

Introduction to Arabic: Egyptian Arabic
for first-year students

*INTRODUCTION TO ARABIC:
EGYPTIAN ARABIC FOR
FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS*

Materials for a student's first year of
Egyptian Arabic

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First-year Arabic (alphabet and Egyptian dialect for beginners)



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Introduction

Ahlan waSahlan!

This text is intended to provide material to facilitate discourse in Egyptian Arabic during a first-year course. Through these materials, students will learn the alphabet, simple greetings, how to introduce themselves in increasingly complex forms, and how to introduce family members and speak about their daily lives. They will also master some commonly used expressions.

The language of discourse in this course will primarily be spoken Egyptian Arabic. In order to ease its connection to Modern Standard Arabic, when there are words where the word in MSA is the same as another well-known dialect such as Levantine dialect (but is different in Egyptian), we will introduce the MSA word. Our aims are for students learn to speak using structures and vocabulary used by native speakers in their day-to-day lives, while also getting as much “help” as possible for eventually transitioning to MSA.

We expect to complete the Arabic alphabet in approximately 5 weeks. During this time we use transliteration to allow students to study vocabulary. By week 7, we will only use the Arabic script exclusively.

Cultural materials will come in the form of expressions, and additional other content on proper manners for greetings, and introductions.

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- introduce themselves and their family;
- describe their daily activities;
- describe their feelings in simple terms;
- order food in a restaurant;
- discuss a prospective room rental;
- make weekend plans with a friend;
- invite someone over for tea.

In terms of grammatical structures, students will learn the nisba adjective, the possessive construct; the definite article; the demonstrative pronouns; the nominal sentence and fronted predicate; noun-adjective agreement; the use of “fi” for “there is” sentences; the use of the active participle; the use of the modal present tense and b-prefix present tense; possessive pronouns and pronominal suffixes for direct objects and prepositions.



This book was made possible by a generous grant from **Open Oregon Educational Resources**. We would like to thank Amy Hofer of

<https://openoregon.org/>, and Rayne Vieger and Allia Service of Knight Library for their help with the project.

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PART I

Unit One: Greetings and basic introductions

1

Alphabet: د ذ ر

For each letter learn the:

independent form

final form

medial form

initial form

- the name of the letter
- whether it connects to the letter that follows (all letters connect to the preceding letter)
- the sound the letter makes
- how it is transliterated

ر

ر

ر

ر

- ra'
- one-way connector
- a flip in the front of the mouth
- r



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=5#video-5-1>

ذ

ذ

ذ

ذ

- dhaal
- one-way connector
- similar to the sound of the th in “this” (but not the sound of th in “throw”, which is another letter)
- dh



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An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=5#h5p-11>

Copy the following letters on a piece of paper

ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر

د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د

ذ ذ

2

Alphabet ر ز و

Learn each letter's:

independent form

final form

medial form

initial form

- the name of the letter
- whether it connects to the letter that follows (**all letters connect to the preceding letter**)
- the sound the letter makes
- how it is transliterated

ر
ر ر ر

- Raa
- one-way connector
- rolled “r” sound, as in Spanish “Rumba”
- transliterated as /r/

ز
ز ز ز

- zay
- one-way connector
- similar sound to “English” z “
- transliterated as /z/

و

و

و

و

- waw
- one-way connector
- as a consonant it has the sound of “w” as in “wet”. As a long vowel it has the sound of long /oo/ as in “soup”. As a diphthong it has the sound of /aw/ as in “proud”. if preceded by a short “a” sound, it forms the end of the diphthong “aw”
- transliterated as /w/, /uu/, or /aw/



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On a separate piece of paper. When complete, take a picture and upload to Canvas:

i. Copy the following letter combinations:

روب بور بدو باد زاد روا ابد ورد

ii. Connect the following letter combinations:

_____ = د + ا + ذ

_____ = ز + ب + ر

_____ = ب + ا + ب

_____ = د + ر + و

_____ = ب + ا + د + ز

_____ = د + ا + د + و

_____ = ذ + ا + د + ب


_____ = ب + و + ب + ا

_____ = د + ا + ب + و

_____ = ا + ب + و

3

Alphabet ا ب



The image shows a blue rectangular box divided into two horizontal sections. The top section is a solid dark blue color and contains a small white diagram of the letter 'Alif' (ا) in its isolated form, showing its vertical stem and the hook at the top. The bottom section is a light blue gradient and contains a list of bullet points:

- Alif
- one-way connector
- “a” in “had”
- aa
- ا

ب

ب ب ب

- baa
- two-way connector
- similar sound to “English b”
- b



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<https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=816#h5p-11>

On a separate piece of paper. When complete, take a picture and upload to Canvas:

i. Copy the following letter combinations:

باب اب بدا داب ذبا بذا باذ ذاب بيد

ii. Connect the following letters:

_____ = ب + ا + ب

_____ = د + د + ب

_____ = ذ + ب + د

_____ = د + ب + ا

_____ = ا + ب + د + ذ

_____ = ا + ب + ب

_____ = ب + ا

_____ = ا + ذ + د

Alphabet: Short vowels

short vowels: a i u

Arabic has three short vowels: a, i, u.* They are almost always “unmarked” in written sources. But as we present new vocabulary, it will be useful to use them so you can see how to pronounce the words.

The a (called a “fatHa) and u (called a Damma) are placed above the letter; the i (called a kisra) is put below a letter. The vowel is vocalized *after* the letter it is above or below.

- "da" = دَ
- "di" = دِ
- du = دُ



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<https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=775#h5p-60>

*Those of you with very good “ears” might notice that Egyptian Arabic has some very subtle variations of these at times—more like an “e” sound in some words, for example....but to avoid complicating things we will not introduce these formally. That said, always let your ears be your guide on particular words/expression for pronunciation.

Cultural Knowledge: the formal "you" in Egyptian Arabic: Hadritak/Hadritik حضرتك

Manners: Saying HiDirtak/ik instead of "you" in formal situations

In the Arab world, one's elders are highly respected and revered. It is common for children to show respect to their elders through gestures such as kissing their hand or bowing their head. It is also customary for younger people to offer

their seat to an elderly person on public transportation or in other situations. In general, elders are given a great deal of deference and are treated with kindness and respect in Middle Eastern societies.

When referring to an elder, or to an adult that you do not know instead of the more informal “inta/inti ” انت for “you,” Egyptians say the more formal “HDirtak –) حضر تـك” literally, “your presence”).

Transliteration Table

Transliteration

Until the advent of computers and then cell-phones, there was little Romanization (i.e. the use of the Latin characters we use in English) of the Arabic alphabet to represent the sounds of Arabic. The Romanization that did go on was mainly done by Western scholars when they wanted to discuss Arabic in Western languages in publications, a practice which still goes on today in scholarship, using dots and macrons (such as “ḥ” and “ā”) for some sounds not in European languages.

However, since the 1990s, the wide proliferation of cell phones using Latin characters but not Arabic ones, has led to people in the Arab world to apply their own transliteration systems to communicate using phones that do not have the Arabic alphabet on them. There is no single, universal universal method of transliteration for Romanizing Arabic letters.

The table below is one system some Egyptians use. We will try to be consistent in using it, though some handouts and charts we borrow from other sources use slightly different systems as if *mazlaysh* (sorry never mind!).

Transliteration

(if letter is unexplained it is similar to English sound made by letter)

aa	"a" as in dad	ا
b		ب
t		ت
th	as in "think" (not "the")	ث
j/g	as in joy or give	ج
H	aspirated "h"	ح
kh	no equivalent	خ
d		د
dh	th as in "this"	ذ
r		ر
z		ز
s		س
sh		ش
S	"S but darkens" the "a" sound as the o in "not"	ص
D	D but "darkens" the "a" sound next to it as the o in "not"	ض
T	t but "darkens" the "a" sound next to it as the o in "not"	ط
DH or Z	"th" as in "the" but darkens....	ظ
3	no equiv	ع
gh	no equiv	غ

f		ف
q	no equiv	ق
k		ك
l		ل
m		م
n		ن
h		ه
w or uu or aw		و
y or "ii"		ي
'		ء
a		ا
u		و
i		ي

Note: several of the letters have no equivalent sound in English, such as the “3”, and the “kh”.

Note: thaa (“th” ث) makes the sound of “th” as in “think” but not “th” as in “the”.

For the sound that comes in the first part of the word “this” the letter in Arabic is ذ (dhaa’) and uses the transliteration “dh”.





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Letters with sounds quite different from English

ح خ ع غ ص ض ط ظ

H Kh 3 GH q S D TDH



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Vocabulary for "Greetings"



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Vocabulary المفردات

morning	SabaaH	صباح
good	Khayr	خير
good-morning	SabaaHal-Khayr	صباح الخير
light	noor	نور
good morning	SabaaHan-noor	صباح النور
family	ahl	أهل
easy	sahal	سهل
welcome!	ahl ^{an} wa-sahl ^{an}	اهلا وسهلا
and	wa	و



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Vocabulary المفردات

pleased to meet you	tasharrafnaa	تَشَرَّفْنَا
I	ana	أَنَا
name	ism	اسْم
my name	ismii	اسْمِي
from	min	مِنْ
city	madiina	مَدِينَة
the city of Eugene	madiinat Yoojiin	مَدِينَة يُووجِين

Basic text: Greetings

Salam!

Greetings are an important aspect of social interactions in the Middle East and play a significant role in building and maintaining relationships. In many Middle Eastern cultures, greetings involve physical gestures such as shaking hands, as well as verbal expressions such as saying “peace be upon you”. These customs help to establish a sense of respect and familiarity between individuals and are an essential part of daily life in the region. In the Middle East, some people may abstain from shaking hands with members of the opposite gender for religious reasons, as physical contact with nonmarried members of the opposite sex may be considered inappropriate or forbidden in Islam.

Learn the three greetings below.



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<https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=48#h5p-30>

Good morning!

صباح الخير....صباح النور

SabaaH al-Khayr....SabaaH al-noor



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السلام عليكم....عليكم السلام

as-Salaam 3alaykum.....wa-3alaykum as-Salaam



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اهلا وسهلا!... اهلا بك (اهلا بك)

Ahlan waSahlan!

Ahlan biik (Ahlan biki)

Assignment: memorize these three expressions

i. Repeat the three greeting above 15 times, slowly. Wait 15 minutes.

ii. Then try to do it again from memory. Then wait 15 minute.

iii. Then do the quiz below.



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<https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=48#h5p-18>

Further Explore:

[Learn Arabic – Arabic in 3 Minutes – How to Greet People in Arabic](#)

Classroom Activity: Pick an Arabic name

Feminine Names

- (Basma) "a smile" *إِسْمَة*
 هند (Hind)
 أسماء (Asma) "names" _
 هديل (Hadeel)
 ميسون (Maysoon)
 فاطمة (Fatima)
 عائشة ('Aisha)
 امنية (Umnia) "a wish"
 أمل (Āmel) "Hope"
 أميرة ('Ameerah). "Princess"
 آلاء (Alaa) "blessings"
 إيمان ('Īmān) "Faith, belief". Feminine/mas.
 جميلة (Jamīlah). "Beautiful".
 فريدة (fareedah), "unique".
 هدى (Huda). "guidance". Feminine
 زهرة (Zahrah). "Flower". Feminine.
 سارة (Sara), Sarah. "A woman that is a pleasure (to see/know)".
 ندى (Neda). "the dew drops".

سلمى (Salma) “safe”
 ريم (Reem) “the little deer”
 شيماء (Shayma). “The one with great traits”
 شیرین (Shīrīn). “Sweet, pleasant, gracious, delicate”. Persian name
 ديما (Deema) “rain”
 عبير (‘Abīr) “Fragrance”
 ليلى (Laylā) Layla “Woman of the night”
 مريم (Maryam), Maryam. Arabic form of Mary
 نور (Noor) “Light”
 حبيبة (Habeeba) “beloved”
 لميس (Lamees) “soft touch”

Male Names

إبراهيم (‘Ibrāhīm), Ibrahim. “Father, leader of many” Arabic form of Abraham.
 أحمد (‘Aḥmed), Ahmad or Ahmed. “To praise or to thank”.
 باسم (Bāsīm). “Smiling”
 كريم (Kareem), generous
 خالد (Khālīd), Khalid. “Immortal”. .
 فريد (fareed),. “unique”. .
 داوود (Dāwūd), Dawud. Islamic form of David. .
 سامح (samiH),. “forgiving”. .
 يوسف (youssif). “Arabic name of Joseph”. .
 زياد “abundant”.
 عمر (Omer). “has a long life”. .
 مالك (Malik), owner.. .
 سامر (Samīr), Samir. “an entertaining companion.” .
 صلاح (Ṣalāḥ). “Goodness/reform”. .
 طارق (Ṭāriq), Tariq. “The name of a star; One that passes by, comes often”. .
 عبد الله (‘Abdu-llāh), ‘Abdullah. “Servant of God”. .

محمد (Muhammed), the praised one (name of the prophet of Islam)

ياسر (Yasser) the easy one

مصطفى (Mustafa), the chosen one

عبد الرحمن (Abd al-Rahman)

حسين (Husayn)

حسن (Hassen) the good one

علي ('Ali)

هارون (Haroon) Aaron (brother of prophet Abraham)

أشرف (Ashref) most honourable

سيف (Sayff) sword

Culture: Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) and the Arabic dialects

MSA and Vernaculars

In the videos that will be shown, people from all around the Arab world will introduce themselves. They will begin by speaking in Modern Standard Arabic, which is a standardized form of the Arabic language used in written communication and formal speech. Then, they will then switch to their local dialect, which is the unique form of Arabic spoken in their specific region or country. This will allow you to hear the diversity of the Arabic language as it is spoken in different parts of the Arab world.

As is common, in this course, we will refer to “spoken Arabic”

or “vernacular” or “Egyptian,” on the one hand and “FusHaa” or MSA (Modern Standard Arabic) on the other. In fact, scholars in the field of socio-linguistics who study “code-switching” actually find that in actual discourse, people rarely speak in “pure” forms of vernacular or MSA. Rather, discourse is on a continuum, ranging from very idiomatic vernacular, to elevated words and syntax that you would use in writing (just as you speak differently to your siblings and best friends, than you do to a stranger or how you speak to a professor in class). The famous Egyptian scholar of linguistics El-Said Badawi, author of the monumental “A Dictionary of Egyptian Arabic”, identified a continuum of 6 different levels of Arabic, each with discernible, predictable and subtle adjustments educated speakers made depending on context.

Here are some words that will be used in the introduction.

You do not need to learn all the different vernaculars for the different regions, of course, but you should be aware they exist. The good news is that many of these dialects are more similar than different (Lebanon/Palestine/Jordan/Syria are quite similar, for example). Because Egypt is the most populous country in the Arab world and is an entertainment center for television, film, and music, Egyptian Arabic is readily understood everywhere.

Vocabulary for videos

:

nice to meet you	tasharrafna	تَشَرَّفْنَا
I	ana	أَنَا
my name	ismii	اسْمِي
min	from	مِنْ
city	madiina	مَدِينَة
in	fii	فِي



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<https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=58#h5p-33>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=58#h5p-50>

Reading practice

Review the letters we have learned so far

د ذ ر ز ا ب

Try to read the following words (for now, assume the short vowel “a” between the letters). Copy them on a separate piece of paper. Take a picture of them and upload them to Canvas.

ر ب بر در ب برد بارد بربر ذ ا بدا زار بد ذاب بذاب راز

Connect the following letters:

ز+ا+د

ب+ا+ب

ب+ذ+ا

د+ا+ب

ذ+ا+ب

ر+ب

ب+ر+ب+ر

ز+ا+ر

New Expression: ishTa اِشْطَة

!!!

(ishTa) اِشْطَة

Although the literal meaning of “ishTa” is “milk cream”, it is often used as an idiomatic expression which means “Cool!”. It is used as an exclamation after hearing good news or expressing enthusiasm.

IshTa!

