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by Ragy Ibrahim
Munther Younes, Consultant
# CONTENTS

- Introduction ........................................... 1
- THE ARABIC LANGUAGE .......................... 2
  1. The Arabic Writing System and Basic Grammatical Structures .... 2
- GETTING TO KNOW PEOPLE .................. 21
  2. Let’s Converse ................................... 21
- ARRIVAL ........................................... 33
  3. Where Will You Spend the Night? ............ 33
- VISITING THE SIGHTS ......................... 40
  4. Finding Your Way on Foot ..................... 40
  5. Public Transportation ......................... 46
  6. Time and Numbers ................................ 52
  7. On the Train ..................................... 61
  8. Countries and Languages ...................... 65
  9. On the Road ..................................... 71
  10. Camping ........................................ 82
  11. Days of the Week, Months, Seasons, Weather ........... 86
  12. Airports and Tourism .......................... 92
- ENTERTAINMENT .................................. 97
  13. Musical Theater, Sound and Light Show ........... 97
  14. Sports .......................................... 103
- MEALS AND RESTAURANTS .................... 107
  15. Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner ...................... 107
  16. The Restaurant ................................ 114
- AT THE STORE .................................... 120
  17. Clothing, Sizes, Colors ...................... 120
  18. Groceries and Food Stores (Supermarkets) ........ 126
  19. Pharmacy ....................................... 133
  20. Laundry, Dry Cleaners .......................... 138
  21. Beauty Salon, Barber Shop .................. 143
  22. The Newsstand, Stationery Goods, Office Supplies .......... 149
  23. Bazaars, Souvenirs, and Photo Shops .......... 152
  24. The Shoe Repair Shop and the Optometrist Shop ........ 158
- ESSENTIAL SERVICES ............................ 161
  25. The Bank ....................................... 161
  26. The Mail and Post Office ..................... 167
  27. The Telephone .................................. 171
  28. Doctor, Dentist, Hospital ..................... 174
  29. An Emergency .................................. 180
  Before You Leave .................................. 183

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Munther Younes
The Arabic 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 ρ 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>١</td>
<td>aa</td>
<td>Pronounced like the English a in man and far (more on this under “the emphatic group” below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٢</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٣</td>
<td>t or s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٤</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>Rarely pronounced as j.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٥</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>Pronounced like h, but with more friction in the throat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٦</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>Pronounced like the German ch, as in nach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٧</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>Trilled, as in Spanish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٨</td>
<td>z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٩</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>sh as English ship (to distinguish this from the sequence s followed by h, italic will be used).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١٠</td>
<td>س</td>
<td>Emphatic s (س). This and the next three capitalized letters are known as the emphatic consonants. More on these under “the emphatic group” below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١١</td>
<td>ط</td>
<td>Emphatic ج.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١٢</td>
<td>ز</td>
<td>Emphatic ح.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١٣</td>
<td>د</td>
<td>Similar to hamza (the glottal stop), but pronounced with more friction in the throat. (See the note on hamza on page 4.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١٤</td>
<td>غ</td>
<td>As in French r in range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١٥</td>
<td>ض</td>
<td>This letter is pronounced as a hamza 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 hamza below.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١٦</td>
<td>ج</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١٧</td>
<td>ن</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١٨</td>
<td>م</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١٩</td>
<td>د</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٢٠</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٢١</td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٢٢</td>
<td>m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٢٣</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٢٤</td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٢٥</td>
<td>- as a long vowel</td>
<td>Pronounced as the u in June.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٢٦</td>
<td>- as a long vowel</td>
<td>Pronounced as the oo in door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٢٧</td>
<td>- as a semi-vowel</td>
<td>Pronounced as the w in way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٢٨</td>
<td>- as a semi-vowel</td>
<td>Pronounced as the ca in meet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٢٩</td>
<td>- as a long vowel</td>
<td>Pronounced as the ai in bait.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٣٠</td>
<td>- as a long vowel</td>
<td>Pronounced as the y in young.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٣١</td>
<td>- as a semi-vowel</td>
<td>Pronounced as the a in pink.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAMZA, THE GLOTTAL STOP

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

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

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

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

A
(sought)
sought
sought
tsought

B
(seat)
seat
seat
seat

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

### Putting It Together

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WORD—FINALLY</th>
<th>WORD—INITIALLY AND MEDIANLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-connecting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-connecting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-connecting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-connecting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-connecting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-connecting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-connecting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The vowels े (e) and ी (i) are marked as “non-connecting” in the 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 ط and ظ.
2. Three letters، غ. and ه. 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، ج، ح، خ، ح، ب، ت، 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 ِ، the first letter of the Arabic alphabet، ت، serves as a transitional vowel at the beginnings of words that start with a vowel. In this position، it is pronounced َ، or، ُ، depending on the individual word. The most common such usage of ت is as the first letter of the definite article ِا the:

the post office  il-bariid البريد

Exercise
a. Connect the following letters to form words:

بَاب
اب
طَالِب
بَاطِطَس

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 ت، found in these words، is a non-connecting letter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>بَطَاطِس</th>
<th>طَالِب</th>
<th>كِتَاب</th>
<th>بَاب</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, كتاب, only the long vowel ٌ is written. The short vowels corresponding to العربية, and العربية 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 ُ (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>fatha</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Represents a short vowel that corresponds to ٌ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kasra</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>Represents a short vowel that corresponds to َ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damma</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>Represents a short vowel that corresponds to ٍ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shadda</td>
<td></td>
<td>Represents the doubling of a consonant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sukun</td>
<td></td>
<td>Indicates that there is no vowel following the consonant above which it appears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanwiin</td>
<td>an</td>
<td>Appears only at the ends of certain adverbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHER ORTHOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS

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 ُ, unless the word in which it is found is the first part of a construct phrase; then a ؤ appears in the pronunciation.
When \( j \) is followed by \( i \), with and without همزة (hamza), the two letters are joined together forming one special symbol, written as \( ی \) or \( ی \). 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>الاردن</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>شكراً.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are welcome.</td>
<td>عفواً.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please, come in! (to a man).</td>
<td>إنفضَّل.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please, come in! (to a woman).</td>
<td>إنفضَّل.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

الف مفصولة (alif maqSuura)

This letter is found only at the end of words and is pronounced like the letter \( i \). When suffixes are attached to the word that ends in الف مفصولة the letter appears either as \( ی \) or بـ.

وَوَ الْجَمَاعَةُ [waaw il-gamaar'a] (waaw of the plural)

The two letters \( j \) frequently appear at the end of a verb to indicate that the subject of that verb is plural: سمعوا [sim'u] “they heard.” Two things are important to remember with respect to the final \( i \) 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 \( i \) disappears: سمعوني [sim'uni] “they heard me.”

**ANSWERS**

| 11 | geschul |
Important Notes

1. The long vowels ِ،ة، and ۚ are pronounced short at the ends of words, just like fat ha, kas ra, and Dam ma:

- her book: kitaabha
- my book: kitaabi
- they wrote: katabu

2. When ham za 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 li id-door ir-raabi:
أوَّضِكُمْ فِي الْدُّورِ الْرَّابِعِ
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:

\[
\text{bi-yuSal il-'utubiis is-saa'a sitta.} \\
\text{بيوصل الاتوبيس الساعة ستة.}
\]

\[
\text{il-'utubiis bi-yuSal is-saa'a sitta.} \\
\text{الاتوبيس بيوصل الساعة ستة.}
\]

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.

\[
\text{il-'utubiis da bi-yruuh il-ahram?} \\
\text{الاتوبيس ده بيروح الأهرام؟}
\]

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

هو يزور
هو يحب يزور
2. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE AND THE SUN AND MOON LETTERS
Definiteness in Arabic is expressed by attaching the prefix "the" to nouns and adjectives:

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

(Note that "الباب الكبير" is a full sentence that is translated as "The door is big.")

If ج 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:

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

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

the moon       il-`amar     القمر
Friday          il-gum'a     الجمعة
Thursday        il-khamis    الخميس
Kuwait          il-kuweet    الكويت
Reading Exercise
How should the Ј of the definite article be pronounced in the following words? (Answers are given below.)

the plane 1. الطائرة
the airport 2. المطار
the suitcase 3. السفرة
the boys, children 4. الأبناء
the girls 5. البنات
the boy 6. العالد

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

Good morning. صباح الخير
Good morning (in response to صباح الخير) صباح النور
Good night/Good evening/
Good afternoon. مساء الخير
Good night/Good evening/
Good afternoon. (in response to مساء الخير) مساء النور

ANSWERS

Greetings 1. صباح الخير 2. صباح النور 3. مساء الخير 4. مساء النور
Definite Article 1. ِلا, ِين, ِال 2. ِ liberties 3. ِ,I, ِI 4. ِ, ِلا, ِلا, ِلا, ِلا

12
3. THE CONSTRUCT (الإضافة, AL-`IDAAFA)
When two nouns are closely associated, as in the case of possession or something being part of something else, they form a special grammatical construction called the construct (إضافة) :

the student's name `ism iT-Taalib اسم 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 د is pronounced like any other د in the first part of the إضافة:

