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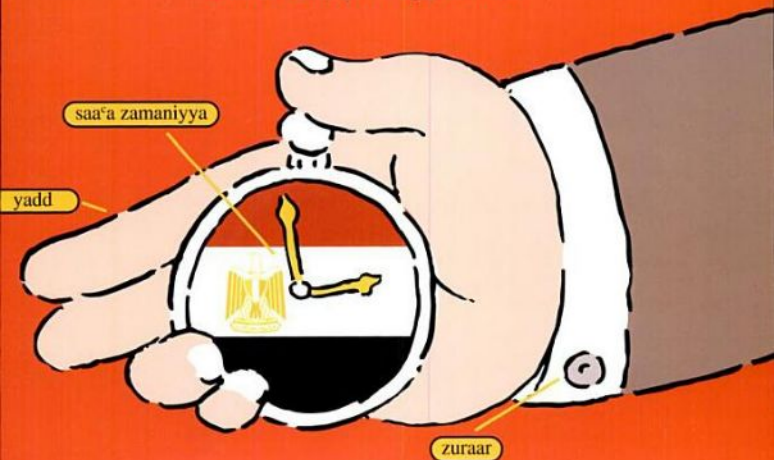
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by Ragy Ibrahim

Munther Younes, Consultant

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INTRODUCTION

Arabic is spoken by over 300 million people who live in 22 countries that make up the Arab world. Some of these countries are well known, such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, and Iraq, and others are less known, such as Djibouti and the Comoros. In addition to being the official language of these countries, Arabic is also the religious language of over 1.2 billion Muslims. It is the language of the Muslim holy book, the Quran, and other classical Muslim literary and religious works. Arabic is also one of the six official languages of the United Nations.

Like any other language with a long history that is spoken over a large area, Arabic has many varieties. For the purposes of this book, a major distinction can be made between the literary language, known in Arabic as Fusha and referred to in English as Classical Arabic or Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), and the regional dialects. Classical Arabic generally refers to the older form of the (literary) language, and MSA to its modern form. Classical Arabic will not concern us here, since this book is designed for users of Arabic in its modern context.

This rich language situation is described by linguists as “diglossic.” Arabs from different parts of the Arab world use a regional variety or dialect, i.e., Egyptian, Iraqi, Syrian, etc., for conversation, and MSA for reading, writing, and formal speaking. For example, when an Arab man reads a newspaper, he reads MSA, but when he discusses its contents with his friends, the discussion takes place in the regional variety.

While the different dialects differ from one region to another, MSA is virtually the same everywhere. This is one reason why the majority of Arabic books written for

foreigners introduce MSA. However, people who learn to speak only MSA will not be able to use it in conversation; not only will they sound ludicrous, but they will also find it difficult to understand what is being said to them.

This book, which is intended as a basic introduction to Arabic using simple, practical dialogues as its main linguistic component, presents a colloquial dialect, i.e., Egyptian, for conversation in conformity with Arabic sociolinguistic realities.

Why Egyptian? Egyptian is the most widely used and understood of all Arabic dialects. For one thing, Egyptians constitute between a quarter and a fifth of the total population of the Arab world. In addition, Egypt, in particular Cairo, has for a long time served as an important, probably the most important, cultural center of the Arab world. More publications come out of Cairo than any other Arab city, and Egyptian movies and soap operas are watched all over the Arab world. Students from many Arab (and Muslim) countries study at Egyptian universities, and hundreds of thousands of Egyptian teachers, doctors, engineers, and farm workers live all over the Arab world.

In addition to learning to converse at a basic level, you will also learn to read Arabic at a level that will enable you to understand the names of people and places, road signs, restaurant menus, and travel schedules.

Since words will be presented as pronounced in an Egyptian Arabic context, the Egyptian pronunciation will be adopted throughout the book.

Munther Younes

THE ARABIC LANGUAGE

اللغة العربية

اللغة العربية



The Arabic Writing System and Basic Grammatical Structures

1

ARABIC LETTERS AND SOUNDS

Arabic uses an alphabetic writing system, where each sound is represented by a letter. The alphabet consists of 28 letters, which represent the Arabic consonants and long vowels. A few more symbols are used to indicate the short vowels, the doubling of consonants, the absence of a vowel sound, and the *hamza* or glottal stop, which will be discussed below.

The Arabic writing system is much more systematic than the English system; for the most part, each Arabic letter or symbol stands for one sound, and each sound is represented by one symbol. In English, for example, the letter *s* is pronounced differently in the words *seem*, *easy*, *pleasure*, and *sugar*, while the sound *s* is spelled differently in *sit*, *city*, *scene*, *taxi*, and *massive*. English vowels show even more irregularity. Think of the sounds represented by the letter *o* in *do*, *does*, *doe*, *how*, and *hot*. Arabic irregularities are much more limited.



The following table lists the Arabic letters and the sounds they represent using a romanized transliteration system. It will serve as a pronunciation guide throughout the book. The letters marked with an asterisk (*) represent sounds not found in English. Short explanatory notes appear next to these. If no notes appear, then the transcription symbol represents the typical English pronunciation of the letter given. So, in the second row, the Arabic letter ب is pronounced the same as the English consonant *b* used in the transliteration.

| ARABIC LETTER | TRANSCRIPTION | NOTES |
|-------------------|---------------|---|
| ا | aa | Pronounced like the English <i>a</i> in <i>man</i> and <i>far</i> (more on this under "the emphatic group" below). |
| ب | b | |
| ت | t | |
| ث | t or s | |
| ج | g | Rarely pronounced as <i>j</i> . |
| ح* | h | Pronounced like <i>h</i> , but with more friction in the throat. |
| خ* | kh | Pronounced like the German <i>ch</i> , as in <i>nach</i> . |
| د | d | |
| ذ | z | |
| ر | r | Trilled, as in Spanish. |
| ز | z | |
| س | s | |
| ش | sh | <i>sh</i> as English <i>ship</i> (to distinguish this from the sequence <i>s</i> followed by <i>h</i> , italic will be used). |
| ص* | S | Emphatic <i>s</i> (ص). This and the next three capitalized letters are known as the emphatic consonants. More on these under "the emphatic group" below. |
| ض* | D | Emphatic <i>d</i> . |
| ط* | T | Emphatic <i>t</i> . |
| ظ* | Z or D | Emphatic <i>z</i> or <i>d</i> . |
| ع* | c | Similar to <i>hamza</i> (the glottal stop), but pronounced with more friction in the throat. (See the note on <i>hamza</i> on page 4.) |
| غ* | gh | As in French <i>r</i> in <i>rouge</i> . |
| ف | f | |
| ق* | ˁ | This letter is pronounced as a <i>hamza</i> in most cases. In a few cases, it retains the MSA pronunciation as an emphatic <i>k</i> . In these cases it will be written and transcribed as <i>q</i> . (More on <i>hamza</i> below.) |
| ك | k | |
| ل | l | |
| م | m | |
| ن | n | |
| هـ | h | |
| و—as a long vowel | uu | Pronounced as the <i>u</i> in <i>June</i> . |
| و—as a long vowel | oo | Pronounced as the <i>oo</i> in <i>door</i> . |
| و—as a semi-vowel | w | Pronounced as the <i>w</i> in <i>way</i> . |
| ي—as a long vowel | ii | Pronounced as the <i>ea</i> in <i>meat</i> . |
| ي—as a long vowel | ee | Pronounced as the <i>ai</i> in <i>bait</i> . |
| ي—as a semi-vowel | y | Pronounced as the <i>y</i> in <i>young</i> . |

HAMZA, THE GLOTTAL STOP

The Arabic letter همزة (hamza) is not considered a full member of the alphabet. It is sometimes written by itself, but it is mostly “tacked onto” a vowel. It always has the same pronunciation: a glottal stop, the way you start a word like *apple* in English. The pronunciation is symbolized here by the grave accent symbol (`). The همزة may have any of the following shapes: ؤ , ء , ؤ , ؤ , ؤ , ؤ . The rules for choosing the different shapes of the همزة are quite complicated. All you need to know at this stage is to recognize these shapes when you see them written and to remember that all of them stand for one sound only.



أسبرين
'asbriin

Reading Exercise

Each of the following words includes hamza. First read them, then compare your reading to the answers below.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| I | أنا |
| you, masculine, singular (m.s.) | إنت |
| Algeria | الجزائر |
| point of departure | منشأ |
| evening | مساء |
| emergency | طوارئ |

THE EMPHATIC GROUP

The *emphatics* are a particularly interesting group of consonants in Arabic. They contrast with a set of more familiar, non-emphatic consonants. In the preceding alphabet table, they are transliterated in uppercase.

| Emphatic | Nonemphatic |
|----------|-------------------|
| ص S | س s |
| ض D | د d |
| ط T | ت t |
| ظ Z | ذ z (sometimes d) |

The letter ق is mostly pronounced like the *hamza* (glottal stop, see below), but in some words, particularly “educated” vocabulary and certain proper names (Cairo, *al-qaahira*, and Qur’an, *al-qur’aan*), it is pronounced as an emphatic *k*.

The English letters *s*, *d*, *t*, and *c* are pronounced in certain environments in a manner that approximates the Arabic emphatic pronunciation. This is shown by the words in Column A in contrast with those in Column B in the following:

| A | B |
|---------------------|---------|
| (close to emphatic) | (plain) |
| sought | seat |
| dawn | dean |
| taught | teach |
| caught | catch |



ANSWERS

'ana, 'inta, il-gazaa'ir, mansha', masa'a, 'Tawariif

The vowel / (aa) and its short counterpart are pronounced in two slightly different ways, one emphatic, next to emphatic consonants, and another plain or non-emphatic everywhere else. These two pronunciations are found in English in words like *car* and *cat*. The *a* of *car* has the emphatic pronunciation, and that of *cat* has the non-emphatic, plain one.

Putting It Together

Unlike English, Arabic is written and read from right to left. Arabic letters are connected to one another to form words. All letters connect to those preceding them, and all but six connect to those following. The following table shows the different letter shapes. The six non-connecting letters are marked as “non-connecting” in the table.

| | WORD— FINALLY | WORD—INITIALLY AND MEDIALLY |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Non-connecting | | ا |
| | ب | بـ |
| | ت | تـ |
| | ث | ثـ |
| | ج | جـ |
| | ح | حـ |
| | خ | خـ |
| Non-connecting | | د |
| Non-connecting | | ذ |
| Non-connecting | | ر |
| Non-connecting | | ز |
| | س | سـ |
| | ش | شـ |
| | ص | صـ |
| | ض | ضـ |
| | | ط |
| | | ظ |
| | ع | عـ |
| | غ | غـ |
| | ف | فـ |
| | ق | قـ |
| | ك | كـ |
| | ل | لـ |
| | م | مـ |
| | ن | نـ |
| | هـ | هـ |
| Non-connecting | | و |
| | ي | يـ |

NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Eight letters have one shape each, regardless of their position in the word. These include the six non-connecting letters and ط and ظ.
2. Three letters, غ, ع, and هـ, have four shapes each, depending on their position in the word and whether the preceding letter is connecting or non-connecting. The first shape is used at the beginning of the word and after non-connecting letters, but not word-finally. The second is used after a connecting letter inside a word. The third is used word-finally after a connecting letter. The fourth is used word-finally after a non-connecting letter.
3. The rest (17 letters) have two shapes each, one initial and medial (both connected and non-connected), and another final.
4. In general, the final shape of a letter includes an additional curve to finish it off.
5. If you compare the shapes of the different letters, you will notice that the majority are organized into groups or families according to their basic shape: ب, ت, ث, ج, ح, خ, etc. Within each family, letters are generally distinguished by the placement and number of their dots.
6. In addition to functioning as the long vowel *aa*, the first letter of the Arabic alphabet, ا, serves as a transitional vowel at the beginnings of words that start with a vowel. In this position, it is pronounced *a*, *i*, or *u*, depending on the individual word. The most common such usage of ا is as the first letter of the definite article ال “the”:

the post office

il-bariid

البريد

Exercise

- a. Connect the following letters to form words:

_____ ب ا ب

_____ ا ب

_____ ط ا ل ب

_____ ب ط ا ط س

- b. Copy the same words. The movement in writing the letters is always from right to left and top to bottom. Always remember that all letters connect to those preceding them and all except six connect to those following. Remember that the letter ا, found in these words, is a non-connecting letter:

| | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|------|
| بطاطس | طالب | كتاب | باب |
| baTaaTis | Taalib | kitaab | baab |
| potatoes | student | book | door |

SHORT VOWELS AND OTHER DIACRITICS

You may have noticed that in the words كتاب, طالب, and بطاطس, only the long vowel *l* is written. The short vowels corresponding to *a* and *i* in the transliteration are not. This is typical of Arabic writing. Only the three long vowels *و*, *ا*, and *ي* are listed as part of the alphabet. Short vowels are not represented regularly as part of the alphabet, but they are sometimes indicated as diacritical marks above or below the letters to help certain groups of readers such as children or foreign learners. In this guide, the romanized transliteration along with the Arabic letters give ample clues to the correct pronunciation, which renders the diacritical marks unnecessary. Furthermore, the type of Arabic that the user of this book is likely to encounter (road signs, names, etc.) will not have diacritical marks anyway.

In contexts where the short vowels are necessary, as in cases involving distinctions of otherwise identical words, the diacritics will be shown.

Among these diacritics, there are three vowels that correspond to the three long vowels in the alphabet table. The following list includes them as well as the other important diacritical symbols. The letter ك (k) is used to illustrate the shape, position, and pronunciation of these diacritics.

| | NAME | TRANSLITERATION SYMBOL | NOTES |
|--------------|---------|------------------------|--|
| ـَ ka | fatha | a | Represents a short vowel that corresponds to <i>l</i> . |
| ـِ ki | kasra | i | Represents a short vowel that corresponds to <i>ي</i> . |
| ـُ ku | Damma | u | Represents a short vowel that corresponds to <i>و</i> . |
| ـْ kk | shadda | — | Represents the doubling of a consonant. |
| ـِ k | sukuun | — | Indicates that there is no vowel following the consonant above which it appears. |
| ـَـَـَ (kan) | tanwiin | an | Appears only at the ends of certain adverbs. |

OTHER ORTHOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS

التاء المربوطة (*taa' marbuuTa*)

This letter is a combination of ه /ه and ت. It is written as هـ or هـ, depending on whether the preceding letter is connecting or non-connecting. It is a feminine ending that appears on nouns and adjectives. Consequently, it is found only in the final position of a word. It is pronounced *a*, unless the word in which it is found is the first part of a construct phrase; then a *t* appears in the pronunciation.

ذ

When *ج* is followed by *ا*, with and without همزة (hamza), the two letters are joined together forming one special symbol, written as **ذ** or **ذ**. The combination is often considered another letter of the Arabic alphabet.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------|
| three | talaata | ث ل ا ث ة | ثلاثة |
| Jordan | il-'urdun | ال أردن | الأردن |
| the Emirates | il-'imaaraat | ال إ م ا ر ا ت | الإمارات |

Reading Exercise

Read the following greetings, then compare your reading with the answers below.

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Welcome. | أهلاً وسهلاً! |
| Thanks (literally "welcome to you," in response) Thanks (to a man). Thanks (to a woman). | أهلاً بـك. أهلاً بـك. |
| Thanks. | شكراً. |
| You are welcome. | عفواً. |
| Please, come in! (to a man). Please, come in! (to a woman). | إتفضل. إتفضلي. |

ي (الف مقصورة) *alif maqSuura*

This letter is found only at the end of words and is pronounced like the letter *ا*. When suffixes are attached to the word that ends in *الف مقصورة* the letter appears either as **ي** or **ي**.

واو الجماعة [*waaw il-gamaa'a*] (*waaw of the plural*)

The two letters **ي** frequently appear at the end of a verb to indicate that the subject of that verb is plural: سمعوا [sim'u] "they heard." Two things are important to remember with respect to the final **ي** in such verbs. First, it is silent (in the same way that the *e* in the English word *made* is); and second, that if a suffix is attached to it, the **ي** disappears: سمعوني [sim'uuni] "they heard me."

ANSWERS

'ahlan wa sahan, 'ahlan bik/'ahlan biiki, shukran, afwan, 'itaADal/'itaDAl!

Important Notes

1. The long vowels ا , ي , and و are pronounced short at the ends of words, just like *fatha*, *kasra*, and *Damma*:

| | | |
|------------|----------|--------|
| her book | kitaabha | كتابها |
| my book | kitaabi | كتابي |
| they wrote | katabu | كتبوا |

2. When *hamza* is found at the end of a word after a long vowel, it is usually, but not always, left out and the vowel is shortened:

| | | |
|--------|------|------|
| behind | wara | وراء |
| sky | sama | سما |

However, consider the following:

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| good evening | masaa` il-kheer | مساء الخير |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|

Grammar

The following brief grammar notes cover some of the basics of Arabic grammar. All the examples used in them are taken from the material in the book. Since these notes often involve the repetition of similar parts of words, they should help you develop your reading skills more quickly; seeing the same letter several times in close succession helps you remember it.

1. THE ARABIC SENTENCE AND WORD ORDER

Arabic sentences are of two general types: those with verbs and those without verbs. Sentences that have verbs are called *verbal sentences*, and sentences without verbs are called *equational sentences*.

Equational Sentences

˘uwaDkum fi id-door ir-raabi˘
أوضحكم في الدور الرابع.
Your rooms are on the fourth floor.

Note the absence of the equivalent of the English verb *to be*. The Arabic sentence literally translates as: Your rooms on the fourth floor.

In an equational sentence that consists of an indefinite subject and a prepositional phrase, the prepositional phrase precedes the subject:

ʿandina haġz bi-ʾismak

عندنا حجز بإسمك.

We have a reservation in your name.

Verbal Sentences

There is a certain amount of flexibility in the word order of verbal sentences; a verb may precede or follow its subject. The following two word orders are grammatical:

bi-yuSal il-ʿutubiis is-saa'a sitta.

بيوصل الاتوبيس الساعة ستة.

il-ʿutubiis bi-yuSal is-sa'a sitta.

الاتوبيس بيوصل الساعة ستة.

The first Arabic sentence literally translates as: Arrives the bus six o'clock, while the second literally translates as: The bus arrives six o'clock.

When asking questions, all you have to do is change the intonation; there is no need to change the word order or use the equivalent of English *do*, *does*, or *did*.

il-ʿutubiis da bi-yruuh il-ahraam?

الاتوبيس ده بيروح الأهرام؟



Note that the prefix *b* ب - is attached to imperfect verbs in Egyptian Arabic when these verbs are not preceded by another verb.

he visits, he is visiting

هو بيزور

he likes to visit

هو بيحب يزور

2. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE AND THE SUN AND MOON LETTERS

Definiteness in Arabic is expressed by attaching the prefix ال “the” to nouns and adjectives:

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| big door | baab kibiir | باب كبير |
| the big door | il-baab il-kibiir | الباب الكبير |

(Note that *الباب كبير* is a full sentence that is translated as “The door is big.”)

If ال is followed by a *sun* letter, it is assimilated into (becomes the same as) that letter, which results in a doubled consonant in pronunciation but not in writing. The sun letters are the following: ت . ث . د . ذ . ر . ز . س . ش . ص . ض . ط . ظ . ل . ن .

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| the sun | ish-shams | الشمس |
| the watch, the hour, the time | is-saa'a | الساعة |
| Tuesday | it-talaat | الثلاثاء (الغلات) |

ل remains unchanged before *moon* letters, which include all the consonants not listed above:

| | | |
|----------|------------|--------|
| the moon | il-'amar | القمر |
| Friday | il-gum'a | الجمعة |
| Thursday | il-khamiis | الخميس |
| Kuwait | il-kuweet | الكويت |

Reading Exercise

How should the J of the definite article be pronounced in the following words? (Answers are given below.)

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|----|
| the plane | الطيارة | 1. |
| the airport | المطار | 2. |
| the suitcase | الشنطة | 3. |
| the boys, children | الأولاد | 4. |
| the girls | البنات | 5. |
| the boy | الولد | 6. |

Greetings

The following greetings include a number of occurrences of the definite article and *hamza*. Try reading them with the help of the transliteration table. (Answers are given below.)

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----|
| Good morning. | صباح الخير (ص ب ا ح ال خ ي ر) | 1. |
| Good morning (in response to صباح الخير). | صباح النور (ص ب ا ح ال ن و ر) | 2. |
| Good night/Good evening/ Good afternoon. | مساء الخير (م س ا ع ال خ ي ر) | 3. |
| Good night/Good evening/ Good afternoon. (in response to مساء الخير). | مساء النور (م س ا ع ال ن و ر) | 4. |

ANSWERS

Definite Article 1. T, 2. I, 3. sh, 4. I, 5. I, 6. L
Greetings 1. Sabaah il-kheer, 2. Sabaah in-nuur, 3. misaa' il-kheer, 4. misaa' in-nuur.

3. THE CONSTRUCT (الإضافة, AL-`IDAAFA)

When two nouns are closely associated, as in the case of possession or something being part of something else, they form a special grammatical construction called *the construct* (إضافة) :

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| the student's name | `ism iT-Taalib | أسم الطالب |
| the capital of Egypt | ʿaaSimat maSr | عاصمة مصر |
| University Street | s/haariʿ il-gaamiʿa | شارع الجامعة |

The following two points about إضافة are important to remember: first, the ة is pronounced like any other ت in the first part of the إضافة:

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------|
| bedroom | `uuDit noom | أوضة نوم |
| a hundred pounds | miit gineeh | مئة جنيه |

Second, the first part of the إضافة *never* takes the definite article; it is made definite by association with the second part:

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|
| a bedroom | `uuDit noom | أوضة نوم |
| the bedroom | `uuDit in-noom | أوضة النوم |
| | But not | الأوضة نوم |

4. PRONOUNS AND SUBJECT MARKERS

Egyptian Arabic has the following set of personal pronouns:

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| He | huwwa | هو |
| She | hiyya | هي |
| They | humma | هُمْ |
| You (m.s.) | inta | انت |
| You (f.s.) | inti | انتِ |
| You (pl.) | intu | انْتو |
| I | ana | أنا |
| We | ihna | إِحنَا |



Subject Markers

Arabic verbs have two tenses: the perfect and the imperfect. The perfect corresponds roughly to the past tense in English and generally indicates completed action, and the imperfect corresponds to the present tense and indicates actions that have not been completed.

Subject Markers on the Perfect Verb

Different persons are expressed in the perfect verb by attaching different suffixes to it, except in the case of the third person masculine singular (the one corresponding to *he*), where no suffix is attached. This is shown in the following table.

| | TRANSLITERATION | VERB | SUFFIX | CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN |
|------------------|-----------------|------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| He wrote | katab | كتب | — | هو |
| She wrote | katab-it | كَتَبَتْ | ت | هي |
| They wrote | katab-u | كَتَبُوا | وا | هُمْ |
| You, m.s., wrote | katab-t | كَتَبْتَ | تْ | انت |
| You, f.s., wrote | katab-ti | كَتَبْتِ | تِ | انتِ |
| You, pl., wrote | katab-tu | كَتَبْتُوا | وا | انْتو |
| I wrote | katab-t | كَتَبْتُ | تْ | أنا |
| We wrote | katab-na | كَتَبْنَا | نا | إِحنَا |

Exercise

The verb حجز *hagaz* means “to reserve.” Fill in the empty spaces, adding the subject marker to the verb.

| | TRANSLITERATION | VERB | SUFFIX | CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|--------------------------------|
| He reserved | hagaz | _____ | — | هو |
| She reserved | hagaz-it | _____ | ت | هي |
| They reserved | hagaz-u | _____ | وا | همّ |
| You, m.s., reserved | hagaz-t | _____ | تُت | انت |
| You, f.s., reserved | hagaz-ti | _____ | تِـت | انتِ |
| You, pl., reserved | hagaz-tu | _____ | تُوا | انتو |
| I reserved | hagaz-t | _____ | تُت | انا |
| We reserved | hagaz-na | _____ | ننا | إحنا |

Subject/Person Markers on the Imperfect Verb

Different persons are expressed in the imperfect verb by attaching a prefix or, in some cases, both a prefix and a suffix to the verb:

| | TRANSLITERATION | VERB | SUFFIX | CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|
| He writes, is writing | yiktib | يكتب | يـ | هو |
| She writes, is writing | tiktib | تكتب | تـ | هي |
| They wrote | yiktibuu | يكتبوا | يـ وا | همّ |
| You, m.s., wrote | tiktib | تكتب | تـ | انت |
| You, f.s., wrote | tiktibii | تكتبي | تـ يـ | انتِ |
| You, pl., wrote | tiktibuu | تكتبوا | تـ وا | انتو |
| I wrote | aktib | أكتب | أـ | انا |
| We wrote | niktib | نكتب | نـ | إحنا |

ANSWERS

هو حجزت إنا حجزنا أنت حجزت أنتِ حجزتي أنتوا حجزوا أنتو حجزوا

Exercise

Fill in the empty spaces, adding the subject marker to the verb.

| | TRANSLITERATION | VERB | SUFFIX | CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------|---------|--------------------------------|
| He reserves | yihgiz | _____ | - يـ | هو |
| She reserves | tihgiz | _____ | - تـ | هي |
| They reserve | yihgiz-u | _____ | - يـ وا | همّ |
| You, m.s., reserve | tihgiz | _____ | - تـ | انت |
| You, f.s., reserve | tihgiz-i | _____ | - تـ يـ | انتِ |
| You, pl., reserve | tihgiz-u | _____ | - تـ وا | انتو |
| I reserve | ahgiz | _____ | - اـ | انا |
| We reserve | nihgiz | _____ | - نـ | إحنا |

5. POSSESSION

Possession in nouns is expressed by attaching a pronoun suffix to the noun.

kitaab
كتاب
book



| | TRANSLITERATION | SUFFIX | | CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN |
|------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|
| His book | kitaab-u(h) | كتاب هـ | كتابه | هو |
| Her book | kitaab-ha | كتاب ها | كتابها | هي |
| Their book | kitaab-hum | كتاب هم | كتابهم | همّ |
| Your, ms., book | kitaab-ak | كتاب كـ | كتابك | انت |
| Your, f.s., book | kitaab-ik | كتاب كـ | كتابك | انتِ |
| Your, pl., book | kitaab-kum | كتاب كم | كتابكم | انتو |
| My book | kitaab-i | كتاب يـ | كتابي | انا |
| Our book | kitaab-na | كتاب نا | كتابنا | إحنا |

ANSWERS

يَحْتَفِظُ بِكِتَابِهِ هُوَ | يَحْتَفِظُ بِكِتَابِهَا هِيَ | يَحْتَفِظُ بِكِتَابِهِمْ هُمْ | يَحْتَفِظُ بِكِتَابِكَ أَنْتَ | يَحْتَفِظُ بِكِتَابِكَ أَنْتِ | يَحْتَفِظُ بِكِتَابِكُمْ أَنْتُمْ | يَحْتَفِظُ بِكِتَابِي أَنَا | يَحْتَفِظُ بِكِتَابِنَا إِحْنَا

With taa` marbuuTa ʾ:

fikra
فكرة
idea



| | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------|--------|------|
| His idea | fikri-t-u | فكرة+ه | فكرته | هو |
| Her idea | fikri-t-ha | فكرة+ها | فكرتها | هي |
| Their idea | fikri-t-hum | فكرة+هم | فكرتهم | همّ |
| Your, m.s., idea | fikri-t-ak | فكرة+ك | فكرتك | انك |
| Your, f.s., idea | fikri-t-ik | فكرة+ك | فكرتك | انتي |
| Your, pl., idea | fikri-t-kum | فكرة+كم | فكرتكم | انتو |
| My idea | fikri-t-i | فكرة+ي | فكرتي | انا |
| Our idea | fikri-t-na | فكرة+نا | فكرتنا | إحنا |

ʿarabiyyia
عربيّة
car



| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|---------|------|
| His car | ʿarabiyyi-t-u | عربية+ه | عربيته | هو |
| Her car | ʿarabiyyi-t-ha | عربية+ها | عربيتها | هي |
| Their car | ʿarabiyyi-t-hum | عربية+هم | عربيتهم | همّ |
| Your, m.s., car | ʿarabiyyi-t-ak | عربية+ك | عربيتك | انك |
| Your, f.s., car | ʿarabiyyi-t-ik | عربية+ك | عربيتك | انتي |
| Your, pl., car | ʿarabiyyi-t-kum | عربية+كم | عربيتكم | انتو |
| My car | ʿarabiyyi-t-i | عربية+ي | عربيتي | انا |
| Our car | ʿarabiyyi-t-na | عربية+نا | عربيتنا | إحنا |

Exercise

Fill in the empty spaces adding the possessive pronoun to **غرفة**:

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------|-------|
| His room | ghurfi-t-u | _____ | هو |
| Her room | ghurfi-t-ha | _____ | هي |
| Their room | ghurfi-t-hum | _____ | هُمَّ |
| Your, m.s., room | ghurfi-t-ak | _____ | انتَ |
| Your, f.s., room | ghurfi-t-ik | _____ | انتِ |
| Your, pl., room | ghurfi-t- kum | _____ | انتو |
| My room | ghurfi-t-i | _____ | أنا |
| Our room | ghurfi-t-na | _____ | إحنا |

6. OBJECT PRONOUNS

The same set of pronoun suffixes that are attached to nouns to show possession are attached to verbs to indicate the objects of these verbs. The English equivalents are words like *them, her, me* in sentences like *I saw them, He visited her, My son called me*, etc.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

- The object pronoun follows the subject marker. So think of the verb with the object pronoun as being constructed in two steps:
 - Construct the verb with its subject marker.
 - Attach the object pronoun.
- The object pronoun for *me* is **ني** not just **ي**, as in the possessive.
- The **ا** at the end of the plural forms of the verbs is dropped when the object pronoun is attached.
- When the object pronoun is preceded by a long vowel as in the word **سألوا**, the second person singular feminine and masculine are distinguished by a **كسرة (ِ)** after the **ك** of the pronoun.

