala madiinat Hollywood.
šu hiyye haadi lmadiina ?
3. madiina mašhuura bitaariixha lʕariiq wibʔaaswaarha lʔadiima. nnaas hunaak byitkallamu ʔiTaaLi. fiiha kamaan ʔaham markaz liddiin lamsiiHi, lʔatikaan.
šu hiyye haadi lamdiina ?
4. taqa^c fi ʔooroobba. kaanat maʔasuumma ʔismeen, lʔism ššarʔi wilʔism lʔarbi. kaan hunaak Suur Daxm been lʔism ššarʔi wilʔism lʔarbi. ʔiddamar SSuur sant 1989 wSaarat madiina waHada. nnaas byitkallamu hunaak ʔalmaani.
šu hiyye haadi lmadiina ?
5. nnaas hunaak byitkallmau ʕarabi. mašhuura lmadiina bitaariixha lʔadiim. fiiha ʔaasaar ktiira xuSuuSan lʔahraam. taqa^c ʕala nahr nniil.
šu hiyye haadi lmadiina ?

tamriin 9

Write a one-page description of your hometown similar to the one given in the passage above.

Listen to Tape Segment #29

Appendix A

Verb Conjugation in Levantine Arabic

The following is a list of the verb patterns covered in this course and their conjugation. Each pattern is designated by a consonant-vowel (CV) form followed by vowel alternations, when alternations are applicable, and a member verb. The CV form and the member verb designating the pattern are given in the third person singular perfect form (the standard form generally used by Arab grammarians and Arabists), and the vowel alternation represents the perfect-imperfect changes that accompany the conjugation. Note that the list provided below is limited to the patterns introduced in this course only. For a detailed list consult a reference book of grammar for this dialect.

A. Triradical Verbs

1. The Model CaCaC (a~u), e.g., daras/byudrus

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
?ana	darast	badrus	?adrus	.....
?inta	darast	btudrus	tudrus	?udrus
?inti	darasti	btudursi	tudursi	?udursi
huwwe	daras	b(y)udrus	yudrus	.....
hiyye	darsat	btudrus	tudrus	.....
?iHna	darasna	bnudrus	nudrus	.....
?intu	darastu	btudursu	tudursu	?udursu
humme	darasu	b(y)udursu	yudursu	.....

Verbs that can be conjugated similarly are:

katab	daxal	xaraj	?a ^c ad
zakar	?amar	šakar	HaDar

2. The Model CaCaC (a~a), e.g., sabaH/byisbaH

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
?ana	sabaHt	basbaH	?asbaH	.....
?inta	sabaHt	btisbaH	tisbaH	?isbaH
?inti	sabaHti	btisbaHi	tisbaHi	?isbaHi
huwwe	sabaH	b(y)isbaH	yisbaH	.....
hiyye	sabHat	btisbaH	tisbaH	.....
?iHna	sabaHna	bnisbaH	nisbaH	.....
?intu	sabaHtu	btisbaHu	tisbaHu	?isbaHu
humme	sabaHu	b(y)isbaHu	yisbaHu	.....

Verbs that can be conjugated similarly are dafa^c, fataH, and naSaH

3. The Model CaCaC (a~i) e.g., Hasab/byiHsib

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
?ana	Hasabt	baHsib	?aHsib	.....
?inta	Hasabt	btiHsib	tiHsib	?iHsib
?inti	Hasabti	btiHisbi	tiHisbi	?iHisbi
huwwe	Hasab	byiHsib	yiHsib	.....
hiyye	Hasbat	btiHsib	tiHsib	.....
?iHna	Hasabna	bniHsib	niHsib	.....
?intu	Hasabtu	btiHisbu	tiHisbu	?iHisbu
humme	Hasabu	byiHisbu	yiHisbu	.....

Verbs that can be conjugated similarly are:

masak Hamal ʿazam hajam Hara?

4. The model CiCiC (i~a), e.g., širib/byišrab

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
?ana	šribt	bašrab	?ašrab	.....
?inta	šribt	btišrab	tišrab	?išrab
?inti	šribti	btišrabi	tišrabi	?išrabi
huwwe	širib	b(y)išrab	yišrab	.....
hiyye	šribit	btišrab	tišrab	.....
?iHna	šribna	bnišrab	nišrab	.....
?intu	šribtu	btišrabu	tišrabu	?išrabu
humme	širbu	b(y)išrabu	yišrabu	.....

Verbs that can be conjugated similarly are:

Tiliʿ riʿi liʿib ziʿil ?ibil
 simiʿ ʿimil ?idir rikib sihir
 fihim

5. The model CiCiC (i~i), e.g., libis/byilbis

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
?ana	lbist	balbis	?albis	.....
?inta	lbist	btilbis	tilbis	?ilbis
?inti	lbisti	btilbisi	tilbisi	?ilbisi
huwwe	libis	byilbis	yilbis	.....
hiyye	libsit	btilbis	tilbis	.....
?iHna	lbisna	bnilbis	nilbis	.....
?intu	lbistu	btilbisu	tilbisu	?ilbisu
humme	libsu	byilbisu	yilbisu	.....

Verbs that can be conjugated similarly are nizil, ʿirif, and wiSil.

B. Augmented Triradical Verbs

1. The Model CaCCaC (a-a~a-i), e.g., sakkar/bisakkir

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
?ana	sakkart	basakkir	?asakkir	.....
?inta	sakkart	bitsakkir	tsakkir	sakkir
?inti	sakkarti	bitsakri	tsakri	sakri
huwwe	sakkar	bisakkir	ysakkir	.....
hiyye	sakkarat	bitsakkir	tsakkir	.....
?iHna	sakkarna	binsakkir	nsakkir	.....
?intu	sakkartu	bitsakru	tsakru	sakru
humme	sakkaru	bisakru	tsakru	.....

Verbs that can be conjugated similarly are:

kattab	callam	darras	xarrab	kazzab
waHHad	?ajjar	cazzab	zakkar	?a ^{cc} ad
daxxal	daxxan	rajja ^c	saffar	sabbaH

2. The Model CaaCaC (aa-a ~ aa-i), e.g., saafar/bisaafir

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
?ana	saafart	basaafir	?asaafir	.....
?inta	saafart	bitsaafir	tsaafir	saafir
?inti	saafarti	bitsaafri	tsaafri	saafri
huwwe	saafar	bisaafir	ysaafir	.....
hiyye	saafarat	bitsaafir	tsaafir	.....
?iHna	saafarna	binsaafir	nsaafir	.....
?intu	saafartu	bitsaafri	tsaafri	saafri
humme	saafaru	bisaafri	ysaafri	.....