bedroom `uuDit noom أوّصة نوم
a hundred pounds miit gineeh مئة جنيه

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

a bedroom `uuDit noom أوّصة نوم
the bedroom `uuDit in-noom أوّصة النوم
But not اوّصة 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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>hiyya</td>
<td>هي</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>humma</td>
<td>هُمْ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (m.s.)</td>
<td>inta</td>
<td>انْتُ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (f.s.)</td>
<td>inti</td>
<td>انْتُ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (pl.)</td>
<td>intu</td>
<td>انْتو</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>ana</td>
<td>أنا</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>ihna</td>
<td>إِخْتِنا</td>
<td></td>
<td></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 حَجَز hagaz means "to reserve." 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 reserved</td>
<td>hagaz</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>هو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She reserved</td>
<td>hagaz-it</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>هي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They reserved</td>
<td>hagaz-u</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>هم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, m.s., reserved</td>
<td>hagaz-t</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>انت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, f.s., reserved</td>
<td>hagaz-ti</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>انت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, pl., reserved</td>
<td>hagaz-tu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>انتم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I reserved</td>
<td>hagaz-t</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>أنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We reserved</td>
<td>hagaz-na</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>إلينا</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>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>هو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She writes, is writing</td>
<td>tikrib</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>هي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They wrote</td>
<td>yiktibuu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>هم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, m.s., wrote</td>
<td>tikrib</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>انت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, f.s., wrote</td>
<td>tikribi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>انت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, pl., wrote</td>
<td>tikribuu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>انتم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wrote</td>
<td>aktib</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>أنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We wrote</td>
<td>niktib</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>إلينا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TRANSLITERATION</strong></th>
<th><strong>VERB</strong></th>
<th><strong>SUFFIX</strong></th>
<th><strong>CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He reserves</td>
<td>yihgiz</td>
<td>ـه ـه</td>
<td>هو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She reserves</td>
<td>tihgiz</td>
<td>ـه ـه</td>
<td>هي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They reserve</td>
<td>yihgiz-u</td>
<td>ـه ـه ـه ـه</td>
<td>ـه ـه ـه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, m.s., reserve</td>
<td>tihgiz</td>
<td>ـه ـه</td>
<td>انت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, f.s., reserve</td>
<td>tihgiz-i</td>
<td>ـه ـه</td>
<td>انتُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, pl., reserve</td>
<td>tihgiz-u</td>
<td>ـه ـه</td>
<td>انتُو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I reserve</td>
<td>ahgiz</td>
<td>ـه ـه</td>
<td>انا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We reserve</td>
<td>nihgiz</td>
<td>ـه ـه</td>
<td>اجنا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your idea</th>
<th>fikri-t-u</th>
<th>Fikri+u</th>
<th>فكرته+ه</th>
<th>هو</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Her idea</td>
<td>fikri-t-ha</td>
<td>Fikri+ha</td>
<td>Fikri+t-ha</td>
<td>هي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their idea</td>
<td>fikri-t-hum</td>
<td>Fikri+hum</td>
<td>Fikri+t-hum</td>
<td>ِهم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, m.s., idea</td>
<td>fikri-t-ak</td>
<td>Fikri+t-ak</td>
<td>Fikri+t-ak</td>
<td>انت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, f.s., idea</td>
<td>fikri-t-ik</td>
<td>Fikri+t-ik</td>
<td>Fikri+t-ik</td>
<td>انت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, pl., idea</td>
<td>fikri-t-kum</td>
<td>Fikri+t-kum</td>
<td>Fikri+t-kum</td>
<td>انتو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My idea</td>
<td>fikri-t-i</td>
<td>Fikri+t-i</td>
<td>Fikri+t-i</td>
<td>انا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our idea</td>
<td>fikri-t-na</td>
<td>Fikri+t-na</td>
<td>Fikri+t-na</td>
<td>إنا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your car</th>
<th>arabiyyi-t-u</th>
<th>عربية+ه</th>
<th>عريتته</th>
<th>هو</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Her car</td>
<td>arabiyyi-t-ha</td>
<td>عربية+ها</td>
<td>عريتتها</td>
<td>هي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their car</td>
<td>arabiyyi-t-hum</td>
<td>عربية+هم</td>
<td>عريتتهم</td>
<td>ِهم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, m.s., car</td>
<td>arabiyyi-t-ak</td>
<td>عربية+اك</td>
<td>عريتاك</td>
<td>انت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, f.s., car</td>
<td>arabiyyi-t-ik</td>
<td>عربية+اك</td>
<td>عريتاك</td>
<td>انت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, pl., car</td>
<td>arabiyyi-t-kum</td>
<td>عربية+كم</td>
<td>عريتكم</td>
<td>انتو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My car</td>
<td>arabiyyi-t-i</td>
<td>عربية+ي</td>
<td>عريتي</td>
<td>انا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our car</td>
<td>arabiyyi-t-na</td>
<td>عربية+نا</td>
<td>عريتنا</td>
<td>إنا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*arabiyya  عربية  car*
Exercise
Fill in the empty spaces adding the possessive pronoun to غرفة:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>His room</th>
<th>ghurfi-t-u</th>
<th>هو</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Her room</td>
<td>ghurfi-t-ha</td>
<td>هي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their room</td>
<td>ghurfi-t-hum</td>
<td>خَمْمِهِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, m.s., room</td>
<td>ghurfi-t-ak</td>
<td>أَنتَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, f.s., room</td>
<td>ghurfi-t-ik</td>
<td>أَنتِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, pl., room</td>
<td>ghurfi-t-kum</td>
<td>أَنْتُوْنِي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My room</td>
<td>ghurfi-t-i</td>
<td>أَنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our room</td>
<td>ghurfi-t-na</td>
<td>أَحْنَا</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 َيُ not just ي, as in the possessive.
3. The َ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 سأَلْتُهُ, the second person singular feminine and masculine are distinguished by a كَسَرَة (ـَ) after the كَ of the pronoun.

1 Remember that final ِ is silent.

ANSWERS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>They asked...</th>
<th>humma sa`alu</th>
<th>He asked...</th>
<th>huwwa sa`al</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They asked him.</td>
<td>sa`alu-h</td>
<td>He asked him.</td>
<td>sa`alu-h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They asked her.</td>
<td>sa`alu-ha</td>
<td>He asked her.</td>
<td>sa`aluha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They asked them.</td>
<td>sa`alu-hum</td>
<td>He asked them.</td>
<td>sa`alu-hum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They asked you, m.s.</td>
<td>sa`alu-k</td>
<td>He asked you, m.s.</td>
<td>sa`alu-k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They asked you, f.s.</td>
<td>sa`alu-ki</td>
<td>He asked you, f.s.</td>
<td>sa`alu-ik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They asked them.</td>
<td>sa`alu-kum</td>
<td>He asked you, pl.</td>
<td>sa`alu-kum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They asked me.</td>
<td>sa`alu-ni</td>
<td>He asked me.</td>
<td>sa`alu-ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They asked us.</td>
<td>sa`alu-na</td>
<td>He asked us.</td>
<td>sa`alu-na</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>(ب)</th>
<th>THEY SEE</th>
<th>(ب) يشوفوا</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
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.

EMPLOYEE: Good Morning. May I help you? (lit. Any service?)

HANI: Yes. I can’t find my bag and I’m looking for it.

EMPLOYEE: O.K. Your full name, please?

HANI: Sabaah il-kheer

EMPLOYEE: Sabaah in-ruur. ‘ayy khidma?


EMPLOYEE: Tayyib / O.K. %ismak bil-kaamil min faDlak?

HANI: Tayyib / O.K. Esmak Balkamal Min Faskuk?
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? mish mar' uul! izzaiyak ya haani?

HANI: I'm well, and you? kuwayyis, w-inta? 'aamil 'ech?

AHMED: I'm well. Praise be to God! Great to have you back. Are you here on holiday? kuwayyis, al-hamdulillah. nawwart maSr, inta gaayy fi 'agaaza?

HANI: Yes; let me introduce you to my family. 'aywa. ismah li 'a addim lak 'usriti. أبوه إسمح لي أقدم لك أسرتي.
AHMED: Welcome.

HANI: Thank you. This is my wife Muna, my daughter Sara, and my son Yousif.

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

EMPLOYEE: Mr. Hani Kamal, our apologies. However, praise be to God, your luggage will arrive tomorrow on the next plane from New York.

HANI: How unfortunate!

AHMED: ma'lish Hani, you're not in America anymore.

HANI: What does ma'lish mean?

AHMED: It means, sorry and be patient.

HANI: Alright, see you tomorrow.


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

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

2. My name is...  
   با دي الخض - b

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

4. How are you?  
   مع السلامه - d

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

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

7. Pleasure to meet you.  
   إرّيتك؟ - g

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

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

10. Good-bye.  
    أي خدمة؟ - j

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

Write the new words and say them aloud.

- **maTaar**
  مطار
  airport

- **muwaZZaf**
  موظف
  employee

- **shanTa**
  شنطة
  suitcase

- **'amriikaak**
  أميركا
  America

- **Tayyaara**
  طائرة
  airplane
Singular & Plural

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

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

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

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

- *walad*  
  ولد  
  boy

- *awlaad*  
  أولاد  
  boys

- *uTTa*  
  قطة  
  cat

- *uTTaT*  
  قطط  
  cats

- *shagara*  
  شجرة  
  tree

- *shagar*  
  شجر  
  trees

- *sillima*  
  سلمة  
  step

- *saluulim*  
  سلمت  
  steps
This (masculine singular)  
This (feminine singular)  

Examples  

**da walad**  
De wālād  
This is a boy.  

**dii bint**  
De bīnīt  
This is a girl.  

**da raagil**  
De raagīl  
This is a man.  

**dii sīt**  
De sīt  
This is a woman.  

**Greetings**  

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

- Grandfather (gidda)
- Grandmother (gid'da)
- Father (ibn)
- Mother ('umm)
- Paternal Uncle ('amm)
- Maternal Uncle (khaal)
- Paternal Aunt ('ammah)
- Maternal Aunt (khaala)
- Son (ibn)
- Daughter (bint)
- Cousin (m) (ibn 'umm)
- Cousin (f) (bint 'amm)
- Brother ('akh)
- Sister ('ukht)

yalla uitkallim 'an 'afraad il-'-usra
ياللا نتكلم عن أفراد الأسرة
Study and repeat aloud each part of Hani’s house:
Exercise
Read the following sentences and vocabulary, then answer the questions below.

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

Grammar
A ی at the end of a word represents “my.”
When the word ends with a taa marbuut (ا), the taa marbuta changes to a taa (ت) when adding a possessive pronoun.

<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>لؤل مَرَأ</td>
<td>عائِلتي</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>

ANSWERS
Where Will You Spend the Night?

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** بكم
  how much

- **yibgiz** بحجز
  to reserve

- **muftaah** مفتاح
  key

- **khidmeh il-garf** خدمة الغرف
  room service

- **sribhaak** شباك
  window

- **uDa** أوضه
  room

- **fundu** فندق
  hotel

- **hammaam** حمام
  bathroom

- **mudir(a)** مدير/مديرية
  administrator (m) / (f)

- **uDa tala an-nil** أوبرة على النيل
  a room on the Nile

- **asaanseer** أسانتير
  elevator
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>ثانية</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. A, A, V, 1, 0, E, R, E, R
2. V, A, A, V, 1, 0, E, R, E, R
3. R, A, V, 1, 0, E, A, E, R

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>(باب)</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شباك</td>
<td>(شباك)</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>موظف</td>
<td>(موظف)</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أوضة</td>
<td>(أوضة)</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مفتاح</td>
<td>(مفتاح)</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>واحد</td>
<td>(واح د)</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بكم</td>
<td>(بكم)</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حمام</td>
<td>(حمام)</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فندق</td>
<td>(فندق)</td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مفاتيح</td>
<td>(مفاتيح)</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

tasrihiha
chest of drawers

mi'rab
mirror

lamba
lamp

hooD
sink

fuTa
towel

siriir
bed

dush
shower

makhadda
pillow

banyo
bathtub

kanaba
sofa

baab
door

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

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

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: 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. 