¹ Remember that final **ا** is silent.

ANSWERS

هو، هي، هم، انتَ، انتِ، انتو، أنا، إحنا

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------|
| They asked... | humma sa`alu ...هم سألوا | He asked... | huwwa sa`al هو سأل... | |
| They asked him. | sa`aluu-h سألوه | He asked him. | sa`alu-h سأله | هو |
| They asked her. | sa`aluu-ha سألوها | He asked her. | sa`al-ha سألها | هي |
| They asked them. | sa`aluu-hum سألوهم | He asked them. | sa`al-hum سألهم | هم |
| They asked you, m.s. | sa`aluu-k سألك | He asked you, m.s. | sa`al-ak سألك | انت |
| They asked you, f.s. | sa`aluu-ki سألكِ | He asked you, f.s. | sa`al-ik سألكِ | انتِ |
| They asked them. | sa`aluu-kum سألوكم | He asked you, pl. | sa`al-kum سألكم | انتو |
| They asked me. | sa`aluu-ni سألوني | He asked me. | sa`al-ni سألني | أنا |
| They asked us. | sa`aluu-na سألونا | He asked us. | sa`al-na سألنا | أحنا |

Exercise

Fill in the empty spaces, adding the right Arabic translation. Then read the sentences aloud.

| SHE LIKES | هي (ب) تحب | THEY SEE | هم (ب) يشوفوا | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|------|
| She likes him. | _____ | They see him. | _____ | هو |
| She likes her. | _____ | They see her. | _____ | هي |
| She likes them. | _____ | They see them. | _____ | هم |
| She likes you, m.s. | _____ | They see you, m.s. | _____ | انت |
| She likes you, f.s. | _____ | They see you, f.s. | _____ | انت |
| She likes you, pl. | _____ | They see you, pl. | _____ | انتو |
| She likes me. | _____ | They see him. | _____ | أنا |
| She likes us. | _____ | They see us. | _____ | احنا |

ANSWERS

| | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------|
| She likes him. | bi- <i>yshtufu</i> h | They see him. | bi- <i>thibbu</i> | هو |
| She likes her. | bi- <i>yshtufu</i> ha | They see her. | bi- <i>thibba</i> ha | هي |
| She likes them. | bi- <i>yshtufu</i> hum | They see them. | bi- <i>thibbu</i> hum | هم |
| She likes you, m.s. | bi- <i>yshtufu</i> k | They see you, m.s. | bi- <i>thibba</i> k | انت |
| She likes you, f.s. | bi- <i>yshtufu</i> ki | They see you, f.s. | bi- <i>thibbi</i> k | انت |
| She likes you, pl. | bi- <i>yshtufu</i> kum | They see you, pl. | bi- <i>thibbu</i> kum | انتو |
| She likes me. | bi- <i>yshtufu</i> ni | They see me. | bi- <i>thibb</i> ni | انا |
| She likes us. | bi- <i>yshtufu</i> na | They see us. | bi- <i>thibba</i> na | احنا |

GETTING TO KNOW PEOPLE

at-ta'arruf bi-nnaas

التعرف بالناس



yallaai nitkallim

يالا نتكلم

Let's Converse

2



Knowing how to greet people and how to start a conversation is important, and you should learn those skills first. Read the following dialogue several times, pronouncing each line carefully out loud. The dialogue contains some basic words and expressions that will be useful to you.

Hani Kamal, his wife Muna, their daughter Sara, and their son Yousif have just arrived at Cairo Airport in Egypt. They are unable to find their luggage. Hani approaches an airline employee:

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| HANI: | Good morning. | Sabaah il-kheer صباح الخير. |
| EMPLOYEE: | Good Morning. May I help you? (lit. Any service?) | Sabaah in-nuur. `ayy khidma? صباح النور. أي خدمة؟ |
| HANI: | Yes. I can't find my bag and I'm looking for it. | `aywa mish laa'ii s/haanTitii wi-badaawar `alceha. أيوا ميش لاقى شنطتي وبدورعليها. |
| EMPLOYEE: | O.K. Your full name, please? | Tayyib / O.K. `ismak bil-kaamil min faDlak? طيب / اوكي. إسمك بالكامل من فضلك؟ |

| | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| HANI: | My name is Hani Kamal. | ismii haani kamaal اسمي هاني كمال. |
| EMPLOYEE: | Your flight number and port of departure? | raqam ir-rihla wi-mans'ra`-haa? رقم الرحلة ومنشأها؟ |
| HANI: | Egypt Air flight number 110 from JFK in New York. | maSr liT-Tayaraan raqam miya wi-`as/zaraa min maTaar J.F.K. مصر للطيران رقم مية و عشرة من مطار جي إف كي. |
| EMPLOYEE: | One moment, please. | lahZa min faDlak. لحظة من فضلك. |



As the airline agent looks through some papers on his desk, Hani happens to see Ahmed, an Egyptian friend of his:

| | | |
|--------|--|---|
| AHMED: | Unbelievable! How are you, Hani? | mish/ ma-`uul! izzaiyak ya haani? مش معقول! إزتك يا هاني؟ |
| HANI: | I'm well, and you? | kuwayyis, w-inta? `aamil `eeh? كويس . وانت؟ عامل ايه؟ |
| AHMED: | I'm well. Praise be to God! Great to have you back. Are you here on holiday? | kuwayyis, al-hamdulillah. nawwart maSr, inta gaayy fi `agaaza? كويس . الحمد لله . نورت مصر انت جاي في اجازة؟ |
| HANI: | Yes; let me introduce you to my family. | `aywa. ismah li `a`addim lak `usriti. ايوه. اسمح لي أقدم لك اسرتي. |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|---|
| AHMED: | Welcome. | `ahlan wa-sahlan. أهلاً وسهلاً. |
| HANI: | Thank you. This is my wife Muna, my daughter Sara, and my son Yousif. | `ahlan biik. dii miraati muna, dii bintii saara, wi-da ibnii yuusif. أهلاً بيك. ميراتي منى. دي بنتي سارة و ده ابني يوسف. |
| AHMED: | Pleasure to meet you! (lit. We are honored.) | tasharrafnaa تشرّفنا. |
| EMPLOYEE: | Mr. Hani Kamal, our apologies. However, praise be to God, your luggage will arrive tomorrow on the next plane from New York. | `ustaz haani kamaal, na`atazir bish`idda. laakin al-hamdulillaah shanTitak ha-tiwSal `ala iT-Tayyaraa illii gaayya min New York. أستاذ هاني كمال. نعتذر بشدة. لكن الحمدا لله شنطتلك متوصل بكره على الطائرة اللي جاية من نيويورك. |
| HANI: | How unfortunate! | yaadi il-haZZ. يا دي الحظ! |
| AHMED: | <i>ma`lish</i> Hani, you're not in America anymore. | ma`lish yaa haani. inta mish fii `amriikaa. معلش يا هاني. انت مش في أمريكا. |
| HANI: | What does <i>ma`lish</i> mean? | ya`nii `ceh ma`lish? يعني إيه معلش؟ |
| AHMED: | It means, sorry and be patient. | ya`nii `aasif... `uSbur. يعني أسف... أصبر. |
| HANI: | Alright, see you tomorrow. | Tayyib `ashufkum bukra. طيب أشوفكم بكره. |
| AHMED & EMPLOYEE: | Hopefully (lit. God willing). Good-bye. | `ins`a` `allaaH, ma`as-salaama. إن شاء الله. مع السلامة. |
| HANI: | Good-bye. | ma`as-salaama. مع السلامة. |

Exercise

Match the Arabic expressions from the dialogue with their English equivalents:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. May I help you? (lit. Any service?) | a - تشرفنا |
| 2. My name is... | b - يا دي الحظ |
| 3. Your full name please? | c - أنا كويس . وانت؟ |
| 4. How are you? | d - مع السلامة |
| 5. I'm well, and you? | e - أسمي ... |
| 6. Let me introduce you to my family. | f - إسمك بالكامل من فضلك؟ |
| 7. Pleasure to meet you. | g - إزتك؟ |
| 8. How unfortunate! | h - إسمح لي أقدم لك اسرتي |
| 9. Sorry. (Be patient.) | i - آسف/ معلىش |
| 10. Good-bye. | j - أي خدمة؟ |

ANSWERS

1. j, 2. e, 3. f, 4. g, 5. c, 6. h, 7. a, 8. b, 9. i, 10. d

tazakkaruu
تذكروا
Remember

Write the new words and say them aloud.



maTaar
مطار
airport



muwaZZaf
موظف
employee



shanTa
شنطة
suitcase



'amriikaa
أمريكا
America



Tayyaara
طيارة
airplane

Singular & Plural

A noun in Arabic can be singular, dual, or plural, and an adjective can be singular or plural. We will deal with the dual later in the book.

The Singular

A book or one book is expressed as **كتاب واحد** or simply as **كتاب**, with the number following the noun it refers to or no number at all.

The Plural

Nouns and adjectives are pluralized in a variety of ways, but for the most part they follow general patterns. At this stage, it is suggested that you try to remember the plurals of individual nouns as they are introduced; you will develop a feel for the plural patterns later.

Observe and write the singular and plural forms of the following words:

walad
ولد
boy



'awlaad
أولاد
boys

'uTta
قطنة
cat



'uTaT
قطط
cats

shagara
شجرة
tree



shagar
شجر
trees

sillima
سلمة
step



safaalim
سفاليم
steps

burniiTa
برنيطة
hat



baraniT
برانيط
hats

gariida
جرايد
newspaper



garaayid
جرايد
newspapers

beet
بيت
house



byuut
بيوت
houses

kas/kuul
كشكول
notebook



kaShaakiil
كشاكيل
notebooks

'alam
قلم
pen



'a'laam
أقلام
pens



Damaa' ir `al`ishara
ضمائر الإشارة
Demonstrative Pronouns

This (masculine singular)

da ده

This (feminine singular)

dii دي

Examples

da walad
ده ولد

This is a boy.



dii bint
دي بنت

This is a girl.

da raagil
ده راجل

This is a man.



dii sitt
دي ست

This is a woman.

it-tahyiyaat
التحيات
Greetings

Sabaah il-kheer
صباح الخير

1. Good morning.

Sabaah in-nuur
صباح النور

Good morning.

misaa` il-kheer
مساء الخير

2. Good night/Good evening/Good afternoon.

misaa` in-nuur
مساء النور

Good night/Good evening/Good afternoon
(used for the three times).

`ahlan wa sahlan
أهلاً وسهلاً!

`ahlan biik (m) `ahlan biiki (f)
أهلاً بـبيك / أهلاً بيكي

3. Welcome
Thanks (literally Welcome – in response).

`izzayyak (m)/`izzayyik (f)
إزتك / إزتك

How are you?

`alhamdu l-il-laah `ana kuwayyis,
wi-`inta? (m.s)
الحمد لله أنا كويس وانت؟

Thank God, I am well. And you?

kuwayyis `alhamdu l-il-laah
كويس الحمد لله

I am good. Praise be to God.

`as-salamu `alaykum
السلام عليكم

`alaykum is-salaam
عليكم السلام

4. Peace be upon you.
Peace be upon you.
(Usually used when approaching somebody or a group of people.)

shukran
شكراً

5. Thanks.

`afwan
عفواً

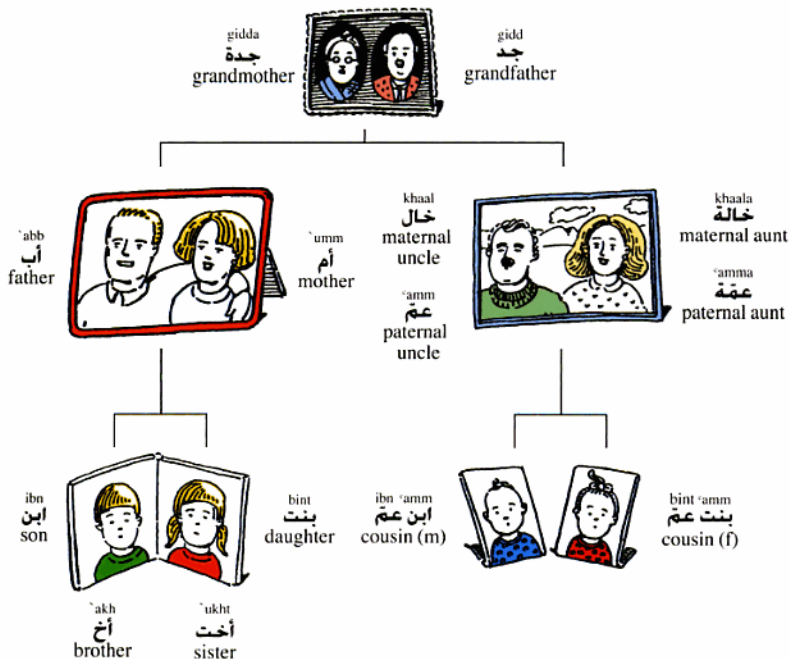
You are welcome.

itfaDDal, itfaDDalii
إتفضل / إتفضل

6. a. Please have your drink/food. Said by a host to his guest, asking him/her to drink something or start eating.
b. Please, come in. Used to ask your guest to enter your apartment or house.
c. A polite form of saying “Here it is” when you hand in something to someone.

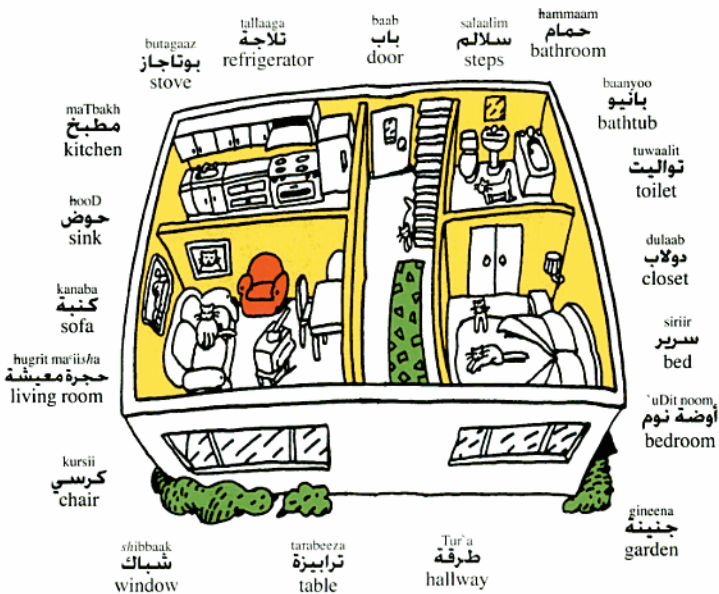
بالا نتكلم عن أفراد الأسرة

Let's Talk About the Members of the Family



Study and repeat aloud each part of Hani's house:

beet
بيت
 House



Exercise

Read the following sentences and vocabulary, then answer the questions below.

1. هاني كمال يزور القاهرة لأول مرة.
2. عائلتي تتكون من أربعة أفراد.
3. أنا وزوجتي مني وبنتي سارة وابني يوسف.
4. وصلنا مطار القاهرة الليلة الماضية.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| يزور He visits | أزور I visit | القاهرة Cairo |
| لأول مرة For the first time | عائلتي My family | زوجتي My wife |
| نتكون من consists of | أربعة four | أفراد individuals |
| بنتي My daughter | ابني My son | |
| وصلنا We arrived | الليلة الماضية Last night | |

Questions

1. Is Hani Kamal visiting Cairo for the first time?
2. How big is Hani's family?
3. What is his daughter's "name"?
4. When did they arrive in Cairo?

Grammar

| | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| A ي at the end of a word represents "my." | My name My daughter My son | إسمي بنتي إبني | name daughter son | إسم بنت إبن |
| When the word ends with a taa marbuuTa (ة), the taa marbuta changes to a taa (ت) when adding a possessive pronoun. | My family My wife | عائلتي زوجتي | family wife | عائلة زوجة |

ANSWERS

1. Yes, 2. Four persons, 3. Sara, 4. Yusuf (Arabic form of Joseph).

ARRIVAL

wuSool

وصول



ha-tbaat il-leela feen?

حانات الليلة فين؟

Where Will You Spend the Night?

3

Here are some basic words that you will need while booking a room at a hotel in Egypt. The words describe the services and facilities you can expect to find. Learn these words through the context of the dialogue you will read later.



bikaam
بكام
how much



'uuDa
أوضة
room



fundu'
فندق
hotel



yihgiz
يحجز
to reserve



dush
دش
shower



hammaam
حمام
bathroom



muftaah
مفتاح
key

khidmt il-g/haraf
خدمة الغرف
room service



mudiir(a)
مدير / مديرة
administrator (m) / (f)



shibbaak
شباك
window



'uuDa 'ala an-niil
أوضة على النيل
a room on the Nile



'asaanseer
أسانسير
elevator



muwaZafat al isti'baal
موظفة الاستقبال
receptionist



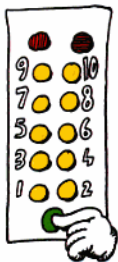
basboor
باسبور
passport

al-'a'daad
الأعداد
Numbers

The numbers are essential if you want to get by anywhere in the Arab world. If you buy souvenirs in a shop in Cairo, for example, you need to bargain. Go down to half the price asked and even less. Do not buy from the first vendor or shop. Survey the prices. It is also fun to go around and talk to people.

If you buy handmade objects made by Bedouin women in places like Saint Katherine, we recommend no bargaining but generosity and support.

Repeat the numbers listed below. Copy the numbers in the spaces supplied. Remember to move from right to left and from top to bottom.



| COPY | TRANSLITERATION | NUMBER IN ARABIC | | NUMBER IN ENGLISH |
|------|-----------------|------------------|----|-------------------|
| | Sifr | صفر | ٠ | 0 |
| | waahid | واحد | ١ | 1 |
| | `itneen | اثنين | ٢ | 2 |
| | talaata | ثلاثة | ٣ | 3 |
| | `arba'a | أربعة | ٤ | 4 |
| | <i>k</i> hamsa | خمسة | ٥ | 5 |
| | sitta | ستة | ٦ | 6 |
| | sab'a | سبعة | ٧ | 7 |
| | tamaanya | ثمانية | ٨ | 8 |
| | tis'a | تسعة | ٩ | 9 |
| | 'ashara | عشرة | ١٠ | 10 |

Read

The following are the numbers 1 through 10. They are in the right order in the first line, and scrambled in the second and third. Read them and try to associate the symbol with the number and the sound it stands for. Remember that Arabic is read from right to left.

١٠٠٩٨٧٦٥٤٣٢١

٧٨٩٢٦٥١٤٠٣

٣١٧٩٢٥٤٨٠٦

Read the following words. The individual letters that make up each word are shown in parentheses. Try to translate the words. Check the answers below. Copy the words. Remember to read from right to left and top to bottom, that all letters connect to those preceding them, and that all except six connect to those following them. The letter *t*, found in the first two words, is a non-connecting letter:

| | | COPY | ENGLISH TRANSLATION | |
|--------|---------------|------|---------------------|-----|
| باب | (ب ا ب) | | | 1. |
| شباك | (ش ب ا ك) | | | 2. |
| موظف | (م و ظ ف) | | | 3. |
| أوضة | (أ و ض ة) | | | 4. |
| مفتاح | (م ف ت ا ح) | | | 5. |
| واحد | (و ا ح د) | | | 6. |
| بكم | (ب ك م) | | | 7. |
| حمام | (ح م ا م) | | | 8. |
| فندق | (ف ن د ق) | | | 9. |
| مفاتيح | (م ف ا ت ي ح) | | | 10. |

ANSWERS

1. door, 2. window, 3. employee, 4. room, 5. key, 6. one, 7. how much, 8. bathroom, 9. hotel, 10. keys



أوضة في الفندق

A Hotel Room



tasriha
تسريحة
chest of drawers



miraaya
مراية
mirror



lamba
لمبة
lamp



hood
حوض
sink



fuuTa
فوطة
towel



siriir
سرير
bed



duSh
دش
shower



makhadda
مخده
pillow



banyoo
بانيو
bathtub



kanaba
كنبة
sofa



baab
باب
door



twaalit
تواليت
toilet

Now, for some more adventures with the Kamal family as they check into their hotel. Read the dialogue carefully and as many times as needed until you can answer the accompanying questions and are able to act out the dialogue.

| | | |
|--------|--|---|
| HANI: | Hello. (lit. Peace be upon you). | salaamu ‘aleekum سلام عليكم |
| CLERK: | Hello. | ‘aleekum is-salaam عليكم السلام |
| HANI: | We reserved two rooms through the Internet. | ‘ihnaa hagaznaa `uDteen ‘ala il-internet إحنا حجزنا أوضتين على الانترنت |
| CLERK: | Welcome. What is your last name, please? | ahlan wa sahlanaa biikum. `ism al-‘ilaa min faDlak أهلا وسهلا بكم.. إسم العائلة من فضلك |
| HANI: | Hani Kamal. | kamaal كمال |
| CLERK: | Hani Kamal. Am I right? | Hani Kamaal, mis/h kida? هاني كمال . مثل كده؟ |
| HANI: | Yes. | `aywa. أيوه. |
| CLERK: | Yes, Mr. Hani, we have your reservation. May I have your passport, please? | `aywa mistar hani, fiyh hagz bi-`ismak mumkin il-basboor min faDlak أيوه مستر هاني . فيه حجز بإسمك مممكن الباسبور من فضلك. |
| HANI: | Here you are. | itfaDDal إنفضل. |
| CLERK: | God willing, how long will you be staying with us? | `in s/haa`allaah `ar-diin ma‘aana `add `eeh? إن شاء الله قاعدين معانا قد ايه؟ |
| HANI: | About a week. | hawaalii `usbuu‘ حوالي أسبوع |
| CLERK: | All right. | tamaam تمام |

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| HANI: | Is breakfast included in the price of the room? | `ugrit il`uDaa <i>sh</i> amlaa il-fiTaar? أجرة الأوضة شاملة الفطار؟ |
| CLERK: | Unfortunately, no. However, we have an excellent coffee shop where you can have breakfast and drink tea and coffee as well. | la` lil-`asaf, laakin `andinaa kufii <i>sh</i> ub mumtaaz. ti` dar tifTar fiih wi- tishrab <i>sha</i> ay wi-`ahwa kamaan. لا للأسف. لكن عندنا كوفي شوب ممتاز. تفدر تفطر فيه وتشرب شاي وقهوة كمان. |
| HANI: | Excellent, does it offer fava beans (fool)? | mumtaaz, biyi`mil fuul? ممتاز. بيعمل فول؟ |
| CLERK: | Of course, and taamyaa, I mean falafel. | Tab`ann fuul wi Ta`miyya, falaafil ya`nni. طبعاً فول وطعمية. فلافل يعني. |
| HANI: | And the coffee, is it Turkish or American? | wil-`ahwa turkii wallaa `amrikani? والقهوة تركي ولا امريكاني؟ |
| CLERK: | Both. | il-`itneen الإنئين |
| HANI: | Excellent. | mumtaaz ممتاز |
| CLERK: | Your rooms are on the fourth floor. One of them overlooks the Nile. Here are your keys. | `uwaDkum fii il-door ir-rraabi`. waḥda minhum `ala-in-niil. itfaDDal ilmafatiḥ. أوضكم في الدور الرابع. واحده منهم علي النيل. اتفضل المفاتيح. |
| HANI: | Thank you. Could you tell me where the elevator is, please? | <i>sh</i> ukran. feen il-`sanscer min faDlak? شكراً. فين الأسانسير من فضلك؟ |
| CLERK: | Go straight ahead, and then turn right. | ims/hii `ala Tuul wi- ba`deen `udk/hul yimiin. إمشي علي طول وبعدين أدخل يمين. |
| HANI: | Many thanks. | <i>sh</i> ukran gaziilan. شكراً جزيلاً |
| CLERK: | You're welcome; I'm at your service. | `afwann, taht `amrak عفواً تحت أمرك |

Exercise

After you have reviewed the dialogue, fill in the spaces with the correct Arabic word.

1. Peace be upon you. عليكم
2. May I have your passport, please? الباسپور من فضلك؟
3. Go straight forward, then turn right. وبعدين أدخل يمينا

Exercise

Add the missing letters in the following words.

1. Please. بن فضل...
2. Thanks. كراً
1. Peace be upon you. لام عليكم
4. All right. مام
5. tea. اي
6. coffee. هوة
7. fava beans. فوو...
8. falafel. ط... مية
9. Turkish. تر... ي
10. American. مريكاني

ANSWERS

1. سلام، 2. يمكن، 3. قهوة، 4. امام، 5. ايشاي، 6. قهوة، 7. قفول، 8. طعمينة، 9. بركسي، 10. امريكاني

VISITING THE SIGHTS

zyarit ma'aalim al-balad

زيارة معالم البلد



il-baḥth 'an iT-Tariiq 'ala l-qadameen

البحث عن الطريق على القدمين
Finding Your Way on Foot

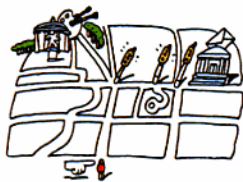
4

"How do I get to...?"

"Where is the nearest subway?"

"Is the Egyptian Museum straight ahead?"

You will be asking directions and getting answers wherever you travel. Get to know the words and phrases that will make getting around easier. Study the new words and say them aloud several times. Make sure you understand them.



