In the Name of Allah the All Beneficial the All Merciful

Arabic Grammar, Writing, Editing and Speaking Skills for Non-Native Speakers

((Beginners and/or Intermediate Stage))

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Introduction to the Course

We are very pleased to undertake writing the contents of a Course dealing with the "Language of the Angels"; namely the Arabic Language. We hope we can have the way to solve the puzzle and to unlock the knots of this dulcet and eloquent tongue to pave the way towards mastering its secrets.

This Course serves to familiarize Non-Native Speakers with such inspiring Language - the Language of the Holy Quran - the Holy Book of Islam. Not from the same route tracked by the Natives; yet from a route that takes the reader by hand to a trip amidst a Course that covers most needed steps to master the Arabic Language as an Elementary/ Intermediate Reader/ Learner. In other words, it addresses a fresh Arabic learner who is willing ambitiously to start either learning or writing Arabic, a traveler who is planning to visit or work in this bewitching region, or a teacher/ professor who wants to refresh his knowledge about it to avoid this ambiguity of facing the lesser-known with the obscure. We are - hopefully - trying to help the foreign Reader/ Learner in understanding fully and objectively this not-easy-to-be-learnt Language to know its finer points and wonderful potentials as we progress.

This Course utilizes the English Language not to make a parallel with the English Grammar but to construct a bridge that connects the bricks of explaining the real Arabic Language with its functions and structures. It addresses not only the previously mentioned but also the Arabs themselves to water their Arabic garden with research-work and discussions in a way that serves the universality of such Language.

Briefly, our Reader/ Learner can depend fully on it and ripe its fruits rapidly. Just be patient to use the - expectantly – clear, simple and to the point productive know-how steps to totally grip the lucidity and clarity of the Arabic Language whoever you are, and whenever you decide.

Shaimaa Riad
The Author

Part I – Arabic Grammar, Writing and Editing Skills for Non-Native Speakers
Lesson (1): The Arabic Language: History and Facts

The Arabic Language historically wise flourished with the rise of Islam as a major world religion as it is the Language of the Holy Quran - the Holy book of Islam. It is the first Language in Muslim States throughout the world. However, Arabic increased in importance since the World War II after the independence of the Arab Countries in the Arab World[1]; besides the evolving Near East international affairs that results in a pushing forward need for the foreigners in the West to be familiarized with this classy Language of culture and civilization.

Distribution of the Arabic Language Map

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[1] Arabic speaking countries from the Atlantic Ocean in the West to the Arabian sea in the East; from the Mediterranean sea in the North to the Horn of Africa and Indian Ocean in the South East. It consists of 25 countries and territories with a combined populations of 358 million people straddling north Africa and West Asia. "Wikipedia the free online Encyclopedia "

Arabic belongs to the **Semitic Group** of Languages[2] that is spoken in 25 countries[3]. Now, Arabic can be classified into two Classes of four groups:

1st Class Written-wise			2nd Class Spoken-wise	
1st Group	2nd Group	3rd Group	4th Group	5th Group
Classical Written Arabic	Modern Literary Written Arabic	Modern Standard Written Arabic	Modern Spoken Arabic Dialects (i.e. Non-Standard Spoken Arabic)	Arabic Slang (i.e. Colloquial Spoken Arabic/ informal words and expressions)
- Classical Written Arabic refers to the Arabic Language since the 6th AD or before then. - Originated in Saudi Arabia in pre-Islamic times. - Classical Arabic changed over centuries. - The most accurate example that illustrates it is clearly seen in the Language of the Quran and the Language of writers like Al-Mutanabbi [4] and others.	- It differs from Classical Written Arabic. - Changes in this group is similar to the changes experienced with the European Languages - the difference between Chaucer's [5] English and Kipling's [6] - like for example the Language of literary works of Taha Husain[7].	- It differs from both the classical Arabic yet is similar to some extent with the Modern Literary. - It is the Language of universal newspapers and radio. - It is the standard Language we are currently learning; and it is known universally. - Please note that there is no Native speaker who uses this group in speaking except in official situations though it is used in official/formal writing context. - It is abbreviated	- It differs from the last three groups. - Arabic Dialects are frequently used in all spoken genres (telephones, talk shows, interviews, new media i.e. blogs and newsgroups in a formal context. - Arabic people communicate easily in Arabic Dialects not in **(MSA)**. - Arabic Dialect: the varieties experienced in Arabic from one country to	- Somehow like the Modern Spoken Arabic Dialects yet with a slight difference which is the informality of the Arabic Spoken Slang. - Arabic people communicate spontaneously in the Arabic Spoken Slang using highly informal Arabic words and expressions that are not considered standard in the speaker's spoken Dialect or Written Language. - Used in conversations, most letters, chats, e-mails, advertising, films and **(T.V.)**

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[2] The Semitic languages are a group of related languages whose living representatives are spoken by more than 467 million people across much of the Middle East, North Africa and the Horn of Africa. They constitute a branch of the Afro-asiatic language family, the only branch of that family spoken in Asia. Like the other branches, it is also spoken in Africa. The most widely spoken Semitic language by far today is Arabic (206 million native speakers). It is followed by Amharic (27 million), Tigrinya (5.8 million), and Hebrew (about 5 million). " Wikipedia the free online Encyclopedia "

[3] Please refer to Appendix I in this course for a List of Arab Countries and countries where Arabic is the official Language.

[4] Abou-t-Tayyib Ahmad ibn al-Husayn al-Mutanabbi (Arabic: أبو الطيب احمد بن الحسين المتنبّي) 915–23 September 965 was an Arab (Iraqi-born) poet. He is regarded as one of the greatest poets in the Arabic language. Wikipedia: Free Electronic Encyclopedia"

[5] English poet regarded as the greatest literary figure of medieval England. His works include The Book of the Duchess (1369), Troilus and Criseyde (c. 1385), and his masterwork, The Canterbury Tales (1387-1400). "http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Chaucer"

[6] British writer whose major works, including the short story "The Man Who Would Be King" (1889), a collection of children's stories, The Jungle Book (1894), and the novel Kim (1901), are set in British-occupied India. He won the 1907 Nobel Prize for literature." http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Kipling"

[7] Taha Hussein (November 14, 1889—October 28, 1973) (Arabic: طه حسين) (nicknamed "the dean of Arabic literature")[2]was one of the most influential Egyptian writers and intellectuals. He was a figurehead for the modernist movement in Egypt. " http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Taha+Husain"

		as **(MSA)**. - **(MSA)** is the group of Language that we are tackling now same as the Standard Universal English; then **(MSA)** is simple that it addresses the widest sector of Language oriented population.	another – like Egyptian Arabic or Maghreb Arabic…etc	entertainment in an informal context. - It differs from one country to another too.
			Cultural diversity and the widespread of the Language itself is the reason of such miscellaneous Dialects and Slangs.	

Lesson (2): The Arabic Alphabet (Writing Letters)

It is used by many to begin any Language by teaching its **Parts of Speech**; however, logically it is better to begin our trip by teaching the **Arabic Alphabet (Arabic Letters)** as it is the reasonable starting point. Consider the absence of Alphabets then how we can form words and/or sentences?!

Arabic Alphabet Chart

Arabic Letter Name in Arabic	Reading of the Arabic Letter Name in Transliterated English	Arabic Letter in Isolation (Isolated)	Writing Arabic Letter in Isolation (Isolated)	An English word to simplify the pronunciation of the Arabic letter	Arabic Letters' Writing Forms			Transcription of Arabic Letter Pronunciation
					Initial	Medial	Final	
أَلِف	ā̲lif	ا		Like A in Apple	ا	ـا	ـا	ā
بَاء	bā̲ʾ	ب		Like B in Baby	بـ	ـبـ	ـب	b
تَاء	tā̲ʾ	ت		Like T in Tree	تـ	ـتـ	ـت ـة	t
ثَاء	th̲ā̲ʾ	ث		Like the Th in Theory	ثـ	ـثـ	ـث	th
جِيم	jim	ج		Sometimes like the G in Girl or like the J in Jar	جـ	ـجـ	ـج	j
حَاء	h̲ā̲ʾ	ح		Like the h in he yet light in pronunciation	حـ	ـحـ	ـح	h
خَاء	kh̲ā̲ʾ	خ		Like the Ch in the name Bach	خـ	ـخـ	ـخ	kh
دَال	dā̲l	د		Like the D in Dad	د	ـد	ـد	d
ذَال	z̲ā̲l	ذ		Like the Th in The	ذ	ـذ	ـذ	z
رَاء	rā̲ʾ	ر		Like the R in Ram	ر	ـر	ـر	r
زَاي	zā̲y	ز		Like the Z in zoo	ز	ـز	ـز	z
سِين	sin	س		Like the S in See	سـ	ـسـ	ـس	s
شِين	sh̲in	ش		Like the Sh in She	شـ	ـشـ	ـش	sh
				Like the S in Sad yet				

Consider the following three Arabic Letters Characteristics:

a- Letters are connected to form words.

b- Words have vowels on it (described later).

c- Some letters have dots on it.

Do you know that:

1- Arabic structure is different in Alphabet from any other Language.

2- Arabic letters form words by connecting them together.

3- Arabic Alphabet is written and read from right to left.

4- Arabic Letters' writing has three forms: initial, medial, and final i.e. different in shape according to their position.

5- Letters in isolation and final are mostly the same in shape.

6- Letters in the initial and medial positions are mostly the same in shape.

7- There are many print forms, types of fonts and writing forms for Arabic; yet most common of which is /ān-naskh/ (normal writing) النَسخ and /ār-ruqɛa/ الرقعة. An elementary/ intermediate Reader/ Learner is advised to use /ān-naskh/ writing form.

8- You can find the correct pronunciation in Arabic just from the spelling of the word which is considered a no-trouble-trick of Arabic pronunciation.

9- Arabic Letters can be divided into two groups according to their position:

1st Group (Non-Connecting Letters)	1st Group Examples	2nd Group (Connecting Letters)	2nd Group Examples
- Can't be joined on the left side. - Can be joined to a preceding letter but never to a following one. - Then, all Arabic Letters in the Alphabet could be connected from both sides except the following mentioned Letters:		- Change shape according to their position in the word. Those letters are:	
ālif ا	سَمَاء /samā/ for "sky"	ɛain ع	Refer to the three Arabic Letters' Writing Forms (initial – medial – final)
Dāl د	الدَدَهر /ād-dahr/ for "past life"	ghain غ	Refer to the three Arabic Letters' Writing Forms (initial – medial – final)
zāl ذ	الذَهَب /āz-zahab/ For "gold"	kāf ك	Refer to the three Arabic Letters' Writing Forms (initial – medial – final)
rāʾ ر	الرَمَادِي /ār-ramādy/ for "grey color"	hāʾ ه هـ	Refer to the three Arabic Letters' Writing Forms (initial – medial – final)

zāy ز	الزَّمَان /āz-zamān/ For "past"	**yāʾ** ي	Refer to the three Arabic Letters' Writing Forms (initial – medial – final)
wāw و	الوَطَن /āl-waṭan/ for "homeland"	**hamza** ئ أ إ	Refer to the three Arabic Letters' Writing Forms (initial – medial – final). **NB: this letter will be discussed later**

10-   Few Arabic Written Letters could be only differentiated by their **dots**:

bāʾ ب **tāʾ** ت **thāʾ** ث	**jim** ج **ḥāʾ** ح **khāʾ** خ
sin س **shin** ش	**dāl** د **Ẓāl** ذ **rāʾ** ر **Zāy** ز
ṣād ص **ḍād** ض	**ṭāʾ** ط **ẓāʾ** ظ
ɛain ع **ghain** غ	**fāʾ** ف **qāf** ق	**nun** ن

11-   There are Confusing Arabic Written Letters phonetically-wise:

Light Sound in Pronunciation	Heavy Sound in Pronunciation
tāʾ ت	**ṭāʾ** ط
Dāl د	**ḍād** ض
zāl ذ	**ẓāʾ** ظ
sin س	**ṣād** ص
Kāf ك	**qāf** ق

12-   The Letter tāʾ ت; sometimes it is written like the letter ḥāʾ in its final form ـه yet with two dots above it ـة. This letter is mostly seen in its final position to indicate a feminine gender ending and is termed " tāʾ Marbuṭah".

13-   The Letters fāʾ and qāf in Moroccan Written Arabic are different in their shape as seen below:

Position in word	Isolated / Independent	Initial	Medial	Final
Form of the letter fāʾ in Moroccan Arabic	ڢ	ڢـ	ـڢـ	ـڢ
Form of the letter qāf in Moroccan Arabic	ڧ	ڧـ	ـڧـ	ـڧ

Lesson (3): Arabic Transliteration System: Key to Right Pronunciation

As been said before, Arabic is not an easy to grasp Language; thanks to Transliteration -the technique that changes Arabic writing to a Latin substitute that paves the way towards a **special writing Latin phonetic system** where you can find special **linguistic qualities and characteristics** as it provides a key system for letters, vowels and accents. Sometimes they call this system Romanization. The more you go further in our trip the more you will fully absorb it.

Consider the Chart below for better and clear understanding:

Arabic Letter Name in Arabic	Reading of the Arabic Letter Name in Transliterated English	Arabic Letter in Isolation (Isolated)	An English word to simplify the pronunciation of the Arabic letter	Transcription of Arabic Letter Pronunciation
أَلِف	ᾱlif	ا	Like A in Apple	ā
بَاء	bāʾ	ب	Like B in Baby	b
تَاء	tāʾ	ت	Like T in Tree	t
ثَاء	thāʾ	ث	Like the Th in Theory	th
جِيم	jim	ج	Sometimes like the G in Girl or like the J in Jar	j
حَاء	hāʾ	ح	Like the h in he yet light in pronunciation	h
خَاء	khāʾ	خ	Like the Ch in the name Bach	kh
دَال	dāl	د	Like the D in Dad	d
ذَال	zāl	ذ	Like the Th in The	z
رَاء	rāʾ	ر	Like the R in Ram	r
زَاي	zāy	ز	Like the Z in zoo	z
سِين	sin	س	Like the S in See	s
شِين	shin	ش	Like the Sh in She	sh
صَاد	sād	ص	Like the S in Sad yet heavy in pronunciation	s
ضَاد	dād	ض	Like the D in Dead yet heavy in pronunciation	d
طَاء	tāʾ	ط	Like the T in Table yet heavy in pronunciation	t
ظَاء	ẓāʾ	ظ	Like the Z in Zorro yet heavy in pronunciation	ẓ
عَين	ʿain	ع	Has no real equivalent sometimes they replace its sound with the A sound like for example the name Ali for علي /ali	ʿ
غَين	ghain	غ	Like the Gh in Ghandi	gh

Lesson (4): Movements in Arabic: Short Vowels, Anti-vowels and Signs

Vowels in Arabic look like dashes and symbols above or below the Arabic Letters to pronounce Arabic correctly; however, later when one is used to the Language such vowels, surprisingly enough, are not used that much; yet it is helpful for elementary/ intermediate to avoid any confusions in Correct Arabic Pronunciation. For example,

consider the verb /shariba/ شرب (To Drink) in Arabic is same as /shrb/ but we have added those unique signs (vowels) to our Reader/ Learner for simplification - a bridge that leads to correct pronunciation. However, note that vowels are not written in normal Arabic writing; they are written sometimes in Arabic Poetry; however, usually in the Holy Quran for correct pronunciation of the Holy Book.

Our reader/ learner must know that such specific combinations of Arabic Letters and vowels results in completely different sounds. Further, the presence of any of those signs on the Arabic letter gives such word different grammatical functions.

Consider the following Chart to fully grasp the Arabic Signs of Movement /ăl-harakāt/ الحَرَكَات for simplification:

A- **Short Vowels**

Short Vowel Sign	ُ	َ	ِ
Short Vowel Arabic Name Transliterated	/ḍam-ma/	/fatha/	/kasra/
Short Vowel Arabic Name	ضَمة	فَتحة	كَسرة
Short Vowel Sign English Equivalent (Vowel Transliteration)	/u/	/a/	/i/
Usage	Regularity /ăr-raf /ع الرَفع	Openness /ăn-nasb/ النَصب	Reduction /ăk-kasr/ الكَسر
Description	- A little lopped symbol like a small **wāw** always placed over the Arabic Letter. - Any word in Arabic in isolation shall end in the /u/ vowel as this ending is the regular one. - Used to indicate regularity when placed over the last letter of a word.	- A short diagonal strike over the Arabic Letter. - It is an open vowel that is used in the situation of openness when placed over the last letter of a word.	- A short diagonal strike under the Arabic Letter. - It is a closed vowel that is similar to the reduction of lips witnessed in other foreign Languages. - Used in the situation of reduction

			when placed over the last letter of a word.
Bilingual Pronunciation Example	Consider for example if we put a /ḍam-ma/ over the letter **dāl** دُ it will be pronounced /du/.	Consider for example if we put a /fatḥa / over the letter **dāl** دَ it will be pronounced /da/.	Consider for example if we put a /kasra/ over the letter **dāl** دِ it will be pronounced /di/.

NB: When a short vowel is added over or below an Arabic Letter, this Letter shall be called a Moving Letter /ḥarf mutaḥarik/ حَرف مُتَحَرِك:
Arabic Letter + Short Vowel (over or under it) = Movement /ḥaraka/

B- Anti-vowels (Real and Unreal Quiescence)

Anti-Vowel Sign	ْ ً
Anti-Vowel English Name	Real Quiescence
Anti-Vowel Arabic Name Transliterated	/Sukun/
Short Vowel Arabic Name	سُكُون
Usage	Elision and/or cutting /āg-gazm/ الجزم
Description	- It is the action of cutting or elision. - Very silent at the end of the verb. - Always written above the letter. - Arabic word never begins with a Quiescence
Bilingual Pronunciation Example	i.e. No vowel like for example the sound of the English Letter /N/

NB: When a Quiescence is added over an Arabic Letter; it shall be called a Still Letter /ḥarf sākin/ حَرف سَاكِن because
Arabic Letter+ Quiescence = Stillness /sākin/

Do you know that:

1-   All Arabic Alphabets are consonants yet three of them are exceptionally referred to as long vowels; yet Dahdah termed them "Defective letters" as they are letters and not vowels as they are called in Arabic /ḥuruf/ /āl-ع ilah/ حُرُوف العِلة: ālif, wāw and yāaّ.