May I have your passport, please?

Go straight forward, then turn right.

Exercise
Add the missing letters in the following words.

1. Please. 
2. Thanks. 
3. Peace be upon you. 
4. All right. 
5. tea. 
6. coffee. 
7. fava beans. 
8. falafel. 
9. Turkish. 
10. American.

ANSWERS

1. علیكم
2. الباسبور من فضلك
3. إمشي وبحدين أدخل يمين
4. مام
5. يا
6. هوة
7. فو
8. طـمـية
9. نـري
10. مـريكاني
"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.

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.
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.

Let us learn the words and phrases to describe locations.

behind  وراء  behind

'uddaam  قائم  in front of

'ala  على  on
Exercise

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

الولد بجانب البيت 1. ____________________

الولد قرب البيت 2. ____________________

الولد وراء البيت 3. ____________________

الولد قدم البيت 4. ____________________

الولد فوق البيت 5. ____________________

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bank</td>
<td>بنك (bank)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>church</td>
<td>كنيسة (church)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mosque</td>
<td>جامع (mosque)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiosk</td>
<td>كشك (kiosk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>movie theater</td>
<td>سينما (cinema)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>store</td>
<td>محل (muhal / dukkaan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>street</td>
<td>شارع (shaar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car</td>
<td>عربية (arabiy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pharmacy</td>
<td>سيدلية (Saydaliyya)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unbeheizicher geschütztes Material
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT/PERSO MARKERS ON THE PERFECT VERB (HOLLOW VERBS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, m.s., went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, f.s., went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, pl., went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We went</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that the vowel is dropped with you, I, and we.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject/Person Markers on the Imperfect Verb (Hollow Verbs)</th>
<th>Subject/Person Markers on the Perfect Verb (Lame Verbs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>He goes</strong></td>
<td><strong>He told</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yiruuh</td>
<td>haka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>She goes, is going</strong></td>
<td><strong>She told</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiruuh</td>
<td>hak-it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>They go</strong></td>
<td><strong>They told</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yiruuhu</td>
<td>hak-uu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>You, m.s., go</strong></td>
<td><strong>You, m.s., told</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiruuh</td>
<td>hak-ee-t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>You, f.s., go</strong></td>
<td><strong>You, f.s., told</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiruuhi</td>
<td>hak-ee-ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>You, pl., go</strong></td>
<td><strong>You, pl., told</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiruuhu</td>
<td>hak-ee-tu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I go</strong></td>
<td><strong>I told</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aruuh</td>
<td>hak-ee-t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>We go</strong></td>
<td><strong>We told</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niruuh</td>
<td>hak-ee-na</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject/Person Markers on the Imperfect Verb (Lame Verbs)</th>
<th>Subject/Person Markers on the Perfect Verb (Lame Verbs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>He tells</strong></td>
<td><strong>He told</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yihki</td>
<td>haka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>She tells, is telling</strong></td>
<td><strong>She told</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tihki</td>
<td>hak-it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>They tell</strong></td>
<td><strong>They told</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yihkuu</td>
<td>hak-uu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>You, m.s., tell</strong></td>
<td><strong>You, m.s., told</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tihki</td>
<td>hak-ee-t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>You, f.s., tell</strong></td>
<td><strong>You, f.s., told</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tihki</td>
<td>hak-ee-ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>You, pl., tell</strong></td>
<td><strong>You, pl., told</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tihkuu</td>
<td>hak-ee-tu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I tell</strong></td>
<td><strong>I told</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahki</td>
<td>hak-ee-t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>We tell</strong></td>
<td><strong>We told</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nihki</td>
<td>hak-ee-na</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

MUNA: Me too. wana kamaan

HANI: Let’s take a taxi. Tayyib yalla nirkab taksi.

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-giza, wi-min hinaak nirkab ’utubis

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

HANI: How much is the ticket to Giza, please?

CLERK: Two pounds.

HANI: Here are four pounds for two tickets.

CLERK: Thank you, here are the tickets.

(in the bus)

HANI: How much is the ticket to the pyramids, please?

CONDUCTOR: Fifty piasters.

HANI: We’d like to get off at the pyramids and sphinx stop.

CONDUCTOR: I will tell you when we get there.

HANI: Many thanks.

CONDUCTOR: Are you Egyptian or American?

HANI: I’m American with Egyptian origin.
Exercise
Match the Arabic words with their English equivalents:

9. عایز
   i. fifty piaster
10. عایزن
    j. a ticket
11. نرکب
    k. tickets
12. تنزل
    l. We want
13. تنذكر
    m. Egyptian
14. تناکر
    n. (We) get into (a bus)
15. خمسین فرش
    o. to get off
16. مصری
    p. I want (s.m.)

ANSWERS

1. عایز
2. اشیاف
3. اتوبوس
4. غالم
5. نذکرتین
6. ابو الهول
7. الأهرام
8. امریکی
9. p. I want (s.m.)
10. j. a ticket
11. k. tickets
12. l. We want
13. m. Egyptian
14. n. (We) get into (a bus)
15. o. to get off
16. i. fifty piaster

The Relative Adjective
مصري ولا أمريكي

Egyptian or American

The relative adjective is formed by adding the suffix ی 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>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مصر</td>
<td>مصری</td>
<td>مصریة</td>
<td>Egyptian</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أرمیکا</td>
<td>أرمیکی</td>
<td>أرمیکیة</td>
<td>American</td>
<td>America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>السوید</td>
<td>السویدی</td>
<td>السویدیة</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جبل</td>
<td>جبلی</td>
<td>جبلیة</td>
<td>mountainous</td>
<td>mountain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows the relative adjectives for various nouns, comparing Egyptian with American, and showing examples for masculine and feminine forms. This allows for clear differentiation and accurate matching of Arabic and English words.
Useful Phrases and Questions

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

**il-utubiis da biyruuh il-aharaam?**
الأتوبيس دى بيريوج الأهرام؟

**Does this bus go to the pyramids?**

**bi-kam il-tazkara?**
بكم النذكر؟

**How much is the ticket?**

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

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

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

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

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

**Is the bus air-conditioned or not?**

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

**YOU:** Peace be upon you.

**TAXI DRIVER:** And upon you.

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

**TAXI DRIVER:** Only thirty pounds.

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

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

**YOU:** OK. Count on God. Let us go.
Negation in Egyptian Arabic

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

I did not sleep well in the hotel. أنا لم أنام ممتعة في الفندق
They said, "we don't know." قالوا ما نعرف

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

Their apartment is not far. شقةهم 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," عابز "to want," مع "with" as a preposition and in the sense of "to have," and فيه "there is, there are." These words are not verbal but follow the verbal negation pattern, i.e., by using ما and ش.

I don't have a big house. ماعنيش بيت كبير
I do not have money. معابيش فلوس ما
There is no airport in Tanta. ماغيرش مطار في طنطا
She doesn't want to go. مش عابزة تروح
### Exercise

Negate the following sentences.

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

### ANSWERS

<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>عندي</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 كانش 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>مامعايبيش</td>
<td>معايا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I do not have</td>
<td>I have</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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>ثمانيه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tis'a</td>
<td>نسعة</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 t of taa marbuut taa is pronounced when the dual suffix is added.
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 التاء المربوطة of the number is dropped before the noun.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kitaab a (one) book</td>
<td>kitaabeen two books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taaliba a (one) female student</td>
<td>Taalibateen two female students</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three books ثلاث كتب talaat kutub
Four books أربع كتب arba’ kutub
Ten books عشر كتب ٨ashar kutub
Three pages ثلاث صفحات talaat Safhaat
Seven pages سبع صفحات saba’ Safhaat
Ten pages عشر صفحات ٨ashar Safhaat

Notice that the numbers have two forms in Egyptian Arabic, one with the التاء المربوطة and one without. The التاء المربوطة is dropped when a noun follows the number: أربع كتب “four” but أربع كتب “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 Numbers</th>
<th>Arabic Words</th>
<th>English Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>حيىش</td>
<td>hidaaashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>انشاشر</td>
<td>itnaashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>تلاتاشر</td>
<td>talaataaashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>اربعاشر</td>
<td>arba’atashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>خمساششر</td>
<td>khamastaashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>سبعةاششر</td>
<td>sittaashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>سبعةاششر</td>
<td>sabatashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>ثمانیاششر</td>
<td>tamantaashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>تسعاششر</td>
<td>tisa’taashar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>عشرون</td>
<td>‘ishriiin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>واحد وعشرون</td>
<td>waah id w-‘ishriiin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>اثنين وعشرون</td>
<td>itnain wi-‘ishriiin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>ثلاثة وعشرون</td>
<td>talaata wi-‘ishriiin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>أربعة وعشرون</td>
<td>arba’a wi-‘ishriiin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>خمسة وعشرون</td>
<td>Khamsa wi-‘ishriiin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>ستة وعشرون</td>
<td>Sitta wi-‘ishriiin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>سبعة وعشرون</td>
<td>sab’a wi-‘ishriiin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>ثمانية وعشرون</td>
<td>tamaanya wi-‘ishriiin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>تسع وعشرون</td>
<td>tis’a wi-‘ishriiin</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 Words</th>
<th>Arabic Words</th>
<th>English Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eleven books</td>
<td>حيىش كيتاب</td>
<td>hidaaashar kitaab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty books</td>
<td>عشرون كيتاب</td>
<td>‘ishriiin kitaab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a thousand books</td>
<td>كيتاب</td>
<td>alf kitaab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifteen pages</td>
<td>خمساششر صفحه</td>
<td>khamastaashar Safha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a million pages</td>
<td>مليون صفحه</td>
<td>milyoon Safha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After "how many," only the singular form of the noun is used:

How many boys (children) do you have? كام ولد عندك؟
How many rooms are in your house? كام أوضة في بيتك؟
How many brothers and sisters do you have? كام إخ واحنت عندك؟

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 (iin) to the noun.

