LEARN ARABIC

THE FAST AND FUN WAY

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Based on widely spoken Egyptian Arabic

by Ragy Ibrahim
Munther Younes, Consultant
INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

While the different dialects differ from one region to another, MSA is virtually the same everywhere. This is one reason why the majority of Arabic books written for foreigners introduce MSA. However, people who learn to speak only MSA will not be able to use it in conversation; not only will they sound ludicrous, but they will also find it difficult to understand what is being said to them.

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

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

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

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

Munther Younes
The Arabic Writing System and Basic Grammatical Structures

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

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

The following table lists the Arabic letters and the sounds they represent using a romanized transliteration system. It will serve as a pronunciation guide throughout the book. The letters marked with an asterisk (*) represent sounds not found in English. Short explanatory notes appear next to these. If no notes appear, then the transcription symbol represents the typical English pronunciation of the letter given. So, in the second row, the Arabic letter ِّ is pronounced the same as the English consonant b used in the transliteration.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARABIC LETTER</th>
<th>TRANSCRIPTION</th>
<th>NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ﺎ</td>
<td>aa</td>
<td>Pronounced like the English a in <em>man</em> and <em>far</em> (more on this under “the emphatic group” below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺏ</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺖ</td>
<td>t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺖ</td>
<td>t or s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺝ</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>Rarely pronounced as j.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺝ*</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>Pronounced like h, but with more friction in the throat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺝ*</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>Pronounced like the German ch, as in <em>nach</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻗ</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺟ</td>
<td>z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻟ</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻟ</td>
<td>z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺣ</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td>sh as English <em>ship</em> (to distinguish this from the sequence s followed by h, italic will be used).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺪ</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺪ*</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺪ*</td>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺪ*</td>
<td>Z or D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻟ*</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻟ*</td>
<td>gh</td>
<td>As in French r in <em>rouge</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻟ*</td>
<td>f</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻟ*</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>This letter is pronounced as a <em>hamza</em> in most cases. In a few cases, it retains the MSA pronunciation as an emphatic k. In these cases it will be written and transcribed as q. (More on <em>hamza</em> below.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻚ</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻜ</td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻘ</td>
<td>m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻚ</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺢ</td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻤ</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>Pronounced as the w in <em>way</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻥ</td>
<td>oo</td>
<td>Pronounced as the oo in <em>door</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻤ</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>Pronounced as the ea in <em>meat</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺥ</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>Pronounced as the ai in <em>bait</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺥ</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>Pronounced as the y in <em>young</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAMZA, THE GLOTTAL STOP

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

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

I
you, masculine, singular (m.s.)
Algeria
point of departure
evening
emergency

اَنا
إِنَّ
الجزائر
منشأ
مساء
طوارئ

THE EMPHATIC GROUP

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emphatic</th>
<th>Nonemphatic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ص</td>
<td>س</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ض</td>
<td>د</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ط</td>
<td>ت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ظ</td>
<td>ز</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

A
(close to emphatic)
sought
dawn
taught
cought

B
(plain)
seat
dean
Teach
catch

ANSWERS

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

## Putting It Together

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WORD—FINALLY</th>
<th>WORD—INITIALLY AND MEDIAIALLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-connecting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>س</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ش</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ص</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ض</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ط</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ز</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ضع.غ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غف</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ف</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ق</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ك</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ل</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>م</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ن</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ه.ه</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-connecting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>و</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ي</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE THE FOLLOWING:
1. Eight letters have one shape each, regardless of their position in the word. These include the six non-connecting letters and ظ and ط.
2. Three letters, ح, غ, and ق, have four shapes each, depending on their position in the word and whether the preceding letter is connecting or non-connecting. The first shape is used at the beginning of the word and after non-connecting letters, but not word-finally. The second is used after a connecting letter inside a word. The third is used word-finally after a connecting letter. The fourth is used word-finally after a non-connecting letter.
3. The rest (17 letters) have two shapes each, one initial and medial (both connected and non-connected), and another final.
4. In general, the final shape of a letter includes an additional curve to finish it off.
5. If you compare the shapes of the different letters, you will notice that the majority are organized into groups or families according to their basic shape: خ ، ح ، خ : ث ، ط ، ب ، etc. Within each family, letters are generally distinguished by the placement and number of their dots.
6. In addition to functioning as the long vowel ع, the first letter of the Arabic alphabet، i، serves as a transitional vowel at the beginnings of words that start with a vowel. In this position, it is pronounced a، i، or u، depending on the individual word. The most common such usage of i is as the first letter of the definite article ال “the”:

the post office  il-bariid البريد

Exercise
a. Connect the following letters to form words:

bab
ap
طالب
طالب
بااب

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>بطاطس</th>
<th>طالب</th>
<th>كتاب</th>
<th>باب</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baTaaTis</td>
<td>Taalib</td>
<td>kitaab</td>
<td>baab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potatoes</td>
<td>student</td>
<td>book</td>
<td>door</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHORT VOWELS AND OTHER DIACRITICS

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Transliteration Symbol</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>َََ ḳ a</td>
<td>fatha</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ِِ ḳ i</td>
<td>kasra</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ُُ ḳ u</td>
<td>Damma</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ـ ḳ k</td>
<td>shadda</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ـ k</td>
<td>sukūn</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ـ ḳ (kan)</td>
<td>tanwiin</td>
<td>an</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHER ORTHOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS

الناء المربطة (ta‘ marbūtah)

This letter is a combination of ُ /َ and َََ. It is written as ّ or َ, depending on whether the preceding letter is connecting or non-connecting. It is a feminine ending that appears on nouns and adjectives. Consequently, it is found only in the final position of a word. It is pronounced a, unless the word in which it is found is the first part of a construct phrase; then a َ appears in the pronunciation.
When ٣ is followed by ١, with and without ه (hamza), the two letters are joined together forming one special symbol, written as ﴾ or ﴿. The combination is often considered another letter of the Arabic alphabet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>three</th>
<th>talaata</th>
<th>ثلاثة</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>il-'urdun</td>
<td>الأردن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Emirates</td>
<td>il-'imaaraat</td>
<td>الإمارات</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reading Exercise**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Welcome.</th>
<th>أهلاً وسهلاً!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thanks (literally “welcome to you,” in response)</td>
<td>أهلاً بك.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanks (to a man).</td>
<td>أهلاً بك.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanks (to a woman).</td>
<td>أهلاً بك.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanks.</td>
<td>شكرًا.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are welcome.</td>
<td>عفواً.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please, come in! (to a man).</td>
<td>إفتحم.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please, come in! (to a woman).</td>
<td>إفتحم.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

الف مقصورة (alif maqSuura)
This letter is found only at the end of words and is pronounced like the letter ١. When suffixes are attached to the word that ends in الف مقصورة the letter appears either as ١ or ﴿.

واو الجماعة (waaw il-gamma'a) (waaw of the plural)
The two letters ٥ frequently appear at the end of a verb to indicate that the subject of that verb is plural: سمعوا [sim̱uwa] “they heard.” Two things are important to remember with respect to the final ٥ in such verbs. First, it is silent (in the same way that the e in the English word made is); and second, that if a suffix is attached to it, the ٥ disappears: سمعوني [sim̱uwni] “they heard me.”

**ANSWERS**

الله واللَّه واللَّه واللَّه، شُكرُم، مَا شُكِرَم
Important Notes

1. The long vowels ى، ی، and و are pronounced short at the ends of words, just like fatha, kasra, and Damma:

   her book  kitaabha
   my book   kitaabi
   they wrote katabu

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

   behind  wara
   sky    sama

However, consider the following:

   good evening  masaa` il-kheer

Grammar

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

1. THE ARABIC SENTENCE AND WORD ORDER

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

Equational Sentences

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

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

In an equational sentence that consists of an indefinite subject and a prepositional phrase, the prepositional phrase precedes the subject:
Verbal Sentences
There is a certain amount of flexibility in the word order of verbal sentences; a verb may precede or follow its subject. The following two word orders are grammatical:

```
bi-yuSal il-utubiis is-saa'a sitta.
بيوصل الاتوبيس الساعة ستة.
```
```
il-utubiis bi-yuSal is-saa'a sitta.
الاتوبيس بيوصل الساعة ستة.
```

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

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

```
il-utubiis da bi-yruuuh il-ahraam?
الاتوبيس ده بيروح الأهرام؟
```

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

he visits, he is visiting

he likes to visit
2. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE AND THE SUN AND MOON LETTERS
Definiteness in Arabic is expressed by attaching the prefix ﷲ “the” to nouns and adjectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>big door</td>
<td>ﺑﺎﺑ  ﻦﻜﻴﺮ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the big door</td>
<td>ﻓﻠ- ﺑﺎﺑ  ﻦﻜﻴﺮ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note that ﺑﺎﺑ  ﻦﻜﻴﺮ is a full sentence that is translated as “The door is big.”)

If ﷲ is followed by a sun letter, it is assimilated into (becomes the same as) that letter, which results in a doubled consonant in pronunciation but not in writing. The sun letters are the following: ﻣ-ط-ظ-ز-س-ص-ض.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the sun</td>
<td>ﻣ-ش-ا-م</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the watch, the hour, the time</td>
<td>ﻣ-س-ا-ء</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>ﻣ-ت-ا-ء</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

remain unchanged before moon letters, which include all the consonants not listed above:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the moon</td>
<td>ﺑ-ا-م</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>ﺑ-ع-م</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>ﺑ-ح-م</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>ﺑ-ع-م</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reading Exercise
How should the ج of the definite article be pronounced in the following words? (Answers are given below.)

the plane الطائرة 1.
the airport المطار 2.
the suitcase السفيرة 3.
the boys, children الأطفال 4.
the girls البنات 5.
the boy الولد 6.

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

Good morning. صباح الخير (ص ب اح ال الخ ي ر) 1.
Good morning (in response to صباح الخير). صباح النور (ص ب اح ال نور) 2.
Good night/Good evening/Good afternoon. مساء الخير (م س اه ال خ ي ر) 3.
Good night/Good evening/Good afternoon. (in response to مساء الخير) مساء النور (م س اه ال نور) 4.

ANSWERS
Greetings 1. سباح النور 2. سباح النور 3. مساء الخير 4. مساء النور
Definite Article 1. ط. 2. م. 3. ب. 4. 3. 5. 6.
3. THE CONSTRUCT (الإضافة, AL-IDAFA)
When two nouns are closely associated, as in the case of possession or something being part of something else, they form a special grammatical construction called the construct (الإضافة) :

the student’s name  `ism iT-Taalib  أسم الطالب

the capital of Egypt  `aaSimat maSr  عاصمة مصر

University Street  shaari` il-gaami`a  شارع الجامعة

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

bedroom  `uuDit noom  أوضة نوم

a hundred pounds  miit gineeh  جنيه

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

a bedroom  `uuDit noom  أوضة نوم

the bedroom  `uuDit in-noom  أوضة النوم

But not الأوضة نوم
4. PRONOUNS AND SUBJECT MARKERS

Egyptian Arabic has the following set of personal pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TRANSLITERATION</th>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>SUFFIX</th>
<th>CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>huwwa</td>
<td>هو</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>هو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>hiyya</td>
<td>هي</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>مَّمَّهَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>humma</td>
<td>مُهَّمَّهِ</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>أنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (m.s.)</td>
<td>inta</td>
<td>انت</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>انت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (f.s.)</td>
<td>inti</td>
<td>انت</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>انت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (pl.)</td>
<td>intu</td>
<td>انتو</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>انتو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>ana</td>
<td>أنا</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>أنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>ihna</td>
<td>إِحْنَا</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>إِحْنَا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subject Markers

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

Subject Markers on the Perfect Verb

Different persons are expressed in the perfect verb by attaching different suffixes to it, except in the case of the third person masculine singular (the one corresponding to he), where no suffix is attached. This is shown in the following table.
Exercise
The verb حجز hagaz means "to reserve." Fill in the empty spaces, adding the subject marker to the verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TRANSLITERATION</th>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>SUFFIX</th>
<th>CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He reserved</td>
<td>hagaz</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>هو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She reserved</td>
<td>hagaz-it</td>
<td></td>
<td>ت</td>
<td>هي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They reserved</td>
<td>hagaz-u</td>
<td></td>
<td>وا</td>
<td>هم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, m.s., reserved</td>
<td>hagaz-t</td>
<td></td>
<td>تُت</td>
<td>أنت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, f.s., reserved</td>
<td>hagaz-ti</td>
<td></td>
<td>وت</td>
<td>أنت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, pl., reserved</td>
<td>hagaz-tu</td>
<td></td>
<td>سنوا</td>
<td>أنتو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I reserved</td>
<td>hagaz-t</td>
<td></td>
<td>تُت</td>
<td>أنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We reserved</td>
<td>hagaz-na</td>
<td></td>
<td>سنا</td>
<td>إحنا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subject/Person Markers on the Imperfect Verb
Different persons are expressed in the imperfect verb by attaching a prefix or, in some cases, both a prefix and a suffix to the verb:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TRANSLITERATION</th>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>SUFFIX</th>
<th>CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He writes, is writing</td>
<td>yiktib</td>
<td></td>
<td>يكتب</td>
<td>هو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She writes, is writing</td>
<td>tikbib</td>
<td></td>
<td>تكتب</td>
<td>هي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They wrote</td>
<td>yiktibuu</td>
<td></td>
<td>يكتبوا</td>
<td>هم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, m.s., wrote</td>
<td>tikbib</td>
<td></td>
<td>تكتب</td>
<td>أنت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, f.s., wrote</td>
<td>tikbibii</td>
<td></td>
<td>تكتب   تي</td>
<td>أنت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, pl., wrote</td>
<td>tikbibuu</td>
<td></td>
<td>تكتبوا</td>
<td>أنتو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wrote</td>
<td>aktib</td>
<td></td>
<td>أكتب</td>
<td>أنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We wrote</td>
<td>niktib</td>
<td></td>
<td>تكتب</td>
<td>إحنا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRANSLITERATION</th>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>SUFFIX</th>
<th>CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He reserves</td>
<td>yihgiz</td>
<td>-يب -</td>
<td>هو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She reserves</td>
<td>tihgiz</td>
<td>-ين -</td>
<td>هي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They reserve</td>
<td>yihgiz-u</td>
<td>-ي - وا</td>
<td>هم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, m.s., reserve</td>
<td>tihgiz</td>
<td>-ين -</td>
<td>انك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, f.s., reserve</td>
<td>tihgiz-i</td>
<td>-ني</td>
<td>انتب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, pl., reserve</td>
<td>tihgiz-u</td>
<td>-ن - وا</td>
<td>انتو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I reserve</td>
<td>ahgiz</td>
<td>-ا -</td>
<td>انا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We reserve</td>
<td>nihgiz</td>
<td>-ن -</td>
<td>إحننا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRANSLITERATION</th>
<th>SUFFIX</th>
<th>CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>His book</td>
<td>kitaab-u(h)</td>
<td>كتابه هو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her book</td>
<td>kitaab-ha</td>
<td>كتابها هي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their book</td>
<td>kitaab-hum</td>
<td>كتابهم هم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, ms., book</td>
<td>kitaab-ak</td>
<td>كتابك انت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, f.s., book</td>
<td>kitaab-ik</td>
<td>كتابك انت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, pl., book</td>
<td>kitaab-kum</td>
<td>كتابكم انتو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My book</td>
<td>kitaab-i</td>
<td>كتابي انا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our book</td>
<td>kitaab-na</td>
<td>كتابنا إحننا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANSWERS
|       | fikri-t-u |   |   |   | fikri-t-ha |   |   |   | fikri-t-hum |   |   |   | fikri-t-ak |   |   |   | fikri-t-ik |   |   |   | fikri-t-kum |   |   |   | fikri-t-i |   |   |   | fikri-t-na |   |   |
|-------|----------|---|---|---|------------|---|---|---|------------|---|---|---|-----------|---|---|---|-----------|---|---|---|-----------|---|---|---|-----------|---|---|
| His idea |          |   |   |   |            |   |   |   |            |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |
| Her idea |          |   |   |   |            |   |   |   |            |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |
| Their idea |          |   |   |   |            |   |   |   |            |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |
| Your, m.s., idea |          |   |   |   |            |   |   |   |            |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |
| Your, f.s., idea |          |   |   |   |            |   |   |   |            |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |
| Your, pl., idea |          |   |   |   |            |   |   |   |            |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |
| My idea |          |   |   |   |            |   |   |   |            |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |
| Our idea |          |   |   |   |            |   |   |   |            |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |          |   |   |   |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>car</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Exercise

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ghurfi-t-u</th>
<th>______</th>
<th>هو</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>His room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her room</td>
<td>ghurfi-t-ha</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>هي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their room</td>
<td>ghurfi-t-hum</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>هم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, m.s., room</td>
<td>ghurfi-t-ak</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>انت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, f.s., room</td>
<td>ghurfi-t-ik</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>انت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, pl., room</td>
<td>ghurfi-t-kum</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>انتو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My room</td>
<td>ghurfi-t-i</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>انا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our room</td>
<td>ghurfi-t-na</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>إهنا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. OBJECT PRONOUNS

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

NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

1. The object pronoun follows the subject marker. So think of the verb with the object pronoun as being constructed in two steps:
   a. Construct the verb with its subject marker.
   b. Attach the object pronoun.