The Extension Sign	~ or آ
Extension Sign English Name	Unreal Quiescence - Extension Sign
Doubling Sign Arabic Name Transliterated	//ʾāl-mad/ or /āّlif/ //ʾāl-mad/
Doubling Sign English Transliteration Sign	ã
Extension Sign Arabic Name	المَد
Usage	Used in extending the sound of an Arabic Letter
Description	- Used in extending the sound of the Arabic Letter. - Mostly related to the letter ālif as it is written over the letter it. - It is a kind of extending the ālif sound.
Example	- Consider the Arabic Feminine name Amal آمال /ãmāl/ as an example.

C- Doubling Arabic Letter Sign

The Doubling Sign	ّ
Doubling Sign English Name	Arabic Letter Doubling Sign
Doubling Sign Arabic Name Transliterated	/shad-da/
Doubling Sign Arabic Name	شَدّة
Usage	Used in doubling the sound of an Arabic Letter
Description	- Doubling just **written in Arabic transliteration** by doubling the pronounced Arabic Letter in writing for easiness and simplicity; but in Arabic is written by putting the /shad-da/ sign over the Arabic Doubled Letter i.e. **doubling is just pronounced and is just written via /shad-da/ sign in Arabic.**

D- Doubling of Short Vowel Sign (Nunation) (Modulation) /aٰl-tanwin/

Type of Nunation (Modulation) - تَنوين /tanwin/	Nunation (Modulation) of regularity – تَنوين الضَّم /tanwin /ʾaḏ-ḏam/ -	Nunation (Modulation) of openness – تَنوين الفَتح /tanwin/ /ʾal-fatẖ/	Nunation (Modulation) of reduction – تَنوين الكَسر /tanwin/ /ʾak-kasr/
Nunation (Modulation) – تَنوين /tanwin/ sign in Arabic	ـٌ	ـً	ـٍ
Nunation (Modulation) – تَنوين /tanwin/ transliterated sign in English	/un/	/an/	/in/
Description	- A special ending in pronunciation. - Over the top of last final Arabic Letter of a word.	- A special ending in pronunciation. - Over the top of last final Arabic Letter of a word. **NB 1**: After this kind of Nunation (Modulation) **ONLY we have to put the letter ālif; except when there is a hamza after the letter ālif then we will not add the ālif Letter**. **NB 2**: Special note that is not known by many on the Nunation (Modulation) of openness **ONLY in case we write it after it the letter ālif**; Nunation (Modulation) should be written **before the last**	- A special ending in pronunciation. - Below the last final Arabic Letter of a word. **NB 1:** It will be regarded by some an **error** to write the Nunation (Modulation) of reduction **below the letter ālif or below the letter hamza**; i.e. in this case it is just **pronounced** but **not written**; however, this is seen as **acceptable in the Holy Quran** then it depends on your choice. For us we are with the

		final letter not on the ālif letter; but in the case of the hamza mentioned above **it is written on the hamza not on the preceding letter**. **NB 3**: If the Nunation (Modulation) is on the **feminine indicator ending " tāʾ Marbuṯah". (ﺔ)** we **can't** add the letter **ālif** and we **write** the Nunation (Modulation) **over the " tāʾ Marbuṯah" (ﺔ).**	**Language of the Quran** and we do not regard it an error as it is just meant for simplification means.
Example	For example the word /ḥub/ for love and is pronounced /ḥubun/ حُبٌّ	For example the word /ḥub/ for love is pronounced /ḥuban/ حبًا and we write the Nunation (Modulation) of opening **before** the ālif not on the ālif; - The word /samāʾn/ for sky سَماءً **notice** there is no ālif as in /ḥuban/ حُبًّا - The word /fursatan/ for chance like فُرصَةً and **note** that we write it **over the " tāʾ Marbuṯah" (ﺔ) not before it.**	For example the word /ḥub/ for love is pronounced /ḥubin/ حُبِ

Lesson (5): The Letter hamza

A- Letter hamza Chart

Arabic Letter Name in Arabic	Reading of the Arabic Letter Name in transliterated English	Writing Arabic Letter in Isolation (Isolated)	Arabic Letter Writing Forms			Transcription of Arabic Letter Pronunciation
			Initial	**Medial**	**Final**	
هَمزَة	hamza	ء أ إ	أ ؤ	ـئـ	ئ	� '
أَلِف	ālif	ا	ا	ـا	ـا	Ā
وَاو	wāw	و	ـو	----	ـو	W(aw, au, u
يَاء	yāʾ	ي	يـ	ـيـ	ـي	Y (ay, ai, ʾ

We postponed the Letter hamza because it deserves to have a unique section in the Language either from the point of view of grammar or graphology. My reader/ learner can see how I have connected the letter hamza with the Letter ālif, wāw and yāʾ.

The letter hamza is defined as a glottal stop[8] pronunciation-wise. Like any letter it has **Different shapes and pronunciations** whether it is initial, medial or final.
Best English example to highlight its sound and pronunciation is when we begin a word with a vowel consider:
e.g. Are you there? Is it so? ...etc
The sound of the glottal stop – initial hamza - is pronounced in the beginning of Are and Is in the above example. While Middle hamza is considered to be a short pause like in the same medial pause of the English word "co-operate".
Glottal stops in Arabic are two: the hamza and the qāf. For qāf it is a glottal stop in Classical Arabic but an initial hamza in pronunciation in colloquial Arabic (Slang) for example in formal Arabic the word /qām/ for "stood up" قام is pronounced in the Egyptian Dialect and/or Slang as hamza to be /ām/.
As seen in the above Chart hamza is written either over the letter itself or after it specially the letter ālif. Later on we will deal with the medial and final shapes of the letter hamza.

B- The Two Types of Letter hamza

	/hamzat/ /ʾaq-qat/ همزة /ع القطع	/hamzat/ /ʾal-wasl/ همزة الوصل
Description	- Written as a hamza over the ālif letter. - Always the sound of the hamza is written, heard and pronounced.	- Written as an ālif without a hamza on it . - Always the sound of the hamza is heard and pronounced but not written.

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[8] A glottal stop in Arabic is a sudden break at the beginning of the vowel and at the end of it.

Example	- أَب وأُم /ab/ /wa/ /ʾum/ - A father and a mother. 1- We notice here that we here the hamza and we write, hear and pronounce it over the ālif.	- اِنطَلِق يا مُحَمَد فَالعُمر يَمضي /intalik/ /ya/ /mohamid/ /fal عumr/ /yamdi/ - Go Ahead Mohamed, life will not wait you! 1- We notice here that the letter ālif - highlighted in red - heard, and pronounced as a hamza but written as an ālif without a hamza.

There are many rules for writing the Letter **hamza**; the parallelism is considered between the way of writing the Letter **hamza** and the way of its pronunciation – its signs of movement /ḥarakāt/ according to its order. One can say that Darwin's[9] theory of Evolution "the survival of the fittest" – dominance - could be a key towards knowing the right and fittest vowel that decides the form and shape of the letter hamza besides what is the letter that the hamza will befriend according to the **descending order below that assigns what sign survives/ dominates over the other:**

ِ /kasra/ > ُ /dam-ma/ > َ /fatha/ > ْ /sukun/

C- Drawing of the Letter hamza according to the fittest/ dominant sign

Arabic Letter Name in Arabic	Reading of the Arabic Letter Name in transliterated English	Writing Arabic Letter in Isolation (Isolated)	Arabic Letter Writing Forms			Transcription of the Arabic Letter Pronunciation
			Initial	**Medial**	**Final**	
هَمزَة	hamza	ءَ ا اءِ	أ ؤ	ـئـ	ئ	ʾ

1- Letter hamza over the letter yāʾ like ـئـ in medial position of the word				
1st case	**2nd case**	**3rd case**	**4th case**	**5th case**
1- If the letter hamza is in the openness case /ān-nasb/ i.e. has the /fatha/ sign; whereas the preceding	2- If the letter hamza is in the cutting and/or elision case /ʾag-gazm/ and has the Real Quiescence sign	3- If the letter hamza is in the reduction case /ʾak-kasr/ and has the /kasra/ sign; whereas the preceding	4- If the letter hamza is in the reduction case /ʾak-kasr/ and has the /kasra/ sign; whereas the preceding	5- If the letter hamza is in the reduction case /ʾak-kasr/ and has the /kasra/ sign; whereas the preceding

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[9] Charles Darwin - English natural scientist who formulated a theory of evolution by natural selection (1809-1882).

letter to it is in the reduction case /ak-kasr/ and has the /kasra/ sign.	/sukun/; whereas the preceding letter to is in the reduction case /ak-kasr/ and has the /kasra/ sign.	letter to it is in the openness case /ān-nasb/ i.e. has the /fatha/ sign.	letter to it is in the regular case /ad-dam/ i.e. has the /dam-ma/ sign.	letter to it is in cutting and/or elision case /ag-gazm/ and has the Real Quiescence sign /sukun/.
Fittest Sign /kasra/	Fittest Sign /kasra/	Fittest Sign /kasra/	Fittest Sign /kasra/	Fittest Sign /kasra/
Key Arabic Letter yāʾ	Key Arabic Letter yāʾ	Key Arabic Letter yāʾ	Key Arabic Letter yāʾ	Key Arabic Letter yāʾ
Reason: Because the /kasra/ sign is > the /fatha/ sign	Reason: Because the /kasra/ sign is > the /sukun/ sign	Reason: Because the /kasra/ sign is > the /fatha/ sign	Reason: Because the /kasra/ sign is > the /dam-ma/ sign	Reason: Because the /kasra/ sign is > Unreal Quiescence - Extension Sign /ālif/ /āl-mad/ ألف المد
Example: فِئَة /fiʾa/ for "category"	Example: بِئْر /biʾr/ for "well"	Example: رَئِيس /raʾis/ for "president"	Example: سُئِل /suʾil/ for "asked"	Example: بَائِع /baʾiʿ/ for "salesman"

1st case	2nd case	3rd case	4th case
1- If the letter hamza is in the openness case /ān-nasb/ i.e. has the /fatha/ sign; whereas the preceding letter to it is in the regular case /ad-dam/ i.e. has the /dam-ma/ sign.	2- If the letter hamza is in the regular case /ad-dam/ i.e. has the /dam-ma/ sign; whereas the preceding letter to it is in the openness case /ān-nasb/ i.e. has the /fatha/ sign.	3- If the letter hamza is in the regular case /ad-dam/ i.e. has the /dam-ma/ sign; whereas the preceding letter to it is in the cutting and/or elision case /ag-gazm/ and has the Real Quiescence sign /sukun/.	4- If the letter hamza is in the in the in the cutting and/or elision case /ag-gazm/ and has the Real Quiescence sign /sukun/; whereas the preceding letter to it is in the regular case /ad-dam/ i.e. has the /dam-ma/ sign.
Fittest Sign /dam-ma/	Fittest Sign /dam-ma/	Fittest Sign /dam-ma/	Fittest Sign /dam-ma/

Key letter wāw	Key letter wāw	Key letter wāw	Key letter wāw
Reason Because the /dam-ma/ sign is > /fatha/ sign.	Reason Because the /dam-ma/ sign is > /fatha/ sign.	Reason Because the /dam-ma/ sign is > the /sukun/ sign.	Reason Because the /dam-ma/ sign is > the /sukun/ sign.
Example: فُؤَاد /fuʾād/ for "heart"	Example: رَؤُوف /raʾuf/ for "well"	Example: مَسْؤُول /masʾul/ for "an official" i.e. "a responsible for person"	Example: مُؤْمِن /moʾmen/ for "a true religious believer"

3- Letter hamza over the letter ālif like أ medial position of the word

1st case	2nd case
1- If the letter hamza is in the cutting and/or elision case /ʾag-gazm/ and has the Real Quiescence sign /sukun/; whereas the preceding letter to it is in the openness case /ān-nasb/ i.e. has the /fatha/ sign.	2- If the letter hamza is in the openness case /ān-nasb/ i.e. has the /fatha/ sign; whereas the preceding letter to it is in the cutting and/or elision case /ʾag-gazm/ and has the Real Quiescence sign /sukun/.
Fittest Sign /fatha/	Fittest Sign /fatha/
Key letter ālif	Key letter ālif
Reason Because the /fatha/ sign is > the /sukun/ sign.	Reason Because the /fatha/ sign is > the /sukun/ sign.
Example: رَأْس /raʾs/ for "head"	Example: مَسْألة /masʾala/ for "issue"

4- Letter hamza over the line isolated and independent like ء medial position of the word

1st and only case
1- If the letter hamza is in the openness case /ān-nasb/ i.e. has the /fatha/ sign; whereas the preceding letter is the letter ālif is in the cutting and/or elision case /ʾag-gazm/ and has the Real Quiescence sign /sukun/.
Fittest Sign /sukun/
Key letter No letter as it is written **over the line** in medial position
Example: قِرَاءة /qeraʾah/ for "reading"

5- Letter hamza over the line isolated and independent like ء final position of the word

1st and only case
1- If the letter hamza is in the cutting and/or elision case /ʾag-gazm/ and has the Quiescence sign either the real sign /sukun/ or the unreal sign - Extension Sign /ālif/ /āl-

ألِف المَد /mad/
Fittest Sign /sukun/
Key letter Different than others as it is written over the line in final position not over any of the letters.
Example: 1-   Real Quiescence Sign i.e. /sukun/: بدْء /bidْ/ for "start" 2- Unreal Quiescence Sign i.e. /ālif/ /āl-mad/ ألف المد سَمَاء /samā/ُ for "sky"

6- Final Letter hamza over the letter yāʾ, ālif and wāw		
1ˢᵗ case	**2ⁿᵈ case**	**3ʳᵈ case**
1- If the preceding letter to hamza is in the reduction case /ak-kasr/ and has the /kasra/ sign.	2- If the preceding letter to hamza is in the regular case /ad-dam/ i.e. has the /dam-ma/ sign.	3- If the preceding letter to hamza is in the openness case /ān-nasb/ i.e. has the /fatha/ sign.
Fittest Sign /kasra/	Fittest sign /dam-ma/	Fittest sign /fatha/
Key letter: yāʾ	Key letter: wāw	Key letter: Ālif
Example: قَارِئ /kariِ/ for "reader"	Example: تَبَاطُؤ /tabatُu/ for "lazy"	Example: قَرَأ /qaraَ/ for "read"

Lesson (6): Moon and Sun Arabic Letters Pronunciation Classification

Sometimes the letter ālif is followed by the letter lām to form the /ǎl/ pronunciation that are sometimes written and pronounced whereas sometimes are written but not pronounced according to the type of the letters (Alphabets) themselves either they are moon letters or sun letters. Consider the following Table:

Lunar Letters or /ǎl-ḥuruf/ /ǎ-qamaryah /الحُرُوف القَمَرية			Solar Letters or /ǎl-ḥuruf/ /ash-shamsyah /الحُرُوف الشَمسِية		
Description: - They are 14 letters. - The sound /ǎl/ is clearly pronounced.			Description: - They are 14 letters. - The sound /ǎl/ is not clearly pronounced.		
The Letters are			The Letters are		
Arabic Letter Name in Arabic	**Reading of the Arabic Letter Name in transliterated English**	**Transcription of the Arabic Letter Pronunciation**	**Arabic Letter Name in Arabic**	**Reading of the Arabic Letter Name in transliterated English**	**Transcription of the Arabic Letter Pronunciation**
أَلِف	ǎlif	ā	تَاء	tāʾ	t
بَاء	bāʾ	b	ثَاء	thāʾ	th
جِيم	jim	j	دَال	Dāl	d
حَاء	ḥāʾ	ḥ	ذَال	Ẕāl	ẕ
خَاء	khāʾ	kh	رَاء	rāʾ	r
عَينٍ	ᶜain	ᶜ	زَاي	Zāy	z
غَين	ghain	gh			
فَاء	fāʾ	f	سِين	Sin	s
قَاف	qāf	q	شِين	Shin	sh
كَاف	kāf	k	صَاد	Ṣād	ṣ
مِيم	mim	m	ضَاد	Ḍād	ḍ
هَاء	hāʾ	h	طَاء	ṭāʾ	ṭ
وَاو	wāw	W(aw, au, u	ظَاء	ẓāʾ	ẓ

يَاء	yāʾ	Y (ay, ai, ī	لَام	Lām	l
هَمزَة	hamza	ʾ	نُون	Nun	n

A note on Definiteness and Indefiniteness of Arabic:

Arabic is unique by its Definite and Indefinite cases. It has nothing that stands equivalent to Articles "a", "an" nor "The".

Definite Arabic Word	Indefinite Arabic Word
Letters ālif and lām attached to any word.	Letters ālif and lām are dropped.
Like the Article "The" in English	Like the Article "A" and "An" in English
For Example: The car السَيَارة /as-sayāra/	For Example: A Car سَيَارة /sayāra/ An Apple تُفَاحة /tufāha/

Lesson (7) Towards Better Understanding of the Arabic Word and/or Sentence Structure

Keywords:
Root - Vowel Pattern – Affixation

Root	Vowel Pattern	Affixation (suffix – infix – or prefix)
Basic Arabic Word without any Affixes. By root we mean that we can never omit and/or drop any of those basic rooted letters or else they will not be meaningful.	2nd part is the vowel pattern as when added to the root it forms various pronunciations	1- Affixes – suffix (added after the basic root) – infix (added inside the basic root) – or prefix (added before the basic root) – of past, present, order or future tenses added to the either types of roots described in the 1st column. 2- Affixes may be added to words to form singular, plural and/or dual word structures.
Arabic Basic word root is three letter to form the verb root /faعala/ فَعَلَ. In this case they are called tri-consonantal verbs i.e. have three basic consonants. For example: /kataba/ كَتَبَ □ فَعَلَ i.e. to write	**NB: Described previously and will be dealt with later in the course.**	**NB: Will be described later in the course.**
Sometimes the basic word root is four letters to form the verb root /tafaعala/ تَفَعَلَ. In this case they are called tetra-consonantal verbs i.e. have four basic consonants. For example: تَرجَمَ e.g. /targama/ □ تَفَعَلَ i.e. to translate		
Doubled rooted e.g. مَرّ /mar-r/ i.e. has the /shadda/ sign as described previously. In other words they are pronounced but not written in the word however the letter is doubled in the transliteration for better pronunciation.		