'shaarit murur
إشارة مرور
traffic light



midaan
ميدان
square



'shaari'
شارع
street

dughrii ('ala Tuul)
غري
(على طول)
straight



Hani is taking his family to the Egyptian Museum. He does not know exactly how to get there. The habit in Egypt is to ask a passerby. Egyptians are friendly and cheerful and would describe in detail how to get there.

mathaf
متحف
museum



'shimaaal
شمال
to the left



However, it is recommended that you ask two different people to be sure of the accuracy of the description. You can also ask the traffic policeman just as Hani does in the following dialogue.

maktab bariid
مكتب بريد
post office



yimiin
يمين
to the right

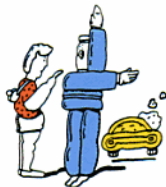


taqaa'Tur'
تقاطع
intersection



| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| HANI: | Please, how can I go to the Egyptian Museum? | min faDlak `izzaay aruuh il-mathaf il-maSrii ? من فضلك، إزاي أروح المتحف المصري؟ |
| POLICE OFFICER: | You are now on Kasr il-Nil street. Go straight till il-Tahrir square. | inta fii shaari° `aSr in-niil. Ims/hii dughrii lihadd miidaan il-tahrir. انت في شارع قصر النيل، امشي دوغري لحد ميدان التحرير |
| | Pass the traffic light. You will find the museum to your right. | °addi il-`is/haara tilaa° ii il-mathaf °ala yimiinak. عدي الإشارة تلاقى المتحف علي يمينك |
| HANI: | Is there an intersection? | fiih `ayy taqatu° ? فيه أي تقاطع؟ |
| POLICE OFFICER: | No. | la° لا |
| HANI: | Thanks. | shukran شكراً. |

inta feen?
انت فيين؟
Where are you?



taraabeza
ترابيزة
table



°uTTa
قطعة
cat



Let us learn the words and phrases to describe locations.

behind
وراء
behind



°uddaam
قدام
in front of



°ala
على
on



taht
تحت
under



ganb
جنب
next to



'urb
قريب
near



Exercise

Match the sentences with the pictures by copying each sentence under the corresponding picture.

الولد جنب البيت



1. _____

الولد قرب البيت



2. _____

الولد وراء البيت



3. _____

الولد قدام البيت



4. _____

الولد فوق البيت



5. _____

ANSWERS

1. الولد قرب البيت 2. الولد قدام البيت 3. الولد وراء البيت 4. الولد جنب البيت 5. الولد فوق البيت

kalimat mufiida
Useful Words
كلمات مفيدة

Exercise

Pronounce these Arabic words and copy them on the lines.

bank

بنك

bank _____



kinisa

كنيسة

church _____



gaami

جامع

mosque _____



kushk

كشك

kiosk _____



ciinima

سينما

movie theater _____



mahal / dukkaan

محل

store _____



shaari

شارع

street _____



'arabiya

عربية

car _____



Saydaliyya

صيدلية

pharmacy _____



Subject/Person Markers

Exercise

Write the Arabic equivalent to each of the following personal pronouns.

- He _____
 She _____
 They _____
 You (m., sing.) _____
 You (f., sing.) _____
 You (plur.) _____
 I _____
 We _____

Go back to page 14 and check your answers.



'izzay 'aguuh
 إِزَايْ أَرْوَحُ...؟
 How Can I Go...?



Subject/Person Markers on the Perfect and Imperfect Verbs (Hollow and Lame Verbs)

We learned in the introductory chapter the declension of the verb **كتب**, which is called a *sound verb* because it has no vowels. If a verb has a vowel in the middle, it is called a *hollow verb*, such as the verb **راح**. If the verb has the vowel at the end, it is called a *lame verb*, such as the verb **حكي**. Let us do the declension of both hollow and lame verbs.

^{raah}
رَاحَ
 he went

| SUBJECT/PERSON MARKERS ON THE PERFECT VERB (HOLLOW VERBS) | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|-----|------|
| He went | raah | رَاحَ | - | هو |
| She went | raah-it | رَاحَتْ | ت | هي |
| They went | raah-uu | رَاحُوا | وا | هم |
| You, m.s., went | ruh-t | رَحْتَ | تُ | انت |
| You, f.s., went | ruh-ti | رَحْتِ | تِ | انتي |
| You, pl., went | ruh-tu | رَحْتُوا | تُو | انتم |
| I went | ruh-t | رَحْتُ | تُ | أنا |
| We went | ruh-na | رَحْنَا | نَا | إحنا |

Notice that the vowel is dropped with *you*, *I*, and *we*.

yiruuḥ
 يروح
 he goes

| SUBJECT/PERSON MARKERS ON THE IMPERFECT VERB (HOLLOW VERBS) | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|------|------|
| He goes | yiruuḥ | يروح | ي- | هو |
| She goes, is going | tiruuḥ | تروح | ت- | هي |
| They go | yiruuḥu | يروحووا | ي-وا | هم |
| You, m.s., go | tiruuḥ | تروح | ت- | انت |
| You, f.s., go | tiruuḥi | تروحي | ت-ي | انت |
| You, pl., go | tiruuḥu | تروحوا | ت-وا | انتو |
| I go | aruḥḥ | أروح | أ- | انا |
| We go | niruuḥ | نروح | ن- | إحنا |

haka
 حكي
 he told

| SUBJECT/PERSON MARKERS ON THE PERFECT VERB (LAME VERBS) | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------|-----|------|
| He told | hak-a | حكى | - | هو |
| She told | hak-it | حكّت | ت | هي |
| They told | hak-uu | حكوا | وا | هم |
| You, m.s., told | hak-ec-t | حكيت | ت | انت |
| You, f.s., told | hak-ec-ti | حكيت | ت-ي | انت |
| You, pl., told | hak-ec-tu | حكيتوا | توا | انتو |
| I told | hak-ec-t | حكيت | ت | انا |
| We told | hak-ec-na | حكينا | تنا | إحنا |

Notice that the vowel changes into *y* with *you*, *I*, and *we*.

yihki
 يحكي
 he tells

| SUBJECT/PERSON MARKERS ON THE IMPERFECT VERB (LAME VERBS) | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|------|------|
| He tells | yihki | يحكي | ي-ي | هو |
| She tells, is telling | tihki | تحكي | ت-ي | هي |
| They tell | yihkuu | يحكوا | ي-وا | هم |
| You, m.s., tell | tihki | تحكي | ت-ي | انت |
| You, f.s., tell | tihki | تحكي | ت-ي | انت |
| You, pl., tell | tihkuu | تحكوا | ت-وا | انتو |
| I tell | ahki | أحكي | أ-ي | انا |
| We tell | nihki | نحكي | ن-ي | إحنا |



zyarit al-'ahramaat wi-'abu il-hool

زيارة الأهرام وأبو الهول

Visiting the Pyramids and the Sphinx



Hani and Muna are going to visit the pyramids in Giza. The following is a short conversation between them regarding which means of transportation they will take.

| | | |
|-------|--|---|
| HANI: | I would like to see the pyramids. | ana 'aayiz `ashuuf il-ahraam أنا عايز أشوف الأهرام. |
| MUNA: | Me too. | wana kamaan وأنا كمان |
| HANI: | Let's take a taxi. | Tayyib yalla nirkab taksi. طيب يالله نركب تاكسي. |
| MUNA: | No, taxis are expensive. Let's take the subway to Giza. Then, from there we'll ride a bus. | la` il-taksi ghali, naakhud mitru il-anfaa` lil-giiza لا. التاكسي غالي. ناخذ مترو الأنفاق للجييزة. wi-min hinaak nirkab `utubiis ومن هناك نركب أتوبيس. |
| HANI: | Good idea. | fikra kuwayyisa. فكرة كويسة. |

(in the subway)

| | | | |
|--------|---|---|---|
| HANI: | How much is the ticket to Giza, please? | fii mitru il-anfaa` في مترو الأنفاق | bikam it-tazkara lil-Giza min faDlak ? بكم التذكرة للجيزة من فضلك؟ |
| CLERK: | Two pounds. | itneen gineeh. اثنين جنيه | |
| HANI: | Here are four pounds for two tickets. | itfaDDal, arba`a gineeh li-tazkarteen. اتفضل، أربعة جنيه لتذكرتين. | |
| CLERK: | Thank you, here are the tickets. | shukran, itfaDDal il-tazaakir. شكراً، إتفضل التذاكر. | |

(in the bus)

| | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|
| HANI: | How much is the ticket to the pyramids, please? | fii-il-`utubiis في الأتوبيس | bikam it-tazkara lil-`aharaam min faDlak? بكم التذكرة للأهرام من فضلك؟ |
| CONDUCTOR: | Fifty piasters. | bi-khamsiin `irsh. بخمسين قرش. | |
| HANI: | We'd like to get off at the pyramids and sphinx stop. | ‘ayziin ninzil ‘and il-`ahraam wi-abu-il-hool. عايزين نازل عند الأهرام وابو الهول. | |
| CONDUCTOR: | I will tell you when we get there. | ha-`ullak lamma niwSal. ها قول لك لما نوصل. | |
| HANI: | Many thanks. | Shukran gaziilan. شكراً جزيلاً. | |
| CONDUCTOR: | Are you Egyptian or American? | inta maSrii walla `amriikii? انت مصري ولا أمريكي؟ | |
| HANI: | I'm American with Egyptian origin. | anaa `amriikii min `aSl maSrii. أنا أمريكي من أصل مصري. | |

Exercise

Match the Arabic words with their English equivalents:

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 9. عايز | i. fifty piaster | 1. عايزه | a. bus |
| 10. عايزين | j. a ticket | 2. اشوف | b. the pyramids |
| 11. نركب | k. tickets | 3. اتوبيس | c. American |
| 12. تنزل | l. We want | 4. غالي | d. I want (s.f.) |
| 13. تذكرة | m. Egyptian | 5. تذكرتين | e. to see (I) |
| 14. تذاكر | n. (We) get into (a bus) | 6. ابو الهول | f. two tickets |
| 15. خمسين قرش | o. to get off | 7. الاهرام | g. sphinx |
| 16. مصري | p. I want (s.m.) | 8. أمريكي | h. costly |

The Relative Adjective

مصري ولا أمريكي

Egyptian or American

The relative adjective is formed by adding the suffix **ي** for the masculine and **ية** for the feminine to the noun, as shown in the table below.

| | MASCULINE | FEMININE | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| مصر | مصري | مصرية | Egyptian | Egypt |
| أمريكا | أمريكي | أمريكية | American | America |
| السويد | سويدي | سويدية | Swedish | Sweden |
| جبل | جبلي | جبلية | mountainous | mountain |

ANSWERS

1.d., 2.e., 3.a., 4.h., 5.f., 6.g., 7.b., 8.c., 9.p., 10.l., 11.n., 12.o., 13.j., 14.k., 15.i., 16.m.

Useful Phrases and Questions

Here are some phrases to help you communicate with bus drivers or bus conductors or people waiting at a bus stop.

il-`utubiis da biyruuh il-`aharaam?
الأتوبيس ده بيروح الأهرام؟

Does this bus go to the pyramids?

bi-kam il-tazkara?
بكم التذكرة؟

How much is the ticket?

arkab `utubiis kaam li-maSr il-`adiima ?
أركب أتوبيس كام لمصر القديمة؟

What is the number of the bus going to Masr il-adima (area of Coptic Cairo)?

feen maw`af `utubiisaat sharm ish-sheekh
wi dahab wi nweba?
فين موقف أتوبيسات شرم الشيخ ودهب ونوبع؟

Where is the bus station of Sharm il-Sheikh and Dahab and Nweba?

il-`utubiis mukayyaf walla la` ?
الأتوبيس مكيف ولا لا؟

Is the bus air-conditioned or not?

It is recommended to agree on the fare with any taxi driver before you ride in the taxi. Here is a potential bargaining dialogue with a taxi driver. Be confident and try to read without transliteration.



YOU: Peace be upon you.

السلام عليكم

TAXI DRIVER: And upon you.

عليكم السلام

YOU: How much do you charge from Ramsis to Abassia? I want to go to the Sharm il-Sheikh station.

تأخذ كام من رمسيس للعباسية ؟
عايز أروح موقف شرم الشيخ.

TAXI DRIVER: Only thirty pounds.

ثلاثين جنيه بس.

YOU: No, that is too much. Twenty is enough.

لا كثير. عشرين كفاية

TAXI DRIVER: This is not fair. (It does not work for me.) Make it twenty-five.

ماينفعش! خليها خمسة وعشرين.

YOU: OK. Count on God. Let us go.

ماشى. انكل علي الله . ياللا بينا.



Negation in Egyptian Arabic

Verbs are generally negated in Egyptian Arabic by inserting ما before the verb to be negated and ش *sh* at its end:

I did not sleep well in the hotel. أنا مانمتش كويس في الفندق.

They said, “we don’t know.” قالوا ما نعرفش.

Non-verbal elements (nouns, adjectives, prepositional phrases) are negated by inserting مش before the noun, adjective, or prepositional phrase:

Their apartment is not far. شقتهم مش بعيدة.

Alexandria is not the capital of Egypt. الإسكندرية مش عاصمة مصر.

But I am not from Cairo. لكن أنا مش من القاهرة.

The main exceptions to these rules are the high-frequency words: عند “to have,” عايز “to want,” مع “with” as a *preposition* and in the sense of “to have,” and فيه “there is, there are.” These words are not verbal but follow the verbal negation pattern, i.e., by using ما and ش .

I don’t have a big house. ما عنديش بيت كبير.

I do not have money. معايشش فلوس or معايشش فلوس ما.

There is no airport in Tanta. مافيش مطار في طنطا.

She doesn’t want to go. مش عابزة تروح.

taakkar
تذكر
Remember

| NEGATIVE | AFFIRMATIVE |
|--|---|
| ma‘andiish ما عنديش I do not have | ‘andi عندي I have |
| mafiish ما فيش There is/are not | fiih فيه There is/are |
| maakansh fiih ما كانش فيه There was not/were not | kaan fiih كان فيه There was/ were |
| mam‘aayyish مامعايبش I do not have | ma‘aaya معايا I have |

Exercise

Negate the following sentences.

1. شقتهم بعيدة.
2. معايا فلوس.
3. الإسكندرية عاصمة مصر.
4. فيه مطار في طنطا.
5. أنا من القاهرة.

ANSWERS

1. شقتهم بعيدة. → شقتهم قريبة.
2. معايا فلوس. → معاياش فلوس.
3. الإسكندرية عاصمة مصر. → الإسكندرية مش عاصمة مصر.
4. فيه مطار في طنطا. → فيهش مطار في طنطا.
5. أنا من القاهرة. → أنا مش من القاهرة.



You already studied the numbers from one to ten in Chapter 3. Review them again. Then read the grammatical notes following them.





| TRANSLITERATION | NUMBER IN ARABIC | |
|-----------------|------------------|----|
| Sifr | صفر | ٠ |
| waahid | واحد | ١ |
| `itneen | اثنين | ٢ |
| talaata | ثلاثة | ٣ |
| arba'a | أربعة | ٤ |
| khamsa | خمسة | ٥ |
| sitta | ستة | ٦ |
| sab'a | سبعة | ٧ |
| tamaanya | ثمانية | ٨ |
| tis'a | تسعة | ٩ |
| ‘ashara | عشرة | ١٠ |

More on Numbers

As was pointed out, a noun in Arabic can be singular, dual, or plural, and an adjective can be singular or plural. The following are a few basic observations about the dual and the plural.

The Dual

The dual is expressed by attaching the suffix *ين* (een) to the noun. If the noun ends in *التاء المربوطة*, then the *t* of *taa marbuuTaa* is pronounced when the dual suffix is added.

| SINGULAR | | DUAL | |
|--|---|---|---|
| kitaab كتاب a (one) book |  | kitaabeen كتابين two books |  |
| Taaliba طالبة a (one) female student |  | Taalibateen طالبتين two female students |  |

The Plural

Nouns and adjectives are pluralized in a variety of ways, but for the most part they follow general patterns. At this stage, try to remember the plurals of individual nouns as they are introduced; you will develop a feel for the plural patterns later.

The following rules concerning numbers are particularly important to remember at this stage because they involve frequently used constructions and because they might be counterintuitive to speakers of other languages.

For the numbers 3–10, the plural form of the noun is used and the noun follows the number. (Note that the *الناء المربوطة* of the number is dropped before the noun.)

| | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------------------|
| Three books | ثلاث كتب | talaat kutub |
| Four books | أربع كتب | arba ^c kutub |
| Ten books | عشر كتب | ‘ashar kutub |
| Three pages | ثلاث صفحات | talaat Safhaat |
| Seven pages | سبع صفحات | saba ^c Safhaat |
| Ten pages | عشر صفحات | ‘ashar Safhaat |

Notice that the numbers have two forms in Egyptian Arabic, one with the *نساء مربوطة* and one without. *الناء المربوطة* is dropped when a noun follows the number: أربعة “four” but أربع كتب “four books.”

al-arqaam min hidaashar ila talaatiin
الأرقام من 11 إلى 30
 Numbers from 11 to 30

Repeat the numbers listed below. Copy the numbers in the spaces supplied. Remember to move from right to left and from top to bottom.

| | | | |
|--|----|---------------|----------------------|
| | ١١ | حداشر | hidaashar |
| | ١٢ | اثناسر | itnaashar |
| | ١٣ | ثلاثاسر | talaataashar |
| | ١٤ | أربعتاسر | arba'tashar |
| | ١٥ | خمستاسر | khamastaashar |
| | ١٦ | ستاسر | sittaashar |
| | ١٧ | سبعتاسر | saba'tashar |
| | ١٨ | ثمانتاسر | tamantaashar |
| | ١٩ | تسعتاسر | tisa'taashar |
| | ٢٠ | عشرين | 'ishriin |
| | ٢١ | واحد وعشرين | waa-h id w-'ishriin |
| | ٢٢ | اثنين وعشرين | itnain wi-'ishriin |
| | ٢٣ | ثلاثة وعشرين | talaata wi-'ishriin |
| | ٢٤ | أربعة وعشرين | arba'a wi-'ishriin |
| | ٢٥ | خمسة وعشرين | Khamsa wi-'ishriin |
| | ٢٦ | سنة وعشرين | Sitta wi-'ishriin |
| | ٢٧ | سبعة وعشرين | sab'a wi-'ishriin |
| | ٢٨ | ثمانية وعشرين | tamaanya wi-'ishriin |
| | ٢٩ | تسعة وعشرين | tis'a wi-'ishriin |
| | ٣٠ | ثلاثين | talaatiin |

For the numbers 11 and above, the *singular* form of the nouns is used.

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| eleven books | hidaashar kitaab | حداشر كتاب |
| twenty books | 'ishriin kitaab | عشرين كتاب |
| a thousand books | alf kitaab | ألف كتاب |
| fifteen pages | khamastaashar Safha | خمستاسر صفحة |
| a million pages | milyoon Safha | مليون صفحة |

kaam
كام
How Many?



After كام “how many,” only the singular form of the noun is used:

How many boys (children) do you have? كام ولد عندك؟

How many rooms are in your house? كام أوضة في بيتك؟

How many brothers and sisters do you have? كام اخ واخت عندك؟

كام is written as كم in MSA and is pronounced *kaam*.

Sound and Broken Plurals

Plurals are of two main types in Arabic: *sound* and *broken*.

Sound Plurals

Sound plurals are of two types, too: *masculine* and *feminine*. Masculine sound plurals are formed from nouns of masculine gender by adding the suffix *ين* (iin) to the noun.

Teacher—teachers معلّم—معلّمين

Christian—Christians مسيحي—مسيحيين

Muslim—Muslims مسلم—مسلمين

Feminine sound plurals are formed from nouns of feminine gender, generally ending in *الهاء المربوطة* by adding the suffix *ات* *aat* to the noun and dropping *الهاء المربوطة*.

Teacher—teachers معلّمة—معلّمات

Student—students طالبة—طالبات

Page—pages صفحة—صفحات

Some nouns that have a feminine sound plural do not have *الهاء المربوطة*, as in مطار “airport,” which is pluralized as مطارات.

Broken Plurals

These plurals are formed by changing the vowels of the word; the consonants are usually not affected. Think of the English words *goose-geese*, *foot-feet*, *woman-women*. The use of the terms *sound* and *broken* to refer to plurals might be misleading, since it might suggest that sound plurals involve the majority of nouns. This is not the case, however. Broken plurals are at least as common as sound plurals and involve the most common types of nouns.

Broken plurals follow patterns, some of which are more widespread than others. Some of the more common types are represented by the following five groups:

| | | |
|----|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | office/offices | مَكْتَب - مَكَاتِب |
| | restaurant/restaurants | مَطْعَم - مَطَاعِم |
| | kitchen/kitchens | مَطْبَخ - مَطْبَخ |
| 2. | month/months | شَهْر - شُهُور |
| | house/houses | بَيْت - بُيُوت |
| 3. | shop/shops | دَكَّان - دَكَاكِين |
| | week/weeks | أَسْبُوع - أَسَابِيع |
| 4. | book/books | كِتَاب - كُتُب |
| | city/cities | مَدِينَة - مُدُن |
| 5. | boy/boys | وَلَد - أَوْلَاد |
| | door/doors | بَاب - أَبْوَاب |

Learn the numbers 10 to 100 and copy them in the spaces supplied. Remember to move from right to left and from top to bottom.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-------------|-----------|
| | ١٠ | عَشْرَة | °ashara |
| | ٢٠ | عِشْرِينَ | °ishriin |
| | ٣٠ | ثَلَاثِينَ | talaatiin |
| | ٤٠ | أَرْبَعِينَ | arbi°iin |
| | ٥٠ | خَمْسِينَ | khamsiin |
| | ٦٠ | سِتِينَ | sitiin |
| | ٧٠ | سَبْعِينَ | sab°iin |
| | ٨٠ | ثَمَانِينَ | tamaniin |
| | ٩٠ | تِسْعِينَ | tis°iin |
| | ١٠٠ | مِئَة | miya |



is-saa'a kaam dilwa' tii?
الساعة كام دلوقتي؟
 What Time Is It Now?

saa'a
ساعة
 hour

di'ir'a
دقيقة
 minute

saanya
ثانية
 second

Now you are ready to start telling time. Look at the clocks below and respond to the questions that follow. Check the answers at the bottom of the page.

is-saa'a kaam fii bikkiin?



1. الساعة كام في بكين؟
 What time is it in Beijing?

issaa'a kaam fii New York?



2. الساعة كام في نيو يورك؟
 What time is it in New York?

is-saa'a kaam fii bariis?



3. الساعة كام في باريس؟
 What time is it in Paris?

ANSWERS

1. It is 9 o'clock.
 2. It is 8 o'clock.
 3. It is 10 o'clock.
1. الساعة كام في باريس؟
 2. الساعة كام في نيو يورك؟
 3. الساعة كام في بكين؟

USEFUL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| What time is it now please? | is-saaʿa kaam dilwa`tii min faDlak ? الساعة كام دلوقتى من فضلك ؟ |
| quarter of an hour | rubʿ saaʿa ربع ساعة |
| half an hour | nuSS saaʿa نص ساعة |
| quarter past five | khamisa wi-rubʿ خمسة وربع |
| quarter to five | khamisa `illaa- rubʿ خمسة إلا ربع |
| one third of an hour (20 minutes) | tilt saaʿa ثلث ساعة |

Exercise

1. _____
It's 12:15



4. _____
It's 7:55



2. _____
It's 12:45



5. _____
It's 8:05



3. _____
It's 6:30



6. _____
It's 10:40



ANSWERS

1. الساعة اثنا عشر وربع. 2. الساعة اربعة واربعة وخمسة. 3. الساعة سبعة واربعة وخمسة. 4. الساعة اربعة وخمسة. 5. الساعة اربعة وخمسة. 6. الساعة اربعة وخمسة.

Exercise

Answer the following questions in English.

1. كام دقيقة في الساعة؟ _____
2. كام ساعة في اليوم؟ _____
3. كام يوم في الاسبوع؟ _____
4. كام أسبوع في الشهر؟ _____
5. كام شهر في السنة؟ _____
6. كام يوم في السنة؟ _____
7. كام أسبوع في السنة؟ _____

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. في السنة 12 شهر.
2. يناير أول شهر.
3. الشهر ده شهر فبراير
4. ديسمبر آخر شهر.
5. فبراير فية 28 أو 29 يوم.
6. شهر يناير 31 يوم.

ANSWERS

1. A year has 12 months.
2. January is the first month.
3. This month is February.
4. December is the last month.
5. February has 28 or 29 days.
6. January has 31 days.

1. 60, 2. 24, 3. 7, 4. 4, 5. 12, 6. 365, 7. 52

The Ordinal Numbers

ʿaw-will

أول

taanii

ثاني

taalit

ثالث

raabi^c

رابع

khaamis

خامس

saadis

سادس

saabi^c

سابع

taamin

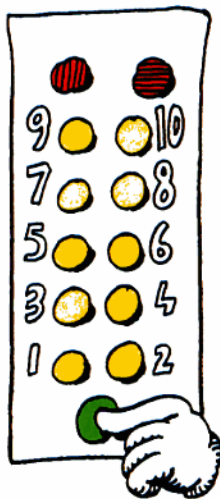
ثامن

taasi^c

تاسع

ʿaashir

عاشر



First

Second

Third

Fourth

Fifth

Six

Seventh

Eighth

Ninth

Tenth

Here you have numbers from 100 to 3000. Read them aloud. Copy the numbers in the spaces supplied. Remember to move from right to left and from top to bottom.

| | | | |
|--|------|------------|-------------------------|
| | ١٠٠ | مئة | mi-yya |
| | ٢٠٠ | مئتين | miteen |
| | ٣٠٠ | ثلاثمائة | tultumiyya |
| | ٤٠٠ | ربعمية | rub ^c umiyya |
| | ٥٠٠ | خمسمية | khumsumiyya |
| | ٦٠٠ | ستمية | sittumiyya |
| | ٧٠٠ | سبعمية | sub ^c umiyya |
| | ٨٠٠ | ثمانموية | tumnumiyya |
| | ٩٠٠ | تسعموية | tus ^c umiyya |
| | ١٠٠٠ | ألف | ʿalf |
| | ٢٠٠٠ | ألفين | ʿalfeen |
| | ٣٠٠٠ | ثلاثة آلاف | talaataalaaf |

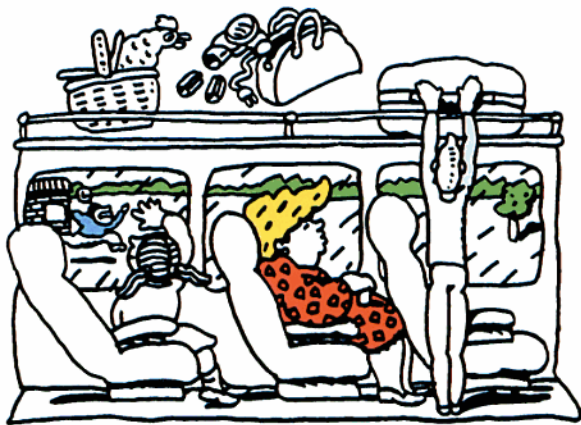


fi al-qīṭār

في القطار

On the Train

7



ar-rihla `ila al-`iskandariyya
الرحلة إلى الإسكندرية
The Trip to Alexandria

Hani's family decided to visit Alexandria. They are taking the train from the central train station (*maḤattit maSr*) at Ramsis square (*mīdaan ramsiis*) in downtown Cairo. Listen to the dialogue first, then study the vocabulary that follows.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| HANI: | Where is the ticket window please? | feen <i>shibbaak it-tazaakir min faḌlak?</i> فين شباك التذاكر من فضلك؟ |
| STRANGER: | (Pointing at the window) There it is. | `ahuh أهو |
| HANI: | When will the first train to Alexandria depart? | min faḌlak `imta ha-yīṭla ^{aw} awwill `aTr li-iskindiriyya? من فضلك إمتى ها بطلع أول قطار لإسكندرية؟ |

| | | |
|---------------|--|---|
| TICKET CLERK: | The French train will depart after half an hour. | il-`aTr il-faransaawii Taaliƒ kamaan nuSS saaʼa. القطر الفرنساوي طالع كمان نص ساعة. |
| HANI: | Can I have four tickets please? | mumkin arbaʼ tazaakir min faDlak? ممکن أربع تذاكر من فضلك؟ |
| TICKET CLERK: | Round-trip tickets? | raayih gaay? رايح جاي؟ |
| HANI: | Yes. How much please? | `aywa, bikam min faDlak? أيوه. بكم من فضلك؟ |
| TICKET CLERK: | First class? | daraga `uula? درجة أولى؟ |
| HANI: | Yes, and air-conditioned and seats next to the window, please. | `aywa wi mukayyafa wil-karaasi ganb ish- s/ribbaak. أيوه ومكيفة. والكراسي جنب الشباك. |
| TICKET CLERK: | Here are the tickets. Two hundred pounds, please. | itfaDDal il-tazaakir, miteen gineeh min faDlak. اتفضل التذاكر. 200 جنيه من فضلك. |
| HANI: | What is the track number please? | raSiif raqam kaam min faDlak? رصيف رقم كام من فضلك؟ |
| TICKET CLERK: | Track number five. Car number six. | raSiif raqam khamsa, ʼarabiya raqam sitta. رصيف رقم خمسة. عربية رقم ستة. |
| HANI: | Thanks. | shukran. شكراً. |
| TICKET CLERK: | You're welcome. Have a nice trip. | ʼafwan. rihla saʼiida. عفواً. رحلة سعيدة. |

VOCABULARY

ha-yiTla'
ها يطلع / طالع
will depart

raayih gaay
رايح جاي
round-trip

daraga `uula
درجة أولي
first class

s/ajibbaak
شباك
the window

raSiif
رصيف
track/platform

rihla sa'iida
رحلة سعيدة
Have a nice trip.