2. The object pronoun for me is ني not just ي, as in the possessive.

3. The i at the end of the plural forms of the verbs is dropped when the object pronoun is attached.

4. When the object pronoun is preceded by a long vowel as in the word سألوا, the second person singular feminine and masculine are distinguished by a كسرة (ـ) after the ك of the pronoun.

1 Remember that final ـ is silent.

ANSWERS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic (سأله)</th>
<th>Arabic (سالوا)</th>
<th>Arabic (سألنا)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They asked him.</td>
<td>سألهه</td>
<td>سألواه</td>
<td>هو سألنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They asked her.</td>
<td>سألهها</td>
<td>سألواها</td>
<td>هي سألنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They asked them.</td>
<td>سألهم</td>
<td>سألواهم</td>
<td>هم سألنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They asked you, m.s.</td>
<td>سألك</td>
<td>سألوك</td>
<td>إنت سألنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They asked you, f.s.</td>
<td>سألك</td>
<td>سألوك</td>
<td>إنت سألنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They asked them.</td>
<td>سألكم</td>
<td>سألوكم</td>
<td>إنتو سألنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They asked me.</td>
<td>سألني</td>
<td>سألوني</td>
<td>أنا سألنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They asked us.</td>
<td>سألنا</td>
<td>سألونا</td>
<td>احنا سألنا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise
Fill in the empty spaces, adding the right Arabic translation. Then read the sentences aloud.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHE LIKES</th>
<th>هي (ب) عَّبَت</th>
<th>THEY SEE</th>
<th>هم (ب) يَشُوفوا</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She likes him.</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>They see him.</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She likes her.</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>They see her.</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She likes them.</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>They see them.</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She likes you, m.s.</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>They see you, m.s.</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She likes you, f.s.</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>They see you, f.s.</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She likes you, pl.</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>They see you, pl.</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She likes me.</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>They see him.</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She likes us.</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>They see us.</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANSWERS

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

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

HANI: Good morning.  
Sabaah il-kheer

EMPLOYEE: Good Morning.  
May I help you?  
(Sabaah in-nuur.  `ayy khidma?)  
(lit. Any service?)

HANI: Yes. I can’t find my bag and I’m looking for it.  
`aywa mish laa`ii shanTitti wi-badawwar `aleeha.  
أبوا مش لاقي شنطني وبدورعليها.

EMPLOYEE: O.K. Your full name, please?  
Tayyib / O.K. `ismak bil-kaamil min faDlak?  
طيب / أوكى. إسمك بالكامل من فضلك؟
HANI: My name is Hani Kamal.

EMPLOYEE: Your flight number and port of departure?

HANI: Egypt Air flight number 110 from JFK in New York.

EMPLOYEE: One moment, please.

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

AHMED: Unbelievable! How are you, Hani?

HANI: I’m well, and you?

AHMED: I’m well. Praise be to God! Great to have you back. Are you here on holiday?

HANI: Yes; let me introduce you to my family.
AHMED: Welcome. َأَهْلَا وَ سَهْلاً.

HANI: Thank you. This is my wife Muna, my daughter Sara, and my son Yousif. َأَهْلَا بِكَ، مَرَاتِي مَنِينَ. دَيْ بِنْتُي سَارَا وَ دَيْ بَنِي يَوُسُفَ.

AHMED: Pleasure to meet you! (lit. We are honored.) تَشْخَرَفْتُنا.

EMPLOYEE: Mr. Hani Kamal, our apologies. However, praise be to God, your luggage will arrive tomorrow on the next plane from New York. َعَسَأَتُ الْحَنِينَ كُمَّالًا. نَعْزِرُ بِشَشَدُّةٍ. لَكُمُ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ شَنْطُلكُمُ هَوْتَوْصِلُ بِكُرَةٍ عَلَى الْطَّيْبَةِ الْلِّي جَائِئَةً مِنْ نِيوَايُورَكَ.

HANI: How unfortunate! يا دِيِ الحَظَّ!

AHMED: ma`lish Hani, you’re not in America anymore. مَعْلِشُ يَا هَانِي. اَنتَ مُشْ فِي أَمَرِيْكَا.

HANI: What does mar`lish mean? يَعْنِيِ؟

AHMED: It means, sorry and be patient. يَعْنِيِ أَسْفُ... أَصْبَرُ.

HANI: Alright, see you tomorrow. طَيْبُ أَشُوفُكُمُ بِكُرَةً.

AHMED & EMPLOYEE: Hopefully (lit. God willing). Good-bye. ِإِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ. مَعَ السَّلَامَةُ

HANI: Good-bye. مَعَ السَّلَامَةَ.
Exercise
Match the Arabic expressions from the dialogue with their English equivalents:

1. May I help you? (lit. Any service?)
   - تشرفتنا
   - a

2. My name is...
   - يا داي اخظ
   - b

3. Your full name please?
   - أنا كوبس، وانت؟
   - c

4. How are you?
   - مع السلامه
   - d

5. I’m well, and you?
   - أسمي...
   - e

6. Let me introduce you to my family.
   - إسمك بالكامل من فضلك؟
   - f

7. Pleasure to meet you.
   - إنيك؟
   - g

8. How unfortunate!
   - إسمح لي أقدم لك اسرتي
   - h

9. Sorry. (Be patient.)
   - أسف/ معلش
   - i

10. Good-bye.
    - أي خدمة؟
    - j

ANSWERS
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.
Write the new words and say them aloud.

- *maTaar* (airport)
- *muwaZZaf* (employee)
- *shanTa* (suitcase)
- *`amriika* (America)

**tazakkaruu**

Remember
Singular & Plural

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

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

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

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

walad
boy

awlaad
boys

'uuTaTa
فَطْة
cat

'uuTaT
فَطْط
cats

shagara
شَجَرة
tree

shagar
شَجَر
trees

sillima
سَلمَة
step

salaalim
سَلَامَم
steps
Demonstrative Pronouns

This (masculine singular)  
da  
Dه

This (feminine singular)  
dii  
دي

Examples

da walad  
ده ولد  
This is a boy.

dii bint  
دي بنت  
This is a girl.

da raagil  
ده راجل  
This is a man.

dii sitt  
دي ست  
This is a woman.

Greetings

Sabaah il-kheer  
صباح الخير

Sabaah in-nuur  
صباح النور

misaa` il-kheer  
مساء الخير

misaa` in-nuur  
مساء النور

1. Good morning.

Good morning.

2. Good night/Good evening/Good afternoon.

Good night/Good evening/Good afternoon
(used for the three times).
3. Welcome
Thanks (literally Welcome—in response).

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

5. Thanks.
You are welcome.

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

- Gidda (grandmother)
- Gidd (grandfather)
- Tamil (mother)
- Ham (father)
- Akh (brother)
- Ukht (sister)
- Bin (daughter)
- Ibn (son)
- Bint 'Amm (cousin, male)
- Bint 'Amma (cousin, female)
- Khala (maternal uncle)
- Khala (maternal aunt)
- Aml (paternal uncle)
- Aamma (paternal aunt)
Study and repeat aloud each part of Hani’s house:

- butagaaz: refrigerator
- tllaaga: door
- baab: bathroom
- salaalim: steps
- hammaam: bathtub
- baanyoo: toilet
- tuwaalit: closet
- dulaab: bed
- uDit room: bedroom
- gineena: garden

- maThbakh: kitchen
- hooD: sink
- kanaba: sofa
- hugrit mar'isha: living room
- kursi: chair
- shibbaak: window
- tarabeesa: table
- Tur'a: hallway
Exercise
Read the following sentences and vocabulary, then answer the questions below.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>يزور</th>
<th>أزور</th>
<th>القاهرة</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He visits</td>
<td>I visit</td>
<td>Cairo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لأول مرة</td>
<td>عائلتي</td>
<td>زوجتي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the first time</td>
<td>My family</td>
<td>My wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تتكون من</td>
<td>أربعة</td>
<td>أفراد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consists of</td>
<td>four</td>
<td>individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بنتي</td>
<td>ابني</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My daughter</td>
<td>My son</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وصلنا</td>
<td>الليلة الماضية</td>
<td>Last night</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Grammar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A ٍ at the end of a word represents “my.”</th>
<th>My name</th>
<th>إسمي</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My daughter</td>
<td>بنني</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My son</td>
<td>إبني</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When the word ends with a taa marbuut (أ), the taa marbuta changes to a taa (ت) when adding a possessive pronoun.</td>
<td>My family</td>
<td>عائلتي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My wife</td>
<td>زوجتي</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANSWERS

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

- **bikaam** (بكَام) how much
- **'uuDa** (أوْضِه) room
- **fundu'** (فَنْدَق) hotel
- **yihgiz** (يُحِجز) to reserve
- **du'sh** (دُش) shower
- **hammaam** (حَمَّام) bathroom
- **muftaah** (مُفِتَاح) key
- **khidmt il-gh/oraf** (خِدْمَةِ الْغَرَف) room service
- **mudhur(a)** (مَدْحُور) administrator (m) / (f)
- **sibhaak** (شِبَاك) window
- **'uuDa 'ala an-niil** (أوْضَةٌ عَلَى النَّيْل) a room on the Nile
- **'asaaneer** (أَسَاانِير) elevator
Numbers

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COPY</th>
<th>TRANSLITERATION</th>
<th>NUMBER IN ARABIC</th>
<th>NUMBER IN ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sifr</td>
<td>صفر</td>
<td>٠</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waahid</td>
<td>واحد</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'itneen</td>
<td>اثنين</td>
<td>٢</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talaata</td>
<td>ثلاثة</td>
<td>٣</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'arba'a</td>
<td>أربعة</td>
<td>٤</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khamsa</td>
<td>خمسة</td>
<td>٥</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sitta</td>
<td>ستة</td>
<td>٦</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sab'a</td>
<td>سبعة</td>
<td>٧</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamaanya</td>
<td>ثمانية</td>
<td>٨</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tis'a</td>
<td>نسعة</td>
<td>٩</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ashara</td>
<td>عشرة</td>
<td>١٠</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Copy</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>باب</td>
<td>(baab)</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شباك</td>
<td>(shebak)</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>موظف</td>
<td>(mawzaf)</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أرضة</td>
<td>(a'arat)</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مفتاح</td>
<td>(maftah)</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>واحد</td>
<td>(waad)</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بكم</td>
<td>(bukm)</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حمام</td>
<td>(hamam)</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فندق</td>
<td>(fandaq)</td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مفاتيح</td>
<td>(maftihi)</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANSWERS

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

tasriha
chest of drawers

miraaya
mirror

lamba
lamp

hooD
sink

fuuTa
towel

siriir
bed

du'sh
shower

makhadda
pillow

banyoo
bathtub

kanaba
sofa

baab
door

twaalit
toilet
HANI: Hello. (lit. Peace be upon you).

CLERK: Hello.

HANI: We reserved two rooms through the Internet.

CLERK: Welcome. What is your last name, please?

HANI: Hani Kamal.

CLERK: Hani Kamal. Am I right?

HANI: Yes.

CLERK: Yes, Mr. Hani, we have your reservation. May I have your passport, please?

HANI: Here you are.

CLERK: God willing, how long will you be staying with us?

HANI: About a week.

CLERK: All right.
HANI: Is breakfast included in the price of the room?

CLERK: Unfortunately, no. However, we have an excellent coffee shop where you can have breakfast and drink tea and coffee as well.

HANI: Excellent, does it offer fava beans (fool)?

CLERK: Of course, and taamya, I mean falafel.

HANI: And the coffee, is it Turkish or American?

CLERK: Both.

HANI: Excellent.

CLERK: Your rooms are on the fourth floor. One of them overlooks the Nile. Here are your keys.

HANI: Thank you. Could you tell me where the elevator is, please?

CLERK: Go straight ahead, and then turn right.

HANI: Many thanks.

CLERK: You’re welcome; I’m at your service.
Exercise
After you have reviewed the dialogue, fill in the spaces with the correct Arabic word.

Peace be upon you. ................. 1.
May I have your passport, please? ................. 2.
Go straight forward, then turn right. ......... 3.

Exercise
Add the missing letters in the following words.

1. Please. ... 1.
2. Thanks. ... 2.
3. Peace be upon you. ... 1.
4. All right. ... 4.
5. tea. ... 5.
6. coffee. ... 6.
7. fava beans. ... 7.
8. falafel. ... 8.
9. Turkish. ... 9.
10. American. ... 10.
"How do I get to...?"
"Where is the nearest subway?"
"Is the Egyptian Museum straight ahead?"

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

‘shaarit muruur
traffic light

miidaan
square

shaari‘
street

Hani is taking his family to the Egyptian Museum. He does not know exactly how to get there. The habit in Egypt is to ask a passerby. Egyptians are friendly and cheerful and would describe in detail how to get there. However, it is recommended that you ask two different people to be sure of the accuracy of the description. You can also ask the traffic policeman just as Hani does in the following dialogue.

mathaf
museum

maktab bariid
post office

taqaaTu‘
intersection

(yamiin)

to the right

(dughri‘ (‘ala Tuul))
straight

(shimaal)

to the left
HANI: Please, how can I go to the Egyptian Museum?

POLICE OFFICER: You are now on Kasr il-Nil street. Go straight till il-Tahrir square.

Pass the traffic light. You will find the museum to your right.

HANI: Is there an intersection?

POLICE OFFICER: No.

HANI: Thanks.

fiih 'ayy taqatu`?

la`

shukran

Let us learn the words and phrases to describe locations.

intafeen?

Where are you?

taraabceza

�TTa

table

cat

behind

uuddaam

قدم

in front of

ala

على

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

الولد جنب البيت
الولد قرب البيت
الولد وراء البيت
الولد قدم البيت
الولد فوق البيت

ANSWERS

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
Useful Words
كلمات مفيدة

Exercise
Pronounce these Arabic words and copy them on the lines.

bank 
بنك

kinkyasa
كنيسة

mashqim 
جامع

kushk 
كشك

ciinima
سينما

muhal / dukkaan
محل

shaari 
شارع

arabiya
عربية

Saydaliyya
صيدليه

bank __________________________
church ________________________
mashqim _______________________
kushk _________________________
ciinima _______________________
muhal / dukkaan _________________
shaari _________________________
arabiya ________________________
Saydaliyya ______________________
Subject/Person Markers

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

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

Go back to page 14 and check your answers.