See absurd video on “Escape from the castle of” Syiid ‘IshTa!” (Mr. ‘IshTa’)



*One or more interactive elements has been excluded
from this version of the text. You can view them online*

here: [https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=322#oembed-1](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=322#oembed-1)

PART II

Unit Two: "Ismii
Muhammad ...ana
maSrii"

Alphabet: ب ت ث

ب
ب ب ب

- baa'
- two-way connector
- b as in "bark"
- b



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=261#video-261-1>

ت
ت ت

- taa'
- two-way connector
- t as in “tram”



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ث
ث ث

- thaa'
- two-way connector

- “th” as in “thought” (but not “th” as in that, which is ذ)
- th



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=261#video-261-3>

i. Copy the following letter combinations:

بثت روزت تبثد تات توت بثد بتاد

ii: Connect the following letters:

ب + ث + ت = _____

ز + ا + ت + ث = _____

ب + ا + ر + ت = _____

و + د + ا + ت = _____

ز + و + ر = _____

د + ب + ت + ا = _____

و + ر + ت = _____

ز + و + ت = _____

Alphabet: ج ح خ

Learn each letter's:

independent form

final form

medial form

initial form

- the name of the letter
- whether it connects to the letter that follows (**all letters connect to the preceding letter**)
- the letter's independent, initial, medial, and final forms
- the sound the letter makes
- how it is transliterated



- jiim
- two-way connector
- Cairene: “g” as in “game”; MSA and other regions: “j” as in “japan”
- j



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=153#video-153-1>



- Haa'
- one-way connector
- aspirated "H" sound (like sound of breathing on glasses)
- H
- [Haa](#)



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=153>



- khaa'
- two-way connector
- guttural sound (no equiv in English)
- kh
- [خ kha](#)



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<https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=153#h5p-19>



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[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=153#h5p-40](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=153#h5p-40)

Grammar: the definite article "al-" ال

The Definite article "the": al ال

The definite article (the) in Arabic is "al" ال . It is placed before a noun or adjective which you want to make definite.

Thus if **bayt** بيت is "house," **al-bayt** البيت means "the house."

Arabic has no indefinite article. Indefiniteness is marked by the absence of the "al-" ال before a noun or adjective.

Adding the al- is not the only reason for a word to be definite. Proper names such as place names and pronouns (I, you, he she etc.) are considered definite grammatically. There are, in addition, other grammatical structures (such as the construct

possessive/iDaafa, which you will learn about shortly) which also can make a noun without an “al-” definite.

Examples

Adding the al- ال

bayt	al-bayt	البيت	بيت
gaami3a	al-gaami3a	الجامعة	جامعة
Taaliba	aT-Taaliba	الطالبة	طالبة
ustaaaz	al-ustaaaz	الأستاذ	أستاذ
Kitaab	al-kitaab	الكتاب	كتاب

Vocabulary for Ismii Muhammad

<i>vocabulary</i> المفردات		
name	ism	اسم
my name	ismi	اسمي
city	madiina	مدينة
City of Portland	madiinat burtland	مدينة بورتلاند
pleased to meet you	tashsharafnaa	نشرفنا
from	min	من
I	ana	أنا



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Basic Text: Ismii Muhammad اسمي محمد



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Tasharrafna! تَشْرَفْنَا

Tasharrafnaa! Ismi Muhammad. Ana min Madinat San Francisco.

تَشْرَفْنَا اسمي محمد انا من مدينة سان فرانسيسكو

Assignment (in Canvas)

Upload a recording of yourself. In the recording say:

-Pleased to meet you!

-My name is (xxx).

-I am from the city of xxx (if you are not from a
“city,” it’s okay, say your town)

Grammar: nouns and gender (singular)

Gender in nouns

For grammatical purposes, all nouns (that is, persons, places, things, pronouns) in Arabic are either masculine or feminine.

This is important because to speak grammatically (and sensibly), your phrases and sentences will need to execute **gender agreement between nouns and adjectives**, and (when a noun is an agent (“doer”) of the verb), between **a noun and a verb**.

The good news is that, compared to some other languages, it is relatively easy to identify when a noun is masculine or feminine. Generally speaking, feminine words either:

i. have a “meaning” which is clearly feminine (wife, daughter, girl)...

or

ii. end with the vowel sound “-a “. (you will soon learn that “a” sound is actually the short vowel before a silent letter that you will learn at the end of the alphabet–don’t worry about that for now).

This is not a hard and fast rule–there are certainly feminine words that do not end in -a and some masculine names and words that do. But it is a good place to start.

How to make some nouns feminine: add an “a” at the end

Many nouns (such as “student”) and adjectives can be made feminine by adding an “a” at the end.

Thus **Taalib** = male student and **Taaliba** = female student.

Examples of feminine nouns

girl	bint	بنت
mother	umm	أم
wife	guza	جوزة
school	madrassa	مدرسة
university	gaamiya	جامعة
student (f)	Taaliba	طالبة
professor (f.)	ustaaza	أستاذة

Examples of masculine nouns

boy	walad	ولد
father	ab	أب
husband	gawz	جوز
student (m.)	Taalib	طالب
window	shubbaak	شبابك
door	baab	باب
pen	qalam	قلم
professor (m.)	ustaaz	أستاذ

Introductions vocabulary

Introducing Someone Vocabulary

"Sounds good"

tamam

تمام

Thanks God

nshkor rbna

نشكر ربنا

My friend (female)

SaHbeti

صاحبي >

Student (female)

Taleba

طالبة

Program

brnaamg

برنامج

Student (male)

Talaeb

طالب

Business
Administration

aadaarh alaa3mal

اداره الأعمال

Meeting Someone (Formal) Vocabulary

Good Morning	Sbaa7 al-seir	صباح الخير
Everything is fine	klh tamam	كله تمام
See you later	aashofk b3deen	اشوفك بعدين

Meeting Someone (Informal) Vocabulary

Everything is going ok	mashii alHaal	ماشي الحال
I have a class	3ndii Sf	عندى صف

Gender Agreement Practice



*An interactive H5P element has been excluded
from this version of the text. You can view it*

online here:

[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=1216#h5p-70](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1216#h5p-70)



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[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=1216#h5p-69](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1216#h5p-69)

Grammar: the nisba adjective

Nisba adjective

Certain classes of nouns, chiefly, the names of places, languages, and tribal names, employ a grammatical structure known as the “nisba” adjective.

It entails: Adding an ending (-ii) to a place-name to make it an adjective. Thus the word for Egypt, “**maSr**” becomes “**maSrii**” (Egyptian). Similiar to the English equivalent, “**maSrii**” can an adjective or describe a person as in the sentences “an Egyptian book” (**kitaab masrii**) or “I am an Eygptian” (**ana masrii**).

When masculine, the nisba adjective sounds like “-ii” عِي ; when feminine, it sounds like “**yya**” (يَا).

Notes:

i. if the proper name ends in an “a” sound, to form the nisba adjective, you take off the “a” sound, and then add the “-ii” ending. Thus Amriika becomes Amriikii

ii. if the proper name has a definite article (“al-“), remove it to form the nisba. Thus “al-Imaraat” bcomes “Imaraatii”.

Examples

- Masr → Masrii /Masriyya
- Amriika→ Amriikii / Amriikiyya
- al-Maghrib → Maghribii/Maghribiyya
- Lubnaan → Lubnaanii/Lubnaaniyya
- Fransa → Fransii/Fransiyya

[nisbah adjectives \(grammar+speaking\)](#)



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[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=1047#h5p-62](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1047#h5p-62)

Country names (with nisba adjectives)



Nisba adjective

(Egypt)	(maSr)	nisba (m/f) adjective "Egyptian" (maSrii/ MaSriyya)	
Egypt	maSr	maSrii/maSriyya	مصر مصري مصرية
Lebanon	lubnaan	lubnaanii/ lubnaaniyya	لبنان لبناني لبنانية
Greece	Alyonan	Yonanii/Yonaneya	اليونان يوناني يونانية
Sudan	Alsudan	sudanii/sudaneya	السودان سوداني سودانية
Italy	italya	italyii/italiyya	إيطاليا إيطالي إيطالية
France	fransa	fransii/frasniya	فرنسا فرنسي فرنسية
Morocco	maghreeb	maghreibii/ magrebeyya	المغرب مغربي مغربية
Turkey	turkeya	torki/torkeyya	تركيا تركي تركية
Russia	roseya	rosii/rosseyya	روسيا روسي روسية
Somalia	Alsomal	somali/somaliyya	الصومال صومالي صومالية
Qatar	QaTar	qaTarii/aatariyya	قطر قطري قطرية
Syria	suurya	suurii/suuriyya	سوريا سوري سورية
Yemen	al-Yaman	yamanii/yamaniyya	اليمن يمني يمنية
Tunisia	Toones	Toonisi/toonisiya	تونس تونسي تونسية
Libya	libya	libii/libiyya	ليبيا لبي ليبية
Palestine	felestine	felistinii/felestiniyya	فلسطين فلسطيني فلسطينية
Iraq	al3eraq	3eraqii/3eraqiyya	العراق عراقي عراقية
Jordan	aloordoon	ordonii/ordniyya	الأردن اردني اردنية
Iran	iran	iranii/iraniyya	إيران إيراني إيرانية

Saudi Arabia	also3deya	so3dii/so3odiyya	السعودية سعودي السعودية
The Emirates	alemarat	emaratii/emaratiyya	الامارات إماراتي إماراتية
Oman	'Umaan	'umaanii/'umaaniyya	عُمان عُمانِي عُمانية
Bahrain	al-BaHrayn	baHnrayni/ BaHrayniyya	البحرين بحريني بحرينية
Kuwait	al-Kuwayt	kuwaytii kuwaytiyya	الكويت كويتي كويتية
England	Anglatayra	Anglatayriyya	الجلترا انجليزي انجليزية

[Countries and capitals العواصم الدول Flashcards | Quizlet](#)



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<https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1049#h5p-64>



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introarabic/?p=1049#h5p-63](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1049#h5p-63)

More Greetings

Watch this “more greetings” video, then review the video with the text:

[level a التحيات level 1 \(1\)](#)



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Marhaba!

MarHaba!

MarHabtayn

Ahlan waSahlan!

Ahlan biik(i)

FurSa sa3iida

Ana As3ad

as-Salasm 3alaykum

3alaykum as-Salaam

Here is a stack of quizlet flashcards to help you master this vocabulary

[conversational phrases Flashcards | Quizlet](#)

[Arabic 101 conversation phrases | Quizlet](#)

Introduction

Introducing Someone

أميرة: كيرو! ازيك عامل إيه؟

كيرو: أهلا!!!!!! أميرة تمام نشكر ربنا وانت؟

أميرة: زي الفل الحمد لله، دنيا صاحبتني طالبة في برنامج العربي.... كيرو طالب في
قسم ادارة الاعمال

كيرو: نشرفنا يا دنيا

!دنيا: نشرفنا بيك

Meeting Someone (Formal)

أميرة: صباح الخير يا دكتور ديفيد، ازي حضرتك

ديفيد: صباح الفل يا أميرة، ازيك انت؟

أميرة: الحمد لله كله تمام

ديفيد: طيب اشوفك بعدين ان شاء الله

Meeting Someone (Informal)

أميرة: دنيا ازيك عاملة ايه

دنيا: ماشي الحال وانت؟

أميرة: تمام الحمد لله يلا اشوفك بعدين...عندي صنف

دنيا: اتفضلني! سلام

Reading Practice

Review the following letters then try to read the words below aloud:

ذ ذاب رزوب ت ث ي ك ل ج ح خ س ش ص ض ط ظ ع غ
بيت رزق وزن يد كآب جديد خطأ ساعة شعب صفحة

Check:



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[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=797#h5p-65](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=797#h5p-65)

Meanings for the reading practice

- بيت (bayt) house
- رزق (rizq) sustenance
- وزن (wazan) weight
- يد (yad) hand
- كتاب (kitab) book
- جديد (jadid) new
- خطأ (khata) mistake
- ساعة (sa'a) hour
- شعب (sh3b) people
- صفحة (safha) page

New Expression: Yaa Salaam!!! يا سلام

يا سلام yaa Salaam!

You have learned “salaam” from “salaam 3alaykum” means “peace” and that this word is used in a great many expressions. One such expression that, depending on the way it is intoned, can be used to express astonishment, excitement, regret, skepticism, frustration, is

Listen to this clip and try to construe what is intended:



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here: [https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=423#oembed-1](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=423#oembed-1)*

(around 33 seconds)

PART III


Unit Three Izzayyak?! Hadirtak min Eugene?

Alphabet: س ش ص ض

س

س س س

- seen
- Two-way connector
- Similar to the sound of s as in Sam
- s
- س



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excluded from this version of the text. You can view them
online here: [https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=368](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=368)

ش
ش ش ش

- sheen
- Two-way connector'
- Similar to the sound of sh as in shore
- sh
- [ش](#)



One or more interactive elements has been
excluded from this version of the text. You can

view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=368>

ص

ص ص ص

- Saad, emphatic counter part of the **س**
- Two-way Connector
- Similar to the sound of s as in *sub*
- S
- [ص Saad](#)



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=368>

ض

ض ض ض

- Daad emphatic counter part of د
- Two-way Connector
- Similar to the sound of d as in *done*
- D
- [ض](#)



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<https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=368#h5p-49>

On a separate piece of paper. When complete, take a picture and upload to Canvas:

i. Copy the following letter combinations:

صوص سوس ششبب زوشبب بشض صصبا ضببب يسود

ii: Connect the following letters:

ب + ص + ت = _____

ث + ش + ا + ص = _____

س + ر + ض + ا = _____

ت + ش + د + و = _____

ر + و + ش = _____

ض + ب + ت + س = _____

ر + ت + و + ض = _____

ز + ش + ت = _____

Alphabet ط ظ

ط

ططط

- taa'
- two-way connector
- “t” emphatic sound that makes the “aa” sound next to it more of an “ough” sound
- T
- [taaemphatic](#)



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can

view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=762>

ظ

ظاظظ

- DHaa'
- two-way connector
- Emphatic dh ẓ sound (darkens “aa” sound and makes it “ough” sound)
- DH (or sometimes “Z”)
- [zaa emphatic](#)



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=762>

Sun letters

As you have learned, the definite article is ال (al-).

kitaab > al-kitaab

walad > al-walad

jaami3a > al-gaami3a

There is one more nuance to this that does not affect spelling, but does appreciate pronunciation. This is that all letters that make a “t” “s” “sh” “z” “r” or similar sounds (splosives

prounounced in the front of the mouth) are considered “sun letters.” When you add an ال to words that begin with one of these letters, the ل (L) is silent, and you double the sound of the first letter. Thus

to say hello the word “Salaam” has an ال on it, but you do not pronounce al-Salaam but instead as-Salaam (with the initial “s” standing in for the “l” that was elided.)

salaam > as-salaam

Taalib > aT-Taalib

rabb > ar-rabb

Zarf > az-Zarf

You will review these sun letters more later after you have learned the entire alphabet, but we wanted to introduce this to you now to aid your correct pronunciation.

Vocabulary for: basic texts: "izaayik?!"

likewise	kamaan	كمان
there isn't/aren't	mafiish	مفيش
new	gadiid	جديد
I have	ʔandii	عندي
class	faSl	فصل
God is great!	Allahu Akbar!	الله أكبر
Alexandria	Iskandariyya	اسكندرية

Basic texts

"Izaayak?!"... "Tayyib Ashuufik..." "9andi Saff"

"Izayyak?!"

• أميرة: كيرو! ازيك عامل ايه؟

• كيرو: أهلا!!!!!! أميرة تمام نشكر ربنا وانت؟

• أميرة: زي الفل الحمد لله، دنيا صاحبتني طالبة في برنامج العربي.... كيرو طالب في قسم ادارة الاعمال

• كيرو: نشرفنا يا دنيا

• دنيا: نشرفنا بيك!



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:

<https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1324#video-1324-1>

“Tayyib ashufik...”

أميرة: صباح الخير يا دكتور ديفيد، ازي حضرتك

ديفيد: صباح الفل يا أميرة، ازيك انتِ؟

أميرة: الحمد لله كله تمام

ديفيد: طيب اشوفك بعدين ان شاء الله



—
One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:
<https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1324#video-1324-2>

“عندي صف”

دنيا ازيك عاملة ايه

ماشي الحال وانت؟

: تمام الحمد لله يلا اشوفك بعدين...عندي صف

اتفضلي! سلام





One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1324#video-1324-3>

Grammar: the iDaafa (possessive construct)

One of the ways of expression possession in Arabic is known as the **iDaafa** إضافة (literally “adding”), a technical grammatical term for the “possessive construct).

The **iDaafa** consists of one noun following immediately after other noun. The second term possesses the first term. Thus to say “the book of the professor” or “the professor’s book” in Arabic is

“kitaab al-Ustaaz”. كتاب الأستاذ

Notice that the definite article (“al-”) only goes on the last term, even though the first term is definite.

