

ARABIC SCRIPT

**The faster, easier way
to learn
reading & writing**

DR ADAM

**A Workbook and Step-by-Step Guide to
Writing the Arabic Alphabet**

Arabic Script

Part 2 of
Let's Talk Arabic

الكتابة العربية

Dr. Adam Yacoub

<http://www.LetsTalkArabic.com>

This title is also available at major online book retailers.

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eISBN-13: 978-81-8260-087-4

DEDICATION

I wish to thank all of those who have kindly helped with introducing this book, every effort or advice have been made to trace all the covered topics but if any had been inadvertently overlooked the author will be pleased to make the necessary arrangement at first opportunity

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are lucky enough to have benefited from the experience of some of the experts in teaching Arabic across this edition. We would like to thank everyone for his or her useful comments on this work.

Part 2

Preface

Congratulations

mabrook

Well done for making the fantastic decision to learn the wonderful language of Arabic. For whatever reason it may be, a new challenge, relocation to an Arabic speaking country or for business, you can rest assured that you have made another great decision in choosing one of the most successful and smoothest Arabic courses. This book will lead you to push yourself and take a step above the rest in a fun and interactive way.

Arabic is considered to be one of the most alive, important and beautiful languages in the world. This book uses an extremely stimulating, logical and easy way to help you learn from the very beginning. In any language, speaking appears to be the most fundamental aspect for a lot of people. From the start of the book, you will be introduced to the basics of speaking and pronunciation, using a simple format that allows everyone to speak Arabic in a natural way. The book will then continue to develop your new skills by enabling you to understand and heighten your ability to read, listen to and write this amazing language.

Arabic is a Semitic language and is the formal and official language of 22 Arab countries. It is also the spoken language of almost 420 million people living in Arabic and non Arabic countries.

This book will teach you the basics of Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), which is the modernization of the Classical Arabic structures, as well as additions from the main dialects spoken all over the Arab world.

Variations of the Language

Like any other language, spoken Arabic has some dialects with variations and differences. The differences between these dialects are incomprehensible from one to the other, and can be referred to as five main dialects divided according to their regions.

Maghreb

The Maghreb dialect is spoken in the region of the Maghreb countries, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritania, and Morocco.

Egyptian:

The Egyptian dialect is used in Egypt, Sudan, Yemen, and some western parts of Saudi Arabia. It is the most widely understood colloquial dialect across the Arab world, because almost 93% of Arabic Movies, TV, and Media use the Egyptian dialect.

Levantine

The Levantine dialect comes from and is used in Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan and Syria.

The Gulf

The Gulf dialect is spoken in the Arabic Gulf Countries, which are made up by Iraq, Kuwait, most of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman.

Modern Standard Arabic

MSA (Modern Standard Arabic) has become the most popular dialect and is now spoken and used by all the Arab countries.



The dark countries on the map show the Arab League.

Written Arabic

The core of Arabic writing that is used today comes from the classical Arabic which is principally defined as the Arabic used in the Qur'an and in the earliest form of literature from the Arabian Peninsula.

Two Important Facts

The First is that, any language has a vast wealth of vocabulary, but do we need to learn that vast amount to be able to communicate in a language?

Of course not! **Just, 20%** of the words in a language make up to **80%** of the conversations we face in our daily life. You may not be speaking like a native immediately, but you'll have a solid base and the ability to keep improving and developing yourself. This method is suitable for everyone from frequent travelers to first timers, as well as language students and enthusiasts.

So, this book focuses on the vital 20% that will help you speak Arabic interactively and dynamically.

The second point and this is a really exciting fact. The Arabic language uses word roots, for example, we can take one root like **(KTb)** from the word **(KaTaBa)** which means "he wrote" and from there conjugate all **Arabic verbs tense**. Nouns can also be made from the same root because they have a relation with it.

KaaTeB= writer, **KeTaab**= book, **maKTaB**= office,

maKTaBa= library, **ma KToob** = letter & written, and more.

Arabic grammar is fairly simple compared to Western languages, but the language itself has richness in its vocabulary that exceeds most languages in the Western world.

UNIT 1

THE LETTERS

Arabic writing is an alphabetic script, based upon distinct characters, adjoined to other characters, which almost look like *the English cursive way of writing*, but Arabic is written from right to left, not left to right.

The Arabic alphabet has **28** letters, 3 of which have vowel qualities, but it's not fair to say that they are 28 letters. In fact they are only 15 shapes and dots, these dots play an essential role in distinguishing the difference between the shapes.

The following Arabic letters do not have any correspondence in the Latin alphabet. For example: kh (equals German ch), gh (a softer version of kh).

ʿayn (guttural stop, but clearly pronounced from the back of the throat), th (as in English).

dh (softer version of th), sh (as in English) and strong and emphasized versions of the letters **t, d, s, z, h**.

One letter, called hamza, is not even pronounced, other than as a glottal stop. In transcriptions it is marked with a ' only.

Below is the Arabic alphabet and key to show you how to pronounce them. Try to read paying attention to the pronunciation.

Pronunciation	The letter
As in (a); apple, absolutely, April, and like (a): man, hat, mat.	ا Alif ('a)
As in (b); bat, band, balcony.	ب Ba' (b)
As in (t); tank, tab.	ت Ta' (t)
Like (th); thank, three, throat, thin, think, thief.	ث Tha' (th)
As in (j): Jam, jack, jacket.	ج Jeem (j)
A rough, aspirated 'H' (as when you swallowed something hot), or when you breath after running or doing sports	ح (H) Not in English
As in (loch) in Scottish English accent,	خ Kha' (kh)
As in (d); dad, door, dean.	د Dal (d)
Like (th): they, father, mother, brother, together, feather.	ذ Thal (Th)
As in (r): run, role, real.	ر Ra' (r)
As in (z): zoo, zone.	ز Zai (z)
As in (s): sat, sink, soon.	س Seen (s)
Like (sh): shark, she, shy, Sharon.	ش Sheen (sh)
Heavy consonant of (s) like: son, summer.	ص Saad (S)
Heavy consonant of (d) like in: done, duck	ض Daad (D)
Heavy consonant of (T) like: Tariq, tall, tower	ط Taa' (T)

Heavy consonant of the letter (z), sounds similar to although	ظ (TH) Not in English
Not in English, it's roughly like (ai) in main but stronger	ع (A) Ain
Like the French (r)	ع (gh)ghain
As in (f): farm, film, foggy, family	ف (f) Fa'
Like (q): Qatar, Qur'an, quality.	ق (q) qaf
Like (k): kind, king, Kuwait.	ك (k) Kaf
As in (l): lamp, lane, language.	ل (l) lam
As in (m): man, milk, moon.	م (m) Meem
As in (n): now, new, nominal.	ن (n) Noon
Like (h): hand, hair, here, honey, hear.	ه (h) Ha'
Like (o): one, and (o) in: moon, more.	و (w) waw
Like (y): you, yesterday, and like (i) in: him, drink, Friday.	ي (y) Yaa'

al The Letters Short Vowels

Arabic is written from right to left, each Arabic letter has three ways of being pronounced and this is determined by the vowel that is above or below that letter.

For example: The letter - **alif**

- If there is a slash above (**آ**); this slash known as **Fat-Ha**.

- If the slash is below (**إ**); this is known as **Kasra**.

- If a mark which looks like an apostrophe is used (**أ**); we call this **Damma**, meaning it is pronounced with that short vowel mark.

The following table shows how to pronounce each letter with these marks.

آ <i>Aa</i>	إ <i>e</i>	أ <i>u</i>
as in أب <i>Abb</i> = father	as in ابن <i>ebn</i> = son	as in أم <i>Umm</i> = mother
ب <i>Ba</i>	ب <i>Be</i>	ب <i>Bu</i>
بنك <i>bank</i> = Bank	As in بنت <i>bent</i> = girl	as in برج <i>burj</i> = tower
ت <i>ta</i>	ت <i>te</i>	ت <i>tu</i>
as in تمام <i>tamaam</i> = perfect	as in تلك <i>telk</i> = that (feminine)	as in تونس <i>tuunis</i> = Tunisia
ث <i>tha</i>	ث <i>the</i>	ث <i>thu</i>
as in ثلج <i>thalj</i> = ice	as in ثمارة <i>themaar</i> = flowers	as in ثريا <i>thurayya</i> = a star
ج <i>Ja</i>	ج <i>Je</i>	ج <i>Ju</i>
as in جزيرة <i>jazeera</i> = Island	as in جن <i>jenn</i> = jinn	as in جمعة <i>jum'a</i> = Friday

ح <i>Ha</i>	ح <i>He</i>	ح <i>Hu</i>
as in حسن <i>Hassan</i> = good	As in حنة <i>Hen-na</i> = henna	as in حسين <i>Husain</i> = Husain
خ <i>Kha</i>	خ <i>Khe</i>	خ <i>Khu</i>
as in خليج <i>Khaleej</i> = gulf	as in خلال <i>khelal</i> = during	as in خروج <i>khuruj</i> = Exit
د <i>da</i>	د <i>de</i>	د <i>du</i>
as in درس <i>dars</i> = lesson	as in درهم <i>derham</i> = Dirham	as in دبي <i>dubai</i> = Dubai
ذ <i>Tha</i>	ذ <i>The</i>	ذ <i>Thu</i>
as in ذهب <i>Thahab</i> = gold	as in ذئب <i>The'b</i> = wolf	as in ذرة <i>thura</i> = corn
ر <i>Ra</i>	ر <i>Re</i>	ر <i>Ru</i>
as in رأس <i>ra's</i> = head	as in ريال <i>ryal</i> = riyal	as in ركن <i>rukn</i> = corner
ز <i>Za</i>	ز <i>Ze</i>	ز <i>Zu</i>
as in زهرة <i>Zahra</i> = rose	as in زحام <i>zahaam</i> = crowd	as in زهور <i>zuhour</i> = roses
س <i>sa</i>	س <i>se</i>	س <i>su</i>
as in سلام <i>salaam</i> = peace	as in سین <i>senn</i> = tooth	as in سوق <i>souq</i> = market
ش <i>Sha</i>	ش <i>She</i>	ش <i>Shu</i>
as in شرق <i>sharq</i> = east	as in شتاء <i>sheta'</i> = winter	as in شغل <i>shughl</i> = work