Verbs that can be conjugated similarly are:

kaatab	šarak	caamal	caašar
daafa ^c	?aatal	kaasar	naafas

3. The model tCaCCaC, e.g., tkallam/byitkallam

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
?ana	tkallamt	batkallam	?aatkallam	.....
?inta	tkallamt	btitkallam	titkallam	tkallam
?inti	tkallamti	btitkallami	titkallami	tkallami
huwwe	tkallam	byitkallam	yitkallam	.....
hiyye	tkallamat	btitkallam	titkallam	.....
?iHna	tkallamna	bnitkallam	nitkallam	.....
?intu	tkallamtu	btitkallamu	titkallamu	tkallamu
humme	tkallamu	byitkallamu	yitkallamu	.....

Verbs that can be conjugated similarly are:

trayyaH	tjawwal	tšammas	tHammam
tʕarraḥ	tšarraḥ	tfarraǧ ʕala	tʕallam

4. The model (?i)staCCaC (a-a~a-i), e.g., (?i)staʔjar/byistaʔjir

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
ʔana	staʔjar	bastaʔjir	ʔastaʔjir	.....
ʔinta	staʔjar	byistaʔjir	yistaʔjir	staʔjir
ʔinti	staʔjarti	btistaʔijri	tistaʔijri	staʔijri
huwwa	staʔjar	bastaʔjir	yistaʔjir	.....
hiyye	staʔjarat	btistaʔjir	tistaʔjir	.....
ʔiHna	staʔjarna	bnistaʔjir	nistaʔjir	.....
ʔintu	staʔjartu	btistaʔijru	tistaʔijru	staʔijru
humme	staʔjaru	byistaʔijru	yistaʔijru	.....

Verbs that can be conjugated similarly are:

staʕmal	stahlak	stabʕad	stayrab
---------	---------	---------	---------

C. Hollow Verbs

1. The Model CaaC (aa~uu), e.g., raaH/biruuH

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
ʔana	ruHt	baruuH	ʔaruuH	.....
ʔinta	ruHt	bitruuH	truuH	ruuH
ʔinti	ruHti	bitruuHi	truuHi	ruuHi
huwwa	raaH	biruuH	yruuH	.....
hiyye	raaHt	bitruuH	truuH	.....
ʔiHna	ruHna	binruuH	nruuH	.....
ʔintu	ruHtu	bitruuHu	truuHu	ruuHu
humme	raaHu	biruuHu	yruuHu	.....

Verbs that can be conjugated similarly are:

ʔaal	ʔaam	šaaḥ	zaar	saaʔ	daar
------	------	------	------	------	------

2. The Model CaaC, e.g., naam/binaam. Note though that five of the perfect forms have /i/ rather than /aa/. Therefore, the pattern shows some alternation.

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
ʔana	nimt	banaam	ʔanaam	.....
ʔinta	nimt	bitnaam	tnaam	naam
ʔinti	nimti	bitnaami	tnaami	naami
huwwa	naam	binaam	ynaam	.....
hiyye	naamat	bitnaam	tnaam	.....
ʔiHna	nimna	binnaam	nnaam	.....

?intu	nimtu	bitnaamu	tnaamu	naamu
humme	naamu	binaamu	ynaamu	.....

3. The Model CaaC (aa~ii), e.g., Taab/biTiib. Note that /i/, not /aa/, is used in five perfect forms. The vowel alternations is limited to only some forms.

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
?ana	Tibt	baTiib	?aTiib	.....
?inta	Tibt	biTiib	tTiib	Tiib
?inti	Tibt	bitTiibi	tTiibi	Tiibi
huwwe	Taab	biTiib	yTiib	.....
hiyye	Taabat	biTiib	tTiib	.....
?iHna	Tibna	binTiib	tTiib	Tiibu
?intu	Tibtu	biTiibu	tTiibu	.....
humme	Taabu	biTiibu	tTiibu	.....

Verbs that can be conjugated similarly are:

saab ^caaš baa^c Taab Daa^c

D. Incomplete Verbs

1. The Model CaCa (a~i), e.g., Haka/byiHki

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
?ana	Hakeet	baHki	?aHki	.....
?inta	Hakeet	btiHki	tiHki	?iHki
?inti	Hakeeti	btiHki	tiHki	?iHki
huwwe	Haka	b(y)iHki	yiHki	.....
hiyye	Hakat	btiHki	tiHki	.....
?iHna	Hakeena	bniHki	niHki	.....
?intu	Hakeetu	btiHku	tiHku	?iHku
humme	Haku	b(y)iHku	yiHku	.....

Verbs that can be conjugated similarly are:

bada stanna sawwa štara
bana rama maša

The vowel /a/ in the verbs stanna and sawwa does not change in the imperfect form like the rest of the verbs.

Verbs that have past tense pattern similar to those above but different indicative and subjunctive patterns are Habb, Dall, ^cadd, laff, and Zann.

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
?ana	Habbeet	baHibb	?aHibb	.....
?inta	Habbeet	bitHibb	tHibb	Hibb
?inti	Habbeeti	bitHibbi	tHibbi	Hibbi
huwwe	Habb	biHibb	yHibb	.....

hiyye	Habbat	bitHibb	tHibb	.....
?iHna	Habbeena	binHibb	nHibb	.....
?intu	Habbeetu	bitHibbu	tHibbu	Hibbu
humme	Habbu	biHibbu	yHibbu	.....

E. Exceptional Verbs

Two exceptional verbs are provided here. These verbs differ from their perspective patterns in one way or another. For example, the imperative for *?aja* is *ta^caal*, which has no phonetic resemblance to *?aja* at all. The glottal stop in *?akal* merges into /a/ in the imperfect, causing /a/ to become /aa/ and /?/ to be dropped completely. In the meantime, the first syllable is dropped in the imperative.

1. ?aja/byiiji

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
?ana	jiit	baaji	?aaji	.....
?inta	jiit	btiiji	tiiji	ta ^c aal
?inti	jiiti	btiiji	tiiji	ta ^c aali
huwwe	?aja	b(y)iiji	yiiji	.....
hiyye	?ajat	btiiji	tiiji	.....
?iHna	jiina	bniiji	niiji	.....
?intu	jiitu	btiiju	tiiju	ta ^c aalu
humme	?aju	b(y)iiju	yiiju	.....

2. ?akal/byaakul

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
?ana	?akalt	baakul	?aakul	.....
?inta	?akalt	btakul	taakul	kul
?inti	?akalti	btakli	taakli	kuli
huwwe	?akal	byaakul	yaakul	.....
hiyye	?aklat	btakul	taakul	.....
?iHna	?akalna	bnakul	naakul	.....
?intu	?akaltu	btaklu	taaklu	kulu
humme	?akalu	byaaklu	yaaklu	.....

The verb *?axad* patterns with *?akal*.