Teacher—teachers معلّم—معلّمين
Christian—Christians مسيحيين—مسيحي
Muslim—Muslims مسلمين—مسلم

Feminine sound plurals are formed from nouns of feminine gender, generally ending in the feminine plural suffix to the noun and dropping.

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

Some nouns that have a feminine sound plural do not have the feminine plural, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>office/offices</td>
<td>مكتب - مكاتب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>restaurant/restaurants</td>
<td>مطعم - مطاعم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kitchen/kitchens</td>
<td>مطبخ - مطباخ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>month/months</td>
<td>شهر - شهور</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>house/houses</td>
<td>بيت - بيوت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>shop/shops</td>
<td>دكان - دكاكين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>week/weeks</td>
<td>أسبوع - أسابيع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>book/books</td>
<td>كتاب - كتب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>city/cities</td>
<td>مدينة - مدن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>boy/boys</td>
<td>ولد - أولاد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>door/doors</td>
<td>باب - أبواب</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Question</th>
<th>English Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is-saa'a kaam fii bikkiin?</td>
<td>What time is it in Beijing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>issaa'a kaam fii New York?</td>
<td>What time is it in New York?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is-saa'a kaam fii bariis?</td>
<td>What time is it in Paris?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANSWERS

1. 1:15, 5:15
2. 2:00, 8:00
3. 1:15, 9:15
### USEFUL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What time is it now please?</td>
<td>is-saa‘a kaam dilwa‘ tii min faDlak?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter of an hour</td>
<td>rub‘ saa‘a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>half an hour</td>
<td>nuSS saa‘a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter past five</td>
<td>khamsa wi-rub‘</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter to five</td>
<td>khamsa `illaa- rub‘</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one third of an hour (20 minutes)</td>
<td>tilt saa‘a</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 فية 28 أو 29 يوم.
6. شهر يناير 31 يوم.

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

I. 60. 2. 24. 3. 7. 4. 5. 12. 6. 365, 7. 52
**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>taanii</td>
<td>Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taalit</td>
<td>Third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raabi`</td>
<td>Fourth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaamis</td>
<td>Fifth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saadis</td>
<td>Sixth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saabi`</td>
<td>Seventh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taamijn</td>
<td>Eighth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taasi`</td>
<td>Ninth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`aashir</td>
<td>Tenth</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>٢٠٠</td>
<td>مئتين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٣٠٠</td>
<td>ثلثمئة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٤٠٠</td>
<td>ربعمئة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٥٠٠</td>
<td>خمسمئة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٦٠٠</td>
<td>ستمئة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٧٠٠</td>
<td>سبعمئة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٨٠٠</td>
<td>ثمنمئة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٩٠٠</td>
<td>تسعمئة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١٠٠٠</td>
<td>ألف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١٠٠٠٠</td>
<td>ألفين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١٠٠٠٠</td>
<td>ثلاثة آلاف</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?

'ahuh

min faDlak 'imta ha-yiTla' awwill 'aTr li-iskindiriyya?

من فضلك إمتنى ما بطلع أول قطر إسكندرية؟
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Word</th>
<th>English Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ha-yiTlu*</td>
<td>depart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raayih gaay</td>
<td>round-trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'aTr</td>
<td>train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mumkin</td>
<td>possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>njiLyih yaav</td>
<td>after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kamaan</td>
<td>Is it possible?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daraga 'uula</td>
<td>first class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tazaakir</td>
<td>tickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shibbaak</td>
<td>the window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karaasii</td>
<td>seats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raSiif</td>
<td>track/platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>il-hisaab</td>
<td>the cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rihla sar'ida</td>
<td>Have a nice trip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'arabiyyit 'aTr</td>
<td>car</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### QUESTION WORDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Word</th>
<th>English Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>feen</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi-kam</td>
<td>how much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leeh</td>
<td>why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'imta</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'eeh</td>
<td>what</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prepositions Followed by ما 
وبعد ما ارتحوا

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

وبعد ما ارتحوا and after they rested.

In such cases ما does not add to the meaning of the preposition, so بعد ما 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," بدل "instead," بدون "without," and مثل "like, as."

Exercise
Rearrange the following words to make a meaningful sentence.

1. نذكرة - راح - عابز - جاي
2. من - بكام - فضلك?
3. أول - مايطلع - قطر - إمتي?

ANSWERS

1. نذكرة راح عابز جاي
2. من بكام فضلك؟
3. أول مايطلع قطر إمتي؟
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>افريقيا</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>آسيا</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أمريكّا</td>
<td>America</td>
<td>أستراليا</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أمريكا الشمالية</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>أمريكا الجنوبية</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أوروبا</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>أفغانستان</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النمسا</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>إيطاليا</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بلجيكا</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>إسبانيا</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>البرازيل</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>اليابان</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كندا</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>إيران</td>
<td>Iran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الصين</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>أيرلندا</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إنجلترا</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>إسرائيل</td>
<td>Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إستونيا</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>فرنسا</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فنلندا</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>ماليزيا</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فنلندا</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>السويد</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مانغوليا</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>السويد</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النرويج</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>السويد</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بولندا</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>سويسرا</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>البرتغال</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>تركيا</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اسكتلندا</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>الولايات المتحدة</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nationalities

Where are you from?
'inta mineen?
انت 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 َة 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 انگلیزی.
2. أنا باتكلم الماني.
3. أنا باتكلم فرنسي.
4. أنا باتكلم اسباني.
5. أنا باتكلم روسی.
6. أنا باتكلم صينی.
7. أنا باتكلم ياباني.

The Prefix ب-
أنا باتكلم

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

He plays, is playing  هو بيلعب
He likes to play  هو يحب بلعب

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 يسافر
She likes to eat out. (She likes she eats...)  بتحب نأكل خارج

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I'm Syrian.</th>
<th>'ana suuri</th>
<th>I'm Egyptian.</th>
<th>'ana mSiyya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I'm Lebanese.</td>
<td>'ana libnaani</td>
<td>I'm Sudanese.</td>
<td>'ana suudaaniyya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm Palestinian.</td>
<td>'ana filasTiini</td>
<td>I'm Libyan.</td>
<td>'ana libiyya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm Jordanian.</td>
<td>'ana 'urduni</td>
<td>I'm Tunisian.</td>
<td>'ana tuunisiyya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm Iraqi.</td>
<td>'ana 'iraqi</td>
<td>I'm Algerian.</td>
<td>'ana gazaaririyya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm Kuwaiti.</td>
<td>'ana kweeti</td>
<td>I'm Moroccan.</td>
<td>'ana maghribiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm Saudi.</td>
<td>'ana suuudi</td>
<td>I'm from Yemen.</td>
<td>'ana yamaniiyya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm from Bahrain.</td>
<td>'ana bahreeni</td>
<td>I'm Omani.</td>
<td>'ana 'umaaniyya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm Qatari.</td>
<td>'ana qa'Tari</td>
<td>I'm from the United Arab Emirates.</td>
<td>'ana min il'imaraat</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

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

- **ANSWERS**: The nationalities on the left are in the masculine form, e.g., 'ana maSiyya — لمية, while those on the right are in the feminine form, e.g., 'ana yamaniiyya — يمنية.
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.moe.gov.eg/Arabic/Departments/Sites/Traffic/trafficSigns/denySigns/

- **Stop** (قهف)
- **Speed limit 60 km/hour** (اقصى حد للسرعة 60 كم/ساعة)
- **End of speed limit** (نهاية حد السرعة)
- **No left turn** (الخروج ممنوع لليسار)
- **No entrance** (الدخول ممنوع)
- **No overtaking** (منع التخطي للسيارات)
- **No u-turn** (منع الدوران للخلف)
- **No parking** (منع الانتظار)
- **Medical center** (مركز اسعاف)
- **Camp** (مخيم)

Minimum distance allowed between two cars is 50 meters.
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?

WORKER: Regular or Super?

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

WORKER: At your service.

(After finishing the task.)

WORKER: Everything is OK.

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

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.

HANI: Thanks.

WORKER: Not at all.
Object Pronouns
Can you show me ممكن توزيني
He will take you هباخذك

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can you show him?</th>
<th>He will take him.</th>
<th>عدد</th>
<th>هو</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can you show her?</td>
<td>ممكن توزيني؟</td>
<td>هي</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you show them?</td>
<td>He will take them.</td>
<td>هم</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He will take you, m.s.</td>
<td></td>
<td>إنت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He will take you, f.s.</td>
<td></td>
<td>إنت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He will take you, pl.</td>
<td></td>
<td>اننو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you show me?</td>
<td>He will take me.</td>
<td></td>
<td>إنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you show us?</td>
<td>He will take us.</td>
<td></td>
<td>اهنا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANSWERS
Car

- windshield wiper
- dashboard
- gear shift stick
- accelerator
- brake pedal
- hood
- battery
- headlights
- radiator
- horn
- steering wheel
- clutch pedal
**MSA and Egyptian**