ص Sa as in صحن SaHn = dish	ص Se as in صحة SeHHa= health	ص Su as in صبح SubH = morning
ص Da as in صب Dabb = lizard	ص De as in صرس Ders = molar	ص Du as in ضم Dumm = join
ط Ta as in طريق Tareeq = road	ط Te as in طفل Tefl = child	ط Tu as in طرق Toroq = roads
ط THa as in ظن THann = doubt	ط THE as in ظفر THefr = nail	ط THu as in ظهر THuhr = noon
ع Aa as in عمان Amman	ع ae as in عراق Iraq	ع O as in عمان Oman
ع Gha as in غانا Ghana	ع Ghe as in غنوة ghenwa = song	ع Ghu as in غروب ghurub = sunset
ف Fa as in فم famm = mouth	ف Fe as in فيلم Felm = film	ف Fu as in فول fuul = beans
ق Qa as in قطر Qatar	ق Qe as in قطة qett = cat	ق Qu as in قرآن Qur'an
ك Ka as in كلب kalb = dog	ك Ke as in كتاب ketaab = book	ك Ku as in كويت Kutoait

ل La as in لبن laban = milk	ل Le as in لسان lesaan = tongue	ل Lu as in لغة lugha = language
م Ma as in ملك malik = king	م Me as in مياه meyah = water	م Mo as in محمد muhammad
ن Na as in ناس naas = people	ن Ne as in نصف nesf = half	ن Nu as in نور nuur = light
ه Ha as in هات haat = bring	ه He as in هي heya = she	ه Hu as in هو hutwa = he
و Wa as in ولد walad = boy	و We as in وحدة weHda = unit	و Wu as in ورود wouruud = flowers
ي Ya as in يد yad = hand	ي Ye as in ين yen = yen	ي Yu as in يسر yusr = easiness

THE SHORT VOWEL-MARKS

The three vowel-marks also have **doubled forms**. This creates a difference in pronunciation from the normal vowel-marks to an added '-n' sound . as below:

1- Whilst the (Fat-ha) makes the 'a' sound the (Fat-hatain) = (doubled form) makes the 'an' sound., for example

ك	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	أ
<i>khan</i>	<i>Han</i>	<i>jan</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>tan</i>	<i>ban</i>	<i>an</i>

continued this way for the rest of the letters.

2- Whilst the (kasra) makes the 'e' sound the (kasratain) = (doubled form) makes the 'en' sound., for example:

ك	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	أ
<i>Khen</i>	<i>Hen</i>	<i>jen</i>	<i>then</i>	<i>ten</i>	<i>ben</i>	<i>en</i>

continued this way for the rest of the letters.

3- The (damma) then makes the sound (u) and the (dammatain) makes the (un) sound, it's represented by a Damma with a slight inward 'tail' and is written above the letter as below:

ك	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	أ
<i>Khun</i>	<i>Hun</i>	<i>jun</i>	<i>thun</i>	<i>tun</i>	<i>bun</i>	<i>un</i>

The long vowels

Th/di>

1- Alif al-madd (ا) is the long vowel of the sound of the Fat-ha from 'a' into 'aa'. As in:

خا

حا

جا

ثا

تا

با

اا

Khaa

Haa

jaa

thaa

taa

baa

aa

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Part 1

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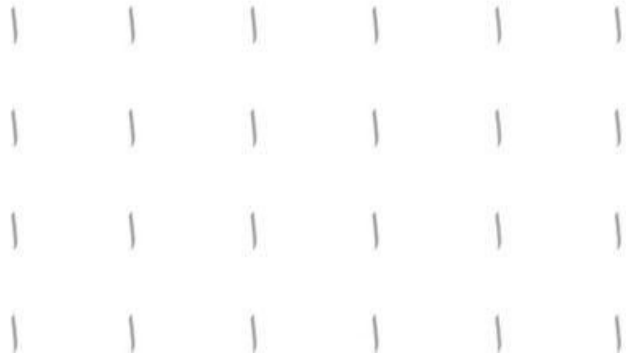
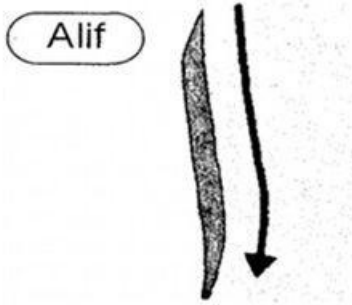
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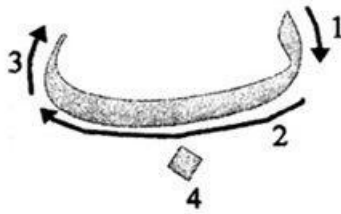
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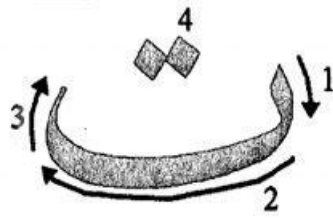
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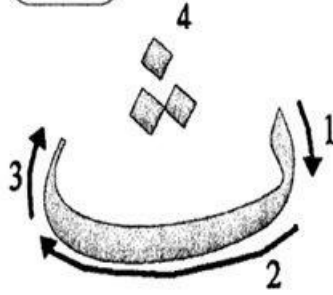
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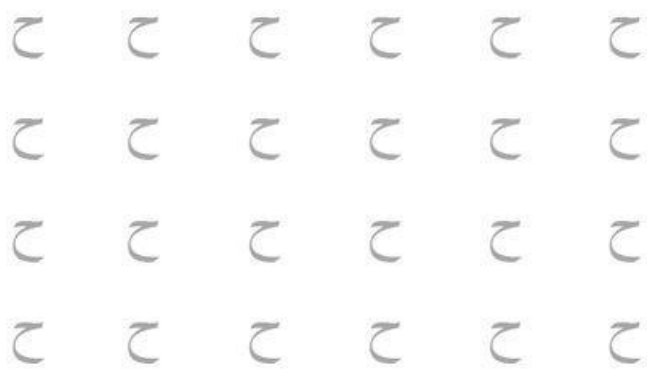
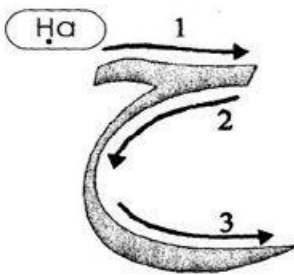
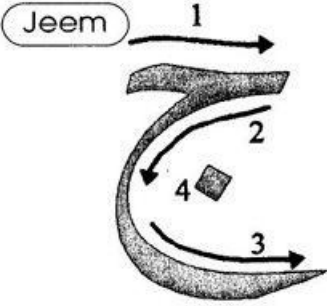


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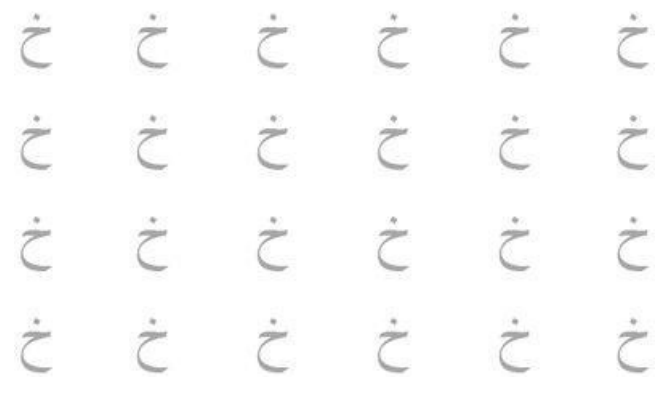
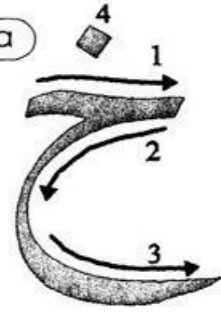


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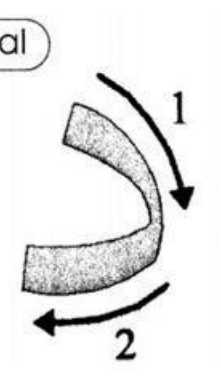




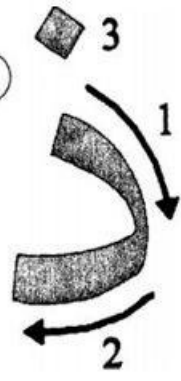
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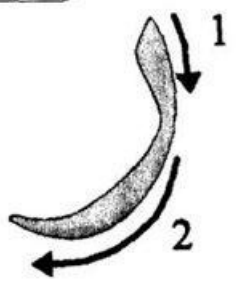


Dhaal



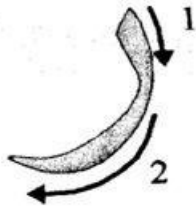
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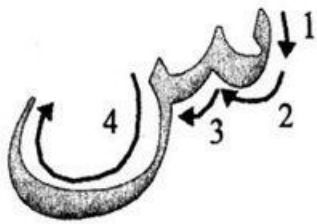
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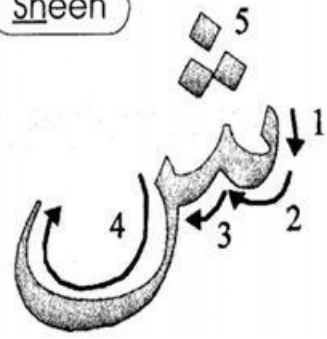
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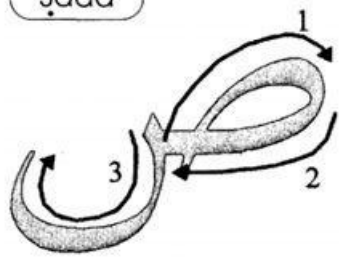
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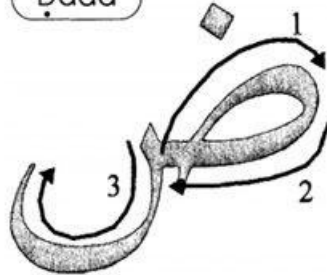
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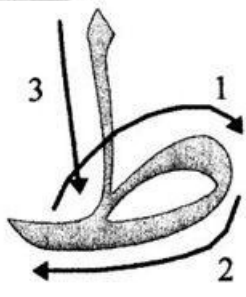
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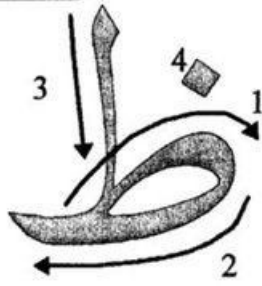
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Ṭa