There is also kind of words that amalgamates between consonants and vowels e.g. the verb قَال /qāl/ "to say".	
NB: Don't forget that all cases has its irregularities that will be known by greater knowledge and more deep Arabic learning and reading.	

A general Note on the most important Arabic roots that forms miscellaneous Arabic words as more than this will be an off point for our elementary/ intermediate reader/ learner:

Consider the table below for the verb /kataba/ كَتَبَ to write			
Arabic word	**Arabic root**	**Transliteration of Arabic word**	**Meaning and/or Case**
كَتَبَ	فَعَلَ	/kataba/	He wrote (past) (masculine)
أُكْتُب	أُفعُل	/uktub/	Write (Order)
يَكْتُب	يَفعَل	/yaktub/	He writes
كاتِب	فَاعِل	/katib/	Having written and or writer
كتَاب	فِعَال	/kitab/	A book
كُتُب	فُعُل	/kutub/	Books
كِتَابة	فِعَالة	/kitabah/	Act of writing
مَكتَب	مَفعَل	/maktab/	Office
مَكاتِب	مَفَاعِل	/makatib/	Offices
مَكتَبة	مَفعَلة	/maktaba/	Library
مَكتوب	مَفعول	/maktub/	Written (Masculine)
مَكتوبة	مَفعولة	/maktuba/	Written (feminine)
مَكتوبين	مَفعولين	/maktuben/	Written (plural)

Lesson (8): Arabic Parts of Speech

Arabic Parts of Speech

Verb //ʾāl-fiعl/	Noun /āl-ɨsm/	Preposition/ Conjunction /āl-ḥarf/ and /āl-rawābiṯ/
Definition An action done in a specific timing.	Definition Names denoting places, persons plants or any related thing.	Definition They are words that has no complete meaning in itself; however, are connectors that link the words to form complete meaningful sentences.
Description Time is the key towards knowing the verbs of any Language whatsoever; Arabic has Four kinds of verbs: a- Present /āl-fiعl /āl-mudari الفِعل/ المُضَارِع for present timed actions or nearest immediate future. b- Past /āl-fiعl / /āl-mady الفِعل/ المَاضِي for past timed actions. c- Order / Imperative /āl-fiعl/ الفِعل الأَمر /āl–ᵃmr/ for ordered timed actions in case they are orders directed from persons of high standards to lower standards. However, in our supplications and appeals to Allah we use the order verb form but it is here called supplication like for example in Sami Yusuf's song that is called "Ḥasbi Rab-bi" he sings "O my Lord accept this plea" i.e. it is a plea and/or supplication. NB: Order verb form is inferred even if the verbal sentence is just a	Description - Some times there are words that are derived from verbs' roots but they denote actions with no time i.e. nouns for example the word كِتَابة /kitābah/ it is a word denotes the act of writing yet without a specific time i.e. is called /āl-masādir/ المَصَادِر i.e. original root of the word (infinitive noun of action). - Sometimes there are some words that refers to doers of actions like the word كَاتِب /kātɨb/ for "writer". - Sometimes a receiver of an action is the noun; like for example the word مَكتُوب /maktub/ for "written" i.e. passive. - Sometimes they are words that denote quality like the word جَيد /gayid/ for "good". - Sometimes they are proper nouns just names. - Sometimes they are names of places, things, or	**Description - Like for example conjunctions and prepositions that will be dealt with later.**

verb:
For example:
أُكتُب
Write!
/iktub/

d-   Future tense: indicated in Arabic by addind either the suffix س /sin/ and/or the word سَوف /sawf/. For example:

سَأقَابِلَك
/saůqābilak/

سَوف أقَابِلَك
/saẃf/ /uqābilak/
I will meet you

objects.

A further tip for verbs either past, present, future or imperative; they all agree in case, number, and gender and take the suffixes indicating such gender as been discussed later.

Arabic Sentences are three kinds
Verbal and Nominal and Quasi-Sentence

Verbal الجُملة الفِعلية /āg-gumlah/ /āl-fiعlyah/	Nominal الجُملة الاسمية /āg-gumlah/ /āl-ismiyah/	Quasi-Sentence شبه الجملة /shibh/ /āg-gumlah/
When an Arabic sentence starts with any Verb whatsoever it is called a Verbal Sentence.	When an Arabic sentence starts with Noun it is called Nominal Sentence.	When an Arabic sentence starts with a preposition it is called Quasi-Sentence.
Description: Verb فِعل /fiع/ Doer of Action فاعِل /fāعil/ Object مَفعول بِه /mafعul/ /bih/	Description: Primate مُبتَدأ /mubtadả/ Predicate خَبر /khabar/	
For example: Past tense: He read the lesson yesterday.	Kinds of Predicate: 1- Singular Predicate: neither a sentence nor a	

قَرَأ الدَرس البَارِحة /qaraʾ/ /ʾād-dars/ /ʾāl-bariḥa/ Present and/or immediate nearest future: He reads the lesson. يَقرَأ الدَرس /yaqrāʾ/ /ʾād-dars/	quasi-sentence. For example: - ʾā/ العَمَل جَيد ع amal/ /gayid/ The work is good. 2- Nominal Sentence Predicate. For example: المَدرَسة -ʾā/ مِساحَتُها كَبِيرة madrasah/ /misahatiha/ /kabirah/ School's area is large. 3- Verbal Sentence Predicate. For example, العَمَل -ʾā/ يُنَمي المُجتَمَع ع amal/ /yunami/ /ʾāl-mugtama ع/ Work develops the society.	

NB: Verbs agree with the doer of action in case, gender and form as seen below: رَجِعَ فَادِي Fady returned /ragi ع a/ /fadi/ رَجِعَت عَلِيَاء Aliaa returned. /ragi ع at/ /ع liaʾ/	4- Quasi-Sentence Predicate: a- Circumstantial quasi-sentence: i.e. has a circumstantial noun inside it. For example: الوَلَد فَوقَ الشَجَرة /ʾāl-walad// /fawqa/ /ʾāsh-shagarah/ the boy is over the tree. Circumstantial nouns are always in the openness case i.e. take the vowel sign /fatḥa/. They are two kinds:

Verbs can be dual, plural or singular and they take the signs of duality, plurality or singularity as well as take their grammatical signs of each of the said cases.	**Circumstantial of time** **ظرف الزمان /ẓarf/ /ʾāz-zamān/**	**Circumstantial of Place** **ظرف المكان /ẓarf/ /ʾāl-makān/**
Order is: Verb + Subject = Verbal Sentence NB: reversed order is sometimes acceptable according to matters the speaker wants to stress and focus on, or even the matters the receiver needs or wants to consider more. For example:	**For example:** **صَبَاح /sabaḥ/ morning** **سَاعَة /sa ع ah/ hour** **سَنَة /sanah/ /year/** **أمس /ʾāms// yesterday/** **يَوم /ghadan/ /today/** **...etc**	**For example:** **Above /fawq/ فَوق** **below /taḥt/ تَحت** **in front of /ʾāmām/ أمام** **Behind /warāʾ/ وراء** **...etc**
	i.e. indicates time	**i.e. indicates place**
	More than such info. is advanced in this stage	

b- Prepositions and/or a noun with reduced ending quasi-sentence:
For example:

شَرِب الوَلَد اللَّبَن /shariba/ /āl-wald/ /āl-laban/ = الوَلَد شَرِب اللَّبَن /āl-wald /shariba/ /āl-laban/ The boy drunk milk.	
Sometimes, we find the Arabic verbs and the doer of action attached together i.e. the doer of action is seen in the pronoun attached to the stem of the verb.	اللاَعِب فِي المَلعَب /āl-lāعib/ /fi/ /āl-malعab/ The player is in the stadium.
For example: كَتَبت I wrote كتبنا We wrote	
Sometimes a sentence in Arabic will have more than one verb, for example: نَوَد أَن نُعَبِر عَن رَغبَتِنا أَن نَتَعَلَم الكِتَابة We would like to express our desire to learn how to write. /nawadu/ /ān/ /nuعabir/ / عan/ /raghbatina/ /ān/ /nata عalam/ /āk-kitabah/	

Do you know that:

1- Arabic Past Verb has the vowel sign of openness /fatha/ except when annexed to the some pronouns. For example, فَتَحوا /fatahu/ they opened (Masculine Plural), فَتَحتَ /fatahta/ you opened (Masculine Singular), فَتَحتِ /fatahti/ you opened (Feminine Singular), فَتَحتُ /fatahtu/ (masculine Singular) I opened.

2- We put an initial tāʾ before the past verb in 2nd and 3rd person + pronouns as will be discussed later. In this case they are parallel in Affixation as per to gender, case and number.

3- Imperative verb form can be summed up in three forms as seen below taking the verb to write as an example:

2nd person Masculine Singular	2nd person Feminine Singular	2nd person plural either Feminine or Masculine	
Example: أُكتُب	أِكتُبي	Example Masculine: أُكتُبوا	Example Feminine: أُكتُبن
/ʾuktub/	/ʾiktubi/	/ʾiktubu/	/ʾiktubna/

4- Arabic Present tense is always in the regular form and takes the vowel sign /u/ of regularity /dam-ma/; however there are some cases when it take the vowel sign of openness /fatha/. Consider the table below for articles that when placed **before** the

present Arabic Tense will convert the regularity to openness i.e. will give the Present tense the /fatha/ sign:

Letters of Present tense Openness			
أن	لن	كي	حتى
/ān/	/lan/	/kay/	/hata/
That	Negative	So that	That

4- If the Present Tense ends in any of the following three letters in the final position wāw, ālif or yāʾ they will be dropped if are preceded by /lam/ لَم. For example: أحمَد لَم يَأت مِن المَدرَسة /āhmad/ /lam/ /yaʾt/ /min/ /āl-madrasah/ Ahmed has not come from his school. The original form of the verb يَأت /yaʾt/ is يَأتي /yati/ but we have dropped the letter yāʾ because the verb is preceded by /lam/ لَم.

5- Note that the suffix indicating feminine Present Tense in plural is the nun letter final e.g. البَنَات يَلعَبن /āl-banāt/ /yalعabna/ for "Girls are playing".

6- Sometimes the present tense is attached to five suffixes in special cases to form the Five Verbs in Arabic /āl-afعāl/ /āl-khamsah/ الأفعال الخمسة.

1- Five Verbs in Arabic /āl-afعāl/ /āl-khamsah/ الأفعال الخمسة according to Case				
1st case	2nd case	3rd case	4th case	5th case
3rd person Masculine Dual	2nd person Feminine Dual	3rd person Masculine plural	2nd person Masculine Plural	2nd person Feminine Plural
Suffix: Present verb + suffix /an/	Suffix: Initial tāʾ prefix + Present verb + suffix /an/	Suffix: Present verb + Suffix /un/	Suffix: Present verb + Suffix /un/	Suffix: Present verb + Suffix /in/
Example: التِلميذان يَدرسان /āt-tilmizan/ /yadrisan/ They Study	Example: أنتُما تَدرِسان /āntuma/ /tadrisan/ You Study	Example: هُم يَدرِسون /hum/ /yadrisun/ They study	Example: أنتُم تَدرِسون /āntum/ /tadrisun/ You study	Example: أنتِ تَدرِسين /ānti/ /tadrisin/ You study

2- Five Verbs in Arabic /āl-afعāl/ /āl-khamsah/ الأفعال الخمسة according to Grammatical Analysis		
Five verbs sign of Regularity /ār-raf/ الرَفع	Five verbs sign of Openness /ān-nasb/ النَصب	Five verbs sign of Elision /āg-gazm/ الجَزم
Firmness of letter nun ثُبُوت النُون /thubut/ /ān-nun/	Elimination of letter nun حَذف النُون /hazf/ /ān-nun/	Elimination of letter nun حَذف النُون /hazf/ /ān-nun/
Example: أنتُم تَعرفون /āntum/ /taعrifun/ You Know	Example: لَن يُوَفرا /lan/ /yuwafira/ Will not provide	Example: لَم يُوَفرا /lam/ /yuwafira/ Will not provide

7- Special note on the Five Nouns in Arabic /ā̀l-ȧsmɑ̀/ /ā̀l-khamsah/ الأسماء الخمسة.

1- Five Nouns in Arabic /ā̀l-ȧsmɑ̀/ /ā̀l-khamsah/ الأسماء الخمسة according to their grammatical case														
1st noun			**2nd noun**			**3rd noun**			**4th noun**			**5th noun**		
Regularity	Reduction	Openness	Regularity	Reduction	Openness	Regularity	Reduction	Openness	Regularity	Reduction	Openness	Regularity	Openness	Reduction
Father			Brother			Father-in-law			Possessor/ Owner of			Mouth		
أَبُوٓ	أَبِيك	أَباك	أخو	أخِيك	أخاك	حَمو	حَمِيك	حَماك	ذُو	ذِي	ذَا	فُو	فَاك	فِيٮِك
/ʼābu/	/ʼābik/	/ʼābāk/	/ʼākhu/	/ʼākhik/	/ʼākhāk/	/ḥāmu/	/ḥāmik/	/ḥāmak/	/zu/	/zi/	/zā/	/fu/	/fāk/	/fik/

Lesson (9) Singular, Dual and Plural Either Feminine or Masculine Constructions in Arabic

Keywords for this title is unveiled in their special suffixes. Arabic has special suffixes that when added to the basic singular words coverts them to duals and/or plurals either Feminine or Masculine.

1- Dual and/or Plural Suffixes of both kinds using the Singular word /mudaris/ مدرس for "Teacher"			
Indefinite Dual Masculine	**Indefinite Dual Feminine**	**Indefinite Plural Masculine**	**Indefinite Plural Feminine**
مُدَرِسَان	مُدَرِسَتَان	مُدَرِسّون	مُدَرِسَات
/mudaris**ān**/	/mudarisa**tān**/	/mudaris**un**/	/mudaris**ātin**/
Two teachers (M.)	Two Teachers (F.)	Teachers (M)	Teachers (F.)
Definite Dual Masculine	**Definite Dual Feminine**	**Definite Plural Masculine**	**Definite Plural Feminine**
المُدَرِسَان	المُدَرِسَتَان	المُدَرِسُون	المُدَرِسَات
/āl-mudaris**ān**/	/āl-mudarisa**tān**/	/āl-mudaris**un**/	/āl-mudaris**āt**/
The two teachers (M.)	The two Teachers (F.)	The teachers (M)	The teachers (F.)

Do you know that:

- Definiteness is not a big issue in this lesson; both cases take same suffixes.
- Only Plural Feminine will take the Nunation as seen above.
- Sometimes the plurals is formed using letters ālif and hamza e.g. name → names /ism/ /āsmā/ اِسم □ أسمَاء; but a reader/ learner will know them by hard the more he/ she go further in the language through reading and/or listening.
- Sometimes Masculine words in Singular took the Feminine Plural Suffix in Plural and they are known by hard too e.g. مَطَار /maṯār/ for "airport" is /maṯarāt/ for "airports" مَطَارات. The suffixes that may be added to such kind are three:

ة called " tāʾ Marbutah"	ءا called ālif Mamduda	ى called ālif Maksura

- There are irregularities to those cases above and they are known by hard like irregular verbs in English as their rules are complicated and advanced for such a stage.

Feminine Gender Know-how Trick

Of Course, all of us know and use Google:

1- Type Google translate on the search tab.
2- Select Arabic and English language pairs and let the TL (Target Language) your native language (as you know it the best).
3- To know either the word is feminine or masculine just write it + another gender already known word for you.
4- Now, if the translation outcome is Feminine in gender then the word is Feminine and vice versa.

Lesson (10) Singular, Dual and Plural Constructions with Personal Pronouns in Arabic
Either Feminine or Masculine

1- Three Kinds of Pronouns in Arabic		
a- Connected Personal //ā ḏamaĭr/ /āl-mutasilah/ الضَمَائِر المُتَصِلة	**b- Disconnected Personal / Separated /āḏamaĭr/ /āl-munfasilah/ الضَمَائِر المُنفَصِلة**	**c- Latent Personal /āḏamaĭr/ /āl-mustatirah/ الضَمَائِر المُستَتِرة**
Definition: they are those Personal Pronouns that **are connected to the Arabic word.**	Definition: they are those Personal Pronouns that **are not connected to the Arabic word.**	Definition: they are those Personal Pronouns that **are latent between the verb and the object.**
		Example تَرَك البَيت وسَافَر /tarak/ /āl-bayt/ /wa/ /s āfar/ He left home and traveled It is supposed to say تَرَك (هُو) البَيت وَسَافَر But we see that the Latent Pronoun /huwa/ indicating Masculine gender is deduced from the sentence i.e. Latent Personal.
		NB: this is an advanced tip that is better not to go further than this for our elementary/ intermediate reader/ learner.