This is a rule: in an **iDaafa**, **only the last term can take the definite article (al-)**. **It is the last term being definite that makes the sense of the entire construction as being definite.**

Examples

the student's name	ism aT-Taalib	اسم الطالب
the university of Oregon	gaami3at Awragaan	جامعة اورغان
the city of Cairo	madiinat al-Qaahira	مدينة القاهرة
the professor's (f.) book	kitaab al-ustaaza	كتاب الأستاذة

Ana ismi Amira....Hadirtik min Eugene?



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1806#video-1806-1>

انا اسمي أميرة . وحضرتك؟

اهلا بك يا أميرة! انا اسمي نور.

أهلا بك يا نور. حضرتك من يوجين؟

لا انا من بوريبلاندا.

وانت؟ انا من مصر.

تشرفنا.

تشرفنا بك.

masa' al-khayr hadirtak 'arabiyya?



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1843#video-1843-1>

مساء الخير، حضرتك عربية؟

مساء الفل! أيوم انا مصرية و حضرتك؟

مصرية!!!!!! يا سلام! الحمد لله انا كان مصري!

الله أكبر! انا من اسكندرية وانت؟

وانا كان من اسكندرية!

Dictation

*Please use Google Chrome for this exercise.



*An interactive H5P element has been excluded
from this version of the text. You can view it
online here:*

[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=1187#h5p-68](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1187#h5p-68)

Reading Practice

Review the following letters then try to read the words below aloud:

ذ ذاب رزوب ت ث ي ك ل ج ح خ س ش ص ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق
م ن

دليل ذهب اكتشاف بطل رسالة واقع كتابة لحظة
حياة خصم سطح صنع ضربة طلب عزيز غضب مختلف

Check:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=795#h5p-66>

Meanings for the reading practice

Type your examples here.

- دليل (daliil) guide
- ذهب (dhahab) gold
- اكتشاف (ikhtishaf) discovery
- بطل (batal) hero
- رسالة (risala) message
- واقع (waqi) reality
- كتابة (kitabah) writing
- لحظة (lihza) moment
- حياة (hayat) life
- خصم (khasm) opponent
- سطح (suth) surface
- صنع (san3) to make
- ضربة (dharba) strike
- طلب (talaab) request
- عزيز (aziz) dear
- غضب (ghadab) anger
- مختلف (mukhtalif) different

Expression **إشمعني** Ishma3na?!

Ishma3na

إشمعني Ishma3na?! literally “what is the meaning?!” signifies
“why especially (this)?!”

Watch for it at the end of this clip (at .58 seconds) and see
if you can figure out the context....

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=895135703966038>

PART IV

Unit Four Hadirtak Taalib hina?

38

Alphabet ع غ

ع

initial medial final

ʿayn (name of letter)

two-way connector

no equivalent sound in English

3 (transliteration)

[ayn](#)



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=783>

غ

initial medial final

ghayn (name of letter)

two-way connector

no equivalent sound in English

gh (transliteration)

[ghayn](#)



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=783>

Alphabet ف ق

ف

ف فف

- faa'
- two-way connector
- f as in "free"
- f
- [faa](#)



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can

view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=764>

ق

قق

- qaaf
- two-way connector
- no equivalent sound in English (kind of a “k” with a deep echo)
- q
- [qaf](#)



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=764>

Alphabet ي ك ل

ك

کي کککک

- kaaf کاف
- two-way connector
- “k” as in kick
- k
- [kaf](#)



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can

view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=694>

ل

لل

- lam ل
- two-way connector
- similar to English “l” but tongue more taught/higher in mouth
- l
- [lam](#)



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=694>

ي

ي

- ياء' يا
- two-way connector
- as consonant: “y” as in “yellow” ; as long vowel: ii as in “fee”
- y or ii
- [yaa](#)



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic?p=694>

vocabulary: Hadritak Taalib hina?....

we thank our Lord!	nashkur rabbinaa	نشكر ربنا
my friend (f.)	SaaHbitii	صاحبي
program	birnaamig	برنامج
department	qism	قسم
business administration	idaarat al-a3maal	ادارة الاعمال
everything is perfect	kullu tamaam	كله تمام
later	ba3dayn	بعدين
I'll see you	ashuufak	أشوفك
class	Saff	صف

Hadirtak Taalib hina? (readings)

حضرتك طالب هنا؟

أميرة: صباح الخير

يوسف: صباح النور

أميرة: حضرتك طالب هنا؟

يوسف: أيوة انا طالب و حضرتك؟

أميرة: أنا كان طالبة هنا

يوسف: فرصة سعيدة

أميرة: أنا اسعد!

عندي فصل

أميرة: اهلا يوسف ازيك!

يوسف: اهلا بيكي اميرة عاملة ايه؟

أميرة: أنا كويسة الحمد لله، أخبارك ايه؟

يوسف: الحمد لله مفيدش جديد وانتِ؟

أميرة: تمام الحمد لله سلام عندي فصل

يوسف: ماشي اتفضلي سلام

انا كان مصري

كيرو: مساء الخير، حضرتك عربية؟

أميرة: مساء الفل! أيوم انا مصرية وحضرتك؟

كيرو: مصرية!!!!!! ياسلام! الحمد لله انا كان مصري!

أميرة: الله أكبر! انا من اسكندرية وانت؟

كيرو: وانا كان من اسكندرية!

Grammar: human plurals

Human plurals

Earlier, when you learned country names, you learned about the “nisba adjective” such as “maSrii” (Egyptian) which is derived from maSr (Egypt). For nisba adjectives, and **many other nouns and adjectives that refer to humans**, the plural form is often regular, the ending “-iin”. Study the following forms.

Human plurals

kwayyis (m.) kwayyisa (f. kwayyisin (pl)

maSr	maSriyya (f)	maSriyyiin (p)
kwayyis	kwayyisa (f)	kwayyisiin (pl)
amriikii	amriikiyya (f)	amriikiyiin (pl)
mudarris	mudarrisa (f)	mudarrisiin (pl)
mawguud	mawguuda (f)	mawguudiin (pl)

الجمع

مصريين	مصرية	مصر
كوليسين	كوليسة	كوليس
أمريكيين	أمريكية	أمريكي
مدرّسين	مدرّسة	مدرّس
موجودين	موجودة	موجود

fursa sa'iida



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1802#video-1802-1>

صباح الخير

صباح النور!

حضرتك طالبة هنا؟

ايوة وانت؟

ايوة انا طالبة هنا.

فرصة سعيدة أ

نا اسعد.

Grammar: Demonstrative pronouns and adjectives

A **demonstrative** (Arabic: **Ism ishaara** اسم اشارة) is a word used to stand in for a noun intended to indicate something specific (“this” or “that”). It can either be used as a pronoun such as in the sentence “**This** is difficult” (meaning, for example, “this (test) is difficult.” Or, as a demonstrative adjective “**This** road is bumpy.” As in English, the words for demonstrative nouns and demonstrative adjectives, which you can translate as “this”, are the same:

“This”

da (m) دا

dii (f) دي

dol (pl) دول

In spoken Egyptian Arabic, grammatically, the demonstrative in phrases such as “this book” is interpreted as a definite adjective grammatically: in such a case, it follows the noun it describes.

الكتاب ده البنت دي الطلاب دول

If the demonstrative is to be treated as a pronoun, then it precedes the noun it is referring to. Eg below: “This is the book.” “This is the girl.” “Those are the students”.

ده الكتاب دي البنت دول الطلاب

As in other pronouns, a demonstrative pronouns can be used on its own. Eg “This [one m] lives in the dorm.” “Those [ones] are from Egypt.”

ده ساكن في بيت الطلبة دول من مصر

Grammar: Order for all verb and pronoun paradigms

Memorize the order of the left column top to bottom, pause, and then the right column top to bottom.

For all verb and pronoun paradigms, you will recite them in the same order.

Paradigm order

I

we

you

you (pl)

you f.

he

they

she

Grammar: Personal Pronouns (I you he she) and possessive pronouns ("my your his....")

Personal Pronouns

أنا	أنا
أنت	انتو
انت	
هو	هم
هي	

Pronominal suffixes with "house" (bayt) بيت

(بِتْنَا	بِنِي
	بِكَا	بِيَتِكَ
		بِيَتِكَ
	بِيَتِهِم	بِيَتِهِ
		بِيَتِهَا

Where are you from ? (dialogues)

Where are you from?

اميرة: انت منين يا يوسف؟

يوسف: أنا أمريكي من مدينة فيلادلفيا

اميرة: دي فين في أمريكا؟

يوسف: في ولاية بنسلفانيا في شمال شرق أمريكا

اميرة: آآآاه هي مدينة كبيرة؟

يوسف: كبيرة قوي وجميلة كان. وانت منين في مصر؟

أميرة: انا من اسكندرية مدينة كبيرة قوي في شمال مصر

Coffee Invitation

يوسف: اهلا أميرة ازيك!

أميرة: يوسف الحمد لله تمام وانت

يوسف: كويس قوي الحمد لله تُشربي قهوة؟

أميرة: ياريت

يوسف: اشطلة يلا بينا!

Majors

انت بتدرس ايه يا كبيرو؟

انا بادرس ادارة اعمال

انت متخصص في ادارة الاعمال يعني؟

لا انا لسه مش متخصص يمكن التخصص في التجارة وانت؟

انا بادرس كيمياء واحياء ومتخصص في الطب

ماشاء الله! براقو

akhbarik ayy?.....maafish gadid



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1810#video-1810-1>

أهلا يا اميرة اخبارك اي؟

أهلا بك يا نورا! الحمد لله أنت عاملة اي؟

الحمد لله تمام وانت اخبارك اي؟

الحمد لله ماقيش جديد. طيب سلام عندي فصل

طيب تفضلي

Vocabulary: things we find in the classroom

pen	'alam	قلم
book	kitaab	كتاب
bag	kiis	كيس
classroom	faSl	فصل
classroom	Saff	صف
table	Taawila	طاولة
desk	maktab	مكتب
another (adj)	taanii	تاني
where?	fayn?	فين
my (possessive suffix)	—ii	ي—

Reading Practice

Review the following letters then try to read the words below
aloud.

د ذ ب ا ت ث ج ح خ س ش ص ض ز و

شَبَابٌ بِأَحْتِ سَبَبٌ ذَاتُ أَحْبَارٍ وَرَدَّ تَاجٌ حَاضِرٌ حَضَرَتْ
بِحْتِ

سَحْرٌ شَبْرٌ أَثَارٌ بَحْرٌ دَبَابٌ تَاجِرٌ بَحْتٌ أَثَاثٌ شَخْصٌ اشْخَاصٌ

Expression masha'Allah !

ما شاء الله

“Mash’

Exercises

Mashallah” is an Arabic expression used to express admiration, appreciation, or gratitude towards something. Sometimes it is said when something you hear or see something unbelievable. It translates to “What God has willed” and is often used as a phrase of blessing and to acknowledge the beauty and/or success of something or someone.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=550#oembed-1>

PART V

Unit Five الساعة كام لو
سمحت؟

Alphabet م ن

م

مم

- mim مم
- two-way connector
- m as in “mob”
- m

ن

نن

- noon
- two-way connector
- n as in “nancy”
- n

Alphabet هوي

ه

ههه

- haa'
- two-way connector
- h as in "hay"
- h
- [letter haa'](#)



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can

view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=808>

و

ووو

- waw
- one-way connector
- w as in “wear” or long vowel oo as in “boot”
- w or oo
- [waw](#)



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=808>

ي

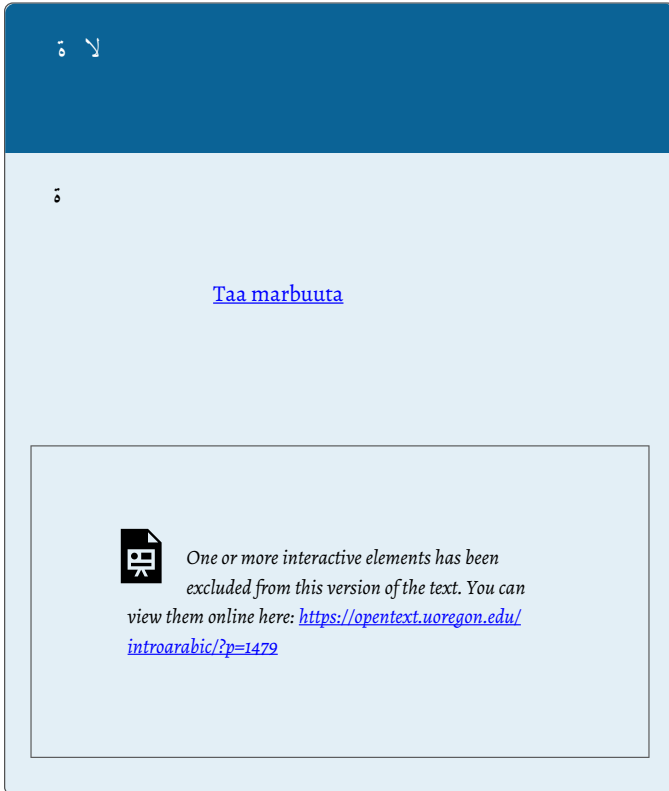
ي يبي

- yaa”
- two-way connector
- y as in “yellow” or ee as in “seek”
- “y” or “ii”
- [yaa](#)



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=808>


Alphabet: لا ة



ة ↓

ة

[Taa marbuuta](#)

 One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1479>

ﻻ

[Lam Alif](#)



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[Dagger Alif](#)



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Numbers 0-12



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic?p=282#audio-282-1>

٠	0	sifr	سفر
١	1	waaHid	واحد
٢	2	itnayn	اثنين
٣	3	talaata	ثلاثة
٤	4	arba3a	أربعة
٥	5	khamasa	خمسة
٦	6	sitta	ستة
٧	7	sab3a	سبعة
٨	8	tamaanya	ثمانية
٩	9	tisa9a	تسعة
١٠	10	3ashara	عشرة
١١	11	iHda3ashar	احد عشر
١٢	12	itna3asher	اثنا عشر



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=282#audio-282-2>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded

from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=282#h5p-46](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=282#h5p-46)

Further Explore: Count to 10 in Modern Standard Arabic

[Count from 1 to 10 in Arabic Video](#)



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=282#oembed-1>

More Introductions



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1951#video-1951-1>



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1951#video-1951-2>





One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1951#video-1951-3>



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1951#video-1951-4>



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1951#video-1951-5>

As-Saaga kaam?



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1862#video-1862-1>

الساعة كام لو سمحت؟

الساعة 10 وربع

شكرا الف شكر

عفوًا



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1862#audio-1862-1>

Telling time

Telling time

الساعة كام لو سمحت؟

الساعة 10 وربع

شكرا الف شكر

عفوا

هو الفيلم هيبدا الساعة كام لو سمحتي؟

الساعة 9 بالظبط

تمام طب ويتخلص الساعة كام؟

يعني حوالي 12

ياااه ده متأخر قوي

بابا انا خارج

هتراجع امتي يا يوسف؟

مش هتأخر ان شاء الله

ايوه يعني الساعة كام بالظبط؟

قبل 12 ان شاء الله

نعم نص الليل يعني؟! لا يا حبيبي الساعة عشرة بالظبط تكون في البيت

Grammar: the noun adjective phrase

The noun adjective phrase

Adjectives (that is, words that describe nouns) **must agree with the word they modify in gender, definiteness, and number** (singular or plural). Note that noun-adjective phrases agree in all ways in the following examples.

noun adjective phrase agreement

a big house	bayt kabiir	بيت كبير
the new student (f)	al-Taaliba al-gadiida	الطالبة الجديدة
the pen	al-qalam	القلم
an American student (m)	Taalib Amriikii	طالب أمريكي
the Egyptian teachers	al-mudarrisin al-maSriyiin	المدرّسين المصريين

Grammar: the nominal sentence

Types of Sentences

There are two types of sentences in Arabic:

—a **nominal sentence** الجملة الاسمية

—a **verbal sentence** الجملة الفعلية

nominal sentences

You will learn about verbal sentences later. For now, you will almost exclusively be forming **nominal sentences** (sometimes also called “equational sentences”).

In English, nominal sentences use the verb “to be” to form a sentence. Consider the sentence “The student is new.” “The student” is called “the subject,” and “is new” is called the predicate.

Arabic is a bit different. First, in Arabic, the verb “to be” is implied, rather than articulated. So for all intents and purposes, you can think of it as not using the verb “to be” at all in the present tense.