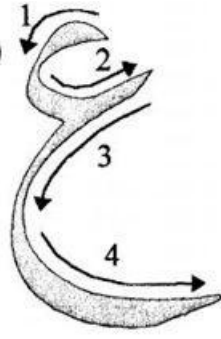
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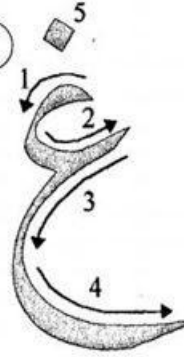
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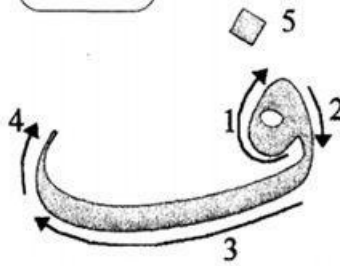


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Ghayn



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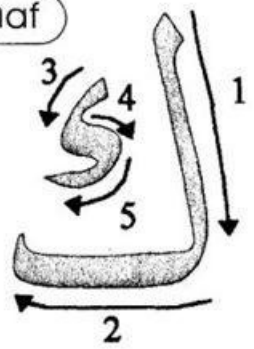


Qaaf



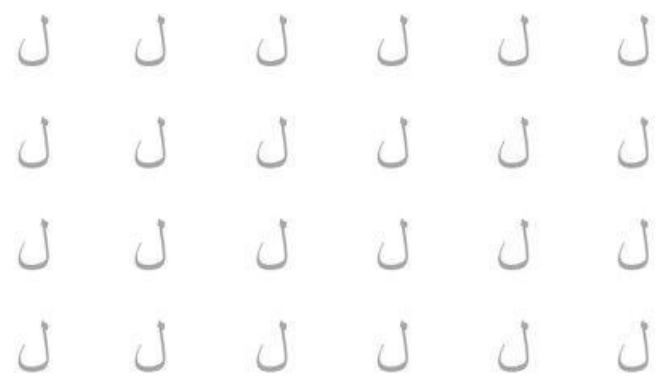
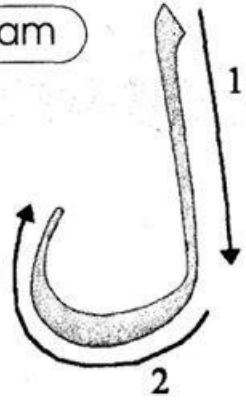
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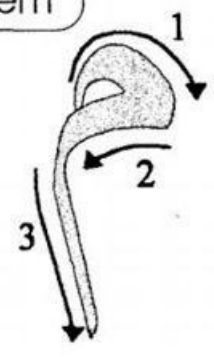


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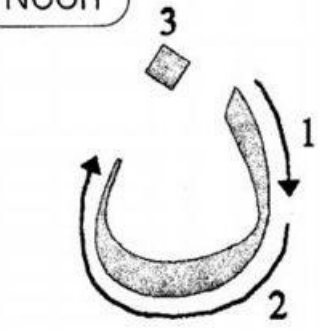
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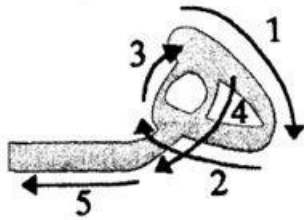
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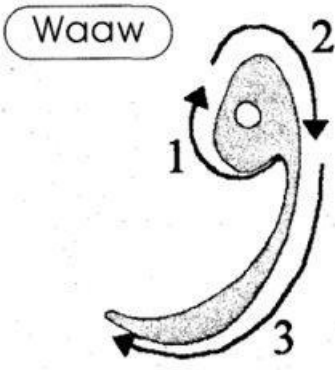


Noon

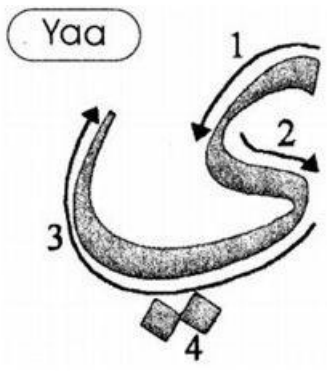


Haa





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 ي ي ي ي ي ي

2- Yaa al-Madd is the long vowel lengthening the sound of the Kasra from 'i' into 'ee'. As in:

خي	حي	جي	ئي	تي	بي	أي
<i>Khee</i>	<i>Hee</i>	<i>jee</i>	<i>thee</i>	<i>tee</i>	<i>bee</i>	<i>ae</i>

3- Waaw al-Madd is the long vowel lengthening the sound of the Damma from 'u' into 'oo':

خو

حو

جو

نو

تو

بو

أو

Khoo

Hoo

joo

thoo

too

boo

Aoo

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sukun and shaddah

The **(Sukun)** is a shape of a circle and it's written above a letter to show that there is no vowel on the letter, as below:

	أَبْ	مِنْ	إِبْنْ
Arabic Word			
Translation	Father	From	Son
Transliteration	<i>Ab</i>	<i>Min'</i>	<i>Ebn</i>

The **(Shadda)** is a diacritical mark written above a letter to show that the letter has been doubled and therefore increases in emphasis as below:

Arabic Word	قَطَّة	بَطَّة	أُمّ
Translation	Cat	Duck	Mother
Transliteration	<i>Qitta</i>	<i>Batta</i>	<i>Umm</i>

- please note; the last letter of the words duck & cat is a different shape of the letter ta', you will see how it comes into this shape in the joining alphabet unit.

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Arabic letters – Joined Form

Remember that Arabic is written from right to left, and Arabic alphabet can be joined like the cursive way of writing English, it just depends on the position of the letter in the word, if it is at the (beginning, middle or end). Dashes are added between letters to join them.

The easiest and quickest way to learn how to join Arabic letters is to put them into 6 groups, as shown below:

First group:

Unique letters - there are 6 letters which do not join to any other letter (but can be joined one side), so they are called one way connectors, these letters are:

أ د ذ ر ز و

You will find them in different positions in the words, beginning, middle and end, as in next ;

By Itself	Not joined	End	Middle	Beginning	Letter
ا	ااا	ا	ا	ا	Alif
د	ددد	د	د	د	daal
ذ	ذذذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	Thaal
ر	ررر	ر	ر	ر	Raa'
ز	ززز	ز	ز	ز	Zai
و	ووو	و	و	و	Waa'w

Second group:

ب ت ث ن ي

These are letters which have similar shapes **individually** (as you learnt earlier), this group is also similar in **joined** form (Baa, Taa', thaa' noon, and yaa'). The only difference in these letters is the number or positions of dots above or below the letter. Look at the next:

By Itself	Joined	End	Middle	Beginning	Letter
ب	ببب	ب	ب	ب	Baa'
ت	تتت	ت	ت	ت	Taa'
ث	ثثث	ث	ث	ث	Thaa'
ن	ننن	ن	ن	ن	Noon
ي	ييي	ي	ي	ي	Yaa'

Third group:

ج ح خ ع غ

These letters also have the same rules of how to join them. Remember that any letters that have two parts (part written above the line & the other part is below the line) we cut the part which is below the line at a beginning of a word or in the middle. If that letter is located at the end it has to be written fully, as shown below:

By Itself	Joined	End	Middle	Beginning	Letter
ح	حح	ح	ح	ح	Jeem
ح	حح	ح	ح	ح	Haa'
خ	خخ	خ	خ	خ	Khaa'
ع	عع	ع	ع	ع	'Ayn
ع	عع	ع	ع	ع	Ghayn

Fourth group:

س ش ص ض

If any letter has two parts (above and below the line) we don't need the part which is below, unless at the end of a word;

By Itself	Joined	End	Middle	Beginning	Letter
س	سس	س	س	س	Seen
ش	شش	ش	ش	ش	Sheen
ص	صص	ص	ص	ص	Saad
ض	ضض	ض	ض	ض	Daad

Fifth group:

ط ظ ف ق

This is the simplest one as nothing has to be changed. Dashes are just added to join them:

By Itself	Joined	End	Middle	Beginning	Letter
ط	طط	ط	ط	ط	Taa'
ظ	ظظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	Zaa'
ف	فف	ف	ف	ف	Faa'
ق	قق	ق	ق	ق	Qaaf

The Sixth and last group:

ك ل م ه

There are very few changes in shape at beginning and in the middle of words

By Itself:	Joined:	End:	Middle:	Beginning:	Letter:
ك	كك	ك	ك	ك	Kaaf
ل	لل	ل	ل	ل	Laam
م	مم	م	م	م	Meem
ه	هه	ه	ه	ه	Haa'

There are two more shapes you can see in Arabic script. The first is a combination of the letters (lam & alif):

لا

laa

ل + ا

Lam + alif

The second shape is called (taa' marboota), and you can read it as (a). You will only find it at the end of 90 % of the Arabic feminine words as a mark to show that it's feminine:

ة like ذرة

thura

ة like بطّة

batta

If you see yaa' at the end of a word, so read it as a long vowel (aa), but only at the end, as in the below two girls names:

ليلى laylaa

لبنى lubnaa

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Reading Exercises

Exercise one: Practice reading the below words, of course from right to left, also the right side shows the letters individually.

Pay attention to letters that are joined after cutting the parts which are below the line, if the letter is at the beginning or in the middle of the words. You will find it written fully at the end in a cursive way as we learned earlier;

Meaning	Final Form	Changed Form	Letters individually
He read (past).	قَرَأَ	قَرَأَ	ق ر أ
He wrote.	كَتَبَ	كَتَبَ	ك ت ب
He drank.	شَرِبَ	شَرِبَ	ش ر ب
He ate.	أَكَلَ	أَكَلَ	أ ك ل
He worked.	عَمَلَ	عَمَلَ	ع م ل
He understood.	فَهِمَ	فَهِمَ	ف ه م
He lived	سَكَنَ	سَكَنَ	س ك ن
He went	ذَهَبَ	ذَهَبَ	ذ ه ب
He attended	حَضَرَ	حَضَرَ	ح ض ر

Exercise two

practice reading

Simple words, just some of them has shaddah (doubled letter) as in mother, and (taa' marboota) as in grandmother;

Meaning	Final Form	Changed Form	Letters on their Own
Father.	أَبٌ	أَبٌ	أ ب
Mother.	أُمٌّ	أُمٌّ	أ م
Brother.	أَخٌ	أَخٌ	أ خ
Sister.	أَخْتٌ	أَخْتٌ	أ خ ت
Son.	إِبْنٌ	إِبْنٌ	إ ب ن
Daughter / girl.	بِنْتُ	بِنْتُ	ب ن ت
Grandfather	جَدٌّ	جَدٌّ	ج د
Grandmother	جَدَّةٌ	جَدَّةٌ	ج د ة

Exercise three

Practice reading the below words. Pay attention to letters that are joined after cutting the parts which are below the line, if the letter is at the beginning or in the middle of the words. You will find it written fully at the end in a cursive way as we learned earlier;

Meaning	Final Form	Changed Form	Letters individually
He spent	قَضَى	قَضَى	قَ ضَ يَ
He walked	مَشَى	مَشَى	مَ شَ يَ
He bought	اِشْتَرَى	اِشْتَرَى	اِشْتَرَى
He went	رَاحَ	رَاحَ	رَاحَ
He was	كَانَ	كَانَ	كَانَ
He said	قَالَ	قَالَ	قَالَ
He lived	عَاشَ	عَاشَ	عَاشَ
He died	مَاتَ	مَاتَ	مَاتَ
He arrived	وَصَلَ	وَصَلَ	وَصَلَ

Silent letters in Arabic

There is one other important rule to keep in mind when it comes to the definite article "al".