Subject/Person Markers on the Perfect and Imperfect Verbs (Hollow and Lame Verbs)
We learned in the introductory chapter the declension of the verb كتب, which is called a sound verb because it has no vowels. If a verb has a vowel in the middle, it is called a hollow verb, such as the verb راح. If the verb has the vowel at the end, it is called a lame verb, such as the verb حكي. Let us do the declension of both hollow and lame verbs.

SUBJECT/PERSON MARKERS ON THE PERFECT VERB (HOLLOW VERBS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He went</th>
<th>raah</th>
<th>راح</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>هو</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She went</td>
<td>raah-it</td>
<td>راheet</td>
<td>ت</td>
<td>هي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They went</td>
<td>raah-uu</td>
<td>راحوا</td>
<td>سوا</td>
<td>هم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, m.s., went</td>
<td>ruh-t</td>
<td>رحت</td>
<td>ان</td>
<td>نتو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, f.s., went</td>
<td>ruh -ti</td>
<td>رحت</td>
<td>سب</td>
<td>ان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, pl., went</td>
<td>ruh -tu</td>
<td>رحت</td>
<td>سئو</td>
<td>انت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I went</td>
<td>ruh -t</td>
<td>رحت</td>
<td>آن</td>
<td>لنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We went</td>
<td>ruh -na</td>
<td>رحتا</td>
<td>سنا</td>
<td>احنا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that the vowel is dropped with you, I, and we.
### SUBJECT/PERSPECTIVE MARKERS ON THE IMPERFECT VERB (HOLLOW VERBS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Pronoun 1</th>
<th>Pronoun 2</th>
<th>Pronoun 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He goes</td>
<td>yiruuh</td>
<td>ِيروُ</td>
<td>ِهوُ</td>
<td>ِهوُ</td>
<td>ِهوُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She goes, is going</td>
<td>tiruuh</td>
<td>ِنروُ</td>
<td>ِهيُ</td>
<td>ِهيُ</td>
<td>ِهيُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They go</td>
<td>yiruuhu</td>
<td>ِيروْحوا</td>
<td>ِمُمُ</td>
<td>ِمُمُ</td>
<td>ِمُمُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, m.s., go</td>
<td>tiruuh</td>
<td>ِنروُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, f.s., go</td>
<td>tiruuhi</td>
<td>ِنروْحي</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, pl., go</td>
<td>tiruuhu</td>
<td>ِنروْحوا</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I go</td>
<td>aruuh</td>
<td>أروُح</td>
<td>ِاناُ</td>
<td>ِاناُ</td>
<td>ِاناُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We go</td>
<td>niruuh</td>
<td>ِنروُح</td>
<td>ِإحناُ</td>
<td>ِإحناُ</td>
<td>ِإحناُ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUBJECT/PERSPECTIVE MARKERS ON THE PERFECT VERB (LAME VERBS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Pronoun 1</th>
<th>Pronoun 2</th>
<th>Pronoun 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He told</td>
<td>hak-a</td>
<td>ِحكُا</td>
<td>ِهوُ</td>
<td>ِهوُ</td>
<td>ِهوُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She told</td>
<td>hak-it</td>
<td>ِحكُِت</td>
<td>ِهيُ</td>
<td>ِهيُ</td>
<td>ِهيُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They told</td>
<td>hak-uu</td>
<td>ِحكُوا</td>
<td>ِمُمُ</td>
<td>ِمُمُ</td>
<td>ِمُمُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, m.s., told</td>
<td>hak-ee-t</td>
<td>ِحكُيت</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, f.s., told</td>
<td>hak-ee-ti</td>
<td>ِحكُيت</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, pl., told</td>
<td>hak-ee-tu</td>
<td>ِحكُيتوا</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I told</td>
<td>hak-ee-t</td>
<td>ِحكُيت</td>
<td>ِاناُ</td>
<td>ِاناُ</td>
<td>ِاناُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We told</td>
<td>hak-ee-na</td>
<td>ِحكُيتنا</td>
<td>ِإحناُ</td>
<td>ِإحناُ</td>
<td>ِإحناُ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### SUBJECT/PERSPECTIVE MARKERS ON THE IMPERFECT VERB (LAME VERBS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Pronoun 1</th>
<th>Pronoun 2</th>
<th>Pronoun 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He tells</td>
<td>yihki</td>
<td>ِيحكُي</td>
<td>ِهوُ</td>
<td>ِهوُ</td>
<td>ِهوُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She tells, is telling</td>
<td>tihki</td>
<td>ِنحكُي</td>
<td>ِهيُ</td>
<td>ِهيُ</td>
<td>ِهيُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They tell</td>
<td>yikhkuu</td>
<td>ِيحكُو</td>
<td>ِمُمُ</td>
<td>ِمُمُ</td>
<td>ِمُمُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, m.s., tell</td>
<td>tihki</td>
<td>ِنحكُي</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, f.s., tell</td>
<td>tihki</td>
<td>ِنحكُي</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, pl., tell</td>
<td>tikhkuu</td>
<td>ِنحكُوا</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
<td>ِانتُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I tell</td>
<td>ahki</td>
<td>أحكُي</td>
<td>ِاناُ</td>
<td>ِاناُ</td>
<td>ِاناُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We tell</td>
<td>nihki</td>
<td>ِنحكُي</td>
<td>ِإحناُ</td>
<td>ِإحناُ</td>
<td>ِإحناُ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hani and Muna are going to visit the pyramids in Giza. The following is a short conversation between them regarding which means of transportation they will take.

HANI: I would like to see the pyramids.  
     ana `aayiz `ashuuf il-ahraam  
     أنا عابر أشرف الأهرام.

MUNA: Me too.  
     wana kamaan  
     وأنا كمان.

HANI: Let’s take a taxi.  
     Tayyib yalla nirkab taksi.  
     طيب بالله تركب تاكسي.

MUNA: No, taxis are expensive. Let’s take the subway to Giza. Then, from there we’ll ride a bus.  
     la` il-taksi ghali, naakhud mitru il-anfaa` lil-`gilza  
     لأ. الناكسى غالي. نأخذ مترو الأنفاق للجيزة.  
     wi-min hinaak nirkab `utubiis  
     ومن هناك تركب أوتوبيس.

HANI: Good idea.  
     fikra kuwayyisa.  
     فكرة كوبيسة.
(in the subway)

HANI: How much is the ticket to Giza, please?
bikam it-tazkara lil-Giza min faDlak?

CLERK: Two pounds.
itneen gineeh.

HANI: Here are four pounds for two tickets.
ittaDDal, arba'a gineeh li-tazkarteen.

CLERK: Thank you, here are the tickets.
shukran, ittaDDal it-tazaakir.

(in the bus)

HANI: How much is the ticket to the pyramids, please?
bikam it-tazkara lil-'aharaam min faDlak?

CONDUCTOR: Fifty piasters.
bi-khamsin 'irs'h.

HANI: We’d like to get off at the pyramids and sphinx stop.
'tayziin ninzil 'and il-'ahraam wi-abu-il-hool.

CONDUCTOR: I will tell you when we get there.
ha-'ullak lamma niwSal.

HANI: Many thanks.
shukran gaziilan.

CONDUCTOR: Are you Egyptian or American?
inta maSrii walla 'amriikii?

HANI: I’m American with Egyptian origin.
anaa 'amriikii min 'aSl maSrii.
Exercise
Match the Arabic words with their English equivalents:

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

The Relative Adjective
مصري ولا أمريكي
Egyptian or American

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MASCULINE</th>
<th>FEMININE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مصر</td>
<td>مصري</td>
<td>مصرية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أمريكا</td>
<td>أمريكي</td>
<td>أمريكية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>السويد</td>
<td>سويدي</td>
<td>سويدية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل</td>
<td>جبلي</td>
<td>جبلية</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egyptian</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mountainous</td>
<td>mountain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANSWERS

١، ٢، ٣، ٤، ٥، ٦، ٧، ٨، ٩، ١٠، ١١، ١٢، ١٣، ١٤، ١٥، ١٦، ١٧.
Useful Phrases and Questions

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

il-'utubiis da biyrųh il-'aharaam? Does this bus go to the pyramids?
anṭōbiis ̀dē bīrōh ̀lāharaam?

bi-kam il-tazkara? How much is the ticket?
bēkm nēḏkēra?

arkab ̀l-utubiis kaam li-maSr il-'adīima? What is the number of the bus going to Masr il-adima (area of Coptic Cairo)?
ārḵēb ἀntōbiis ̀kaam li-maSr lêmāsr il-qdmīma?

feen maw'af ἃ utubiisaat ĵsh-šēkē Where is the bus station of Sharm il-Sheikh and Dahab and Nweba?
fiēn muwˁaf āntōbiisat ʃurm ʃēkēh ̆dəhəb ̆nwebə?

il-'utubiis mukayyaf walla`? Is the bus air-conditioned or not?
āl-antōbiis mūkīff ̀wəlā?

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

YOU: Peace be upon you. ʿalīkum ʾal-salam

TAXI DRIVER: And upon you. ʿalīkum ʾal-salam

YOU: How much do you charge from Ramsis to Abassia? I want to go to the Sharm il-Sheikh station. tāxh kām mīn ramsīs līl ābassīs? ʿaiz ʿarōm muwˁaf ʃurm ʃēkēh.

TAXI DRIVER: Only thirty pounds. ḥalīn jēnīb ̀bas.

YOU: No, that is too much. Twenty is enough. lā ʿakhrīn ƙfayyā,

TAXI DRIVER: This is not fair. (It does not work for me.) Make it twenty-five. māinffūsh! ǂlīhīk hmxsə ̆w ʿaṣhirīn.

YOU: OK. Count on God. Let us go. ʿašṣī ʾnant ʿl llt. ̄alībīnə.
Negation in Egyptian Arabic

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

I did not sleep well in the hotel. أنا مانمتش كوبس في الفندق
They said, “we don’t know.” قالوا ما نعرفش

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

Their apartment is not far. شقتهم مش بعيدة
Alexandria is not the capital of Egypt. الإسكندرية مش عاصمة مصر
But I am not from Cairo. لكن أنا مش من القاهرة

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

I don’t have a big house. ما عنديش بيت كبير
I do not have money. معايبش فلوس or معايبش فلوس ما
There is no airport in Tanta. مافيش مطار في طنطا
She doesn’t want to go. مش عابزة تروح
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEGATIVE</th>
<th>AFFIRMATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ma'andiish</td>
<td>'andi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ماعنديش</td>
<td>عندی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I do not have</td>
<td>I have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mafiish</td>
<td>fiih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ما فيش</td>
<td>فيه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is/are not</td>
<td>There is/are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maakansh fiih</td>
<td>kaan fiih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ما كان فيه</td>
<td>كان فيه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There was not/were not</td>
<td>There was/ were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mam'aayyish</td>
<td>ma'aaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ماماعيش</td>
<td>معايا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I do not have</td>
<td>I have</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise**

Negate the following sentences.

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

**ANSWERS**

1. لم يشكتم بعيدة.
2. ليس معيا فلوس.
3. الإسكندرية ليست عاصمة مصر.
4. فيه لم تكن مطر في طنطا.
5. أنا لست من القاهرة.
You already studied the numbers from one to ten in Chapter 3. Review them again. Then read the grammatical notes following them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRANSLITERATION</th>
<th>NUMBER IN ARABIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sifr</td>
<td>صفر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waahid</td>
<td>واحد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`itneen</td>
<td>اثنين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talaata</td>
<td>ثلاثة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arba`a</td>
<td>أربعة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khamsa</td>
<td>خمسة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sitta</td>
<td>سنة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sab`a</td>
<td>سبعة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamaanya</td>
<td>تمانية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tis`a</td>
<td>تسعة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ashara</td>
<td>عشرة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More on Numbers

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

The Dual
The dual is expressed by attaching the suffix ين (een) to the noun. If the noun ends in the فاء المربوطة, then the t of taa marbuutTaa is pronounced when the dual suffix is added.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kitaab</td>
<td>kitaabeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كتاب</td>
<td>كتابين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a (one) book</td>
<td>two books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taaliba</td>
<td>Taalibateen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طالبة</td>
<td>طالبتين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a (one) female student</td>
<td>two female students</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Plural**

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

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

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

| Three books | Talaat kutub |
| Four books  | Arbaa kutub |
| Ten books   | Aashar kutub |
| Three pages | Talaat Safhaat |
| Seven pages | Saba Safhaat |
| Ten pages   | Aashar Safhaat |

Notice that the numbers have two forms in Egyptian Arabic, one with the الة مربوطة and one without. The الة is dropped when a noun follows the number: "four" but أربع كتاب "four books."
Repeat the numbers listed below. Copy the numbers in the spaces supplied. Remember to move from right to left and from top to bottom.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>حدىاشر</td>
<td>hidaashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>اتناشر</td>
<td>itnaashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>تلاناشر</td>
<td>talaataashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>أربعةاشر</td>
<td>arba‘atashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>خمسناشر</td>
<td>khamastaashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>سناشر</td>
<td>sittaashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>سباعناشر</td>
<td>sab‘atashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>ثماننأشر</td>
<td>tamantaashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>تسناشر</td>
<td>tisa‘taashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>عشرين</td>
<td>ḫisḥriin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>واحده وعشرين</td>
<td>waah-d id w-ẖisḥriin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>اثنين وعشرين</td>
<td>itnain wi-ẖisḥriin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>ثلاثة وعشرين</td>
<td>talaata wi-ẖisḥriin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>أربعة وعشرين</td>
<td>arba‘a wi-ẖisḥriin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>خمسة وعشرين</td>
<td>Khamsa wi-ẖisḥriin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>ستة وعشرين</td>
<td>Sitta wi-ẖisḥriin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>سبعه وعشرين</td>
<td>sab‘a wi-ẖisḥriin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>ثمانية وعشرين</td>
<td>tamaanya wi-ẖisḥriin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>تسعة وعشرين</td>
<td>tis‘a wi-ẖisḥriin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>ثلاثين</td>
<td>talaatiin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eleven books</td>
<td>حدىاشر كتاب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty books</td>
<td>ḫisḥriin kitaab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a thousand books</td>
<td>ألف كتاب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifteen pages</td>
<td>خمسنатьشر صفحة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a million pages</td>
<td>مليون صفحة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After كم “how many,” only the singular form of the noun is used:

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

How many rooms are in your house؟
كم أوضة في بيتك؟

How many brothers and sisters do you have؟
كم أخ واخت عندك؟

كم is written as كم in MSA and is pronounced kam.

**Sound and Broken Plurals**

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

**Sound Plurals**

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

Teacher—teachers معلّم—معلّمون
Christian—Christians مسيحيّين—مسيحي
Muslim—Muslims مسلمين—مسلم

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

Teacher—teachers معلّمات—معلّمة
Student—students طالبات—طالبة
Page—pages صفحات—صفحة

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

**Broken Plurals**

These plurals are formed by changing the vowels of the word; the consonants are usually not affected. Think of the English words goose—geese, foot—feet, woman—women. The use of the terms sound and broken to refer to plurals might be misleading, since it might suggest that sound plurals involve the majority of nouns. This is not the case, however. Broken plurals are at least as common as sound plurals and involve the most common types of nouns.
Broken plurals follow patterns, some of which are more widespread than others. Some of the more common types are represented by the following five groups:

| 1. | office/offices | مكتِب - مكتِب |
|    | restaurant/restaurants | مطاعم - مطاعم |
|    | kitchen/kitchens | مطابخ - مطابخ |
| 2. | month/months | شهر - شهر |
|    | house/houses | بيت - بيوت |
| 3. | shop/shops | دِكَان - دِكَان |
|    | week/weeks | أسبوع - أسابيع |
| 4. | book/books | كِتَاب - كِتَاب |
|    | city/cities | مدينة - مدن |
| 5. | boy/boys | ولد - أولاد |
|    | door/doors | باب - أبواب |

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

| 10 | عشرة | ḥashara |
| 20 | عشرين | ḥishriin |
| 30 | ثلاثين | talaatiin |
| 40 | أربعين | arbi'iin |
| 50 | خمسين | ḥamsiin |
| 60 | سَتِين | sitiin |
| 70 | سبعين | sabi'in |
| 80 | ثمانين | tamaniin |
| 90 | تسعين | tisi'in |
| 100 | مئة | miya |
Now you are ready to start telling time. Look at the clocks below and respond to the questions that follow. Check the answers at the bottom of the page.