Nominal Sentence

For every Arabic nominal sentence there are two parts:

- i. The **mubtada'** (literally, “the beginning part,” and
- ii. the **“khabar”** (literally “report” or “news”).

You can think of the khabar as what “news” you are learning about the mubtada’.

Grammar for the Mubdtada’ مبتدأ

–it is always one (and only one) word;

–it usually comes in the beginning of the sentence;

— it is usually definite (begins with al-).

Grammar for Khabar خبر

–can be one word; it can be a phrase; it can be a sentence;

— it agree in # and gender of the *Mubtada*;

–it usually comes after the *Mubtada*';

–it is usually indefinite.

Examples:

“The student is new”

al-Taalib gadiid

الطالب جديد

al-Mubtada' = “al-Taalib”

al-Khabar = gadiid

“My name is Muhammad” *ismii Muhammad* اسمي محمد

al-Mubtada' = ism the fact that it is “my (name)” is اسم

simply a description of the muftada'. Remember: the
(.muftada' is always only one word

al-Khabar = Muhammad محمد

*He lives in the city of Eugene huwwa saakin fi madiinat
Eugene*

هو ساكن في مدينة يوجين

Muftada': huwwa هو

Khabar: Saakin fi madiinat Eugene

يوجين

ساكن في مدينة

Vocab for "Inta min-ayn?"

Vocabulary

from where	minayn?	مناين
city	madiina	مدينة
The state of Pennsylvania	wilaayat Pennsylvania	ولاية بنسلفانيا
north	shamaal	شمال
east	sharq	شرق
big	kabiira	كبيرة
very	'awii	قوي
beautiful	gamiila	جميلة
you drink (m)	tishrab	تشرّب
you drink (f.)	tishrabii	تشرّبي
coffee	'ahwa	قهوة
O lord!	yaa rabb	يا رب

Inta min ayn yaa Yusuf?



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1840#video-1840-1>

انت متين يا يوسف؟

أنا أمريكي من مدينة فيلادلفيا

دي فين في أمريكا؟

في ولاية بنسلفانيا في شمال شرق أمريكا

آآآآه هي مدينة كبيرة؟

كبيرة قوي قوي وجميلة كان. وانت منين في مصر؟

انا من اسكندرية مدينة كبيرة قوي في شمال مصر

قشطة

Ism Hadritak?

Ism Hadirtak?

مساء الخير

مساء النور

اسمي يوسف واسم حضرتك؟

اهلا وسهلا يا يوسف، اسمي أميرة

اهلا بيكي يا أميرة. حضرتك من يوجين؟

لا، أنا من بورتلاند و حضرتك؟

أنا من "سان فرانسيسكو"

تُشرفنا

تُشرفنا بيكي



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1300#video-1300-1>

.Ism Hadritak?

masa' l-khayr

masa' an-nuur

?ismi yuusuf wism Hadrtak

ahlan wasahlan yaa Yuusuf. Ismii Amiira

?Ahlan bikii yaa Amiira. Hadritik min Yuugiin

?laa ana lk buurtland waHadritak

Ana min Saanfraansiiskaw

tasharrafnaa

tasharrafnaa biikii

Dunya..Sahbitii



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1847#video-1847-1>

◦- كيرو! ازيك عامل ايه؟

◦- أهلا!!!!!! أميرة تمام نشكر ربنا وانت؟

◦- زي الفل الحمد لله، دنيا صاحيتي طالبة في برنامج العربي.... كيرو طالب في قسم ادارة الاعمال

◦- تشرفنا يا دنيا

◦ دنيا: تشرفنا يا كيرو

Dictation

Please use google chrome for this exercise



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=1172#h5p-72](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1172#h5p-72)



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=1172#h5p-74](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1172#h5p-74)

Expression: mish ma3'ool!

مش معقول

بمش معقول

Mish ma3'uul! is an extremely common expression signifying astonishment, wonder, and/or frustration, depending on the way it is said.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=560#oembed-1>

[@w o n19](#)

مش معقول 😊

الصوت الأصلي - مقاطع افلام ومسلسلات لآدم

(around 32 sec)

PART VI

Unit Six ازاي الجو في مصر؟

nouns and adjectives drill



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it

online here:

[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=1294#h5p-84](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1294#h5p-84)

Grammar: Possessive Suffixes

Possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns (the word “her” in “her book”) are expressed in Arabic as suffixes added to the word being possessed. The good news is that these are entirely regularized. The less good news is that in Egyptian Arabic, the stress pattern slightly changes depending on the vowel pattern to which the suffix is being added. For now, memorize the basic pattern and do not worry about the stress patterns.



One or more interactive elements has been

*excluded from this version of the text. You can view them
online here: [https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=1888#video-1888-1](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1888#video-1888-1)*

Dialogues: Hadritak Taalib hina?....3andi faSl...Ana kamaan Masri!

!

?Hadirtak Taalib hina

أميرة: صباح الخير

يوسف: صباح النور

أميرة: حضرتك طالب هنا؟

يوسف: أيوه أنا طالب و حضرتك؟

أميرة: أنا كنان طالبة هنا

يوسف: فرصة سعيدة

أميرة: أنا اسعد

3andi faSl

!أميرة: اهلا يوسف ازيك

يوسف: اهلا بيكي اميرة عاملة ايه؟

أميرة: أنا كويسة الحمد لله، أخبارك ايه؟

يوسف: الحمد لله مفيد جديد وانتِ؟

أميرة: تمام الحمد لله سلام عندي فصل

يوسف: ماشي اتفضلي سلام



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1335#video-1335-1>

“Ana kamaan Masri”

كيرو: مساء الخير، حضرتك عربية؟

أميرة: مساء الفل! أيوم انا مصرية وحضرتك؟

كيرو: مصرية!!!!!! يا سلام! الحمد لله انا كان مصري!

أميرة: الله أكبر! انا من اسكندرية وانت؟

كيرو: وانا كان من اسكندرية!





One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1335#video-1335-2>

Grammar: negation of the nominal sentence: **مش** (mish)

Negation of Nominal Sentence

To negate a nominal sentence, simply insert the word **مش** (mish) between the mubtada' and khabar (subject and predicate). Note that as active participles (etc...**مسافر...لازم...** مسافر...راج...عائز) are grammatically nouns (acting as verbs), they too can be negated this way.

أمثلة

هو كبير

<

هو مش كبير

هي نازلة البلد

<

هي مش نازلة البلد

"Inta min-ayn?""tishribii 'ahwa?"

اميرة: انت منين يا يوسف؟

يوسف: أنا أمريكي من مدينة فيلادلفيا

اميرة: دي فين في أمريكا؟

يوسف: في ولاية بنسلفانيا في شمال شرق أمريكا

اميرة: آآآاه هي مدينة كبيرة؟

يوسف: كبيرة قوي قوي وجميلة كان. وانت منين في مصر؟

أميرة: ياريت

يوسف: اشطة يلا بينا!



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1345#video-1345-2>

Vocabulary for weather

Weather Vocabulary

weather	gaw	جو
how?	izzay	آزي
sunny	mushmis	مشمس
rainy	mumTar	مطر
cloudy	mughim	مغيم
hot (for weather/ objects)	Haar	حار
feeling how	Harraan	حران
cold (for weather/ objects)	baarid	بارد
feeling cold	bardaan	بردان
nevermind	ma3lish	معلش

Nihaarda al-gaw baarid qawi! talg!



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1835#video-1835-1>

- النهاردة الجو برد قوي... تلج! سسس
- فعلا... هو جو الشتا دائما بارد بس الحمد لله مش زي بوسطن!
- صحيح بس من أسبوع الجو كان دافئ ومشمس وجميل
- ايوه وبكره فيه مطر كتير إلبسي جاك!



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1835#video-1835-2>

[weather_work_sheet](#)

Direct object pronominal suffixes

Direct Object pronouns

Pronominal direct objects (“me”, “him”, “her”, “us”, “them”) are expressed by adding suffixes direction to the verb. **With the exception of the first person singular where *ي* (ii) changes to *ني* (nii)**, the object suffixes are the same as the possessive suffixes.

direct object suffixes

عارفنا

عارفني

عاركم

عارفك

عارفك

عارفهم

عارفه



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1347#video-1347-1>

أخبار مصر اي؟؟؟ حرنااa

حمد لله ع السلامة! اخبار مصر ايه؟

مصر جميلة والجو هناك تحفة دافئ ومشمس وكان مش حر ومفيش رطوبة!!!

يلا سلام يا بختك! مصر جوها كده دائماً؟

لا، في الشتا برد شوية بس مش كتير وفي الشمال فيه مطر وعواصف لكن في الربيع والخريف الجو حلو قوي

طيب والصيف؟

لا في الصيف الجو حرناaaaaaaaaار



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1347#video-1347-2>

Vocabulary for "seasons"

Seasons Vocabulary مفردات للفصول

fall	خريف
winter	شتى
spring	ربيع
summer	صيف
hot (for season)	حار
rain	مطر
cold (for season)	بارد
you	إنت

al-gaw fii maSr



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1818#video-1818-1>

- حمد لله ع السلامة! اخبار مصر ايه؟
- مصر جميلة والجو هناك تحففففففففففف دافي ومشمس وكان مش حر ومفيش رطوبة
- يا سلام يا بختك! مصر جوها كده دائماً؟
- لا، في الشتا برد شوية بس مش كتير وفي الشمال فيه مطر وعواصف لكن في الربيع والخريف الجو حلو قوي
- طيب والصيف؟

• لا في الصيف الجو حر تارارارار

One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:

<https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1679#video-1679-1>

Reading Practice: اسمي حسن

اسمي حسن

اسمي حسن. أنا ساكن في مدينة سياتيل في ولاية واشنطن. أنا مصري أصلاً
يعني عيلتي من مصر. نشرفنا مع السلامة!

i. Copy the text above then

ii. Rewrite the text a second time inserting your own personal information.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=792#h5p-75](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=792#h5p-75)

Expression معيش

معيش

Ma3alaysh معيش means “never mind.”

PART VII

Unit Seven. انت ساكن في البيت ولا الشقة؟

Grammar: "To have"

To have

The most common way of expressing possession—i.e., saying “I have” is by forming a sentence with one of the following three prepositions:

عند

مع

لـ

Usually, the subject of this type of prepositional sentence is indefinite (i.e., without an ال):

عندك بنت؟ (?you have a sister)

له أخت واحدة (he has one sister)

معك فلوس؟ (?you have money)

Notes

i. عند has a sense of “owning” or “possessing”

eg. عندنا أسرة كبيرة. (We have a big family)

ii. مع is used for “one one’s person”

معك سيجارة؟ (do you have a cigarette?)

ii. ل is used for something which is intended for someone as in “having got”

لها اجازة ثلاث أسابيع (she has got a three week vacation)



Paradigm عند

عندنا

عندي

عندكم

عندك

عندك

عندهم

عنده

عندها

Paradigm مع

معنا

معي

معك

معكم

معك

معهم

معهم

معها

Paradigm

لنا

لي

لكم

لك

لكم

له

لهم

لها

Inta aakin fii bayt wila shaqqa?

Housing: ساكن في بيت ولا شقة؟

انتِ ساكنة ففين يا أميرة؟

أنا ساكنة في بيت في منطقة جنوب شرق يوجين وانت؟

انا ساكنة في اوضة في بيت الطلبة في كالا بوبا. بيتك كبير؟

ايوه البيت كبير وجميل ماشاء الله دورين وفيه 5 اوض نوم و3 حمامات

جميل! والمنطقة حلوة؟

!حلوة جدا وفيه جنينة قريبة من البيت وسيف واي مش بعيد كان



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1421#video-1421-1>

انت ساكن في بيت يا كبرو؟

لا انا ساكن في شقة في عمارة اسمها "فرانكلن 959" قريبة من الجامعة الحمد لله

فعلا؟ فين بالظبط؟

في شارع "فرانكلن" قدام ماكنزي

جميل وشقتك غالية؟

هي غالية شوية ب 950 دولار الاوضة بس العمارة فيها حمام سباحة وجيم ومطعم صغير وانت ساكن فين؟

انا ساكن في بيت الطلبة "بين" بس مش حلوقوي فيه اوضة فاضية في شقتك؟



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1421#video-1421-2>

انت تعرف "درك" ساكن فين يا يوسف

ايوه ساكن في بيت في شارع 19

فين بالضبط في شارع 19

على ناصية آجت و19 قريب من "برنس باكلرز" محل الايس كريم. قدام "سويت" لايف

تمام عرفته! الف شكر

العفو



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1421#video-1421-3>

Grammar: Active Participles with verbal force

Participles

“Participles” are nouns derived from verbs used to describe the state someone or something is in.* In Egyptian Arabic, the active participle اسم الفاعل often have verbal force, and are often used instead of the present tense to describe either ongoing actions, actions that have just been completed, or actions that are about to be undertaken. Whether a participle refers to an action that is ongoing, was just completed, or is about to commence depends largely on context and the verb in question. At this stage of your Arabic, the important thing is to listen for how particular participles are used as verbs, and to use them in the same way.

Like other nouns, their feminine and plural forms (for humans) is similar to the other human nouns and adjectives you have learned.

Participles اسم الفاعل

know	عارفين	عارفة	عارف
understand	فاهمين	فاهمة	فاهم
hear	سامعين	سامعة	سامع
go	رايحين	رايحة	رايح
remember	فاكرين	فاكرة	فاكر
sit	فاعلين	قاعدة	قاعد
walk	ماشيين	ماشية	ماشي
come	جايين	جاية	جاي
eat	واكلين	والكلمة	واكل
wear	لابسين	لابسة	لابس
work	عاملين	عاملة	عامل
go down	نازلين	نازلة	نازل
want	عايزين	عايزة	عايز
live	ساكنين	ساكنة	ساكن

In the following examples, note if the participle is used to express the present, the near future, or the near past.

Examples

I'm going out, do you want anything?	انا ماشي انت عايز حاجة؟
I don't remember the answer.	انا مش فاكرة الجواب
I don't know.	انا مش عارف
I'm going right down.	انا نازل
She is coming	هي جاية
I just ate	انا لسه واكل

(*You may have learned the active participle in English as “ing words” like “going” or “living.” But, in fact, English uses the “ing” ending for both participles eg. “I am living in Eugene” and gerunds/verbal nouns such as “living a good life is essential”. So it is important to get the difference between an active participle and gerund straight if you are thinking of “ing” as a point of reference.)

Active participles with verbal force (list)

Participles with verbal force

coming	gaay	جاي
going	raayiH	رايح
walking	maashii	ماشي
traveling	misaafir	مسافر
sitting/staying	'aa3id	قاعد
living/residing	saakin	ساكن
living	3aa'ish	عائش
remembering	faakir	فاكر
knowing	3aarif	عارف
wanting	3aayiz	عايز
understanding	faahim	فاهم
seeing	shaayif	شاييف
hearing	saami3	سامع



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1936#audio-1936-1>

Dialogues about family members, friends, professions

العيلة

دي صورة عيلتك يا أميرة؟

أبوه، دي ماما وده اخويا الكبير أحمد وده بلال اخويا الصغير

ماشاء الله حلوين قوي ومين دي؟

دي ياسمين بنت خالتي! ودي مامتها

ومين دي؟

دي زمين صاحبيتي



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1349#video-1349-1>

ده اخوك؟

- ده أخوك يا كبرو؟
- لا، ده عماد صاحبي. اخويا في مصر مش هنا
- آه، هو كان مصري؟
- لا، هو سوري

• عندك اخوات يا مني؟

• ايوه عندي أخ واحد وأختين
• حلو ماشاء الله اكبر او اصغر منك؟
• عندي اخت اكبر مني واخت واخ اصغر مني وانت؟
• للاسف معنديش اخوات. انا البنت الوحيدة في عيالي 😞

• هو باباك بيدشغل في الجامعة يا يوسف؟
• لا، بابا محاسب في بنك
• وماملك؟
• ماما مهندسة كبيوتر ليه!!

كُلٌّ (each/every/the whole/ all)

كُلٌّ

The word كُلٌّ (kull) covers a range of meanings. The meaning is determined by how it relates to the word in which it is in construct.

كُلٌّ Uses of

1. "Every": كُلٌّ + **indefinite** singular كُلُّ سَنَةٍ = every year
2. "the whole/all": كُلٌّ + def. singular كُلُّ السَّنَةِ = the whole year
3. "all...": كُلٌّ + def. plural كُلُّ الطَّلَابِ = all of the

students

Examples

Study and translate the following examples

كل طالب عنده الواجبات نهارده

كل يوم الأستاذ ده بيتأخر

كل الكتب ثقيلة

Ana gu'aan



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1814#video-1814-1>

انا جوعان قوي. حاموت من جوة.