The two words قرباني (warraani) and خلفي (khalfi) are translated into English as “back, rear.” The difference between them is that *warraani* is generally used in conversational Arabic, in this case Egyptian, while *khalfi* is used in written contexts, i.e., MSA.
Exercise
Now fill in the names of the following auto parts:
### Useful Expressions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The battery is dead.</td>
<td>il-baTTaariyya naayma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The radiator has a hole.</td>
<td>ir-radyaateer makhruum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The tires are flat.</td>
<td>il-'agal mifassi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The radiator fluid is low.</td>
<td>mayyit ir-radyaateer na’Sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The radiator is leaking.</td>
<td>ir-radyaateer bi-ykhurr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The horn is not working.</td>
<td>il-kalaaks mish shaghgaal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The car (engine) is overheating.</td>
<td>il-‘arabiyya bi-tiskhan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a nearby mechanic?</td>
<td>fiih mikniiki ‘urayyib?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please check the brakes, battery, muffler, oil, and tires.</td>
<td>min faDlak ikshif lii ‘ala il-faraamil/ il-baTTariyya/ ish-shakmaan/ iz-zeet/ il-kawitsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have run out of gas. Where is the nearest gas station?</td>
<td>il-banziin khiliS minni? feen ‘a’rab banziina?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check the engine for me, please.</td>
<td>‘ikshif li ‘ala il-motoor min faDlak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Battery**: Naayma
- **Radiator**: Makhruum
- **Tires**: Flat
- **Engine**: Makhruum
- **Brakes**: Flat
- **Oil**: Flat
- **Gas Station**: Minni
- **Engine**: Fikti
- **Gas**: Minni
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><em>shuuf</em></td>
<td><em>shuufi</em></td>
<td><em>shuufu</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(no vowel added)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Write!</td>
<td><em>iktib</em></td>
<td><em>iktibi</em></td>
<td><em>iktibu</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>iktibu</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk.</td>
<td><em>imshi</em></td>
<td><em>imshi</em></td>
<td><em>imshu</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>imshu</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>isma</em></td>
<td><em>isma</em></td>
<td><em>isma</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>isma</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although the two verbs "he took," and "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>انتَ</th>
<th>انتِ</th>
<th>انتُ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>اخذ</td>
<td>خذَوَا</td>
<td>خذَوْ</td>
<td>خذُو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كلَ</td>
<td>كلُ</td>
<td>كلَ</td>
<td>كلَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The verb "he came" has no imperative form from the root itself. Its imperative counterpart is based on the stem *تَعالَ* in both Egyptian and MSA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>انتَ</th>
<th>انتِ</th>
<th>انتُ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>انتَ</td>
<td>انتَ</td>
<td>انتَ</td>
<td>انتَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تَعالَ</td>
<td>تَعالَ</td>
<td>تَعالَ</td>
<td>تَعالَ</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** (مايوه) — baṣṣīt
- **fins** (مَايْنِف) — za‘anīf
- **diving equipment** (مَايْنِف) — aḍawātighaṭiyā
ding equipment
- **camel** (قَمَال) — gamal
- **basket** (بَاعِسَيْت) — baaskīt
- **flashlight** (مَايْنِف) — kashāf
- **tent** (مَايْنِف) — ḫāne’mā
- **corkscrew** (مَايْنِف) — Ḫataḥa
- **tree** (مَايْنِف) — shag̱ara
- **blanket** (مَايْنِف) — baṮaaniyyā
- **sun** (مَايْنِف) — shams
- **canoe** (مَايْنِف) — ‘a‘rib tāqdiif
- **boots** (مَايْنِف) — gazma buwt
- **clothes** (مَايْنِف) — malaabis
- **toilet kit** (مَايْنِف) — ‘iddit tawwālatin
- **cans** (مَايْنِف) — mu‘allabaat ghīza‘īyya
- **goggles** (مَايْنِف) — naDaarīt bahira
- **pots** (مَايْنِف) — ‘awaanji
- **sleeping bag** (مَايْنِف) — malaabis
- **toilet paper** (مَايْنِف) — mu‘allabaat ghīza‘īyya
- **radio** (مَايْنِف) — raaddīy
- **matches** (مَايْنِف) — kābrit
- **bucket** (مَايْنِف) — gazma buwt
- **fishing rod** (مَايْنِف) — garadul

*Note: Some words are marked as pronounced the same as English.*
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:

a. Do you want cheese or milk?  
b. Anything else?  
c. A loaf and a baladi bread (tradition).  
d. I have everything.  
e. Rice.  
f. Slowly!  
g. Ok, how much do I owe you?  
h. Two boxes of mineral water.  
i. Sugar and tea.

ANSWERS

1. Yes  
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.
HAVING WITH unal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He has</th>
<th>unal-u</th>
<th>unal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She has</td>
<td>unal-ha</td>
<td>unal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They have</td>
<td>unal-hum</td>
<td>unal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, m.s., have</td>
<td>unal-ak</td>
<td>unal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, f.s., have</td>
<td>unal-ik</td>
<td>unal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, pl., have</td>
<td>unal-kum</td>
<td>unal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have</td>
<td>unal-i</td>
<td>unal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have</td>
<td>unal-na</td>
<td>unal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have everything.  

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

HAVING WITH maal

Like unal is a preposition that combines with a pronoun to indicate possession. The prepositional meaning of maal is "with." When used for possession, maal indicates having something with a person at a particular time.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He has</th>
<th>ma'aa-h</th>
<th>ma'aa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She has</td>
<td>ma'aa-ha</td>
<td>ma'aa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They have</td>
<td>ma'aa-hum</td>
<td>ma'aa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, m.s., have</td>
<td>ma'aa-k</td>
<td>ma'aa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, f.s., have</td>
<td>ma'aa-ki</td>
<td>ma'aa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, pl., have</td>
<td>ma'aa-kum</td>
<td>ma'aa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have</td>
<td>ma'aa-ya</td>
<td>ma'aa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have</td>
<td>ma'aa-na</td>
<td>ma'aa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise
Read the following sentences and answer the questions.

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWERS
### Months of the Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>مارس</td>
<td>2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>فبراير</td>
<td>2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>يناير</td>
<td>2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>يونيو</td>
<td>2026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>مايو</td>
<td>2027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>أيلول</td>
<td>2028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>أكتوبر</td>
<td>2029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>نوفمبر</td>
<td>2030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Seasons of the Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>الخريف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>الصيف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>الربيع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>الشتاء</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Weather

الجو الطقس

How is the Weather Today?

الفية There is

ما فيش تُّلَح 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:

1. ٨٠١٣٧٥٣٧ (snow)
2. ٨٠١٣٧٥٣٧ (rain)
3. ٨٠١٣٧٥٣٧ (hot)
4. ٨٠١٣٧٥٣٧ (good)

ANSWERS

1. ٨٠١٣٧٥٣٧ (snow)  2. ٨٠١٣٧٥٣٧ (summer)  3. ٨٠١٣٧٥٣٧ (rain)  4. ٨٠١٣٧٥٣٧ (good)
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**

8. ٨
7. ٧
6. ٦
5. ٥
4. ٤
The Construct

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

1. ___________________________________________
2. ___________________________________________
3. ___________________________________________

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

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

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

1. تعاميم seasons of the year
2. درجة الحرارة (degrees of temperature)
3. أيام الأسبوع (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-qahira</th>
<th>Cairo Airport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>طينةة</td>
<td>مطار القاهرة</td>
<td>مطار القاهرة</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shunaT</td>
<td>luggage</td>
<td>سللم كهربائي</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شنتط</td>
<td>pilot</td>
<td>خروج</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tayyaar</td>
<td>customs</td>
<td>muwazzaf il-gamaarik</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طيار</td>
<td></td>
<td>موظف الجمارك</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>il-gamaarik</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الجمارك</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possession

They gave their luggage... سلمموا 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>shunaT-u(h)</th>
<th>شنتطه</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Her luggage</td>
<td>shunaT-ha</td>
<td>شنتطها</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their luggage</td>
<td>shunaT-hum</td>
<td>شنتطهم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, m.s., luggage</td>
<td>shunaT-ak</td>
<td>شنتطك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, f.s., luggage</td>
<td>shunaT-ik</td>
<td>شنتطك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, pl., luggage</td>
<td>shunaT-kum</td>
<td>شنتطكم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My luggage</td>
<td>shunaT-i</td>
<td>شنتطي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our luggage</td>
<td>shunaT-na</td>
<td>شنتطنا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise
Hani and his family. What is the difference between these two words: عائلة/عائلة.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>طيار</td>
<td>pilot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رحلة</td>
<td>flight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شباك</td>
<td>window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كابينة</td>
<td>cabin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ممر</td>
<td>runway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مساعد طيار</td>
<td>flight attendant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مساعدة طيار</td>
<td>stewardess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صينية</td>
<td>tray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حزام الأمان</td>
<td>seat belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طاقم</td>
<td>crew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مقعد/كرسي</td>
<td>seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>راكب (ركاب)</td>
<td>passenger(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>باب الطوارئ</td>
<td>emergency exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>هبوط</td>
<td>landing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إقلاع</td>
<td>takeoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANSWERS**

If the noun ends in (٠), its gender is determined by the next noun in the sentence. For example, "كل عائلة هي عائلة" (Every family is a family).
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 sale trip. We will be landing in Aswan Airport within a few minutes. Please fasten your seat belts. Have a nice trip.

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

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

a. The kids are so thirsty.

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).

ANSWERS

1. فيه وجبات أثناء الرحلة؟
2. الطائرة ستنقل خلال دقائق قليلة.
3. مرحباً بكم على طائرة مصر للطيران.
4. سوف نهبط في مطار أسوان خلال دقائق قليلة.
5. رحلتنا تستغرق ساعة وربع.
6. الأولاد عطشانين فوي.
A Tour in Old (Coptic) Egypt

HANI: Would you please tell me how to go to Coptic Egypt?
    min faDlak numkin ti-'uul li 'aruuh izzaay li-
    maSr il-'adiima?
    من فضلك ممكن تقول لي أرجو إزاية لمصر القديمة

PASSERBY: You are here, in Tahrir Square.
    inta hina fi midaan it-tahrir.
    انت هنا في ميدان التحرير

Best thing to do is to take the subway and get off at Masr il-
    anfaa' wi-tinzil li
    احسن حاجه تركب مترو الأنفاق ونزل في محلة
    adima (Coptic Egypt). You will find the Coptic Museum in front
    il-adima, ha-tlaa'i 'uddamak il-
    مناسك بمصر القديمة. ستجده في قاعده المتحف القبطي.
    mathaf il-'ibTi.

HANI: What else can I visit other than the Coptic Museum?
    fiih 'eeh fi maSr il-'adiima gheer il-mathaf il-
    ايه في مصر القديمة غير المتحف القبطي؟
    'ibTi?

PASSERBY: There are the churches of Coptic Egypt: Abu-Sirga Church is one
    fiih kanaayis maSr il-'adiima. kinisiit 'abu-sirga
    من الكنائس مصر القديمة. كنيسة أبو سريجا
    min 'a dam kanaayis il-'aalam wi-kinisiit il-mu
    عبودية كنيسة العالم وكنية الغلابة كمان.
    'allaqa kanaan.

HANI: Are there Islamic monuments in the region?
    mafish ma-'aalam 'islaamiyya fi il-manTi'a a?
    ما فيش معالم إسلامية في المنطقة؟

PASSERBY: There is the Mosque of 'Amru
    fiih gaami' 'amr 'ibn il-saaS.
    فيه جامع عمو سعيا.