Appendix B

Vocabulary Covered in the Course

-Abbreviations used in this appendix;
el. for relative; pl. for plural.

-All verbs are given in the third person singular past tense form, the standard form as used by Arab grammarians and Arabists to designate a verb, followed in brackets by the first singular indicative imperfect form, the form that has been used to introduce verbs in this course.

-Vocabulary in this index are listed according to the following alphabetical order:

ʔ, aa, a, b, ʕ, D, d, f, ee, g, ɣ, ʃ, H, h, i, ii, j, k, l, m, n, ʔ, q, oo, r, S, s, T, t, u, uu, w, x, y, Z, z.

-The symbol / has been used to indicate an alternative pronunciation. It may designate a sound or a word. Semicolon separates two meanings for the same word. The brackets () are used to indicate that the bracketed sound is optional in that word; that is, it can be pronounced or deleted. When used with verbs, it provides the first person singular form.

/ʔ/

ʔaab	August
ʔaaʕ	bottom
ʔaaʕid	sitting, awake
ʔaam (baʔuum)	to get up
ʔaasif/mitʔassif	sorry
ʔaasya	Asia
ʔaazaar/ʔaadaaar	March
ʔabadan	not at all
ʔabil	before
ʔabil Imiilaad	before Christ (i.e., B.C.)
ʔabu	father
ʔabyaD	white
ʔaʕad (baʕʕud)	to stay, to sit down
ʔadab	literature
ʔadar lʔimkaan	as much as possible
ʔadawaat manziliyya	kitchen utensils
ʔaddees	how much, long, many
ʔaddees btuʔmurʔ	how much do you order (charge)?
ʔadiim (el. ʔaʔdam)	old
ʔaflaam muyaamaraat	adventure movies
ʔaHHa (saʕal)	cough
ʔaHmad	Arabic male name
ʔaHmar	red
ʔaHyaanan	sometimes
ʔahammiyya	importance
ʔahil	family members (especially members of the extended family)
ʔahlan wasahlan	welcome
ʔahleen	a response to marHaba meaning "hello"
ʔahwe	coffee
ʔahwe saada	black coffee with no sugar
ʔaja (baaji)	to come
ʔajjar (baʔajjar)	to rent (your house to someone)
ʔalaa (baʔli)	to fry

to eat	ʔakal (baaku!)
a pen, a pencil	ʔalam
pain. The words wajaʕ or mawjuuʕ are also used to refer to	ʔalam (pl. ʔaalam)
pain in this dialect.	ʔakil
food	ʔakil ʕarabi
Arabic food	ʔakla/e
dish, meal	ʔalii (el. ʔaʔal)
a little (less than)	ʔalla ybaarik fiik
response to mabrūk	ʔalla ysallimak
God be with you (a response to good-bye)	ʔallah yinʕam ʕaleek
a response to naʕiman	ʔalmaani
German	ʔamar (baʔmur)
to order	ʔameerka
the United States	ʔamraaD jinsiyaa
sexually transmitted diseases	ʔamliS
a shirt	ʔana
I	ʔaʕar (ʔaʕaar)
ruins	ʔaʕina
Athens	ʔara (baʔra)
to read	ʔarbaʕ a
four	ʔarib (el. ʔaʔrab)
close (closer than)	ʔarmani
Armenian	ʔaʕar (el. ʔaʕar)
yellow	ʔaʕar
short	ʔaʕir (el. ʔaʕsar)
war captive	ʔaʕir (pl. ʔasraa)
peace be upon you	ʔaswaa
black	ʔaʕaʕ (baʔʕaʕ)
to cut off, to cross (a street)	ʔatraak
Turks	ʔawi (el. ʔaʔwa)
strong	ʔaxbaar
news	ʔaxDar
green	ʔaxu (pl. ʔaxwa)
brother	ʔayluul
September	ʔaywa
yes, yea	ʔayy
which	ʔayy xidma ya ʔax ?
Can I help you? What can I do for you?	ʔayyaar
May	ʔazraʔ
blue	ʔeemta
when	ʔiʔmaas
cloth	ʔibil (baʔbal)
to accept	ʔibin (pl. wlaad)
son	ʔibin ʕamm
male cousin from father's side	ʔibin xaal
male cousin from mother's side	ʔiʕamad (baʕmid)
to be based	ʔidaarit ʔaʕmaal
business administration	ʔiddammar
to be destroyed	ʔidir (baʔdar)
can, to be able to	ʔifriigya
Africa	ʔiHna
we	ʔiHtaaj (baHtaaj)
to need	ʔiima/e
value, price in this context	

ʔiiTaalya	Italy
ʔili	I have
ʔilla	to, before (in describing time), except for
ʔilli biddak ʔiyyaa	whatever you want
ʔiltihaab	infection
ʔimm	mother
ʔimma	either
ʔimsaak	constipation
ʔimtiHaan (pl. ʔimtiHaanaat)	exam
ʔinʔaTa ^C	was/were cut off
ʔingliizi	English
ʔinHaraʔ	to get burnt
ʔinnu	that (a relative word)
ʔinta	you (masc. sing.)
ʔinti	you (femin. sing.)
ʔintifaax	swelling
ʔintu	you all
ʔiqtiSaad	economy
ʔirʃ	plaster
ʔisbaani	Spanish
ʔishaal	diarrhea
qisim	part, portion
ʔism	name
ʔistaʔjar (bastaʔjir)	to rent
ʔistaʔjar (bastaʔjir)	to rent (a house for yourself)
ʔista ^C mal (basta ^C mil)	to use
ʔistahlak (baʔastahlik)	to consume
ʔistama ^C (baʔastami ^C)	to listen
ʔitaSal (bataSil)	to contact
ʔitneen	two, Monday
ʔittalaata	Tuesday
ʔixtaar (baxtaar)	to choose
ʔixtalaf (baxtlif)	to differ
ʔiyyaak	you (objective case)
ʔiza	if
ʔiznak ma ^C ak	a response to ʔan ʔiznak meaning "with your permission"
ʔooɣanda	Uganda
ʔooroobba	Europe
ʔuddaam	in front of
ʔuɣmiya (pl. ʔayaani)	a song
ʔujra	charge, wage
ʔumma (pl. ʔumam)	a nation
ʔuSSa (pl. ʔuSaS)	a story
ʔusbuu ^C	a week
ʔustaaz	a professor, teacher
ʔusturaalya	Australia
ʔuTT	a cat
ʔuuma	Indian proper name
ʔuxt	sister
/b/	
baʔaala (pl. baʔaalaat)	a grocery
baʔdoonis	parsley