1. is-saa‘a kaam fī bikkiin? What time is it in Beijing?

2. issaa‘a kaam fī New York? What time is it in New York?

3. is-saa‘a kaam fī bariis? What time is it in Paris?

ANSWERS
1. Il is 9 o'clock.
2. Il is 8 o'clock.
3. Il is 7 o'clock.
USEFUL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What time is it now please?</th>
<th>is-saa'a kaam dilwa'tii min faDlak?</th>
<th>الساعة كم دولفتني من فضلك؟</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quarter of an hour</td>
<td>ru'ub saa'a</td>
<td>رباعة ساعة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>half an hour</td>
<td>nuSS saa'a</td>
<td>نصف ساعة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter past five</td>
<td>khamsa wi-ru'ub</td>
<td>خمسة وربع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter to five</td>
<td>khamsa `illaa- ru'ub</td>
<td>خمسة إلا ربع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one third of an hour (20 minutes)</td>
<td>tilt saa'a</td>
<td>ثالث ساعة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise

1. ____________________________
   It’s 12:15

2. ____________________________
   It’s 12:45

3. ____________________________
   It’s 6:30

4. ____________________________
   It’s 7:55

5. ____________________________
   It’s 8:05

6. ____________________________
   It’s 10:40

ANSWERS
Exercise
Answer the following questions in English.

1. كام دقيقة في الساعة؟

2. كام ساعة في اليوم؟

3. كام يوم في الأسبوع؟

4. كام أسبوع في الشهر؟

5. كام شهر في السنة؟

6. كام يوم في السنة؟

7. كام أسبوع في السنة؟

Exercise
Translate the following sentences into English.

1. في السنة 12 شهر.

2. يناير أول شهر.

3. الشهر ده شهر فبراير.

4. ديسمبر آخر شهر.

5. فبراير فيه 28 أو 29 يوم.

6. شهر يناير 31 يوم.

ANSWERS
1. A year has 12 months. 2. January is the first month. 3. This month is February.

4. December is the last month. 5. February has 28 or 29 days. 6. January has 31 days.
The Ordinal Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>`aw-will</td>
<td>First</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أول</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taanii</td>
<td>Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ثاني</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taalit</td>
<td>Third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ثالث</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raabi٤</td>
<td>Fourth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رابع</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaamis</td>
<td>Fifth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خامس</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saadis</td>
<td>Sixth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سادس</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saabi٥</td>
<td>Seventh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سابع</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taamijn</td>
<td>Eighth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ثامن</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taasi٣</td>
<td>Ninth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تاسع</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`aashir</td>
<td>Tenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عاشر</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>١٠٠</td>
<td>مئة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مئتين</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٢٠٠</td>
<td>هما</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ثلثمئة</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٣٠٠</td>
<td>ربعمئة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٤٠٠</td>
<td>خمسمئة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٥٠٠</td>
<td>ستمئة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٦٠٠</td>
<td>ثعسمئة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٧٠٠</td>
<td>ثثعسمئة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٨٠٠</td>
<td>ثثامنمة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٩٠٠</td>
<td>ثثثعسمئة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١٠٠٠</td>
<td>ألف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`الف</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٢٠٠٠</td>
<td>ألفين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`الفي</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٣٠٠٠</td>
<td>ثلاثة آلاف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تلالاafaaf</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hani’s family decided to visit Alexandria. They are taking the train from the central train station (maHattit maSr) at Ramsis square (miidaan ramsis) in downtown Cairo. Listen to the dialogue first, then study the vocabulary that follows.

**HANI:** Where is the ticket window please? 

**STRANGER:** (Pointing at the window) There it is.

**HANI:** When will the first train to Alexandria depart?

---

Feen shibbaak it-tazaakir min faDlak?  
فين شباك النذكرين من فضلك؟

`ahuh  
اهو

Min faDlak `imta ha-yiTla`awwill `aTr li-iskindiriyya?  
من فضلك إمتني لأطلب أول قطار إلى الإسكندرية؟
TICKET CLERK: The French train will depart after half an hour.
HANI: Can I have four tickets please?
TICKET CLERK: Round-trip tickets?
HANI: Yes. How much please?
TICKET CLERK: First class?
HANI: Yes, and air-conditioned and seats next to the window, please.
TICKET CLERK: Here are the tickets. Two hundred pounds, please.
HANI: What is the track number please?
TICKET CLERK: Track number five. Car number six.
HANI: Thanks.
TICKET CLERK: You're welcome. Have a nice trip.
VOCABULARY

ha-yiTla
what
will depart

'aTr
Qatar
train

'imta
when

kamaan
after

raayih gaay
return trip

mumkin
is it possible?

'arabiyyit 'aTr
Arabian
train

daraga 'uula
first class
tazaakir
tickets
tazkara
ticket

shibbaak
the window
karaasii
seats
mukayyafa
air-conditioned

raSiif
track/platform
il-hisaab
the cost
haaDir
OK

rihla sa'ida
Have a nice trip.

QUESTION WORDS

feen
where

bi-kam
how much

'ime
where

leeh
why

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

وبعد ما ارتاحوا

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

Exercise
Rearrange the following words to make a meaningful sentence.

١. نذكرة - رايح - عايز - جاي

٢. من - بكام - فسهك؟

٣. أول - مابطلع - قطر - إمني؟

ANSWERS

١. رايح - عايز - جاي - نذكرة

٢. من - بكام - فسهك؟

٣. مابطلع - قطر - أول - إمني؟
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language (اللغة)</th>
<th>Name (النُّوم)</th>
<th>Asia</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>afriyya</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>America</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>South America</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Austria</td>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
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<td>Iran</td>
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</tr>
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<td>China</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>Israel</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Finland</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Spain</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where are you from?
`inta mineen?
أنت مين؟

What is your nationality?
`eeh gensiyyitak?
إيه جنسيتك؟

I am American.
`ana `amriikii.
أنا أمريكي.

I am Egyptian.
`ana maSrii.
أنا مصري.

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

FLAGS

`ana magari
أنا مجرى
I am Hungarian.

`ana `usturaali
أنا استرالي
I am Australian.

`ana ruusi
أنا روسي
I am Russian.

`ana `almaani
أنا الماني
I am German.

`ana burtughaali
أنا برتغالي
I am Portuguese.

`ana hindi
أنا هندي
I am Indian.
I am Canadian.
I am Chinese.
I am Irish.
I am English.
I am Italian.
I am Israeli.
I am Palestinian.
I am Finnish.
I am French.
I am Spanish.
I am Polish.
I am American.
Exercise
Read and guess the language spoken in each sentence.

1. أنا باتكلم انجلزي.
2. أنا باتكلم الماني.
3. أنا باتكلم فرنساوي.
4. أنا باتكلم اسباني.
5. أنا باتكلم روسي.
6. أنا باتكلم صيني.
7. أنا باتكلم ياباني.

The Prefix b-

"انا باتكلم"

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

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

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

He likes to travel. (He likes he travels.) يحب السافر
She likes to eat out. (She likes she eats...) يحب نأكل برّه

ANSWERS

1. I speak English. 2. I speak German. 3. I speak French. 4. I speak Spanish.
8. I speak Arabic.
Now let's look at the Arab world and learn how to say the names of continents and different Arab countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>سورة</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>لبنان</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>فلسطين</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>الأردن</td>
<td>Libya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>العراق</td>
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<td>الكويت</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>السعودية</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>البحرين</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>الإمارارات</td>
<td>Qatar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>اليمن</td>
<td>Oman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nationalities in the Arab World

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syrian</th>
<th>Egyptian</th>
<th>Lebanese</th>
<th>Sudanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>`ana suuri</td>
<td>`ana maSriyya</td>
<td>`ana liibiyaa</td>
<td>`ana suudaaniyya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنا سوري</td>
<td>أنا مصرية</td>
<td>أنا ليبية</td>
<td>أنا سودانية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinian</td>
<td>Libyan</td>
<td>Jordanian</td>
<td>Tunisian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>`ana liibiyya</td>
<td><code>ana </code>urduni</td>
<td>`ana tuunisiyya</td>
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<td>أنا ليبية</td>
<td>أنا أردني</td>
<td>أنا تونسية</td>
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<td>`ana kweeti</td>
<td>`ana maghribiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>أنا جزائرية</td>
<td>أنا كويتي</td>
<td>أنا مغربية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>from Yemen</td>
<td>from Bahrain</td>
<td>Omani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ana su</code>uudi</td>
<td>`ana yamaniyya</td>
<td>`ana bahreeni</td>
<td><code>ana </code>umaaniyya</td>
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<td>أنا سعودي</td>
<td>أنا يمنية</td>
<td>أنا بحريني</td>
<td>أنا عمانية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatari</td>
<td>from the United</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ana qaTari</td>
<td>Arab Emirates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنا قطري</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

ANSWERS
Nationalities on the right are in the feminine form, e.g., `ana maSriyya — I’m Egyptian.
Nationalities on the left are in the masculine form, e.g., `ana suuri — I’m Syrian.
If you can drive in Cairo, you can drive anywhere in the world! Egyptians do not follow the rules of the road all too strictly, and sometimes drivers cut you off without warning or signaling. Drivers may honk their horns for no reason. It is not recommended for the faint-of-heart to drive in Cairo.

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

**HANI:** Good morning. I would like to rent a car, please.

**CAR AGENT:** Welcome. A typical car or a four-wheel-drive?

**HANI:** I’d like the four-wheel-drive.

**CAR AGENT:** I have an excellent one for 400 pounds a day.

**HANI:** OK.

**CAR AGENT:** You speak Arabic well.
HANI: I am originally Egyptian, but I left Egypt when I was four years old.

That is why my Arabic is a little bit broken.

CAR AGENT: Not at all, you speak very well.

HANI: Thanks. Here is the money. Five days at 400 pounds comes to 2000 pounds total.

CAR AGENT: Thanks a lot.

HANI: I’d like a receipt please.

CAR AGENT: Of course. Here it is. Do you need a driver with you?

HANI: No, I’ll drive.

CAR AGENT: As you wish. Have a nice trip (God willing). The car is mifaw-wela.

HANI: What do you mean by mifaw-wela?

CAR AGENT: It means full tank. Please return the car with a full tank.

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

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

- ممنوع الاتجاه لليسار | No left turn
- الدخول ممنوع | No entrance
- ممنوع الدوران للخلف | No u-turn
- ممنوع الانتظار | No parking
- اقل مسافة بين سياراتين 50 متر | Minimum distance allowed between two cars is 50 meters
- مركز إسعاف | Medical center
- مخيم | Camp
Expressway

Two-way traffic

Bump

Intersection

Right lane ends

Pedestrian crossing

School

Railroad crossing without a gate

Railroad crossing with a gate

Slippery road

Restaurant

Parking lot

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

HANI: Would you please fill the tank?

mumkin tifawwil min faDlak?

Worker: Regular or Super?

banziin ‘aadi walla suubar?

HANI: Super. Would you please change the oil, check the water in the radiator, and check the tires’ air as well?

suubar. mumkin tighayyar zeet wi-tikshif li ‘ala il-kawitsh w-il-mayya kamaan?

Worker: At your service.

taht `amrak.

(After finishing the task.)

Worker: Everything is OK.

kull haaga tamaam.

HANI: We’d like to go to Saqqara. Can you show me the shortest route on the map?

‘aayziin niruuh saqqara, mumkin tiwariini ‘ala il-kharia’Ta ‘a Sar Tari’i?

Worker: Forget about the map. You are now in Libnan square. Take this bridge, which will take you to the ring route. This will take you to Giza. When you are there, ask for the route to Saqqara.

siibak min il-kharia’Ta. inta dilwa’ tii fi miidaan libnaan. khud il-kubri da haa yTalla’aak ‘ala id-da’aa’iri, ha-yaakhdaak l-il-giiza, wi-min hinaak is’ al ‘ala saqqara.

HANI: Thanks.

shukran.

Worker: Not at all.

cafwan.

Urheberrechtlich geschütztes Material
Object Pronouns
Can you show me؟
He will take you؟

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can you show him?</td>
<td>He will take him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ممكن توريبه؟</td>
<td>هو؟ هياخذ؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you show her?</td>
<td>He will take her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you show them?</td>
<td>He will take them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He will take you, m.s.</td>
<td>انت؟ انت؟ انت؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He will take you, f.s.</td>
<td>انت؟ انت؟ انت؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He will take you, pl.</td>
<td>انتو؟ هياخذكم؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you show me?</td>
<td>He will take me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you show us?</td>
<td>He will take us.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANSWERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He will take us.</th>
<th>Can you show us?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>توريبه، انت؟ انت؟ انت؟</td>
<td>انت؟ انت؟ انت؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He will take me.</td>
<td>Can you show me?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>توريبها، انت؟ انت؟ انت؟</td>
<td>انت؟ انت؟ انت؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He will take them.</td>
<td>Can you show them?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>توريبهم، انت؟ انت؟ انت؟</td>
<td>انت؟ انت؟ انت؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He will take her.</td>
<td>Can you show her?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>توريبها، انت؟ انت؟ انت؟</td>
<td>انت؟ انت؟ انت؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He will take him.</td>
<td>Can you show him?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>توريبه، انت؟ انت؟ انت؟</td>
<td>انت؟ انت؟ انت؟</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
massagha
windshield wiper

it-tablooh
dashboard

"aSaayit il-ftiis
gear shift stick

il-banziin
accelerator

il-faraamil
brake pedal

kabbuut
hood

il-baTTaariyya
battery

il-kashshaafat
headlights

ir-ra'dyaateer
radiator

kalaaks
horn
diriksioon
steering wheel
id-dibriyyaaj
clutch pedal

il-bribriiz
windshield
il-mootoor
motor
**MSA and Egyptian**

The two words (warraani) and (khalfi) are translated into English as “back, rear.” The difference between them is that warraani is generally used in conversational Arabic, in this case Egyptian, while khalfi is used in written contexts, i.e., MSA.
Exercise
Now fill in the names of the following auto parts:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Expression</th>
<th>Arabic Expression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The battery is dead.</td>
<td>il-baTTaariyya naayma، البطارية نابضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The radiator has a hole.</td>
<td>ir-radyaatereer makhruum، الرادئاتير مخروم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The tires are flat.</td>
<td>il-`agal mifassi، العجل مفشي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The radiator fluid is low.</td>
<td>mayyit ir-radyaatereer na` Sa، مبة الرادئاتير ناقصة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The radiator is leaking.</td>
<td>ir-radyaatereer bi-ykhurr، الرادئاتير بيخر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The horn is not working.</td>
<td>il-kalaaks mish shaghghaal، الكلاكس مش شغال</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The car (engine) is overheating.</td>
<td>il-`arabiyya bi-tiskhan، العربية يتسمخ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a nearby mechanic?</td>
<td>fiih mikaniiki `urayyib؟، فيه ميكانيكي قريب؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please check the brakes, battery, muffler, oil, and tires.</td>
<td>min faDlak<code>ikshif lii </code>ala il-faraamil/ il-baTTariyya ish-shakmaan/ iz-zeet/ il-kawits/ من فضلك اكتشف لي على الفرامل/ البطارية/ الشكمان/ الزيت/ الكاونش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have run out of gas. Where is the nearest gas station?</td>
<td>il-banziin khiliS minnii ؟ feen <code>a</code> rab banziina؟، البنزين خلص متى؟ فين أقرب بنزين؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check the engine for me, please.</td>
<td><code>ikshif li </code>ala il-motoor min faDlak، إكتشف لي على الموتور من فضلك.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Imperative Mood in Arabic

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Look!</td>
<td>shuuf</td>
<td>shuufi</td>
<td>shuufu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>شوف</td>
<td>شوفي</td>
<td>شوفوا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(no vowel added)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write!</td>
<td>iktib</td>
<td>iktibi</td>
<td>iktibu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>اكتب</td>
<td>اكتبِ</td>
<td>اكتبوا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk.</td>
<td>imshi</td>
<td>imshi</td>
<td>imshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>إمشي</td>
<td>إمشي</td>
<td>إمشوا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vowel added)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ismaei</td>
<td>ismaei</td>
<td>ismaei</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>إسمعَي</td>
<td>إسمعَي</td>
<td>إسمعوا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>انْتو</th>
<th>انتِ</th>
<th>انتَ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أخذ</td>
<td>حُذوا</td>
<td>حُذى</td>
<td>حُذِّوا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أكل</td>
<td>كَلِى</td>
<td>كَلَى</td>
<td>كَلِّوا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>انْتو</th>
<th>انتِ</th>
<th>انتَ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>تعالى</td>
<td>تَعالَى</td>
<td>تَعالَى</td>
<td>تَعالَى</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Red Sea in Egypt is considered one of the best places in the world for scuba diving and snorkeling. The northern part of the Red Sea has the most famous coral reefs in the world, such as Sharm Sheikh, Ras Muhammad, Dahab, and Nuweba.