You can also visit the Citadel of
    wi ti'dar tizuur qa'b it Salaah
    وتقدر نزور قلعة صلاح الدين وجامع السلطان حسن
    Salah Ildin and the mosque of
    id-din wi-gaami' is-sulTaan hasan ba'd ma
    بعد مانحل خزارة الثكنات. هم مش بعده ابداً
    Isultan Hasan after you visit the
    tikhallas zyyaarit il-kanaayis. humma mish biiid
    المسجد.
    'abadan.

HANI: I think it is better to visit Islamic Cairo on another day.
    'a-raajid il-ahsan azuur il-qaahira il-'islaamiyya
    اعتقد الأحسن أتوضأ القاهرة الإسلامية في يوم ثاني.
    fi yoom taami.

PASSERBY: Yes, it is better. (I agree with you.)
    ahsan barDu.
    أحسن برضه.
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/openerprogram.html
A segment of the program for March 2008 is shown in Arabic and English. The Opera of Alexandria in the Arabic table is named “Theatre of Sayed Darwish” in the English table. Compare the two tables to pick out as many words as you can. Then answer the questions below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2008/3/1</th>
<th>Programme des festivals de l'opéra d'Alexandrie (برограм جففلات الوعبا الإلخندريدية)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grande Salle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Grande Salle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Grande Salle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Grande Salle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Grand Salle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Grand Salle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions:

1. How many concerts are scheduled for March 2008?
2. Which concert is scheduled on the first day of March?
3. What is the theme of the opening concert on the fifth day?
4. Who directs the Cairo International Children's Festival?
# CAIRO OPERA HOUSE PROGRAM (MARCH 2008)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Main Hall</th>
<th>Small Hall</th>
<th>Sayed Darwish Theatre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, 1</td>
<td>Cairo Symphony Orchestra</td>
<td>Private Concert 7:00 PM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday, 2</td>
<td>Private Concert</td>
<td>Conservatoire Orchestra Concert</td>
<td>Cairo Symphony Orchestra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday, 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Egyptian Philharmonic Society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday, 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cello Recital – Kamel Salah El Din</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday, 6</td>
<td>Opening Ceremony of the Cairo</td>
<td>Cairo International Childrens Film Festival</td>
<td>Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble for Arab Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>International Childrens Film Festival</td>
<td>9:00 AM, Violin &amp; Piano Recital – Hassan Sharara</td>
<td>– Conductor: Salah Ghabashi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8:00 PM</td>
<td></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

99
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.

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. Describe the picture with a boy riding a bicycle.

2. Describe the picture with a girl swimming in a pool.

3. Describe the picture with a man sunbathing on a towel.

What Is He Doing?

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

1. Describe the picture with a boy riding a bicycle.

2. Describe the picture with a girl swimming in a pool.

3. Describe the picture with a man sunbathing on a towel.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>فول</td>
<td>fava beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>زيت</td>
<td>oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ملح</td>
<td>salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ليمون</td>
<td>lemon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عيش بلدي</td>
<td>baladi bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>محل فول</td>
<td>Fool shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طبق</td>
<td>dish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يتبيل</td>
<td>to season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يهرس</td>
<td>to mash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يقدم</td>
<td>to serve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بيهوم</td>
<td>to put / to place / to add</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
I’d like to have a...

- falafel sandwich
- chicken sandwich
- cheeseburger
- kabaab and kufta
- shrimp sandwich

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

- Coke®
- Water
- Tea
- Coffee
- Juice

- kooka
- mayya
- shaay
- ahwa
- aSiir
Exercise
Match up the two columns.

1. knife  فراخ  a.
2. chicken  سمك  b.
3. soup  فطار  c.
4. fish  عشاء  d.
5. juice  من غيرسکر  e.
6. breakfast  بسکر  f.
7. lunch  غذاء  g.
8. dinner  سکينة  h.
9. with sugar  عصير  i.
10. without sugar  شوریه  j.

Il-fasha
العشاء
Dinner

If invited for a meal with an Egyptian Muslim family, do not ask for alcohol or pork. These items are religiously forbidden for Muslims (haraam). It is also rare to find a Christian Coptic family having wine or pork on the table. It is considerate to bring a small gift for your host (some fruits, chocolate, or a dish of traditional sweets such as kunafa and basboosa, sold at sweet shops). Compliments like tislamiideeki (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. b, 2. a, 3. f, 4. i, 5. e, 6. c, 7. d, 9. f, 10. e
Useful Expressions

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

tislam `iidik (f. sing.) نسليم إيتك
	تسلم إيك

tislam `iidak (m. sing.) نسليم إيتك
	تسلم إيك

What would you say while presenting tea to someone?

itfaDDali / itfaDDal إنفصل / إنفصلتي

How should you call your wife?

habiibti حبيبتي

How should you call your husband?

habiibi حبيب

How do you praise an old lady’s cooking?

il-`akl Tilim `awi ya maama. tislam `iidik.
الأكل طعم فوي يا ماما. تسلم إيتك

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

sufra daayma سفرة دايمة

What answer do you expect?

b-il-hana w-ish-shifa بالهماء 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 kofta 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-zibuun yuTub wagba laziiza.
الزبون يطلب وجبة لذيزة.

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

The waiter brings him the food on a tray.
il-garsoon bi-gib lub il-`akl `ala Siiniyya.
الحرسون بجيب له الأكل على صينية.

At your service, Sir/Madam.
taht `amrak ya-fandim.
تحت أمرك يا فندم.
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.
# The Menu

## Soup
- شوربة عدس (lentil soup)
- شوربة خضار (vegetable soup)

## Salad
- سلطة خضراء (green salad)
- سلطة طحينة (tahini salad)
- بطاطس مقلية (french fries)

## Vegetables
- ملوخية (Jew's mallow)
- سبانخ (spinach)

## Fish
- سمك بوري (bourri fish)
- سمك جمبري (shrimp)

## Dessert
- مهلبة مل денег (starch custard)
- باكالوا (baklava)
- عصير برتقال/مانجو (orange, mango)

## Drinks
- مياه معدنية (mineral water)
- مياه غازية (soft drinks)

## Meat
- كباب وكفته (kebab/kufta)
- سريان ستورك (sirloin steak)
- فرح محشوة (stuffed chicken)
- فرح مشوية (roast chicken)
Exercise
Match the names of the dishes with the correct pictures.

Useful Expressions

The menu please.  il-minyu min faDlak.

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

The customer asks for a delicious meal.  iz-zibuun yuTlub wagba laziiza.

The waiter brings him the food on a tray.  il-garsoon bi-giib luh il-`akl `ala Siiniyya.
Where is the restroom, please?

After their meal Muna and Hani want to freshen up.
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.
Men's Clothing

jaakit tr'ii'ill
overcoat

hizzaam
belt

gazma buut
boots

sharaab
socks

mandiil
handkerchief

malaabis daakhiliyya
underpants

'amiiS
shirt

kararvatta
necktie

tii sheert
T-shirt

jaakit spoor
sport coat

barTaloon jijinz
pants

buluovar
sweater

gwanti
Gloves

burnee'Ta
hat

badla
suit

shamsiyya
umbrella
And now, here is the bill.

Do you need a blue shirt?

This suit fits you well.

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? َاهلا وسهلا. أي خدمة؟

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

CLERK: And a suit, of course.

HANI: Yes, size 34 and shoes size 46.

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

HANI: What do you think?

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

HANI: Thank you very much.
Shoes

waas'a 'awi
They are too large.

bi-iluu' li rigli
They are too wide for me.

gazma kár' 'aafti
high-heeled shoes

gazma bira' 'abta
boots

gazma kaawitxh
sneakers

dayyi'a 'awi
They are too tight.

bi-tiwpaga rigli
They pinch me (my foot).

malaa'hiis is-sayyidaat
Women's Clothing

kulut 'asfar
yellow panties

kumbiin abyaD
white slip

sutyaaan 'asfar
yellow bra

'iishara' azra' ghaani'
dark blue scarf

shánTiy add suadaa
black handbag

blooza khaDraa
green blouse

fustaan azra' faatih
light blue dress

jiiba hamraa
red skirt
## Colors

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

### Exercise

Translate the following sentences in the spaces provided.

1. أنا
2. انت
3. انت
4. إنّوك
5. هو
6. هي
7. يقلعون
8. إحنا

### ANSWERS

1. We take off our clothes.
2. She takes off her dress.
3. You (pl.) take off your clothes.
4. You (s.) take off your shoes.
5. He takes off his shirt.
6. She takes off her dress.
7. They take off their shoes.
8. I take off my clothes.
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>American size</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></td>
<td>European 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>Other clothes</td>
<td>American size</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<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>

### WOMEN’S SIZES

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

- **laban**  
  milk
- **lahma**  
  meat
- **khuDaar**  
  vegetables
- **tawaakih**  
  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.

**Fruit**

- **mooz**  
  bananas
- **bar' uu**  
  plums
- **batTiikh**  
  watermelon
- **shamamaam**  
  cantaloupe
- **'ananaas**  
  apple

**Vegetables and Fruits**

- **burtu'aan**  
  orange
- **barqoon**  
  tuffaah
- **khookh**  
  peach
- **khooikh**  
  peach
Egyptians use the metric system. Here are two tables with the equivalents.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIQUID EQUIVALENTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.473 liter</td>
<td>one pint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.946 liter</td>
<td>one quart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.785 liters</td>
<td>one gallon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lafit wara't waalit
الفئة ورق تواليت
a roll of toilet paper

'ilbit halawiyat
علبة حلويات
a box of candy

kiis sukka (khamsa kiilo)
كيس سكر
fünf Kilogramm)
a bag of sugar

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

kiilo baTaaTis
كيلو بطاطس
a kilogram of potatoes

'izaazit nibit
زجاجة نبيت
a bottle of wine

ta'Zakkar
تذكر
Remember

min faDiak 'iddiini
من فضلك إبني
Please give me

min faDiak 'iwzin li
من فضلك وزني لي
Please weigh for me

How much?
bikaam
بكام

Do you have?
'andak
عندك
Exercises
Translate the following questions and phrases.