`aTr
قطر
train

mumkin
ممکن
Is it possible?

tazaakir
تذاكر
tickets

karasii
كراسي
seats

il-hisaab
الحساب
the cost

`imta
إمتي
when

kamaan
كمان = بعد
after

tazkara
تذكرة
ticket

mukayyafa
مكيفة
air-conditioned

haaDir
حاضر
OK

`arabiyiyit `aTr
عربية قطر
car

QUESTION WORDS

bi-kam
بكام
how much

leeh
ليه
why

feen
فين
where



`imta
إمتي
when

`eeh
إيه
what

Prepositions Followed by ما وبعد ما ارتاحوا

Prepositions are generally followed by nouns (قبل الظهر before noon, بعد الظهر afternoon). In cases where a verb follows instead of the noun, the particle ما is inserted between the preposition and the verb:

وبعد ما ارتاحوا and after they rested.

In such cases ما does not add to the meaning of the preposition, so بعد ما and بعد ما mean exactly the same thing. Other words (prepositions and nouns functioning like prepositions) that behave in a similar way and that you will encounter in this book are زي “such as, like, as,” قبل “before,” أول “first” or “at the beginning,” بدل “instead,” بدون “without,” and مثل “like, as.”

Exercise

Rearrange the following words to make a meaningful sentence.

1. تذكرة - رايح - عابز - جاي _____
2. من - بكام - فضلك؟ _____
3. أول - مايطلع - فطر - إمتي؟ _____

ANSWERS

1. جاي - عابز - رايح - تذكرة
2. فضلك؟ - بكام - من
3. إمتي؟ - فطر - مايطلع - أول

il-qarraat w-al-diwal
القارات والدول
Continents and Countries

| | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| `afriyya أفريقيا | Africa | `aasya آسيا | Asia |
| `amriika أمريكا | America | `ustraalya أستراليا | Australia |
| `amriika ish-shamaaliyya أمريكا الشمالية | North America | `amriika il-ganubiyya أمريكا الجنوبية | South America |
| `urubba أوروبا | Europe | `afghanistaan أفغانستان | Afghanistan |
| `in-nimsa النمسا | Austria | `almanya ألمانيا | Germany |
| biljiika بلجيكا | Belgium | al-magar المجر | Hungary |
| il-baraaziil البرازيل | Brazil | il-hind الهند | India |
| kanada كندا | Canada | `iiraan إيران | Iran |
| iS-Siin الصين | China | `ayarlanda أيرلندا | Ireland |
| `ingiltiraa إنجلترا | England | `israa'iiil إسرائيل | Israel |
| `istoonya إستونيا | Estonia | `iTaalya إيطاليا | Italy |
| finlanda فنلندا | Finland | il-yaabaan اليابان | Japan |
| faransa فرنسا | France | maaliizya ماليزيا | Malaysia |
| manghoolya منغوليا | Mongolia | `asbaanya أسيانيا | Spain |
| in-narwiig النرويج | Norway | is-siwiid السويد | Sweden |
| buulanda بولندا | Poland | swisra سويسرا | Switzerland |
| il-burtughaal البرتغال | Portugal | turkiyaa تركيا | Turkey |
| `iskutlanda اسكتلندا | Scotland | al-wilaayaat al-muttahida الولايات المتحدة | United States |

il-ginsiyyaat
الجنسيات
Nationalities

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Where are you from? | ʿinta mineen? انت مينين؟ |
| What is your nationality? | ʿeeh gensiyyitak? إيه جنسيتك؟ |
| I am American. | ʿana ʿamriikii. أنا امريكي |
| I am Egyptian. | ʿana maSrii. أنا مصري |

Remember

In Chapter 5 we studied the relative adjective. In the relative adjective, adding a ي to the noun changes it into a masculine adjective, whereas adding a ية changes it into a feminine adjective.

FLAGS

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------|
| ʿana magari أنا مجري |  | I am Hungarian. |
| ʿana ʿusturaali أنا استرالي |  | I am Australian. |
| ʿana ruusi أنا روسي |  | I am Russian. |
| ʿana ʿalmaani أنا الماني |  | I am German. |
| ʿana burtughaali أنا برتغالي |  | I am Portuguese. |
| ʿana hindi أنا هندي |  | I am Indian. |

`ana kanadi
أنا كندي



I am Canadian.

`ana Siini
أنا صيني



I am Chinese.

`ana `ayarlandi
أنا ايرلندي



I am Irish.

`ana `ingiliizi
أنا انجليزي



I am English.

`ana `iiTaali
أنا إيطالي



I am Italian.

`ana `isra`iili
أنا اسرائيلي



I am Israeli.

`ana filasTiini
أنا فلسطيني



I am Palestinian.

`ana finlandi
أنا فنلندي



I am Finnish.

`ana firinsi
أنا فرنسي



I am French.

`ana `asbaani
أنا اسباني



I am Spanish.

`ana buulandi
أنا بولندي



I am Polish.

`ana `amriiki
أنا أمريكي



I am American.



Exercise

Read and guess the language spoken in each sentence.

1. أنا باتكلم انجليزي.
2. أنا باتكلم الماني.
3. أنا باتكلم فرنساوي.
4. أنا باتكلم أسباني.
5. أنا باتكلم روسي.
6. أنا باتكلم صيني.
7. أنا باتكلم ياباني.

The Prefix b-

أنا باتكلم

The prefix *b-* is attached to imperfect verbs in Egyptian Arabic when these verbs are not preceded by another verb:

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| He plays, is playing | هو يلعب |
| He likes to play | هو يحبّ يلعب |

Note also that in place of the English infinitive Arabic uses fully conjugated verb forms (without ب):

| | |
|---|----------------|
| He likes to travel. (He likes he travels.) | يحبّ يسافر. |
| She likes to eat out. (She likes she eats...) | تحبّ تاكل برّه |

ANSWERS

1. I speak English. 2. I speak German. 3. I speak French. 4. I speak Spanish. 5. I speak Russian. 6. I speak Chinese. 7. I speak Japanese.

il-`aalam il-`arabi
العالم العربي
 The Arab World

Now let's look at the Arab world and learn how to say the names of continents and different Arab countries.



| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| Syria | surya سوريا | Africa | `afriqya أفريقيا |
| Lebanon | libnaan لبنان | Egypt | maSr مصر |
| Palestine | filasTiin فلسطين | Sudan | is-suudaan السودان |
| Jordan | il-`urdun الأردن | Libya | liibya ليبيا |
| Iraq | il-`iraa` العراق | Tunisia | tuunis تونس |
| Kuwait | il-qweet الكويت | Algeria | il-gazaa`irr الجزائر |
| Saudi Arabia | is-su`uudiyya السعودية | Morocco | il-maghrīb المغرب |
| Bahrain | il-bahreen البحرين | Asia | `aasya آسيا |
| United Arab Emirates | il-`imaraat الإمارات | Qatar | qaTar قطر |
| Yemen | il-yaman اليمن | Oman | `umaan عمان |

il-ginsiyyaat fi il-ʿaalam il-ʿarabi
الجنسيات في العالم العربي
 Nationalities in the Arab World

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| I'm Syrian. | `ana suuri أنا سوري | I'm Egyptian. | `ana maSriyya أنا مصرية |
| I'm Lebanese. | `ana libnaani أنا لبناني | I'm Sudanese. | `ana suudaaniyya أنا سودانية |
| I'm Palestinian. | `ana filasTiini أنا فلسطيني | I'm Libyan. | `ana liibiyya أنا ليبية |
| I'm Jordanian. | `ana `urduuni أنا أردني | I'm Tunisian. | `ana tuunisiyya أنا تونسية |
| I'm Iraqi. | `ana ʿiraaqi أنا عراقي | I'm Algerian. | `ana gazaa`iriyya أنا جزائرية |
| I'm Kuwaiti. | `ana kweeti أنا كويتي | I'm Moroccan. | `ana maghribiyya أنا مغربية |
| I'm Saudi. | `ana suʿuudi أنا سعودي | I'm from Yemen. | `ana yamaniyya أنا يمنية |
| I'm from Bahrain. | `ana bahreeni أنا بحريني | I'm Omani. | `ana `umaaniyya أنا عمانية |
| I'm Qatari. | `ana qaTari أنا قطري | I'm from the United Arab Emirates. | `ana min il-`imaaraat أنا من الإمارات |

Exercise

What is the difference between the nationalities on the right side of the page and those on the left side?

ANSWERS

Nationalities on the right are in the feminine form, e.g., 'ana maSriyya—'I'm an Egyptian (girl/woman)—while those on the left are in the masculine form.



If you can drive in Cairo, you can drive anywhere in the world! Egyptians do not follow the rules of the road all too strictly, and sometimes drivers cut you off without warning or signaling. Drivers may honk their horns for no reason. It is not recommended for the faint-of-heart to drive in Cairo.

Hani is brave enough and decided to rent a car and take his family for a trip to Fayoum. Fayoum is a wonderful part of the Egyptian countryside and one of the best places for bird watchers. It has many important wetlands that act as a refuge for migratory birds coming from Europe. Hani is now at the rental office.



| | | |
|------------|---|---|
| HANI: | Good morning. I would like to rent a car, please. | Sabaah il-kheer. 'aayiz `a` aggar 'arabiyya min faDlak. صباح الخير . عايز أآجر عربية من فضلك. |
| CAR AGENT: | Welcome. A typical car or a four-wheel-drive? | `ahlan biik. 'arabiyya walla foor baay foor? أهلاً بيك . عربية ولا فور باي فور؟ |
| HANI: | I'd like the four-wheel-drive. | foor baay foor. فور باي فور. |
| CAR AGENT: | I have an excellent one for 400 pounds a day. | 'andi foor bay foor mumtaaza briemmiya jineeh fi il-yoom. عندي فور باي فور ممتازة بريعمية جنيه في اليوم. |
| HANI: | OK. | maas/ii ماشى. |
| CAR AGENT: | You speak Arabic well. | 'inta bi-titkallim 'arabii kuwayyis. انت بتتكلم عربى كويس. |

| | | |
|------------|--|--|
| HANI: | I am originally Egyptian, but I left Egypt when I was four years old. | `ana `aSlan maSri wi-ma'aaya ginsiyya `amriikiyya. bass sibb maSr lamma kaan `andi `arba' siniin bass. |
| | That is why my Arabic is a little bit broken. | ‘alah/aaan kida il-‘arabi bitaa‘i mikassar shuwayya. أنا أصلاً مصري ومعايا جنسية أمريكية، بس سبت مصر لما كان عندي أربع سنين بس. علشان كده العربي بتاعي مكشّر شوية. |
| CAR AGENT: | Not at all, you speak very well. | `abadan inta bi-titkallim kuwayyis gidan. أبدأ أنت بتتكلم كويس جداً. |
| HANI: | Thanks. Here is the money. Five days at 400 pounds comes to 2000 pounds total. | shukran. itfaDDal il-filuus. khamas `ayyaam fi rub‘miit gineeh ya‘ni `alfeen gineeh. شكراً. إتفضل الفلوس. خمس أيام في ربعمية جنيه. يعني ألفين جنيه. |
| CAR AGENT: | Thanks a lot. | mutas/hakkir gidan. متشكّر جداً. |
| HANI: | I'd like a receipt please. | ‘aayiz waSl b-il-mablagh min faDlak. عايز وصل بالمبلغ من فضلك. |
| CAR AGENT: | Of course. Here it is. Do you need a driver with you? | Tab‘an Tab‘an itfaDDal. mihtaag saw-waa` ma‘aak? طبعاً، طبعاً اتفضل. محتاج سواق معاك؟ |
| HANI: | No, I'll drive. | la`. `ana ha-suu`. لا أنا حاسوق. |
| CAR AGENT: | As you wish. Have a nice trip (God willing). The car is <i>mifaw-wela</i> . | zayy ma tibhib. rihla sa‘iida in shaa` allaah, il-‘arabiyya mifawwilla. زي ما تحب. رحلة سعيدة إن شاء الله. العربية مَفَوَّلَة. |
| HANI: | What do you mean by <i>mifaw-wela</i> ? | ya‘nii `eeh mifawwilla? يعني ايه مَفَوَّلَة؟ |
| CAR AGENT: | It means full tank. Please return the car with a full tank. | ya‘nii full tank. min faDlak tiragga‘ha mifawwilla. يعني "قول تانك". من فضلك ترجّعها مَفَوَّلَة. |
| HANI: | OK. | haaDir. حاضر. |

الإعلامات الطرقية
علامات الطريق
Road Signs

If you are planning to drive while you're in an Arab country, it's important to spend some time memorizing the meaning of the signs shown below. You can visit the web site of the Egyptian Ministry of Interior and get more details on traffic signs. It is a good exercise for your ability to read Arabic.

<http://www.moiegypt.gov.eg/Arabic/Departments+Sites/Traffic/trafficSigns/denySigns/>



قف
Stop



أقصى حد للسرعة 60 كم/ساعة
Speed limit 60 km/hour



نهاية حد السرعة
End of speed limit



ممنوع الاتجاه لليسار
No left turn



الدخول ممنوع
No entrance



ممنوع التخطي للسيارات
No overtaking



ممنوع الدوران للخلف
No u-turn



ممنوع الانتظار
No parking



ممنوع استخدام
آلة التنبيه
No horn



أقل مسافة بين
سيارتين 50 متر
Minimum distance allowed
between two cars is 50 meters



مركز اسعاف
Medical center



مخيم
Camp



طريق دولي
Expressway



الطريق اتجاهين
Two-way traffic



مطب صناعي
Bump



أمامك تقاطع
Intersection



الطريق يضيق من اليمين
Right lane ends



عبور مشاة
Pedestrian crossing



مدارس
School



تقاطع سكة حديد
بدون بوابة
Railroad crossing without a gate



تقاطع سكة حديد
ببوابة
Railroad crossing with a gate



طريق زلق
Slippery road



مطعم
Restaurant



موقف سيارات
Parking lot



تليفون
Telephone



Hani has returned from Fayoum, and now he wants to get gas and get his car ready for a trip to Saqqara.

| | | |
|---------|--|---|
| HANI: | Would you please fill the tank? | mumkin tifawwil min faDlak? ممکن تفوّل من فضلك؟ |
| WORKER: | Regular or Super? | banziin ‘aadi walla suubar? بنزين عادي ولا سوپر؟ |
| HANI: | Super. Would you please change the oil, check the water in the radiator, and check the tires’ air as well? | suubar. mumkin tighayyar zeet wi-tikshif li ‘ala il-kawitsh w-il-mayya kamaan? سوپر. ممکن تغير زيت وتكشف لي على الكاوتش والمية كمان؟ |
| WORKER: | At your service. | taht `amrak. تحت أمرک. |
| | <i>(After finishing the task.)</i> | |
| WORKER: | Everything is OK. | kull haaga tamaam. کل حاجة تمام. |
| HANI: | We’d like to go to Saqqara. Can you show me the shortest route on the map? | ‘aayziin niruuh saqqaara, mumkin tiwarrini ‘ala il-khariiTa`a Sar Tarii`? عابزين نروح سقارة. ممکن توريني على الخريطة أقصر طريق؟ |
| WORKER: | Forget about the map. You are now in Libnan square. Take this bridge, which will take you to the ring route. This will take you to Giza. When you are there, ask for the route to Saqqara. | siitab min il-khariiTa. inta dilwa`tii fi miidaan libnaan. khud il-kubri da ha-yTalla`ak ‘ala id-daa`iri, ha-yaakhdak l-il-giiza, wi-min hinaak is`al ‘ala saqqaara. سيبک من الخريطة. انت دلوقتي في ميدان لبنان. خذ الكوبري ده ها يطلعک على الدائري. هياخذک للجيزة ومن هناك إسأل على طريق سقارة. |
| HANI: | Thanks. | shukran شکراً. |
| WORKER: | Not at all. | ‘afwan عفواً. |



Object Pronouns

Can you show me ممكن توريها؟
He will take you هياخذك

Review the object pronouns from Chapter 1. Then translate the following sentences into Arabic. Three are given as examples.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------|------|
| Can you show him? | | He will take him. | هياخذ | هو |
| Can you show her? | ممكن توريها؟ | He will take her. | | هي |
| Can you show them? | | He will take them. | | هم |
| | | He will take you, m.s. | | انت |
| | | He will take you, f.s. | | انتي |
| | | He will take you, pl. | هياخذكم | انتو |
| Can you show me? | | He will take me. | | انا |
| Can you show us? | | He will take us. | | احنا |

ANSWERS

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|------|
| Can you show us? | ممكن توريها | He will take us. | احنا |
| Can you show me? | ممكن توريها | He will take me. | انا |
| | | He will take you, pl. | انتو |
| | | He will take you, f.s. | انتي |
| | | He will take you, m.s. | انت |
| Can you show them? | ممكن توريهم | He will take them. | هم |
| Can you show her? | ممكن توريها | He will take her. | هي |
| Can you show him? | ممكن توريه | He will take him. | هو |

il-^{arabiyya}
العربية
Car

massaaha
مِسَاحَة
windshield wiper

it-tablooh
التَابْلُوهُ
dashboard

ʿaSaayit il-fitiis
عَصَايَة الْفَيْتِيس
gear shift stick



kalaaks
كَلَاكْس
horn

dirksioon
دِرْكْسِيُون
steering wheel

id-dibriyyaaj
دَبْرِيَااج
clutch pedal

il-banziin
الْبَنْزِين
accelerator

il-faraamil
الْفَرَامِل
brake pedal

kabbuut
كَبْبُوْت
hood

il-baTTaariyya
الْبَطَّارِيَة
battery

il-kashshafaat
الْكَشَّافَات
headlights



il-bibriiz
الْبِرْبِرِيْز
windshield

il-mootoor
الْمُوْتُوْر
motor

ir-radyaateer
الرَادِيَاتِيْر
radiator

ish-shanTa
الشَّحْنَة
trunk

il-'anwaar il-khalfiyya
الأَنْوَار الخلفية
backlight

il-'izaaz il-warrani
الإِزَّاز (الزجاج) الوَرَّانِي
rear window



il-'ishaaraa (sing.) / il-'ishaaraat (pl.)
الإِشْأارة / الإِشْأارات
turn signal

il-kashshafaat il-khalfiyya
الكَشْشَافَات الخلفية
rear light

nuur il-faraamil
نور الفَراميل
brake light

nimrit il-'arabiyya
نَمْرَة العَرَبِيَّة
license plate

MSA and Egyptian

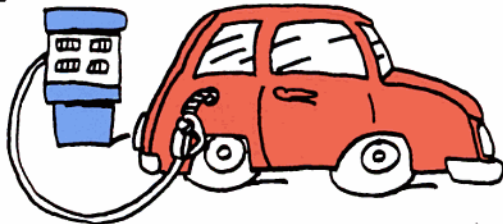
The two words ورائي (warraani) and خلفي (khalfi) are translated into English as “back, rear.” The difference between them is that *warraani* is generally used in conversational Arabic, in this case Egyptian, while *khalfi* is used in written contexts, i.e., MSA.

shibbaak il-'arabiyya
شِبْبَاك العَرَبِيَّة
window

issa' f
السَّقْف
roof

il-budji
الجُودِي
body (of car)

Trumbit il-banziin
طُرْمِبَة البَنْزِين
gas pump



rafrāf
رَفْرَف
fender

'agal
عَجَل
wheel

'ikSiDaam
إِكْصِدَام
bumper

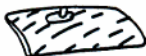
tank
تَانِك
tank

il-baab
البَاب
door

kaawitsh
كَاوِتْش
tires

Exercise

Now fill in the names of the following auto parts:



Useful Expressions

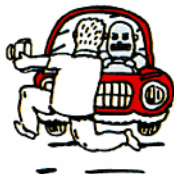
| | |
|--|--|
| The battery is dead. | il-baTTaariyya naayma البطارية نايمة |
| The radiator has a hole. | ir-radyaateer makhruum الرادياتير مخروم |
| The tires are flat. | il-‘agal mifassi العجل مفشى |
| The radiator fluid is low. | mayyit ir-radyaateer na`Sa مبة الرادياتير ناقصة |
| The radiator is leaking. | ir-radyaateer bi-ykhurr الرادياتير بيخزر |
| The horn is not working. | il-kalaaks mish shaghghaal الكلاكس مش شغال |
| The car (engine) is overheating. | il-‘arabiyya bi-tiskhan العربية بتسخن |
| Is there a nearby mechanic? | fiih mikaniiki `urayyib? فيه ميكانيكى قريب؟ |
| Please check the brakes, battery, muffler, oil, and tires. | min faDlak `iks/hif lii ‘ala il-faraamil/ il-baTTariyya/ ish-shakmaan/ iz-zeet/ il-kawits/h من فضلك اكشف لي على الفرامل / البطارية / الشكمان / الزيت / الكاوتش |
| I have run out of gas. Where is the nearest gas station? | il-banziin khiliS minnii ? feen `a`rab banziina? البنزين خلص متى؟ فين أقرب بنزين؟ |
| Check the engine for me, please. | `iks/hif lii ‘ala il-motoor min faDlak اكشف لي على الموتور من فضلك. |

The Imperative Mood in Arabic

You have already learned several ways to ask for things in Arabic. Now let us look at the command, or the imperative, form of the verb.

The imperative form is derived from the imperfect form following two steps:

1. Drop the imperfect prefix.
2. Add a vowel, generally *i*, if the resulting form begins with a two-consonant sequence.



| | M | F | Pl. |
|-------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Look! | <i>shuuf</i> شوف | <i>shuufi</i> شوفِي | <i>shuufu</i> شوفوا |

(no vowel added)

| | M | F | Pl. |
|--------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Write! | <i>iktib</i> اكتب | <i>iktibi</i> اكتبي | <i>iktibu</i> اكتبوا |
| Walk. | <i>ims/hi</i> إمشي | <i>ims/hi</i> إمشِي | <i>ims/hu</i> إمشوا |
| | <i>isma^c</i> إسمع | <i>ismaⁱ</i> إسمَعِي | <i>isma^u</i> إسمعوا |

(vowel added)

Although the two verbs أخذ, “he took,” and أكل, “he ate” generally behave like sound verbs in the perfect and imperfect conjugations, their imperative forms do not follow the rules above, as the following table shows:

| | | | |
|-----|------|-------|--------|
| | أنت | أنتِ | أنتو |
| أخذ | خُذْ | خُذِي | خُذُوا |
| أكل | كُلْ | كُلِي | كُلُوا |

The verb جاء (geh) “he came” has no imperative form from the root itself. Its imperative counterpart is based on the stem تعال in both Egyptian and MSA:

| | | |
|-------|--------|--------|
| أنت | أنتِ | أنتو |
| تعالْ | تعالِي | تعالوا |



ذهب و نوبيع و شرم الشيخ و راس محمد

Dahab, Nuweba, Sharm Sheikh, and Ras Muhammed

The Red Sea in Egypt is considered one of the best places in the world for scuba diving and snorkeling. The northern part of the Red Sea has the most famous coral reefs in the world, such as Sharm Sheikh, Ras Muhammad, Dahab, and Nweba. You can camp in these coastal cities after getting permission from either the protected area management office or the governorate office.

kull maa nahtaaguh
كل ما نحتاجه
Everything We Needmaayoooh
مايوه
bathing suitza'aanif
زعانف
fins'adawaat ghaTs,
أدوات غطس
diving equipmentgamal
جمل
camelbaaskit
باسكيت
basketkashshaaf
كشاف
flashlightkheema
خيمة
tentfattaaha
فتاحة
corkscrewshagara
شجرة
treebaTTaaniyya
بطانية
blanketshams
شمس
sun'aarib tagdiif
قارب تجديف
canoegazma boot
جزمة بوت
bootsmalaabis
ملابس
clothes'iddit tuwaalit
عدة تواليت
toilet kitmu'allabaat ghizaa' iyya
معلبات غذائية
cansnaDaarit bahr
نظارة بحر
goggles'awaanji
أواني
pots

(pronounced the same as

English)
سليبينج باج
sleeping baggardal
جردل
bucketsinnaara
صنارة
fishing rodwara' twaalit
ورق تواليت
toilet paperraadyo
راديو
radiokabriit
كبريت
matches

fi-mahall il-bi'aala
في محل البقالة
 At the Grocery Store



- HANI:** Do you have rice, sugar, tea, bread...?
 عندك رز وسكر وشاي وعيش...؟
 ‘andak ruzz wi-sukkar wi-shaay wi-‘eesh...?
- CLERK:** Slowly! I have everything. How many kilos of rice do you need? How much sugar, tea, and bread?
 بالراحة! عندي كل حاجة. عايز كام كيلو رز وسكر وشاي و قد ايه عيش؟
 b-ir-raaha! ‘andi kull haaga. ‘aayiz kaam kiilo ruzz wi-sukkar wi- shaay? wi-‘add ‘eesh ‘eesh?
- HANI:** Five kilos of rice, twenty loaves of bread, two kilos of sugar, twenty *Baladi* bread, and one box of Lipton tea.
 خمسة كيلو رز وعشرين رغيف فينو واثنين كيلو سكر وعشرين رغيف بلدي. وعلبة شاي ليبتون.
 khamsa kiilu ruzz, wi-‘ishriin righiif fiino, wi-‘itneen kiilo sukkar wi-‘ishriin righiif baladii wi-‘ilbit shaay lipton.
- CLERK:** Here they are. Do you want cheese or milk? I have excellent feta cheese. (lit. white cheese.)
 إتفضل. عايز جبنة أو لبن؟ عندي جبنة بيضاء ممتازة.
 itfaDDal. ‘aayiz gibna `aw laban? ‘andi gibna beeDa mumtaaza.
- HANI:** All right, give me two kilos of feta cheese, two cans of dried milk, and two boxes of water bottles.
 طيب اديني 2 كيلو جبنة بيضاء وعلبتين لبن مجفف وكرتونتين مية.
 Tawayb iddiinii `itneen kiilo gibna beeDa wi-‘ilbiteen laban mugaffaf wi- kartunteen mayya.