1- Connected Personal /ăḏamāir/ /ăl-mutasilah/ الضَمَائِر المُتَّصِلة Description: Arabic Word+ Connected Personal (Suffix) = one word										
Speaker Personal Pronoun	**Addressed Personal Masculine Singular Pronoun**	**Addressed Personal Feminine Singular Pronoun**	**1st person plural /masculine/feminine Personal Pronoun**	**3rd person Plural Feminine Personal Pronoun**	**3rd person Dual Masculine Personal Pronoun**	**3rd person Dual Feminine Personal Pronoun**	**Objective case Personal Pronouns**			
NB: We will illustrate all the above with the verb to draw رَسَمَ /rasam/										
تُ	تَ	تِ	نا	نْ	ا	تا	ي	ك	ه ها هم هما	نا
رَسَمتُ /rasamtu/ I drew	رَسَمتَ /rasamta/ You drew	رَسَمتِ /rasamti/ You drew	رَسَمنا /rasmnā/ We drew	رَسمنْ /rasamn/ They drew	رَسما /rasmā/ They drew	رَسمتا /rasamatā/ They drew	**1st person speaker personal pronoun**	**Addressed 2nd person**	**Absent 3rd person/s**	**Speakers 1st person Plural either feminine or masculine**
							رَسمي /rasmi/ My drawing	رَسمك /rasmak/ You drawing	رَسمه /rasmuh/ His drawing رَسمها /rasmuha/ Her drawings رَسمهم	رَسمنا /rasmanā/ Our drawings

													رَسمهما/rasmuhuma/Their Drawing رَسمهم/rasmuhum/Their drawings رَسمهن/rasmuhun/Their drawings

2- Disconnected Personal / Separated /āḍamắir/ /āl- munfasilah/ الضَمَائِر المُنفَصِلة

Description: Arabic Word + Disconnected (separated) Personal = two words

1st person		2nd person						3rd person					
Masculine/ Feminine Singular	Masculine/ feminine/ plural	Masculine Singular	Masculine Dual	Masculine Plural	Feminine Singular	Feminine Dual	Feminine Plural	Masculine Singular	Masculine Dual	Masculine Plural	Feminine Singular	Feminine Dual	Feminine Plural
أنا /ʾ/āna/ I	نَحن /naḥnu/ we	أنتَ /ʾ/ānta/ you	أنتُما /ʾ/āntuma/ you	أنتُم /ʾ/āntum/ you	أنتِ /ʾ/ānti/ you	أنتُما /ʾ/āntuma/ you	أنتُن /ʾ/āntuna/ you	هُو /ʾ/huwa/ He	هُما /ʾ/huma/ they	هُم /ʾ/hum/ they	هِي /ʾ/hya/ she	هُما /ʾ/huma/ they	هُن /ʾ/huna/ They

Lesson (11) Singular, Dual and Plural Constructions with Demonstrative Noun Constructions in Arabic
Either Feminine or Masculine

Agreement with case, gender and number is a basic key towards fully understanding this lesson.

Arabic Demonstrative Nouns	Group I Pointing/ Demonstrating the near							Group II Pointing/ Demonstrating the Far		
	هَذا	هَذه	هَذان	هَذين	هَاتان	هَاتين	هَؤلاء	ذَلك	تِلك	أولائِك
Arabic Transliterations of Demonstrative Nouns	/ haẕā /	/ haẕi hi/	/ haẕā n/	/ hazay n/	/ hātā n/	/ hātayn/	/haʿulā/	/ ẕalik/	/tilk/	/ʾ ulāik/
English Equivalent	This	This	These	These	These	These	These	That	That	Those
Usage	**Masculine Singular**	**Feminine Singular**	**Masculine Dual (Subject)**	**Masculine Dual (Object)**	**Feminine Dual (Subject)**	**Feminine Dual (Object)**	**Plural for both Masculine and Feminine**	**Masculine**	**Feminine**	**Plural for both Masculine and Feminine**
Examples	هَذا وَلَد / haẕā //wal ad/ This is a boy.	هَذه بِنت / haẕi hi/ / bint/ This is a girl.	هَذان وَلَدان / haẕā n/ /wala dan/ These two boys	هَذين الوَلَدَين / hazay n/ /āl-walda yn/ These two boys	هاتَان البِنتَا ن / hatan /āl-bent an/ Thes	هاتَين البِنتَين / hātayn/ /āl-bintayn/ These two girls	هَؤلاء الأولاد / haʿulā/ /āl-awlad/ These boys	ذَلِك الطِفل / ẕalik/ /āṯifl/ That child	تِلك الطِفلة /tilk/ /āṯifl ah/ That child	أولائِك الأَطفال Thos e childr en /ʾ ulaʿik/ /āl-ʾ

				e two girls					āṯfal/

NB:

1-	Demonstrative noun + indefinite noun = the demonstrative is the subject (Primate) of the Nominal Sentence and the indefinite noun is the Predicate of the Nominal Sentence. For example:

هَذا طَالِب...

/hazā/ /ṯālib/

This student …

Then /hazā/ is the Primate and /ṯālib/ is the Predicate.

2-	Demonstrative noun + definite noun = the demonstrative is the adjective modifying the noun. For example:

هَذِه البِنت فِرنسِية

/hazihi/ /āl-bint/ /firinsyah/

This girl is French.

3-	Both **Group I and Group II** can be used in sentences to refer to contrasting matters. For example: هَذا جَميل وَذَلك قَبِيح /hāza/ /gamil/ /wa/ /zalik/ /qabiḥ/ for "This is beautiful but that is bad".

4-	Sometimes Personal pronouns are attached to demonstrative nouns in case the Subject (Primate) and the Predicate are **definite**. For example, ذَلِك هُو الطَالِب المُتَفَوق /zalik/ /huwa/ /āṯalib/ /āl-muṯafawik/ for "This is the clever student". Further, such **personal pronoun** must, also, agree with the **Subject** in gender as seen from the example.

Lesson (12) Singular, Dual and Plural Constructions with Relative Noun Constructions in Arabic
Either Feminine or Masculine

Relative Noun Arabic Name	Relative Noun English Transliteration	Relative Pronoun English Equivalent	Usage/ Description	Example
مَن	/man/	Who	Masculine and/or Feminine – For Persons i.e. للعاقل /lil/ /ᶜaqil/	مَن أنتَ؟ /man/ /ānta/ مَن أنتِ؟ /man/ /ānti/ Who are you?
مَا	/mā/	What	Common gender for things i.e. /le/ /ghayr/ /āl-ᶜaqil لِغَير العَاقِل/	هَذا هَو مَا يَۖقصِده /hazā/ /huwa/ /mā/ /yaqsiduhu/ This is what he means.
الذي	/āl-lazi/	Who	Singular – Masculine – For persons	مَن الذي خَرَج؟ /man/ /ālazi/ /kharag/ Who has gone?
التي	/āl-lati/	Who	Singular – Feminine – for persons	مَن التي خَرَجَت؟ /man/ /āl-lati/ /kharagat/ Who has gone?
اللَذَان / اللذين	/āl-lazān/ - /āl-lazāyn/	Who/m	Dual Masculine – Subject/object	خَرَجا الوَلَدان اللذان شَرِبا اللَبَن /kharaga/ /āl-waladan/ //āl-

				lā<u>z</u>ān/ /<u>sh</u>arib**ā**/ /ăl-laban/ The two boys who have drunk milk went out.
اللَتَان/ اللَتَين	/ăl-latān/ - /ăl-latāyn/	Who/m	Dual Feminine – Subject /Object	خَرَجَت البِنتان اللتَان شَرِبَتا اللَبَن /<u>kh</u>arag**at**/ /ăl-bint**ān**/ /ăl-latān/ /<u>sh</u>aribat**ā**/ /ăl-laban/ The two girls who have drunk milk went out.
اللَذين	/ăl-lazin/	Who	Plural Masculine – for persons	هَؤُلاء هُم الأولاد اللَذين نَجَحوا /ha'ula'/ /hum/ /ăl-awlād/ /ăl-lazin/ /naga<u>h</u>u/ Those are the boys who have succeed.
اللواتي/ اللاتِي	/ăl-lawāti/ - /ăl-lāti/	Who	Plural Feminine – for persons	التِلمِيذَات اللآتي/ اللوَاتي /ăt-tilmizāt/ /ăl-lāti/ or /ăl-lawāti/ The Students who ...etc

Notes:

    1-   All Relative nouns are indeclinable except dual relative nouns اللَذَان and اللَتَان as seen above i.e. both take the /ān/ being a Subject and /āyn/ being an object.

    2-   All relative nouns agree in case, number and gender.

Lesson (13) Towards Further Description of Vowel Sounds and Arabic: Nouns, Verbs and/ or Articles

As been discussed before Arabic has vowels that helps in correct pronunciation. Now, let us navigate their positions in Arabic.

1- Grammatical analysis in Arabic can be divided into two types:

a- Declension /ằl-iعrab/ الإعرَاب: which means the change of the sign of declension according to the grammatical analysis of the Arabic word.

b- Indeclinable/ uninflected/ /ằl-binằ/ البِنَاء: which means the fixation in the sign of the word.

2- Both types could be summed up in the following Chart:

Arabic Articles or Letters	Arabic nouns and verbs	Arabic Nouns	Arabic Verbs
Always indeclinable and uninflected whenever they are seen in any position in the sentence.	Are declined and has the regular sign /dam-ma/ according to their positions in the sentence.	Are declined and has the reduction sign /fatha/ according to the positions in the sentence.	Are declined and has the elision sign according to the positions in the sentence.

3- Note that before going further into this we have to highlight that any word on its own away from any sentence can take any kind of Nunation (Modulation) in case it is **indefinite** i.e. has no /ằl/ i.e. has no the ālif and lām letter: For example:

رَجلٌ /ragulun/ or رجلًا /ragulan/ or رجلٍ /ragulin/ all of them are correct; however if mentioned inside a sentence each will take the Nunation or Vowel sign according to their grammatical analysis inside that particular sentence.

1- Original Grammatical Signs العَلامَات الأَصلية /ằl-عalamāt/ /ằl-āslyah/		
Short Vowel Sign ُ /dam-ma/		
1- The doer of the action or the Verbal Subject (Agent) takes the /dam-ma/ sign i.e. /u/; then the doer of the action or /ằl-faعil الفَاعِل will take the short vowel /dam-ma/ as it is grammatically analyzed in the regularity case /ằr-raf /عالرَفع.	1- The pro-gent takes the /dam-ma/ sign i.e. /u/; the pro-agent or /naǐb/ /ằl-faعil نائِب الفَاعِل will take the short vowel /dam-ma/ as it is grammatically analyzed in the regularity case /ằr-raf الرَفع /ع.	3- Nominal Subject (Primate) and the Predicate i.e. /ằl-mubtadằ/ /wa/ /ằl-khabar/ المُبتَدَأ والخَبَر both will take the short vowel /dam-ma/ as it is grammatically analyzed in the regularity case /ằr-raf /عالرَفع.
For Example: وَقَفَت البنتُّ	For Example: كُتبَ الدرسُ	For Example: الدَرسُ شيقُ

		/ād-darsu/ /shayiqun/ The lesson is interesting. /āl-darsu/ is the Nominal Subject (Primate). /shayiqun/ is the predicate.
/waqafat/ /āl-bintu/ The girl stood up. /āl-bintu/ is the doer of the action.	/kutiba/ /ād-darsu/ The lesson was written. /āl-darsu/ is the pro-agent.	

Short vowel َ /fatha/

1- The Direct Object takes the /fatha/ sign i.e. /a/; then the Object or /āl-mafعul/ المَفعول بِه /bihi/ will take the short vowel /fatha/ as it is grammatically analyzed in the openness case.	2- The Adverb (the Status) or (the Complement of Manner takes the /fatha/ sign i.e. /a/; then the Adverb or /āl-hal/ الحَال will take the short vowel /fatha/ as it is grammatically analyzed in the openness case.
For Example: كَتَبَ مُحَمَد الدَرسَ /kataba/ /muhamid/ /ād-darsa/ Mohmed wrote the lesson. /āl-darsa/ is the direct object.	For Example: حَضَرَ مُحَمَد باسِمًا /hadara/ /muhamid/ /basiman/ Mohamed came happily. /basiman/ is the Adverb (the Status) or (the Complement of Manner.

Short Vowel ِ /kasra/

1- The Annexed Noun i.e. Genitive case the /kasra/ sign i.e. /i/ in pronunciation; then the Annexed Noun i.e. Genitive case or /āl-mudaf/ /ilayhi/ المُضاف إلَيه will take the short vowel /kasra/ as it is grammatically analyzed in the reduction case. Note: the Annexed highlights the first noun before it (Annexing) i.e. the Annexed makes the Annexing more clear towards much more understanding.	2- When the noun is preceded with the Articles of Reduction or /huruf/ /āl-gar/ حُروف الجَر; in this case the nominal subordinate (noun in the indirect case with a reduced ending) i.e. /ism/ /magrur اسم مجرور. - Letters of Reduction are many; most important of which are:

Letter in Arabic	Transliteration	English Translation
إِلى	Up to	/ila/
بِـ	By	/bi/
عَلى	On	/عala/
عَن	About	/عan/
فِي	In	/fi/
مِن	From	/min/

NB:
They must be studied by hard.

For Example: رَكِبت قِطار الصَباح /rakibtu/ /qitara/ /ās-sabahi/ I took the morning train. The word /qitara/ for "train" is the Annexing that is ambiguous to know the accurate timing of it then when we added the Annexed /āl-sabahi/ for "morning" the meaning is much more clear.	For Example: ذَهَبَ مِن البَيتِ إلى المَلعَبِ /zahaba/ /min/ /āl-bayti/ /illa/ /āl-malعab/ He went from his home to the stadium.

2- Subordinate Grammatical Signs العَلامَات الفَرعِية /āl-عalamāt/ /āl-farعya/

Arabic Dual sign /an/ ان or /en/ ين

Definition: it is the sign that denotes dual case i.e. when removing it the Arabic word is back to the singular state in any of the Arabic three cases: regularity, openness and reduction.		
Regularity	**Openness**	**Reduction**
Dual sign is /an/ i.e. the two letters in Arabic is the ان to denote regular case in dual state instead of the /dam-ma/ sign.	Dual sign is /ayni/ i.e. the two letters in Arabic is the ين to denote openness case in dual state instead of the /fatha/ sign.	Dual sign is /ayni/ i.e. the two letters in Arabic is the ين to denote reduction case in dual state instead of the /kasra/ sign.
Example: حَضَرَ المُدَرِبان Both coaches has came. /hadara/ /āl-mudariban/ Reason: Dual – Regular Case - Doer of the action or the Verbal Subject (Agent).	Example: رَأيت المُدَرِبين I have seen both coaches. /raāytu/ /āl-mudaribayni/ Reason: Dual – Openness case - Direct Object	Example: ذَهَبَ اللاَعِب إلى المُدَرِبين The player went to both coaches. /zahaba/ /āl-laعib/ /ila/ /āl-mudaribayni/ Reason: Dual – reduction case - nominal subordinate (noun in the indirect case with a reduced ending) i.e. اسم مجرور /ism/ /magrur/ by the reduction letter /ila/.
Masculine Plural signs /un/ ون or /in/ ين		
Definition: it is the sign that denotes Masculine Plural state i.e. when removing it the Arabic word is back to the singular state in any of the Arabic three cases: regularity, openness and reduction.		
Masculine Plural sign is /un/ the two letters in Arabic is the ان to denote regular case in Masculine Plural state instead of the /dama/ sign	Masculine Plural sign is /in/ the two letters in Arabic is the ين to denote openness case in Masculine Plural state instead of the /fatha/ sign	Masculine Plural sign is /in/ the two letters in Arabic is the ين to denote reduction case in Masculine Plural state instead of the /kasra/ sign
Example: نَجَح الدَارسُون /nagah/ /ād-dareson/ Students has succeeded. Reason: Masculine Plural – Regular Case - Doer of the action or the Verbal Subject (Agent).	Example: رَأيت النَاجِحين /ra'ayto/ /ān-nageheen/ I have seen the succeeded. Reason: Masculine Plural – Openness Case – Direct Object.	Example: ذَهَبت إلَى النَاجِحين /zahabto/ /'ella/ /ān-nageheen/ I have gone to the succeeded. Reason: Masculine Plural – reduction case - nominal subordinate (noun in the indirect case with a reduced ending) i.e. /esm/ /magror/ اسم مَجرُور by the reduction letter /'ella/
Feminine Plural sign in Arabic ات		
Definition: it is the sign that denotes Feminine Plural state of nouns i.e. when removing it the noun is back to the singular state in any of the Arabic three cases: regularity,		

openness and reduction.		
Feminine Plural letter is to add the letters ālif and tāʾ ات; however in the regular case it take the /dam-ma/ sign.	Feminine Plural letter is to add the letters ālif and tāʾ ات; however in the openness case it take the Nunation (modulation) of /kasra/ sign **i.e. though it is in the openness case yet it takes the reduction sign which is some how surprising but a fact.**	Feminine Plural letter is to add the letters ālif and tāʾ ات; however in the reduction case it take the Nunation (modulation) of /kasra/.
Example: جَاءتْ الطَالِباتُ /gaāt/ /āt-ṯalebatu/ Students came. Reason: Feminine Plural – Regular Case - Doer of the action or the Verbal Subject (Agent).	Example: جَاءَتْ الطَالِبَاتُ مُبَكِرَاتٍ /gaāt/ /āt-ṯalebatu/ /mubakiratin/ Students came early. Reason: Feminine Plural – Openness Case - The Adverb.	Example: هَجَم الثَعلَب عَلَى الدَجَاجَات /hagam/ /āṯ-ṯa ع lab/ / عala/ /ād-dagāgāt/ The Fox attacked the hens. Reason: Feminine Plural – reduction case - nominal subordinate (noun in the indirect case with a reduced ending) i.e. اسم مجرور /ism/ /magrur/ by the reduction letter / عala/.
Other related Feminine Plural cases are still not known but that is sufficient for our elementary- intermediate student.		

Lesson (14) Adverbs & Adjectives in Arabic

1- Adverbs:

Like any other Language there are words to express Adverbs in Arabic, yet with some different and specific rules.

Keywords:

The Adverb /ăl-ẖāl/ الحَال – Subject of the State (Concerned of the State) /sāẖib/ /ăl-ẖāl/ صاحِب الحَال

The Adverb /ăl-ẖāl/ الحَال	Subject of the State (Concerned of the State) /sāẖib/ /ăl-ẖāl/ صاحِب الحَال
- We use Adverbs in Arabic to describe the state of the nouns in the sentence as if we are answering a question that is asking about "**How**" a matter or an action is done. - Arabic Adverbs are mostly derivatives i.e. they come from the roots of a verb. - **Adverbs in Arabic always take the Nunation (Modulation) of openness – تَنوين الفَتح /tanwin /ăl-fatẖ/ i.e. ends in the sound /an/.** - Other than the Subject of the state that is mostly **definite** the **Adverb is mostly indefinite**.	The Subject/ Concerned of the state i.e. the name referred to with the used adverb is called/sāẖib/ /ăl-ẖāl/ صاحِب الحَال - This Subject/ Concerned of the state is mostly **definite**. - Sometimes the Subject of the state is a noun or a pronoun …etc.