1. إوزن لي كيلو بطاطس.
2. إبني كرتونة ببض.
3. بكام كيلو اللبن؟
4. بكام كيلو اللحمة؟
5. عندك علبة شاي؟

suu' il-khuDaar
سوق الخضار
The Market

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

ANSWERS

1. I want a kilo of meat.
2. Give me a carton of eggs.
3. How much is a kilo of milk?
4. How much is 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

\textquotesingle'imshii 'ala Tuul

إمشي على طول

Turn right

\textquotesingle'udkhul yimiin

أدخل يمين

Turn left

\textquotesingle'udkhul shimaal

أدخل شمال

Go across one street

\textquotesingle'addi ish-shaari

عبدي الشارع

On your right

年年底 'ala yimiinak

على يمينك

On your left

年年底 '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
Ahead (in front of) you
Turn your back to...
You will find
Fruit stand

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
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.

- **Mirror** (miraya)  
- **Hairbrush** (furshit shayr)  
- **Toothbrush** (furshit ‘asnan)  
- **Comb** (mash)  
- **Hair spray** (‘ispraq shayr)  
- **Toothpaste** (ma’guun ‘asman)  
- **Mascara** (maskara)  
- **Nail polish remover** (nail polish remover)

### 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. Do you have diapers for the baby?

CLERK: Of course. What size?

MUNA: Three. I need talcum powder also.

CLERK: We have everything. One moment.

(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 hilaa' a b-il-kahraba
  ماكنة حلاقة بالكهرباء
  electric shaver

- dyudurant
  ديدورانت
  deodorant

- makanit hilaa' a
  مكنة حلاقة
  razor

- wanwaas hilaa' a
  موس حلاقة
  razor blades

- sagaayir
  سجائر
  cigarettes

- wallaa-a
  ويلة
  lighter

**At the Pharmacy**

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

- ana `aayiz dawa li _____________.
  أنا عايز دواء ل _____________.

- ana `aayiza` ashtiri dawaa li _____________.
  أنا عايز أشتري دواء ل _____________.

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

135
tampons
an antacid
alcohol
antiseptic
aspirin
bandages

cotton
eye drops
iodine
a thermometer
bard
a cold
imsaak
constipation
kubah nashtfa/ bi-balgham
dry cough/phlegm
ishaal
diarrhea
humma
a fever
SuDaan
a headache
dookha (ghathayaan)
nausea
infiilwanza
the flu
sinaani bi tiwga'ni
a toothache
miirdi (ba'Tni) wag'aani
an upset stomach
Exercise
Match the Arabic names for some symptoms with their English equivalents.

1. شدأ (shadai) - a. a cold
2. انفلونزا (enflounza) - b. a fever
3. بطاني وجعاني (batani wa juwani) - c. a headache
4. إمساك (imsak) - d. a toothache
5. إسهال (esheal) - e. constipation
6. برد (brad) - f. a cough
7. كحة (kha) - g. diarrhea
8. حمى (hmi) - h. nausea
9. أسنانى بتوجعني (asanna bintoujenni) - i. flu
10. غثيان (duixe) - j. I have an upset stomach.

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

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

ANSWERS

1. شربية (sherbiba)
2. ألوه (alouh)
3. إمساك (imsak)
4. باناد (banad)
5. مقياس (masiak)
6. شامبو (shambo)
7. دودرانت (deodorant)
8. كريم (krem)
9. ذاكرة (zahara)
10. روج (rouge)
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?  

I have some clothes that need to be washed.

Please sew on this button.

Can you mend this sleeve?  

Can you iron this shirt?  

Could you have my suit dry-cleaned?  

Can you remove this stain?  

Would you send the shirt to the iron shop?

Exercise

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

1. ممكن للحذف  
   ممكن لـ  

2. ممكن  
   ممكن  

3. ممكن تنظيفها بالغسالة  
   ممكن تنظيفها بالغسالة  

4. ممكن  
   ممكن  

ANSWERS
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-shtiki i-il-mudir

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

Do you hear me?
inta saami‘?

The shirt is scorched (burned).
il-‘amiiS mahrū‘

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

What color are they, sir?
lunhum ‘eech ya fandim?
Read the following dialogue between Hani and the laundromat clerk, and answer the questions that follow.

الو... المغسلة.

(HANI) (CLERK)

تحت آمرك يا أفندي.

الموظف

انتو باعتنين ملابس داخلية حريمي ليه؟

همان

يمكن بتوع المدام يا أفندي؟

همان

لا واعش بتوها. وكمان فين شراباني.

همان

لونهم اهيل يا أفندي؟

همان

واحد احمر وواحد اخضر.

همان

عندنا ابيض. يدفع يا أفندي؟

همان

انت ما تهزر معايا. لو ماجاتش الحاجة في خلال نص ساعة. ما شتكي للمدير. انت سايم؟

همان

إني شاء الله هاتلاقيها يا أفندي. حظ في بطنك ببطيخة صيفي.

همان

كمان القميص محروق!

همان

نشتري واحد جديد يا أفندي.

همان

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>Are you kidding me? If my shirt is not here within half an hour, I will complain to the manager. You hear me?</th>
<th>HANI:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We have white, is it okay with you?</td>
<td>CLERK:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One is red and the other is green.</td>
<td>HANI:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which are their colors, sir?</td>
<td>CLERK:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, they are not hers.</td>
<td>HANI:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probably they are your wife’s.</td>
<td>CLERK:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why did you send me a lady’s underwear?</td>
<td>HANI:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of your service sir.</td>
<td>CLERK:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alas, dry cleaning.</td>
<td>HANI:</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 بناع ("belonging to"), to which possessive pronouns are attached. (ت) is added to بناع when the object it refers to is a singular feminine بناعني (bitaa’i). بناع changes to بناوع (bitaawi) if the object is plural (masculine or feminine).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MY+NOUN</th>
<th>العربية</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>الكتاب بنااعي</td>
<td>كتاني &quot;my book&quot;</td>
<td>My book (m. sing.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>المكتبة بنااعي</td>
<td>مكتبي &quot;my library&quot;</td>
<td>My library (f. sing.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الكتب بناوعي</td>
<td>كتبي &quot;my books&quot;</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>ده بنااعي</td>
<td>ده بنااعي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ده بنااكل</td>
<td>ده بنااكل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ده بنااک</td>
<td>ده بنااک</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ده بنااکم</td>
<td>ده بنااکم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ده بنااه</td>
<td>ده بنااه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ده بنااها</td>
<td>ده بنااها</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ده بنااهم</td>
<td>ده بنااهم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ده بناانا</td>
<td>ده بناانا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Beauty Salon

sh₂-ra.
blond

sam-ra
brunette

'ū Sayyar
short

Taw-īl
long

shär
hair

fur-shā
brush

sprey l-ūsh-shār
hairspray

yilifū l-ūsh-shār
set

shambil
shampoo

ma‘aSS
scissors

massage l-il-wiš
facial massage

maanīkeer
manicure

tasṣṣriha
hairdo

mugallīf l-ūsh-shār
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 bukra

Could you blow-dry my hair?  
mumkin tinashshif shari‘i bis-sishwaar

Could you cut and set my hair?  
mumkin tu‘uSS wi-tlliff shari‘i

I need a color rinse.  
aayza ‘asbuh shari‘ii

Cut it shorter, please.  
aSSar shuwayya min faDlak

Leave it long, please.  
siibuh Tawil min faDlak

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 أبة النهاردة؟

MUNA: I’d like to wash my hair, have a haircut, and set my hair.  
‘aayza ‘aghshil shari‘ii wi-‘uSS wi bardeen ‘aliff shari‘ii.  
عابزه اغسل شعرى واقص وبيذين ألف شعرى.

HAIRDRESSER: Would you like a manicure, madam?  
tihibbi ni‘mil maniiikeer madam?  
تحبي تعمل مانييكير مدام؟
MUNA: No, not today. la` mish in-naharda.

HAIRDRESSER: Would you like to dye your hair? tihibbi nuSbugh

MUNA: Good idea. Make it dark black. likra kuwayysa. 

HAIRDRESSER: OK. `ookeee.

(After he is finished.)

HAIRDRESSER: What do you think, madam? 'eeh ra`yik ya madaam?

MUNA: Oh God! What is this ugly color? ya kharaabi! 'eeh il-loon il-wihish da.

HAIRDRESSER: Don't worry, madam. I can make it blond (lit. yellow) if you like. wa-laayihimmik ya madaam. nighayyaruh `aSfar lau tihibbi.

Saalon il-hila'a'a
 صالون الحلاقة
Barber Shop

hallaa' حلاق barber

yihla' يحلق shave

yihla' li-nafsu يحلق لنفسه shave oneself

maus hila'a' موس حلاقة razor
Useful Phrases

Here are some useful expressions for the barbershop.

Would you like to cut it short?  
\[ \text{idhibb ti'\text{a}SSar?} \]

Shorten the back and leave it long in the front.  
\[ \text{\text{a}SSar min wara, wi siibuh Tawiil min \text{uddaam}} \]

Can I shampoo first?  
\[ \text{mumkin nighsil bish-\text{shaam}buu il-\text{awwil}}? \]

Good idea.  
\[ \text{\text{ahsan barDu}}. \]

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

HANI: Do you have a good barbershop in the hotel?  
\[ \text{Andukum Saloon hilaa'a kuwayyis f-il-fundu'}? \]

HOTEL CLERK: Of course, sir.  
\[ \text{Tab\text{e} an ya afandim.} \]

HANI: Do I need to wait long?  
\[ \text{laazim astanna kitiir?} \]

لازم استنی کتیر؟
HOTEL: I do not think so.

CLERK:  

(At the barber's)

BARBER: Welcome. Do you want a shave or a haircut?

HANI: I'd like a haircut.

BARBER: Would you like to cut it short?

HANI: Short in the back and long in the front.

BARBER: May I shampoo first?

HANI: Good idea.

(After cutting his hair)

BARBER: Is this a good length?

HANI: Good, but make it a little shorter on the sides.

BARBER: Would you like to cut the sideburns?

HANI: No, no, don't do that. Only make them shorter.

BARBER: OK. Would you like to comb your hair straight back?

HANI: No, I have a part on the left.

BARBER: Would you like hairspray?
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. لا شكرًا، الحساب كام؟
2. ثلاثة جنيه بس.
3. لا سأفعل.
4. لا أعتقد أن هذا الطول جيد.
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 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
- zurf (زرعف) (ظرف) - envelope
- 'alam ruSaaS (قلم رصاص) - pencil
- noota (نوتة) - notebook
- kheeT (خيط) - string
- sceolootip (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.  
**CLERK:** And upon you *khawaaga* (foreigner).