You can camp in these coastal cities after getting permission from either the protected area management office or the governorate office.

**Everything We Need**

- **bathing suit** (maayoooh)
- **fins** (za'anif)
- **diving equipment** (`adaawat ghats`
- **camel** (gamal)
- **basket** (baaskit)
- **flashlight** (kashshaaf)
- **tent** (kheema)
- **corkscrew** (fattaaha)
- **tree** (shagara)
- **blanket** (baTTaaniyya)
- **sun** (shams)
- **canoe** (`aarib tagdiif`
- **boots** (gazma buut)
- **clothes** (malaabis)
- **toilet kit** (`iddit tuwaalit`
- **cans** (mu'allabaat ghizaaiyya`
- **goggles** (naDaarit bahr)
- **matches** (kaabriit)
- **sleeping bag** (sulbiynaj)
- **bucket** (gardal)
- **fishing rod** (sinnaara)
- **toilet paper** (`war'a twaaalit`
- **radio** (raadyo)
HANI:  Do you have rice, sugar, tea, bread...?

CLERK:  Slowly! I have everything. How many kilos of rice do you need? How much sugar, tea, and bread?

HANI:  Five kilos of rice, twenty loaves of bread, two kilos of sugar, twenty *Baladi* bread, and one box of Lipton tea.

CLERK:  Here they are. Do you want cheese or milk? I have excellent feta cheese. (lit. white cheese.)

HANI:  All right, give me two kilos of feta cheese, two cans of dried milk, and two boxes of water bottles.
CLERK: Here it is. Anything else?

HANI: Is there any wine or soda?

CLERK: There is soda but no liquor.

HANI: Okay, how much do I owe you?

CLERK: Two hundred and fifty pounds.

HANI: Here it is.

CLERK: Thank you. Good-bye.

Exercise
Match the Arabic phrases with their English equivalents:

1. Do you want cheese or milk?  
2. Anything else?  
3. A loaf and a baladi bread (tradition).  
4. I have everything.  
5. Rice.  
6. Slowly!  
7. Ok, how much do I owe you?  
8. Two boxes of mineral water.  
9. Sugar and tea.

ANSWERS

1. رز  
2. رغيف فينو ورغيف بلدي  
3. بالراحة.  
4. عايزة جبنة أو لبن؟  
5. سكرو شاي.  
6. كرتونين ميّة.  
7. عندي كل حاجة.  
8. أي حاجة ثانية؟  
9. طيب الحساب كام؟
HAVING WITH 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He has</th>
<th>ِعند-ٍ</th>
<th>عنده</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She has</td>
<td>ِعند-ها</td>
<td>عندها</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They have</td>
<td>ِعند-هم</td>
<td>عندهم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, m.s., have</td>
<td>ِعند-اك</td>
<td>عندك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, f.s., have</td>
<td>ِعند-يك</td>
<td>عندك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, pl., have</td>
<td>ِعند-كم</td>
<td>عندكم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have</td>
<td>ِعند-ي</td>
<td>عندي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have</td>
<td>ِعندنا</td>
<td>عندي</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have everything. 
Do you have rice, sugar, tea, bread...?

HAVING WITH مع

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

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

I have (own) a large house.  
I have twenty dollars with me (on me).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He has</th>
<th>معاً-ٍ</th>
<th>معاء</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She has</td>
<td>معاً-ها</td>
<td>معاءا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They have</td>
<td>معاً-هم</td>
<td>معاءهم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, m.s., have</td>
<td>معاً-ك</td>
<td>معاك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, f.s., have</td>
<td>معاً-ك</td>
<td>معاك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, pl., have</td>
<td>معاً-كٍ</td>
<td>معاكٍ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have</td>
<td>معاً-يا</td>
<td>معايا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have</td>
<td>معاً-نا</td>
<td>معانا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise

Read the following sentences and answer the questions.

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWERS

Months of the Year

maaris
March

fibraayir
February

yanaayir
January

yunyu
June

maayu
May

abrii'
April

sibtambir
September

ughusTus١
August

yulyu
July

diisambir
December

nuuvambir
November

uctoobar١
October

shahr
month

isbuu٢
week

yoom
day

talaat siniin
3 years

sanateen
2 years

sana
year

Seasons of the Year

il-kharif
fall

i5-Seef
summer

ir-rabii١
spring

ish-shitta
winter
The Weather

How Is the Weather Today?

hilw  
حلو  
good

wihish  
وحش  
bad

daafii  
دافئ  
warm

harr  
حر  
hot

bard  
برد  
cold

raTib  
رطب  
humid

talq  
ثلج  
snow

maTar  
مطر  
rain

ما فيش ثلج في مصر.
There is no snow in Egypt.
(i.e., It does not snow in Egypt).

فيه مطر في الشتاء في مصر.
There is rain in Egypt in the winter.
(i.e., It rains in Egypt in the winter).

Exercise

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

صيف - مطر - ربيع - ثلج

1. ___________________  3. ___________________

2. ___________________  4. ___________________

ANSWERS

1-مِوس (Mous)  2-سَمَار (Samar)  3-سُفَر (Sfar)  4-شَفِير (Shifer)
Temperature Conversions

To change degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and multiply by 5/9:

\[ 41^\circ F - 32 = 9 \times \frac{5}{9} = 5^\circ C \]

To convert from Celsius to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9/5 and add 32:

\[ 10^\circ C \times \frac{9}{5} = 18 + 32 = 50^\circ F \]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fahrenheit</th>
<th>Celsius</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-04</td>
<td>-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-22</td>
<td>-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-40</td>
<td>-40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'I am hot. (f.s.)'

'I am cold. (m.s.)'
Unlike in the United States, for dates, Arabs first say the day and then the month.

**Exercise**

Translate the following dates:

1. Jan 10

2. March 9

3. May 6

4. July 21

5. Aug 31

6. Oct 4

7. Dec 23

8. Feb 4

**ANSWERS**

1. 'ayyaam il-'usbuu

2. 21 4, 4 8, 23 7

3. 6 15

4. 15 1, 31 5

5. 6 10 1
The Construct

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

1. 
2. 
3. 

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

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

ANSWERS
1. the student's name, 2. the capital of Egypt, 3. university street.

イスラエル 3. Seasons of the Year (temperature)
darag al-il-Haramah 2. Temperature degrees (lit. degrees of дарожем дарашан)
أيام عشبي 1. Days of the Week
When you find the following useful words in the picture, write them out in the spaces provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tayyaara</th>
<th>airplane</th>
<th>maTaar il-qaabira</th>
<th>Cairo Airport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tayyaar</td>
<td>luggage</td>
<td>sillim kahubaa'i</td>
<td>escalator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>il-gamaarik</td>
<td>pilot</td>
<td>khuruug</td>
<td>exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تأريحا</td>
<td>حقيبة</td>
<td>سبيل كهربائي</td>
<td>مصعد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طيار</td>
<td>مطيار</td>
<td>خروج</td>
<td>إخراج</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الجمارك</td>
<td>مفتش الجمارك</td>
<td>مشرف الجمارك</td>
<td>مشرف الجمارك</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Possession**

They gave their luggage... سلموا شنطهم. What does the suffix هم in شنطهم mean?

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>His luggage</th>
<th>шунаT-у(h)</th>
<th>شنطه</th>
<th>шنطة</th>
<th>шنطة</th>
<th>шنطة</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Her luggage</td>
<td>шунаT-ha</td>
<td>شنطها</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their luggage</td>
<td>шунаT-hum</td>
<td>شنطهم</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, m.s., luggage</td>
<td>шунаT-ak</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, f.s., luggage</td>
<td>шунаT-ik</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, pl., luggage</td>
<td>шунаT-kum</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My luggage</td>
<td>шунаT-i</td>
<td>شنطى</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our luggage</td>
<td>шунаT-na</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
<td>شنطة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise
Hani and his family. What is the difference between these two words: عائلة/عائلته.

A T-Tayyaara
الطيار
The Plane

Tayyaar  طيار
pilot

rihla  رحلة
flight

shibbaq  شباك
window

kaabiina  كابينة
cabin

mamarr  ممر
runway

musaa'id Tayyaar  مساعد طيار
flight attendant

muDiifa  مضيفة
stewardess

Siiniyya  صينية
tray

hizaam il-'amaan  حزام الأمان
seat belt

Taaqim  طاقم
crew

miq'ad/ kursii  مقعد/ كرسي
seat

raakib/rukkaab  راكب (ركاب)
passenger(s)

baab il-Tawari'  باب الطوارئ
emergency exit

hubuut  هبوط
landing
takeoff

ANSWERS

If the noun ends in (ل), it changes to (ل) when the pronoun suffix is added.

PILOT: Welcome to Egypt Air (airplane). Flight Number 50 from Cairo to Aswan.

The plane will take off within a few minutes.

Please fasten your seat belts.

STEWARDESS: Good morning. Welcome to Egypt.

Our trip to Aswan will take an hour and fifteen minutes.

HANI: Are there meals served during the trip?

STEWARDESS: There is a quick meal: sandwiches, tea, coffee, or soft drinks.

HANI: Thanks. May I have a bottle of water?

The kids are so thirsty.

STEWARDESS: Of course; one second please.

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

Please fasten your seat belts. Have a nice trip.

حمدًا لله على سلامكم. سوف نهبط في مطار أسوان خلال دقائق قليلة.

برجاء ربط حزام الأمان. رحلة سعيدة إن شاء الله.

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

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

a. The kids are so thirsty.

b. We will be landing in Aswan Airport within a few minutes.

c. Our trip to Aswan will take an hour and fifteen minutes.

d. The plane will take off within a few minutes.

e. Are there meals during the trip?

f. Welcome to Egypt Air (airplane).

1. فيه وجبات أثناء الرحلة؟

2. الطائرة ستقلع خلال دقائق قليلة.

3. مرحبا بكم على طائرة مصر لطيران.

4. سوف نهبط في مطار أسوان خلال دقائق قليلة.

5. رحلتنا تستغرق ساعة وربع.

6. الأولاد عطشانين قوي.

ANSWERS

1, e, 2, d, 3, f, 4, b, 5, c, 6, a.
HANI: Would you please tell me how to go to Coptic Egypt?

PASSERBY: You are here, in Tahrir Square. Best thing to do is to take the subway and get off at Masr il-adima (Coptic Egypt). You will find the Coptic Museum in front of you.

HANI: What else can I visit other than the Coptic Museum?

PASSERBY: There are the churches of Coptic Egypt; Abu-Sirga Church is one of the oldest churches in the world. There is also Almu’allaqa Church (the Hanging Church).

HANI: Are there Islamic monuments in the region?

PASSERBY: There is the Mosque of Amr ibn il-asaS. You can also visit the Citadel of Salah Ildin and the mosque of Ilsultan Hasan after you visit the churches. They are not far at all.

HANI: I think it is better to visit Islamic Cairo on another day.

PASSERBY: Yes, it is better. (I agree with you.)
Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble for Arab Music

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

http://www cairoopera org/abdel_halim_nowera.aspx

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

http://egyptianmelody.com/arabic/operaprogram.html
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>المسرح الكبير</th>
<th>المسرح الصغير</th>
<th>أوبرا الأسكندرية</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أوركسترا القاهرة السيمفونية</td>
<td>حفل خاص (7 مساء)</td>
<td>أوركسترا القاهرة السيمفونية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>السبت 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>الكونسرتاتور</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الاثنين 3</td>
<td>حفل الجمعية الفيلهارمونية للمرة</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الثلاثاء 4</td>
<td>رسيتال تشيللو – كامل صلاح الدين</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الأربعاء 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الخميس 6</td>
<td>حفل أفتتاح مهرجان القاهرة الدولي لسينما الطفل (9ص-2م)</td>
<td>فرقة عبدالقادر نورا للموسيقى العربية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>لسينما الطفل_R teat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>حسن شرارة (8 مساء)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main Hall</td>
<td>Small Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, 1</td>
<td>Cairo Symphony Orchestra</td>
<td>Private Concert 7:00 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday, 2</td>
<td>Private Concert</td>
<td>Conservatoire Orchestra Concert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday, 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Egyptian Philharmonic Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday, 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cello Recital – Kamel Salah El Din</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday, 6</td>
<td>Opening Ceremony of the Cairo International Childrens Film Festival</td>
<td>Cairo International Childrens Film Festival 9:00 AM. Violin &amp; Piano Recital – Hassan Sharara 8:00 PM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise**

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

**Answers**

1. 07:00 PM, 2. Monday, 3. Kamel Salah El Din, 4. Arab music
CLERK: Of course, at six o’clock in English and at eight o’clock in French.

MUNA: May I reserve four tickets please?

CLERK: You have to be here before the show and buy the tickets from the ticket window.

God willing, there will be enough tickets for everybody.

MUNA: Thank you.

CLERK: You are welcome. Good-bye.

ممكن أحجز 4 تذاكر من فضلك.

لازم حضرتك تيجي قبل العرض. وتشتري التذاكر من الشباك.

إن شاء الله فيه نذاكر كافية لكل الناس.

شكرًا.

عفواً مع السلام.

حتروح/هنروح

We Shall Go

The Future Tense

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

We shall go tomorrow. حتروح بكرة.

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

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

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

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

MUNA: No, speak slowly. I will understand you. I want to speak Arabic as much as I can.
JOURNALIST: How often do you jog per week?  

MUNA: Every day early in the morning.


MUNA: Thank you.

JOURNALIST: Are you married?

MUNA: I am married and have a boy and a girl.

JOURNALIST: Does the whole family practice a certain sport?

MUNA: We swim together twice a week.

JOURNALIST: What about football?

MUNA: My husband likes to watch the matches of Al-Ahly and Il-Zamalik but I am not interested in football. My kids and I like basketball.