The Three Kinds of Adverbs		
/ăl-ẖāl/ /ăl-mufrad/ i.e. just a word	/ăl-ẖāl/ /ăl-goumla/ i.e. **Sentence State either verbal or nominal**	/ăl-ẖāl/ /shibh/ /ăl-gumla/ i.e. Quasi-sentence **State**
Example: Mohamed	**Example: I saw him**	**Example: He talks**

went to school quickly. / zahaba/ /Muhamid/ /ila/ /āl-madrasa/ / mosri ع an/. ذَهَبَ مُحَمَد إلى المَدرَسة مُسرِعًا.	crying. رَأيته وَهُو يَبكي /raāytuhu/ /wa/ /huwa/ /yabki/	over the pulpit. تَكَلَم مِن فوق المِنبَر. /takalam/ /m on/ /fawqa/ /āl-minbar/	

Examples:

Mohamed went to school quickly.

/zahaba/ /Muhamid/ /ila/ /āl-madrasa/ /mosri ع an/.

ذَهَبَ مُحَمَد إلى المَدرَسة مُسرِعًا.

Consider if we asked **How** Mohamed has gone to the School? we will answer **Quickly**.

Mohamed is the **Subject of the State** whereas quickly is the **adverb**.

Further, the Adverb **Quickly** meaning مُسرِعًا comes from the verb **Quick** أَسرَع **then it is derived from a verb.**

2- Adjectives:

Adjectives in Arabic are very simple that they imitate their **noun** in three things:

1- Case

2- Number

3- Gender

Note: if you want to convert a Masculine Adjective in Arabic to Feminine just add the " tāʾ Marbutah" or ālif and tāʾ according to its case.

Different Forms of Adjectives					
Masculine Singular Adjective	Feminine Singular Adjective	Masculine Dual Adjective	Feminine Dual Adjective	Masculine Plural Adjective	Feminine Plural Adjective
صَدِيق مُخلِص	صَدِيقة مُخلِصة	صَدِيقان مُخلِصان	صَدِيقَتان مُخلِصَتان	أصدِقاء مُخلِصون	صَدِيقات مُخلِصات
/sadiq/ / mukhlis	/sadiqah/ /mukhlisah/	/sadiqan/ /mukhlisan/	/sadiqatan/ /mukhlisatan/	/asdeqa'/ /mokhlisun/	/sadiqat/ /mukhlisat/
A faithful friend	A faithful friend	Faithful friends	Faithful friends	Faithful friends	Faithful friends

Lesson (15) Prepositions in Arabic

Definition: Words that specify place, direction and/or time.

1- A table that sums up some of the most important prepositions in Arabic and their equivalent in English:

Arabic Prepositions		
Arabic Preposition	**Arabic Preposition English Transliteration**	**English Equivalent**
مَن	/min/	From
أَمَام	/āmam/	In front of
فِي	/fi/	In / inside
خَلَف	/khalf/	Behind
حَول	/hawl/	Around
بَعد	/baعd/	After
قَبل	/qabl/	Before
بِجَانِب	/bigānib/	Beside
بَين	/bayna/	Between
عَلى	/عala/	On
تَحت	/taḥat/	Below
فَوق	/fawq/	Above
إِلى	/'ila/	To

2- Connected pronouns can be connected to nouns and verbs and also to prepositions; consider the table below as an example:

Connected Personal /āḏ-ḏamaٚir/ /āl-mutasilah/ الضَمائِر المُتَصِلة
Description: Preposition+ Connected Personal (Suffix) = one word
Example the Preposition /men/ من   **NB: all prepositions can be attached to Connected Personal Pronouns (Objective Case)**

Masculine 3rd person - absent	Addressed 2nd person Masculine and Feminine respectively	Absent — 3rd persons Masculine	Absent 3rd person Feminine	Feminine / Masculine Dual	1st person speaker personal pronoun	3rd person Plural Feminine Personal Pronoun	1st person plural/ masculine/ feminine Personal Pronoun

مِنه	مِنكَ - مِنكِ	مِنهِم	مِنها	مِنهُما	مِنيّ	مِنهُن مِنيّيّ	مِنا
/minhu/	/minka/ - /minki/	/minhum/	/minha/	/minhuma/	/mini/	/minhun/	/mina/
From him	From you	From them	From her	From both of them	From me	From them (feminine)	From us

Lesson (16) Arabic Verbal Voices: Active & Passive

Just two types of verbs in Arabic could be changed in the Passive they are the Past Verb /āl-fi اع/ /āl-mādi/ الفعل المَاضي and the Present Verb الفِعل المُضارِع /āl-fi اع/ /āl-mudari ع/.

Past Verb الفِعل المَاضي /āl- /اع/ /āl-fi/ /āl-mādi/	Present Verb الفِعل المُضارِع /āl-fi اع/ /āl-mudari ع/
Conversion: To convert the past verb to passive just do the following: 1st case if the verb is free from /hamzat/ /al-wasl/ همزة الوصل and/or the initial tāʾ letter: 1- Pronounce the 1st letter with the vowel sign of regularity /dam-ma/. 2- Pronounce the letter before the last with the vowel sign of reduction /kasra/ Example 1st case: كَسَرَ "broke" /kasara/ → كُسِرَ /kosira/ "was broken".	Conversion has just two cases: 1st case: 1- any present tense shall be pronounced in passive as follows: a- pronounce the 1st letter with the regular /dam-ma/ sign. b- Pronounce the letter before the last with the openness sign /fatha/ Example 1st case: يَكتُب "to write" /yaktob/ → /yuktab/ يُكتَب "was written".
2nd case: If the past verb has initial augmented tāʾ i.e. the root of the verb has not the letter tāʾ as a basic letter. 1- First and second letter should be pronounced with the vowel sign of regularity /dam-ma/. 2- The letter before the last shall take the vowel sign of reduction /kasra/. Example 2nd case: تَفَهَم "knew" /tafahama/ → تُفُهِم /tufuhima/ "was known".	2nd case: If the present verb has the defective letters i.e. wāw, ālif or yāʾ then it will be converted to ālif + the first letter will take the sign of regularity /dam-ma/ Example 2nd case: يقول "is saying" /yakul/ → Will be يُقال /yukāl/
3rd case: When the past verb has /hamzat/ /al-wasl/ همزة الوصل augmented 1- The first and third letter take the vowel sign of regularity /dam-	

ma/. For example: أُنطُلِق "launched" /inṯalaqa/ → اِنطَلَق /untulika/ 'was launched".	
4ᵗʰ case: If the past verb's 2ⁿᵈ or 3ʳᵈ letter is an augmented ālif. 1- Just convert this augmented ālif to letter wāw. For example: "argued"تَجَادَل /tagādal/ → تجودل /tugudel/ "was argued".	
5ᵗʰ case: If the past verb has any of the defective letters i.e. wāw, ālif or yāṯhen 1- Convert the second defective letter to the letter yā\. For Example: "fasted" صَام /sāma/ → /sayama/ صيم "was fasted".	
6ᵗʰ case: If the past verb is doubled by the doubling sign /shad-da/ 1- Just pronounce the first letter with the regularity sign /dam-ma/ For example: "stretched" /shad-da/ شَدَّ □ /shuda/ شُدَّ "was stretched".	

Lesson (17) Genitive Case /āl-iḍafah/ الإضَافة

Keywords:

The Annexing /āl-muḍaf/ المُضاف– The annexed /āl-muḍaf/ /ilayhi/ المُضاف إِليه

Definition:

- They are grouped under the Umbrella of nouns and/or pronouns.
- They are both related i.e. the Annexed is related to the Annexing in meaning within the same sentence either nominal or verbal.
- First noun in genitive case = The Annexing /āl-muḍaf/ المُضاف
- Second noun in genitive case = The Annexed The annexed /āl-muḍaf/ /ilayhi/ المُضاف إِليه

For example: رَكَبتُ قِطارَ الصَبَاحِ /rakibtu/ /qiṭara/ /āṣ-ṣabāhi/ "I rode the morning train". Then, "the morning train stands for the genitive case **both are one meaning and are true couples!**

- The Annexing and the Annexed **never fall apart; they always follow each other to complete their genitive target.** Even if there are adjectives those adjectives will follow the Annexed; this is similar to an English sentence that has an "of" construction; for example: **This is the lover of my heart**.
- The Annexing (1st noun) **exercises authority** on the Annexed (2nd noun).
- Always the Annexing **precedes** the Annexed.

Rules of the Annexing or /āl-muḍaf/:

- The Annexing grammatical sign **never takes the Nunation (Modulation) of any of the three kinds**; in dual masculine case the letter nun - final - is always dropped. For example, هَذان كِتابا العَرَبية /hazān/ /kitabā/ /āl-ʿarabyah/ and not هَذان كِتابان العَرَبية /hazān/ /kitabān/ /āl-ʿarabyah/.
- **Always indefinite** i.e. has no ālif and lām letters in two cases:

a- If the 2nd noun i.e. Annexing is definite, the Annexed **drops** the definite letters; and **Nunation (modulation) is dropped** too. **However**, if there is an **adjective** it is **parallel** with the Annexed i**.e. both are definite or both are indefinite.**

b- If the Annexed is dual or Masculine plural, the letter nun - Final - is **dropped**.

Grammatical Rules and Analysis:

Simply enough the Annexed takes the /ḍam-ma/ sign of regularity whereas the Annexing takes the /kasra/ sign if reduction.

Lesson (18) Arabic Interrogation أُسلُوب الاستفهام /ʹuslub/ /ȃl-ỉstifham/

Definition:
It is to ask about anything whatsoever to fully know or understand it.

Keywords:
Interrogative nouns – Interrogative letters (Particles)

Letters and particles of interrogation are more than that however this information is sufficient in this elementary/ intermediate stage.

Part I (Interrogative Nouns)		Part II (Interrogative Letters)						
/hal/ هَل	ȃl-hamza الهَمزة	/man/ مَن who	/ mata/ مَتى when	/ maza مَاذا / what	مَا /ma/ what or which	/kayf/ كَيف how	/kam/ كَم how much / how many	/ȃyn/ أين where
Simply like the yes or no questions in English	Both are alike yet /hal/ is a word that is not annexed to the verb; whereas the Hamza is annexed with the verb to	To ask about persons	To ask about time	To ask about things	To ask about things	To ask about the how anything has done or any matter has happened	To ask about quantity	To ask about places

	form interrogation.							
Example: هل فهمت الدرس؟ /hal/ /fahimt/ /ād-dars/ Have you understood the lesson?	Example: أفهمت الدرس؟ /āfahemt/ /ād-dars/ Have you understood the lesson?	Example: من خرج اليوم؟ /man/ /kharaga/ /āl-yawm/ Who went out today?	Example: متى ستأتي؟ /mata/ /sataʿti/ When will you come?	Example: ماذا ستفعل؟ /maza/ /satfʿal/ What will you do?	Example: ما سبب الزيارة؟ /ma/ /sabb/ /az-zyarah/ What is the reason behind such visit?	Example: كيف حدث ذلك الحادث؟ /kayfa/ /hadatha/ /zalika/ /āl-hadis/ How such accident has happened?	Example: كم عدد المحاضرات اليوم؟ /kam/ /ᶜadad/ /āl-mohadrāt/ /āl-yawm/ How many lectures will be taught today?	Example: أين حجرة المحاضرات؟ /ʾāyna/ /hograt/ /āl-mohadrāt/ Where is the lecturing room?

Lesson (19) Arabic Negation أسلوب النَفي /ˈuslub//ˈān-nafy/

Arabic Negating Particles			
Negation in Arabic is related to tenses and/or nouns.			
مَمَا/**mā/ Not**	لَم/**lam/ Not**	لَما/**lamā/ not yet**	لا /**lā/ No or verb + not …nor**
+ past Arabic tense	+ Present Arabic tense	+ present Arabic tense	+ before a noun or + present Arabic tense
Example: مَا رَسَم /mā/ /rasama/ Has not drawn	Example: لَم يَرسِم /lam/ /yarsom/ Has not drawn	Example: لَما يَرسِم /lama/ /yarsim/ Has not yet drawn	Example: لا يعرف القراءة والكتابة /lā/ /yaعrif/ /ˈāq-qerāh/ /wa/ /ˈāl-kitaba/ He does not know how to read nor how to write. لا أحد يعرف /la/ /ahaa/ /yaعref/ No one knows.
NB: Please consider the difference between this /mā/ and the interrogative /ma/			

NB:
Sometimes negation and interrogation befriend each other to form Negated Interrogation Arabic Construction. Such Interrogation is like the usual known interrogation; however it is replied by /balā/ بلى instead of yes and /naعam/ نعم instead of no For example:
ألم تقدم البحث اليوم؟
/ā-lam/ /tukadim/ /ˈāl-bahth/ /ˈāl-yawm/
If yes: بلى لم أقدم البحث اليوم /balā/ /lam/ /ˈuqadim/ /ˈāl-bahth/ /ˈāl-yawm/
If no: لا قدمت البحث اليوم /lā/ /qadamt/ /ˈāl-bahth/ /ˈāl-yawm/

Lesson (20) Arabic Vocative Case أُسلوب النِداء /ˈuslub//ˈān-ńidaˈ/

Keywords:
- Articles of Calling حُروف النِداء /huruf/ /ˈān-nidaˈ/
- Called Noun المُنادى /ˈāl-munāda/

Usage:
We use the Vocative Case in Arabic – or in any Language – to call a specific noun's attention.

1- Indefinite		
Articles to Calling the near	**Articles to calling the far**	**Articles to call either the near or the far**
أي /ˈāy/ **/ˈāl-hamẕa/**	**أيا /ˈāyā/** **هيا /hayā/**	**يا /yā/** **Commonly used and seen as it is neutral used in both cases.**
Example: أي بنية /ˈāy/ /bunayah/ O Daughter.	Example: هَيَا أَبَتي /hayā/ /ˈābati/ O Father أَيا عُمَر /ˈāyā/ /Umar/ O Omar	Example: يا محمد /yā/ /muham-mid O Mohamed
NB: some times the Articles of Calling are omitted in case the context highlights the vocative case without such Articles i.e. deduced from context.		
Sometimes the Called Noun is added to another noun to specify the reason of the call. For example, يَا مُحَمَد سَاعِدني O Mohamed help me. /yā/ /muham-mid /sāعidni/		
NB: in the indefinite case gender is not a problem and never affects the vocative case; but in the Definite it affects.		
1- Definite		
If we are calling a **Definite noun**, we use /ˈāyuhā/ أيُها for the **Masculine Called Noun**		

and /āyatuhā/ أَيَّتُها for the **Feminine Called Noun**. Those Articles are derived from the Article of Calling أي /āy/ but we annex to it the **pronoun** denoting either the **Masculine case or the Feminine** Case. For example,

أيُها اللاعِب
O Player
/āyuhā///ǡl-laعib/
أَيَّتُها البِنت
/āyatuhā/ /ǡl-bint/
O Girl

Lesson (21) Exception/ Exclusion Case أُسلوب الاستِثناء /ǔslub//ǡl-ǐstithnā́/

Definition:
It is the case of excluding/ exception a noun from a former state (statement).

Keywords:
Noun Excepted From /ǡl-mustathna/ /minhu/ مِنه المُستَثنى – Excepted Noun /ǡl-mustathna/ المُستَثنى – Article of Exception /harf/ /ǡl-ǐstithnā/ حَرف الاستِثناء

For example:

All of the family members are working except/but one.

  a-   We have a completed sentence that is independent and full in meaning "All of the family members are working" but when we add the dependent phrase "except/but one" we mean that **all are** working **but only** one is **not** working.
  b-   In Arabic we have many Exception Articles that refers to the same subject; consider for example the Arabic translation of the above example:
جَميع أفراد الأُسرة يَعمَلون إلا/ سِوى وَاحِد.
/gamiع/ /ǡfrǡd/ /ǡl-ǔsrah/ /yaعmalun/ /ǐla/ or /siwa/ /wāhid/
  Let us analyze this:

Noun Excepted From /ǡl-mustathna/ /minhu/ المُستَثنى مِنه	Excepted Noun /ǡl-mustathna/ المُستَثنى	Article of Exception /harf/ /ǡl-ǐstithnā/ حَرف الاستِثناء
جَميع أفراد الأُسرة /gamiع/ /ǡfrǡd/ /ǡl-ǔsrah/ All of the family members	وَاحِد /wāhid/ one	إلا/ سِوى /ǐla/ or /siwa/ except/but
Then: Only one has been excluded from the action/ statement above. Exception/ Exclusion Case is to get something/someone out of an action i.e. set it out.		

  c-   Articles of Exception in Arabic are eight, each of them on their own has their own rules of Exception. Most important of which are:

The Article in Arabic	Its Meaning if applicable	Its transliteration
إلا	**Except/ if not/ otherwise/ unless**	**/ǐla/**
غَيِّر	**Other**	**/ghayr/**
سِوى	**Other than**	**/siwa/**

سَواء	either	/sawā/
عَدا	Save (except - outside of)	/ɛadā/

d- Now let us go for the cases of the noun after the Article /ila/ and their grammatical signs:

Independent affirmative complete meaningful sentence	Meaningful complete negative sentence and the excepted from is present	Meaningful complete negative sentence and the excepted noun is absent
The excepted noun (i.e. noun after /ila/) is in the openness case i.e. Nunation (Modulation) of openness – نَ /tanwin/ /āl-fath/ /an/ نوين الفَتح	The excepted noun (i.e. noun after /ila/) is either in the openness case i.e. Nunation (Modulation) of openness – تَنوين الفَتح /tanwin/ /āl-fath/ /an/ or Nunation (Modulation) of regularity – تَنوين الضَم /tanwin āḍ-ḍam/ /un/	When the excepted noun from is absent i.e. could be deduced from the sentence's meaning then the excepted noun (i.e. noun after /ila/) takes the sign in accordance with its grammatical analysis in the sentence.
For example: مَر السُياح إلا وَاحِدًا /mar/ /ās-suyāh/ /il-lā/ /wāhidan/ Tourists passed except one.	For example: مَا مَر السُيَاح إلا وَاحدًا/ واحدٌ /mā/ /mar/ /ās-suyāh/ /il-lā/ /wāhidan/ or / wāhidun/ Tourists had not passed except one.	**For example (1):** مَا نَجَحَ إلا مُحَمدٌ /mā/ /nagah/ /ilā/ /muhamadun/ No one has succeeded except Mohamed. **Reason:** Regular case i.e. Nunation (Modulation) of regularity – تَنوين الضَم /tanwin āḍ-ḍam/ /un/ as Mohamed is the doer of the action. **For example (2):** ما اِلتَقَيتَ إلا بِرياضٍ /mā/ /iltaqayt/ /il-lā/ /bi/ /riyādin/ I have met none but Riad. **Reason:** Reduction case i.e. Nunation (Modulation) of reduction – تَنوين الكَسر /tanwin/ /ak-kasr/ /in/ as the name Riad is attached to the Article of reduction /bā/ بِ **For example (3):** لَم أقرأ إلا كِتَابًا /lam/ /āqrā/ /ilā/ /kitaban/ I have not read except one book. Reason: openness case i.e. Nunation (Modulation) of openness – تَنوين الفَتح /tanwin/ /āl-

d-   The Noun of Exception with other articles other than /il-lā/is always in the Reduction Case and takes the Nunation (Modulation) of Reduction – تَنوين الكَسر /tanwin/ /ʼak-kasr/ /in/; like the exception noun in the herein below example:

مَا جَاء (غَير) (سِوى) (عَدا) فَادي

No one has came except/ other than/ but Fady

/mā/ /gāʼ/ /ghayr/ /siwa/ /عada/ /fadi/

Reason of Reduction is that the Excepted Noun "Fady" is an Annexed /āl-mudaf/ المُضاف إليه /ilayhi/ as the verb came /gāʼ/ is annexed to the noun /fadi/.