Remember the phrases "as-salaam" and "an-nuur" in first part of this book. As the "as" in "as-salaam" and the "an" in "an-nuur" means "the" as well, But as you can see how they pronounced differently from "al".

That's because there are few letters in Arabic when they come after the definite article "al" so they can cancel the pronunciation of the "l" sound in "al" and that time you will find only the "a" followed by those mentioned letters doubled, as in "as-salaam" with double "s" and "an-nuur" with double "n".

Those letters called "sun letters" because the word "shams" in Arabic which means "sun" begins with one of them .

How to know those letters? Simply they are the ones which we use the tip of the tongue to pronounce them: "t, th, d, dh, r, z, sh, s, l, n". Fourteen of the Arabic alphabets:

ت، ث، د، ذ، ر، ز، س، ش، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ل، ن

The other 14 letters which don't force "l" in "al" to be silent are called "moon letters" because the word "moon" = in Arabic begins with one of them. Here is the example for both cases:

"Sabaah" = a morning, "aS-Sabaah" = the morning. "Masaa" = an evening, "al-masaa" = the evening. "Shams" = sun, "ash-shams" = the sun. "qamar" = moon, "al-qamar" = the moon. Next chart shows an example for each letter.

الحروف الشمسية	Transliteration	Transliteration	الحروف القمرية
Sun letters			Moon letters
التمر	At-tamr	al-'abb	الأب
The dates			The father
الثالث	ath-thaaleth	al-baab	الباب
The third			The door
الدقيق	ad-daqqiq	al-jamal	الجمال
The flour			The camel
الذهب	ATh-Thahb	al-Hadiiqa	الحديقة
The gold			The park
الرجل	ar-rajul	al-khubz	الخبز
The man			The bread
الزهرة	az-zahra	al-'Ayn	العين
The flower			The eye
السمك	as-samak	al-ghadaa'	الغداء
The fish			The lunch
الشمس	ash-shams	al-famm	الغم

The sun			The mouth
الصورة	<i>aS-Suura</i>	<i>al-qamar</i>	الغمر
The picture			The moon
الضيف	<i>aD-Dayf</i>	<i>al-ketaab</i>	الكتاب
The guest			The book
الطالب	<i>aT-Taaleb</i>	<i>al-mudar-res</i>	المدرس
The student			The teacher
الظلام	<i>aTH-THalaam</i>	<i>al-waqt</i>	الوقت
The dark			The time
الليل	<i>al-layl</i>	<i>al-hawa'</i>	الهواء
The night			The air
النور	<i>An-nuur</i>	<i>al-yadd</i>	اليد
The light			The hand

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UNIT TWO

What is this?

Contents

- [Demonstratives](#)
- [Useful adjectives](#)
- [Grammar and usage](#)
- [Simple sentences](#)
- [Noun-Adjective phrases](#)

What's this?

maa haThaa / haThehe?

ما هذا / هذه؟

Demonstratives

The demonstratives "haTha / haThehe" are translated as "this is a/an...." and "this..." and are used to refer to masculine and feminine nouns.

Look at the below examples and learn how to say "this is a" & "this is the":

1- This is a / an.... (referring to a masculine)



هَذَا قَلَم
haTha qalam
This is a pen



هَذَا كِتَاب
haTha Ketaab
This is a book



هَذَا بَيْت
haTha bayt
This is a house



هَذَا هَاتِف
haTha haatef
This is a telephone



هَذَا مَكْتَب
haTha maktab
This is an office / desk



هَذَا كُرْسِي
haTha kursy
This is a chair

2- This is a / an....(referring to a feminine)



هَذِهِ سَيَّارَة
haThehe say-yaara
This is a car



هَذِهِ عُرْفَة
haThehe ghurfa
This is a room



هَذِهِ بِنْت
haThehe bent
This is a girl



هَذِهِ صُورَة
haThehe Suura
This is a picture



هَذِهِ سَاعَة
haThehe saaAa
This is a watch



هَذِهِ مَكْتَبَة
haThehe maktaba
This is a library

1- This.... (referring to a masculine)

هَذَا الْقَلَمُ
haTha al-qalam
This pen

هَذَا الْكِتَابُ
haTha al-ketaab
This book

هَذَا الْبَيْتُ
haTha al-bayt
This house

هَذَا الْهَاتِفِ
haTha al-haatef
This telephone

هَذَا الْمَكْتَبِ
haTha al-maktab
This office / desk

هَذَا الْكُرْسِيِّ
haTha al-kursy
This chair

2- **This**.... (referring to a feminine)

هَذِهِ السَّيَّارَةُ
haThehe es-say-yaara
This car

هَذِهِ الْغُرْفَةُ
haThehe el-ghurfa
This room

هَذِهِ الْبِنْتُ
haThehe el-bent
This girl

هَذِهِ الصُّورَةُ
haThehe eS-Suura
This picture

هَذِهِ السَّاعَةُ
haThehe es-saaAa
This watch

هَذِهِ الطَّاوِلَةُ
haThehe eT-Taawela
This table

Useful adjectives:

Note that (m) is an abbreviation for (masculine) & (f) is abbreviation for (feminine). You can see that the basic rule in the Arabic language is to put "taa marbuuta" to the masculine adjective to make it feminine.

	English	Transliteration	Arabic	
	b) big / (old for human)	<i>kabiir (m)</i> <i>kabiira (f)</i>	كَبِير كَبِيرَة	
	a) small	<i>Saghiir (m)</i> <i>Saghiira(f)</i>	صَغِير صَغِيرَة	
		a) far	<i>baAiid (m)</i> <i>baAiida (f)</i>	بَعِيد بَعِيدَة
		b) near / close to	<i>qariib (m)</i> <i>qariiba (f)</i>	قَرِيب قَرِيبَة
	b)old (not for human)	<i>qadiim (m)</i> <i>qadiima (f)</i>	قَدِيم قَدِيمَة	
	a) new	<i>jadiid (m)</i> <i>jadiida (f)</i>	جَدِيد جَدِيدَة	
		a)good	<i>jay-yed (m)</i> <i>jay-yeda (f)</i>	جَيِّد جَيِّدَة
		b)bad	<i>say-ye' (m)</i> <i>say-ye' a (f)</i>	سَيِّء سَيِّئَة
	a) wide	<i>waaseA (m)</i> <i>waaseAa (f)</i>	وَاسِع وَاسِعَة	
	b) narrow	<i>Day-yeq (m)</i> <i>Day-yeqa (f)</i>	ضَيِّق ضَيِّقَة	
	beautiful	<i>jamiil (m)</i> <i>jamiila (f)</i>	جَمِيل جَمِيلَة	
	nice	<i>laTiif (m)</i> <i>laTiifa (f)</i>	لَطِيف لَطِيفَة	



b) long / tall

Tawil (m)

طويل

Tawiila (f)

طويلة

a) short

qaSiir (m)

قصير

qaSiira (f)

قصيرة



kind

Tay-yeb (m)

طيب

Tay-yeba (f)

طيبة

Grammar notice

Simple Sentences

Many Arabic sentences do not need the verb 'to be' (am, is, are) in the present tense, which means that you can have a 'nominal sentence' without verbs at all. Look at the following phrases;

أنا مهندس
'anaa muhandes
I (am) an engineer

أنا من سوريا
'anaa men suurya
I (am) from Syria

أنا أحمد
'anaa 'aHmad.
I (am) Ahmad.

هو محاسب
huwa muHaaseb
He (is) an accountant

هو من قطر
huwa men qatar
He (is) from Qatar

هو حمدان
huwa Hamdaan
He (is) Hamdan

هم من جدة
hum men jad-da
They (are) from Jeddah

أنتم من دبي
'antum men dubai
You (are) all from
Dubai

نحن من الإمارات
naHnu men al-emaaraat
We (are) from Emirates

المدينة كبيرة
al-madiina kabiira
The city (is) big

الجو لطيف
al-jaww laTiif
The weather (is) nice

البيت جميل
al-bayt jamiil
The house (is) beautiful

Noun-Adjective phrases:

It is simple to form an adjective phrases in Arabic, because (**The adjective follows the noun**), as in the below example.

بيت كبير
bayt kabiir
a big house

البيت الكبير
al-bayt al-kabiir
the big house

As you see in the two examples, if the noun has a definite article (*al*) also the adjective must be with (*al*), and vice versa.

Remember that, if the first word or the noun is definite or with (*al*) and the second word is not definite, so; it will be considered a full nominal sentence as in the grammar notice number 1. Example;

البيت كبير
al-bayt kabiir
The house (is) big

Personal pronouns:

Arabic is like English. It has two sets of personal pronouns: subject and possessive pronouns. There is some overlap among these sets. However, Arabic has more pronouns than English (Formal Arabic has separate categories for masculine and feminine and dual pronouns for sets of two, these are not used in most varieties of spoken Arabic). Here you will learn the following most commonly used subject pronouns in spoken Arabic:

I	'anaa	أنا
We	naHnu	نَحْنُ
You (for male)	'anta	أَنْتَ
You (for female)	'anti	أَنْتِ
You (plural)	'antum	أَنْتُمْ
He / It (for masculine)	huwa	هُوَ
She / It (for feminine)	heya	هِيَ
They (plural)	hum	هُمْ

Question words

To ask a question in Arabic, use one of the below words at the beginning of a sentence:

English	Transliteration	Arabic
What? (used before nouns)	maa	مَا؟
What? (used before verbs)	maaThaa	مَاذَا؟
Why?	lema / lemaaThaa	لِمَ / لِمَاذَا؟
Where?	'ayn	أَيْنَ؟
Who?	man	مَنْ؟
When?	mataa	مَتَى؟
How?	kayf	كَيْفَ؟
For (Yes/No) question	hal	هَلْ؟
From where?	men 'ayn	مِنْ أَيْنَ؟
With whom?	maAa man	مَعَ مَنْ؟
Which?	'ayy	أَيُّ؟