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|---|
| CLERK: | Here it is. Anything else? | itfaDDal. `ayy haaga taania? اتفضل. أي حاجة ثانية؟ |
| HANI: | Is there any wine or soda? | fiih nibiit `aw mas/ruubaaat ghaaziyya? فيه نبيت أو مشروبات غازية؟ |
| CLERK: | There is soda but no liquor. | fiih mas/ruubaaat ghaziyya. laakin mafiis/ khumuur. فيه مشروبات غازية. لكن مافيش خمر. |
| HANI: | Okay, how much do I owe you? | Tayyib il-hisaab kaam? طيب الحساب كام؟ |
| CLERK: | Two hundred and fifty pounds. | miteen wi-khamsiin gineeh. متين وخمسين جنيه. |
| HANI: | Here it is. | itfaDDal. اتفضل. |
| CLERK: | Thank you. Good-bye. | /shukran ma`a is-salaama. شكراً مع السلامة. |

Exercise

Match the Arabic phrases with their English equivalents:

| | | |
|--|-----------------------|----|
| a. Do you want cheese or milk? | رز. | 1. |
| b. Anything else? | رغيف فينو ورغيف بلدي. | 2. |
| c. A loaf and a <i>baladi</i> bread (tradition). | بالراحة. | 3. |
| d. I have everything. | عايز جبنة أو لين؟ | 4. |
| e. Rice. | سكرو شاي. | 5. |
| f. Slowly! | كرتونتين مية. | 6. |
| g. Ok, how much do I owe you? | عندي كل حاجة. | 7. |
| h. Two boxes of mineral water. | أي حاجة ثانية؟ | 8. |
| i. Sugar and tea. | طيب الحساب كام؟ | 9. |

ANSWERS

1. e., 2. c., 3. f., 4. a., 5. l., 6. h., 7. d., 8. b., 9. g.



HAVING WITH ^{ʿand}عند

| | | |
|-----------------|----------|-------|
| He has | ʿand-u | عنده |
| She has | ʿanda-ha | عندها |
| They have | ʿand-hum | عندهم |
| You, m.s., have | ʿand-ak | عندك |
| You, f.s., have | ʿand-ik | عندكِ |
| You, pl., have | ʿand-kum | عندكم |
| I have | ʿand-i | عندي |
| We have | ʿand-na | عندنا |

I have everything. **عندي كل حاجة**

Do you have rice, sugar, tea, bread...? **عندك رز وسكر وشاي وعيش...؟**

HAVING WITH ^{maʿa}مع

Like **عند**, **مع** is a preposition that combines with a pronoun to indicate possession. The prepositional meaning of **مع** is “with.” When used for possession, **مع** indicates having something with a person at a particular time.

This meaning can be contrasted with that of **عند**, which indicates general possession or ownership.

I have (own) a large house. **عندي بيت كبير.**

I have twenty dollars with me (on me) **معايا عشرين دولار.**

The following table shows **مع** in combination with the different pronouns:

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| He has | maʿaa-h | مَعَاه |
| She has | maʿaa-ha | مَعَاهَا |
| They have | maʿaa-hum | مَعَاهُمْ |
| You, m.s., have | maʿaa-k | مَعَاكَ |
| You, f.s., have | maʿaa-ki | مَعَاكِ |
| You, pl., have | maʿaa-kum | مَعَاكُمْ |
| I have | maʿaa-ya | مَعَايَا |
| We have | maʿaa-na | مَعَانَا |



'ayyaam-il-'usbuu'

أيام الأسبوع

Days of the Week

ish-shuuhur

الشهور

Months

fuSuuil is-sana

الجو فصول السنة

Seasons

il-gaww

الجو

Weather

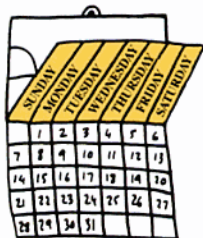
11

'ayyaam il-'usbuu'

أيام الأسبوع

Days of the Week

| | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|
| Saturday | is-sabt | السبت |
| Sunday | il-hadd | الأحد |
| Monday | il-'itneen | الاثنين |
| Tuesday | it-talaat | الثلاثاء |
| Wednesday | il-'arba' | الأربعاء |
| Thursday | il-khamiis | الخميس |
| Friday | il-gum'a | الجمعة |



| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 'ayyaam | yoom |
| days أيام | يوم day |
| 'aakhir | 'awwil |
| last آخر | first أول |

Exercise

Read the following sentences and answer the questions.

يوم السبت أول يوم في الأسبوع في مصر.

What is the first day of the week in Egypt? _____ 1.

يوم الأحد أول يوم في الأسبوع في أمريكا.

What is the first day of the week in America? _____ 2.

يوم الإثنين أول يوم في الأسبوع في لبنان.

What is the first day of the week in Lebanon? _____ 3.

يوم الجمعة آخر يوم في الأسبوع في ليبيا.

What is the last day of the week in Libya? _____ 4.

يوم السبت آخر يوم في الأسبوع في أمريكا.

What is the last day of the week in America? _____ 5.

ANSWERS

1. Saturday, 2. Sunday, 3. Monday, 4. Friday, 5. Saturday

shuhaar is-sana
شهور السنة
 Months of the Year



maaris
مارس
 March

fibraayir
فبراير
 February

yanaayir
يناير
 January

yunyu
يونيو
 June

maayu
مايو
 May

abriil
ابريل
 April

sibtambir
سبتمبر
 September

ughusTus
اغسطس
 August

yulyu
يوليو
 July

diisambir
ديسمبر
 December

nuuvambir
نوفمبر
 November

uctoobar
اكتوبر
 October

shahr
شهر
 month

isbuu
أسبوع
 week

yoom
يوم
 day

talaat siniin
ثلاث سنين
 3 years

sanateen
سنتين
 2 years

sana
سنة
 year

fiSuaal is-sana
فصول السنة
 Seasons of the Year

il-khariif
الخريف
 fall

is-Seef
الصيف
 summer

ir-rabii
الربيع
 spring

ish-shita
الشتاء
 winter





il-gaww / iT-Taqs
الجو / الطقس
The Weather



il-gaww 'aamil 'eeh in-naharda?
الجو عامل ايه النهارده؟
How Is the Weather Today?

hilw
حلو
 good

wihish
وحش
 bad

daafii
دافئ
 warm

harr
حر
 hot

bard
برد
 cold

raTib
رطب
 humid

talj
ثلج
 snow

maTar
مطر
 rain

فيه
 There is

مافيهش
 There is no

ما فيش ثلج في مصر

There is no snow in Egypt.
 (i.e., It does not snow in Egypt).

فيه مطر في الشتاء في مصر.

There is rain in Egypt in the winter.
 (i.e., It rains in Egypt in the winter).

Exercise

Match the words with the pictures by copying each word under the corresponding picture:

صيف - مطر - ربيع - ثلج



1. _____ 3. _____



2. _____ 4. _____

ANSWERS

1- winter (شتاء) 2- summer (صيف) 3- rain (مطر) 4- spring (ربيع)

daragit il-haraara
درجة الحرارة
Temperature Conversions

To change degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and multiply by 5/9:
 $41^{\circ}\text{F} - 32 = 9 \times 5/9 = 5^{\circ}\text{C}$

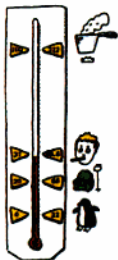
To convert from Celsius to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9/5 and add 32:
 $10^{\circ}\text{C} \times 9/5 = 18 + 32 = 50^{\circ}\text{F}$

A quick method to get an approximation is to take the degrees Fahrenheit, subtract 30, and divide by 2. From Celsius, multiply by 2 and add 30. Most seasoned travelers know a few temperatures for reference.

daragaat il-haraara
درجات الحرارة
Degrees

Fahrenheit

212
 98.6
 86
 77
 68
 50
 32
 14
 -04
 -22
 -40



Celsius

100
 37
 30
 25
 20
 10
 0
 -10
 -20
 -30
 -40

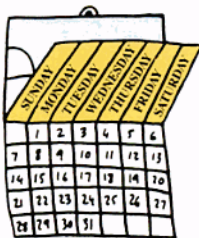


ˆana harraana
أنا حرانة
 I am hot. (f.s.)



ˆana bardaan
أنا بردان
 I am cold. (m.s.)

'ayyaam il-'usbuu'
أيام الأسبوع
 Days of the Week



Unlike in the United States, for dates, Arabs first say the day and then the month.

Exercise

Translate the following dates:

- Jan 10 _____
- March 9 _____
- May 6 _____
- July 21 _____
- Aug 31 _____
- Oct 4 _____
- Dec 23 _____
- Feb 4 _____

ANSWERS

- 31 أغسطس
- 4 أكتوبر
- 23 ديسمبر
- 4 فبراير
- 8 فبراير

- 10 يناير
- 9 مارس
- 6 مايو
- 21 يونيو

The Construct

Exercise

When two nouns are closely associated, as in the case of possession or something being part of something else, they form a construct. Write the constructs for “Days of the Week, temperature degrees, seasons of the year.”

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

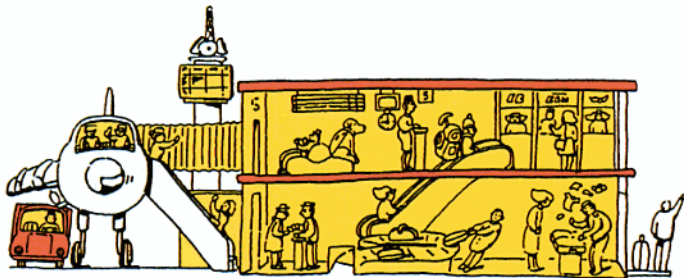
Exercise

With reference to the discussion of the construct in Chapter 1, translate the following phrases:

1. اسم الطالب
2. عاصمة مصر
3. شارع الجامعة

ANSWERS

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Days of the week | أيام الأسبوع 'ayyaam il-'usbuu |
| 2. Temperature degrees (lit. degrees of temperature) | درجات الحرارة daragaat il-hararaa |
| 3. Seasons of the year | فصول السنة fSuuil is-sana |
1. the student's name, 2. the capital of Egypt, 3. university street.



When you find the following useful words in the picture, write them out in the spaces provided.

Tayyaara
طيارة

airplane

maTaar il-qaahira
مطار القاهرة

Cairo Airport

shunaT
شنط

luggage

sillim kahrubaa' i
سلم كهربائي

escalator

Tayyaar
طيار

pilot

khuruug
خروج

exit

il-gamaarik
الجمارك

customs

muwazzaf il-gamaarik
موظف الجمارك

customs agent

Possession

They gave their luggage... سَلَّمُوا شَنْطَهُمْ. What does the suffix هم in شَنْطَهُمْ mean?

As was discussed in Chapter 1, possession in nouns is expressed by attaching a pronoun suffix to the noun.

His luggage

shunaT-u(h)

شَنْطُهُ

شَنْطُهُ

Her luggage

shunaT-ha

شَنْطُهَا

شَنْطُهَا

Their luggage

shunaT-hum

شَنْطُهُمْ

شَنْطُهُمْ

Your, m.s., luggage

shunaT-ak

شَنْطُكَ

شَنْطُكَ

Your, f.s., luggage

shunaT-ik

شَنْطُكِ

شَنْطُكِ

Your, pl., luggage

shunaT-kum

شَنْطُكُمْ

شَنْطُكُمْ

My luggage

shunaT-i

شَنْطِي

شَنْطِي

Our luggage

shunaT-na

شَنْطُنَا

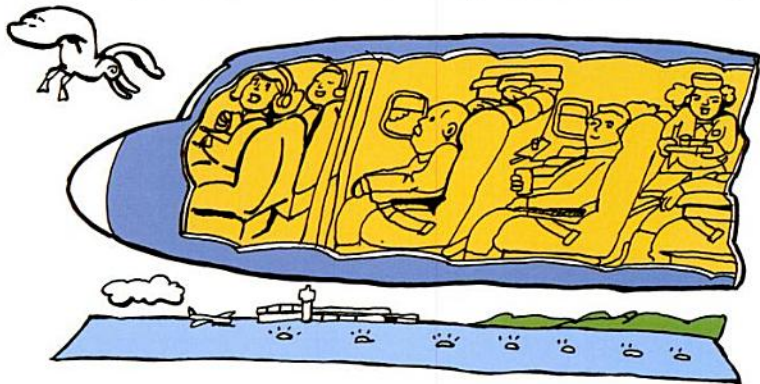
شَنْطُنَا

Exercise

Hani and his family هاني وعائلته. What is the difference between these two words: عائلة/ عائلته.

iT-Tayyaara الطيارة The Plane

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Tayyaar طيار pilot | rihla رحلة flight | shibbaak شباك window | kaabiina كابينة cabin | mamarr ممر runway | musaar'id Tayyaar مساعد طيار flight attendant | muDiifa مضيفة stewardess | Siiniyya صينية tray |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|



| | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| hizaam il-'amaan حزام الأمان seat belt | Taaqim طاقم crew | miq 'ad/ kursi مقعد/ كرسي seat | raakib/rukkaab راكب (ركاب) passenger(s) | baab il-Tawari' باب الطوارئ emergency exit | hubuut هبوط landing | 'iqlaa' إقلاع takeoff |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|

ANSWERS

اائلة is a family" while عائلته is to "his family."
If the noun ends in (ة), it changes to (ت) when the pronoun suffix is added.

‘ala iT-Taa’ira
على الطائرة
On the Plane

| | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| PILOT: | Welcome to Egypt Air (airplane), Flight Number 50 from Cairo to Aswan. | marhaban bikum ‘ala Taa’irat miSr li-T-Tayyaraan. ar-rihla raqam khamsiin min il-qaahira ilaa ‘aswaan. مرحباً بكم على طائرة مصر للطيران. الرحلة رقم 50 من القاهرة الى أسوان. |
| | The plane will take off within a few minutes. | al-Taa’ira sa-tuqli ⁶ khilala daqaa`iq qaliila. الطائرة ستقلع خلال دقائق قليلة. |
| | Please fasten your seat belts. | ar-ragaa` rabT hizaam al-`amaan. الرجاء ربط حزام الأمان. |
| STEWARDESS: | Good morning. Welcome to Egypt. Our trip to Aswan will take an hour and fifteen minutes. | Sabaah il-kheer, `ahlan wa -sahlan bikum fi maSr. صباح الخير. أهلاً وسهلاً بكم في مصر. rihlatnaa `ilaa `aswaan tastaghriq saa`a wa-rub ⁶ . رحلتنا الى اسوان تستغرق ساعة وربع. |
| HANI: | Are there meals served during the trip? | min faDlik, fi h wagabaa` `asnaa` ir-rihla? من فضلك. فيه وجبات أثناء الرحلة؟ |
| STEWARDESS: | There is a quick meal: sandwiches, tea, coffee, or soft drinks. | fi h wagba sari`a, ya`nii sandawits`haat wi- shaay `aw `ahwa `aw mashruubaat ghaaziyya. فيه وجبة سريعة. يعني سندوتشات وشاي أو قهوة أو مشروبات غازية. |
| HANI: | Thanks. May I have a bottle of water? The kids are so thirsty. | shukran, mumkin `izaazit mayya min faDlik? شكراً. ممكن إزاية ميه من فضلك؟ il-`awlaad `aTshaaniin `awii. الأولاد عطشانين قوي. |
| STEWARDESS: | Of course; one second please. | Tab'an Tab'an sanya wahdaa... itfaDDal. طبعاً طبعاً ثانية واحدة... اتفضل! |
| HANI: | Thank you. | shukran. شكراً. |

PILOT: Thanks God for the safe trip.
We will be landing in Aswan Airport within a few minutes.

Please fasten your seat belts.
Have a nice trip.

hamdan lil-laahi ‘ala salaamatikum. sawfa nahbiT fi maTaar ‘aswaan khilaaI daqaa’ iq qaliila.

حمداً لله على سلامتكم. سوف نهبط في مطار أسوان خلال دقائق قليلة.

bi-ragaa’ rabT hizaam al-‘amaan. rihta sa’iida in shaa’`allaah.

برجاء ربط حزام الأمان. رحلة سعيدة إن شاء الله.

You will notice in this dialogue that the statements made by the pilot and the stewardess are given in MSA. However, the stewardess conversed in Egyptian with Hani. This is typically what happens in the Arab world. Conversation is conducted in the dialect (Egyptian, Levantine, Moroccan, Gulf, etc.), while formal announcements and all forms of reading and writing are conducted in MSA, which is known among the Arabs as *fuSha*.

Exercise

Match the English phrases with the Arabic phrases. Write out the Arabic phrases for practice.

- a. The kids are so thirsty. 1. فيه وجبات اثناء الرحلة؟
- b. We will be landing in Aswan Airport within a few minutes. 2. الطائرة ستقلع خلال دقائق قليلة.
- c. Our trip to Aswan will take an hour and fifteen minutes. 3. مرحباً بكم على طائرة مصر لطيران.
- d. The plane will take off within a few minutes. 4. سوف نهبط في مطار أسوان خلال دقائق قليلة.
- e. Are there meals during the trip? 5. رحلتنا تستغرق ساعة وربع.
- f. Welcome to Egypt Air (airplane). 6. الأولاد عطشانين قوي.

ANSWERS

1. e., 2. d., 3. f., 4. b., 5. c., 6. a.

جولة في مصر القديمة

A Tour in Old (Coptic) Egypt

- HANI:** Would you please tell me how to go to Coptic Egypt?
 min faDlak mumkin ti-`uul li `aruuh `izzaay li-maSr il-`adiima?
 من فضلك ممكن تقول لي أروح لمصر القديمة.
- PASSERBY:** You are here, in Tahrir Square.
 inta hina fi miidaan il-tahriir
 انت هنا في ميدان التحرير.
- Best thing to do is to take the subway and get off at *Masr il-adiima* (Coptic Egypt). You will find the Coptic Museum in front of you.
 ahsan haaga tirkab mitru il-`anfaa' wi-tinzil fi mahTTit maSr il-`adiima, ha-tlaa'i `uddaamak il-mathaf il-`ibTi.
 احسن حاجة تركب مترو الأنفاق وتنزل في محطة مصر القديمة. ها تلاقى قدامك المتحف القبطي.
- HANI:** What else can I visit other than the Coptic Museum?
 fiih `eeh fi maSr il-`adiima gheer il-mathaf il-`ibTi?
 فيه إيه في مصر القديمة غير المتحف القبطي؟
- PASSERBY:** There are the churches of Coptic Egypt; Abu-Sirga Church is one of the oldest churches in the world. There is also *Almu`allaqa* Church (the Hanging Church).
 fiih kanaayis maSr il-`adiima, kiniisit `abu-sirga min `a` dam kanaayis il-`aalam wi-kiniisit il-mu`allaqa kamaan.
 فيه كنائس مصر القديمة. كنيسة أبو سرجة من أقدم كنائس العالم وكنيسة المعلقة كمان.
- HANI:** Are there Islamic monuments in the region?
 mafiish ma`aalim `islaamiyya fi il-manTi`a?
 ما فيش معالم إسلامية في المنطقة؟
- PASSERBY:** There is the Mosque of `Amru ibn il-`aaS.
 fiih gaami` `amr `ibn il-`aaS.
 فيه جامع عمرو بن العاص.
- You can also visit the Citadel of Salah Ildin and the mosque of Isultan Hasan after you visit the churches. They are not far at all.
 wi ti` dar tizuur qal`it Salaah id-diin wi-gaami` is-sulTaan hasan ba`d ma tikhallaS zyyaarit il-kanaayis, humma mish bi`iid `abadan.
 وتقدر تزور قلعة صلاح الدين وجامع السلطان حسن بعد ماتخلص زيارة الكنائس. هم مش بعيد أبداً.
- HANI:** I think it is better to visit Islamic Cairo on another day.
 `a`taqid il-ahsan `azuur il-qaahira il-`islaamiyya fi yoom taani.
 أعتقد الأحسن أزور القاهرة الإسلامية في يوم ثاني.
- PASSERBY:** Yes, it is better. (I agree with you.)
 ahsan barDu.
 أحسن برضه.



al-tarfih

الترفيه

masrah il-muusiqa il-‘arabiyya

مسرح الموسيقى العربية
Musical Theater

‘arD iS-Soot wiD-Dou’

عرض الصوت والضوء
Sound and Light Show

13

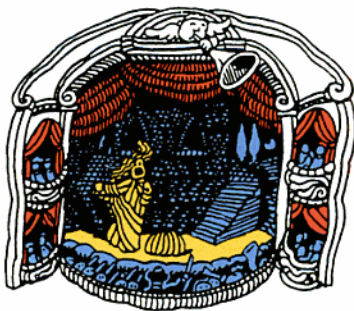
Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble for Arab Music

“Preserving and renewing the Arabic music heritage without changing the traditional rhythm created by both Egyptian and Arab composers is an important task. Therefore, in 1967 the now deceased conductor Abdel Halim Nowera founded the Arab Music Company. It consists of 50 talented singers and 40 musicians performing different styles of Arab music such as Muwashshah, Taktoka, and theatrical music. Abdel Halim Nowera was the director of the company until his death in 1985 and the company was renamed ‘Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble for Arab Music’ in appreciation of his efforts in preserving the Arab heritage.”

http://www.cairoopera.org/abdel_halim_nowera.aspx

The shows of the Ensemble for Arab Music can be seen at the Cairo Opera House. You can get updated schedules of the parties and shows through the Cairo Opera House Program.

<http://egyptianmelody.com/arabic/operaprogram.html>



A segment of the program for March 2008 is shown in Arabic and English. The Opera of Alexandria in the Arabic table is named "Theatre of Sayed Darwish" in the English table. Compare the two tables to pick out as many words as you can. Then answer the questions below.

برنامج حفلات الاوبرا المصرية (برنامج مارس) 2008

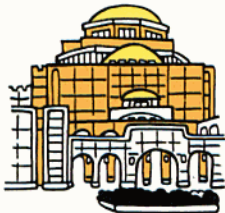
| | المسرح الكبير | المسرح الصغير | أوبرا الاسكندرية |
|------------|---|--|--|
| 1 السبت | أوركسترا القاهرة السيمفوني | حفل خاص (7 مساء) | |
| 2 الاحد | حفل خاص - مصر للطيران | حفل أوركسترا الكونسرفتوار | أوركسترا القاهرة السيمفوني |
| 3 الاثنين | | حفل الجمعية الفيلهارمونية المصرية | |
| 4 الثلاثاء | | رئيسيتال تشيللو - كامل صلاح الدين | |
| 5 الاربعاء | | | |
| 6 الخميس | حفل افتتاح مهرجان القاهرة الدولي لسينما الطفل | مهرجان القاهرة الدولي لسينما الطفل (9ص - 2م) - رئيسيتال فيولينة وبيانو - حسن شرارة (8 مساء) | فرقة عبدالحليم نويرة للموسيقى العربية |

CAIRO OPERA HOUSE PROGRAM (MARCH 2008)

| | Main Hall | Small Hall | Sayed Darwish Theatre |
|--------------|---|--|--|
| Saturday, 1 | Cairo Symphony Orchestra | Private Concert 7:00 PM | |
| Sunday, 2 | Private Concert | Conservatoire Orchestra Concert | Cairo Symphony Orchestra |
| Monday, 3 | | Egyptian Philharmonic Society | |
| Tuesday, 4 | | Cello Recital – Kamel Salah El Din | |
| Wednesday, 5 | | | |
| Thursday, 6 | Opening Ceremony of the Cairo International Childrens Film Festival | Cairo International Childrens Film Festival 9:00 AM. Violin & Piano Recital – Hassan Sharara 8:00 PM | Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble for Arab Music – Conductor: Salah Ghobashi |

Exercise

1. What time is the private concert held in the small theatre/hall?
2. On which day of the week will the Egyptian Philharmonic Society play its music?
3. Who is playing a cello recital?
4. What is the specialty of Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble?



ANSWERS

1. 07:00 PM, 2. Monday, 3. Kamel Salah El Din, 4. Arab music

| | | |
|--------|---|---|
| CLERK: | Of course, at six o'clock in English and at eight o'clock in French. | Ta'ban is-saa'a sitta b-il-ingiliizii w-is-saa'a tamanya b-il-faransaawii. طبعاً الساعة 6 بالإنجليزي والساعة 8 بالفرنساوي. |
| MUNA: | May I reserve four tickets please? | mumkin ahgizz arba' tazaakir min faDlak? يمكن احجز 4 تذاكر من فضلك. |
| CLERK: | You have to be here before the show and buy the tickets from the ticket window. | laazim haDritik tiigii `abl il-`arD wi-tis/tirii it-tazaakir min ish-shibbak. لازم حضرتك تيجي قبل العرض. وتشتري التذاكر من الشباك. |
| | God willing, there will be enough tickets for everybody. | in- shaa` `allaah fih tazaakir li-kull in-naas. ان شاء الله فيه تذاكر كفاية لكل الناس. |
| MUNA: | Thank you. | shukran. شكراً. |
| CLERK: | You are welcome. Good-bye. | `afwan ma'a is-salaama. عفواً مع السلامة. |

hanruuh / hanruuh
حنروح / هنروح
We Shall Go

The Future Tense

The future tense is indicated in Egyptian Arabic by placing (ح) or (هـ) before the present tense (imperfect form of the verb):

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| We shall go tomorrow. | ha-nruuh bukra. حنروح بكره. |
| I am going to see him. | ha-shuufuh. حاشوفه. |



il-gari
الجرى
Jogging



Muna is in great shape. She jogs every morning. Sometimes her husband and children join her, but they can barely keep up. This morning she is approached by a newspaper reporter who is writing an article on sports.

JOURNALIST: Good morning. I am a journalist from *Ahram Weekly*. I am writing a feature about foreigners and sport in Egypt.

Sabaah il-kheer. `ana Sahafi min gariidit il-`ahraam wiikli. ba`mil tah`ii` `an il-`agaanib wi-ir-riyaaDa fi maSr.

صباح الخير. أنا صحفي من جريدة الأهرام ويكلي. باعمل تحقيق عن الأجانب والرياضة في مصر.

MUNA: I am of Egyptian descent, but I was born in America. I am not really a foreigner.

`ana `ahlii maSriyyiin, laakin mawluuda fi `amriika. ya`ni mish `agnabiyya `awi. أنا اهلي مصريين لكن مولودة في أمريكا. يعني مش أجنبية قوي.

JOURNALIST: Welcome. Would you like to speak in English?

`ahlan wa-sahlan. tihibbi `akallimik ingiliizii? أهلاً وسهلاً. تحبي أكلّمك انجليزي؟

MUNA: No, speak slowly. I will understand you. I want to speak Arabic as much as I can.

la` itkallim shwayya shwayya wi-`ana ha-fhamak. `ana `aayza `atkallim `arabi `ala `add ma-`dar. لا. إتكلّم بشوية بشوية وأنا هافهمك. أنا عابزة. إتكلّم عربي على قد ما أقدر.

| | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| JOURNALIST: | How often do you jog per week? | inti bi-tigrrii kaam marra fii-il-`usbuu-? انْتِ بتجري كم مرّة في الأسبوع؟ |
| MUNA: | Every day early in the morning. | kull yoom iSSubh badri. كل يوم الصبح بدري. |
| JOURNALIST: | Wow! (lit. Praise God). May God give you good health. | maa shaa` allaah, rabbina yiddiiki jS-Sihha. ما شاء الله. ربنا يديكي الصحة. |
| MUNA: | Thank you. | shukran. شكراً. |
| JOURNALIST: | Are you married? | wi-haDritik mitgawwiza walla la`? وحضرتك متجوزة ولا؟ |
| MUNA: | I am married and have a boy and a girl. | mitgawwizaa wi-`andi walad wi-bint. متجوزة وعندي ولد و بنت. |
| JOURNALIST: | Does the whole family practice a certain sport? | fiih ryaDa bi-tmarishaa il-`usra kullaha? فيه رياضة بتمارسها الأسرة كلها؟ |
| MUNA: | We swim together twice a week. | ihna bi-n`uum ma`a ba`D marriteen kull `usbuu`. احنا بنعوم مع بعض مرتين كل اسبوع. |
| JOURNALIST: | What about football? | wi-`eeh akhbaar kurat il-qadam? وايه اخبار كرة القدم؟ |
| MUNA: | My husband likes to watch the matches of Al-Ahly and Il-Zamalik but I am not interested in football. My kids and I like basketball. | goozii bi-yhibb yitfarrag `ala mats/haat il- `ahli w-il-zamaalik, lakin `ana mish muhtamma b-il-koora. جوزي ييحب يتفرج على ماتشات الأهلي والزمالك لكن انا مش مهتمة بالكرة. `ana w-il-`awlaad bi-nhibb kurat is-salla. انا والأولاد بنحب كرة السلة. |
| JOURNALIST: | Thanks for your time. | shukran `ala wa`tik. شكراً على وقتك. |
| MUNA: | You're welcome. Good-bye | `afwan, ma`a is-salaama. عفواً. مع السلامة. |

rukub il-'agal w-il-sibaaha (il-'oom)
ركوب العجل والسباحة (العوام)
 Bicycling and Swimming



yi-'uum
يعوم
 swim



'agala
عجلة
 bicycle



naDDaarit 'oom
نظارة عوم
 goggles



maayooH
مايوه
 swimming suit



hammaam shams
حمام شمس
 sun bath



raaha
راحة
 rest

huwa bi-yi'mil 'eeh?
هو يعمل إيه؟
 What Is He Doing?