**HANI:** I am not a *khawaaga*! I am Egyptian like you.  
**CLERK:** Welcome. We have the best souvenirs in Egypt.

**HANI:** Do you have papyrus?
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

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.

**CLERK:** How many megapixels is your camera?

**MUNA:** Eight.

**CLERK:** Here are the batteries for the digital camera.

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

**CLERK:** Of course we have it. How many megabytes?
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. [Image]
   
2. [Image]
   
3. [Image]
   
4. [Image]
   
5. [Image]
   
6. [Image]
The word **عايز** is used in Egyptian Arabic to express the equivalent of the English verb "to want":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He wants</th>
<th>.successor_aayiz</th>
<th>هو عايز</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She wants</td>
<td>.successor_aayza</td>
<td>هي عايزه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They want</td>
<td>.successor_aayziin</td>
<td>هم عايزين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, m.s., want</td>
<td>.successor_aayiz</td>
<td>انت عايز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, f.s., want</td>
<td>.successor_aayza</td>
<td>انت عايزه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, pl., want</td>
<td>.successor_aayziin</td>
<td>هم عايزين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want</td>
<td>.successor_aayiz</td>
<td>انا عايز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We want</td>
<td>.successor_aayziin</td>
<td>إخنا عايزين</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANSWERS**

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

157
Read the following dialogue.

HANI: My glasses are broken. Can you fix them please?

OPTICIAN: The lens or the frame?

HANI: The frame is twisted and one of the lenses is broken.

OPTICIAN: Do you have the prescription for the glasses?
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.

MUNA: Can you repair my shoes, please?

COBBLER: What is wrong with them?

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?

ممكن نصلح جزمتي من فضلك؟

ماليها؟ فيها إيه؟
MUNA: The heels are broken.

COBLER: Please sit down. I will fix them in ten minutes.

MUNA: Thanks.

COBLER: You’re welcome.

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
The Egyptian pound (جنيه, gineeh) 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) — ربع جنيه (rub gineeh)
- half a pound (50 piasters) — نصف جنيه (nuSS gineeh)
- 5 pounds — خمسة جنيه (khamsa gineeh)
- 10 pounds — عشرة جنيه (‘ashara gineeh)
- 20 pounds — عشرين جنيه (‘ishriin gineeh)
- 50 pounds — خمسين جنيه (khamsiin gineeh)
- 100 pounds — مائة جنيه (miit gineeh)
- 200 pounds — مئتين جنيه (miteen gineeh)
Exercise
How much is each of the following bank notes?

1. __________________

2. __________________

3. __________________

ANSWERS
3. 50 piastres  £ 100 2. 50 piastres  £ 1
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.
HANI: Of course. The sum is exact.  
Daruuri. ilmablagh mazbuut  
ضروري. المبلغ مظبوط.

TELLER: Good-bye.  
ma'assalaama  
مع السلام.

HANI: Good-bye.  
allaah yisallimak  
الله يسلمك.

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

1. ____________________________ 2. ____________________________

3. ____________________________ 4. ____________________________

5. ____________________________

ANSWERS
Moving to the Past with كان

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

CLIENT: Do you have dollars? `andukum dulaarat
CLERK: We had them yesterday. kaan `andinaa `imbaarih
CLIENT: What do you mean by "We had"? tu` Sud `eeh bikaan `andinaa
CLERK: It means we were exchanging dollars yesterday and they are gone. yani` kunna binghayyar dulaar `imbaarih

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 معانا</td>
<td>I have</td>
<td>معانا</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 أشتفغل
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
a. ممكن اكلم فاطمة من فضلك؟
b. الخط مشغول.
c. فيه تليفون بالعملة هنا؟
d. الخط انقطع.
e. النمرة غلط.
f. ممكن اكلم فاطمة من فضلك؟
g. أنا سامعك بالعافية.
h. أسف.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
From Head to Toe

anf (manakhiir) 
نose

'een / 'iyuun 
eye / eyes

skhair 
hair

'udhan (widn) 
ear

shanab 
moustache

famm (bu') 
mouth

raas 
head

wagh (wish) 
face

khadd/ khudad 
cheek/ cheeks

da'n 
chin

lisaan 
tongue

asnaan 
teeth

diraa / diraa'een 
arm/two arms

kitf/aktaaf 
shoulder/two shoulders

ra'aba 
neck
Da'dh
back

Saabir / Sawaabir
finger/
fingers

kuur
elbow

miiq-adad
backside
(bottom)

bu'Tn
belly

Sadr
chest

qadam/mishrT/kar'b
foot/sole/heel

rigl / rigleen
leg/two legs

rukba
knee

khams Sawaabi' (rigl) / aSaabi'
five toes
(lit. fingers of the leg/foot)

ri'a
lung

kibd
liver

t'aDala / t'aDalaat
muscle/
muscles

sh'uryaan
artery

alb'qalhb
heart

mi'da
stomach

an'ra'a'
intestines

kilya
kidney

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

a. hand
b. belly
c. ear
d. elbow
e. finger
f. head
g. knee
h. leg/foot
i. mouth
j. shoulder

I have a cold.  "andii bard  عندي برد
I have a cough.  "andii kuhha  عندي كحة
I have a fever.  "andii humma  عندي حمى
I have nausea.  "andii dookha  عندي دوحة
I have a toothache.  sinaanii wag"aani  أسنانى وجعاني
My tooth hurts.  My tooth hurts.

I have constipation.  "andii imsaak  عندي إمساك
I have diarrhea.  "andii is-haal  عندي إسهال
I have a headache.  "andii SuDa"  عندي صداع
I have the flu.  "andii infilwanza  عندي انفلوانزا
I have an upset stomach.  mi"diti wag"aani  معدني وجعاني
My stomach hurts.  My stomach hurts.

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

**maTaafi**
fire station (fire brigade)

**buliis**
police

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

**mustasáfa**
hospital
Useful Expressions

Help!                           'ilha' uunii
Call for a doctor right now.   'uTlib duktoor haalan
Call an ambulance right now.   'uTlib 'arabiyyit 'is'aaf haalan
Take me to a hospital.         khudnii li-l-mustashfa
I had a fall.                  ana wi'i't
I was hit by a car.            'arabiyya khabaTitnii
I am having a heart attack.    'andii azma albiyya
I burned myself.               hara't nafsii
I cut myself.                  'awwart nafsii
I am bleeding.                 anaa banzif
I think the bone is broken.    a'taqid il-'aDma inkasarit
My leg is swollen.             rigluk warma (wirmit)
The wrist is twisted.          t'idii itgaza'it
My ankle is dislocated.        ka'bii it'awag (itgaza')
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 السلام
   - 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 السلام
   - c. عفواً

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

5. Pleasure to meet you.
   - a. مع-animationobject_number4
   - b. تشقينا
   - c. الحمد لله

ANSWERS

Situation 1: 1. a. 2. b. 3. c. 4. b. 5. b. 183
Situation 2: وصول
Arrival

1. You have a reservation for two rooms at a hotel. What do you say?
   a. إحننا حجزنا أوضتين.
   b. إحننا ما حجزناش أوضتين.
   c. عابرين 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 الأوضة شاملة الفطور؟
   b. أجرة الأوضة شاملة الغذاء؟
   c. أجرة الأوضة شاملة العشاء؟

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

Situation 3: زيارة معالم البلد
Visiting the Sights

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

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

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

4. How much is the ticket to Giza?
   a. بكم النذكره للجيزه؟
   b. إزاي أروح الجيزه؟
   c. ممكن نيجي معايا للجيزه؟

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 تركب عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.
   b. عابزين ننزل عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.
   c. عابزين تلعب عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.

6. You are bargaining the fee of the taxi driver, who suggested 30 pounds. You want to say “This is not good for me.”
   a. ما ينشر.
   b. ماني.
   c. اتقل علي الله.

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

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

9. Tell your hosts that you are American and that you can speak a little Arabic.
   a. أنا أمريكي وباتكلم عربي شوية.
   b. أنا مصري وباتكلم أمريكي شوية.
   c. أنا مصري وباتكلم 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. يمكن تغيير زيت وتلكشف لي علي الكاوتش والميطة كمان؟
   - b. يمكن تكشف لي علي الزيت والكاوش والميطة؟
   - c. يمكن تغيير الزيت والكاوش وتلكشف لي علي الميطة؟

12. You ask the flight attendant if they serve meals during the flight.
   - a. فيه وجبات أثناء الرحلة؟
   - b. نحن هنا لتناول 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 بالإنجليزية 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. ماسه الله! انت جميلة قوي.
   - b. ماسه الله! انت ذكية قوي.
   - c. ماسه الله! لا بلديك الصحة.

ANSWERS
Situation 5: Meals and Restaurants

1. Ask your partner what she wants for breakfast.
   - a. تجب تأكل إيه علي القطار؟
   - b. تجبي تأكللي إيه علي القطار؟
   - c. تجبي تأكللي قول علي القطار؟

2. What would you say after finishing a meal to which you were invited at a friend’s house?
   - a. سفرة دابمة.
   - 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. انتفض عشريه جنبي وخليلي الباقي علشانك.
   - b. انتفض عشرين جنبي وخلي الباقي علشانك.
   - c. انتفض عشريه جنبي وخليلي الباقي من فضلك.

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

6. Pay ten pounds for your Kushary meal and tell the waiter to keep the change.
   - a. انتفض عشريه جنبي وخلي الباقي علشانك.
   - b. انتفض عشرين جنبي وخللي الباقي علشانك.
   - c. انتفض عشريه جنبي وخليلي الباقي من فضلك.
7. If you want to freshen up and want to know where the restroom is, you would say:
   a. حمام السباحة فين من فضلك؟
   b. الحمام فين من فضلك؟
   c. الحمام بكام من فضلك؟

   Situation 6: في المحل
   At the Store

1. At the department store, ask where you could find underwear.
   a. فن قسم الملابس الداخلية؟
   b. فن قسم الأحذية؟
   c. فن 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. إبني كرتونة بيض من فضلك.
   b. خذ كرتونة بيض من فضلك.
   c. أنا مش عايزة 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 نحن.
   b. أدخل ثاني شارع نحن.
   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 أسيرين.

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