the rest	baaʔi
a door	baab
a Lebanese dish	baaba yannuuf (mtabbal)
to sell	baaʕ (babiiʕ)
cold	baariis
Paris	baas (pl. baasaaʔ)
a bus	baasim
Arabic male name	baaxira (pl. bawaxir)
ship	baayic / bayyaaʕ (pl. bayaaʕiin) a salesman
to send	baʕat (babʕat)
some	baʕD
then	baʕdeen
after	baʕid
I don't know	baʕraʔ
to start	baa (babdi)
suit	badla/e
man's suit	badla riʔaaliyya
woman's suit	badla siʔaatiyya
child's suit	badla walaadiyya
swimming suit	badliit sbaaHa
early	badri
Baghdad	baydaad
tipping	bayʔiis
bachelor of arts/science	bakalooryos
a country	balad (pl. blaad)
a town	balad (pl. blaad)
Belgium	baljiiika
balcony	balkoona
to build, to construct	banaa (babni)
tomatoes	banduura / bandoorra
pants	banʔaloon
grocery store	baqqaala (pl. baqqaalaat)
stomach flu	bard
sea mail	bariid baHri
regular mail, local mail	bariid ʕaadi
airmail	bariid jawwi
registered mail	bariid msaʔjal
a dime	bariiza
simple, small	basiiʔ
a bicycle	baskaleet
only	bass
potatoes	baʔaaʔa
slow	baʔiiʔ
concrete	baʔoon
watermelon	baʔiiix
peas	bazeella
far from	bʕiid ʕan
sale	beeʕ
eggs	beed
between	been
between brackets	been quseen / ʔuseen
a house	beet

beet laHim	Bethlehem
beetinjaan	eggplants
beruut	Beirut
bhaar (bhaaraat)	a spice
bidaaya	beginning
bidd	to want
biduun	without
biššifaa? nšaalla	I wish you recovery
bišic	ugly
biira	beer
bil?iDaafa ?ilaa	in addition to
binni	brown
bint (pl. banaat)	a girl, a daughter
bint ʿamm	a female cousin from father's side
bint xaal	a female cousin from mother's side
birka	a pool
birkit sbaaHa	a swimming pool
bitta?siiT	through financing
bitwa??af ʿala	it depends on
biZZabT	exactly
blaatiin	platinum
blaaš	free
bluuzaa	a blouse
bnaaya (pl. binaayaat)	a building
boot	a sport shoe
bsurʿa	at a speed of
bukra	tomorrow
burj	tower
burtʿaana (pl. burtʿaan)	an orange
burtʿaani	orange (a color)
burtuyaali	Portuguese
bxaaTrak	good-bye
bxeer	good

/ʿ/

ʿaadataan	usually
ʿaadil	Arabic male name
ʿaalaj (baʿaalij)	to treat
ʿaalam	the world
ʿaali (el. ʿaʿla)	high
ʿaamal (baʿaamil)	to deal with
ʿaamil (pl. ʿummaal)	a worker
ʿaaSif	stormy
ʿaayiz	I need
ʿabba (baʿabbi)	to fill out
ʿabba (baʿabbi)	to fill in
ʿabiir	Arabic female's name
ʿabr (lʿuSuur)	through
ʿaDim (pl. ʿDaam)	a bone
ʿadad	number
ʿadnaan	Arabic male name

furniture	Caʼʼwan
a response to sukrān meaning "you are welcome"	Caʼʼaan
in order to	Caʼʼaanak/ik
for yourself, because of you	Caʼʼara
ten	Caʼʼa (prep.)
a preposition that takes several meanings such as on, to, above	Caʼʼa ʼayyiʼ Haal
however	Caʼʼa ʼeeʼ
on what?	Caʼʼa buʼʼud
at a distance	Caʼʼa ʼʼaʼʼal/ʼʼaʼʼila
at least	Caʼʼa ʼʼaʼʼtar
at the most	Caʼʼa Tuul
right away	Caʼʼal
making	Caʼʼam
an uncle (father's brother)	Caʼʼmaan
Amman	Caʼʼan/baʼʼd ʼʼiznak
idioms that indicate the intention of departing	Caʼʼabi
Arabic, an Arab	CaʼʼiʼD (el. ʼʼaʼʼraD)
wide	Caʼʼriq (el. ʼʼaʼʼraq)
ancient	Caʼʼiir-burʼʼʼaan
orange juice	Caʼʼiim
great	Caʼʼzaabi
single (unmarried)	Caʼʼela (pl. Caʼʼyal, Caʼʼelat)
a family	Caʼʼbara (pl. Caʼʼbaraat)
utterance	Caʼʼdda/e
several	Caʼʼid miʼʼlaad
Christmas	Caʼʼilaʼ
treatment	Caʼʼim ʼʼkumbyuutar
computer science	Caʼʼmaara
building	Caʼʼimil (baʼʼmal)
to do	Caʼʼinab
grapes	Caʼʼiyaada
clinic	Caʼʼulum ʼʼaskariyya
military sciences	Caʼʼum
age	Caʼʼunula
charge, commission	Caʼʼuʼʼla/e
break, holiday	/D/
to get lost	Daac (baʼʼDiiʼC)
to add	Daaf (baʼʼdiʼ)
suburb	Daahʼʼiya (pl. DawaaʼʼHi)
to stay; to continue	Dall (baʼʼDall)
huge	Daxm
narrow	Dayyiʼ? (el. ʼʼaʼʼDyaʼ?)
noon	DDuhur

/d/

d?ii?a (pl. da?aayi?)	a minute
daa?ira (pl. dawaayit)	department
daafi (el. ?adfa)	warm
daaxil	inside
daayman	always; an expression used to thank someone for a meal
dafa ^c (badfa ^c)	to pay
daftar	a notebook
dahab	gold
dahuud	David
daktoor	doctor
daraja (pl. darajaat)	class; step; degree
daraja ?uula	first class
daraja taanya	economy class
darraaja	a motorcycle
dawa (pl. ?adwiya)	medicine
dawli	international
dawwar (badawwir)	to look for
daxal (badxul)	to get into
daxlik	an inceptive marker used to initiate an inquiry or a request
daxxan (badaxxin)	to smoke
di??a	accuracy
diin (pl. diyaanaat/?adyaan)	religion
diinaar (pl. danaaniir)	dinar
dili ^c	plain
dimašq	Damascus
diraasa (pl. diraasaat)	study
dirham	a monetary unit used in some parts of the Arab world
dooxa	dizziness
duyri	straight
duktooraa	doctorate
durraa?	beaches