Lesson (22) Verb to Be and its Sisters in Arabic /kāna/ /wa/ /ākhwatiha/ كَانَ وَأَخَوَاتِها

There are special verbs in Arabic that has special rules and functions whenever there are seen in any of the sentences. These verbs are /kāna/ /wa/ /ākhwatiha/كَانَ وَأَخَوَاتِها . The verb /kāna/ for "verb to be" however in Arabic /kāna/ has so many sisters that share same special rules and functions. Most important of which are:

Arabic Verbs Kana and her Sisters	Transliteration	English Meaning/ Equivalent
كَكَانَ	/kāna/	To be
صَصَارَ	/sāra/	To become
أَأصبَحَ	/āsbaha/	To become (in morning)
أَأمسَى	/āmsa/	To become (in evening)
ظَظَل	/zala/	To remain
بَبَاتَ	/bāta/	To stay (the night)
لَلَيسَ	/laysa/	Not to be

Those verbs are called incomplete verbs; consider the following example:

أكَل الوَلَد /ākala/ /āl-walad/   i.e. The boy ate. (complete meaningful sentence).

كَان الوَلَدُ /kāna/ /āl-waladu/ i.e. The boy was. (incomplete meaning).

Then, they do not give complete meaningful sentences.

Kana and her sisters + one Nominal Subject (Primate) /'al-mobtada'/ المبتدأ+ one Predicate i.e. w /al-khabar/ الخبر= complete meaningful sentence	
Nominal Subject (Primate) //ʼāl-mubtadaʼ/ المُبتَدَأ	**Predicate i.e. w /āl-khabar/ الخَبَر**
Grammatical Analysis Rule: Remains in the regular case as usual i.e. takes the /dam-ma/ sign in case of singular noun and in case of dual and plural (**Masculine and/or Feminine**) will be regular using **their** signs of regularity. Further, here it will be called the Noun of kāna اِسم كَان.	**Grammatical Analysis Rule:** This what differs from the already known rule; it is seen in the openness case i.e. takes the /fatha/ sign in case of singular noun and in case of dual and plural (**Masculine and/or Feminine)** will be in the openness case using **their** signs of openness. Further, here it will be called the predicate of kāna خَبَر كَان.

The predicate of /kāna/ has more than one form; as the predicate can be a nominal phrase; a verbal phrase; or other parts of speech. For example:

1-   كَان الطَالِب يَدرِس فِي الفَصل /kāna/ /ā-talibo/ /yadrusu/ /fi/ /āl-fasl/ the student was studying in the class. Predicate here is verbal.

2- كَان الطَّالِب فِي الفَصل /kāna/ /ā̇-talibo/ /fi/
/ā̇l-fasl/ the student was in the class. Predicate is phrasal.

An Advanced Tip:
Please, notice that the imperative form of the verb /kāna/ i.e. /kun/ كُن shall function as kāna and her sisters i.e. has the same rules. However, the Primate or Subject is deduced from the sentence i.e. because it is imperative then subject is You even if not read in sentence and the Predicate as known before takes the Nunation of openness. For example:
Be Fair! كُن عَادلًا /kun/ /ɛadilan/ i.e. the pronoun you is inferred from the sentence yet not necessarily said and the predicate /ɛadilan/ is in the openness case.

Lesson (23) /i̇n-na/ and its Sisters in Arabic /ina/ /wa/ /ā̇khwatiha/ إنَ وَأخَواتِها

There are some special Articles in Arabic that has special rules and functions whenever there إنَ وَأخَواتِها. The Article /i̇n-na/ in Arabic has so many sisters that share the same special rules and functions. Consider the table below:

Arabic Articles /i̇n-na/ and her Sisters	Transliteration	Usage
إنَ	/i̇n-na/	For emphasizing
أنَ	/ā̇n-na/	For emphasizing
كَأنَ	/ka-āna/	For comparing
لَكِنَ	/lakina/	For opposing
لَيتَ	/layta/	For wishing
لَعَلَ	/laɛala/	For hoping (+ve)

/i̇n-na/ and her sisters /enna/ /wa/ /akhwatha/ إن وأخواتها	
Nominal Subject (Primate) /ā̇l-mubtadaʾ/ المُبتَدَأ	**Predicate i.e. w /ā̇l-khabar/ الخَبَر**
Grammatical Analysis Rule: Differs from the already known rule; it is seen in the openness case i.e. takes the /fatḫa/ sign in case of singular noun and in case of dual and plural (**Masculine and/or Feminine)** will be in the openness case using **their** signs of openness. Further, here it will be called the Noun of i̇n-na اسم إن.	**Grammatical Analysis Rule:** Remains in the regular case as usual i.e. takes the /dam-ma/ sign in case of singular noun and in case of dual and plural (**Masculine and/or Feminine**) will be regular using **their** signs of regularity. Further, here it will be called the Predicate of i̇n-na خَبَر إن.

The predicate of /i̇n-na/ has more than one form; as the predicate can be a nominal phrase; a verbal phrase; or other parts of speech. For example:
1- إنَ الوَلَدَ فِي الحديقةِ. /i̇n-na/ /ā̇l-walada/ /fi/ /ā̇l-hadikah/ The boy is in the garden. (Predicate is a Quasi-Sentence) شبه جملة /shebh/ /gomla/
2- إنَ الوَلَدَ يَلعَب الكُرة. /i̇n-na/ /ā̇l-walada/ /yal3abu/ /ā̇-kurah/ The boy is playing football. (Predicate is a verbal sentence).
3- إنَ المَاءَ فَوَائدُهُ كَثِيرة. /i̇n-na/ /ā̇l-māʾ/ /fawaʾiduhu/ /kathirah/ Water has a lot of benefits (predicate is a nominal sentence).

An Advanced Tip:
  1- If the Article /mā/ مَا is annexed to /i̇n-na/ and her sisters then this article /mā/ will cancel its function i.e. the primate and predicate will not be regarded as Noun and/or Predicate of /i̇n-na/. For example, إنَ العِلمَ نورٌ /i̇n-na/ /ā̇l-

عِلما/ /nurun/ whereas if /mā/ is annexed it will be /in-na/ /āl-عilmu/ /nurun/ i.e. normal Primate and Predicate.

2- The most important cases on when to say /in-na/ or /ān-na/:

/in-na/ Cases	/ān-na/ Cases	Either /in-na/ or /ān-na/ i.e. both are right
1st case: 1- When /in-na/ is mentioned in the beginning of a sentence.	1st case: Doer of action is /ān-na/	1st case: If the /in-na/ or /ān-na/ is annexed to the letter fāُ
Example 1st case: إنَ مُحَمَد مُتَفَوِق. /in-na/ /muhamid/ /mutafawik/ Mohamed is clever.	For example 1st case: بَلَغَني أنَكَ ذَاهِب. /balghani/ //'ān-naka/ /zahib/ I knew that you will go.	For example: أُحِبك فَإني (فَأني) أقَدِرَك. /uhibuka/ /fa-ān-ny/ or /fa-in-ny/ /uqadiruk/ I love you as you are valuable to me.
2nd case: When it is mentioned in an imperative or order.	2nd case: Pro-agent i.e. /nāib/ /āl-fā عil/ in a passive sentence.	3rd case: Swearing sentences that is indefinite
For example: أَفِق إن مُحَمَد قَد جَاء. /āfiq/ /in-na/ /muhamid/ /qad/ /gāُ/ Wake up Mohamed has came.	For example: عُلِمَ أن مُحَمَد قَادِم. /عulima/ //'ān-naka/ /muhamid/ /qādim/ It was known that Mohamed will come.	For example: أُقسِم أَ۪نَكَ \ إنَكَ مَريض. I swear you are ill /uqsim/ //'ān-naka/ /in-naka/ /marid/
3rd case: In the vocative case	3rd case: Object	
For example: يَا مُحَمَد إنكَ كَريم جِدًّا. /ya/ /muhamid/ /in-naka/ /karim/ /gidan/ O Mohamed you are very generous.	For example: عَرِفت أنَكَ مَريض. /عariftu/ //'ān-naka/ /marid/ I knew that you are ill.	
4th case: In the **swearing/ oaths** sentences in case it is **definite** only	4th case: Primate	
For example: وَاللّه إنَك كَريم. /walahi/ /in-naka/ /karim/ I swear by Allah, you are very generous.	For example: عِندي أَنَكَ تَستَحِق الحُب /عindi/ //'ān-naka/ /tastahik/ /āl-hub/ For me you deserve to be	

	loved.	
5th case: If the sentence has the verb to say in any tense.	5th case Predicate	
For example: قُلت إِنَكَ كَريم /qult/ /in-naka/ /karim/ I said you are generous.	For example: الوَاضِح أَن النِظام جَيد /āl-wadih/ //ʾān-naka/ /ā-niẓām/ /gayid/ It is obvious that the system is good.	
6th case: When /in-na/ is the predicate of the sentence For example: الأُم إِنَها مَدرَسَة الأُمة /āl-um/ /in-naha/ /madrasat/ /āl-umah/ The mother is the school of the nation.		

Lesson (24) Arabic Numbers

What about talking break and having some fun to know how Arabs and Arabic speakers count and say numbers?! Let's go!

Arabic Numbers (English Numeric)	Arabic Numbers (Arabic Numeric)	Arabic Numbers (Alphabetically in English)	Arabic Numbers (Alphabetically in Arabic) Masculine in Gender	Arabic Numbers (Alphabetically in Arabic) Feminine in Gender	Arabic Numbers (Transliterated) for pronunciation (Masculine – Feminine Respectively)
0	٠	Zero	صِفْرٌ	صِفْرٌ	/sifr/
1	١	One	وَاحِدٌ	وَاحِدَةٌ	/wāhid/
2	٢	Two	اِثْنَانِ	اِثْنَانِ	ithnān/ -/ //ithnatān
3	٣	Three	ثَلاثَةٌ	ثَلاثَةٌ	/thalāthah/
4	٤	Four	أَرْبَعَةٌ	أَرْبَعَةٌ	/ārbaعah/
5	٥	Five	خَمْسَةٌ	خَمْسَةٌ	/khamsah/
6	٦	Six	سِتَّةٌ	سِتَّةٌ	/sit-ta/
7	٧	Seven	سَبْعَةٌ	سَبْعَةٌ	/sabعa/
8	٨	Eight	ثَمَانِيَةٌ	ثَمَانِيَةٌ	/thamāniya/
9	٩	Nine	تِسْعَةٌ	تِسْعَةٌ	/tisعah/
10	١٠	Ten	عَشَرَةٌ	عَشَرَةٌ	/عasharah/
11	١١	Eleven	أَحَدَ عَشَرَ	إحْدَى عَشَرَةَ	/āhada/ /āshar/ - /ihda/ / āsharah/
12	١٢	Twelve	اِثْنَاْ عَشَرَ	اِثْنَتَاْ عَشَرَةَ	/ithnā/ /āshar/- /ithnatā/ /āsharah/
13	١٣	Thirteen	ثَلاثَةَ عشَرَ	ثَلاثَ عشَرَةَ	/thalāthata/ /āshar/ - /thalāth/ /āsharah/
14	١٤	Fourteen	أَرْبَعَةَ عَشَرَ	أَرْبَعَ عَشَرَةَ	/ārbaعat/ /āshar/ - /ārbaعa/ /āsharah/
15	١٥	Fifteen	خَمْسَةَ عَشَرَ	خَمْسَ عَشَرَةَ	/khamsata/

					/ā<u>sh</u>ar/ - /<u>kh</u>ams/ /ā<u>sh</u>arah/
16	١٦	Sixteen	سِتَّةَ عَشَرَ	سِتَّ عَشَرَة	/sit-tatah/ /ā<u>sh</u>ar/ - /sit/ /ā<u>sh</u>arah/
17	١٧	Seventeen	سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ	سَبْعَ عَشَرَة	/sab ع atah/ /ā<u>sh</u>ar/ - /sab ع/ /ā<u>sh</u>arah/
18	١٨	Eighteen	ثَمَأنِيَةَ عَشَرَ	ثَمَأنِيَ عَشَرَة	/<u>th</u>amāniyat/ /ā<u>sh</u>ar/ - /<u>th</u>amāni/ /ā<u>sh</u>arah/
19	١٩	Nineteen	تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ	تِسْعَ عَشَرَ	/tis ع at/ /ā<u>sh</u>ar/ - /tis ع a/ /ā<u>sh</u>arah/
20	٢٠	Twenty	عِشْرُوْنَ	عِشْرُوْنَ	/ع i<u>sh</u>run/
30	٣٠	Thirty	ثَلاثُوْنَ	ثَلاثُوْنَ	/<u>th</u>alā<u>th</u>un/
40	٤٠	Forty	أَرْبَعُوْنَ	أَرْبَعُوْنَ	/ārba ع un/
50	٥٠	Fifty	خَمْسُوْنَ	خَمْسُوْنَ	/<u>kh</u>amsun/
60	٦٠	Sixty	سِتُّوْنَ	سِتُّوْنَ	/situn/
70	٧٠	Seventy	سَبْعُوْنَ	سَبْعُوْنَ	/sab ع un/
80	٨٠	Eighty	ثَمَأنُوْنَ	ثَمَأنُوْنَ	/<u>th</u>amanun/
90	٩٠	Ninety	تِسْعُوْنَ	تِسْعُوْنَ	/tis ع un/
31	٣١	Thirty-one	وَأحِدٌ وَثَلاثُوْنَ	وَأحِدَة وَثَلاثُوْنَ	/wāhid/ /wa/ / <u>th</u>alā<u>th</u>un/ - /wāhidah/ /wa/ / <u>th</u>alā<u>th</u>un/
25	٥٢	Fifty-two	اِثْنَأنِ وَخَمْسُوْنَ	اِثْنَأنِ وَخَمْسُوْنَ	/i<u>th</u>nān/ /wa/ /<u>kh</u>amsun/ - /i<u>th</u>natān/ /wa/ /<u>kh</u>amsun/
74	٧٤	Seventy-four	أَرْبَعَةٌ وَسَبْعُوْنَ	أَرْبَعَ وَسَبْعُوْنَ	/ārba ع at/ /wa/ /sab ع un/ - /ārba ع a/ /wa//ā<u>sh</u>arah/
87	٨٧	Eighty-seven	سَبْعَةٌ وَثَمَأنُوْنَ	سَبْعَ وَثَمَأنُوْنَ	/sab ع atah/ /<u>wa</u>/ /<u>th</u>amanun / - /sab ع/ /<u>wa</u>/ /<u>th</u>amanun/
99	٩٩	Ninety-nine	تِسْعَةٌ وَتِسْعُوْنَ	تِسْعَ وَتِسْعُوْنَ	/tis ع at/ /wa/ /tis ع un/ - /<u>tis</u> ع a/ /wa/ /tis ع un/
100	100	Hundred	مِئَةٌ أو مائة	مِئَةٌ أو مائة	/m<u>i</u>ah/ or /m<u>a</u>ah/
1000	1000	Thousand	أَلْفُ	أَلْفُ	/ālf/

Do you know that:

1- Arabic numbers are written from left to right.

2- Numbers in Arabic are not that easy as they have special tips and rules. Consider for example the English number 33 and 54 they are read thirty three and fifty four respectively; however, in Arabic they are read **otherwise backward** i.e. /thalath/ /wa/ /thalathun/ ثَلاثَ وَثَلاثُون and /ărba ع/ /wa/ /khamsun/ أَربَع وَخَمسُون respectively.

3- Considering now how to read a number + an Arabic noun:

　　a- For example (1 pen) is said like this: /qalam/ قَلَم i.e. we omit the number but it indicates that it is one pen; however, we **may not** omit the number if we want to stress the number or specify the counted object then we will say /qalam/ /wāhid/ قَلَم وَاحِد.

　　b- For example (2 pens) – as you will know later Arabic as any Language has the three numerical divisions {singular – plural – dual}, we can't say /ithnan/ /qalam/ قَلَم اِثنان but we say /qalāman/.

　　c- For example (3 and up + pens); 52 pens /ithnan/ /wa/ /khamsun/ /qalaman/ اِثنان وَخَمسون قَلَمًا.

4- Arabic Numerals historically are the 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 ...etc and they are called Eastern Arabic-Indic while the ١،٢،٣،٤،٥،٦،٧،٨،٩ are the Indian numerals. If interested you can surf the internet or read books on the history of Numerals; here we can't go more than this.

5- When the counted number is **definite** that may follow the counted noun in **definiteness** too; for example, the 9 pens الأَقلاَم التِسعة /āl-āklām/ /ā-tis ع/.

6- If we add the " **tāā'** Maruṭah" to the Arabic number we will indicate the feminine gender of the number. For example, خمس /khams/ and خمسة /khamsah.