Exercise

Describe the following pictures, using the following sentences/verbs:

بيركب عجل / يتاخذ حمام شمس / بيستريح شوية. (بيريح شوية) / بيعوم / يجري وراء البنات

1.



2.



3.



MEALS AND RESTAURANTS



al-wagabaat wa-al-maTaar'im

الوجبات والمطاعم

il-fiTaar w-il-ghada w-il-'aash'a

الفطار والغداء والعشاء

Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

15

fiTaar maSri

فطار مصري

Traditional Egyptian Breakfast



The main item in an Egyptian breakfast is “fool,” also known as fava beans. It is an inexpensive dish that everyone can afford. A prepared full serving costs about two to three Egyptian pounds and will feed two people. Cooked fool is sold hot at special shops (mahallaat fuul wi Ta‘miyya) that only sell *fool* and *falafel*. After buying *fool*, put it in a container and season it with salt, pepper, and cumin. Then add vegetable oil and squeeze a fresh lemon if you like. Stir and mash the beans, then serve on a platter. Fool is eaten with the typical Egyptian staple food known as ‘*esh baladi* (flat bread) with bran. You can combine fool with different foods, such as fried eggs.

Useful Words

fuul
فول
fava beans

zeet
زيت
oil

malh
ملح
salt

lamuun
ليمون
lemon

^{‘eesh/} baladi
عيش بلدي
baladi bread

mahall fuul
محل فول
Fool shop

Taba’
طبق
dish

yitabbil
يتبل
to season

yihris
يهرس
to mash

yi’ addim
يقدم
to serve

beeD
بيض
eggs

yihuTT
يخط
to put / to place / to add

Muna is preparing breakfast for her family.

MUNA: What would you like for breakfast, honey?

tihibb taakul `eesh ‘ala il-fiTaar ya habiibi?
تحب تاكل ايه على الفطار يا حبيبتي؟

HANI: I'd like to have fool with oil and lemon. Mash it carefully, please.

ya reet fuul bi-il-zeet wi-il-lamuun wi-ihriissiih kuwayyis.
ياريت فول بالزيت والليمون. واهرسيه كويس من فضلك.

MUNA: Would you like me to add cumin to it?

tihibb `ahuTT kammuun?
تحب أحط كمون؟

HANI: That would be great.

ya reet!
ياريت!

MUNA: Do you want baladi bread (flat) or loaves?

‘aayiz ‘eesh baladi walla fiinu?
عابز عيش بلدي ولا فينو.

| | | |
|-------|---|---|
| HANI: | Baladi for me and loaves for the kids. | baladi w-il-`awlaad fiinu. بلدي والأولاد فينو. |
| MUNA: | But the kids liked the baladi bread so much. | bass il-`awlaad habbu il-`ees/h il-baladi `awi. بس الأولاد حبوا العيش البلدي قوي. |
| HANI: | All right, as they wish. | khalaaS `ala keefhum. خلاص على كيفهم. |
| MUNA: | I will make fool with oil for you and another one with eggs for me and the kids. | `ana ha-`mil-lak fuul b-iz-zeet wi-ha-`mil fuul b-il-beeD li-yya wi-l-il-`awlaad. أنا حاعم لك فول بالزيت وحاعم فول بالبيض لتي ولالأولاد. |
| HANI: | Whatever pleases you. | `illi yirayyahkum. اللي يريحكم. |
| MUNA: | Will you drink tea or coffee? | ha-tishrab /shaay walla `ahwa? حا نشرب شاي ولا قهوة؟ |
| HANI: | Tea without sugar, dear. | shaay min gheer sukkar ya habiibti. شاي. من غير سكريا حبيبتني. |
| MUNA: | Whatever you say, honey. (lit. At your command, you — the light of my eyes/eyesight) | `inta tu`mur ya nuur `inayya انت تأمر يا نور عيني! |
| HANI: | How sweet are your words. It is too much for me! | `eeh il-kalaam il-hilw da, ma`dars/h `ala kida! إيه الكلام الحلو ده. ما أقدرش على كده! |
| MUNA: | Here it is. | itfaDDal. اتفضل. |
| HANI: | Fool is so tasty. God bless your hands. | il-fuul Ti-`im `awi, tislam `iidik. الفول طعم قوي. تسلم إيدك. |

taraabeezit is-sufra
تراييزة السفرة
The Table



il-ghada
الغداء
Lunch

The main meal of the day for Egyptians used to be lunch or dinner, but nowadays, most people who work during the day do not have time for a big meal at lunch. Usually they would have a quick lunch and enjoy a big meal in the evening. A typical light lunch for Egyptians would be a sandwich and a soft drink.



‘aayiz ‘aakul
عايز آكل...
 I'd like to have a...



| | |
|------------------|--|
| falafel sandwich | sandwits ^h Ta‘miyya/ falaafil سندوتش طعمية / فلافل |
| chicken sandwich | sandwits ^h firaakh سندوتش فراخ. |
| cheeseburger | haamburgar b-il-gibna هامبورجر بالجينة. |
| kabaab and kufta | kabaab wi-kufta كباب وكفتة. |
| shrimp sandwich | sandwits ^h gambarii سندوتش جمبري. |

min faDlak ‘iddiini kubbaayit
من فضلك اِدِّينِي كُبَّايَةَ.
 Please give me a glass (cup) of...

| | |
|--------|-----------------|
| Coke® | kooka كوكا |
| Water | mayya مَيَّة |
| Tea | shaay شاي |
| Coffee | ‘ahwa قهوة |
| Juice | ‘aSiir عصير |



Exercise

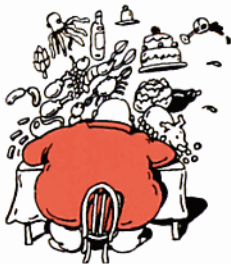
Match up the two columns.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------|----|
| 1. knife | فراخ | a. |
| 2. chicken | سمك | b. |
| 3. soup | فطار | c. |
| 4. fish | عشاء | d. |
| 5. juice | من غير سكر | e. |
| 6. breakfast | بسكر | f. |
| 7. lunch | غذاء | g. |
| 8. dinner | سكينة | h. |
| 9. with sugar | عصير | i. |
| 10. without sugar | شورية | j. |

il-'asha
العشاء
Dinner

If invited for a meal with an Egyptian Muslim family, do not ask for alcohol or pork. These items are religiously forbidden for Muslims (*haraam*). It is also rare to find a Christian Coptic family having wine or pork on the table. It is considerate to bring a small gift for your host (some fruits, chocolate, or a dish of traditional sweets such as *kunaafa* and *basboosa*, sold at sweet shops). Compliments like *tislam`ideeki* (God bless your hands) to the lady who prepared the food are essential to show appreciation. If you are a vegetarian or a vegan, you must inform the family before your visit so that appropriate dishes can be prepared. Make sure your host understands what vegan means.

Most working-class Egyptians (farmers and laborers) cannot afford meat. So you have many vegetarians already sharing your lifestyle, if you are one. Normally, tea is served after the meal. However, you can ask for Turkish coffee, if such is available.



ANSWERS

1. h., 2. a., 3. j., 4. b., 5. i., 6. c., 7. g., 8. d., 9. f., 10. e.

Useful Expressions

ti-`uul `ech?
تقول ايه؟

What would you say...to somebody who serves you a meal or a drink?

tislam `iidik (f. sing.) نسلم إيدك.

tislam `iidak (m. sing.) نسلم إيدك.

What would you say while presenting tea to someone?

itfaDDali / itfaDDal

إنفضل / إنفضلي.

How should you call your wife?

habiibtI

حبيبتي.

How should you call your husband?

habiibi

حبيبي.

How do you praise an old lady's cooking?

il-`akl Ti`im `awi ya maama. tislam `iidik.

الأكل طعم قوي يا ماما. نسلم إيدك.

What would you say after finishing a meal to which you were invited at a friend's house?

sufra daayma

سفرة دايمة.

What answer do you expect?

b-il-hana w-*ish*-*sh*iifa

بالهناء والشفاء.



As the capital of the country, Cairo serves as a center for almost everything, including food. Restaurants range from local simple *fool* and *falafel* and *kushary* to Kentucky Fried Chicken and McDonald's. Five-star restaurants in downtown Cairo offer Asian, other Middle Eastern, and European food as well. However, you should eat at a local restaurant so you may enjoy the atmosphere, authenticity, and their wide array of offerings. Try *kebab* and *kufta* in *Al-Hussein* or *Sayyida Zaynab*. It is essential to give generous tips in restaurants, local ones in particular. Most of the waiters live on tips and have a small salary.

il-minyu min faDlak
المنيو من فضلك
The Menu, Please

The customer asks for a delicious meal.

iz-zibuun yuTlub wagba
laziiza.

الزبون يطلب وجبة لذيذة.

The menu, please.

il-minyu min faDlak.

المنيو من فضلك.



The waiter brings him the food on a tray.

il-garsoon bi-giib luh il-'akl 'ala
Siiniyya.

الجرسون يجيب له الأكل على صينية.

At your service, Sir/Madam.

taht 'amrak ya-fandim.

تحت أمرك يا أفندم.

taht amrik ya madam.

تحت أمرك يا مدام.

Hani and Muna decided to have dinner in a local restaurant. They have been provided with the following menu. Read the menu and answer the questions below it.

qa'imat 'aTa'aam
قائمة الطعام
The Menu



| | |
|--|---|
| <i>shurba</i> شورية Soup | |
| <i>shurbit 'ads</i> شورية عدس lentil soup | <i>shurbit khuDaar</i> شورية خضار vegetable soup |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <i>is-salaTa</i> السلطة Salad | | |
| <i>salaTa khaDraa</i> سلطة خضراء green salad | <i>salaTit Tihiina</i> سلطة طحينة tahini salad | <i>buTaaTis ma' -liyya</i> بطاطس مقليه french fries |

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>il-khuDaar</i> الخضار Vegetables | |
| <i>muluukhiyya</i> ملوخية Jew's mallow | <i>sabaanikh</i> سبانخ spinach |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <i>samak</i> سمك Fish | | |
| <i>samak buuri</i> بوري bouri fish | <i>gambari</i> جمبري shrimp | |

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>il-halawiyyaat</i> الحلويات Dessert | |
| <i>ruzz bi-laban</i> رز بلبن rice pudding | <i>mihallabi-ya</i> مهلبية starch custard |
| <i>ba' laawa</i> بقلاوة baklava (baklava) | <i>basbuusa</i> بسبوسة basbousa (Egyptian semolina cake) |

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>il-mashruubaat</i> المشروبات Drinks | |
| <i>myaah ma'daniyya</i> مياه معدنية mineral water | <i>miyaah ghaziyya</i> مياه غازية soft drinks |
| <i>shaay/' ahwa turki</i> شاي / قهوة تركي tea/Turkish coffee | <i>'aSiir burtu' aan</i> عصير برتقال/مانجو juice (orange, mango) |

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>il-lihum</i> اللحوم Meat | |
| <i>kabaab wi-kufta</i> كباب وكفته kebab/kufta | <i>Daanii stiik</i> شريحة لحمه (ضاني ستيك) sirloin steak |

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>il-firaakh</i> الفراخ Chicken | |
| <i>firaakh mahs/iyya</i> فراخ محشية stuffed chicken | <i>firaakh mash/wiyya</i> فراخ مشوية roast chicken |

Exercise

Match the names of the dishes with the correct pictures.

بطاطس مقلية - شوربة - سلطة خضراء - سمك - فراخ مشوية -











Useful Expressions

The menu please.

il-minyu min faDlak.

المنيو من فضلك

At your service, Sir/Madam.

taht `amrak (s.m.) / `amrik (s.f.) ya-fandim

تحت أمرك / أمرك يا أفندم

The customer asks for a delicious meal.

iz-zibuun yuTlub wagba laziiza.

الزبون يطلب وجبة لذيذة.

The waiter brings him the food on a tray.

il-garsoon bi-giib luh il-`akl `ala Siiniyya.

الجرسون يجيب له الأكل على صينية.



il-basbuusa
البسبوسة
Egyptian Semolina Cake



il-ba' laawa
البقلاوة
Baklava

il-hammaam fceen min faDlak?
الحمام فين من فضلك؟
Where is the restroom, please?

After their meal Muna and Hani want to freshen up.

sayyidaat
سيدات
Ladies



rigaal
رجال
Men

AT THE STORE



fi il-mahal

في المحل



il-malaabis

الملابس
Clothing

il-ma'aasaat

المقاسات
Sizes

il-'alwaan

الالوان
Colors

17

broovit malaabis

بروفة ملابس
Trying on Clothes

yF la'

يقلع

to take off



hiya bi-ti' la' fustaanha

هي بتقلع فستانها

She is taking off her dress.



yilbis

يلبس

to put on

huwa bi-yilbis 'amiiSuh

هو بيلبس قميصه

He is putting on his shirt.

In department stores in Egypt (e.g., Omar Afandy and Sidnawy), you may examine the articles with the help of the salespersons behind the counter. Ask them to show you an item or tell them that you want to try something on. When you have finally decided on your purchase, the salesperson will write you up and you must go to the cashier and pay there. The cashier will give you a receipt, which you should bring back to the original counter. Your purchase will be waiting for you there. In other shops, you can bargain for better prices.

malaabis ir-rigaaal
ملابس الرجال
Men's Clothing



jaakit ti' iil
جاكيت ثقيل
overcoat



hizaam
حزام
belt



gazma buut
جزمة بوت
boots



sharaab
شدراب
socks



mandiil
منديل
handkerchief



malaabis daakhiliyya
 (kulut)
ملابس داخلية (كلت)
underpants



'amiis
قميص
shirt



karaavatta
كرافتة
necktie



tii sheert
تي شيرت
t-shirt



jaakit spoor
جاكيت سبور
sport coat



banTaloon jiinz
بنطلون جينز
pants



buloovar
بلوفر
sweater



gwanti
جوانتي
gloves



burneeTa
برنيطة
hat



hadla
بدلة
suit



shamsiyya
شمسية
umbrella

dilwa`ti`aadi il-
fatuura

دلوقتي ادي الفاتورة.

And now, here is the
bill.



mihtaag`amiis
`azra`?

محتاج قميص أزرق؟

Do you need a blue
shirt?



il-badla dii mazbuuTa
`aleek`awi

البدلة دي مطبوطة عليك
قوي.

This suit fits you well.



ti`mil`eeh lau Daa`it shanTit huduumak?
تعمل ايه لو ضاعت شنطة هدموك؟
What would you do if you lost your clothes?

Hani needs some clothes. Let's see if he is able to find help at the department store.

CLERK: Welcome. How can I help you?

`ahlan wa-sahlan.`ayy khidma?

اهلاً وسهلاً. أي خدمة؟

HANI: I lost my suitcase. I need new
clothes—a few pairs of
underwear, a white shirt, and a
tie.

shanTit hiduumii Daa`it wi-mi`htaag hiduum
gidiida, wa ghayaraat daakhiliya, wa `amiis `abyaD,
wa karavatta.

شنطة هدمومي ضاعت ومحتاج هدموم جديدة وغبارات
داخلية وقميص أبيض وكرافتة.

CLERK: And a suit, of course.

wi-badla Tab'an.

وبدلة طبعاً.

HANI: Yes, size 34 and shoes size 46.

`aywa ma`aas `arba'a wi-talaatiin, wi-gazma ma`aas
sitta wi-arbi'iin.

ايهه مقاس 34 وجزمة مقاس 46.

CLERK: Here is the suit. You can try it
there.

itfaDDal il-badla. Ti`dar ti`mil broova hinaak!

اتفضل البدلة، تفدر تعمل بروفة هناك!

HANI: What do you think?

`eeh ra`yak?

ايهه رأيك؟

CLERK: It fits you well. Let me bring you
a black belt that matches the suit
and shoes.

mazbuuTa `aleek `awi. khalliini `agiib hizaam iswid
yims/i ma`a il-badla wil-gazma.

مظبوطة عليك قوي، خَلّيني اجيب حزام اسود يمشنى
مع البدلة والجزمة.

HANI: Thank you very much.

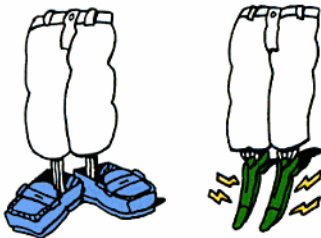
mutashakkir giddan.

متشكر جداً.

il-'ahziyya
الأحذية
Shoes

waas'a 'awi
واسعه قوي
They are too large.

bi-tluu' fi rigli
بتلوء في رجلي
They are too wide
for me.



dayyi'a 'awi
ضيقة قوي
They are too tight.

bi-tiwgga' rigli
بتوجع رجلي
They pinch me (my
foot).



gazma ka'b 'aali
جزمة كعب عالي
high-heeled shoes



gazma bira' aba
جزمة برقبة
boots



gazma kaawits/h
جزمة كاوتش
sneakers

malaabis is-sayyidaat
ملابس السيدات
Women's Clothing

kulut 'aSfar
كلوت أصفر
yellow panties

kumbiin abyaD
كومبين أبيض
white slip

sutyaan aSfar
ستيان أصفر
yellow bra

'iis/haarb azra' ghaami
إيشارب أزرق غامق
dark blue scarf

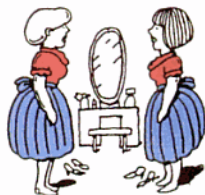
shanTit yadd suudaa
شنطة يد سوداء
black handbag

blooza khaDraa
بلوزة خضراء
green blouse

fustaan azra' faatih
فستان أزرق فاتح
light blue dress

jiiba hamraa
جيبية حمراء
red skirt

al-'alwaan
الألوان
Colors



| MASCULINE | FEMININE | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------|
| `aSfar أصفر | Safra صفراء | yellow |
| `ahmar أحمر | hamra حمراء | red |
| akhDar أخضر | khadra خضراء | green |
| `iswid أسود | sooda سوداء | black |
| `azra` أزرق | zar`a زرقاء | blue |
| `abyaD أبيض | beeDa بيضاء | white |

Exercise

Translate the following sentences in the spaces provided.

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------|------|----|
| _____ | أفعل هدومي | أنا | 1. |
| _____ | نقلع جزمك | انت | 2. |
| _____ | نقلعي بتطلونك | انتِ | 3. |
| _____ | نقلعوا هدومكم | إنتو | 4. |
| _____ | يقلع بدلته | هو | 5. |
| _____ | نقلع فستانها | هي | 6. |
| _____ | يقلعوا برانيطهم | هم | 7. |
| _____ | نقلع هدومنا | إحنا | 8. |

ANSWERS

1. I take off my clothes.
2. You (s.m.) take off your shoes.
3. You (s.f.) take off your pants.
4. You (pl.) take off your clothes.
5. He takes off his suit.
6. She takes off her dress.
7. They take off their hats.
8. We take off our clothes.

il-ma'aasant
المقاسات
 Sizes



Clothing sizes in Egypt follow the European system. You will need the table below to do the conversions.

| MEN'S SIZES | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|
| Shirts | | | | | | | | |
| American size | 17.5 | 17 | 16.5 | 16 | 15.5 | 15 | 14.5 | 14 |
| European size | 43 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 |
| Other clothes | | | | | | | | |
| American size | 48 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 34 |
| European size | 58 | 56 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 44 |



| WOMEN'S SIZES | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Blouses | | | | | | | |
| American size | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 |
| European size | 52 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 |
| Other clothes | | | | | | | |
| American size | | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 8 |
| European size | | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 |



mahallaat il-bi' aala wil-' aghziya (is-soobar maarkit)

محلات البقالة والأغذية (السوبر ماركت) Groceries and Food Stores (Supermarkets)

18

Shopping for food can be another interesting experience during your stay in Egypt. Here are some helpful words.

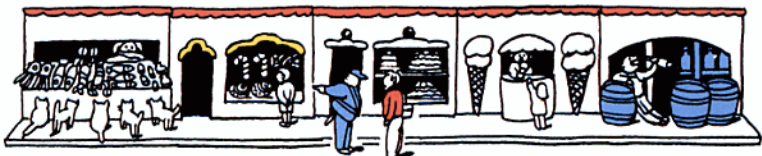
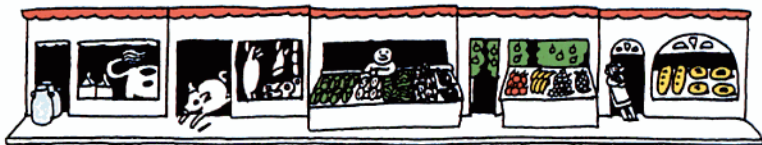
laban
لبن
milk

lahma
لحمة
meat

khuDaar
خضار
vegetables

fawaakih
فواكه
fruits

Makhhbaz
مخبز
bakery



samak
سمك
fish

halwa
حلوى
candy

halawiyyaat wi- faTaayir
حلويات وفطائر
pastry

'aays kreem
ايس كريم
ice cream

Khumuur
خمور
wine

Here is a list of vegetables and fruits you will see at a local vegetable and fruit market.

il-fawaakih الفواكه Fruit

mooz
موز
bananas

khookh
خوخ
peach

shammaam
شمام
cantaloupe

bar'uu'
برقوق
plums

baTTiikh
بطيخ
watermelon

'ananaas
أناناس
pineapple

burtu' aan
برتقان
orange

tuffaah
تفاح
apple

il-khuDaar
الخضار
Vegetables

bissilla
بصلة
peas
filfil 'akhDar
فلفل أخضر
green pepper

faSoolya
فاصوليا
green beans
khass
خس
lettuce

TamaaTim
طماطم
tomato
bitingaan
بتنجان
eggplant

khiyaar
خيار
cucumbers

koosa
كوسة
zucchini

al-'awzan wa al-maqayyis
الاوزان والمقاييس
Weights and Measures



to weigh

yiwzin

weight

wazn

وزن

Egyptians use the metric system. Here are two tables with the equivalents.

| WEIGHT EQUIVALENTS | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 454 grams | one pound |
| 227 grams | half a pound |
| 28.35 grams | one ounce |

| LIQUID EQUIVALENTS | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 0.473 liter | one pint |
| 0.946 liter | one quart |
| 3.785 liters | one gallon |

lafit wara` twaalit
لفة ورق تواليت
a roll of toilet paper



'ilbit halawiyyaat
علبة حلويات
a box of candy



kiis sukkar (khamsa kiilo)
كيس سكر
(خمسة كيلو)
a bag of sugar



righiif 'eesh/ baladi
رغيف عيش بلدي
baladi bread (local
pita bread with bran)



kiilo baTaaTis
كيلو بطاطس
a kilogram of
potatoes



'izaazit nibiit
زجاجة نبيت
a bottle of wine



taZakkār
تذكر
Remember

min faDlak `iddiini
_____ من فضلك إيديني

Please give me _____

min faDlak `iwzin li
_____ من فضلك إوزن لي

Please weigh for me _____

How much?

bikaam
بكام

Do you have?

'andak
عندك

Exercises

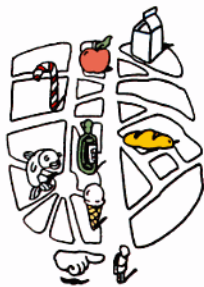
Translate the following questions and phrases.

1. _____ .إوزن لي كيلو بطاطس.
2. _____ .إديني كرتونة بيض.
3. _____ ؟ بكام كيلو اللبن؟
4. _____ ؟ بكام كيلو اللحمة؟
5. _____ ؟ عندك علبة شاي؟



suu' il-khuDaar
سوق الخضار
The Market

One place you should not overlook is the vegetable and fruit market. These have more fresh stocks of vegetables and fruits than the regular grocery stores, and they offer a feast of sights and smells. The local people are eager to sell their produce, and bargaining the prices in a local market is an art in itself and also a lot of fun. Sometimes the salesman will allow you to sample his goods to confirm quality.



ANSWERS

1. Weigh a kilo of potatoes (for me).
2. Give me a carton of eggs.
3. How much is a kilo of milk?
4. How much is a kilo of meat?
5. Do you have a pack (box) of tea?

ʿizzaay ʿaruuh li...?
 إزاي أروح ل...?
 How do I go to...?

Exercises

Look at the map below. Hani is at the ice cream shop. Let's show him how to get the items in this order: (1) bread, (2) apples, (3) fish.



The following expressions will help:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Go straight ahead | ʿimsʰii ʿala Tuul إمشي على طول |
| Turn right | ʿudkhul yimiin أدخل يمين |
| Turn left | ʿudkhul sh/imaal أدخل شمال |
| Go across one street | ʿaddi ish-shaariʿ عدي الشارع |
| On your right | ʿala yimiinak على يمينك |
| On your left | ʿala sh/imaalak على شمالك |
| Second street on your right | taani shaariʿ yimiin ثاني شارع يمين |
| Third street on your left | taalit shaariʿ sh/imaal ثالث شارع شمال |

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Pass the intersection | ‘addi it-taqaaTu’ عددي التقاطع |
| Ahead (in front of) you | ‘uddamak قدامك |
| Turn your back to... | ‘iddii DaHrak li إدي ظهرك ل... |
| You will find | tilaa’ ii تلاقي |
| Fruit stand | kus/ik fakha كشك فاكهة |

1. How can he get from the ice cream shop to the bakery?

2. How can he get from the bakery to the fruit stand?

3. How can he get from the fruit stand to the fish market?

ANSWERS

1. أمشي على طول عددي التقاطع، وتلاقي كشك فاكهة و أمامك كاشي فاكهة. و أمشي على طول عددي التقاطع، وتلاقي كشك فاكهة و أمامك كاشي فاكهة.

Go straight, cross two intersections, and you will find the bakery to your right. Turn your back to the bakery. Cross the street and you will find a fruit stand in front of you. Turn your back to the fruit stand and go straight. At the second intersection, turn right. You will find the fish shop to your right.



An Egyptian drugstore is actually a pharmacy that carries mostly prescription medicine. However, you can buy shampoos, vitamins, and cosmetics there. Pharmacists speak English well, just like physicians, since all their classes at the schools of medicine and pharmacy were in English. Your prescriptions will be filled on the spot. However, it would be wise to bring a supply of your prescription medicines with you to Egypt as they may not be available there. Most pharmacies have a cosmetics counter and baby items too.

Let's take a look at some of the names for frequently needed items.

miraaya
مراية
mirror

mislyT
مشط
comb

maskara
مسكرة
mascara

furshit sha'ir
فرشنة شعر
hairbrush

'isree sha'ir
سبراي شعر
hair spray

muzil Talaa' `azaafir
مزيل طلاء الأظافر
nail polish remover

furshit `asnaan
فرشنة أسنان
toothbrush

ma'guun `asnaan
معجون أسنان
toothpaste

`ahmar shifaah (ruj)
احمر شفاه (رؤج)
lipstick

qism mustahDaraat it-tagmiil
قسم مستحضرات التجميل
The Toiletries Section



MUNA: I need some face cream,
please.

`ana mihtaaga kireem wish min faDlak.
انا محتاجة كريم وش من فضلك.