/f/

faaDi	empty; free
faatiH	light (for colors)
faaTma/e	Arabic female name
faatuura (pl. fawaatiir)	a bill
faayda	use
faHaS (bafHaS)	to check
fahmaan	knowledgeable
fakk (bafukk)	to break (a dollar into change)
fakka/e	change
fakkar (bafakkir)	to think
falaafil	a type of Arabic food that consists of hummus fried balls
falawanza/fluwanza	flu
falsafa/e	philosophy
fan (pl. fnuun)	art
far? (pl. furuu?)	difference
faram (bafrum)	to cut into pieces, to chop
faransa	France
faransi	French
faSuuliya	beans

fataH (baftaH)	to open
fawaakih/faakha	fruit
fawzi	Arabic proper name
faxim	magnificent
fi (prep.)	a preposition that has several meanings based on the context
fi/bi lʔafraaH ʔinšaalla	an expression used to show gratitude for being provided with a meal or drink
fi lʔaxiir	at last
fiʕil (ʔafʕaal)	verb
fiʕlan	real
fiDDa	silver
fiš ʔayy maariʕ	there is no objection
fihim (bafham)	to understand
fiizya	physics
filfil	pepper
filisTiin	Palestine
film (pl. ʔaflaam)	a movie
fiis (pl. fluus)	one-tenth of an ʔirš (equivalent to one cent)
fooʔ	on top of
funduʔ (pl. fanaadiʔ)	hotel
furn (pl. fruun)	a stove
fusTaan (pl. fasaTiin)	a dress
fuul	fava beans

/g/ and /ɣ/

garaaj (pl. garaajaat)	a garage
yaali (el. ʔayla)	expensive
yaamiʔ	dark (for colors)
yaayim	cloudy
yaaz	burner
yabi (el. ʔayba)	stupid
yarb	west
yariib	strange
yasal (baysul)	to wash
yurfa (pl. yuraf)	a room
yurfit juluus	living room
yurfit noom	bedroom
yurfit Sufra	dining room

/ʕ/

šaʔfa/e (pl. šuʔaf)	a piece
šaariʕ (pl. sawaariʕ)	a street
ša(a)wirma	a Middle Eastern dish
šaay	tea
šaʕb (pl. šuʕuub)	people
šadda/e	cards
šahaadit milaad	birth certificate
šahar (pl. shuur)	a month
šakil	shape
šamaal	north
šamaal yarb	northwest
šamaal šarʔ	northeast

šams	sun
šanta (pl. šunat)	a bag
šar?	east
šaTranj	chess
šaTT lbaHar	beach
šbaaT	February
ši (pl. ?ašyaa?)	a thing
šibšib; babuuj	slippers
šiʿir	poetry
šifaa?	recovery
šiškabaab	a Middle Eastern dish
šilin	a five-piaster coin
šimmaam	melon
širib (bašrab)	to drink
šita	winter
šriik (pl. šuraka)	a partner
šooka (pl. šwak)	a fork
štayal (baštyil)	to work
šu	what
šu lʔuSSa ?	What's the matter?
šu maalak ?	What's the matter ?
šubbaak (pl. šabaabiik)	a window
šufeer; sawwaa? (pl. šufariyya)	a driver
šukran	thank you
šwayy	a little

/ H /

HaaʔiT lmaabkaa	the Wailing Wall
Haadis sayyaara	car accident
Haarr	hot; spicy
Haawal (baHaawil)	to try
Habb (baHibb)	to like, to love
Habba/e (pl. Habbaat)	pill, tablet
HaDar (baHDur)	to attend
HaDDar (baHaDDir)	to prepare
Had/a (?aHad/waaHad)	someone
Hadiiʔa; jneena (pl. Hadaayi?)	yard (garden)
Hafar (baHfur)	to dig
Hajar	stone
Hajaz (baHjiz)	to reserve
Hajm (pl. Hjaam)	size
Hajz	reservation
Haka (baHki)	to speak, to talk
Hakiim (el. ?aHkam)	wise
Hilawiyaat	sweets
Haliib	milk
Hamaawa	fever
Hamal (baHmil)	to carry; to hold
Hammaam (pl. Hammaamaat)	bathroom
Hanaan	Arabic female name
Hara? (baHri?)	to burn
Harb lʔaliij	the Gulf War
Harkat sseer	traffic
Harrak (baHarrik)	to stir

Hasaasiyya	allergy
Hasab (baHsub)	to count, to calculate
Hasan	Arabic male name
HaTT (baHuTT)	to deposit; to place; to put
Hatta	until
Hawl	around
Hawwal (baHawwil)	to transfer
Hayy	alive
Hayy (pl. ?aHyaa?)	a quarter
Hda ^{Cs}	eleven
HeeT (pl. HeeTaan)	wall
Hilu (el. ?aHla)	nice; sweet
Hiwaar (pl. Hiwaaraat)	a dialogue
Hsaab (pl. Hsaabaat)	account
Hsaab jaari	checking account
Hsaab tawfiir	saving account
HummuS	chickpeas
Hurr	free
Huzayraan	June
Hzaam; ?i?šaaT	a belt

/h/

haada	this (masc.)
haadi	this (femin.)
haadi (?ahda)	quiet
haala	Arabic female name
hadaak	that (masc.)
hadiik	that (femin.)
hadool	these (femin. and masc.)
halla(?)	now
handasa	engineering
haram (pl. ?ahraam)	a pyramid
hawiiyya	identity card
hayy	abbreviation for haada or haadi
hiyye	she
hoon	here
humme	they
hunaak	there
huwwe	he

/j/

jaaff	dry
jaahiz	ready
jaaj	chicken
jaam ^{Ca} (pl. jaam ^{Ca} aat)	a university
jaar (pl. jiraan)	neighbor
jaawab (bajaawib)	to answer, to respond
jaay	coming
jadd; siid	grandfather
jadda; sitt	grandmother
jayraafya	geography
jakeet	jacket
jalas (bajlis)	to sit down

jamaal	beauty
jam ^{Can}	a response to mwaffa?
jamii ^C	all of
jamiil	Arabic male name
janaaH (?ajniHa)	a suite in a hotel
janb	next to; close
januub	south
januub yarb	southwest
januub šar?	southeast
jariida (pl. jaraayid)	newspaper
jarrab (bajarrib)	to try
jawaaz safar	passport
jawla (pl. jawlaat)	a tour
jayyidan	carefully
jaziira (pl. jazaa?ir)	an island
jdiid (el. ?ajdad)	new
jneeh (pl. jneehaat)	pound
joo ^{Can}	hungry
jubne/jibne	cheese
jurH (pl. jruuH)	a wound
juz?iyyan	partially
juzdaan	wallet
/k/	
kaan (bakuun)	to be
kaanuun ?awwal	December
kaanuun taani	January
kaasa/e (pl. kaasaat)	a glass
kaaš	cash
kabbuut (pl. kabaabiit)	a coat
kabsa	the national Saudi dish
kafitiirya	cafeteria
kahraba	electricity
kakaaw	cocoa
kalb (pl. klaab)	a dog
kam	how many or how much
kamaal	Arabic male name
kamara (pl. kamaraat)	camera
kammal (bakammil)	to continue
kammuun	cumin
karaz	cherry
kart viisa	Visa card
kaslaan	lazy
kasir (pl. ksuur)	a fracture
katab (baktub)	to write
kazzaab	liar
kbiir (el. ?akbar)	big
kibir (bakbar)	to grow
kifaaya	enough
kiif	how
kiif Haalak	How are you? (masc. sing.)
kiif Haalik	How are you? (femin. sing.)
kiif-i-lHaal	How are you? (generic)
kiimya	chemistry