Examples:

English	Transliteration	Arabic
1- What's your name?	<i>maa esmuk?</i>	1- ما إِسْمُكَ؟
2- What do you do?	<i>matha taAmal?</i>	2- ماذا تَعْمَلُ؟
3- Why are you in Egypt?	<i>lema 'anta fii meSr?</i>	3- لِمَ أَنْتَ فِي مِصْرَ؟
4- Where's the University?	<i>'ayn al-jaameAa ?</i>	4- أَيْنَ الْجَامِعَةِ؟
5- Who is Adam?	<i>man 'adam?</i>	5- مَنْ أَدَمُ؟
6- When is the lesson?	<i>mataa ad-dars?</i>	6- مَتَى الدَّرْسُ؟.
7- How are things?	<i>kayf al-Haal?</i>	7- كَيْفَ الْحَالُ؟.
8- Are you from France?	<i>hal 'anta men</i>	8- هَلْ أَنْتَ مِنْ فَرَنْسَا؟
9- Where are you from?	<i>Faransaa?</i>	9- مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ؟
10- Which country are you from?	<i>men 'ayn 'anta?</i> <i>men 'ayy balad 'anta?</i>	10- مِنْ أَيِّ بَلَدٍ أَنْتَ ؟

Possessive pronouns:

Possessive pronouns in Arabic are suffixes attached to the nouns:

my name : *esmii* إِسْمِي my brother: *akhii* أَخِي

your name: *esmka / esmke* إِسْمُكَ / إِسْمُكِ

Here are all these suffixes with their subject pronouns, a Ct pplied on an example:

English	Transliteration	Arabic
my office	<i>maktabii</i>	مَكْتَبِي
our office	<i>maktabnaa</i>	مَكْتَبِنَا
your office (for a male)	<i>maktabka / ak</i> (spoken)	مَكْتَبِكَ
your office (for a female)	<i>maktabke / ek</i> (spoken)	مَكْتَبِكِ
your office (for plural)	<i>maktabkum</i>	مَكْتَبِكُمْ
his office	<i>maktabhu</i>	مَكْتَبِهِ
her office	<i>maktabhaa</i>	مَكْتَبِهَا
their office	<i>maktabhum</i>	مَكْتَبِهِمْ

Notice that, the possessive pronouns (**ka**) and (**ke**) for your are pronounced as (**ak**) for male and (**ek**) for female in spoken Arabic.

Saying (to have) in Arabic

You have noticed Adam in the dialogue when he said (*Aendii muHaaDara*)= I have lecture. The pronoun forms which he used with the preposition are basically the same like the possessive pronouns forms which mentioned in the previous lesson. The following table introduces these endings with prepositions indicating the meaning of (to have) in Arabic.

SAYING TO HAVE: PREPOSITIONS WITH POSSESSIVE SUFFIXES						
English	لِ		عِنْدَ		مَعَ	
	L		Aend		maAa	
I have	لِي	<i>lii</i>	عِنْدِي	<i>Aendii</i>	مَعِي	<i>maAii</i>
We have	لَنَا	<i>lanaa</i>	عِنْدَنَا	<i>Aendnaa</i>	مَعَنَا	<i>maAanaa</i>
You have (m)	لَكَ	<i>laka</i>	عِنْدَكَ	<i>Aendka</i>	مَعَكَ	<i>maAaka</i>
You have (f)	لِكِ	<i>lake</i>	عِنْدِكَ	<i>Aendke</i>	مَعَكَ	<i>maAake</i>
You have (pl)	لَكُمْ	<i>lakum</i>	عِنْدَكُمْ	<i>Aendkum</i>	مَعَكُمْ	<i>maAakum</i>
He has	لَهُ	<i>lahu</i>	عِنْدَهُ	<i>Aendhu</i>	مَعَهُ	<i>maAahu</i>
She has	لِهَا	<i>lahaa</i>	عِنْدَهَا	<i>Aendhaa</i>	مَعَهَا	<i>maAahaa</i>
They have	لَهُمْ	<i>lahum</i>	عِنْدَهُمْ	<i>Aendhum</i>	مَعَهُمْ	<i>maAahum</i>

Three of these combinations form (to have) in Arabic. The difference in how they are used to express possession is:

- (*lii*) is used when referring to owning people: (*lii 'akh*) = I have a brother
- (*Aend*) is used when referring to owning objects: (*Aendii say-yaara*) = I have a car
- (*maAa*) is used for referring to owning something right now: (*maAii dollar*)= I have a dollar. While some Arabic speakers use (*Aend*) for all cases.

The below table shows the Arabic numbers from Zero to Ten

The numerals used in English are of Arabic origin, but Arabs nowadays use the Hindi ones sometimes, because of business ties with India in past.

Number	Transliteration	Arabic script	Arabic Numeral
0	<i>Sefr</i>	صفر	0
1	<i>waHed</i>	واحد	1
2	<i>'ethnaan/'ethnayn</i>	اثنان / اثنتين	2
3	<i>thalathia</i>	ثلاثة	3
4	<i>'arbaAa</i>	أربعة	4
5	<i>khamisa</i>	خمسة	5
6	<i>set-ta</i>	سِتة	6
7	<i>sabAa</i>	سَبعة	7
8	<i>thamaaneyya</i>	ثَمانية	8
9	<i>tesAa</i>	تِسعة	9
10	<i>Aashara</i>	عَشرة	10

Days of the week are mostly driven from numbers as per the following table.

Days of the week

English	Transliteration	Arabic
Sunday	<i>yawm mel-'aHad</i>	يَوْمَ الْأَحَدِ
Monday	<i>yawm el-ethnayn</i>	يَوْمَ الْإِثْنَيْنِ
Tuesday	<i>yawm ethulathaa'</i>	يَوْمَ الثَّلَاثَاءِ
Wednesday	<i>yawm el-arbeAa'</i>	يَوْمَ الْأَرْبَعَاءِ
Thursday	<i>yawm el-khamees</i>	يَوْمَ الْخَمِيسِ
Friday	<i>yawm el-jumuAa</i>	يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ
Saturday	<i>yawm as-sabt</i>	يَوْمَ السَّبْتِ

Months

English	Transliteration	Arabic
January	<i>yanayer</i>	بِنَايِر
February	<i>fubrayer</i>	فَبْرَايِر
March	<i>maares</i>	مَارَس
April	<i>'abriil</i>	أَبْرِيْل
May	<i>mayuu</i>	مَايُو
June	<i>yuunyuu</i>	يُونِيُو
July	<i>yuulyuu</i>	يُولِيُو
August	<i>'aughusTus</i>	أَغْسَطْس
September	<i>sebtamber</i>	سَبْتَمْبِر
October	<i>'auktober</i>	أَكْتُوْبِر
November	<i>nuufamber</i>	نُوْفَمْبِر
December	<i>diisamber</i>	دَيْسَمْبِر

As you see the above table shows the Arabized months from the Latin ones. Also there are the Arabic months which used for the Islamic calendar. Thos months depend on the lunar calendar.

muHar-ram, Safar, rabiiA 'aw-wal, rabiiA thaanii, jumaad 'aw-wal, jumaad thaanii, rajab, shaAbaan, ramadaan, shaw-waal, Thu l-qaAda,

Thu l-Hej-ja.

مَحْرَم، صَفَر، رَبِيعَ أَوَّل، رَبِيعَ ثَانِي، جُمَادِ أَوَّلِي، جُمَادِ ثَانِيَة، رَجَب، شَعْبَانَ، رَمَضَانَ، شَوَّال،
ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ، ذُو الْحِجَّةِ.

Arabic ordinal numbers can be easily distinguished from the numbers used in c Cerscounting. The table below includes the numbers first to twelve; they are presented together with the definite article. This is the form used in telling the time.

Ordinal Numbers

The first	<i>al-'aw-wal</i>	الأوّل
The second	<i>ath-thaani</i>	الثّاني
The third	<i>ath-thaaaleth</i>	الثّالث
The fourth	<i>ar-raabeA</i>	الرّابع
The fifth	<i>al-khaames</i>	الخامس
The sixth	<i>as-saades</i>	السّادس
The seventh	<i>as-saabeA</i>	السّابع
The eighth	<i>ath-thaamen</i>	الثّامن
The ninth	<i>at-taaseA</i>	الثّاسع
The tenth	<i>al-Aaasher</i>	العاشير
The eleventh	<i>al-Hadii Aashar</i>	الحادي عَشَرَ
The twelfth	<i>ath-thaanii Aashar</i>	الثّاني عَشَرَ

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Arabic - English glossary

The following glossary contains the words presented in this book. Also most of the meanings given are as used in the book. Plurals are given in brackets after singulars, and verbs are given in Arabic in present and past tenses.

English	Transliteration	Arabic
Son	<i>ebn</i>	ابن
Daughter	<i>ebna</i>	بنت
Nephew	<i>ebn akh</i>	ابن الأخ
Name	<i>esm</i>	اسم
my name	<i>esmy</i>	اسمي
woman	<i>emra'a</i>	امراة
The (Definite article attached to the words).	<i>al</i>	ال
condition	<i>al-Haal</i>	الحال
Night time	<i>al-layl</i>	الليل
Daytime	<i>an-nahaar</i>	النهار
Light	<i>en-nuur</i>	النور
Today	<i>al-yuum</i>	اليوم
Exam	<i>al-enteHaan</i>	الامتحانات
the Emirates	<i>al-'emaaraat</i>	الإمارات
blue	<i>al-'azraq</i>	الأزرق
white	<i>al'abyaD</i>	الأبيض
black	<i>al'aswad</i>	الأسود
Dairy	<i>al-'albaan</i>	الألبان
The father	<i>al-'ab</i>	الأب
now	<i>al-'aan</i>	الآن
Al-Basra	<i>al-baSra</i>	البصرة
The door	<i>al-baab</i>	الباب
Shopping	<i>at-tasaw-wuq</i>	التسوق
beauty	<i>at-tajmiil</i>	التجميل
The dates	<i>at-tamr</i>	التمر
the third	<i>ath-thaa leth</i>	الثالث
the weather	<i>al-jaww</i>	الجو
Cheese	<i>al-jubn</i>	الجبين
The camel	<i>al-jamal</i>	الجمال
Praise	<i>al-Hamd</i>	الحمد
Thanks to <u>God</u>	<i>al-Hamdulillah</i>	الحمد لله
the bus	<i>alHaafela</i>	الحافلة
The park	<i>alHadiiqa</i>	الحديقة
The bread	<i>al-khubz</i>	الخبز
The flour	<i>ad-daqqiq</i>	الدقيق
The gold	<i>aTh-Thahab</i>	الذهب
The man	<i>ar-rajul</i>	الرجل
The rose	<i>az-zahra</i>	الزهرة
Peace	<i>as-salaam</i>	السلام
Peace be upon you	<i>as-salaam Alaikum</i>	السلام عليكم
sweater	<i>as-sutra</i>	السترة
Supermarket	<i>as-suuper market</i>	السوبر ماركت