Arabic Numbers According to Gender (Masculine or Feminine)				
Singular Numbers -الأَعدَاد المُفرَدَة -/āl-ā ع dād/ /āl-mufradah/	Compound Numbers – الأَعدَاد المَركَبَة- /āl-ā ع dād/ /āl-murakabah/	Decades – العُقُود /āl- ع uqud/	Joined Numbers – العُطوف أو الأَعدَاد المَعطُوفة /āl- ع utuf/ or /āl-ā ع dād/ /al-ma ع tufah/	Others – أُخرَى /ukhra/
1 to 10	**13 to 19**	**20 – 30 -40 ... etc 90**	**22- 23 -55 ... etc till 99**	**100 – 1000 ...etc**
1 - Numbers 1 and 2 agree with the counted noun in gender; i.e. masculine if the Counted Noun is Masculine and Feminine if the Counted Noun is Feminine. Example Masculine: One boy /walad	1- They are called compounding because the numbers from 3 to 9 are compounded with the number 10 to form the numbers from 13 to 19.	1- They are called Decades as they refer to a group or division of ten.	1- Includes both the rules of the **singular** numbers in its **first part** from 3 to 9 and the rules of the **decades** in the **second part**. They are named "joined" because the singular numbers are	1- They remain the same in Masculine and Feminine.

وَلَد وَاحِد/wāhid/ Two boys /waladān/ وَلَدَان Example Feminine: One girl /bint/ /wahidah/ بِنت وَاحِدة Two girls /bintān/ بنتان			joined to the decades.	
3- The numbers from 3 to 10 are surprisingly enough Masculine with the Feminine counted noun and Feminine with the Masculine Counted Noun i.e. inflected with gender.	2- They are Masculine with the Counted Feminine Noun whereas Feminine with the Counted Masculine Noun i.e. inflected with gender.	2- They remain as they are either in the Feminine or in the Masculine Case when attached to either a Feminine or a Masculine Counted Noun.	2- They are in the **first part** from 3 to 9 **singular** numbers i.e. **inflected with gender**; whereas remains the **same** in the **second decades' part** joined to it.	2- The only Change is in Writing as they never change in all cases whatsoever either in Feminine or in Masculine.
Masculine Example: أَربَعَة رِجَال //ʾārba‏عat/ /rijāl/ four men. Feminine Example: أَربَع نِساء //ʾārba‏ع/ /nisā/ Four women.		Masculine Example: ثَلاثُونَ رَجُلًا /thalathun/ /rajulan/ 30 men. Feminine Example: ثَلاثُونَ بِنتًا /thalathun/ /bintan/ 30 girls.	Masculine Example: سِتة وَعِشرون رَجُلًا /sitah/ /wa/ /‏عishruna/ /rajulan/ 26 men. Feminine Example: سِتَ وَعِشرون بِنتًا /sita/ /wa/ /‏عishruna/ /bintan/ 26 girls.	Examples: مِنَة رَجُل /miʾat/ /rajul/ 100 men. مِنَة بِنت /miʾat/ /bint/ 100 girls.
4- Tip for Number 10 in the singular case it will be Masculine with Feminine Counted Noun and Feminine with Masculine Counted Noun.	3- Tip for the Number 10 in the compounding case it will agree in gender i.e. opposes its case in the Singular group previously discussed. Then, the number ten will be Masculine Compounded with the Masculine Counted Noun whereas Feminine			

	Compounded with the Counted Feminine Noun.			
Masculine Example: عشرة رِجال /ashrat/ /rijal/ 10 men عَشَر نِسَاء /ashar/ /nisā/ 10 women	Masculine Example: سِتَةَ عَشَر رَجُلًا /sitat/ /ashar/ /rajulan/ 16 men. Feminine Example: سِت عَشَرة بِنتًا /sit/ /asharah/ /bintan/ 16 girl.			

7- There are other words that refer to the numbers 1 and 2 they are أَحَد /āhad/ for Masculine that indicates (1) and إحدَى /ihda/ for Feminine that indicates (1); and the word /ithna/ اِثنا for masculine that indicates (2) and /ithnata/ اِثنَتا for Feminine that indicates (2).

/āhad/	/ihda/	/ithna/	/ithnata/
1- Attached to the counted masculine noun similar to the word /wāhid/. 2- It is Masculine with the Masculine Noun.	1- Attached to the counted feminine noun similar to the word /wāhidah/ 2- It is Feminine with the Feminine Noun.	1- Attached to the counted masculine noun similar to the word /ithnān/ 2- It is Masculine with the Masculine Noun.	1- Attached to the counted feminine noun similar to the word /ithnatān/ 2- It is Feminine with the Feminine Noun.
Example: /wāhid/ /wa/ /ishrun/ /rajul/ وَاحِد وَعِشرون رَجُل 21 men. /āhad/ /ashar/ /rajulan/ أحد عَشَر رجلًا 11 men	Example: /ihda/ /ashara/ bentan إحدى عَشَرة بِنتًا 11 girls.	Example: /ithnān/ /wa/ /ishrun/ /rajol/ اِثنَان وَعِشرون رَجل 22 men. /ithnā/ /ashar/ /rajul/ اِثنا عَشَر رَجلاً 12 men	Example: /ithnatā/ /ashra/ /bintan/ اِثنَتا عَشَرة بِنتًا 12 girls
Special Note for the words /āhad/ and the word /ihda/:			

8- Consider the following Table; though advanced yet could be said nonetheless.

Arabic Numbers According to Grammatical Analysis either variable and declinable or invariable and indeclinable				
Singular Numbers - الأَعدَاد المُفرَدَة- /āl-ā ع dād/ /āl-mufradah/	**Compound Numbers – الأَعداَد المَرَكَبَة- /āl-ā ع dād/ /āl-murakabah/**	**Decades – العُقُود - /āl-ع uqud/**	**Joined Numbers – العُطوف أو الأَعدَاد المَعطُوفة - /āl-ع utuf/ or /āl-ā ع dād/ /al-ma ع tufah/**	**Others – أُخرَى /ukhra/**
1 to 10	**13 to 19**	**20 – 30 -40 … etc 90**	**22- 23 -55 … etc till 99**	**100 – 1000 … etc**
Variable and Declinable i.e. take the vowel sign according to its grammatical analysis in the sentence. Then, they take any of the three signs /dam-ma/, /fatha/ or /kasra/	Invariable and Declinable and both parts take the /fatha/ sign. **In their Arabic Pronunciation numbers from 11 to 19 keep the same vowel sound on the last letter of each part which is /a/ vowel sound i.e. /fatha/ sign. However, the number 12 is kept away from such rule as /ithnā/ is regarded as a dual case**	Variable and Declinable i.e. take the vowel sign according to its grammatical analysis in the sentence. Then, they take any of the three signs /dam-ma/, /fatha/ or /kasra/	Variable and Declinable i.e. take the vowel sign according to its grammatical analysis in the sentence. Then, they take any of the three signs /dam-ma/, /fatha/ or /kasra/	Variable and Declinable i.e. take the vowel sign according to its grammatical analysis in the sentence. Then, they take any of the three signs /dam-ma/, /fatha/ or /kasra/

	/mu<u>th</u>ana/.			

9- The Counted Noun after the Number grammatically:

The Counted Number – grammatically called "Distinctive of the Number or Specification of the Number" /tamyiz/ /ȧl-aعdād/ تَمييز الأَعدَاد			
1 and 2	**3 to 10**	**11 to 99**	**100 – 1000 …etc**
Has no Distinctive / specification of the number.	The Distinctive/ specification of the number i.e. Counted noun after the Number **always has the /kasra/ sign; always plural.**	The Distinctive/ specification of the number i.e. Counted noun after the Number **always has the /fat<u>h</u>a/ sign; always singular.**	The Distinctive/ specification of the number i.e. Counted noun after the Number **always has the /kasra/ sign; always singular.**

10- When Counted Noun is Definite the Number will follow the noun. For example, السَيِدَات الخَمسَة /ȧ-sayidāt/ /ȧl-<u>kh</u>amsah/ i.e. both are definite.

11- Another kind of numbers is called the **Ordinal Numbers** /ȧl-āعdād/ /ȧ-tartibyah/ الأَعدَاد التَرتيبِيَة. They are sometimes called number **adjectives** as when they are written **after the noun** and agree in gender, number and definiteness. These numbers denote arrangement of the counted number according to others. Like saying الشَهر الخَامِس the Fifth month /ȧ-<u>sh</u>ahr/ /ȧl-<u>kh</u>amis/. However when they **precede the counted noun** they form **genitive construction** form. Like for example, رَابِع شَهر /rabi ع/ /<u>sh</u>ahr/. Further, ordinal numbers if are in the indefinite case and are written before a **plural counted noun** then this counted noun will be definite; like saying خَامِس الأَيَام the 5ᵗʰ day /<u>kh</u>amis/ /ȧl-āyam/.

Ordinal Number in English	Ordinal Number in Arabic (Feminine) by adding the " tāˈMarbutah" or " ālif ȧl-maksura ى"	Ordinal Number in Arabic (Feminine) Transliterated	Ordinal Number in Arabic (Masculine)	Ordinal Number in Arabic (Masculine) Transliterated
1ˢᵗ – First	الأُولَى	/ȧl-ula/	الأُول	/ȧl-awal/
2ⁿᵈ – Second	الثَانِية	/ȧ-<u>th</u>anya/	الثَانِي	/ȧ-<u>th</u>any/
3ʳᵈ – Third	الثَالِثة	/ȧ-<u>th</u>alitha/	الثَالِث	/ȧ-<u>th</u>alith/
4ᵗʰ - Fourth	الرَابِعة	/ȧ-rabi عa/	الرَابِع	/ȧr-rabi ع/
5ᵗʰ – Fifth	الخَامِسة	/ȧ-<u>kh</u>amisa/	الخَامِس	/ȧ-<u>kh</u>amis/
6ᵗʰ – Sixth	السَادِسة	/ȧs-adisa/	السَادِس	/ȧs-adis/
7ᵗʰ – Seventh	السَابِعة	/ȧs-abi عa/	السَابِع	/ȧs-abi ع/
8ᵗʰ – Eighth	الثَامِنة	/ȧ<u>th</u>-amina/	الثَامِن	/ȧ<u>th</u>-amin/
9ᵗʰ – ninth	التَاسِعة	/ȧt-asi عa/	التَاسِع	/ȧt-asi ع/
10ᵗʰ – tenth	العَاشِرة	/ȧl-عa<u>sh</u>ira/	العَاشِر	/ȧl-عa<u>sh</u>ir/
11ᵗʰ – eleventh	الحَادِية عَشَرة	/ȧl-hadyat/ / عa<u>sh</u>rah/	الحَادِي عَشَر	/ȧl-<u>h</u>ady/ / عa<u>sh</u>r/

English	Arabic	Transliteration	Arabic	Transliteration
12th – twelfth	الثَانِية عَشَرة	/ā-thanyata/ / ɛashrah/	الثَانِي عَشَر	/ā-thany/ / ɛashr/
13th – thirteenth ...etc	الثَالَثة عَشَرة	/āth-alithata/ / ɛashrah/	الثَالث عَشَر	/āth-alith/ / ɛashr/
20th – twentieth	العشرون	/āl-ɛishrun/	العشرون	/āl-ɛishrun/
21st – twenty-first	الحَادِية والعِشرون	/āl-hadya/ /wa/ /āl-ɛishrun/	الحَادِي والعِشرون	/āl-hady/ /wa/ /āl-ɛishrun/
22nd – twenty-second	الثَانِية والعِشرون	/āl-thanya/ /wa/ /āl-ɛishrun/	الثاني والعشرون	/āl-thany/ /wa/ /āl-ɛishrun/
23rd – twenty-third	الثَالِثة والعِشرون	/ā-thalitha/ /wa/ /āl-ɛishrun/	الثالث والعشرون	/ā-thalith/ /wa/ /āl-ɛishrun/
30th -thirtieth	الثَلاثُون	/ā-thalathun/	الثَلاثُون	/ā-thalathun/
40th – fortieth	الأربَعون	/āl-ārba ɛun/	الأربَعون	/āl-ārba ɛun/
50th – fiftieth	الخَمسون	/ā-khamsun/	الخَمسون	/ā-khamsun/
60th - sixtieth	السِتون	/ā-situn/	السِتون	/ā-situn/
70th – seventieth	السَبعون	/ā-sab ɛun/	السَبعون	/ā-sab ɛun/
80th – eightieth	الثَمَانون	/ā-thamanun/	الثَمَانون	/ā-thamanun/
90th – ninetieth	التِسعون	/ā-tis ɛun/	التِسعون	/ā-tis ɛun/
100th – hundredth	المِائة	/āl-miā/	المِائة	/āl-miā/
1000th – thousandth	الألف	/āl-āllf/	الألف	/āl-āllf/
1000000th - millionth	المِليون	/āl-milyun/	المِليون	/āl-milyun/

12- Percentages in Arabic are slightly different. In English we say 100 % however in Arabic we add the letter bā ́ - initial - then we say 100 بِالمَائَة /bil-miā/.

Lesson (25) Arabic Punctuation Marks: dos and don'ts

Punctuation marks, as defined in Wikipedia the Online Encyclopedia, are symbols which indicate the structure and organization of written Language, as well as intonation and pauses to be observed when reading aloud.

Apparent Differences between Arabic and English Punctuations:

1- Reversed question mark and comma.

2- The use of full stops and commas is used freely.

3- The use of And or So in the beginning of sentences, which is informal in English Writing Style.

4- Arabic writing is Connected with long and loose sentences, linked by commas and "ands" which is informal in English Writing Style.

Punctuation Marks Dos I				
The Comma	**The semi Colon**	**The full stop/ Period**	**The Colon**	**The two brackets**
،	؛	.	:	(( ))
A short pause in between sentences to highlight some meanings.	A some how longer pause than the comma.	At the end of a full meaningful sentence.	To illustrate what precedes it and to highlight what follows.	To write in-between it parenthetical sentences.
Positions: 1- To divide ideas. For example, فَادِي وَلَدٌ طَيِّب، لا يُضَايِق الآخَرِين، وَلا يُتعِبُ أحَدًا. /fadi/ /waladun/ /ṭayib/ /la/ /yoḍayiku/ /āl-akharun/ /wala/ /yutعib/ /āhadan/. Fady is a good boy who never	Positions: 1- Between long meaningful sentences to save time for breathing to avoid mixing ideas with each other. For example, الأُبُوَة هِي العَطَاء الخَالِد، أما الأُمُومَة هِي التَضْحِيَة التَامة. /āl-ubuwa/	Example: أَنا أُحِب الفَاكِهة النَاضِجَة. /āna/ /uhib/ /ālfakiha/ /ā-nadigah/ I like ripen fruits.	Positions: 1- Quotations and sayings. For example, قَالَ مُحَمَد: "لآ أعرِف الحَقِيقَة." /qāl/ /muham-mid/ /la/ /ُaعrif/ /ālḥaqiqah/ Mohamed said: "I don't know the truth." 2- A thing and its divisions, and examples illustrating	Example: Like the dashes in English.

annoys any body nor disturb them. 2- types of things. For example, هُنَاك ثَلاث أنواع مِن التُفاح: الأخضَر، وَالأَصفَر، وَالأَحمَر. /hunaka/ /thalathat/ /ānwaع/ /mina/ /ātufah/ //āl -akhdar/ /walahmar/ /walasfar/ There are three kinds of apple: red, green, and yellow. 3- After the vocative case. For example, يَا فَادِي، أَحضِر القَلَم /yā/ /fadi/ /āhdir/ /āqalam/ Fady, bring the pen to me.	/hya/ /āl عatā/ /ā-khalid/ /āma/ /āl-umuma/ /hya/ /āltadhya/ //āltamah/. Paternity is immortal tender; whereas motherhood is the ultimate sacrifice. 2- Cause and effect. For example, فَادِي طَالِبٌ مُتَمَيِز؛ لا غَرَابَة أن يَكُونَ الأَوَل عَلى فَصله. /fadi/ /taleb/ /mutamayiz/ /la/ /gharabata/ /ān/ /yakuna/ /ālawal/ /عala/ /faslih/ Fady is an excellent student; he is the first on his class.		an idea. For example, هُنَاك ثَلاث أنواع مِن التُفاح: الأَخِضَر، وَالأَصفَر، وَالأَحمَر. /hunaka/ /thalathat/ /ānwaع/ /mina/ /ātufah/ //āl -akhdar/ /walahmar/ /walasfar/ There are three kinds of apple: red, green, and yellow.	
Quotation Marks	**The three dots**	**The Question Mark**	**Exclamation Mark**	**Dashes**
" ... "	**...**	**؟**	**!**	**-**
Quotations and sayings.	To indicate omitted sentences for precise.	After Questions	After exclamation or affection	After Numbers and numeration
For Example: قَالَ	For example:			For example:

مُحَمَد: "لا أَعرفُ الحَقِيقَة." /qāl/ /muham-mid/ /lā/ /aُ aعrif/ /āَ-ḥakikah/ Mohamed said: "I don't know the truth."	نَهرُ النِيل أَطوَل الأَنهَار... كَان الفَرَاعِنَة يُقَدِسُونَه. /nahr/ /āneel/ /ātwal/ /āl-ānhar/ /kāna/ /āl-fra عina/ /yuqadisunah/ River Nile the longest Nile… Pharaohs used to worship it.			أَولًّا- ثانِيًا- First – 2nd – /āwalan/ /thanyan/

<table>
<tr><td colspan="5" style="background:#3b3b9e;color:white;font-weight:bold">Punctuation Marks Don'ts I</td></tr>
</table>

1-	Never put a space after the wāw meaning "and" in Arabic.
2-	Never double the spaces between words in a sentence.
3-	Never put a space before a comma but put space after it.
4-	Never put a space before a Dot (full stop) but put space after it.
5-	Never put a space before a semi colon but put space after it.
6-	Never put a space before a colon but put space after it.
7-	Never put spaces inside the brackets but after it.
8-	Never put spaces inside the quotation marks but after it.
9-	Never put the three dots in the beginning of a sentence.