يا حرام!

معك حاجة تتاكل؟

آه معي شوكلاتا

ألف شكر.

العفو

vocabulary: feelings

Exercises

tired	تعبان
exhausted	خلصان
cold	بارد
hot	حاران
lazy	كسلان
upset	غضبان
sick	مريض، عيان
thirsty	عطشان
hungry	جوعان

Maa-lik yaa Amira?



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1829#video-1829-1>

مالك يا أميرة؟

تعبانة شوية وعندني صداع

سلامتك ألف سلامة!

اللَّهُ يَسْلَمُكَ

اسمه عبد الرحمن: Basic Text:

اسمه عبد الرحمن

اسمه عبد الرحمن وهو طالب جامعي في مدينة لوس انجليس في ولاية كاليفورنيا. عمره عشرين سنة. التخصص بتأه الصحافة والعربي كان. في الصيف عيد الرحمن مسافر مصر وقلسطين والأردن ان شاء الله. محمد يجب السفر ويجب الجو الحار قوي.

Long Self-Introductions



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=269#h5p-37](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=269#h5p-37)



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=269#h5p-41](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=269#h5p-41)



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[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=269#h5p-36](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=269#h5p-36)



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=269#h5p-42](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=269#h5p-42)



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[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=269#h5p-39](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=269#h5p-39)



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=269#h5p-43>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=269#h5p-38>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=269#h5p-44>

wallahi nisiit kull haaga!
(basic text with classroom
objects)

والله نسيت كل حاجة

يا سلمة ازايك؟ عامل اي؟

الحمد لله. ازايك انت؟

كويس بس معك قلم؟ قلبي وكتابي في البيت.

معي قلم مش مشكلة تفضلي. ومعك الكتاب؟

والله نسيت كل حاجة.

معي كتاب ثاني في الكيس.

فين الكيس ده؟

الكيس على الطاولة.

اي طاولة؟ الطاولة اللي في المكتب أو الطاولة اللي في الفصل؟

housing: ساكنة في بيت ولا شقة؟

انت ساكن في بيت ولا شقة؟

انت ساكنة فين يا أميرة؟

أنا ساكنة في بيت في منطقة جنوب شرق يوجين وانت؟

انا ساكنة في اوضة في بيت الطلبة في كالا بوبا. بيتك كبير؟

ايوه البيت كبير وجميل ماشاء الله دورين وفيه 5 اوض نوم و3 حمامات

جميل! والمنطقة حلوة؟

حلوة جدا وفيه جنينة قريبة من البيت وسيف واي مش بعيد كان!

انت ساكن في بيت يا كبرو؟

لا انا ساكن في شقة في عمارة اسمها "فرانكن 959" قريبة من الجامعة الحمد لله

فعلا؟ فين بالضبط؟

في شارع "فرانكن" قدام ماكنزي

جميل وشقتك غالية؟

هي غالية شوية ب 950 دولار الاوضة بس العمارة فيها حمام سباحة وجيم ومطعم صغير وانت ساكن فين؟

انا ساكن في بيت الطلبة "بين" بس مش حلوقوي فيه اوضة فاضية في شقتك؟

انت تعرف "درك" ساكن فين يا يوسف

ايوه ساكن في بيت في شارع 19

فين بالضبط في شارع 19

على ناصية آجت و19 قرويپ من "برنس باكلرز" محل الايس كريم. قدام "سويت
لايف!"

تمام عرفته! الف شكر

salaamtak.... rawwaH!



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1833#video-1833-1>

يوسف، مالك؟ انت كويس؟

: لا انا عيان قوي (اتشوووووو)

سلامتك رّوح يا يوسف رّوح سلام

أميرة!!! أميرة!!!

لا بعدين بعدين !!!

PART VIII

Unit Eight: هَوَايَات

Dialogue: Hobbies and time

Reading

أميرة: صباح الفل يا حلوين

يوسف وكيرو: صباح الجمال

أميرة: أما أنا بدأت رياضة جديدة انما ايه. تحففففففففه

يوسف: رياضة ايه؟

أميرة: بادمينتون. تحبوا نلعب سوا؟ 😊

كيرو: أنا بحب التنس.

يوسف: أنا بحب التزج

أميرة: ايه رأيكم نلعب كل اسبوع رياضة؟

كيرو: قشطة جدا

يوسف: ممتاز

أميرة: نتندي بالبادمينتون بقي؟ 😊

كيرو: همممم ماشي.

يوسف: يوم التلات الساعة 7 حلو؟

كيرو: لا. التلات عندي صف إنجليزي

أميرة: يوم الاربع الساعة 5 ونص كويس؟

كيرو: كويس جدا

يوسف: ممتاز 😊

Listening



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[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=1356#audio-1356-3](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1356#audio-1356-3)

Grammar: Modal verbs

Modal Verbs

A modal verb is used along with a second verb to express possibility, ability, permission, or necessity. Thus words like “must,” “can” and “want” are often modal verbs apposite to main verbs. For example, “The student must study every day,” the word “must” is a modal. In the sentence “She wants to go” the vebr “wants” is a modal apposite to the infinitive “to go.”

Arabic, too has modal verbs such as *ممکن* (mumkin, “it is possible”), *لازم* (laazim/must/it is necessary) 3 *عائز* (aayiz want). In the case of *ممکن* and *لازم* are fixed, whereas *عائز* changes to agree in number and gender with the agent of the verb. The main verb that follows the modal is conjugated according to the person of the agent. You thus need to master the full verb conjugation of the *مضارع* /MuDarī’ (imperfect) tense.

الفعل المضارع

ندرس

أدرس

تدرسوا

تدرس

تدرسي

يدرسوا

يدرس

تدرس

كدا kida

كدا *kida*

كدا (kida) is a very useful word that has various applications:

- i. "Thus" or "like that" "this way" كدا أسن (this way is better)
- ii. "That" as in بعد كدا (after that) or قبل كدا
- iii. "this" as in عشان كدا (because of this)

Translate the following examples

شكرا كذا كفاية والله

بعد كذا انا رايح الجامعة

ليه انت مسافر نهارده؟ كذا

More Introductions (advanced)



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=439#h5p-53](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=439#h5p-53)



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introarabic/?p=439#video-439-1](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=439#video-439-1)

hobbies dialogue (audio): Siniima, al-safar, al-shiraa'

سينيما



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2016#audio-2016-1>

السفر



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view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2016#audio-2016-2>

الشراء



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2016#audio-2016-3>

3amalt ayy fi l-3agaaza?



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Grammar: "There is" and "There is not"

There is/are: فيه

"There is" or "there are" is communicated with the word فيه (fi) followed by an undefined noun (i.e. a noun without the definite article ال).

There is a book.

فيه كتاب

There are students in the school?

فيه طلاب في المدرسة؟

There isn't/there aren't: ما فيش

There isn't or there aren't is communicated with the word
مافيش (mafiish) followed by an undefined noun.

There isn't a book.

مافيش كتاب

There are no students in the school?

مافيش طلاب في المدرسة؟

PART IX

Unit Nine العيلة

tishrabi ayy?



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1823#video-1823-1>

اهلااااا اميرة ازيك؟

يوسسسسسسف الحمد لله تمام وانت؟

كودس قوي الحمد لله تشرابي قهوة؟

يا ريت

اشطة اتفضلي

شكرا

al-usra (family)



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1419#video-1419-1>

كلام عن الاسرة

دي صورة عيلتك يا أميرة؟

أبو، ده بابا ودي ماما وده اخويا الكبير أحمد وده اخويا الصغير بلال

ماشاء الله حلون قوي ومين دي؟

دي زمين بنت خالتي! ودي مامتها وده باباها

ده أخوك يا كيرو؟

لا، ده عماد صاحبي. اخويا في مصر مش هنا

آه، هو كان مصري؟

لا، هو سوري

عندك اخوات يا مني؟

ايوه عندي أخ واحد وأختين

حلو ماشاء الله اكبر او اصغر منك؟

عندي اخت اكبر مني واخت واخ اصغر مني وانت؟

للاسف معنديش اخوات. انا بنت الوحيدة في عيلتي

هو باباك بيشتغل في الجامعة يا يوسف؟

لا، بابا محاسب في بنك

ومامتك؟

ماما مهندسة كمبيوتر ليه؟

huwa baabak biyshtughul fii al-gaami' yaa Yusuf?



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1851#video-1851-1>

هو باباك بيشتغل في الجامعة يا يوسف؟

لا، بابا محاسب في بنك

ومامتك؟

ماما مهندسة كبيوتر. بتسال ليه!!

عادي

laazim tisbrab haaga yaa hasan!



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1791#video-1791-1>

لازم تشرب حاجة

تشرب اي يا حسن؟

لا شكرا ولا حاجة

لا مش ممكن كذا لازم تشرب حاجة

لا والله مش عايز حاجة

يلا يا حسن! لازم تشرب حاجة عايز شاي ولا قهوة؟

طيب شاي من فضلك

طيب شاي.

Unmarked Present Drill

تمرين

أنا (أعرف - تعرف - نعرف) الأستاذ كويس.

هي عايزة (يدرس - ندرس - تدرس) عربي.

همّ وايحين (يشرب - يشربوا - نشرب) شاي.

(تاكل - تاكلي - ناكل) ايه يا "مُنى"؟

يا "أحمد" عايز(اروح - يروح - تروح) المَطْعَم؟

يا شباب، لازم (تكتبوا - نكتب - يكتبوا) الواجب.

“سامانتنا” مش قادرة يفهم - تفهم - نفهم) الفيلم.

انا يمكن (أروح - نروح - تروح) بعد ساعة.

الطالب الجديد يحب (العـب - تلعب - يلعب) تنس.

أنا وصاحبتي لازم (انـخرج - نـخرج - تـخرج) دلوقتي

Hobbies dialogue

Hobbies and time

أميرة: صباح الفل يا حلوين

يوسف وكيرو: صباح الجمال

أميرة: أما أنا بدأت رياضة جديدة انما ايه. تحففففففففه

يوسف: رياضة ايه؟

أميرة: بادمينتون. تحبوا نلعب سوا؟ 😊

كيرو: أنا بحب التن

يوسف: أنا بحب التزلج

أميرة: ايه رأيكم نلعب كل اسبوع رياضة؟

كيرو: قشطة جدا

يوسف: ممتاز

أميرة: بنتدي بالبادمينتون بقي؟ 😊

كيرو: همممم ماشي.

يوسف: يوم التلات الساعة 7 حلو؟

كيرو: لا. التلات عندي صف إنجليزي

أميرة: يوم الاربع الساعة 5 ونص كويس؟

كيرو: كويس جدا

يوسف: ممتاز 😊

Grammar: prepositions

prepositions الحروف

In English, prepositions is a **word or group of words used before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object.** Some examples of prepositions are words like “in,” “at,” “on,” “of,” and “to.”

In Arabic, the حروف are a specific list of words that are defined by their relationship to a verb, and whose meaning comes as a result of that relation. (Some words, such as the word “underneath” تحت and above فوق are actually nouns but because we associate them with prepositions in English, we will list them here.

الحروف

on	على
in	في
in/with	ب
and	ر
thus	ف
with	مع
to	الى
from	من

nouns of time and place that serve as prepositions

above	فوق
below	تحت
before	قبل
after	بعد
behind	وراء
in front of	قدام
inside	داخل
outside	خارج
between	بين

Reading Practice

محمد طالب في جامعة القاهرة في مصر. هو ساكن في شرق المدينة في بيت الطلبة قريب من الجامعة. عنده أخ واحد وثلاث أخوات.

محمد عند عم اسمه حسن. محمد أستاذ في جامعة ثانية اسمها عين شمس وهي في القاهرة كان. الجامعة دي في غرب المدينة بعيدة عن جامعة القاهرة بس مش بعيدة عن بيت الأسرة.

محمد هو الولد الكبير في الأسرة. الولد الصغير اسمه "هاني" وهو ساكن في الشقة مع الأب والأم والأخوات وأسرّة ثانية. هاني مش في الجامعة هو طالب في المدرسة.

الأخت الكبيرة اسمها مها. هي كويسة في الكمبيوتر.

الأخت الصغيرة اسمها فاطمة. هي وأخواتها ساكنين في أوضة واحدة.

أسئلة

كم ولد في الأسرة؟

محمد وهاني وفاطمة طلاب في جامعة القاهرة؟

عم محمد طالب في جامعة عين شمس؟

كل الأخوات ساكنين في أوضة واحدة؟

الساعة كم؟



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1747#video-1747-1>

الساعة كم؟

الساعة كام لو سمحت؟

الساعة 10 وربع

شكرا الف شكر

عفوا

PART X

Unit 10 فين ؟ مين ؟ ليه ؟

Inti saakina fayn yaa Amira?



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1794#video-1794-1>

انت ساكنة فين يا اميرة؟

انتِ ساكنة فين يا أميرة؟

أنا ساكنة في بيت في منطقة جنوب شرق يوجين وانت؟

انا ساكن في اوضة في بيت الطلبة في كالا بويبا. بيتك كبير؟

ايوه البيت كبير وجميل ماشاء الله دورين وفيه 5 اوض نوم و3 حمامات

جميل! والمنطقة حلوة؟

حلوة جدا! وفيه جنينة قريبة من البيت وسيف واي مش بعيد كان

ن

al-owda lil-ijaar



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Inta ta'rif Derek saakin fayn?



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انت تعرف "درك" ساكن فين يا يوسف

ايوه ساكن في بيت في شارع 19

فین بالظبط فی شارع 19

علی ناصیة آجت و19 قریب من "برنس باکلرز" محل الایس کریم. قدام "سویت لایف!"

تمام عرفته! الف شکر

العفو

tishrabi ayy yaa Amira?

تشرابي اي يا أميرة؟

تشرابي ايه يا أميرة؟

لا شكرا ولا حاجة

!لا مش ممكن. لازم تشرابي حاجة

لا والله مش عايزة حاجة

يلا يا أميرة تشرابي شاي ولا قهوة؟

طيب، شاي من فضلك

Seasons and the weather

الجو النهاردة بارد قوي

فعلا هو جو الشتا دائما بارد بس الحمد لله مش زي بوسطن!

صحيح بس من أسبوع الجو كان دافئ ومشمس وجميل

!ايوه وبكره فيه مطر كتير البس جاكت

min fadlik hiyya dii maktaba? mish 'aarifa



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1789#video-1789-1>

Exercises

– من فضلك ... هي دي المكتبة

من فضلك... هي دي مكتبة؟

لا مش عارفة... انا آسفة

مش مشكلة... شكرا

العفو

Answering the question ليه (عشان إيه)؟ why

عشان
because/in order of

انا ساكنة في يوجين عشان الشغل.
انا بادرس العربية عشان هي لغة جميلة.
انا رايح "تارجت" عشان اشترى جاك.
انا عايش عشانك!

لإن
because

انا ساكنة في يوجين لإنى باشتغل في الجامعة.
مش هاروح بورتلاند لإن الجو مش كويس.
انا باحب العربي لأنه لغة جميلة.

بسبب

because of

انا ساكن في يوجين بسبب الدراسة.
انا ساكن في يوجين بسببك!
انا ساكن في يوجين بسبب شغل امي.

Exercises

- The *Masri* word عشان/علشان could mean because, because of & to/in order to.
- The *Masri* word لأن or لإن in *fusHa* means because and has to be followed by a complete nominal sentence starting with a noun or a pronoun.
- The word بسبب (both *Masri* & *fusHa*) means because of and is used exactly like in English followed by a noun/pronoun/phrase but NOT a verb or a sentence.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it

online here:

[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=1289#h5p-83](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1289#h5p-83)

Feelings: Farhaan; ni3saan;

3ayiz shay



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Farhaan qawi



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ni'3saan



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2058#audio-2058-3>



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2058#oembed-1>

Reading: الشغل

- انت بآشتغل ايه؟
- انا محاسب في بنك القاهرة
- وكويس الشغل هناك؟ والدخل كويس؟
- اه الحمد لله باحب شغلي جدا ودخلي مش وحش
- كام يعني؟
- حوالي خمستلاف جنيه في الشهر

- باباك بيشتغل ايه يا سامر
- بابا دكتور في مستشفى السلام
- دكتور أكيد مشغول دائما
- ايوه فعلا بيشتغل اكر من 15 ساعة في اليوم
- اه بس كان الدكاترة دخلهم ممتاز!
- مش قوي لأنه بيشتغل في مستشفى حكومي عام ومرتبته حوالي الفين جنيه بس
- معقول؟! I!!!