The fish	<i>as-samak</i>	السّمك
work	<i>ash-shughl</i>	الشُّغْل
The sun	<i>ash-shams</i>	الشمس
Health	<i>aS-she-Ha</i>	الصحة
The picture	<i>aS-Suura</i>	الصورة
The guest	<i>aD-Dayf</i>	الضيف
The student	<i>aT-Taaleb</i>	الطالب
The dark	<i>aTH-Thalaam</i>	الظلام
the honey	<i>al-Aasal</i>	العسل
The eye	<i>alAin</i>	العين
launch	<i>al-ghadaa'</i>	الغداء
the bill	<i>al-faatuura</i>	الفاتورة
The mouth	<i>al-fam</i>	الفم
Cairo	<i>al-qaahera</i>	القاهرة
menu	<i>al-qaq'ema</i>	القائمة
train	<i>al-qeTaar</i>	القطار
The moon	<i>al-qamar</i>	القمر
The book	<i>al-ketaab</i>	الكتاب
Allah (name of the God)	<i>Allah</i>	الله
God bless you	<i>Allah yubaarek fiik</i>	الله يُبارك فيك
the city	<i>al-madiina</i>	المدينة
night	<i>al-masaa'</i>	المساء
size	<i>al-maqaas</i>	المقاس
The teacher	<i>al-mudar-res</i>	المدرس
waiter	<i>an-naadel</i>	النادل

success	<i>an-najaaH</i>	النجاح
The air	<i>al-hawaa'</i>	الهواء
The time	<i>al-waqt</i>	الوقت
The hand	<i>al-yad</i>	اليد
permission	<i>eThn</i>	إذن
traffic lights	<i>eshaaraat elmuruur</i>	إشارات المرور
emirati	<i>emaaraaty</i>	إماراتي
english	<i>engliizyy</i>	إنكليزي
I find	<i>ajed</i>	أجد
red	<i>aHmar</i>	أحمر
green	<i>akhDar</i>	أخضر
supplies	<i>adaawaat</i>	أدوات
I pay	<i>adfaA</i>	أدفع
I drink	<i>ashrab</i>	أشرب
yellow	<i>aSfar</i>	أصفر
sure	<i>akiid</i>	أكيد
american	<i>amriiky</i>	أمريكي
I / I'm	<i>anaa</i>	أنا
You (for male)	<i>anta</i>	أنت
You (for female)	<i>anti</i>	أنت
I look	<i>anThur</i>	أنظر
welcome	<i>ahlan wa sahlán</i>	أهلاً وسهلاً
first	<i>aw-walan</i>	أولاً
also	<i>ayDan</i>	أيضاً
where?	<i>ayn</i>	أين؟

Sister	<i>ukht</i>	أُخْت
rice	<i>urz</i>	أرز
I want	<i>uriid</i>	أريد
Mother	<i>umm</i>	أُم
Father	<i>ab</i>	أَب
Abu Dhabi	<i>abuu Thaby</i>	أبو ظبي
Brother	<i>akh</i>	أَخ
family	<i>usra</i>	أُسْرَة
colors	<i>alwaan</i>	ألوان
German	<i>almaanyy</i>	ألمانيّ
Germany	<i>almaanya</i>	ألمانيا
America	<i>amriika</i>	أمريكا
You (plural)	<i>antum</i>	أنتم
Days	<i>ay-yaam</i>	أيام
anything	<i>'shaye ay-y</i>	أي شيء
Else	<i>akhar</i>	آخر
I eat	<i>aakul</i>	أَكُل
miss	<i>aanesa</i>	أُتِسَة
suit	<i>badla</i>	بَدْلَة
after	<i>baAd</i>	بَعْد
far	<i>baAiid/a</i>	بَعِيد / بَعِيدَة
pants	<i>banTaluun</i>	بَنْطَلُون
Home	<i>bayt</i>	بَيْت
orange	<i>burtuqaal</i>	بُرْتُقَال
Orange	<i>burtuqaalyy</i>	بُرْتُقَالِي
Brown	<i>bun-nyy</i>	بُنِّي

Good	<i>bekhayr</i>	يَجَيِّر
without	<i>beduun</i>	بدون
girl	<i>bent</i>	بِنْت
cold	<i>baared</i>	بارد
certainly	<i>bet-ta' akiid</i>	بالتأكيد
seller	<i>baa'eA</i>	بائع
blouse	<i>buluuzaa</i>	بلوزة
translation	<i>tarjama</i>	تَرْجَمَة
Honored to meet you	<i>tashar-rafna</i>	تَشْرَفْنَا
Please	<i>tafaD-Dal</i>	تَفَضَّلْ
Wake up in good condition	<i>tusbeH Aalaa khayr</i>	تُصَبِّحْ عَلَى خَيْر
telephone	<i>telefuun</i>	تَلِفُون
ice	<i>thalj</i>	تَلْج
University	<i>jaameAa</i>	جَامِعَة
Grandfather	<i>jadd</i>	جَدَّ
Grandmother	<i>jad-da</i>	جَدَّة
new	<i>jadiid/a</i>	جَدِيد / جَدِيدَة
beautiful	<i>jamiil/a</i>	جَمِيل / جَمِيلَة
hungry	<i>javvAaan</i>	جَوَّعَان
socks	<i>javvaareb</i>	جَوَارِب
good	<i>jay-yed/a</i>	جَيِّد / جَيِّدَة
hot	<i>Haar</i>	حَارَّ
shoe	<i>HeThaa'</i>	جِذَاء
story	<i>Hekanya</i>	حِكَايَة
Computer	<i>Haasuub</i>	حَاسُوب

milk	<i>Haliib</i>	حليب
sale	<i>KhaSm</i>	خَصْم
uncle / aunt	<i>khaal/a</i>	خال/ة
chicken	<i>dajaaJ</i>	دَجَاج
Dubai	<i>dubai</i>	دُبَي
Dirhm	<i>derham</i>	درهم
Dollar	<i>duulaar</i>	دولار
Golden	<i>Thahabyy</i>	ذَهَبِي
message	<i>resaala</i>	رسالة
tie	<i>rabTat Aunuq</i>	رَبْطَة عُنُق
sad	<i>zaAlaan</i>	زَعْلان
Pink	<i>zahryy</i>	زَهْرِي
bottle	<i>zujaaja</i>	زِجَاجَة
happy	<i>saAiid/a</i>	سَعِيدَة / سَعِيدَة
salad	<i>salaTa</i>	سَلَطَة
your safety	<i>salaamatk</i>	سَلَامَتِك
bad	<i>say-ye'a</i>	سَيِّء / سَيِّئَة
car	<i>say-yaara</i>	سَيَّارَة
sugar	<i>suk-kar</i>	سُكَّر
Syria	<i>suurya</i>	سُورِيَا
market/ super market	<i>suuq</i>	سُوق
hot	<i>saakhen</i>	سَاخِن
watch	<i>saaAa</i>	سَاعَة
thank you	<i>shukran</i>	شُكْرًا
Morning	<i>SabaaH</i>	صَبَاح
friend	<i>Sadiiq</i>	صَدِيق

small / young	<i>Saghiir/a</i>	صَغِير / صَغِيرَة
page	<i>SafHa</i>	صَفْحَة
picture	<i>Suura</i>	صُورَة
tight	<i>Day-yeq</i>	ضَيِّق
table	<i>Taawela</i>	طَاوِلَة
of course	<i>TabAan</i>	طَبَعًا
Scarf	<i>TarHa</i>	طَرَحَة
tall	<i>Tawiil/a</i>	طَوِيل / طَوِيلَة
child	<i>Tefl</i>	طِفْل
student	<i>Taaleb</i>	طَالِب
kind	<i>Tay-yeb/a</i>	طَيِّب / طَيِّبَة
juice	<i>AaSiiir</i>	عَصِير
Excuse me	<i>Aafwan</i>	عَفْوًا
Iraqi	<i>Aeraaqyy</i>	عِرَاقِيَّة
at	<i>Aenda</i>	عِنْدَ
habbit	<i>Aaada</i>	عَادَة
flag	<i>Aalam</i>	عَلِم
the dressing room	<i>ghurfat l-qeyyaas</i>	عُرْفَة القِيَاس
Room	<i>ghurfa</i>	عُرْفَة
France	<i>faransaa</i>	فَرَنْسَا
french	<i>faransyy</i>	فَرَنْسِي
Class	<i>faSi</i>	فَصْل
Nice to meet you	<i>furSa saAiiida</i>	فُرْصَة سَعِيدَة
dress	<i>fustaan</i>	فُسْتَان
Silver (color)	<i>feD-Dyy</i>	فِضِّي

really	<i>feAlan</i>	وَعَلَا
in	<i>fii</i>	فِي
old	<i>qadiim/a</i>	قَدِيمَة / قَدِيم
near	<i>qariib/a</i>	قَرِيبَة / قَرِيب
short	<i>qaSiir/a</i>	قَصِيرَة / قَصِير
Quatar	<i>qaTar</i>	قَطْر
Qatari	<i>qaTaryy</i>	قَطْرِيَّة
Pen	<i>qalam</i>	قَلَم
little	<i>qaliilan</i>	قَلِيلًا
Shirt	<i>qamiiS</i>	قَمِيص
department / section	<i>qesm</i>	قِسْم
coffee	<i>qahwa</i>	قَهْوَة
big	<i>kabiir</i>	كَبِير
canada	<i>kanada</i>	كَنْدَا
how	<i>kayf</i>	كَيْف
Chair	<i>kursyy</i>	كُرْسِي
everything	<i>kul shaye'</i>	كُل شَيْءٍ
college/ faculty	<i>kul-ley-ya</i>	كُلِّيَّة
Kuwaiti	<i>kutoiityy</i>	كُوَيْتِي
enough	<i>kaaf</i>	كَافٍ
meat	<i>laHm</i>	لَحْم
Nice	<i>laTiif/a</i>	لَطِيفَة / لَطِيف
but	<i>laaken</i>	لَكِنْ
Good night	<i>layla saAiida</i>	لَيْلَة سَعِيدَة
One night	<i>layla</i>	لَيْلَة
lebanon	<i>lubnaan</i>	لُبْنَان