JOURNALIST: Thanks for your time.

MUNA: You’re welcome. Good-bye
Exercise
Describe the following pictures, using the following sentences/verbs:

1. 

2. 

3. 

huwa bi-yi'mil 'eech?
هو بيعمل إيه؟
What Is He Doing?

1. 

2. 

3. 

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

fuul
fava beans

Tabāʾ
dish

zeet
oil

yitabbil
to season

malh
salt

yiḥris
to mash

lamaun
lemon

yiʿaddim
to serve

ʼeeʃ baladi
baladi bread

beeD
eggs

mahall fuul
Fool shop

eyhuTT
to put / to place / to add

Muna is preparing breakfast for her family.

Muna: What would you like for breakfast, honey?

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

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

Hani: That would be great.

Muna: Do you want baladi bread (flat) or loaves?
HANI: Baladi for me and loaves for the kids.

MUNA: But the kids liked the baladi bread so much.

HANI: All right, as they wish.

MUNA: I will make fool with oil for you and another one with eggs for me and the kids.

HANI: Whatever pleases you.

MUNA: Will you drink tea or coffee?

HANI: Tea without sugar, dear.

MUNA: Whatever you say, honey.

HANI: How sweet are your words. It is too much for me!

MUNA: Here it is.

HANI: Fool is so tasty. God bless your hands.
The main meal of the day for Egyptians used to be lunch or dinner, but nowadays, most people who work during the day do not have time for a big meal at lunch. Usually they would have a quick lunch and enjoy a big meal in the evening. A typical light lunch for Egyptians would be a sandwich and a soft drink.
falafel sandwich  sandwits'ha miyya/ falaafil

chicken sandwich  sandwits'ha firah

cheeseburger  haamburgar bil-gibna

kabaab and kufta  kabaab wi-kufta

shrimp sandwich  sandwits'ha gambari

min faDlak  `iddini kubbaayir ....

من فضلك ابني كُبْبَايَة.

Please give me a glass (cup) of...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drink</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coke®</td>
<td>kooka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>mayya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>shaay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>`ahwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juice</td>
<td>`aSiir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Exercise**
Match up the two columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>knife</td>
<td>فراخ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chicken</td>
<td>سمك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soup</td>
<td>فطار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fish</td>
<td>عشاء</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juice</td>
<td>من غير سكر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breakfast</td>
<td>بسكر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lunch</td>
<td>غذاء</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dinner</td>
<td>سكينة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with sugar</td>
<td>عصير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>without sugar</td>
<td>شوربة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**il-asha**

**Dinner**

If invited for a meal with an Egyptian Muslim family, do not ask for alcohol or pork. These items are religiously forbidden for Muslims (*haraam*). It is also rare to find a Christian Coptic family having wine or pork on the table. It is considerate to bring a small gift for your host (some fruits, chocolate, or a dish of traditional sweets such as *kunafa* and *basboosa*, sold at sweet shops).

Compliments like *tislam ideeki* (God bless your hands) to the lady who prepared the food are essential to show appreciation. If you are a vegetarian or a vegan, you must inform the family before your visit so that appropriate dishes can be prepared. Make sure your host understands what vegan means.

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

**ANSWERS**

1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
Useful Expressions

ti`uul `eech?
تقول ايه؟

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

tislam `iidik (f. sing.) تسلم عليك

tislam `iidak (m. sing.) تسلم عليك

What would you say while presenting tea to someone?

itfaDDali / itfaDDal

إنفصل / إنفصلي

How should you call your wife?

habiibti حبيبتتي

How should you call your husband?

habiibi حبيبي

How do you praise an old lady’s cooking?

il-`akl Ti`im `awi ya maama, tislam `iidik.
الأكل طعم قوي يا ماما، تسلم عليك

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

sufra daayma سفرة دابمة

What answer do you expect?

b-il-hana w-ish-shifa

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

---

The customer asks for a delicious meal.
*iz-zibuuun yu_TBLub wagba laziiza.*

الزبون يطلب وجبة لذيذة.

**The menu, please.**
*il-minyu min faDlak.*

المنيو من فضلك.

---

The waiter brings him the food on a tray.
*il-garsoon bi-giib luh il-’akl ’ala Siiniyya.*

الحرسون يجيب له الأكل على صينية.

**At your service, Sir/Madam.**
*taht ’amrak ya-fandim.*

تحت أمرك يا أفندي.

*taht amrik ya madam.*

تحت أمرك يا مدام.

---

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

#### قائمة الطعام

**Soup**
- شربة عدس (Shurba)
- شربة خضار (Shurbit khuDaar)

**Salad**
- سلطة خضار (Salat Ta khadraa)
- سلطة طحينة (Salat Ta Tihina)
- بطاطس مقلوبة (Battaal Tis ma'iyya)

**Vegetables**
- ملوخية (Muluukhiyya)
- سبانخ (Sabaanikh)
- بورى (Samak buuri)
- جمبري (Gambari)

**Fish**
- سمك (Samak)

**Dessert**
- كباب وكفتة (Kabaab wi-kufta)
- دانيل ستيك (Daanti stiik)

**Drinks**
- مياه معدنية (Miyaaah ma'daniyya)
- مياه غازية (Miyaaah ghaziyya)
- عصير برتقال/مانيجو (Asir burru'a aan)

**Meat**
- كباب وكفتة (Kabaaab wi-kufta)
- سيرلوب ستيك (Sirloin stiik)

**Chicken**
- فراخ محسَّنة (FiRaakh ma'hsiiyya)
- فراخ مشوية (FiRaakh mas'wiyya)
Exercise
Match the names of the dishes with the correct pictures.
بطاطس مقلية - شوربة - سلطة خضاراء - سمك - فراخ مشوية -

Useful Expressions

The menu please. il-minyu min faDlak.
المنيو من فضلك

At your service, Sir/Madam. taht `amrak (s.m.) / `amrik (s.f.) ya-fandim
تحت أمرك/ أمريك ياً أفندم

The customer asks for a delicious meal. iz-zibuu `uTlb waghba laziiza.
الزبون يطلب وجبة لذيذة.

The waiter brings him the food on a tray. il-garsoon bi-giib luh il-`akl `ala Siiniyya.
الجِرسوُن بِبِجَيْبِهِ لِهِ الأَكْلَ عَلَى صَينِيَّةٍ.
After their meal Muna and Hani want to freshen up.
AT THE STORE

broovit malaabis
بروفة ملابس
Trying on Clothes

yilbis
يجبة
to put on

huwa bi-yilbis `amiiSuh
هو يلبس قميصه
He is putting on his shirt.

yila`
يقلع
to take off

hiya bi-ti`la; fustaanha
هي بتيلا فستانها
She is taking off her dress.

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

jaakit ti' iil
جاكيت ثقيل
overcoat

hizaam
حزام
belt

gazma buut
جزمة بوت
boots

sharaab
شراب
socks

mandiil
منديل
handkerchief

malaabis daakhiliyya
ملابس داخلية (كلت)
underpants

'amiiS
قميص
shirt

dkaavatta
كراطبة
necktie

tii sheeert
تي شيرت
T-shirt

jaakit spoor
جاكيت سبور
sport coat

bar'Taloon jiinz
بنطلون جينز
pants

buloovar
بلوفر
sweater

gwanty
جوانتي
gloves

burnee'Ta
برنيطة
hat

badla
بدلة
suit

shamsiyyya
شمسية
umbrella
Hani needs some clothes. Let’s see if he is able to find help at the department store.

CLERK: Welcome. How can I help you?  ‘ahlàn wa-sahlan.  ‘ayy khidma?

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

shànTit hiduumì Daa’it wi-mi-htaag hiduum gidiida, wa ghayaraat daakhiliya, wa ‘amiiS ‘abyaD, wa karavatta.

CLERK: And a suit, of course. wi-badla Tab‘an.

HANI: Yes, size 34 and shoes size 46.

‘aywa ma‘aas ‘arba‘a wa-talaatiin, wi-gazma ma‘aas sitta wi-arb‘iin.

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

itfaDDal il-badla. Ti‘ dar ti‘mil broova hinaak! إيه رأيك؟

HANI: What do you think?

‘eeh ra‘ yak?

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

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

HANI: Thank you very much.

mutas/hakkir giddan.
الأحذية
Shoes

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

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

dayyi'a`awi
ضيقه قوي
They are too tight.

bi-tiwegga rigli
بتوتع رجلي
They pinch me (my foot).

ɡazma kár b qaːli
جريمة كعب عالي
ing-high-heeled shoes

ɡazma biːra abːa
جريمة برقبة
ing-boots

ɡazma kawitiʃh
جريمة كاوتش
ning-sneakers

ملاابس السيدات
Women’s Clothing

kulut `aSfar
كلوت أصفر
yellow panties

kumbiːn abyaD
كومبين أبيض
white slip

sutyaan aSfar
ستيان أصفر
yellow bra

`iśhaarb azra` ghaami`
إيشارب أزرق غامق
dark blue scarf

ʃanTiti yadd suudaːa
شنظة يد سوداء
black handbag

blooza khaDraa
بلوزة خضراء
green blouse

fustaan azra` faatih
فستان أزرق فاتح
light blue dress

jiiba haṃraa
جيبة حمراء
red skirt
### Colors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MASCULINE</th>
<th>FEMININE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>`aSfar</td>
<td>Safra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أصفر</td>
<td>صفراء</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ahmar</td>
<td>hamra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أحمر</td>
<td>حمراء</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akhDar</td>
<td>khadra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أخضر</td>
<td>خضراء</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`iswid</td>
<td>sooda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أسود</td>
<td>سوداء</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>azra</code></td>
<td>zar`a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أزرق</td>
<td>زرقاء</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`abyaD</td>
<td>beeDa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أبيض</td>
<td>بيضاء</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exercise
Translate the following sentences in the spaces provided.

1. أنا أقعّل هدومي
2. أنت تقعّل جزمتك
3. أنت تقعّل بنطلونك
4. إنّتو تقعّلوا هدومكم
5. هو يقعّل بدلته
6. هي تقعّل فستانها
7. يقعّلوا برايّطهّم
8. إنا نقعّل هدومنا

### ANSWERS

1. I take off my clothes.
2. He takes off his suit.
3. You (pl) take off your clothes.
4. You (pl) take off your pants.
5. You (s,m) take off your shoes.
6. She takes off her dress.
7. They take off their hats.
Clothing sizes in Egypt follow the European system. You will need the table below to do the conversions.

### MEN'S SIZES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shirts</th>
<th>17.5</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>16.5</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>15.5</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>14.5</th>
<th>14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American size</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European size</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other clothes</th>
<th>American size</th>
<th>48</th>
<th>46</th>
<th>44</th>
<th>42</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>38</th>
<th>36</th>
<th>34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European size</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WOMEN'S SIZES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blouses</th>
<th>44</th>
<th>42</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>38</th>
<th>36</th>
<th>34</th>
<th>32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American size</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European size</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other clothes</td>
<td>American size</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European size</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shopping for food can be another interesting experience during your stay in Egypt. Here are some helpful words.

- *laban* (مilk)
- *jahma* (meat)
- *khuDaar* (vegetables)
- *fawaakih* (fruits)
- *Makhbaz* (bakery)
- *samak* (fish)
- *halwa* (candy)
- *halawiyyaat wi- faTaayir* (pastry)
- *aays kreem* (ice cream)
- *Khumuur* (wine)

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

- *il-fawaakih* (Fruit)
  - *mooz* (bananas)
  - *bar’ uu* (plums)
  - *burtu’aan* (orange)
  - *khookh* (peach)
  - *ba’Ttiikh* (watermelon)
  - *tuffaah* (apple)
  - *shammaam* (cantaloupe)
  - *‘ananaas* (pineapple)
Egyptians use the metric system. Here are two tables with the equivalents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEIGHT EQUIVALENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>454 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.35 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>half a pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one ounce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIQUID EQUIVALENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.473 liter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.946 liter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.785 liters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one pint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one quart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one gallon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
laffit wara’ twaalit

a roll of toilet paper

'ilbit halawiyyaat

a box of candy

kiis sukkar (khamsa kiilo)

a bag of sugar

righiif’ eesb baladi

baladi bread (local pita bread with bran)

kiilo baTaaTis

a kilogram of potatoes

'izaazit nibiit

a bottle of wine

taZakkar

Remember

min faDlak ‘iddiini

من فضلك إديني

Please give me ____________________

min faDlak ‘iwzin li

من فضلك إوزن لي

Please weigh for me__________________

How much?  bikaam

بكم

Do you have?  ‘andak

عندك
Exercises
Translate the following questions and phrases.

1. إوزن لي كيلو بطاطس.

2. إبني كرتونة بيض.

3. بكام كيلو اللبن؟

4. بكام كيلو اللحم؟

5. عندك علبة شاي؟

suw' il-khudar
سوق الخضار
The Market

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

ANSWERS
1. Give me a carton of eggs.
2. How much is a kilo of meat?
3. How much is a kilo of milk?
4. Do you have a pack (box) of tea?
Exercises
Look at the map below. Hani is at the ice cream shop. Let's show him how to get the items in this order: (1) bread, (2) apples, (3) fish.

The following expressions will help:

Go straight ahead
`imshii `ala Tuul
إمشي على طول

Turn right
`udkhul yimiin
أدخل يمين

Turn left
`udkhul shimaal
أدخل شمال

Go across one street
`addi ish-shaari
عدي الشارع

On your right
`ala yimiinak
على يمينك

On your left
`ala shimaalak
على شمالك

Second street on your right
taani shaari yimiin
ثاني شارع يمين

Third street on your left
taalit shaari shimaal
ثالث شارع شمال
Pass the intersection  
"addi it-taqaaTu"  
عدي التقاطع
 Ahead (in front of) you  
"uddamak  
قدامك
 Turn your back to...  
"iddii DaHrak li  
إدي طهرك ل...
 You will find  
tilaaii  
نلاقى
 Fruit stand  
kushk fakha  
كشك فاكهة

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

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

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

ANSWERS

1. Go straight ahead, turn left into the second intersection, then right. You will find the fruit stand.
2. Go straight ahead. Turn right at the fruit stand. You will find the fish market.
3. Go straight ahead. Cross two intersections and turn left. You will find the fish market.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مراية (miraaya)</td>
<td>hairbrush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مسحية (mis'h/T)</td>
<td>toothbrush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>متش (mush)</td>
<td>hair spray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مكياج (maskara)</td>
<td>toothpaste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مزيل (nail polish remover)</td>
<td>مزيل طلاء الأظافر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مزيل (nail polish remover)</td>
<td>مزيل طلاء الأظافر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>احمر (lipstick)</td>
<td>مزيل طلاء الأظافر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فرشاة أسنان (furshit 'asnaan)</td>
<td>مزيل طلاء الأظافر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>معجون أسنان (ma'guun 'asnaan)</td>
<td>مزيل طلاء الأظافر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>احمر (lipstick)</td>
<td>مزيل طلاء الأظافر</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

قسم مستحضرات التجميل

The Toiletries Section

MUNA: I need some face cream, please.

CLERK: Do you prefer a certain brand?
MUNA: Anything imported.

CLERK: Here it is. We have all makeup items: lipstick, mascara, nail polish, and hair dyes.

MUNA: I want dark red lipstick and mascara as well.

CLERK: Of course. What size?

MUNA: Three. I need talcum powder also.

CLERK: We have everything. One moment.

MUNA: Thank you, not now.

(After handing Muna what she needs, the clerk suggests:)

CLERK: We have a marvelous collection of perfumes. They have just come from Paris.