Elnemra 8alt/ ana asfa

ألو

ألو، حضرتك الأستاذة حنان؟

لا يا أفندم الثمرة غلط

أنا أسفة، معلش

لا، مفيش مشكلة ... مع السلامة

مع السلامة



*One or more interactive elements
has been excluded from this version
of the text. You can view them online here:*

[https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic?p=2322#video-2322-1](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic?p=2322#video-2322-1)

PART XI

Unit 11. في المطعم (In the
restaurant)

Grammar: Present tense verbs (b-prefix)

B Prefix vs. Active Participles usage

“B-prefix” verbs are so named because they add a “b” at the beginning of the verb. While, as we have already learned, the active participle is most often used in lieu of a present tense verb, b-prefix verbs are commonly used to describe habitual actions. Thus:

“I am traveling next week.” (Active participle).

انا مسافر الأسبوع الجاي

“Every year I travel to Cairo.” (B-prefix verb)

كل سنة باسافر مصر

Hawl al-mat'9am wal-akl (restaurant and food)

Mat'am filfila



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1974#audio-1974-1>

al-akl baarid!



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can

view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1974#audio-1974-2>

al-pizza hina!



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1974#audio-1974-3>

Grammar: B-prefix (Habitual present tense) verb conjugation

[present tense verb conjugation with b prefix](#)



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2030#audio-2030-1>

b-prefix present tense conjugation

بأدرس	بأدرس
بأدرس	بأدرس
بأدرسوا	بأدرسي
بأدرس	بأدرس
بأدرسوا	بأدرس

al-bizza hina!



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2045#audio-2045-1>

البيزا هنا

ماما يلا تعالي البيزا هنا!

ماشي...ثانية واحدة بس

fi maT9am filfila



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2041#audio-2041-1>

mumkin al-hisaab min faDlak?



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1947#audio-1947-1>

mushkila bil-akl



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2043#audio-2043-1>

Grammar: The relative pronoun illi إلي

The relative pronoun

In English, a relative pronoun is a word that introduces a dependent (or relative) clause and connects it to an independent clause. In the sentence

The teacher who lived across the street moved to Paris.

The word “who” is a relative pronoun introducing the dependent/relative clause “who lived across the street.” This clause describes the subject “teacher” in the sentence “The teacher moved to Paris.”

Other common independent pronouns in English are “that” and “which”.

In Egyptian Arabic, one word “illi” الّلي is the only relative pronoun. It is used for male, singular, and plural.

The professor who lives downtown. الاستاذ الّلي ساكن في وسط
البلد

The girl who is traveling.
البنات الّلي مسافرة

The young people who come every day.
الشباب الّلي يجوا كل يوم

nutlub akal?

nuTlub akl min barra



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2069#audio-2069-1>

Reading: مشوفتيش الفنجان بتاعي؟

كيرو: أميرة.. مشوفتيش الفنجان بتاعي؟

أميرة: علي البوتاجاز. مشوفتش برطمان القهوة؟

كيرو: ايوه فوق تراييزة المطبخ جنب علبة اللبن.

أميرة: نشرب قهوة معايا؟

كيرو: لا. انا بعمل شاي. فين برطمان الشاي؟

أميرة: فوق التلاجة. مشوفتش برطمان السكر فين؟

كيرو: بين الحوض و الميكرويف. عايزة معلقة؟

أميرة: ايوة. شكرا! تحب تاكل كيككة مع الشاي؟

كيرو: احب اوي. فين الكيككة؟

أميرة: في الفرن. طلع الكيككة لحد ما اجيب الاطباق والشوك

كيرو: حلوا اوي

PART XII

Unit 12 كل يوم انا... ..

Daily routine dialogue

Daily Routine & B-prefix verbs

أميرة: أنا عازة ابتي لروح الجيم بس امتي ياربي. **معتديش** وقت! 😞

يوسف: انتي **بتعملي** ايه في الاسبوع

أميرة: كل يوم بصحى بدري قوي: الساعة 8 😊. **بغسل** اسناني و**بفطر**. بعدين بروح الجامعة. **بمض** صفوفي وروح البيت على الساعة 4. **بأطبخ** واتغذي علي الساعة 6. بعدين **بذاكر** و**بعمل** واجباتي **لحد** الساعة 9. **ببضف** المطبخ و**بغسل** اسناني و**بانام** الساعة 10

يوسف: طيب **بتعملي** ايه في الاجازة؟

أميرة: لاء في الاجازة **بقي** بصحى بدري اوي. بصحى الساعة 11

يوسف: ممتاز. يوم السبت والاحد من الساعة 12 كويسين اوي انك تروحي الجيم

أميرة: تحب نروح سوا؟

يوسف: لا. انا ملبروحش الجيم. أنا مشغول اوي

أميرة: ليه؟ بتعمل ايه في الاجازة

يوسف: بافطر وبتغدى وياتعشي

أميرة: يا سلام! ماشي يا يوسف

Grammar: place and time words

Place

under	تحت
between	بين
with	عند
facing	أصاڊ
above	فوق
on	على
behind	وراء
next to	جانب
in	في
in front	قدام

Time

in the morning	صباحا
in the evening	مساءً
after	بعد
before	قبل
tomorrow	بكرة
yesterday	امباراح
today	نهارده
last year	السنة الّتي فاتت

yaa nur! inti bitidrisii 'arabi
lay?



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1855#video-1855-1>

•-يا نورا! بتدرسي عربي ليه؟
•: لأنّ العربي لغة جميلة وعايزة اسافر الأردن
•-: فعلا؟ اشعنى الأردن؟!
•-عشان فيها برنامج عربي هناك

Grammar: بتاع "belonging to"

Another way to express ownership

You have learned the إضافة or “possessive construct” to indicate possession.

the house of = بيت الطالب
the student

The words bitaa3 (male singular) bitaa3a (female singular) bituu3 (pl) are another way to express ownership

بتاع بتاعة بتوع

the house of the student

البيت

بتاع الطالب

The same suffixes you know as pronominal suffixes can also be applied to this word.

my house

بتاعي

her house

بتاعتها

Inta bitidris ey yaa Kero?



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=1860#video-1860-1>

- انت بتدرس ايه يا كبرو؟
- انا بادرس ادارة اعمال
- انت متخصص في ادارة الاعمال يعني؟
- لا انا لسه مش متخصص يمكن التخصص في التجارة وانت؟
- انا بادرس الادب الانكليزي وطرق تدريس اللغة
- !- ماشاء الله! برافو

Reading: Yawm fii Hayaati

يوم في حياتي

انهارده 27 فبراير 2023. في نفس اليوم السنة اللي فاتت كنت في مصر بحضر رحلة للفيوم. الفيوم مدينة جميلة اوي في مصر. صحيت الساعة 5 الصبح. رتبت سريري واصلت الفجر. بعدين فطرت ولبست هدومي. نزلت السوبر ماركت واشترت سناكس للرحلة. جيت عصير وشيكولاتة واشترت بسكوت كان! بعد كذا طلبت اوبر عشان يوصلني لمحطة الاتوبيس. قابلت اصحابي وضحكا وسلمنا علي بعض. ركبنا الاتوبيس وقولنا دعاء السفر وشغلنا اغاني طول الطريق. الطريق كان طويل اوي- حوالي 4 ساعات او اكثر. محستش بالوقت خالص! لعبنا لعب كتير في الطريق زي افلام واتوبيس كومبليت. انا كسبت اصحابي مرة وخسرت مرتين! اخدنا صور كتيررر واكلنا وضحكا ولعبنا كتير. اتفرجنا علي الصحراء من شباك الاتوبيس وكانت تحفة!

اخيرا وصلنا كامب الفلاحة بعد حوالي 5 ساعات! الكامب كان قدام بحيرة قارون. المنظر كان تحفة والجو كان منعش وجميل. ديكور الكامب كان ميكس بين قديم وجديد وكان مليون الوان. اول ما وصلنا الكامب، اكلنا احلي فطار فلاحي. اكلنا غسل وطحينه.. جبنة قديمة ومربي وقشطة. احلي حاجة كانت الفطير المشلتت!! كان سخن ولذيذ!

بعد الفطار ركبنا مركب في بحيرة قارون! كانت تجربة حلوة اوي اوي. بعد كذا زورنا شلالات وادي الريان. كانت جميلة بس كان فيه ناس كتير اوي ومعرفتش اخذ صورة عند الشلالات!

بعد كدا روحنا اتزحلقتنا على الرمل. ده احلي وقت قضيتته!! وقعت كتير اوي
بس كنت مبسوطه. اتفرجنا علي الغروب وشوينا مارشيملو!!

بعد كدا رجعنا الكامب تاني عشان نتغدي. اكلنا احلي فراخ مشوية و شربنا
شاي زردة. اصحابي شغلوا موسيقي شرقية و غنوا و رقصوا كتير اوي و انا
اتمرجحت واتصورت صور كتيرة.

في اخر اليوم شيخ العرب ودانا لمدرسة الفخار وعملنا اشكال حلوة كتير
واخذناها معنا! اتفرجنا علي الوان السما في وادي الحيطان. السما كانت جميلة
اوي زي الصور اللي شوفتها علي الانترنت والفيس بوك

في اخر اليوم ركبنا الاتوبيس و ودعنا الفيوم و شيخ العرب ناصر و بدأنا رحلة
الرجوع لاسكندرية. وده كان من احلي الايام في حياتي!

PART XIII

Additional Dialogues

5 audio dialogues: kurrat
al-qadim; Imtihaan Mona;
al-Maktaba fayn?
Duckstore qurayb min
hina? Covid!

kurrat al-qadim



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2202#audio-2202-1>

ImtiHaan Mona



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al-maktaba fayn?



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Duckstore qurayb min hinaa?



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2202#audio-2202-4>

Covid!



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2202#audio-2202-5>

Mama ana khaarga...



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2223#video-2223-1>

بابا انا خارج

هترجع امتي يا يوسف؟

مش هتأخر ان شاء الله

ايوه يعني الساعة كام بالظبط؟

قبل 12 ان شاء الله

نعم نص الليل يعني؟! لا يا حبيبي الساعة عشرة بالظبط تكون في البيت!

Noor zayza al-shughl



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2233#video-2233-1>

• أميرة عايزة شغل؟

• ايوه عايزة ، عندكم وظيفة؟

• ايوه مكتبة نايت عايزة موظفين 20 ساعة في الاسبوع

• والمرتب كام؟

• هو مش كتير 12 دولار في الساعة لكن الشغل سهل قوي ويمكن تشتغلي في

الساعات اللي تحبها!

• اشطة هاروح اقدم بعد الفصل ان شاء الله- شكرا!!

Mabruuk ala al-shughl



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2237#video-2237-1>

- مبروك على الشغل الجديد يا أميرة! مبسوطه؟
- ايوه مبسوطه قوي الحمد لله
- ويتروحي الشغل كل قد ايه؟
- باروح يوم الاتنين والاربع بس
- طيب حلو قوي ماشاء الله والمرتب كويس؟
- الحمد لله مش كبير قوي بس الشغل سهل ومريح
- فعلا هو انت بتشتغلي ايه؟

•باشتغل سكرتيرة في مدرسة.

3andik ikhwa?



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2239#video-2239-1>

عندك اخوات يا منى؟

ايوه عندي أخ واحد وأختين

حلو ماشاء الله اكبر او اصغر منك؟

عندي اخت اكبر مني واخت واخ اصغر مني وانت؟

للاسف معنديش اخوات. انا البنت الوحيدة في عيلتي 😞

min fadlik 3ayza 7up



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2246#video-2246-1>

• من فضلك، عايز "سفن آب"
 • آسف مفيش سفن آب فيه "سبرائت" بس
 • طيب ماشي شكرا
 • العفو اتمفضل

ayy ra'yik fii 3aruus da?



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2248#video-2248-1>

• ايه رأيك في العريس ده؟
 • لا لا شكرا ده تخين قوي ده عنده كرش!
 • لا يا بنتي لا ده بيلعب رياضة وبقى رفيع دلوقتي!
 • ايوه بس ده شكله قصير كان ده اقصر مني!
 • لا ده طوله 168 سم يعني مش قصير
 • ايوه بس شكله مش حلو ده اصلع! وعينه ضيقة قوي ومناخيره.....
 • خلاص خلاص استغفر الله العظيم

HaDirtak Ahmad?



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2253#video-2253-1>

• حضرتك أحمد؟

• لا، آسف احمد هناك اللي لابس بنطلون ازرق وقيص ابيض

• معلش انا مش شافه! اللي شعره طويل؟

• لا شعره قصير ولايس نضارة وعنده دقن

• آه شففته! الف شكر

Hilwa qawi al-jakata dii



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2270#video-2270-1>

-الله حلوة قوي الجاكت ده يا أميرة!

-اتفضلي

شكرا ده من مصر؟

- لا ده من ميسيز!

- بجد؟! لونه تحفة! انا باموت في الاصفر!

- اه والله وعندهم كان الاسود والابيض والبجي ومش غالي على فكرة ده كان
بعشرة دولار بس!

mumkin tagiibii akhuya min al-mataar?



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2276#video-2276-1>

• ممكن تجيب اختي من المطار يا بلال من فضلك؟

• بس انا معرفهاش!

• هي طويلة ورفيعة وبيضا وشعرها بني وقصير

• طب هتكون لابسة ايه؟

• هتكون لابسة بلوزة بيضا وحبيبة سودا وجاكيت رمادي

- هي كبيرة ولا صغيرة؟
- لا صغيرة اصغر مني عندها 20 سنة
- اشطة ماشي هي حلوة؟ باهزر بس! هتوصل الساعة كام؟

min fadlik 3ayza 7up



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2243#video-2243-1>

• من فضلك، عايز "سفن آب"
 • آسف مفيش سفن آب فيه "سبرايت" بس
 • طيب ماشي شكرا
 • العفو اتمفضل

Active Participles (with verbal force)

active participles

coming	gaay	جاي
going	raayiH	رايح
walking	maashii	ماشي
traveling	misaafir	مسافر
sitting/staying	'aa3id	قاعد
living/residing	saakin	ساكن
living	3aa'ish	عائش
remembering	faakir	فاكر
knowing	3aarif	عارف
wanting	3aayiz	عائز
understanding	faahim	فاهم
seeing	shaayif	شاييف
hearing	saami3	سامع



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=490#audio-490-1>

Paradigms: possessive/ preposition pronominal suffixes



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=472#video-472-1>

antonyms list

Antonyms

near#far	قريب # بعيد
small#big	صغير # كبير
tall#short	طويل # قصير
old#young	كبير # صغير
big#small	كبير # صغير
rich#poor	غني # فقير
happy#sad	مبسوط # حزين
beautiful#ugly	جميل # وحش
easy#difficult	سهل # صعب
strong#weak	قوي # ضعيف
quickly#slowly	بسرعة # شوي شوي
funny#serious	مضحك # جد
hot#cold	حار # بارد

Paradigm: Present tense verb conjugation with b prefix (audio)

[present tense verb conjugation with b prefix](#)



*One or more interactive elements has been
excluded from this version of the text. You can
view them online here: [https://opentext.uoregon.edu/
introarabic/?p=2261#audio-2261-1](https://opentext.uoregon.edu/introarabic/?p=2261#audio-2261-1)*

Useful Vocabulary



واحد	one
اثنين	two
ثلاثة	three
اربعة	four
خمسة	five
سته	six
سبعة	seven
ثمانية	eight
تسعة	nine
عشرة	ten
مرحبا	hello
أنا	I
انتَ	you (m)
انتِ	you (f)
أستاذة	professor (m/f)
طالب	student
طالبة	student (f)
أيوه	yes
لأ	no
مِش	not
بطاطس	potato
لبنان	Lebanon
دولة	country
مدينة	city
ولاية	state

احدى عشر	eleven
اثني عشر	twelve
ثلاثة عشر	thirteen
اربعة عشر	fourteen
خمسة عشر	fifteen
ستة عشر	sixteen
سبعة عشر	seventeen
ثمانية عشر	eighteen
تسعة عشر	nineteen
عشرين	twenty
ليبيا	Libya
سوريا	Syria
السودان	Sudan
اليمن	Yemen
طرابلس	Tripoli
بيروت	Beirut
أمريكا	America (US)
كندا	Canada
فلوريدا	Florida
بريطانيا	Britain
فرنسا	France
ده	this (m)
دي	this (f)
في	in
من	from
كبير/ة	big (m/f)

صغيرة	small (m/f)
شمال	north
جنوب	south
شرق	east
غرب	west
مصر	Egypt
دمشق	Damascus
وَلَا/أَوْ	or
اسمي	my name
اسمك	your (m) name
اسمك	your (f) name
أيه	what
صباح الخير	good morning
صباح النور	good morning (response)
ثلاثين	thirty
اربعين	fourty
خمسين	fifty
ستين	sixty
سبعين	seventy
ثمانين	eighty
تسعين	ninety
مائة	hundred
الصيف	summer
الخريف	autumn
الشتاء	winter
الربيع	spring

جَوّ	weather
بارِد	cold
حار	warm
ثلج	ice
مَطَر	rain
شمس	sun
السعودية	Saudi Arabia
عُمان	Oman
عَمّان	Amman
العراق	Iraq
بغداد	Baghdad
إِزاي	how?
فيه	in it
ما فيش	there isn't
فين	where?
واحد وعشرين	21
اثنين وعشرين	22
ثلاثة وعشرين	23
اربعة وعشرين	24
خمسة وعشرين	25
سته وعشرين	26
سبعة وعشرين	27
ثمانية وعشرين	28
تسعة وعشرين	29
فَتْحَة	Fatha
صَمَّة	Damma

كسرة Kasra

شدة Shadda

قمر moon

البصرة Basra

شهر (شهور) month (months)

سنة - سنوات year (years)

شهور السنة (شهر واحد إلى شهر
١٢)

التهارده today

امبارح yesterday

بكرة tomorrow

السبت Saturday

الأحد Sunday

الإثنين Monday

الثلاثاء Tuesday

الأربعاء Wednesday

الخميس Thursday

الجمعة Friday

إزيك / إزيك How are you?