for	le	لِ / لِمَاذَا؟
why?	lema / lemaThaa	
no	laa	لا
actor	mumath-thel	مُمَثِّل
congratulation	mabruuk	مَبْرُوك
when?	mataa	مَتَى؟
School	madrasa	مَدْرَسَة
welcome	marHaba	مَرْحَبًا
Woman	mar'a	مَرَأَة
Evening	masaa'	مَسَاء
busy	mashghuul	مَشْغُول
famous	mash-huur	مَشْهُور
restaurant	maTAam	مَطْعَم
with	maAa	مَعَ
good bye	maAas-salaama	مَعَ السَّلَامَة.
with whom?	maAa man?	مَعَ مَنْ؟
office/ desk	maktab	مَكْتَب
corridor / aisle	mamarr	مَمَر
who?	man	مَنْ؟
clever	mujtahed	مُجْتَهِد
lecture	muHaaDara	مُحَاضِرَة
accountant	muHaaseb	مُحَاسِب
different	mukhtalefa	مُخْتَلِفَة
director/manager	mudiir	مُدِير
exhausted	murhaq	مُرْهَق

muslim	<i>muslem</i>	مُسْلِمٌ
possible	<i>mumken</i>	مُمْكِنٌ
engineer	<i>muhandes</i>	مُهَنْدِسٌ
Clerk	<i>mutwaTH-THaf</i>	مُوْطَفٌ
Egypt	<i>meSr</i>	مِصْرٌ
Egyptian	<i>meSryy</i>	مِصْرِيٌّ
Seat	<i>meqAad</i>	مَقْعَدٌ
salt	<i>melH</i>	مِلْحٌ
From	<i>men</i>	مِنْ
from where?	<i>men 'ayn?</i>	مِنْ أَيْنَ؟
Please	<i>men faDlek</i>	مِنْ فَضْلِكَ
what? (used before nouns)	<i>maa?</i>	مَا؟
water	<i>meyaah /maa</i>	مَاءٌ / مِيَاهُ
what? (used before verbs)	<i>maaThaa</i>	مَاذَا؟
station	<i>maHaT-Ta</i>	مِحْطَةٌ
We	<i>naHnu</i>	نَحْنُ
a look	<i>naTHra</i>	نَظْرَةٌ
yes	<i>naAam</i>	نَعَمْ
same	<i>nafs</i>	نَفْسٌ
number	<i>nemra</i>	نَمْرَةٌ
telephone	<i>haatef</i>	هَاتِفٌ
this(f)	<i>haaThehe</i>	هَذِهِ
this (m)	<i>haaThaa</i>	هَذَا
a word for yes / no question	<i>hal</i>	هَلْ
They (plural)	<i>hum</i>	هُمْ
He / It (for masculine)	<i>huwa</i>	هُوَ

She /It (for feminine)	<i>heya</i>	هي
and	<i>wa</i>	و
paper	<i>waraga</i>	ورقة
wide	<i>waaseA/a</i>	واسع / واسعة
take	<i>ya'khuTh</i>	يأخذ
eat	<i>ya'kul</i>	يأكل
it seems	<i>yabduu</i>	يبدو
to Sit	<i>yajles</i>	يجلس
to Exit-go out	<i>yakhruj</i>	يخرج
to study	<i>yaadrus</i>	يدرس
to live	<i>yaskun</i>	يسكن
to drink	<i>yashrab</i>	يشرب
to order	<i>yaTlub</i>	يطلب
to Know	<i>yaAref</i>	يعرف
to Work	<i>yaAmal</i>	يعمل
to understand	<i>yafham</i>	يفهم
to sleep	<i>yanaam</i>	ينام
Day	<i>yawm</i>	يوم
to try	<i>yujar-reb</i>	يجرب
to like	<i>yuHeb</i>	يحب
want	<i>yuriid</i>	يريد
to through	<i>yulqii</i>	يلقي
possible to	<i>yumken 'an</i>	يمكن أن
vocative partcile	<i>yaa</i>	يا
to speak	<i>yatakal-lam</i>	يتكلم
to travel	<i>yusaafer</i>	يسافر

English - Arabic glossary

The following glossary contains the words presented in this book. Also most of the meanings given are as used in the book. Plurals are given in brackets after singulars, and verbs are given in Arabic in present and past tenses.

English	Transliteration	Arabic
a look	<i>naTHra</i>	نَظْرَة
a word for yes / no question	<i>hal</i>	هَلْ
Abu Dhabi	<i>abuu Thaby</i>	أَبُو ظَبْي
accountant	<i>muHaaseb</i>	مُحَاسِب
actor	<i>mumath-thel</i>	مُمَثِّل
after	<i>baAd</i>	بَعْد
Al-Basra	<i>al-baSra</i>	الْبَصْرَة
Allah (name of the God)	<i>Allah</i>	الله
also	<i>ayDan</i>	أَيْضًا
America	<i>amriika</i>	أَمْرِيكَا
american	<i>amriiky</i>	أَمْرِيكِي
and	<i>wa</i>	وَ
anything	<i>shaye ay-y</i>	أَي شَيْءٍ
at	<i>Aenda</i>	عِنْدَ
bad	<i>say-ye'la</i>	سَيِّئٌ / سَيِّئَةٌ
beautiful	<i>jamiil/a</i>	جَمِيلٌ / جَمِيلَةٌ
beauty	<i>at-tajmiil</i>	التَّجْمِيلُ
big	<i>kabiir</i>	كَبِيرٌ
black	<i>al'astwad</i>	الْأَسْوَدُ
blouse	<i>buluuz</i>	بِلُورَة
blue	<i>al-'azraq</i>	الْأَزْرَقُ
bottle	<i>zujaaja</i>	زُجَاجَة
Brother	<i>akh</i>	أَخٌ
Brown	<i>bun-nyy</i>	بُنِّي
busy	<i>mashghuul</i>	مَشْغُولٌ
but	<i>laaken</i>	لَكِنْ
Cairo	<i>al-qaahera</i>	الْقَاهِرَة
canada	<i>kanada</i>	كَنْدَا
car	<i>say-yaara</i>	سَيَّارَة
certainly	<i>bet-ta'akiid</i>	بِالتَّأَكِيدِ
Chair	<i>kursyy</i>	كُرْسِيٌّ
Cheese	<i>al-jubn</i>	الْجُبْنُ
chicken	<i>dajaj</i>	دَجَاجٌ
child	<i>Tefl</i>	طِفْلٌ
Class	<i>faSl</i>	فَصْلٌ
Clerk	<i>mutwaTH-THaf</i>	مُؤَدِّفٌ
clever	<i>mujtahed</i>	مُجْتَهِدٌ

coffee	<i>qahtoa</i>	قهوة
cold	<i>baared</i>	بارد
college/ faculty	<i>kul-ley-ya</i>	كلية
colors	<i>alwaan</i>	ألوان
Computer	<i>Haasuub</i>	حاسوب
condition	<i>al-Haal</i>	الحال
congratulation	<i>mabruuk</i>	مباروك
corridor / aisle	<i>mamarr</i>	ممر
Dairy	<i>al-'albaan</i>	الألبان
Daughter	<i>ebna</i>	ابنة
Day	<i>yatom</i>	يوم
Days	<i>ay-yaam</i>	أيام
Daytime	<i>an-nahaar</i>	النهار
department / section	<i>qesm</i>	قسم
different	<i>mukhtalefa</i>	مختلفة
director/manager	<i>mudiir</i>	مدير
Dirham	<i>derham</i>	درهم
Dollar	<i>duulaar</i>	دولار
dress	<i>fustaan</i>	فستان
Dubai	<i>dubai</i>	دبي
eat	<i>ya'kul</i>	يأكل
Egypt	<i>meSr</i>	مصر
Egyptian	<i>meSryy</i>	مصري
Else	<i>akhar</i>	آخر
emirati	<i>emaaraaty</i>	إماراتي
engineer	<i>muhandes</i>	مهندس

english	<i>engliizyy</i>	إنكليزي
enough	<i>kaaf</i>	كاف
Evening	<i>masaa'</i>	مَسَاء
everything	<i>kul shaye'</i>	كُلُّ شَيْءٍ
Exam	<i>al-enteHaan</i>	الامتحان
Excuse me	<i>Aafwaan</i>	عَفْوًا
exhausted	<i>murhaq</i>	مُرْهَق
family	<i>usra</i>	أُسْرَة
famous	<i>mash-huur</i>	مَشْهُور
far	<i>baAiid/a</i>	بَعِيد / بَعِيدَة
Father	<i>ab</i>	أَب
first	<i>aw-walan</i>	أَوَّلًا
flag	<i>Aalam</i>	علم
for	<i>le</i>	لِ
France	<i>faransaa</i>	فَرَنْسَا
french	<i>faransyy</i>	فَرَنْسِي
friend	<i>Sadiiq</i>	صَدِيق
From	<i>men</i>	مِنْ
from where?	<i>men 'ayn?</i>	مِنْ أَيْنَ؟
German	<i>almaanyy</i>	أَلْمَانِي
Germany	<i>almaanya</i>	أَلْمَانِيَا
girl	<i>bent</i>	بِنْت
God bless you	<i>Allah yubaarek fiik</i>	اللّهُ يُبَارِكُ فِيكَ
Golden	<i>Thahabyy</i>	ذَهَبِي
Good	<i>bekhayr</i>	بِخَيْر

good	<i>jay-yedla</i>	جَيِّدٌ / حَيَّةٌ
good bye	<i>maAas-salaama</i>	مَعَ السَّلَامَةِ.
Good night	<i>layla saAiida</i>	لَيْلَةٌ سَعِيدَةٌ
Grandfather	<i>jadd</i>	جَدٌّ
Grandmother	<i>jad-da</i>	جَدَّةٌ
green	<i>akhDar</i>	أَخْضَرٌ
habbit	<i>Aaada</i>	عَادَةٌ
happy	<i>saAiida</i>	سَعِيدٌ / سَعِيدَةٌ
He / It (for masculine)	<i>hurwa</i>	هُوَ
Health	<i>aS-she-Ha</i>	الصِّحَّةُ
Home	<i>bayt</i>	بَيْتٌ
Honored to meet you	<i>tashar-rafna</i>	تَشَرَّفْنَا
hot	<i>Haar</i>	حَارٌّ
hot	<i>saakhen</i>	سَاكِنٌ
how	<i>kayf</i>	كَيْفٌ
hungry	<i>jawAaan</i>	جَوْعَانٌ
I / I'm	<i>anaa</i>	أَنَا
I drink	<i>ashrab</i>	أَشْرَبُ
I eat	<i>aakul</i>	أَكُلُ
I look	<i>anThur</i>	أَنْظُرُ
I pay	<i>adfaA</i>	أَدْفَعُ
I want	<i>uriid</i>	أُرِيدُ
ice	<i>thalj</i>	تَلْجٌ
in	<i>fii</i>	فِي
Iraqi	<i>Aeraaqyy</i>	عِرَاقِيَّةٌ
it seems	<i>yabduu</i>	يَبْدُو