kilma/e (pl. kilmaat)	a word
kniisit li?yaama	Church of the Holy Sepulchre
kniisit lmahid	Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem
koola	any soda product
ktaab (pl. kutub)	a book
kufita/kifte	an Arab dish made of ground meat, onion, parsley, etc.
kuHuul; mašruub	alcohol
kull Caam winta bxeer	an expression that can be roughly equated with "happy new year." Its literal meaning "happy anniversary" or "many happy returns."
kull yoom	every day
kulna ... ma Cada	all of us except
kumiidi	comedian
kundara (pl. kanaadir)	dress shoe
kurat lqadam	soccer
kurat lyad	hand ball
kurat rriiša	badminton
kurat ssalla	basketball
kurat TTaa?ira	volleyball
kursi (pl. karaasi)	a chair
kuskus; maftuul	Moroccan national dish
kuurya/kuuriyya	Korea
kwayyis	good, well

/1/

l?aHad	Sunday
l?amir lilaah/la ?allah	a compliment meaning literally "order be to God!"
l?arbCa	Wednesday
l?injiil	Gospels
l?uds	Jerusalem
l?umam lmutaHida	the United Nations
l?urdun	Jordan
la ... wala	neither ... nor
la?	no
laa zaal	still
laazim	must
laban	yogurt
laHim	meat
laHimit Cijil	beef
laHimit xanziir	pork
laHimit xaruuf	lamb
laHZa	a moment
laHZa, min faDlak	a moment, please!
lamma	when (a relative word)
lamuun	lemon
lbank lmarkazi	central bank
lbaraaziil	Brazil
lCiraag	Iraq
leela (pl. layaali)	a night
leera (pl. leeraat)	a monetary unit used in Lebanon and Syria
liCib (balCab)	to play
mašyuul	busy
mašhuur	popular, famous
maši	walking

lHaʔiiʔa	the truth, in fact
lHamdilla	a response to kiif lHaal meaning "thanks be to God"
lhind	India
liʔannu	because
libis (balbis)	to put clothes on
liibya	Libya
likuweet	Kuwait
liθθa	teeth gum
liSS (pl. luSuuS)	a thief
li/awaHdi	alone
ljaay	coming
ljary; rrakD	running, jogging
ljaww	weather
ljazaaʔir	Algeria
ljum ^{Ca}	Friday
llid	Lod
lmayrib	Morocco
lmaksiik	Mexico
lmasjid lʔaqSa	the Aqsa Mosque
looH (pl. lwaaH)	blackboard
loon (pl. ʔalwaan)	a color
lqaahira	Cairo
lqurʔaan	Qur'an
lubnaan	Lebanon
lu ^{Ca} ba/e (pl. ʔal ^{Ca} aab)	a game
luya (pl. luyaat)	a language
lxamiis	Thursday
lyaabaan	Japan
lyaanaSiib	lottery
lyaman	Yemen

/m/

mʔaddas	holy
ma tiʔlaʔʕ	don't worry!
maʔli	fried
maʔluube	Palestinian national dish
maʔsuum	divided
maaDi	last
maahir	Arabic male name
maani ^C	objection
maaTir; mʕatti	rainy
mablay	amount (of money)
mabni	built, constructed
mabruuk	congratulations
ma ^C (prep.)	with
ma ^C miin	with who/whom
ma ^C zaalik	though, despite that
ma ^C -i-ssalaama	good-bye
ma ^C diyya	ferry
ma ^C karoon	macaroni
ma ^C luumaat	information

ma ^c naa (pl. ma ^c aani)	meaning
ma ^c naaha	in that case
ma ^c ruuD	displayed (for)
ma ^c ruuD lalbee ^c	for sale
madhuun	rubbed with, painted
madiina (pl. mudun)	a city
madxal (pl. madaaxil)	entrance
maftuuH	open
maHal malaabis	clothing store
maHal tijaari	store
maHalli	local
maHaTTit baaSaat	bus station
maHsuub	included
majalla (pl. majallaat)	a magazine
majisteer	master's (degree)
majnuun	crazy
makaan (?amaakin)	a place
maktab (pl. makaatib)	an office
maktab (pl. makaatib)	a desk
maktab lbariid; poosta	post office
maktaba (pl. maktabaat)	bookstore; library
maktuub (pl. makatiib)	a letter
malaabis	clothes
mal ^c ab (pl. malaa ^c ib)	a playground
maliis	I do not have
malyaan	full
malyoon	a million
mamar (pl. mamarraat)	aisle
manuu ^c	forbidden
mansaf	Jordanian national dish
manTiqa	area
marbaH	interest
mara?a	broth
maraD (pl. ?amraaD)	disease
marawaana; Hašiiš	marijuana
marHaba	hello
mariiD; ^c ayyaan (pl. marDa)	patient
markaz (pl. maraakiz)	a center
marr (bamurr)	to stop by
marra (pl. marraat)	once
marraat	sometimes
marwaan	Arabic male name
maSir	Egypt
maSna ^c (pl. maSaani ^c)	a factory
mas?uuf	roofed
masa lxeer	good evening!
masa nnuur	a response to masa lxeer meaning "good evening"
masaaHa	area
masak (bamsik)	to catch
masiiHi	a Christian
maskiin	poor, pathetic, lost
masluu?	boiled
masmuuH	allowed
masraH (pl. masaariH)	a theater

masraHiyya (pl. masraHiyyaat)	a play
massal (bamassil)	to represent
maTaar (pl. maTaaraat)	an airport
maTbax (pl. maTaabix)	kitchen
maT ^c am (pl. maTaa ^c im)	a restaurant
mawjuud	available, exists
mawqi ^c (pl. mawaaqi ^c)	location
maxraj (pl. maxaarij)	an exit
mayy/e	water
mazbuuT	right
mbaariH	yesterday
mHaasib (pl. mHaasbiin)	teller
mHammar	roasted
mhandis (pl. mhandsiin)	engineer
mi/a ^c la?a (pl. ma ^c aali?)	a spoon
miš baTTaal	not bad
miš muhim	It does not matter.
miš	not
mišmiš	apricot
miil (pl. ?amyaal)	a mile
miin	who
milH	salt
min (prep.)	from
min ?abil	before
min ?eeš	of what?
min faDlak	please
min marra	not at all
min ween	from where?
mitil	like, such as
mitir (pl. mtaar)	meter
mitzawwij/mitjawwiz	married
mjawharaat, siiya	jewelry
mka ^{cc} ab	cubic
mlawan	color
mluxiyya	Jewish mallow (a form of plant)
mnaasib	convenient
mneen	short form of min ween
mniiH	good, well
mooz	bananas
mrabba ^c	square
msaafir (pl. msaafriin)	a traveler
msajjal	registered
msakkar	closed
mu?tamar	a conference
mubaašir	direct
mu ^c tadil	moderate
mu ^c Zam	most
mudda/e	period
muftaaH	open
muHaami	lawyer
muHaasaba/e	accounting
muHtawayaat	contents, ingredients
mujrim	criminal
mukaalama tilifooniyya	a telephone call