أسبوع / اسابيع week (weeks)

فصل / فصلين / فصول season / two seasons/ seasons

عيد ميلاد birthday

امتي when

ساكن living (in)

بيت house

شَقَّةَ apartment

أَوْضَة room

بَيْت طَلِبَة house of students

بَعِيد far

قَرِيب near

هُوَ he

هِيَ she

عَنْ from

سُكُونٌ () sukuun

عَائِلَة family

أَب father

أُم mother

أَخ - إِخْوَة brother / brothers

أُخْت - أُخْوَات sister / sisters

عِنْد at

كَمْ how many?

اسْم name

عُمُر age

مَا اعْرِفُش I don't know

طَبِيب (medical) doctor

دُكْتُور doctor (PhD)

مِهْنَدَس engineer

مهندس كبيوتر	computer engineer
سكرتير	secretary
مكتب	office
مدرسة	school
جامعة	university
بنك	bank
مستشفى	hospital
ولد ج. أولاد	child / children
بنت ج. بنات	girl / girls
جوز	husband
طلاب	students
دول	countries
مدن	cities
مطعم	restaurant
يعمل/تعمل	works (m/f)
يشتغل/تشتغل	works (m/f)
ساعة	hour
دقيقة	minute
نص	half
ربع	fourth
ثلث	third
نص وخمسة	
نص إلا خمسة	
شكراً/عفواً	thank you/ you're welcome
كيمياء	chemistry
فيزياء	physics

رياضيات mathematics

اقتصاد economy

عربي Arabic

أدب إنجليزي English literature

أحياء / بيولوجيا biology

تاريخ history

هندسة engineering

دَرس lesson

الجدول الدراسي schedule

عاصمة / عواصم capital / capitals

القاهرة Cairo

الخرطوم Khartoum

الجزائر Algeria

الرباط Rabat

الرياض Riyadh

صنعا Sana'a

الأردن Jordan

فلسطين Palestine

القدس Jersalem

مسقط Musqat

الإمارات العربية المتحدة United Arab Emirates

أبو ظبي Abu Dhabi

الكويت Kuwait

قطر Qatar

الدوحة Doha

مقدشو Moqadisho

جيبوتي	Jibooti
المنامة	Manama
البحرين	Bahreïn
نواكشوط	Nouakchott
جزر القمر	Comoros
موروني	Moroni
وظيفة	job
الجهات	directions
الوقت / زمن	time
ضمير	pronoun
مكان	place
مادة	material
فندق	hotel
طائرة/طيارة	airplane
جواز سفر	passport
تأشيرة دخول	travel visa
وصول	arrival
محطة	station
قاعة استقبال	reception hall
شركة طيران	airline company
مطار	airport
تاريخ (date)	date
جدّ	grandpa
جنسية	nationality
دولي	international
رحلة	trip

رَقْم	number
زِيَارَة	visit
سَيِّ	
شَرِكَة	company
طَار/طَارَت	flew
عُنْوَان	adress
قَادِم مِّن	coming from
مُدَّة	period
مِصْرِيَة	Egyptian
مَكَان	place
مِهْنَة	profession
مُوظَّف	employed
مُوعِد - مَوَاعِيد	appointment
وَالِد	father
وَالِدَة	mother
وِلَادَة	childbirth
ثَانِي	second
مُشَاهَدَة	viewing, watching
عِيْلَة	family
تَام	good, perfect
مِيْلَاد	date
بَعْدَين	then, and then
يَعْنِي	it means, in other words
كِدِه	thus, this way
خَالِص	done, finished
اِتَّفَضَل	please, go ahead, take

تاريخ ميلاد	date of birth
إحنا	we
إنتو	you (plural)
هم	they
لُغة	language
شنطة	bag
دراسة	study, studying
عشان	for the purpose of
اهلا وسهلا	welcome
اهلا بيك	welcome to you
لو سمحت	if you please
ثالث	third
موظف - موظفين	employee
مدرسة ثانوية	secondary school, high school
مع	with
عائلة - عائلات	family
سافرت	she traveled
أغسطس	August
طبعاً	of course
رحلة - رحلات	trip
كانت	she, it was
طويل	long
وصلت	she arrived
بعد الظهر	afternoon
سأل	he asked
سؤال - أسئلة	question

كثير	many
تعبان - تعبائين	tired
قوي	a lot
جدة	grandmother
رابع	fourth
جمهورية مصر العربية	Arab Republic of Egypt
صدور	issue
النيل	the Nile
الخليج	the Gulf
لكن	but
ألمانيا	Germany
فُصحي	Modern Standard Arabic
مصري	Egyptian Arabic
نحنُ	we (MSA)
أنتمُ	you plural (MSA)
تاكسي	taxi
سواق	driver
قطارات	train
تذكرة - تذكرة	ticket
مُغادرة	departures
صباح	morning
مساء	evening
ثمن	price
يناير	January

جنيه مصري	Egyptian Pound (currency)
أكثر من	more than
تقريباً - حوالي	about / approximately
حَضْرَتِكَ	you (formal way to address a man), sir
حَضْرَتِكَ	you (formal way to address a woman), ma'am
حَطَّ	train, bus (line)
درجة أولى	first class
دَرَسَ	he studied
درست	she studied
عَلَى فِكْرَةٍ	by the way
لطيف	pleasant, nice
مُكَيَّفٌ	air-conditioned
وَسَطَ البَلَدِ	downtown
وقت الوصول	arrival time
عَلَى فَيْنَ	to where
بِتَسْكَامِي	you speak (f)
تَعَلَّمْتَ	you learned
فِيهَا	in it, it has
لَوْ عَايَزَ	if you want
كَارْتِ	card
مُوبَايِلِ	cell phone (mobile)
هِنَا	here
جَايِ	coming, next
سَكَّانِ	also
أَخَذَتْ	she took

دَخَلَتْ	she entered
أَخَذَ	he took
رَكِبَتْ	she rode, got on
رَكِبَ	he rode, got on
قَالَ	he said
أَصْلًا	originally
دِلْوَقْتِ	now
لَأَنَّ	because
شُغِلَ	work
تَكَلَّمَ	he spoke
كَثِيرٍ	many
كَانَ	he was
زَيِّ	like
رَاحَ	he went
هِنَاكَ	there
غَدًا / بُكْرَةً	tomorrow
دَرَجَةٍ	class
أَوَّلَى	first
صَبَاحًا	in the morning
مَسَاءً	in the evening
مَا فِيهَاش)she, it) does not have
السَّكَّانَ	the residents
عَكْسَ	opposite
اَوْضَةٌ - أُوضُ	room
تَرَكَ	he left

توصيل	delivering, transporting
حجّر	he reserved
حمام	bathroom
خاص	private
خدمة - خدمات	service
سعر - أسعار	price
شارع	street
شنطة/حقيبة	suitcase
صندوق المفقودات	lost and found
ضاع	he (it) got lost
طريق	road
طلب	he asked for, requested
عدد	number
فدّش على	he looked for
فطور	breakfast
مجاني	for free, no charge
مرّة - مرّات	time
مشكلة - مشاكل	problem
مطعم - مطاعم	restaurant
مقبول	acceptable
ممتاز	excellent
ممكن	possible, perhaps
موقع	location
نجم - نجوم	star
يعمل)he, it) works, operates
آسف	sorry

! الله أعلم	God knows!
ان شاء الله	God willing
؟ أي خدمة	Can I help you? (lit. Any service?)
لو سمحت = من فضلك	if you please
معك	with you
معاي	with me
أخلى	I leave
خلى	he left
تعلمت	you (f) learned
تعلم	he learned
تكلم	he spoke
أروح	I go
لازم	must, necessary
تروحي	you (f) go
كثير - كثر	many
أول	first
بانكلم	I speak
ياه	Oh, what's the matter?
حاجة	thing
زعلان - زعلانين	upset
كُل	all
إلى	to, towards
جيد = كويس	good
جداً	very
مصر الجديدة	Heliopolis (lit. New Egypt)

مُدَّكَرَات

diary

غُرْفَةٌ - غُرْفٌ = أَوْضَةٌ

room

قَلِيلًا = شَوِيَّةٌ

a little

مَا

did not

نَتَّ

I slept

سَاعَدَنِي

he helped me

حَمَلَ

carrying

بَحَثَ عَن

he looked for

وَجَدْتَهُ

I found it

وَجَدَ

he found

ثُمَّ = بَعْدَئِذٍ

then

مَاذَا = أَيُّهُ

what

حَدَثَ

he/it happened

قَبْلَ رِحْلَتِي بِشَهْرَيْنِ

two months before my trip

يَكُونُ

be

لَوْنٌ - أَلْوَانٌ

color

أَبْيَضٌ

white

أَسْوَدٌ

black

أَحْمَرٌ

red

أَخْضَرٌ

green

أَزْرَقٌ

blue

بُرِّيٌّ

brown

اسْمُ الْوَالِدِ

father's name

اسْمُ الْوَالِدَةِ

mother's name

الاسْمُ الْكَامِلُ

full/complete name

العُمر	age
تاريخ الصدور	date of issue
تاريخ الولادة	date of birth
ضَيَّعَ	he lost (something)
غير معروف	not know
مُدِير	manager, director
مكان الصدور	place of issue/issuance
مَلَابِس / لِبَس	clothes
موظف الجوازات	passport (office) employee
المفضل	favorite
مِش فَاكِر)I) don't remember
غير معروف = مِش معروف	not known
! الحمد لله	Thank God! !
بالكامل	in full, complete
ناس	people
أَكِيد	certainly
طَيِّب	ok
! اسْتِنِي	Wait!
مَكْتُوب	written
عَلَيْهَا	on it
للأولاد i.e. ل + الأولاد	for (the) boys
يَد	hand
رَجَالِي	for men
الشْيء	thing

إذا	if
أعطاني	he gave me
إتي	that I
جَلَسَ	he sat
حَتَّى	until
ذَهَبَ	he went
سَأَلَنِي	he asked me
عِنْدَمَا	when
عِنْدَهُمْ	they have
فَرِحَ	he became happy
فَقَدَ	he lost
فَكَّرَ	he thought
نَامَ	he slept
نِهَآيَة	end
قهوة	coffee
لحم	meat
شاي	tea
سمك - أسماك	fish
خُضَار	vegetables
فواكه	fruit
عصير	juice
مِية	water
فَرَحَة - فراخ	chicken
حلويات	sweets
رُز	rice
سَلَطَة	salad

فول	beans
شيش كباب	Shishkabab
سُكَّر	sugar
أسيوي	Asian
أَكْل / طَعَام	food
أَكْلَة / وَجِبَة	food, dish
بَحْرِي	from the sea
توصيل	delivery
ثَلْجَة	refrigerator
سَرِيع	fast, quick
سَنْدَوِيشَة - سَنْدَوِيشَات	sandwich
شِمال	left
صِينِي	Chinese
مَأْكُولَات	foods, dishes
مَشْوِي	baked, grilled
مَقْلِي	fried
نوع - أنواع	type
هِندِي	Indian
يَمِين	right
أَدْبِي	give me
تَسْلَمِ اَيْدِكَ	thank you - lit. may your hand be safe
فِي رَأْيِكَ	in your opinion
مِنْ عَيْنِي	I'd be happy to, it would be my pleasure - lit. from my eyes
مِنْ غَيْر	without
بَعِيد	far
أَبْعَدُ	further

رخيص	inexpensive, cheap
أرخص	cheaper
غالي	expensive
أعلى	more expensive
قريب	close by, near
أقرب	closer
جَعَان - جَعَانِين	hungry
متر	meter
روحي	go (f)!
على طول	straight
ادخُلي	enter (f.!)
ثاني	other (also second)
حَتَوَصِّلِي	you will reach, arrive at
تَعْرِفِي	you (f.) know
لِيكَ	to you
تَحِبِّي	you like
عِنْدُكُمْ = عِنْدَكُمْ	you pl. have
كُلُّهُ	all, everything
مَوْجُود	present, found
عَطْشَان - عَطْشَانِين	thirsty
مِيَّة سَاقِعَة	cold water
وَاللَّهِ	by God . . . , the truth is . . .
مَكْسُور	broken
أُ مَعْلَش	don't worry!
عَادِي	ordinary, usual

تَطْلُبِي	you ask for, order
حَلْو	sweet
أَمّ عليّ، رز بلين	Rice pudding
كافئين	caffeine
لبن / حليب	milk
كُشْرِي	Koshary
تَبْوَلَة	Tabbouleh
ماضِي	past
كنت أريد	I wanted
أَنْ	to
أَنَّ	that
صَدِيق	friend
لَيْسَ = مِش	not
قَرَّرَ-يُقَرِّر	to decide
مَشْهُور	famous, well-known
كَلَّمَ-يُكَلِّم	to speak to
اسْتَعْرَب-يَسْتَعْرَب	to find (something) strange
كَانَ يُفَكِّر	he thought, he was thinking
أَجْنَبِيّ - أَجَابِي	foreigner
أُخْرَى = ثَانِيَة	other, another
أَيْنَ = فِين	where
صَعْب	difficult
حَبَّ-يُحِبُّ	loved - loves
اسَانسير	elevator

فندق	hotel
بلْكَونَة	balcony
مَطْبِخ	kitchen
إعلان - إعلانات	announcement, ad
شُقَّة - شُقُق - فندقيَّة	apartment
سرير - سرَّايِر	bed
دولاب - دَوَالِب	closet
كُرسي - كُرَاسِي	chair
طبق - أَطْبَاق	dish
تراييزة - تراييزات	table
بوتاجاز	range (cooking)
كوب - أَكْوَاب	cup
مِترُو	metro
أوتوبس	bus
عَرَبِيَّة / سِيَّارَة	car
اتَّصَلَ - يَتَّصِلُ	to contact, get in touch with
اشْتَرَى - يَشْتَرِي	to buy
اعتَقَدَ - يَعتَقِدُ	to believe
أَنْتَقَلَ - يَنْتَقِلُ	to move
دَفَعَ - يَدْفَعُ	to pay
رَكَبَ - يَرَكِبُ	to ride
سَأَلَ - يَسْأَلُ	to ask
سَكَنَ - يَسْكُنُ	to live
عَرَفَ - يَعْرِفُ	to know
قال - يَقولُ	to say
قرأ - يَقْرَأُ	to read