MUNA: Thank you, not now.
Copy the names of these items in the spaces provided.

makanit hila`a b-il-kahraba
ماكينة علاقة بالكهرباء
electric shaver

dyudurant
ديودورانت
deodorant

makanit hila`a
ماكينة علاقة
razor

`amwaas hila`a
امواس علاقة
razor blades

sagaayir
سجائر
cigarettes

wallaa`a
ولاعة
lighter

f-iS-Saydaliyya
في الصيدلية
At the Pharmacy

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

ana ʿaayiz dawa li_____________________.
انا عايزة دواء ل_____________________.
I (s.m.) need some medicine for ________.

ana ʿaayiza`ashtiri dawaa li _____________.
انا عايزة اشتري دواء ل_____________________.
I (s.f.) want to buy medicine for ________.
'uTN Tibbi
tampons

muDDaad l-il-humuDa
an antacid

kuhuul
alcohol

muTabhirr
antiseptic

'aspirin
aspirin

DammaaDaat
bandages

'uTN
cotton

'aTra l-il-'een
eye drops

yuud
iodine

tirmaumitr
a thermometer

bard
a cold

imsaak
constipation

kuhha nashfa/ bi-balgham
dry cough/phlegm

ishaal
diarrhea

humma
a fever

SuDaac
a headache

dookha (ghathayaan)
nausea

infillwanza
the flu

sinaani bi-tiwa'ni
a toothache

mi'diti (ba'Tni) wag'aani
an upset stomach
Exercise
Match the Arabic names for some symptoms with their English equivalents.

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

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

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

ANSWERS

Maḥćūbāt: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
You may be able to have your shirts, blouses, and underwear washed at the hotel for a modest price. There will also probably be an ironing board and iron on your floor. Simply ask the maid. Or you may want to try out the laundromat and dry cleaner’s.
Useful Expressions

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

Do you have a laundry service?  `andukum khidmit ghasiil malaabis? 
عندكم خدمة غسيل ملابس?

I have some clothes that need to be washed.  `andi s/uwayyit huduum `aayza titghisil 
عندى شوبلاء هدووم عابزة تنغسل.

Please sew on this button.  mumkin tikhayyaTi li iz-zuraar da? 
ممكن تخيطي لي الزرار ده?

Can you mend this sleeve?  mumkin tikhayyaTi kumm il-`amiiS da? 
ممكن تخيطي كمم القميص ده?

Can you iron this shirt?  mumkin tikwi li il-`amiiS ?  
ممكن تكري لي القميص؟

Could you have my suit dry-cleaned?  mumkin tinaDDaf badliti b-il-bukhaar? 
ممكن تنظف بدلتي بالبخار؟

Can you remove this stain?  mumkin tiziil il-bu`aa di ?  
ممكن تنزيل البغعة دي؟

Would you send the shirt to the iron shop?  mumkin tib`at il-`amiiS lil-makwagii ?  
ممكن تبعث القميص للمكوجي؟

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

1. ممكن ___________ لي ___________ ده؟
   button   sew on

2. ممكن ___________ ___________؟
   the iron shop   the shirt

3. ___________ تنظيفها بالمية. نظفها ___________ 
   dry cleaning   beware

4. ___________ على ___________ ___________؟
   remove it   sleeve   stain

ANSWERS

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

First, study the following expressions:

I am going to complain to the manager.  
ha-shṭikā l-ʾil-mudīr

Are you kidding me? (When someone takes your complaint lightly.)  
inta ha-thazzar maʿaaya

Do you hear me?  
inta saamī?  

The shirt is scorched (burned).  
il-ʾāmiīs māḥruʿī

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

What color are they, sir?  
lunḥum ʾeeḥ ya fandīm?

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

هاني (HANI)            الموظف (CLERK)

الوا...المغسلة.  تحت أمرك يا أفندي.

انتو باعتنين ملابس داخلية حرميي ليه؟  الموظف

يمكن بنوع المدام يا أفندي؟  هاني

لا مش بنوعها. وكمان فين شراباني.  الموظف

لونهم ايه يا أفندي؟  هاني

واحد احمر وواحد اخضر.  الموظف

عندنا ابيض. ينفع يا أفندي؟  هاني

انتها تهيز معايا. لو ماجاتش الحاجة في  الموظف

خلال نص ساعة. ها شنكي للمدير، انت سامع؟  هي

إن شاء الله هانلاقيها يا أفندي. حط في بطنك  الموظف

ببطيخة صيفي.

كمان القميص محروق!  الهاني

ишترى واحد جديد يا أفندي.

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

Check the English translation below.

ANSWERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HANI</th>
<th>CLERK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are you kidding me? If my shirt is not here within half an hour, I will</td>
<td>We have white, is it okay with you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One is red and the other is green.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are their colors, sir?</td>
<td>No, they are not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are no hers.</td>
<td>Probably they are your wife's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why did you send me a lady's underwear?</td>
<td>Al your service sir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alu, dry cleaning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Another way of showing possession in Egyptian Arabic, in addition to using possessive pronouns, is through the use of the word بناعي ("belonging to"), to which possessive pronouns are attached. (ت) is added to بناعي when the object it refers to is a singular feminine بناعتي (bitaa'ti). بناعي changes to بنوع if the object is plural (masculine or feminine).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MY+NOUN</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>الكتاب بناعي</td>
<td>كتبي</td>
<td>My book (m. sing.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مكتبتى</td>
<td>مكتبي</td>
<td>My library (f. sing.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الكتب بنوعي</td>
<td>كتبى</td>
<td>My books (pl.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>بناع</th>
<th>MORE PRONOUNS WITH بناع</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is mine</td>
<td>ده بناعي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is yours (s.m.)</td>
<td>ده بناعك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is yours (s.f.)</td>
<td>ده بناعك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is yours (pl.)</td>
<td>ده بناعكم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is his</td>
<td>ده بناعه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is hers</td>
<td>ده بناعها</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is theirs</td>
<td>ده بناعهم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is ours</td>
<td>ده بناعنا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kuwafeer sayyidaat

сяиa ра
blond

самра
brunette

'ʊSayyar
short

Tawiil
long

sha'r
hair

fursa
brush

spreey ɪ-ɪshi-sha'r
hairspray

yiliff ɪ-ɪshi-sha'r
set

shambu
shampoo

ma'ass
scissors

masage l-ɪl-wiʃ
facial
massage

maaniikeer
manicure

tassriiha
hairdo

mugaffif ɪshi-sha'r
hair dryer

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

I’d like an appointment tomorrow.  
‘aayza ma‘aad buakra  
عازة ميعاد بكره.

Could you blow-dry my hair?  
mumkin tinashshif sha‘ri bis-sishwaar  
ممكن تنشف شعري بالسحوار.

Could you cut and set my hair?  
mumkin tu‘uSS wi-‘tliif sha‘ri  
ممكن تقص وتلف شعري؟

I need a color rinse.  
‘aayza‘aSbugh sha‘riii  
عازة أصبغ شعري

Cut it shorter, please.  
‘aSSar shuwayya min faDlak  
قصر شوبة من فضلك.

Leave it long, please.  
siibih Tawil min faDlak  
سببه طويل من فضلك.

‘aSSa
قصة
Haircut

Muna decided to go to a beauty shop.

HAIRDRESSER: What would you like to do (with your hair) today?  
tihibbi‘ ni‘mil ‘eeh in-naharda?  
تحبي تعمل ايه النهارده؟

MUNA: I’d like to wash my hair, have a haircut, and set my hair.  
‘aayza ‘aghshil sha‘rīī wi-‘a‘uSS wi ba‘deen ‘alīff ‘sha‘rīī.  
عازة اغسل شعري واقص ويعدين ألف شعري.

HAIRDRESSER: Would you like a manicure, madam?  
tihibbi‘ ni‘mil maniikeer madam?  
تحبي تعمل منيكيير مدام؟
MUNA: No, not today.

HAIRDRESSER: Would you like to dye your hair?

MUNA: Good idea. Make it dark black.

HAIRDRESSER: OK.

(After he is finished.)

HAIRDRESSER: What do you think, madam?

MUNA: Oh God! What is this ugly color?

HAIRDRESSER: Don’t worry, madam. I can make it blond (lit. yellow) if you like.

---

Saaloon il-hilaa’a
 صالون الحلاقة
Barber Shop

hallaa’ حلاقة barber

yihla’ يحلق shave

yihla’ li-nafsu يحلق لنفسه shave oneself

muus hilaa’a موس حلاقة razor

145
Useful Phrases

Here are some useful expressions for the barbershop.

Would you like to cut it short?  
tihbb ti`aSSar?  
تحب تقضر؟

Shorten the back and leave it long in the front.  
`aSSar min wara, wi siibuh Tawiil min `uddaam  
قصر من وراء، وسيب متييل من قدم.

Can I shampoo first?  
mumkin nighsil bish-shaambuu il-`awwil?  
ممكن نغسل بالشامبو الأول؟

Good idea.  
`ahsan barDu.  
أحسن برضه.

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

HANI: Do you have a good barbershop in the hotel?  
Andukum Saloon hilaa`a kuwayyis f-il-fundu`?  
عندكم صالون خلافة كوبس في الفندق؟

HOTEL CLERK: Of course, sir.  
Tabc an ya afandim.  
طبعاً يا أفنديم.

HANI: Do I need to wait long?  
laazim astanna kitii?  
لازم استنئ كيتي؟
HOTEL CLERK: I do not think so. ma aftarikirsh

(At the barber’s)
BARBER: Welcome. Do you want a shave or a haircut? ahlun wa sahlun. da’n walla shar?

HANI: I’d like a haircut. sha’r bass.

BARBER: Would you like to cut it short? tihibb ti’aaSSar?

HANI: Short in the back and long in the front. ‘aaSSar min wara, wi ssiibuh Tawiil min ‘uddaam fasr min wa’r wa’r wa’r wa’r wa’r.

BARBER: May I shampoo first? mumkin nighsil b-ish-shambu il-awwil?

HANI: Good idea. ahsan barDu.

(After cutting his hair)
BARBER: Is this a good length? iT-Tuul da kuwayyis?

HANI: Good, but make it a little shorter on the sides. kuwayyis, laakin aSSar il-gawaanib shuwayya. kubs uskunk fasr al-jawab shuwayya.

BARBER: Would you like to cut the sideburns? tihibb ashhiil lak is-sawaaalif?

HANI: No, no, don’t do that. Only make them shorter. la’, la’, iw’aa ti’smil kida. ‘aSSarhum bass. la’al aw’e’isul fasrul bass.

BARBER: OK. Would you like to comb your hair straight back? haaDir. tihibb tisarrah shar’ rak la-wara?

HANI: No, I have a part on the left. la’, ba-fru’ min ish-shimaal.

BARBER: Would you like hairspray? tihibb spreey sha’r?

حضاير. تحب تسريح شعرك لوار. لابفرق من الشمال. لا بفرق من الشمال. تحب سبراي شعر؟
HANI: No, thanks. How much do I owe you?

BARBER: Just thirty pounds.

Exercise
Translate the following sentences into Arabic.

1. How much do I owe you?

2. No. no, don’t do that.

3. Is this a good length?

4. I do not think so.

ANSWERS

1. 
2. 
3. 
4.
English-language newspapers from overseas and Egypt’s number one English language newspaper, *Al-Ahram Weekly*, are available at the newsstands in major hotels. You can also buy *Cairo Times* and *Egypt Today* from downtown newsstands. Egyptian post offices sell stamps, envelopes, and money orders only. If you need postcards or maps, you will have to get them in bookstores.

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

**HANI:** Do you have newspapers in English, please?

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

CLERK: Here they are. Do you like historical ("Pharaonic") postcards?

HANI: Show me what you have.

CLERK: Abul hool (the sphinx), Saqqara, Abusinbil (the temple), and the pyramids.

HANI: I like them. I will take them all.

CLERK: Here it is. You owe me 24 pounds, only.

HANI: Here is the money. Do you have stamps?

CLERK: Unfortunately, no. You can get them at this bookstore next door.

HANI: Thanks.

CLERK: You are welcome.
Here are some of the items you might want to purchase at the stationery store.

- 'alam gaaf  
  قلم جاف  
  pen

- zarf (zuruf)  
  ظروف  
  envelope

- 'alam ruSaaS  
  قلم رصاص  
  pencil

- noota  
  نوطة  
  notebook

- kheeT  
  خيط  
  string

- seelootip  
  سيلوتيب  
  transparent tape

- ruzmit wara'  
  رزمة ورق  
  writing paper

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

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

**HANI:** Peace be upon you. salaamu `aleekum سلام عليكم.

**CLERK:** And upon you khawaaga (foreigner). wi `aleekum is-salaam yaa khawaaga. وعليكم السلام يا خواجة.

**HANI:** I am not a khawaaga! I am Egyptian like you. khawaagit `eeh! anaa maSrii zayyak. خواجة إيه! أنا مصري زيّك.

**CLERK:** Welcome. We have the best souvenirs in Egypt. ahlain wa sahlan. `andinaa ahsan suuviniir fii maSr. أهلاً وسهلاً. عندنا أحسن سوفوتيير في مصر.

**HANI:** Do you have papyrus? `andak wara` bardii عندك ورق بريدي؟
CLERK: Of course, and statues of Nefertiti and Tutankhamen.

HANI: I like this historical ("Pharaonic") vase.

CLERK: It is for you. Its price is only 150 pounds.

HANI: Too much. I will only take it for 100.

CLERK: It's a deal. I have a mother-of-pearl box for madam's jewelry.

HANI: Show me.

CLERK: There are small, medium, and big sizes.

HANI: How much is the big one?

CLERK: This one is for 250 pounds.

HANI: I will take it for 150 pounds.

CLERK: No, impossible. Make it 200 pounds.

HANI: Fine. Here is the money.

CLERK: Thank you. Do you need anything else?

HANI: No, thanks. This is enough.
Exercise
Write the Arabic names of the following souvenirs.

1. Mother of pearl box
   ________________________________

2. Queen Nefertiti papyrus
   ________________________________

3. Porcelain vase
   ________________________________

The Record Store

mahall il-muusiqaa
 محل الموسيقى

video cassette
شریط فیلم

CD (compact disc)
سی دی

folk music
موسیقی شعیبة

classical music
موسیقی کلاسیک

radio
رادیو

television
تلویزیون

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

MUNA: I want batteries for my digital camera.

MUNA: Eight.

CLERK: How many megapixels is your camera?

MUNA: Do you have a memory card? I mean “kart zakira.”

CLERK: Of course we have it. How many megabytes?

CLERK: Here are the batteries for the digital camera.

MUNA: Do you have memory cards? I mean “a` Sud kart zakira.”

CLERK: And we have it. Can we print it?
MUNA: Five hundred and twelve.

CLERK: Here is the card. Thus, the cost is 400 pounds.

MUNA: Here it is.

CLERK: Thank you.

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

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.
The word **عايز** is used in Egyptian Arabic to express the equivalent of the English verb "to want":

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

**ANSWERS**

8. ʿaayiz

1. ʿaayiz

2. ʿaayza

3. ʿaayziin

4. ʿaayiz

5. ʿaayza

6. ʿaayziin

7. ʿaayiz

157
The Shoe Repair Shop and the Optometrist Shop

في محل النظارات
At the Optician’s

Read the following dialogue.

HANI: My glasses are broken. Can you fix them please?
naDDaarti iinkasariit. Mumkin tiSSallahha min faDlak?
نظاراتي انكسرت، ممكن تصلحها من فضلك؟

OPTICIAN: The lens or the frame?
il-‘adasaat wallaa ish- shambar?
العدسات ولا الشمر.

HANI: The frame is twisted and one of the lenses is broken.
ish-shambar it‘awag wi fiih ‘adasa makuura
الشمر انعوج وفيه عدسة مكسورة.