CLERK: Do you prefer a certain
brand?

bi-tfaDDalii noo' mu'ayyan?
بتفضلي نوع معين؟

| | | |
|--------|--|---|
| MUNA: | Anything imported. | `ayy haga mustawrada. اي حاجة مستوردة. |
| CLERK: | Here it is. We have all makeup items: lipstick, mascara, nail polish, and hair dyes. | itfaDDali. ʿandina kul mustalzamaat il-makyaaj, ruuj, maskara, Talaa` `zaafir, sabghit shaʿr. اتفضلني. عندنا كل مستلزمات المكياج روج. مسكرة، طلاء أظافر، صبغة شعر. |
| MUNA: | I want dark red lipstick and mascara as well. | ʿaayza ruuj ahmar ghaami` wi-maskara kamaan. عايزه روج احمرغامق ومسكرة كمان. |
| | Do you have diapers for the baby? | fi ʿandak daayparz l-il-beebi? فيه عندك دايبرز للبيبي؟ |
| CLERK: | Of course. What size? | Tabʿan kaam il-ma`aas? طبعاً كام المقاس؟ |
| MUNA: | Three. I need talcum powder also. | talaata. wi ya reet budrit talk kamaan. ثلاثة وباريت بودرة تلك كمان. |
| CLERK: | We have everything. One moment. | kulluh mawguud. lahZa wahda. كله موجود. لحظة واحدة. |
| | <i>(After handing Muna what she needs, the clerk suggests:)</i> | |
| CLERK: | We have a marvelous collection of perfumes. They have just come from Paris. | ʿandinaa tash/kiilit parfaanaat raa` iʿa lissa gaaya min bariis. عندنا تشكيلة بارفانات رائعة لِسّه جاية من باريس. |
| MUNA: | Thank you, not now. | mutshakkira. mish dilwa` tii. متشكرة مش دلوقتي. |

ʿadawaat Daruuriyya
أدوات ضرورية
Necessary Items

Copy the names of these items in the spaces provided.

makanit hilaa' a b-il-kahraba
ماكينة حلاقة
بالكهرباء
electric shaver



dyudurant
ديودورانت
deodorant



makanit hilaa' a
ماكينة حلاقة
razor



'amwaas hilaa' a
امواس حلاقة
razor blades



sagaayir
سجائر
cigarettes



wallaa'a
ولااعة
lighter



f-iS-Saydaliyya
في الصيدلية
At the Pharmacy

If you are sick and need some over-the-counter medicine, the following expressions will help. Just put the name of the illness or the symptom in the blank.



ana 'aayiz dawa li _____ . ana 'aayiza`as/htiri dawaa li _____ .

_____ لانا عابز دواء ل _____ لانا عابزة اشترى دواء ل

I (s.m.) need some medicine for _____ . I (s.f.) want to buy medicine for _____ .

ʿuTn Tibbii
قطن طبي
tampons

muDDaad l-il-humuudā
مضاد للحموضة
an antacid

kuhuul
كحول
alcohol

muTahhrr
مطهر
antiseptic

ʿaspiriin
اسبيرين
aspirin

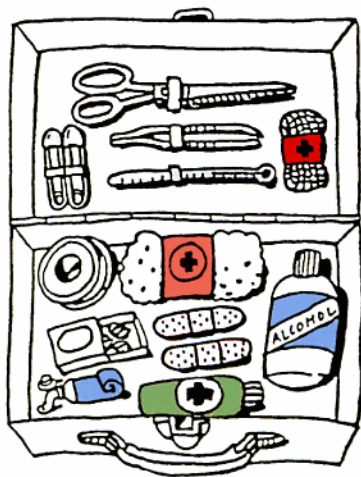
DammaaDaat
ضمادات
bandages

ʿuTn
قطن
cotton

ʿaTra l-il-ʿeen
قطرة للعين
eye drops

yuud
يود
iodine

tirnuumitr
ترمومتر
a thermometer



bard
برد
a cold

imsaak
امساك
constipation

kuhha nashfa/ bi-balgham
كحة ناشفة/
بلغم
dry cough/phlegm

ishaal
إسهال
diarrhea

humma
حمى
a fever

SuDaac
صداع
a headache

dookha (ghathayaan)
دوخة (غثيان)
nausea

infilwanza
انفلونزا
the flu

sinaani bi-tiwga'ni
اسناني بتوجعني
a toothache

mi'diti (baTni) waga'ani
معدتي (بطني)
وجعاني
an upset stomach

Exercise

Match the Arabic names for some symptoms with their English equivalents.

| | | |
|----------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| صداع | 1. | a. a cold |
| انفلونزا | 2. | b. a fever |
| بطني وجعاني | 3. | c. a headache |
| إمساك | 4. | d. a toothache |
| إسهال | 5. | e. constipation |
| برد | 6. | f. a cough |
| كَيْحَة | 7. | g. diarrhea |
| حمى | 8. | h. nausea |
| اسناني بتوجعني | 9. | i. flu |
| غثيان (دوخة) | 10. | j. I have an upset stomach. |

Exercise

Here is your shopping list. Can you translate the items into Arabic for the cashier?

1. an antacid _____
2. alcohol _____
3. an antiseptic _____
4. bandages _____
5. a thermometer _____
6. shampoo _____
7. deodorant _____
8. face cream _____
9. toothpaste _____
10. rouge _____

ANSWERS

1. حمض حموضة، 2. كحول، 3. مطهر، 4. ضمادات، 5. ميزان حرارة، 6. شامبو، 7. (العطر) (مزيل العرق)، 8. ديبودرانت، 9. كريم وشم، 10. (الحمضيات) (عصير)

Matching: 1. e, 2. i, 3. f, 4. e, 5. g, 6. a, 7. f, 8. b, 9. d, 10. h.



yikwi
يَكوي
to iron

yinashshif
يَنْشِف
to dry

yushTuf
يَشْطِف
to rinse

yighsil
يَغْسِل
to wash

You may be able to have your shirts, blouses, and underwear washed at the hotel for a modest price. There will also probably be an ironing board and iron on your floor. Simply ask the maid. Or you may want to try out the laundromat and dry cleaner's.

mashuu' ghasiil
مَسْحُوقُ غَسِيل
detergent



magsala
مَغْسَلَة
laundromat



tarabeezit makwa
تَرَابِيزَة مَكْوَاة
ironing board



makwa
مَكْوَاة
iron



mugaffif
مَجْفِف
dryer



ghassaala kahruba-'iya
غَسَالَة كَهْرَبَائِيَة
washing machine



Useful Expressions



You will probably want to use the laundry services of the hotel where you stay. These expressions may be useful.

Do you have a laundry service?

ʿandukum khidmit ghasiil malaabis?
عندكم خدمة غسيل ملابس؟

I have some clothes that need to be washed.

ʿandi shuwayyit huduum ʿaayza titghisil
عندي شوية هدموم عايزة تتغسل.

Please sew on this button.

mumkin tikhayyaTi li iz-zuraar da?
ممکن تخطي لي الزرار ده؟

Can you mend this sleeve?

mumkin tikhayaTi kumm il-ʿamiis da?
ممکن تخطي كمّ القميص ده؟

Can you iron this shirt?

mumkin tikwi li il-ʿamiis ?
ممکن تكوي لي القميص؟

Could you have my suit dry-cleaned?

mumkin tinaDDaf badliti b-il-bukhaar?
ممکن تنظيف بدلتي بالبخار؟
ʿiwʿa tinaDDafha b-il-mayya.
إوعي تنظيفها بالمية.

Can you remove this stain?

mumkin tiziil il-buʿaa di ?
ممکن تزيل البقعة دي؟

Would you send the shirt to the iron shop?

mumkin tibʿat il-ʿamiis lil-makwagii ?
ممکن تبعث القميص للمكوجي؟

Exercise

Now fill in the blanks using the words and expressions found above.

1. ممكن _____ لي _____ ده
button sew on
2. ممكن _____ القميص _____
to the iron shop send
3. _____ تنظيفها بالمية. نظفها
dry cleaning beware
4. عندي _____ على _____ ممکن. القميص.
remove it sleeve stain

ANSWERS

1. ممكن تبعث القميص للمكوجي. 2. ممكن تزيل البقعة دي. 3. عندي شوية هدموم عايزة تتغسل. 4. ممكن تخطي كمّ القميص ده؟

shakaawi
شكاوي
Complaints



Hani sent his clothes to the hotel laundromat. He had never had a problem before, but this time there is a problem.

First, study the following expressions:

I am going to complain to the manager.

ha-s/itiki l-il-mudjir
ها شتكي للمدير.

Are you kidding me? (When someone takes your complaint lightly.)

inta ha-thazzar ma'aaya
انت ها تهزر معايا؟

Do you hear me?

inta saami' ?
انت سامع؟

The shirt is scorched (burned).

il-'amiiS mahruu'
القميمص محروق.

Trust me, the problem will be solved.
(lit.: Put a summer watermelon in your stomach.)

huTT fi baTnak baTTiikha Seefi.
حط في بطنك بطيخة صيفي.

What color are they, sir?

lunhum `eeh ya fandim?
لونهم ايه يا أفندم؟

Read the following dialogue between Hani and the laundromat clerk, and answer the questions that follow.

- هاني (HANI) الو...المغسلة.
 الموظف (CLERK) تحت أمرك يا أفندم.
 هاني انتو باعتين ملابس داخلية حريمي ليه؟
 الموظف يمكن بتوع المدام يا أفندم؟
 هاني لأ مش بتوعها. وكمان فين شراباتي.
 الموظف لونهم ايه يا أفندم؟
 هاني واحد احمر وواحد اخضر.
 الموظف عندنا ابيض. ينفع يا أفندم؟
 هاني انت ها تهز معايا. لو ماجاتش الحاجة في
 خلال نص ساعة. ها شتكي للمدير. انت سامع؟
 الموظف إن شاء الله هانلاقبها يا أفندم. حط في بطنك
 بطيخة صيفي.
 هاني كمان القميص محروق!
 الموظف نشترى واحد جديد يا أفندم.



Questions

1. What mistake did the laundromat make?
2. What are the colors of Hani's socks?
3. What did Hani threaten to do if his clothes did not show up in half an hour?
4. What did the clerk suggest as a way to compensate Hani for his scorched shirt?

Check the English translation below.

ANSWERS

| | |
|--------|---|
| HANI: | Alu, dry cleaning. |
| CLERK: | At your service sir. |
| HANI: | Why did you send me a lady's underwear? |
| CLERK: | Probably they are your wife's. |
| HANI: | No, they are not hers. |
| CLERK: | What are their colors, sir? |
| HANI: | One is red and the other is green. |
| CLERK: | We have white. Is it okay with you? |
| HANI: | Are you kidding me? If my stuff is not here within half an hour, I will complain to the manager. You hear me? |

bitaari / bitaari
بتاعي / بتوعي
Mine



Another way of showing possession in Egyptian Arabic, in addition to using possessive pronouns, is through the use of the word بتاع (“belonging to”), to which possessive pronouns are attached. (ت) is added to بتاع when the object it refers to is a singular feminine بتاعي (bitaa’ti). بتاع changes to بتوع if the object is plural (masculine or feminine).

| MY+NOUN | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| الكتاب بتاعي | كتابي my book | My book (m. sing.) |
| المكتبة بتاعتي | مكتبتي my library | My library (f. sing.) |
| الكتب بتوعي | كتبي my books | My books (pl.) |

| بتاع MORE PRONOUNS WITH | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|------|
| This is mine | ده بتاعي | انا |
| This is yours (s.m.) | ده بتاعك | انت |
| This is yours (s.f.) | ده بتاعكِ | انتِ |
| This is yours (pl.) | ده بتاعكم | انتو |
| This is his | ده بتاعه | هو |
| This is hers | ده بتاعها | هي |
| This is theirs | ده بتاعهم | هم |
| This is ours | ده بتاعنا | إحنا |



kuwafeer sayyidaat

كوافير سيدات
Beauty Salon

Saloon hila'a'a

صالون حلاقة /
Barber Shop

21

kuwafeer sayyidaat
كوافير سيدات
Beauty Salonsha'ra
شقرَاء
blondsamra
سمراء
brunette'uSayyar
قصير
shortTawil
طويل
longsha'r
شعر
hairfursa
فرشاة
brushsprey l-ish-shar
سبراي
للشعر
hairsprayyilif'ish-shar
يلف الشعر
setshambu
شامبو
shampooma'aSS
مقص
scissorsmasage l-il-wish
مساج لوش
facial
massagemaanikeer
مانيكير
manicuretassriha
تسريحة
hairdomugaffif lish-shar
مجفف
للشعر
hair dryerroolo
رولو
rollers

Here are some useful expressions for the beauty parlor. Study them, then answer the questions that follow.

I'd like an appointment tomorrow.

'aayza ma'aad bukra
عايزة ميعاد بكره.

Could you blow-dry my hair?

mumkin tinashshif sha'ri bis-sishwaar
ممکن تنشيف شعري بالسشوار.

Could you cut and set my hair?

mumkin tu`uSS wi-tliff sha'ri
ممکن تقص وتلف شعري؟

I need a color rinse.

'aayza `aSbugh sha'rii
عايزة أصبغ شعري

Cut it shorter, please.

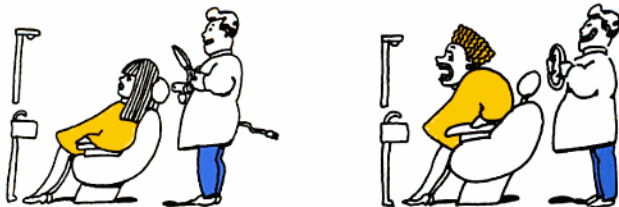
`aSSar shuwayya min faDlak
قصّر شوية من فضلك.

Leave it long, please.

siibuh Tawiil min faDlak
سيبه طويل من فضلك.

^{`aSSa}
قصة
Haircut

Muna decided to go to a beauty shop.



HAIRDRESSER: What would you like to do (with your hair) today?

tihibbii ni`mil `eeh in-naharda?
تحبي نعمل ايه النهارده؟

MUNA: I'd like to wash my hair, have a haircut, and set my hair.

'aayza `aghsil sha'rii wi-`a`uSS wi ba`deen
`aliff` sha'rii.
عايزة اغسل شعري واقص وبعدن ألف شعري.

HAIRDRESSER: Would you like a manicure, madam?

tihibbii ni`mil maniikeer madam?
تحبي نعمل مانيكير مدام؟

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| MUNA: | No, not today. | la` mish/ in-naharda. لا مش النهارده. |
| HAIRDRESSER: | Would you like to dye your hair? | tihibbi nuSbugh تحبي نصبغ؟ |
| MUNA: | Good idea. Make it dark black. | fikra kuwayysa. فكرة كويسة . أصبغ أسود غامق. |
| HAIRDRESSER: | OK. | `ookee. أوكي |
| <i>(After he is finished.)</i> | | |
| HAIRDRESSER: | What do you think, madam? | `eeh ra`yik ya madaam? إيه رأيك يا مدام؟ |
| MUNA: | Oh God! What is this ugly color? | ya kharaabi! `eeh il-loon il-wihish/ da. يا خرابي! إيه اللون الوحش ده. |
| HAIRDRESSER: | Don't worry, madam. I can make it blond (lit. yellow) if you like. | wa-laa yihimmik ya madaam. nighayyaruh `aSfar lau tihibbi. ولا يهملك يا مدام. نغيره أصفر لو تحبي. |



Saaloon il-hilaa`a
صالون الحلاقة
Barber Shop



halaa`
حلاق
barber



yihla`
يحلق
shave



yihla` li-nafsu
يحلق لنفسه
shave oneself



muus hilaa`a
موس حلاقة
razor



shānab
شَنَب
moustache



'asarrāh shā'ri
اسرَّح شَعْرِي
to comb/brush
one's own hair



yu' uSS
يُقَص
cut



yisarrāh
يسرَّح
he combs/
brushes



Useful Phrases

Here are some useful expressions for the barbershop.

Would you like to cut it short ?

tihibb ti' aSSar?
تُحِبُّ تَقْصُرُ؟

Shorten the back and leave it long in the front.

'aSSar min warā, wi siibuh Tawīl min `uddaam
قَصُرْ مِنْ وَرَاءَ، وَسَيِّبُهُ طَوِيلَ مِنْ قَدَامَ.

Can I shampoo first?

mumkin nighsil bish-shaambu il-`awwil?
مُمْكِنُ نَغْسَلُ بِالشَّامْبُوِ الْأَوَّلِ؟

Good idea.

'ahsan barDu.
أَحْسَنُ بَرَضَهُ.

Hani needs a haircut. He is at the front desk in the hotel lobby.

HANI: Do you have a good barbershop in the hotel?

Andukum Saloon hilaa`a kuwayyis f-il-fundu`?
عِنْدَكُمْ صَالُونُ حِلَالَةَ كُوَيْيْسٍ فِي الْفُنْدُقِ؟

HOTEL CLERK: Of course, sir.

Tab` an ya afandim.
طَبْعًا يَا أَفَنْدَمِ.

HANI: Do I need to wait long?

laazim astanna kitiir?
لَا زَمَ اسْتَنْسَى كَثِيرًا؟

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| HOTEL CLERK: | I do not think so. | ma aftikirsh ما افتكيرش. |
| <i>(At the barber's)</i> | | |
| BARBER: | Welcome. Do you want a shave or a haircut? | ahlan wa sahlān, da'n walla shar? أهلاً وسهلاً. ذفن ولا شعر؟ |
| HANI: | I'd like a haircut. | sha'r bass. شعر بس. |
| BARBER: | Would you like to cut it short? | tihibb ti' aSSar? تحب تقصر؟ |
| HANI: | Short in the back and long in the front. | `aSSar min wara, wi siibuh Tawil min `uddaam. قصر من وراء وسيبه طويل من قدام. |
| BARBER: | May I shampoo first? | mumkin nighsil b-ish-shambu il-awwil? ممکن نغسل بالشامبو الأول؟ |
| HANI: | Good idea. | aḥsan barDu. أحسن برضه. |

(After cutting his hair)

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| BARBER: | Is this a good length? | iT-Tuul da kuwayyis? الطول ده كويس؟ |
| HANI: | Good, but make it a little shorter on the sides. | kuwayyis, laakin aSSar il-gawaanib shuwayya. كويس لكن قصر الجوانب شوية. |
| BARBER: | Would you like to cut the sideburns? | tihibb ashiiil lak is-sawaalif? تحب أشيل لك السواليف؟ |
| HANI: | No, no, don't do that. Only make them shorter. | la', la', iw'ā ti'mil kida. `aSSarhum bass. لا، لا، إوعى تعمل كده. قصرهم بس. |
| BARBER: | OK. Would you like to comb your hair straight back? | haaDir, tihibb tisarrāh sha'rak la-wara? حاضر. تحب تسرح شعرك لوراء. |
| HANI: | No, I have a part on the left. | la', ba-fru` min ish-shimaal. لا بافرق من الشمال. |
| BARBER: | Would you like hairspray? | tihibb spreey sha'r? تحب سبراى شعر؟ |

| | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|---|
| HANI: | No, thanks. How much do I owe you? | la' shukran. il-hisaab kaam? لا شكرًا. الحساب كام؟ |
| BARBER | Just thirty pounds. | talatiin gineeh bass. ثلاثين جنيه بس. |

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into Arabic.

- How much do I owe you? _____
- No, no, don't do that. _____
- Is this a good length? _____
- I do not think so. _____

ANSWERS

1. الحساب كام؟
2. لا، لا، لا تفعل ذلك.
3. هل هذا طوله جيد؟
4. لا أعتقد ذلك.



kus/hk il-garaayid

كشك الجرائد**The Newsstand**

22

al-adawaat al-maktabiyya wa-mustalzamaat al-makaatib

الأدوات المكتبية ومستلزمات المكاتب**Stationery Goods, Office Supplies**

kus/hk il-garaayid

كشك الجرائد**The Newsstand**

English-language newspapers from overseas and Egypt's number one English language newspaper, *Al-Ahram Weekly*, are available at the newsstands in major hotels. You can also buy *Cairo Times* and *Egypt Today* from downtown newsstands. Egyptian post offices sell stamps, envelopes, and money orders only. If you need postcards or maps, you will have to get them in bookstores.



sagaayir
سجائر
cigarettes



Tawaabi'
طوابع
stamps



magalla
مجلة
magazine



(gurmaan) gariida
جريدة (جرنان)
newspaper



kuruut
كروت
postcards

Hani is looking for newspapers in English. He has the following conversation with the salesman in a newsstand.

HANI: Do you have newspapers in English, please?

‘andak garaayid b-il-ingiliizi min faDlak?
عندك جرائد بالانجليزي من فضلك؟

CLERK: Yes. I have *Al-Ahram Weekly*, *The New York Times*, *Time Magazine*, and *Newsweek* as well.

‘away, ‘andi il- *Ahram Weekly* wi-‘andi *New York Times* wi-‘andii magallit il-*Time* il- ‘amriikiya w-il-*Newsweek* kamaan.

أبوه عندي الأهرام ويكلي وعندي نيويورك تايمز وعندي مجلة التايم الأمريكية والنيوزويك كمان.

| | | |
|--------|--|---|
| HANI: | Excellent. Give me <i>Al-Ahram Weekly</i> and <i>Newsweek</i> . | mumtaaz. `iddiini il- <i>Ahram Weekly</i> w-il- <i>Newsweek</i> . ممتاز. إيديني الأهرام ويكلي والنيوزويك. |
| CLERK: | Here they are. Do you like historical ("Pharaonic") postcards? | itfaDDal. tihibb kuruurt fa`oonii? إنفضل. تحب كروت فرعوني؟ |
| HANI: | Show me what you have. | warriini `illi `andak. وريني اللي عندك. |
| CLERK: | Abul hool (the sphinx), Saqqara, Abusinbil (the temple), and the pyramids. | `abu il-hool, sa`aara, abu-sunbul, il-`ahraam. أبو الهول. سقارم. أبو سنبل. الأهرام. |
| HANI: | I like them. I will take them all. | hilwiin ha- <i>sh</i> ttriihum kulluhum. حلوين حاشترتهم كلهم. |
| CLERK: | Here it is. You owe me 24 pounds, only. | itfaDDal, il-hisaab `arba'a wi-`ishriin gineeh bass. اتفضل. الحساب 42 جنيه بس. |
| HANI: | Here is the money. Do you have stamps? | itfaDDal. `andak Tawaabi`? اتفضل. عندك طوابع؟ |
| CLERK: | Unfortunately, no. You can get them at this bookstore next door. | la` l-il-`asaf. ha-tlaa`i f-il-maktaba `illi ganbina di. لا للأسف. ها تلافي في المكتبة اللي جنبنا دي. |
| HANI: | Thanks. | <i>sh</i> ukran. شكراً. |
| CLERK: | You are welcome. | `afwan. عفواً. |

f-il-maktaba
في المكتبة
At the Stationery Store

Here are some of the items you might want to purchase at the stationery store.

alam gaaf
قلم جاف
pen



zurf (zuruuf)
ظرف
(ظروف)
envelope



alam ruSaaS
قلم
رصاص
pencil



noota
نوتة
notebook



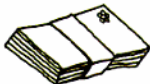
kheeT
خيطة
string



seelootip
سيلوتيب
transparent
tape



ruzmit wara'
رزمة ورق
writing paper



karrasa
كراسة
writing pad





khan il-khaliili
خان الخليلي
Khan il-Khalily

Khan il-Khalily is considered the most important souvenir market in Cairo. The market was built in 1382, in the heart of the Islamic Cairo area. You can find many different types of souvenirs in Khan il-Khalily.



Mother of pearl box
(صندوق صدف (مجوهرات)



Queen Nefertiti papyrus.
الملكة نفرتيتي على ورق بردي



Porcelain vase
فأزة فرعونى بورسليين

Hani visits a souvenir shop in Khan il-Khalily. Notice how he bargains with the clerk.

| | | |
|--------|--|--|
| HANI: | Peace be upon you. | salaamu ‘aleekum سلام عليكم. |
| CLERK: | And upon you <i>khawaaga</i> (foreigner). | wi ‘aleekum is-salaam yaa khawaaga. وعليكم السلام يا خواجه. |
| HANI: | I am not a <i>khawaaga</i> ! I am Egyptian like you. | khawaagit `ech! ana maSrii zayyak. خواجه إيه! أنا مصري رتاك. |
| CLERK: | Welcome. We have the best souvenirs in Egypt. | ahlan wa sahlán. ‘andinaa ahsan suuviniiir fii maSr. أهلاً وسهلاً . عندنا أحسن سؤوفونبيرفي مصر. |
| HANI: | Do you have papyrus? | ‘andak wara` bardii عندك ورق بردي؟ |

| | | |
|--------|--|---|
| CLERK: | Of course, and statues of Nefertiti and Tutankhamen. | Tabʿan wi tamaasiil li-nivertiitii wi qinaaʿ tuut ʿankh amuun طبعاً وتمائيل لنفرتيتي وقناع توت عنخ امون. |
| HANI: | I like this historical (“Pharaonic”) vase. | anaa ʿagbaanii il-vaaza il-farʿuunii dii. أنا عجباني الفازه الفرعوني دي. |
| CLERK: | It is for you. Its price is only 150 pounds. | maa tighlaash/ʿaleek. bimiyya wi khamsiin gineeh bass. ما تغلاش عليك. بميه وخمسين جنيه بس. |
| HANI: | Too much. I will only take it for 100. | haraam ʿaleek, ha-khudhaa bimiit gineeh bass. حرام عليك . حاخذها بمية بس. |
| CLERK: | It’s a deal. I have a mother-of-pearl box for madam’s jewelry. | halaal ʿaleek, ʿandii sanduu/ SaDaf li-mugaw-haraat il-madaam. حلال عليك . عندي صندوق صدف لمجوهرات المدام. |
| HANI: | Show me. | wariinii وريني |
| CLERK: | There are small, medium, and big sizes. | fiih haghm Sughayyar wi mutawassiT wi kibiiir. فيه حجم صغير ومتوسط وكبير. |
| HANI: | How much is the big one? | bikam il-kibiir? بكام الكبير؟ |
| CLERK: | This one is for 250 pounds. | da ba`a bimiteen wi khamsiin gineeh. ده بقى بمتين وخمسين جنيه. |
| HANI: | I will take it for 150 pounds. | ha-khdh bimiyah wi khamsiin حاخذه بمية وخمسين. |
| CLERK: | No, impossible. Make it 200 pounds. | la` mish mumkin. khallihaa miteen gineeh. لامش ممكن . خليهها متين جنيه. |
| HANI: | Fine. Here is the money. | maashi. ifaDDal il-filuus. ماشني. اتفضل الفلوس. |
| CLERK: | Thank you. Do you need anything else? | shukran. mish ʿaayiz haaga taaniia. شكراً. مش عايز حاجة ثاني. |
| HANI: | No, thanks. This is enough. | la` shukran. kida kifaaya. لا شكراً. كده كفاية. |

Exercise

Write the Arabic names of the following souvenirs.

1. Mother of pearl box _____
2. Queen Nefertiti papyrus _____
3. Porcelain vase _____



mahall il-muusiiqaa
محل الموسيقى
The Record Store

shiriit viidiioo
شريط فيديو
video cassette



sii dii
سي دي
CD (compact
disc)



muusiqaa sha'bi-ya
موسيقى
شعبية
folk music



muusiqaa klaasiik
موسيقى
كلاسيك
classical music



raadyoo
راديو
radio



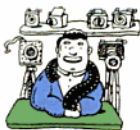
tiliivizyoon
تليفزيون
television



ANSWERS

1. صندوق صابون (صابونيات)
2. زيينة ل نيفرتيتي على ورق بردي.
3. ازارة قمريني بوسائلين.

mahall ittaSwiir
محل التصوير
Photo Shop



yiTba`
يطبع
to print



baTTari-ya
بطارية
battery



dividi pleeyar
ديفيدي بلاير
DVD player



labtup
لابتوب
laptop computer



kamiraa
كاميرا
camera



kamiraa viidyo
كاميرا فيديو
video camera



kumpyuutar
كمبيوتر
computer



At the photo shop Muna wants to buy a memory card and batteries for her digital camera.