نَطَفَ - يَنْطِفُ	to clean
تَكْيِيف	air-conditioning
جَاهِز	ready
جَدِيد	new
خُصُوصاً	especially
شَهْرِيّاً	monthly
فَاضِي	empty, unfurnished
نَفِيس	luxurious
كَهْرَبَاء	electricity
مَدخِل	entrance
مَفْرُوش	furnished
نَظِيف	clean
لِلاتِّصَالِ .i.e ل + ال + اتِّصَال	for contacting, calling
لِلاسْتِعْلَامِ .i.e ل + ال + اسْتِعْلَام	for information
لِلإِيجَارِ .i.e ل + ال + الإِيجَار	for rent
لِلسَّكَنِ .i.e ل + ال + السَّكَنِ	for living, residence
لِلبَيْعِ .i.e ل + ال + بَيْع	for sale
فَكَرَّ - يَفَكِّرُ	to think
عَادَةً	usually
حَد	one, someone (with negation, anyone)
عَرِيب	stranger
مِشِي - يَمْشِي	to walk
وَلَا	or
لَاقِي - يَلِاقِي	to find
اسْتَنْتَى - يَسْتَنْتِي	to wait

خَلِّينِي	let me
شَافٍ-يَشُوف	to see
شُكْرًا جَزِيلًا	thanks a lot
اتَّصَلَ-يَتَّصِل	to contact, get in touch with
أَيَّ خِدْمَةٍ	don't mention it (lit: any service)
رَئِيسِي	main
لَوْحَدِكَ	by yourself
ضَعِيف	weak
أَخِير / آخِر	last
جِدًّا	seriously
افْتَكَّرَ-يُفْتَكِّر = فَكَّرَ-يُفَكِّر	to think
افْتَكَّرْتُكَ	I thought you...
جَاءَ-يَجِي	to come
جِيت	I came
طُولِ الْوَقْتِ	the whole time
صَاحِبٍ - أَصْحَابٍ	friend
إِلَّا	except
كَلِمَةٍ	word
مِنْج	tower
بِالْكَامِلِ	completely
غُرْفَةَ نَوْمٍ	bedroom
مُبَاشِرٍ	direct
أَرَادَ-يُرِيد	to want
فَقِيرٍ - فُقَرَاءَ	poor
يُمْكِنُ	is possible

التقى-يَلْتَقِي	to meet
رأى-يَرَى = شاف-يَشُوف	to see
كِتَاب - كُتِبَ	book
سَوْفَ = ح = سَ	will
الآن = دِلْوَقْتِ	now
فعل-يَفْعَل	to do
خاف-يَخَاف	to be afraid
بقي-يَبْقَى	to remain, to become
إنها	that she
كُلُّنَا	all of us
سألتها	I asked her
طقس	weather
تدخين	smoking
حُكُومِي	public/governmental
دائماً	always
راكب-رُكَّاب	passenger
زَحْمَة	congestion, crowded traffic
سائق-سَوَّاق	driver
عَدَّاد	counter, meter
فَرْق	difference
لَا فِتْنَة	sign
أَسْرَع	faster
أَصْغَر	smaller
تَوَقَّف-يَتَوَقَّف	to stop
دَخَّن-يُدَخِّن	to smoke

ظَنُّ-يُظُنُّ	to think
استعمل-يستعمل	to use
محطة)bus) stop/station
مَسْؤُول	responsible, person in charge
مَنْع	prohibited
مَيِّز	distinguished
مُواصلات	transportation
مُواصلات عامة	public transportation
مَلِك-يَلِك	to own
وَضَعَ-يَضَع	to put
وَقَف-يُوقِف	to stop (someone(
? قَد اِبِه	how much?
كَيْف = اَزَاي	how
مَش عَارِف/عَارِفَة	I don't know
مَش مَعْقُول	no way, impossible
يَبْدُو	it seems
بِالضَّبْط	exactly
أَحْسَن حَاجَة	the best thing
بِالكَثِير .i.e ب + ال + كَثِير	at most
رَبَّنَا مَعَاك	God be with you, good luck !
مِنْ؟ / مِنْ فِين؟	from where?
	How many is/are
فِيهِ كَام؟	there?

إيه أسرع؟	Which is quicker?
اتولد - يتولد	to be born
أهوه	here it is
شوفي	look, see!
على الجنب	on the side
لسه ما بتعرفيش حاجة	you still don't know any thing
جرب - يجرب / حاول - يحاول	to try
أخرج - يُخرج	to take out
جواب	answer
جبل - جبال	mountain
رطب	humid
جاف	dry, arid
ساحل	coast
معتدل	mild
دافئ	warm
شط	shore, bank
ورد - ورود	flower
أحياناً	sometimes
بداية	beginning
تسلق	climbing
تغير - يتغير	to change
جبلي	mountainous
جفاف	dryness, drought

جَمِيلٌ = جَولُو	beautiful
جَوَّ	weather
حَبَّ يَحِبُّ	to like
حَسَبَ	it depends, according to
سَقَعَةٌ = بَرْدٌ	cold
سِيَّاحِي	touristic
قَادِمٌ	coming, next
مَنْطِقَةٌ - مَنَاطِقٌ	area, region
هَوَاءٌ	air
عَارِفٌ	knowing, aware
قَصْدِي	I mean, my intention
المنطقة التي أنت ساكنة فيها	the area in which you live
نفس الشيء	the same thing
يا سَلام	Wow!
عِنْدَكُمْ	where you (pl.) are
أَصْفَرٌ	yellow
بُرْتَقَالِي	orange
عيد شمّ النَّسِيمِ	the Festival of shamm an-nasiim
مَخْصُوصٌ	special
صَحْرَاوِي	desert-like
قَبْلَ مَا = قَبْلَ أَنْ	before
خَالِصٌ	at all
صَحَّ	correct
مَعْقُولٌ	sensible, possible, reasonable
السَّعَةُ وَالثلج الذي عندكم	the cold and snow that you guys have

الدلتا	the Delta
عاش-يعيش	to live
وَقَعَ-يَقَعُ))it, she) is located (to be located
صَدَّقَ-يُصَدِّقُ	to believe (that someone is(telling the truth
ما صدقت	I did not believe (see grammar note(below
هكذا	thus, this way
ساحل	coastal
واحة	oasis
زار-يزور	to visit
إلى	that, which
اشْتَغَلَ-يَسْتَعْمِلُ	to work
تجارة	business
تَعَرَّفَ-يَتَعَرَّفُ	to get to know
حياة	life
خبّاز/خبّازة	baker
دَرَسَ-يُدْرَسُ	to study
ذكي	smart, clever
رجل أعمال/سيدة أعمال	business man/woman
سائق/سائقة	driver
سِتّ بيت - ربة بيت	homemaker
طبّ	medicine
طَبَّاح/طَبَّاحَة	cook
طَبَّيب/طبيبة = دكتور/دكتورة	physician
طَيَّار/طيارَة	pilot
عَمَل	work

فُرْصَة - فُرْص	opportunity
مُحَاسِب / مُحَاسِبَة	accountant
مُدْرِس / مَدْرَسَة = أَسْتَاذ / أَسْتَاذَة = مَعْلَم / مَعْلَمَة	teacher
مَدْرَسَة ثَانَوِيَة	school
مُسَاعِد / مُسَاعِدَة	assistant
مُسْتَشْفَى	hospital
مُمرِض / مُمرِضَة	nurse
مِيكَانِيكِي / مِيكَانِيكِيَة	mechanic
هَنْدَسَة	engineering
أَكْبَر	bigger
أَحْلَى	best (lit. sweeter, the sweetest)
مُحْشِي	stuffed (food)
خَاف	afraid
ذَاكِر - يَذَاكِر	to study at home, to do homework
قَصْد	intention, meaning
لَيْل	night
نَهَار	day / daytime
خَرَج - يَخْرُج	to come out, go out
صَحِيح	true, correct
اِخْرَاج - بَرّه	outside, abroad
مَاشِي	ok
فَاهِم)one who is) understanding
كِفَايَة	enough
كَان يُرِيد	he had wanted

فَقَطَّ = بَسَّ	only
فَقَرَ-يَقْفِرُ	to jump
صَاحَ-يَصِيحُ	to shout
! اللهُ يَرْحَمُ	may God have mercy on him!
مَاتَ-يَمُوتُ	to die
! بَعِيدُ	God forbid! (lit. may bad!(things be far
حَادِثٌ	accident
مَرَضٌ	sickness
عِنْدَمَا = لَّا	when
سَمِعَ-يَسْمَعُ	to hear
ذَلِكَ	that
شَكَرَ-يَشْكُرُ	to thank
قَرَّرَ-يَقْرِرُ	to decide
Lesson 5	
قِصَّةٌ	story
الدين الإسلامي	the Islamic religion
الشرق الأوسط	the Middle East
امْتِحَانٌ - امْتِحَانَاتٌ	test
امْتِحَانُ الثَّانَوِيَّةِ الْعَامَّةِ	general secondary school examination
تَأَسَّسَ - يَتَأَسَّسُ	to be founded
تَخَرَّجَ - يَخْرُجُ	to graduate
تَخَصُّصٌ	specialization, major
تَعْلِيمٌ	instruction, teaching, education
تَكْلِفَةٌ - تَكَالِيفٌ	cost
جَامِعٌ - جَوَامِعُ / مَسْجِدٌ - مَسَاجِدُ	mosque

حَسَّنَ-يَحْسِنُ	to improve
(حَصَلَ-يَحْصُلُ) عَلَى	to obtain
دراسة - دراسات	study
درجة - درجات	grade, degree, extent
عَالَمٌ	world
عالي	high
علم - علوم	science, branch of knowledge
علوم سياسية	political science
كُفَيَّة	college
كُفَيَّةُ حُقُوق	law school
لُغَة - لغات	language
مادّة - موادّ / موضوع - مواضيع	subject
مَرَكَز - مَرَاكِز	center
مِنْحَة - مَنَح	scholarship
مُهِّمٌ	important
نَتِيْجَة - نَتَائِج	result
عَلَّشَان - عَلَى شَان	for the sake of, in order to
بِنَاع	of, belonging to
مَحْظُوظ	lucky
قَدِيم - قَدُمَاء	ancient
أَهَمُّ	most important
كُلُّ مِنْ	each of
يُبْنَى-يُنْبَى	to be built
قَرْن	century
ثَامِن	eighth

ميلادي	A.D.
استقلال	independence
حقّ - حقوق	right (legal)
سمح - يُسمح	to be allowed
اعتبر - يُعتبر	to be considered
الذين	
فشل - يفشل	to fail
نُجِحَ - يُنجح	to succeed, pass an exam
يونيو	June
أوروبا	Europe
نفس	same
علوم سياسية	political science
أما ... ف	as for ... then
وجع دماغ	headache
لأول مرّة	for the first time
احتفال	celebrating, celebration
احتفل - يحتفل	to celebrate
العيد الكبير = عيد الأضحي	the Feast of Sacrifice
تلوين	coloring
جميع	everyone, all
حدائق - حدائق	garden, park
حروف - حروف	lamb
شروق	sunrise
طابور	line, queue
عيد - أعياد	feast, festival, anniversary

عيد الفِطْرِ	Eid al-Fitr (celebration marking the end of Ramadan)
عيد ميلاد	birthday / Christmas
غُرُوب	sunset
كَعْكَة	cake
!كُلِّ سَنَةً وَأَنْتَ طَيِّبٌ	happy holidays! (lit every year and you are well)
كَلِمَةٌ	word
كَنِيسَةٌ - كَنَائِس	church
مَسْأَلَةٌ - مَسَائِل	matter
مُفَضَّل	favorite
هَدِيَّةٌ - هَدَايَا	gift, present
وَاقِف	standing
حُرُوفٌ - حِرْفَان	lamb
مُعْظَم	most (of (
قَدِرٌ - يَقْدِر	to be able to
وَزَعٌ - يُوَزَع	to distribute
! يَا رِبِّت	I wish!
مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ	What God has willed!
مِنْ زَمَان	a long time ago
اِخْتَلَفَ - يَخْتَلِف	to be different
فَخْصِي	personal
فَرْقٌ - فُرُوق	difference
فَرْدٌ - أَفْرَاد	individual, member
كَأ	as

مُجْتَمَع - مُجْتَمَعَات	society
سَبَب - أَسْبَاب	reason
ذَلِكَ	that
عَادَة	habit, custom
بَيْنَ	between, among
تَأَثَّرَ - يَتَأَثَّرُ	to be influenced
ثَقَافَة	culture
حَضَّرَ - يُحَضِّرُ	to prepare
شَخْص - أَشْخَاص	person
عَنَى - يَعْني	to sing
أَغْنِيَة - أَغَانِي	song
لَحْن	tune
مَا أَجْمَل	how beautiful
مَسِيحِي	Christian
شُعْبِي	popular
أَصْل	origin
فَرْعُونِي	Pharaonic
عَنَى - يَعْني	to mean
عِيد الخَلْق	Creation Festival
رَمَزٌ - يَرْمِزُ	to symbolize
أُضِفَ - يُضَافُ	to be added
نَسِيم	breeze
فَسِيخ	salted fish
مَمْلَح	salted
أَبْدًا = خَالِص	at all
رَاحَة	smell

تَقْلِيد - تَقَالِيد	tradition
بَيْض	eggs
بِلَاد	country, land
انْتَشَرَ - يَنْتَشِر	to spread
تَقْوِيم	calendar
كَانَ - يَكُون	to be
عِبَارَةٌ	phrase
لَمْ أَعْرِفْ	I did not know, I was not aware
مُنَاسِبَةٌ - مُنَاسَبَات	occasion
بَلَدِي	local
تَخْفِيف	discount, lowering, reducing
نَسُوقٌ	shopping
تَقْلِيدِي	traditional
سِتَائِي	for women
سُوقٌ - أسواق	market
شَتَوِي	for the winter
صُوف	wool
صَيْفِي	for the summer
فَاتِحٌ	light color
فِكْرَةٌ	idea
قُطْن	cotton
قِمَاش	cloth
كَفَّفَ - يَكْفِف	to cost
كُمٌ	sleeve
لَبَسَ - يَلْبَس	to wear

لَذِيذٌ	delicious
مَبْلَغٌ - مَبَالِغٌ	sum, amount
مَحَلٌّ / دُكَّانٌ	shop, store
مَقَاسٌ	size
نَوْعٌ - أَنْوَاعٌ	kind, type
وَجِبَةٌ - وَجِبَاتٌ	meal
فَيْصٌ	shirt
بَنْطَلُونَ	pants
جَاكِيْتَةٌ	jacket
فُسْتَانٌ	dress
جَلَابِيَّةٌ	Jalabiya
جَزْمَةٌ	shoes
طَاقِيَّةٌ	hat
قَصِيْرٌ	short
نُصُّمٌ	t-shirt
تَفَاحٌ	apple
مَوْزٌ	banana
طَمَاطِيْمٌ	tomato
خُبْزٌ	bread
عَصِيْرٌ لِيْمُونٌ	lemon juice
بَطِيْحٌ	watermelon
يَا سَيِّدِي	my dear madam
كِيْلُو	kilogram
حَاضِرٌ	presently, ready (to serve you)
كُلُّهُ عَلَى بَعْضِهِ	all together

خَبْرٌ - أَخْبَارٌ	news
دَوَّرَ - يَدَوِّرُ = بَحَثَ - يَبْحَثُ	to look for
زِي بَعْضُهُ	it is all the same
بَعَثَ - يَبْعِثُ	to send
لَعِبَ - يَلْعَبُ	to play
هَائِلٌ	awesome
طَبَّ = طَيَّبَ	ok, so
دُولٌ	those
حِجَّةٌ	part, area
مَشْهُورٌ	famous
عِشَانُ خَاطِرِكَ	for you
نَوْعِيَّةٌ	quality
رَمَادِيٌّ	gray
كُلِّيٌّ	navy blue
غَامِقٌ	dark
بَعْصُ!ْ	Look!
زِيَادَةٌ	extra, more
مَبْرُوكٌ!ْ	congratulations, may you enjoy it!
خُذِي!ْ	take!
بَعْضٌ	some
أَلَدٌّ	more delicious
سَمِّيَ - يُسَمَّى	to call
تَفَاجَأَ - يَتَفَاجَأُ	to be surprised
مَنْذُرٌ	since
عِلَاقَةٌ	relationship
فِعْلٌ	verb

أخبر- يُخبر	to tell, inform
مكانة	status
دعم- يدعم	to support
أضعف- يُضعف	to weaken
كأبدا	whenever
إنهاء	ending
دعم	support
قام- يقوم	to erupt, take place
مُظاهرة - مُظاهرات	demonstration
طالب- يُطالب	to demand
تخفيض	lowering, reducing
لا زال	is still