mumkin	Is it possible?
muna	female Arabic name
munaasaba (pl. munaasabaat)	occasion
muntazah (pl. muntazahaat)	a park
muriH	comfortable
musalsal (pl. musalsalaat)	television show
musbaqan	in advance
musiiqa l'arabiyya	Arabic music
musta'id (pl. musta'iddiin)	ready
mut'ib	tiresome
mutlij/mtallij	snowy
mušmis	survy
mwaffa?	good luck!
mwaZZaf (pl. mwaZZafiin)	employee

/n/

na?aC (ban?aC)	to soak
naam (banaam)	to sleep
naar	fire
naaTiHaat ssaHaab	skyscrapers
naayim	sleeping
nabi	prophet
na'am	yes
na'iman	a polite expression used to acknowledge noticing that someone has shaved, taken a shower, has had a hair cut, etc.
naDDaaraat	glasses
nafs	same, self
našiiT	active
naSaH (banSaH)	to recommend, to advise
nasama	person
nbasaT (baninsiT)	to enjoy oneself, to have a good time
neers (pl. neersaat)	a nurse
nšaalla	God willing!
niisaan	April
nisi (bansa)	to forget
niZaam	system
nizil (banzil)	to land; to register at a hotel; to step down,
njaaS	pears
nnamsa	Austria
nnarwii	Norway
nuSS	half
nyuuzilanda	New Zealand

/q/

qaamuus (pl. qawaamiis)	a dictionary
qaanuun	law
qarya (pl. quraa)	a village
qiTaar	train
qiT'a (pl. qiTaC)	a paragraph
qubbat SSaxra	Dome of the Rock

/r/

rʔiiʔ (el. ʔaraʔ)	thin
raʔS	dancing
raʔsan	right away
raadyo (pl. radyuwaat)	radio
raaH (baruuh)	to go
raas baSal	an onion head
raay	opinion
raayiH	going
rabii ^c	spring
rabTa; graafa	a tie
raDDa/e	a bruise
radd (barudd)	to answer
rajja ^c (barajji ^c)	to send, put, take back
rakaD (barkuD)	to jog
ramaadi; sakani	gray
raqam	number
ramil	sand
ramli	sandy
rana	Arabic female name
rann (i.e., rann ttalafoon)	to ring
raTib/riTib	humid
rašiH	cold
rašiid	Arabic female name
ryiif (pl. ruyfaan, turuufa)	a loaf of bread
ribiH (barbaH)	to win
riHla (pl. riHlaat)	a trip
riHla mwaffaʔa	have a nice trip!
riim	Arabic female name
riji ^c min (barja ^c min)	to return
risaala (pl. rasaayil)	a letter
riyaaD	Arabic male name
riyaaDiiyyaat	mathematics
roomansi	romantic
rriyaaD	Riyadh
riyaaDa	sport
rubu ^c	quarter, one-fourth
rušeeta	prescription
rukba/e	knee
ruusi	Russian
ruzz	rice
rxiiS	cheap

/S/

Saala	salon (a hall in a hotel)
Saar (baSiir)	to become; to have been; to start
SabaaH-i-lxeer	good morning
SabaaH-i-nnuur	a response to good morning
Sadiiʔ (sadaayiʔ)	a friend
Saff (pl. Sfuuf)	a class
SaHiiH	correct
SaHin (pl. SHuun)	a plate

SaHteen	a response to daayman or fi l?afraaH nšaalla! meaning "I wish you a double health."
SaHteen w ^C aafya	a response to daayman or fi l?afraaH nšaalla! meaning "I wish you a double health and health."
Saraf (baSruf)	to cash, to spend
SaraTa/SalaTa	salad
Saydaliyya	pharmacy
Seef	summer
Siiya (pl. Siyay)	a form of a verb
Sinaa ^C a	industry
Sinf (pl. ?aSnaaf)	type
Siraa ^C	conflict
SSiin	China
SubuH	morning
Suddaa ^C ; waja ^C raaS	headache
Sufra daayma	an expression of gratitude used to express appreciation for a meal
Suur	a wall
Suura (pl. Suwar)	a picture

/s/

sa?al (bas?al)	to ask
saa? (basuu?)	to drive
saadwiš, saandwiiša	sandwich
saafar ^C ala (basaafir ^C ala)	to travel
saaHil (pl. sawaaHil)	shore
saamiya	Arabic female name
saayiH/a (pl. suyaaH)	tourist
sabaanix/y	spinach
sabab	reason, cause
sabaH (basbaH)	to swim
sab ^C a	seven
safrā (pl. safraat)	trip
saHab (basHab)	to withdraw
sakan (baskun)	to live
sakkar (basakkir)	to close
sala? (baslu?)	to boil
salaam	peace
salaamtak	nothing but your comfort and safety
salafan	in advance
saliim	Arabic male name
salla/e (pl. sallaat)	basket
sallim ^C ala	say hello to, send my regards to
salwa	Arabic female name
samaH (basmaH)	to permit
samaka (pl. samak, samakaat)	a fish
sammuuna (pl. sammuunaat)	telephone token
sana (pl. sniin)	a year
sarii ^C	fast
sawsan	Arabic female name
sayyaara (pl. sayyaaraat)	a car
sayyid (pl. saada)	mister, sir
sbaaHa	swimming
see ^C a (pl. see ^C aat)	time; watch; clock; an hour

syiir (el. ʔazyar)	small, little
si ^c ir (pl. ʔas ^c aar)	price
sihil (pl. ʔashal)	easy
siid	grandfather
si(i)gaara	cigarette
siirial; koom fleeks	cereal
sikirteer/a	secretary
sikkiina (pl. sakaakiin)	a knife
simi ^c (basma ^c)	to hear, to listen
si/ummaak	sumac (a spicey herb)
sinama	cinema, theater
sitta	six
sitt (pl. sittaat)	a lady
siyaaHa	tourism
siyaasa	politics
siyaasi	tactful
ssa/u ^c uudiyya	Saudi Arabia
ssbaaHa	swimming
ssabt	Saturday
suuʔ	market
suuʃi	a Japanese dish
ssuudaan	Sudan
ssuweed	Sweden
stanna (bastanna)	to wait
stariiH (bastriiH); trayyaH	be seated, have a seat
sukkaan	dwellers, population
sukkar	sugar
suuriyya	Syria
swiisra	Switzerland