OPTICIAN: Do you have the prescription for the glasses?
ma‘aak kashf naDDara?
معال كشف نظارة؟
HANI: What do you mean? I have the lens measurements.

OPTICIAN: This is exactly what I want.

(Hani hands the measurement to the optician.)

OPTICIAN: You can come tomorrow to pick them up.

HANI: What time?

OPTICIAN: Same time (as now).

HANI: Thanks. Good-bye.

OPTICIAN: Good-bye.

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

MUNA: Can you repair my shoes, please?

COBBLER: What is wrong with them?

mumkin tiSaallah gazmitii min faDlak?

malhaa? fiihaa `eeh?

Urheberrechtlich geschütztes Material
MUNA: The heels are broken. il-ka'b itkasar.

COBBLER: Please sit down. I will fix them in ten minutes. itfaDDalii istirayyahii 'ashar da'aayi'. Wi anaa haSSalahhaa lik

MUNA: Thanks. shukran

COBBLER: You’re welcome. 'afwan

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWERS

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

160
The Egyptian pound (جنيه, gineih) is divided into 100 piasters. One piaster is قرش ('irsh). Here are the different denominations of the Egyptian pound.

- quarter of a pound (25 piasters) руб' gineeh
- half a pound (50 piasters) nuSS gineeh
- 5 pounds khamisa gineeh
- 10 pounds 'asara gineeh
- 20 pounds 'ishriin gineeh
- 50 pounds khamisiin gineeh
- 100 pounds miit gineeh
- 200 pounds miteen gineeh
Exercise
How much is each of the following bank notes?

1. ____________________

2. ____________________

3. ____________________

ANSWERS
1. 1.50 pounds
2. 2.00 pounds
3. 500 piasters (half pound)
Hani is at the bank located in his hotel. He needs to exchange some money.

HANI: May I exchange 100 dollars please?

TELLER: May I see your passport, please?

HANI: Of course. Here it is.

TELLER: Do you want the money (them) in tens, twenties, or fifties (denominations)?

HANI: Hundreds, please.

TELLER: Here they are. Count them carefully before you leave.

mumkin aghayyar khumsmiit duulaar amriikii mumkin ilbaspoor min faDlak Tab'an itfaDDal 'aayiz-hum 'asharaat walla 'ishriinaat walla khamsiinaat umaizador she'sarit wa-lla she'sarinat wa-lla khumsiinat? miyyaat min faDlak itfaDDal ilmablagh. 'idduh ku-wayyiis abl maa timshi'i atfusel al-mulagh. 'udhu koobiis fiibl maa tamshii.
HANI: Of course. The sum is exact.

TELLER: Good-bye.

HANI: Good-bye.

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

1. __________  2. __________

3. __________  4. __________

5. __________

ANSWERS

1. ___________________________
2. ___________________________
3. ___________________________
4. ___________________________
5. ___________________________
Moving to the Past with كان

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

CLIENT: Do you have dollars?  
Ka‘andukum dularaat 
언데كم دولارات.

CLERK: We had them yesterday.  
Ka‘aandinaa ‘imbaarih 
كان عندنا إمبارح.

CLIENT: What do you mean by “We had”?  
Tu‘Sud ‘eeh bikaan ‘andinaa 
تفقد ايه ب ‘كان عندي’؟

CLERK: It means we were exchanging dollars yesterday and they are gone.  
Ya‘nii kunna binghayyar dulaar ‘imbaarih 
يعني كننا بختير دولارات إمبارح وخلص.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He had</th>
<th>كان عندنا</th>
<th>He has</th>
<th>عندنا</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I had (with me)</td>
<td>كان معايا</td>
<td>I have</td>
<td>معايا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I was tired</td>
<td>كنت تعبان</td>
<td>I am tired</td>
<td>أنا تعبان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was necessary, ought to</td>
<td>كان لازم</td>
<td>It is necessary that, must</td>
<td>لازم</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

I knew, I used to know......

كنت أعرف

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

كنت أشتبغل
I have been disconnected.  

Don’t hang up.  

Hello, may I speak to Hassan?  

telephone book  

Dial the number.  

The line is busy.  

Hello, this is Fatima.  

pay telephone  

Lift the receiver.  

I can barely hear you.
Useful Phrases and Questions

HANI: Hello! Hello! May I speak to Fatima, please?
A Voice: I can barely hear you. Please speak louder.

HANI: I’d like to speak to Fatima.
A Voice: You have the wrong number.

HANI: Sorry.

Exercise
Match the Arabic sentences with the English equivalents.

1. May I speak to Fatima please?
2. I can barely hear you.
3. Please speak louder.
4. You have the wrong number.
5. Sorry.
6. Would you please dial this number for me?
7. I have been disconnected.
8. The line is busy.
9. Is there a pay telephone here (around)?

ANSWERS
1. f. 2. g. 3. i. 4. e. 5. b. 6. a. 7. d. 8. p. 9. c.
min ar-ra'is ila 'aSaabi il-qadam
من الرأس الى القدم
From Head to Toe
Dahr
ظهر
back

Saabit/Sawaabit
صواب/صواب
finger/fingers

kuur
كوع
elbow

miq-ada
 مقعدة
backside (bottom)

buTn
بطن
belly

Sadr
صدر
chest

qadam/mishT/ka'b
قدم/مشت/كع
foot/sole/heel

rigl/ribleen
رجل/رجلين
leg/two legs

rukba
ركبة
knee

khamsa Sawaabi ṣ (rigl) / aSaabi ṣ
خمسة صواب (رجل) / أصابع
five toes
(lit. fingers of the leg/foot)

ri'a
رئة
lung

kibd
كبد
liver

atDala / atDalaat
عضلة/عضلات
muscle/muscles

shuryaan
شريان
artery

alb/qalb
قلب
heart

mi-da
معeda
stomach

am'aa
أمعاء
intestines

kilya
كلية
kidney

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كتف</td>
<td>1. hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رجل</td>
<td>2. belly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رأس</td>
<td>3. ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إيد</td>
<td>4. elbow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بطن</td>
<td>5. finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ودن</td>
<td>6. head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صباع</td>
<td>7. knee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ركبة</td>
<td>8. leg/foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كوع</td>
<td>9. mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بلق</td>
<td>10. shoulder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What’s Wrong with You?

**I have a cold.**

I have constipation.

**I have a cough.**

I have diarrhea.

**I have a fever.**

I have a headache.

**I have nausea.**

I have the flu.

**I have a toothache.**

I have an upset stomach.

**My tooth hurts.**

My stomach hurts.

**ANSWERS**

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.
We hope you don’t find yourself in a medical or other emergency situation, but it is a good idea to know some useful words and phrases to help you in case you are.

ma’taafi
orElse (fire brigade)

buliiis
police

‘arabiyya il-‘is‘aaf
The Ambulance

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

Tawaari‘
emergency

mustashfa
hospital
Useful Expressions

Help! `ilha`uunii 
الحونى

Call for a doctor right now. `uTlub duktoor haalan 
أطلب دكتور حالاً

Call an ambulance right now. `uTlub `arabiiyyit `is `aaf haalan 
أطلب عربية إسعاف حالاً

Take me to a hospital. khudnii li-l-mustashfa 
خذني للمستشفى

I had a fall. ana wi`i`t 
أنا وقعت

I was hit by a car. `arabiiyya khabaTitnii 
عربية ضربتني

I am having a heart attack. `andii azma albiyya 
عندى أزمة قلبية

I burned myself. hara`t nafsii 
حرفت نفسي

I cut myself. `awwart nafsii 
عوجت نفسي

I am bleeding. anaa banzif 
انا بانجزف

I think the bone is broken. a`taqid il-`aDma inkasarit 
أعتقد العظام انكسارت

My leg is swollen. riglii warma (wirmit) 
رجلى وارمة (ورمت)

The wrist is twisted. `iidii itgaza`it 
إيدي اتجزعت

My ankle is dislocated. ka`bii ir`awag (itgaza`) 
كعبى أنعوج (إنجع)
You will find police officers directing traffic and patrolling the streets. If you have any problems or need directions, the police will help you.

Call the police!

Where is the nearest police station?

I’ve lost my passport.

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

My wallet has been stolen.
Choose the right answer.

Situation 1:Getting to Know People

1. When you meet an Egyptian person, how do you start up a conversation?
   - a. سلام عليكم
   - b. مع السلامه
   - c. عليكم السلام

2. It is morning and you meet someone. How do you greet him/her?
   - a. مساء الخير
   - b. صباح الخير
   - c. كل سنة وانت طيب

3. Someone says “Thank you” to you. How should you reply?
   - a. إزيك
   - b. مع السلامه
   - c. عفواً

4. When you give something to a woman, what is the polite form of saying “Here it is?”
   - a. إتفضِّل
   - b. إتفضِّلي
   - c. إتفضَّلوا

5. Pleasure to meet you.
   - a. معاش
   - b. نشتن
   - c. الحمدله

ANSWERS

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

1. You have a reservation for two rooms at a hotel. What do you say?
   - a. إنهنا حجزنا أوضتين.
   - b. إنهنا حجزناش أوضتين.
   - c. عايزين نحجز أوضتين.

2. The clerk asks how long you will be staying. Your reply is “About a week.”
   - a. حوالي أسبوع.
   - b. حوالي أسبوعين.
   - c. حوالي شهر.

3. You want to know whether breakfast is included in the price of the room, so you say:
   - a. أجرة الأوّلية شاملة الفطار؟
   - b. أجرة الأوّلية شاملة الغذاء؟
   - c. أجرة الأوّلية شاملة العشاء؟

4. You want to find out where the elevator is.
   - a. فيه أساتيسير من فضلك؟
   - b. بكام الأساتيسير من فضلك؟
   - c. فين الأساتيسير من فضلك؟

Situation 3: زيارة معالم البلد
Visiting the Sights

1. Ask a passerby how to go to the Egyptian museum.
   - a. من فضلك إزاي أروح المتحف المصري؟
   - b. من فضلك إزاي أروح المتحف الإسلامي؟
   - c. من فضلك إزاي أروح المتحف القبطي؟

2. The passerby told you to go straight until you reach il-Tahrir square.
   - a. إركب الأنوبيس لحد ميدان التحرير.
   - b. إمشي دوغيّ لحد ميدان التحرير.
   - c. خذ مترو الأنفاق لحد ميدان التحرير.

ANSWERS
3. You want to see the pyramids. What would you say?
   - a. ياللا نشوف فيلم عن الأهرام.
   - b. مش عابز أشوف الأهرام.
   - c. عابز أشوف الأهرام.

4. How much is the ticket to Giza?
   - a. بكم التذكرة للجيزة؟
   - b. أين بيع التذكرة للجيزة؟
   - c. يمكن نجي معألا للجيزة؟

5. You and your friend want to get off the bus at the pyramids and the sphinx. What would you say to the driver?
   - a. عابزين نركب عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.
   - b. عابزين ننزل عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.
   - c. عابزين نلعب عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.

6. You are bargaining the fee of the taxi driver, who suggested 30 pounds. You want to say “This is not good for me.”
   - a. ما يدفعش.
   - b. ماش.
   - c. اتقل على اللهو.

7. Your watch doesn’t work. You want to know the time. So you ask someone near you.
   - a. الطماطم بكم دلوقت من فضلك؟
   - b. الساعة كام دلوقت من فضلك؟
   - c. معاك ساعه من فضلك؟

8. Can you ask about the price of a round-trip ticket to Alexandria?
   - a. بكم التذكرة راح جاي لاسكندرية؟
   - b. بكم التذكرة لاسكندرية؟
   - c. بكم لاسكندرية؟

9. Tell your hosts that you are American and that you can speak a little Arabic.
   - a. أنا أمريكي وابتكلم عربي شوية.
   - b. أنا مصري وابتكلم أمريكي شوية.
   - c. أنا مصري وابتكلم عربي شوية.
10. If you want to rent a car, you tell the clerk:
   a. عابز أشتري عربية من فضلك.
   b. عابز أجر عجلة من فضلك.
   c. عابز أجر عربية من فضلك.

11. At the service station, you ask the attendant to change the oil and to check the tires and the water.
   a. ممكن تغير زيت وتكشف لي علي الكاونتش والميا؟
   b. ممكن تكشف لي علي الزيت والكاونتش والميا؟
   c. ممكن تغير الزيت والكاونتش وتكشف لي علي الميا؟

12. You ask the flight attendant if they serve meals during the flight.
   a. فيه وجبات أثناء الرحلة؟
   b. إمتي ها تطلع الطيارة؟
   c. فيه مشروبات أثناء الرحلة؟

Situation 4: الترفيه
Entertainment

1. Using the phone, ask the clerk at the “Sound and Light” show if there is a show in English tonight.
   a. فيه عرض صوت وضوء بالإنجليزي الليلة؟
   b. فيه عرض الصوت والضوء الليلة؟
   c. فيه عرض صوت وضوء الليلة؟

2. Muna jogs every day and looks healthy and strong. What would a friend who is impressed by Muna’s healthy lifestyle say to her?
   a. ماء الله! انت جميلة قوي.
   b. ماء الله! انت ذكية قوي.
   c. ماء الله! ربتا يديكي الصحة.

ANSWERS
1. Ask your partner what she wants for breakfast.
   a. أنت تحب تأكل إيه على الفطار؟
   b. أنت تحبي تأكل إيه على الفطار؟
   c. أنت تحبي تأكل مول علي الفطار؟

2. What would you say after finishing a meal to which you were invited at a friend’s house?
   a. سفرة دايمة.
   b. بالهناء والشفاء.
   c. تصبحوا علي خير.

3. You are in a restaurant. Ask for a copy of the menu.
   a. المنيو من فضلك.
   b. المنيو تحت أمرك.
   c. مش عايز المنيو.

4. At a Kushary shop, the waiter asks if you would like a big, small, or medium-sized dish. What would he say?
   a. أنت تحب طبق كشري كبير ولا صغير ولا وسط؟
   b. أنت تحب الشطة الحامية؟
   c. أنت تحب طبق زبلين ولا كشري؟

5. Ask the waiter what they have for dessert.
   a. عندكم ملابس رجالي؟
   b. عندكم سمك النهارده؟
   c. عندكم الحلويات؟

6. Pay ten pounds for your Kushary meal and tell the waiter to keep the change.
   a. اتفصل عشره جنيه وخلايا الباقي علشانك.
   b. اتفصل عشرين جنيه وخلايا الباقي علشانك.
   c. اتفصل عشره جنيه وإدينى الباقي من فضلك.
7. If you want to freshen up and want to know where the restroom is, you would say:

- a. حمام السباحة فرن من فضلك؟
- b. الحمام فرن من فضلك؟
- c. الحمام بكام من فضلك؟

**Situation 6: في المحل**

**At the Store**

1. At the department store, ask where you could find underwear.

- a. فرن قسم الملابس الداخلية؟
- b. فرن قسم الأحذية؟
- c. فرن قسم الكتب؟

2. You tried on a suit. Ask the salesperson for his opinion.

- a. إسمك إيه؟
- b. إيه المشكلة؟
- c. إيه رأيك؟

3. You are at the grocery store. Ask the shopkeeper to give you a carton of eggs.

- a. إديني كرتونة بيض من فضلك.
- b. خذ كرتونة بيض من فضلك.
- c. أنا مش عايز كرتونة بيض.

4. You are lost and someone is telling you to turn right at the second street on your right to get to your hotel. What would he say?

- a. أدخل أول شارع يمين.
- b. أدخل ثاني شارع يمين.
- c. أدخل ثاني شارع شمال.

5. You are at the pharmacy asking for medicine to help with your headache. What would you say?

- a. أنا عايز دواء للصداع.
- b. أنا عايز دواء للإسهال.
- c. أنا عايز أسبرين.

**ANSWERS**

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

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