juice	<i>AaSiir</i>	عَصِير
kind	<i>Tay-yeb/a</i>	طَيِّب / طَيِّبَة
Kuwaiti	<i>kuroñityy</i>	كُوَيْتِي
launch	<i>al-ghadaa'</i>	الغَدَاء
lebanon	<i>lubnaan</i>	لُبْنَان
lecture	<i>muHaaDara</i>	مُحَاضِرَة
Light	<i>en-nuur</i>	النُّور
little	<i>qaliilan</i>	قَلِيلًا
market/ super market	<i>suuq</i>	سُوق
meat	<i>laHm</i>	لَحْم
menu	<i>al-qaan'ema</i>	القَائِمَة
message	<i>resaala</i>	رِسَالَة
milk	<i>Haliib</i>	حَلِيب
miss	<i>aanesa</i>	أَنَسَة
Morning	<i>SabaaH</i>	صَبَاح
Mother	<i>umm</i>	أُم
muslim	<i>muslem</i>	مُسْلِم
my name	<i>esmy</i>	إِسْمِي
Name	<i>esm</i>	إِسْم
near	<i>qariib/a</i>	قَرِيب / قَرِيبَة
Nephew	<i>ebn akh</i>	ابْن الأَخ
new	<i>jadiid/a</i>	جَدِيد / جَدِيدَة
Nice	<i>laTiif/a</i>	لَطِيف / لَطِيفَة
Nice to meet you	<i>furSa saAiida</i>	فُرْصَة سَعِيدَة
night	<i>al-masaa'</i>	المَسَاء

Night time	al-layl	الليل
no	laa	لا
now	al-'aan	الآن
number of course	nemra	بمّرة
office/ desk	TabAan	طَبْعًا
	maktab	مَكْتَب
old	qadiim/a	قَدِيم / قَدِيمَة
One night	layla	لَيْلَة
orange	burtuqaal	بُرْتُقَال
Orange	burtuqaalyy	بُرْتُقَالِي
page	SafHa	صَفْحَة
pants	banTaluun	بَنْطَلُون
paper	waraqqa	وَرَقَة
Peace	as-salaam	السَّلَامُ
Peace be upon you	as-salaam Aalaikum	السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ
Pen	qalam	قَلَم
permission	eThu	إِذْن
picture	Suura	صُورَة
Pink	zahryy	زَهْرِي
Please	tafaD-Dal	تَفَضَّل
Please possible	men faDlek mumken	مِنْ فَضْلِكَ مُمْكِن
possible to	yumken 'an	يُمْكِنُ أَنْ
Praise	al-Hamd	الْحَمْدُ
Qatari	qaTaryy	قَطْرِي/ة
Quatar really	qaTar	قَطْر
red	feAlan aHmar	فِعْلًا أَحْمَر
restaurant	maTAam	مِطْعَم
rice	urz	أُرْز
Room	ghurfa	عَرَفَة
sad	zaAlaan	زَعْلَان
salad	salaTa	سَلْطَة
sale	KhaSm	خَصْم
salt	melH	مِلْح
same	nafs	نَفْس
Scarf	TarHa	طَرَحَة
School	madrasa	مَدْرَسَة
Seat	meqAad	مَقْعَد
seller	baa'eA	بَائِع
She /It (for feminine)	heya	هِيَ
Shirt	qamiis	قَمِيص
shoe	HeThaa'	حذاء
Shopping	at-tasaw-wuq	التَسَوُّق
short	qaSiir/a	قَصِير / قَصِيرَة
Silver (color)	feD-Dyy	فِضِّي
Sister	ukht	أُخْت
size	al-maqaas	المَقَاس
small / young	Saghiir/a	صَغِير / صَغِيرَة
socks	ja:vaareb	جَوَارِب

Son	<i>ebn</i>	أبن
station	<i>maHaT-Ta</i>	محطة
story	<i>Hekaaya</i>	حكاية
student	<i>Taaleb</i>	طالب
success	<i>an-najaaH</i>	النجاح
sugar	<i>suk-kar</i>	سكر
suit	<i>badla</i>	بدلة
Supermarket	<i>as-suuper market</i>	السوبر ماركت
supplies	<i>adawaat</i>	أدوات
sure	<i>akiid</i>	أكيد
sweater	<i>as-sutra</i>	السترة
Syria	<i>suurya</i>	سوريا
table	<i>Taawela</i>	طاولة
take	<i>ya'khuTh</i>	يأخذ
tall	<i>TawiiLa</i>	طويل / طويلة
telephone	<i>telefuun</i>	تليفون
telephone	<i>haatef</i>	هاتف
thank you	<i>shukran</i>	شكراً
Thanks to <u>God</u>	<i>al-Hamdulillah</i>	الحمد لله
The (Definite article attached to the words).	<i>al</i>	ال
The air	<i>al-hawaa'</i>	الهواء
the bill	<i>al-faatuura</i>	الفاتورة
The book	<i>al-ketaab</i>	الكتاب
The bread	<i>al-khubz</i>	الخبز
the bus	<i>alHaafela</i>	الحافلة

The camel	<i>al-jamal</i>	الجمال
the city	<i>al-madiina</i>	المدينة
The dark	<i>aTH-Thalaam</i>	الظلام
The dates	<i>at-tamr</i>	التمر
The door	<i>al-baab</i>	الباب
the dressing room	<i>ghurfat l-qeyaas</i>	غرفة القياس
the Emirates	<i>al-'emaaraat</i>	الإمارات
The eye	<i>alAin</i>	العين
The father	<i>al-'ab</i>	الأب
The fish	<i>as-samak</i>	السمك
The flour	<i>ad-daqqiq</i>	الدقيق
The gold	<i>aTh-Thahab</i>	الذهب
The guest	<i>aD-Dayf</i>	الضيف
The hand	<i>al-yad</i>	اليد
the honey	<i>al-Aasal</i>	العسل
The man	<i>ar-rajul</i>	الرجل
The moon	<i>al-qamar</i>	القمر
The mouth	<i>al-fam</i>	الفم
The park	<i>alHadiiqa</i>	الحديقة
The picture	<i>aS-Suura</i>	الصورة
The rose	<i>az-zahra</i>	الزهرة
The student	<i>aT-Taaleb</i>	الطالب
The sun	<i>ash-shams</i>	الشمس
The teacher	<i>al-mudar-res</i>	المدرس
the third	<i>ath-thaa leth</i>	الثالث

The time	<i>al-woaqt</i>	الوقت
the weather	<i>al-jaww</i>	الجوّ
They (plural)	<i>hum</i>	هم
this (m)	<i>haaThaa</i>	هَذَا
this(f)	<i>haaThehe</i>	هَذِهِ
tie	<i>rabTat Aunuq</i>	رَبطَةُ عُنُق
tight	<i>Day-yeq</i>	ضَيِّق
to drink	<i>yashrab</i>	يَشْرَبُ
to Exit-go out	<i>yakhruj</i>	يَخْرُجُ
to Know	<i>yaAref</i>	يَعْرِفُ
to like	<i>yuHeb</i>	يُحِبُّ
to live	<i>yaskun</i>	يَسْكُنُ
to order	<i>yaTlub</i>	يَطْلُبُ
to Sit	<i>yajles</i>	يَجْلِسُ
to sleep	<i>yanaam</i>	يَنَامُ
to speak	<i>yatakal-lam</i>	يَتَكَلَّمُ
to study	<i>yadrus</i>	يُدْرُسُ
to through	<i>yulqii</i>	يُلْقِي
to travel	<i>yusaafer</i>	يَسَافِرُ
to try	<i>yujar-reb</i>	يُجَرِّبُ
to understand	<i>yafham</i>	يَفْهَمُ
to Work	<i>yaAmal</i>	يَعْمَلُ
Today	<i>al-yuum</i>	الْيَوْمَ
traffic lights	<i>eshaaraat elmuruur</i>	إِشَارَاتُ الْمُرُورِ
train	<i>al-qeTaar</i>	الْقِطَارُ
translation	<i>tarjama</i>	تَرْجُمَةٌ

uncle / aunt	<i>khaal/a</i>	خال/ة
University	<i>jaameAa</i>	جامعة
vocative particle	<i>yaa</i>	يا
waiter	<i>an-naadel</i>	النادل
Wake up in good condition	<i>tusbeH Aalaa khayr</i>	تُصِحْ عَلَى خَيْر
want	<i>yuriid</i>	يُرِيد
watch	<i>saaAa</i>	ساعة
water	<i>meyaah /maa</i>	ماء / مياه
We	<i>naHnu</i>	نَحْنُ
welcome	<i>ahlan wa sahlam</i>	أَهْلًا وَسَهْلًا
welcome	<i>marHaba</i>	مَرْحَبًا
what? (used before nouns)	<i>maa?</i>	مَا؟
what? (used before verbs)	<i>maaThaa</i>	مَاذَا؟
when?	<i>mataa</i>	مَتَى؟
where?	<i>ayn</i>	أَيْنَ؟
white	<i>al'abyaD</i>	الْأَبْيَض
who?	<i>man</i>	مَنْ؟
why?	<i>lema / lemaThaa</i>	لِمَ / لِمَاذَا؟
wide	<i>waaseA/a</i>	واسِعٌ / واسعة
with	<i>maAa</i>	مَعَ
with whom?	<i>maAa man?</i>	مَعَ مَنْ؟
without	<i>beduun</i>	يَدُون
woman	<i>emra'a</i>	إمْرَأَة
Woman	<i>mar'a</i>	مَرْأَة
work	<i>ash-shughl</i>	الشُّغْل
yellow	<i>aSfar</i>	أَصْفَر
yes	<i>naAam</i>	نَعَمْ
You (plural)	<i>antum</i>	أَنْتُمْ
You (for female)	<i>anti</i>	أَنْتِ
You (for male)	<i>anta</i>	أَنْتَ
your safety	<i>salaamatk</i>	سَلَامَتِكَ

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The author has the pen name of Dr. Adam Yacoub, He is an experienced Arabic linguist, graduated from Al-Azhar University in Cairo, which is considered the third oldest Islamic university in the world (one thousand years-old foundation). He has worked also for several years in teaching Arabic as a foreign language, editor, and proofreader.

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