- | | | |
|--------|---|---|
| MUNA: | I want batteries for my digital camera. | ‘ayza baTTariyyaat lil- kamiraa il-dijital. عايزه بطاريات للكاميرا الـديجيتال. |
| CLERK: | How many megapixels is your camera? | il-kamira bita’tik kaam piksil? الكاميرا بتاعتك كام ميغابيكسل؟ |
| MUNA: | Eight. | tamanya. ثمانية. |
| CLERK: | Here are the batteries for the digital camera. | wi`aadi baTTariyyaat il-dijital. وادي بطاريات الـديجيتال. |
| MUNA: | Do you have a memory card? I mean “kart zakira.” | ‘andak mimori kard ? `a` Sud kart zakira. عندك ميموري كارد؟ اقصد كارت ذاكرة. |
| CLERK: | Of course we have it. How many megabytes? | ‘andina Tab’an. kaam migabayits ? عندنا طبعاً. كام ميغابايت؟ |

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| MUNA: | Five hundred and twelve. | khumsmiyya wi-itnas/ar. خمسمية و إتناشر. |
| CLERK: | Here is the card. Thus, the cost is 400 pounds. | itfaDDali il-kart. il-hisaab kida yib'aa rub'mit gineeh. إتفضلي الكارت. الحساب كده بيقى ٤٠٠ جنيه. |
| MUNA: | Here it is. | itfaDDal. اتفضل. |
| CLERK: | Thank you. | s/ukran. شكراً |

Look at the following pictures and write their names in the spaces provided.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



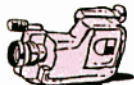
6.



7.



8.



^{ʿaayiz}
عايز
Wanting with عايز

The word عايز is used in Egyptian Arabic to express the equivalent of the English verb “to want”:

| | | |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|
| He wants | ʿaayiz | هو عايز |
| She wants | ʿaayza | هي عايزه |
| They want | ʿaayziin | هم عايزين |
| You, m.s., want | ʿaayiz | انت عايز |
| You, f.s., want | ʿaayza | انت عايزه |
| You, pl., want | ʿaayziin | هم عايزين |
| I want | ʿaayiz | انا عايز |
| We want | ʿaayziin | إحنا عايزين |

ANSWERS

7. عايز
 8. عايزه
 9. عايزين
 10. عايز
 11. عايزه
 12. عايزين
 13. عايز
 14. عايز
 15. عايزين



'ikhSaa' ii baSariyyaat
اخصائي بصريات
optician



naDDaara
نظارة
glasses



shambar
شمبر
frame



'adasaat laaSiiqa
عدسات لاصقة
contact lenses

fi mahall in-naDDaraat
في محل النظارات
At the Optician's



Read the following dialogue.

- HANI: My glasses are broken. Can you fix them please?
naDDaartii inkasarit. Mumkin tiSSallahha min faDlak?
نظاراتي انكسرت. ممكن تصلّحها من فضلك؟
- OPTICIAN: The lens or the frame?
il-'adasaat wallaa ish- shambar?
العدسات ولا الشمبر.
- HANI: The frame is twisted and one of the lenses is broken.
ish-shambar it'awag wi fiih 'adasa maksuura.
الشمبر اتعوج وفيه عدسة مكسورة.
- OPTICIAN: Do you have the prescription for the glasses?
ma'aak kas/hf naDDara?
معاك كئشف نظارة؟

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| HANI: | What do you mean? I have the lens measurements. | ya'nii `eeh? ma'aaya ma'aas il-`adasaat. يعني إيه؟ معايا مفااس العدسات. |
| OPTICIAN: | This is exactly what I want. | bizzabT, hu-wa da il-maTluub. بالظبط. هو ده المطلوب. |
| <i>(Hani hands the measurement to the optician.)</i> | | |
| OPTICIAN: | You can come tomorrow to pick them up. | ti`dar tiigii bukra taakhudhum. تقدر تيجي بكره تاخذهم. |
| HANI: | What time? | issa'a kaam? الساعة كام؟ |
| OPTICIAN: | Same time (as now). | Zayyi dilwa`ti kida. زي دلوقت كده. |
| HANI: | Thanks. Good-bye. | shukran ma'a issalama. شكراً مع السلامة. |
| OPTICIAN: | Good-bye. | allaah yisa'llimak. الله يسلمك. |

taSliih al-ahzi-ya' il-gizam
تصليح الأحذية / الجزم
Shoe Repair



rubaaT gazma
رباط جزمة
shoelace



na`l
نعل
insole



shibshib
نسيبسيب
slippers



gazma
جزمة
shoes

All around town you are likely to see tiny shoeshine and shoe-repair booths. At the booths you can ask for minor repairs. For major repairs, you should bring your shoes or boots to the shoe-repair shops.

| | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|---|
| MUNA: | Can you repair my shoes, please? | mumkin tiSaallah gazmitti min faDlak? ممکن تصلح جزمتي من فضلك؟ |
| COBBLER: | What is wrong with them? | malhaa? fiihaa `eeh? مالها؟ فيها إيه؟ |

| | | |
|----------|--|---|
| MUNA: | The heels are broken. | il-ka‘b itkasar. الكعب اتكسر. |
| COBBLER: | Please sit down. I will fix them in ten minutes. | itfaDDalii istirayyahii ‘ashar da`aayi’. Wi anaa haSSalahhaa lik إتفضلني استريحي ١٠ دقائق. وانا هصلحها لك. |
| MUNA: | Thanks. | s/hukran شكراً |
| COBBLER: | You’re welcome. | ‘afwan عفواً. |

Go over the material for the optician and shoe repair shops. Then see if you can express yourself in the following emergency situations.

1. You have broken your eyeglasses. Ask if they can be repaired.

2. Explain that you have broken a lens and the frame.

3. Tell your optician that you don’t have a spare pair of glasses.

4. You have broken your heel. Tell the shoemaker what you need.

ANSWERS

1. ممكن تصليح نعالتي.
2. انا لست بدي اناجزة عديرة وقبعة اناجزة اناجزة اناجزة.
3. ما عا اناجزة اناجزة اناجزة.
4. اناجزة اناجزة اناجزة.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES



khadamaat asaasiya

خدمات أساسية



al-bank

البنك

The Bank

25

al-'umla
العملة
Currency

The Egyptian pound (جنيه, *gineeih*) is divided into 100 piasters. One piaster is قرش ('*irsh*). Here are the different denominations of the Egyptian pound.



quarter of a pound (25 piasters)

rub' gineeih

ربع جنيه

half a pound (50 piasters)

nuSS gineeih

نص جنيه

5 pounds

khamsa gineeih

خمسة جنيه

10 pounds

'ashara gineeih

عشرة جنيه

20 pounds

'is/riin gineeih

عشرين جنيه

50 pounds

khamsiin gineeih

خمسين جنيه

100 pounds

miit gineeih

مئة جنيه

200 pounds

miteen gineeih

مئتين جنيه

Exercise

How much is each of the following bank notes?



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____

ANSWERS

1. 50 pounds 2. 100 pounds 3. 50 piasters (a half pound)

izzaay'
إِزَايِ
How to...



yighayyar 'umla
يَغْتَبِرُ (عملة)
exchange (currency)



si'ra al-istibdaal
سِعْرُ الْإِسْتِبْدَالِ
rate of exchange



yidfa'
يُدْفَعُ
pay



yimDii
يَمْضِي
sign



yif-tah hisaab
يَفْتَحُ حِسَابَ
open an account



yi'mil wadi'a
يَعْمَلُ وَدِيعَةَ
make a deposit



yis-hab
يَسْحِبُ
make a withdrawal

Hani is at the bank located in his hotel. He needs to exchange some money.

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| HANI: | May I exchange 100 dollars please? | mumkin aghayyar khumsmit duulaar amriikii. مُمْكِنٌ أَغْيَرُ خُمْسِمِيَّةَ دُولَارٍ أَمْرِيكِي. |
| TELLER: | May I see your passport, please? | mumkin ilbaspoor min faDlak مُمْكِنُ الْبَاسْبُورِ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ؟ |
| HANI: | Of course. Here it is. | Tab'an itfaDDal طَبْعاً اِنْفَضَلْ |
| TELLER: | Do you want the money (them) in tens, twenties, or fifties (denominations)? | 'aayiz-hum 'ash/araat walla 'ishriinaat walla khamsiinaat عَايِزُهُمْ عِشْرَاتٍ وَلاَ عِشْرِيْنَاتٍ وَلاَ خُمْسِيْنَاتٍ؟ |
| HANI: | Hundreds, please. | miyyaat min faDlak مِئَاتٍ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ. |
| TELLER: | Here they are. Count them carefully before you leave. | itfaDDal ilmablagh. 'idduh ku-wayyis abl maa tims/hi اِنْفَضَلْ الْمِبْلَغِ. عِدَّهُ كُوبِسَ قَبْلَ مَا تَمْشِي. |

HANI: Of course. The sum is exact.

Daruurii. ilmablagh mazbuuT.
ضروري. المبلغ مطبوط.

TELLER: Good-bye.

ma‘assalaama
مع السلامة.

HANI: Good-bye.

allaah yisallimак
الله يسلمك.

Exercise

Now look at the pictures and say the words aloud. Then write them in the blanks provided.



1. _____ 2. _____



3. _____ 4. _____



5. _____

ANSWERS

1. كتاب / كتاب / كتاب 2. نقود / نقود / نقود 3. مفت / مفت / مفت 4. اسم / اسم / اسم 5. سيارة / سيارة / سيارة

Moving to the Past with كان

Read the following short dialogue between someone who wants to exchange Egyptian pounds for dollars at a local bank. Notice how the clerk uses كان.

| | | |
|---------|--|--|
| CLIENT: | Do you have dollars? | ‘andukum dularaat عندكم دولارات. |
| CLERK: | We had them yesterday. | kaan ‘andinaa `imbaarih كان عندنا إِمبارِح. |
| CLIENT: | What do you mean by “We had”? | tu`Sud `eeh bikaan ‘andinaa ؟ تقصد ايه ب “كان عندي”؟ |
| CLERK: | It means we were exchanging dollars yesterday and they are gone. | ya`nii kunna binghayyar dulaar `imbaarih wikhiliS يعني كُنَّا بِنَغَيِّرُ دُولَارِ إِمْبَارِحِ وَخِلِصَ. |

كان (in different conjugations) is used to “move” the time of an event or a situation to the past, as shown in the following examples:

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|
| He had | كان عنده | He has | عِنْدَه |
| I had (with me) | كان معايا | I have | معايا |
| I was tired | كنت تعبانا | I am tired | أنا تعبانا |
| It was necessary, ought to | كان لازم | It is necessary that, must | لازم |

When كان is followed by a verb in the imperfect, both كان and the following verb are conjugated for person and the combination is translated in the simple past or the past progressive:

I knew, I used to know.....كُنْتُ أَعْرِفُ

I was working, I used to work.....كُنْتُ أَشْتَعَلُ

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| I have been disconnected. | il-khaTT in' aTā' الخط انقطع. |
| Don't hang up. | maa tī' fiṣḥ it-tilifoon ماتفلس التليفون. |
| Hello, may I speak to Hassan? | `aloo mumkin akallim hasan? ألو ممكن أكلم حسن؟ |
| telephone book | daftar it-tilifoonaat دفتر التليفونات. |
| Dial the number. | `uṭṭub ir-raqam اطلب الرقم. |
| The line is busy. | il-khaTT maṣḥghuul الخط مشغول. |
| Hello, this is Fatima. | `aloo faTma ma'aak ألو فاطمة معاك. |
| pay telephone | tilifoon bil 'umla تليفون بالعملة. |
| Lift the receiver. | irfa' issammaa 'a إرفع السماعة. |
| I can barely hear you. | `anaa san'ak bil'afya أنا سامعك بالعافية. |

fi kush/k itilifogn
في كشك التليفون
 At the Telephone Booth



Useful Phrases and Questions

| | | |
|----------|--|--|
| HANI | Hello! Hello! May I speak to Fatima, please? | Aloo aloo mumkin `akallim faTma min faDlak ممکن اکلّم فاطمة من فضلك؟ |
| A VOICE: | I can barely hear you. Please speak louder. | anaa sam`ak bil`afya أنا سامعك بالعافية. mumkin ti`allii Sootak min faDlak ممکن تعلّي صوتك من فضلك؟ |
| HANI: | I'd like to speak to Fatima. | mumkin `akallim faTma ممکن اکلّم فاطمة. |
| A VOICE: | You have the wrong number. | innimra ghalaT النمرة غلط. |
| HANI: | Sorry. | `aasif أسف. |

Exercise

Match the Arabic sentences with the English equivalents.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. May I speak to Fatima please? | a. ممکن تطلب لي الرقم ده من فضلك؟ |
| 2. I can barely hear you. | b. الخط مشغول. |
| 3. Please speak louder. | c. فيه تليفون بالعملة هنا ؟ |
| 4. You have the wrong number. | d. الخط انقطع. |
| 5. Sorry. | e. النمرة غلط. |
| 6. Would you please dial this number for me? | f. ممکن اّكلم فاطمة من فضلك؟ |
| 7. I have been disconnected. | g. أنا سامعك بالعافية. |
| 8. The line is busy. | h. أسف. |
| 9. Is there a pay telephone here (around)? | أ. ممکن تعلّي صوتك من فضلك؟ |

ANSWERS

1. f., 2. g., 3. l., 4. e., 5. h., 6. a., 7. d., 8. b., 9. c.



id-duktuur

duktuur il-asnaan

il-mustashfa

الدكتور

Doctor

المستشفى

Dentist

Hospital

28

min ar-ra' s ila 'aSaabi' il-qadam
 من الرأس الى أصابع القدم
 From Head to Toe



anf (manakhiir)
 أنف (مناخير)
 nose



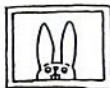
'een / 'iyuun
 عين/عيون
 eye / eyes



sha'r
 شعر
 hair



'udhun (widj)
 أذن (ودن)
 ear



shanaab
 شنب
 moustache



famm (bu')
 فم (بق)
 mouth



raas
 رأس
 head



wagh (wish)
 وجه (وش)
 face



khadd/
 khuduud
 خد/خدود
 cheek/
 cheeks



da'n
 ذقن
 chin



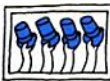
lisaan
 لسان
 tongue



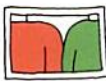
asnaan
 أسنان
 teeth



diraa' / diraa'een
 ذراع/ذراعين
 arm/two arms



kit/aktaaf
 كتف/أكتاف
 shoulder/two
 shoulders



ra'aba
 رقبة
 neck



Dahr
ظهر
back



Saabi' / Sawaabi'
صابع / أصابع
finger/
fingers



kuur
كوع
elbow



miq'ada
مقعدة
backside
(bottom)



buTn
بطن
belly



Sadr
صدر
chest



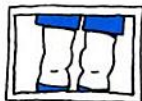
qadam/mishT/ka'b
قدم / مشط /
كعب
foot/sole/heel



rigl / rigleen
رجل / رجلين
leg/two legs



rukba
ركبة
knee



khamas Sawaabi' (rigl) /aSaabi'
خمسة أصابع (رجل) / أصابع
five toes
(lit. fingers of the leg/foot)

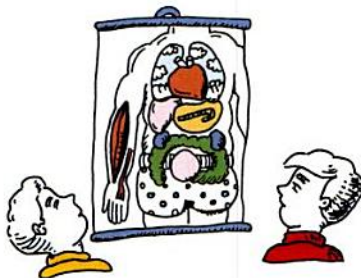


ri' a
رئة
lung

kibd
كبد
liver

'aDala / 'aDalaat
عضلة /
عضلات
muscle/
muscles

shuryaan
شريان
artery



alb/qaib
قلب
heart

mi'da
معدة
stomach

am'aa'
أمعاء
intestines

kilya
كلية
kidney

wariid
وريد
vein

That was certainly a lot of new words to learn. Repeat them to yourself several times and then draw lines matching the Arabic words with their English equivalents.

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| a. hand | كف 1. |
| b. belly | رجل 2. |
| c. ear | رأس 3. |
| d. elbow | إيد 4. |
| e. finger | بطن 5. |
| f. head | ودن 6. |
| g. knee | صباغ 7. |
| h. leg/foot | ركبة 8. |
| i. mouth | كوع 9. |
| j. shoulder | بق 10. |

bitis/tiki min `ceh?
بتشتكي من إيه؟
What's Wrong with You?



| | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| I have a cold. | ‘andii bard عندي برد | I have constipation. | ‘andii imsaak عندي إمساك |
| I have a cough. | ‘andii kuhha عندي كحة | I have diarrhea. | ‘andii `is-haal عندي إسهال |
| I have a fever. | ‘andii humma عندي حمى | I have a headache. | ‘andii SuDaa’ عندي صداع |
| I have nausea. | ‘andii dookha عندي دوخة | I have the flu. | ‘andii infilwanzaa عندي إنفلونزا |
| I have a toothache. My tooth hurts. | sinaanii wag-‘aanii أسناني وجعاني | I have an upset stomach. My stomach hurts. | mi`diti wag-‘aanii معدتي وجعاني |

ANSWERS

1. j., 2. h., 3. f., 4. a., 5. b., 6. c., 7. e., 8. g., 9. d., 10. i.



Tawaari

طوارئ

An Emergency

29

We hope you don't find yourself in a medical or other emergency situation, but it is a good idea to know some useful words and phrases to help you in case you are.

maTaafi

مطافئ

fire station (fire brigade)

buliis

بوليس

police



'arabiyit il-'aaf

عربة الإسعاف
The Ambulance

To get emergency medical aid from your hotel, notify the front desk staff. They can call for an ambulance with trained medical personnel to assist you on the spot or to transport you to a hospital. Here are a few expressions for you to learn. Listen and repeat.

Tawaari

طوارئ

emergency



mustashfa

مستشفى

hospital

Useful Expressions

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Help! | `ilha`uunii الحقوني |
| Call for a doctor right now. | `uTlub duktoor haalan أطلب دكتور حالاً |
| Call an ambulance right now. | `uTlub `arabiyyit `is`aaf haalan أطلب عربية إسعاف حالاً |
| Take me to a hospital. | khudnii li-l-mustashfa خذني للمستشفى |
| I had a fall. | ana wi`i`t أنا وقعت |
| I was hit by a car. | `arabiyya khabaTitnii عربيه خبطتني |
| I am having a heart attack. | `andii azma albiyya عندي أزمة قلبية |
| I burned myself. | hara`t nafsii حرقت نفسي |
| I cut myself. | `awwart nafsii عوّرت نفسي |
| I am bleeding. | anaa banzif أنا بانزف |
| I think the bone is broken. | a`taqid il-`aDma inkasarit أعتقد العظمة انكسرت |
| My leg is swollen. | riglii warma (wirmit) رجلي وارمة (ورمت) |
| The wrist is twisted. | `iidii itgaza`it إيدي اتجزعت |
| My ankle is dislocated. | ka`bii it`awag (itgaza`) كعبي أنتعوج (إتجزع) |

il-buliis
البوليس
The Police

You will find police officers directing traffic and patrolling the streets. If you have any problems or need directions, the police will help you.

ragul albuliis
رجل البوليس
policeman



ʿism ilbuliis/ish-shurTa
قسم البوليس/الشرطة
police station

Call the police!

ʿuTlub il-buliis
أطلب البوليس.

Where is the nearest police station?

feen ʿa ʿrab ʿism shurTa
فين أقرب قسم شرطة؟

I've lost my passport.

Dayya ʿt baspoorii (gawaaz safari)
ضيعت باسپوري (جواز سفري).

I am lost and do not know how to get back to the hotel.

ʿana tuht wi mish ʿaarif arga ʿ
li-l-fundu ʿ
انا تهت ومش عارف أرجع الفندق.

My wallet has been stolen.

mahfaztii ʿitsara ʿ it
محفظتي اتسرفت.

'abl maa tisaafir
قبل ما تسافر
Before You Leave

Choose the right answer.



Situation 1: التعرف بالناس
Getting to Know People

- When you meet an Egyptian person, how do you start up a conversation?
 - سلام عليكم.
 - مع السلامه.
 - عليكم السلام.
- It is morning and you meet someone. How do you greet him/her?
 - مساء الخير.
 - صباح الخير.
 - كل سنة وانت طيب.
- Someone says "Thank you" to you. How should you reply?
 - إزيك.
 - مع السلامة.
 - عفواً.
- When you give something to a woman, what is the polite form of saying "Here it is?"
 - إتفضّل.
 - إتفضّلي.
 - إتفضّلوا.
- Pleasure to meet you.
 - معلىش.
 - نشرفنا.
 - الحمد لله.

ANSWERS

Situation 1: 1. a., 2. a., 3. c., 4. b., 5. b.

Situation 2: وصول

Arrival



1. You have a reservation for two rooms at a hotel.
What do you say?
 a. إحننا حجنزنا أووضنن.
 b. إحننا ما حجنزنناش أووضنن.
 c. عابزنن نحنجنز أووضنن.
2. The clerk asks how long you will be staying. Your reply is "About a week."
 a. حوالن أسنوع.
 b. حوالن أسنوعنن.
 c. حوالن شهر.
3. You want to know whether breakfast is included in the price of the room, so you say:
 a. أجرة الأوضة شاملة الفطارة؟
 b. أجرة الأوضة شاملة الغذاء؟
 c. أجرة الأوضة شاملة العشاء؟
4. You want to find out where the elevator is.
 a. فنه أسانسرن من فضلك؟
 b. بكام الأسانسرن من فضلك؟
 c. ففن الأسانسرن من فضلك؟

Situation 3: زيارة معالم البلد

Visiting the Sights

1. Ask a passerby how to go to the Egyptian museum.
 a. من فضلك إزاي أروح المنحنف المنصرن؟
 b. من فضلك إزاي أروح المنحنف الإسلامن؟
 c. من فضلك إزاي أروح المنحنف القبطن؟
2. The passerby told you to go straight until you reach il-Tahrir square.
 a. إركب الأنوبس لحد مبدان التحررن.
 b. إمنشن دوغرن لحد مبدان التحررن.
 c. خذ مترو الأنفاق لحد مبدان التحررن.

ANSWERS

Situation 2: 1. a., 2. a., 3. a., 4. c.

3. You want to see the pyramids. What would you say?
- a. باللا نشوف فيلم عن الأهرام.
 - b. مش عايز أشوف الأهرام.
 - c. عايز أشوف الأهرام.
4. How much is the ticket to Giza?
- a. بكام التذكرة للجيزة؟
 - b. إزاي أروح الجيزة؟
 - c. ممكن تيجي معايا للجيزة؟
5. You and your friend want to get off the bus at the pyramids and the sphinx. What would you say to the driver?
- a. عايزين تركب عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.
 - b. عايزين تنزل عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.
 - c. عايزين تلعب عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.
6. You are bargaining the fee of the taxi driver, who suggested 30 pounds. You want to say "This is not good for me."
- a. ما بنفعش!
 - b. ماشي!
 - c. اتكل علي الله!
7. Your watch doesn't work. You want to know the time. So you ask someone near you.
- a. الطماطم بكام دلوقت من فضلك؟
 - b. الساعة كام دلوقت من فضلك؟
 - c. معاك ساعه من فضلك؟
8. Can you ask about the price of a round-trip ticket to Alexandria?
- a. بكام التذكرة رايح جاي لإسكندرية؟
 - b. بكام التذكرة لاسكندرية؟
 - c. بكام اسكندرية؟
9. Tell your hosts that you are American and that you can speak a little Arabic.
- a. أنا أمريكي وياتكلم عربي شوية.
 - b. أنا مصري وياتكلم امريكي شوية.
 - c. انا مصري وياتعلم عربي شوية.

10. If you want to rent a car, you tell the clerk:
- a. عابز أشترى عربية من فضلك.
 - b. عابز أأجر عجلة من فضلك.
 - c. عابز أأجر عربية من فضلك.
11. At the service station, you ask the attendant to change the oil and to check the tires and the water.
- a. ممكن تغيير زيت وتكشف لي علي الكاوتش والميئة كمان؟
 - b. ممكن تكشف لي علي الزيت والكاوتش والميئة؟
 - c. ممكن تغيير الزيت والكاوتش وتكشف لي علي الميئة؟
12. You ask the flight attendant if they serve meals during the flight.
- a. فيه وجبات أثناء الرحلة؟
 - b. إمتي ها تطلع الطائرة؟
 - c. فيه مشروبات اثناء الرحله؟

الترفيه: Situation 4

Entertainment



1. Using the phone, ask the clerk at the "Sound and Light" show if there is a show in English tonight.
- a. فيه عرض صوت وضوء بالإنجليزي الليلة؟
 - b. فين عرض الصوت والضوء الليلة؟
 - c. فيه عرض صوت وضوء الليلة؟
2. Muna jogs every day and looks healthy and strong. What would a friend who is impressed by Muna's healthy lifestyle say to her?
- a. ماشاء الله! انت جميلة قوي.
 - b. ماشاء الله! انت ذكية قوي.
 - c. ما شاء الله! رنا يديكي الصحة.

ANSWERS

Situation 3: 1. a., 2. b., 3. c., 4. a., 5. b., 6. a., 7. b., 8. a., 9. a., 10. c., 11. a., 12. a.
 Situation 4: 1. a., 2. c.

Situation 5 : الوجبات و المطاعم
Meals and Restaurants



1. Ask your partner what she wants for breakfast.
 - a. تحب تاكل إيه علي الفطار؟
 - b. تحبي تاكلي إيه علي الفطار؟
 - c. تحبي تاكلي فول علي الفطار؟
2. What would you say after finishing a meal to which you were invited at a friend's house?
 - a. سُفرة دايمة.
 - b. بالهناء والشفاء.
 - c. تصبحو علي خير.
3. You are in a restaurant. Ask for a copy of the menu.
 - a. المنيو من فضلك.
 - b. المنيو تحت أمرك.
 - c. مش عايز المنيو.
4. At a Kushary shop, the waiter asks if you would like a big, small, or medium-sized dish. What would he say?
 - a. تحب طبق كشرى كبير ولآ صغير ولآ وسط؟
 - b. تحب الشطة الحامية؟
 - c. تحب طبق رز بلبن ولآ كشرى؟
5. Ask the waiter what they have for dessert.
 - a. عندكم ملايس رجالي؟
 - b. عندكم سمك النهارده؟
 - c. عندكم الحلو إيه؟
6. Pay ten pounds for your Kushary meal and tell the waiter to keep the change.
 - a. اتفضل عشره جنية وختي الباقي علشانك.
 - b. اتفضل عشرين جنية وختي الباقي علشانك.
 - c. اتفضل عشره جنية وإديني الباقي من فضلك.

7. If you want to freshen up and want to know where the restroom is, you would say:
- a. حمام السباحة فين من فضلك؟
 - b. الحمام فين من فضلك؟
 - c. الحمام بكام من فضلك؟

Situation 6: **في المحل**
At the Store



1. At the department store, ask where you could find underwear.
- a. فين قسم الملابس الداخلية؟
 - b. فين قسم الأحذية؟
 - c. فين قسم الكتب؟
2. You tried on a suit. Ask the salesperson for his opinion.
- a. إسمك إيه؟
 - b. إيه المشكلة؟
 - c. إيه رأيك؟
3. You are at the grocery store. Ask the shopkeeper to give you a carton of eggs.
- a. إديني كرتونة بيض من فضلك.
 - b. خذ كرتونة بيض من فضلك.
 - c. انا مش عايز كرتونة بيض.
4. You are lost and someone is telling you to turn right at the second street on your right to get to your hotel. What would he say?
- a. أدخل أول شارع يمين.
 - b. أدخل ثاني شارع يمين.
 - c. أدخل ثاني شارع شمال.
5. You are at the pharmacy asking for medicine to help with your headache. What would you say?
- a. أنا عايز دواء للصداع.
 - b. أنا عايز دواء للإسهال.
 - c. أنا عايز أسبرين.

ANSWERS

Situation 5: 1. b., 2. a., 3. a., 4. a., 5. c., 6. a., 7. b.

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