/T/

Taʔiyya (pl. Tawaaʔi)	a hat
Taab (baTiib)	to recover
Taabiʔ (pl. Tawaabiʔ)	floor
Taabi ^c (pl. Tawaabi ^c)	stamp
Taalib (pl. Tullaab)	a student
Taali ^c	rising
Taawla (pl. Taawlaat)	a table
Taaza	fresh
Tabaʔa (pl. Tabaʔaat)	a layer
Taba ^c (baTba ^c)	to type
Tab ^c an	of course
Tabax (baTbux)	to cook
Tabii ^c a	nature
Tabiix	cooked food
Ta ^c im	taste
TaHan (baTHan)	to grind
Talab (pl. Talabaat)	application
Tamir; ʕajwa	dates (a fruit)
Tard (pl. Truud)	package, parcel
Tari	soft, tender
Tariiʔ (pl. Turuʔ)	way, road

Tawiil (el. ?aTwal)	long; tall
Tawwal (baTawwil)	to take long time
THiina	sesame butter
Tib	medicine
Tili ^c (baTla ^c)	to become; to rise; to take off
Tna ^{cs}	twelve
TTa?s	weather
Tunjara (pl. Tanaajir)	cooking pot

/t/

t?axxar (bat?axxar)	to be late
ta?miin	insurance
ta?riiban	approximately
taali	following
taani	second; other
taariix	history; date
tabbuule	a Lebanese dish
ta ^c baan	tired
ta ^c liim	education
tadfi?a	heating
tašriin ?awwal	October
tašriin taani	November
taHt (prep.)	under
tajwiif; xuzu? (pl. tajaawiif)	a cavity
taklifa (pl. takaaliif)	cost, expense
takyiif (hawaa?i)	air-conditioning
talaata	three
talafoon (pl. talafoonaat)	a telephone
talafoon ^c umuumi	public phone
tamaanya	eight
taman	price, value
tammuuz	July
tamtaaz	to be distinguished
tannuura (pl. tanaaniir)	a skirt
taqa ^c	to lie, to be situated
tarak (batruk)	to leave
tarbiya	education
taxt mifrid	twin bed
taxt mijwiz	double bed
tazkara (pl. tazaakir)	a ticket
tazkara raayiH bass	one-way ticket
tazki/ara raayiH-jaay	two-way ticket
t ^c allam (bat ^c allam)	to learn
t ^c arra ^c ala (bat ^c arra ^c)	to meet, to get introduced to
tfaDDal	here you are!
tfarra ^c ala (batfarra ^c ala)	to watch
tšammas (batšammas)	to sun bathe
tšarra ^c fna	nice to meet you!
tHassan (batHassan)	to improve
tiin	figs
tijaara	trade
ti/alivisyoon (pl. tilvizyoonaat)	a television
timsaal IHuriyya	Statue of Liberty

tinis	table tennis
tinis ʔarDi	tennis
tisCa	nine
tiStbiH ʕala xeer	good night!
tjawwal (batjawwal)	to wander
tkallam (batkallam)	to speak
tkawwan	to be made of
tnaʔʔal (batnaʔʔal)	to move around
tneen	two
tuʔumr	at your service!
tuffaaHa (pl. tuffaaH)	an apple
tult	one-third
turkiyya	Turkey
tuunis	Tunis
twakkal ʕala llaa	go on, proceed (rely on God)!
tzawwaj/tjawwaz (batzawwaj)	to get married

/w/

w-	and; while
waʔʔaC (bawaʔʔiC)	to sign
waʔʔaf (bawaʔʔif)	to stop
waaʔif	stopping; standing up
waaʔil	Arabic proper name
waaHad	one
waʕalaykum-i-ssalaam	a response to ssalaamu ʕalaykum meaning "and peace be upon you too"
wajad (balaaʔi)	to find (a place closed)
wajbit-i-lʕaʕa	supper; dinner
wajbit lyada	dinner; lunch
wajbit lifTuur	breakfast
wajjaC (bawajjiC)	to hurt, to cause pain
wakiil ssafar	travel agent
wala ʕi	nothing
wala yhimmak	don't worry!
walaaw	expression of surprise
walad (pl. wlaad)	a boy
waliid	Arabic proper name
waθaaʔiqi	documentary
warʔat xamis danaaniir	five-dinar bill
wara	behind
waraʔ ʕinab	grape leaves (Middle Eastern dish)
waraʔa (pl. waraʔ)	a sheet, piece of paper
warda	Arabic female name
waSaT	center
waSSaf (bawaSSif)	to describe
ween	where
wiʔiC (baʔaC)	to fall down
willa	or; of course
winta min ʔahlu	a response to tiStbiH ʕala xeer

/x/

xaal (pl. xwaal)	an uncle (from mother's side)
------------------	-------------------------------

xaarTa (pl. xawaariT)	a map
xaaSS	special
xabar (pl. ?axbaar)	news
xadiija	Arabic female name
xafiif	light
xalf	back (of the check)
xalla (baxalli)	to keep ; to let
xallaS (baxalliS)	to finish
xallaT (baxalliT)	to mix
xamir; nbiid	wine
xariif	autumn
xaSim	discount
xaTiib	a fiance
xaTiir (el. ?axTar)	dangerous
xaTT	script
xeer	good news, I hope!
xidma (pl. xidmaat)	service
xoox	plums
xubz	bread
xuDra	vegetables
xuSuuSi	private
xyaar	cucumber

/y/

yaasiin	Arabic male name
yabdu	it seems
yabuusiyyiin	Jebusites (the people who founded Jerusalem)
ya ^c ni	meaning, that is, in other words
ya ^c ni	kind of
yahuudi	a Jew, Jewish
yamiin	right (as in right hand)
yoom (pl. ?ayyaam)	a day

/Z/

Zann (baZunn)	to think, to believe
Zarf (pl. Zruuf)	an envelop

/z/

zahar	cauliflower
zaki (pl. ?azka)	clever
zamaan	long ago
zamiil (pl. zumalaa?)	partner of some sort
zayy maa biddak	as you wish
zbuun (pl. zabaayin)	customer
zeet	oil
zeet zeetuun	olive oil
zeetuun	olives
zift	bad
ziraa ^c a	farming, agriculture
zooj/jooz	husband
zooja/jooza	wife
zubda/e	butter