Part II – Arabic Speaking Skills for Non-Native Speakers
Lesson 1: Some Basic Short Conversations
1- Hello السَلامُ عَلَيكم/āsalamu/ /ɛalaykum/

Arabic Conversation	Arabic Transliteration	Arabic – English Translation
السَلامُ عَلَيكم يَا فَادِي كَيفَ حَالُك؟	/āsalamu/ /ɛalaykum/ /yā/ /fadi/ /kayfa/ /halak/	Peace be upon you Fady, how are you?
وعَعَلَيكُم السَلام يَا مُنى، أَنا بِخَير والحَمد لله وأنتِ؟	/wa/ /ɛalaykum/ /āsalam/ /ya/ /muna/ /āna/ /bikhayr/ /wa/ /ālhamdu/ /li-llah/ /wa/ /ānti/	Peace be upon you Mona, I am fine praise to Allah, you?
أَأنا بِخَير الحَمد لله، كَيفَ حَال عَائِلَتِك؟	/āna/ /bikher/ /wa/ /ālhamdu/ /li-llah/ /kayfa/ /hal/ /ɛảlatak/	I am fine praise to Allah, how is your family?
فِي أحسَن حَال شُكرًا، إلى أينَ أنتَ ذَاهِب؟	/fi/ /āhsan/ /hal/ /shukran/ /ila/ /ayna/ /anta/ /zahib/	Fine thanks, where are you going?
إِنَه أَوَل أَيَام الدِرَاسَة لي بِالجَامِعَة وَكُنت فِي طَريقي إِلَيها.	/inahu/ /awal/ /ayam/ /adirasa/ /li/ /bilgāmiɛah/ /wa/ /kuntu/ /fi/ /tariki/ /ilayha/	It is my first day at the University and I am on my way to it.
إِذًا أَأَرَاكَ لاحِقًا	/izan/ /araka/ /lahikan/	Then, see you later.
حَحَسَنًا، وَلَكِن دَعِني أدعُوكَ عَلى العَشَاء اليَومِ فِي البَيت مَع العَائِلَة، مَا رَأْيُك؟	/hasanan/ /walakin/ /daɛni/ /ādɛuka/ /ɛala/ /alɛasha/ /ālyawm/ /maɛa/ /āl ɛảila/ /mā/ /rayuk/	Good, but let me invite you for dinner with my family today, what do you think?
مُمُوَافِق، إِذًا أَرَاكَ السَاعة العَاشِرة هَل هَذا مُنَاسِب؟	/muwāfik/ /izan/ /āraka/ /āsa ɛa/ /āl ɛashira/ /hal /haza/ /munasib/	Okay, then, see you at 10 o'clock, is it fine?
نَعَم مُنَاسِب، السَلامُ عَلَيكُم.	/na ɛam/ /munasib/ /asalamu/ /ɛalaykum/	Yes, fine. Peace be upon you.
فِي انتِظَارِك، وَعَلَيكُم السَلام.	/fi/ /intizarak/ /wa/ /ɛalaykum/ /asalam/	I am waiting for you. Peace be upon you.

Cultural Tip:

Greetings in Arabic are very important, that you have to greet your friend whenever you see and wherever you are. This is part of the Arabs friendly culture.

NB:

1- Greetings vary according to gender and number as been seen in Part I of this course.

2- Fady Visits Mona's Family فَادِي يَزُور عَائِلَة مُنى /fadi/ /yazur/ /ɛaꞋilat/ /muna/

Arabic Conversation	Arabic Transliteration	Arabic – English Translation
هَهَل تَعلَمِي يَا مُنَى أَنَ دُكتُور الجَامِعَة طَلَب مِني أَن أَكتُب مَوضُوع عَن العَائِلَة العَرَبِيَة.	/hal/ /taɛlami/ /ya/ /muna/ /anꞋ/ /duktur/ /al-gamiɛa/ /talb/ /mini/ /anꞋ/ /aktub/ /mawduɛ/ /ɛan/ /al-ɛaꞋila/ /al ɛarabiya/	Do you know Mona, the university Instructor requested me to write about the Arab Family.
جَحَمِيل جِدًّا يَا فَادِي سَيَكُون مَوضُوع مُمَيَز بِالطبع.	/gamil/ /gidan/ /ya/ /fadi/ /sayakun/ /mawduɛ/ /mumayaz/ /bi-tabɛ/	That's great, this will be an outstanding topic to write about of course.
هَهَل تَعلَم يَا فَادِي، بِإمكَانِك أَن نَتَكَلَم عَن عَادَاتِنا وَتَقَالِيدِنا.	/hal/ /taɛlam/ /ya/ /fadi/ /anꞋ/ /tatakalm/ /ɛan/ /ɛadatina/ /wa/ /taqaledina/	Do you know fady you can talk about our traditions and customs.
عَعَن التَرَابُط المَوجُود وَالمَلمُوس فِي المُجتَمَعَات العَرَبِية فِي الفَرَح وفِي الحُزن.	/ɛan/ /atarabut/ /almawgud/ /walmalmus/ /fi/ /almugtamaɛat/ /al ɛarabiya/ /fi/ /alfara<u>h</u>/ /wa/ /fi/ /alhuzn/	About our tangible linkage in the Arab communities in happiness and sadness.
عَعَن صَرَامَة الأَب وَعَن حَنَان الأُم وَكَذَلِك التَرَابُط الأُسَري.	/ɛan/ /saramat/ /alꞋab/ /wa/ /ɛan/ /<u>h</u>anan/ /alꞋum/ /wa/ /kazaik/ /atarabut/ /alꞋusari/	About the stringent father and the tender mother, and also about family bonding.
عَعَن الالتِزَام بِزِيَارَة المَرضَى مَثَلاً أو حَتَى الزِيَارَات الَتِي تَحدُث مِن حِين لَآخر لِمُجَرَد الاطمِئنَان عَلَى الآخَر دُونَ أَي أَسبَاب، أَي أنَ السَبَب الوَحِيد هُو الحُب.	/ɛan/ /aliltizam/ /biziyarat/ /almarda/ /mathalan/ /aw/ /hata/ /azyarat/ /alati/ /tah̲dus/ /min/ /hin/ /lïakhar/ /limogarad/ /alitminan/ /ɛala/ /alakharun/ /duna/ /ay/ /asbab/ /ay/ /ana/ /asabab/ /alwahid/ /huwa/ /alh̲ub/	About the regular visiting of any ill person, or even the visits that happens from time to time just to check on others with no reason; the only reason is love.

2- **John is Studying Arabic**
جُون يَدرُس اللُغَة العَرَبِيَة /john/ /yadrus/ /al-lugha/ /al-ɛarabiah/

Arabic Conversation	Arabic Transliteration	Arabic – English

		Translation
السَلامُ عَلَيكُم يَا جُون، كَيفَ حَالُك؟	/āsalamu/ /عalaykum/ /yā/ /john/ /kayfa/ /halak/	Peace be upon you John, how are you?
أَنَا بِخَير يَا فَادِي، هَل تَعلَم أَني الآن أَ◌درِس اللُغَة العَرَبِيَة الفصحى؟	/āna/ /bikhayr/ /ya/ /fadi/ /hal/ /taعlam/ /ani/ /alān/ /ádris/ /al-lugha/ /al-عarabiah/ /al-fusha/	Fine thank you Fady, do you that nowadays I am studying Standard Arabic Language?
جَجَمَيَل جِدًّا يَا جُون وَصَحِيح أَنَّكَ بَدَأتَ بِالعَرَبِيَة الفَصِيحَة كَي يَسهُل عَلَيَك فِيمَا بَعد أَن تَتَعَلَم العَامِية.	/gamil/ /gidan/ /ya/ /john/ /wa/ /sahih/ /anaka/ /badat/ /bil-عarabiyah/ /al-fasiha/ /kai/ /yashul/ /عalayka/ /fima/ /baعd/ /an/ /tata عalam/ /al-عamiya/	Very good John and it is right that you begun with the Standard Arabic Language towards easy learning of the Arabic slang afterwards.
هَهَل تَعلَم يَا جُون أَنه لا يُوجَد شَخص يَتَحَدَّث العَرَبِية الفَصِيحة وَلَكِن هُناك مَن يَكتُبونَها؟	/hal/ /taعlam/ /ya/ /john/ /anahu/ /la/ /yugad/ /shakhs/ /yatahadas/ /al-عarabiyah/ /al-fasiha/ /wa/ /lakin/ /hunaka/ /man/ /yaktubuha/	Do you know John that there is no Standard Arabic Language speakers, yet there is Standard Arabic Language Writers?
نَعَم أَعلَم أَن العَرَبِيَة الفَصِيحَة هِي لُغة الكِتَابَة وَلَيس التَحَدُّث وَالمُخَاطَبَة.	/naعam/ /aعlam/ /ana/ /al عarabiyah/ /al-fasiha/ /lughatu/ /al-kitabah/ /walaysa/ /atahadus/ /wa/ /almukhatabah/	Yes, I know that Arabic Standard Language is a language of writing but not a language of speaking.
حَحَسَنًا، بِما أَنَّكَ بَدَأت تَتَعَلَم اللُغَة العَرَبِيَة أَرِيد أَن أَهدِيك نَصِيحَة سَتُسَاعِدك أَن تَتَعَلَم أَي لُغَة مَهمَا كَانَت.	/hasanan/ /bima/ /anaka/ /badat/ /tataعalam/ /al-lughah/ /al-عarabiyah/ /urid/ /an/ /uhdik/ /nasiha/ /satusaعiduk/ /an/ /tataعalam/ /ay/ /lughah/ /mahma/ /kanat/	Then, as you began learning the Arabic Language I want to give you a piece of advice that will help you in learning any language whatsoever.
صَصَحِيح مَا هِي قُل لِي بِسُرعَة؟	/sahih/ /ma/ /hiya/ /qul/ /li/ /bisurعah/	Really, what is it? Please say quickly.
النَصِيحَة هِي أَن تَتَمَرَّن عَلى اللُغَة تَحَدُّثًا وَقِرَاءةً وَكِتَابَة وَسَمَاعًا كَي تَتَمَكَن مِنها وَتَسَتَوعِبَهَا.	/an-nasiha/ /hiya/ /an/ /tatamaran/ /عala/ /al-lugha/ /tahaduthan/ /wa/ /qiraatan/ /wa/ /kitabatan/ /wasama عan/ /kai/ /tatamakan/ /minha/ /wa/ /tastawعibha/	The advice is to practice the language through speaking, reading, writing and listening to fully grasp it.
جَجَمِيل جِدًّا شُكرًا عَلى النَصِيحَة الغَالِية يَا فَادِي.	/gamil/ /gidan/ /shukran/ /عala/ /anasiha/ /alghaliyah/ /ya/ /fadi/	Very beautiful, thank a lot for this precious advice Fady.
لِلآ شُكر عَلى وَاجِب يَا جُون	/la/ /shukr/ /عala/ /wagib/ /ya/ /john/	Don't mention John.

Lesson (2): Important General Expressions

Occasion	Arabic Expressions	Arabic Transliteration	Arabic → English Translation
General Occasions	نَعَم	/naعam/	yes
	لاَ	/lāh/	No
	شُكرًا	/shukran/	Thanks / thank you
	شُكرًا جَزيلاً	/shukran/ /gazilan/	Thank you very much / thanks a lot
	العَفو	/āl-عafw/	You are welcome
	مِن فَضلِك	/min/ /fadlik/	please
	أعذُرني	/uعzurni/	Excuse me
	مَرحَبًا	/marhaban/	hello
	مَعَ السَلامة	/maعa/ /asalamah/	Good bye
	صَبَاحُ الخَير	/sabahu/ /āl-khair/	Good morning
	مَسَاءُ الخَير	/masāu/ /āl-khair/	Good afternoon
			Good evening
	تُصبِح عَلَى خَير	/tusbih/ / عala/ /khair/	Good night
	لاَ شُكر عَلَى وَاجِب	/lā/ /shukr/ / عala/ /wagib/	Don't mention
Asking Occasions	لاَ أَفهَم	/lā/ /āfham/	I don't understand
	كَيفَ تَقُول ...؟	/kayfa/ /taqul/	How do you say this...?
	هَل تَتَحَدَث ...؟	/hal/ /tatahadas/	Do you speak...?
General Occasions	سُرِرتُ لِلقائِك	/surrirtu/ /li-liqaïk/	Nice to meet you
	كَيفَ حَالَك؟	/kayfa/ /hālak/	How are you?
	جَمَيل - جَيد	/gamil/ or /gayid/	Good
	قَبِيح - سَيِء	/qabih/ or /sayï/	Bad
General Conversations	مِن فَضلِك، مِن أَينَ الحَمَام؟	/min/ /fadlik/ /min/ /āyna/ /āl-hamām/	Please, Where is the bathroom?
	مَا حَالَة الطَقس اليَوم؟	/mā/ /halat/ /ātaqs/ /ālyawm/	How is the weather today?
	مَا رَقَم هَاتِفِكَ	/mā/ /raqam/	What is your Mobile

	المَحمُول؟	/hatifika/ /āl-mahmul/	number?
	يَجِب عَلَيكَ يَا مُحَمَد أَن تَرتَدِي مَلاَبِس ثَقِيلة فِي الشِتَاء.	/yagib/ /ɛalayka/ /ya/ /muham-mid/ /ʾan/ /tartadi/ /malabis/ /thaqila/ /fi/ /ʾashitaʾ/	Muhammad you must wear heavy cloths in winter.
	تَأَخَرت الطَائِرة لِسوء الأحوال الجَوية.	/takhart/ /aṭ-ṭaʾira/ /lisuʾ/ /ʾal-ʾaḥwāl/ /ʾgawya/	The plan delayed for bad weather circumstances.
	هَل بِإمكَانِي الدَفع بِعُملة أخرى غَير العُملة الرَسمِية؟	/hāl/ /bimkāni/ /adafɛ/ /bi ɛumla/ /ʾukhra/ /ghayr/ /ʾal ɛ-umla/ /ʾarasmyah/	Can I pay in another currency other than the official.
	أَينَ مَكتَب الصِرَافَة؟	/ʾayna/ /maktab/ /ʾasirafah/	Where is the Currency Exchange Office?
	من الصعب أن أقرأ العربية.	/mina/ /ʾasaɛb/ /ʾan/ /ʾaqraʾ/ /ʾāl ɛ-arabiyah/	It is so hard to read Arabic.
	أَنا مِن النَاطِقِين باللُغَة العَرَبية.	/ʾana/ /mina/ /ʾanatikin/ /bilughati/ /ʾāl ɛ-arabiyah/	I can speak Arabic.
	أَستَطِيع التَحَدُث بِأَكثَر مِن لُغة.	/astaṭiɛ/ /ʾatahadus/ /biakthar/ /min/ /lughah/	I can speak more than one language.
	إذَا سَمَحت، هَل لِي أَن أشتَري هَذا الدَوَاء؟	/iza/ /samaht/ /hal/ /li/ /ʾan/ /ʾashtari/ /haza/ /ʾadawaʾ/	Please, can I buy this medicine.
	عَلَيك احتِرام قَانون المُرور.	/ɛalaika/ /iḥtiram/ /qanun/ /ʾāl-murur/	You have to respect traffic rules.
	مَا الحَد الأَقصَى للأوزَان المَسمُوح للمُسَافِر بِحَملِها؟	/mā/ /ʾal-had/ /ʾal-ʾaqsa/ /lilawzan/ /ʾal-masmuh/ /lilmusafir/ /bihamlaha/	What is the maximum weight allowed to a traveler?
	إذَا سَمَحتَ، هَل بِإمكَانِكَ أَن تَقِلني إلَى المَطَار؟	/iza/ /samaht/ /hal/ /bimkanik/ /ʾan/ /taqilny/ /ila/ /ʾal-matar/	Would you please take me to the airport?
	مَا جِنسِيَتَك؟	/ma/ /ginsiyatak/	What is your nationality?
	مَتَى سَتُقلِع الطَائِرَة؟	/mata/ /satuqli ɛ/ /ʾaṭaʾirah/	When the plane will take off?
	عُذرًا، الرَقَم خَطَأ	/ɛuzran/ /ʾarakam/ /khataʾ/	Sorry, wrong number.
	هَل لِي أَن أطلُب مِنكَ الانتِظَار قَلِيلاً؟	/hal/ /li/ /ʾan/ /ʾatlub/ /minka/ /ʾalintizar/ /qalilan/	May I ask you to wait a little bit?

	مَتَى سَيَبدَأ الفِيلم؟	/mata/ /sayabda/ /alfilm/	When the film will start?
	مَتَى سَيَبدَأ الامتِحَان؟	/mata/ /sayabda/ /alimtihan/	When the exam will start?
Arabic and/or Islamic Occasions	عِيد سَعِيد	/ع id/ /saع id/	Happy Eid (Feast)
	رَمَضَان مُبَارَك	/Ramadan/ /Mubarak/	Ramadan Mubarak
Congats	عِيد مِيلاد سَعِيد	/ع id/ /milad/ /saع id/	Happy Birthday
	مَبرُوك النَجَاح	/mabruk/ /anagah/	Congratulations on your success
	زَواج سَعِيد	/zawag/ /saع id/	Happy Wedding
	خُطُوبة سَعِيدة	/khotobah/ /sa ع idah/	Happy Engagement
	تَمَنِياتِي بالشِفَاء العَاجِل	/tamaniyati/ /bishifa/ /alع agil/	Get well soon
Islamic expressions after knowing that one is dead	البَقَاء لله	/al-baqa/ /lilah/	Eternal Life is just to Allah
Geneal Occasions	كَم السَاعَةُ الآن؟	/kam/ /asaع atu/ /al-an/	What time is it?
Universal Day	عِيد أُم سَعِيد	/ع id/ /um/ /saع id/	Happy Mother's Day
	شَم نَسِيم سَعِيد	/sham/ /nasim/ /sa ع id/	Happy Easter
General Occasions	إلَى اللِقَاء	/ila/ /al-liqa/	See you
	مَع السَلَامَة	/ma ع/ /asalamah/	Good Bye
	مَا اسمُك؟	/ma/ /asmuk/	What is your name?
When looking for hotel or a room	أينَ الفُندُق؟	/ayna/ /alfunduq/	Where is the hotel?
	هَل هُنَاك حُجُرَات شَاغِرَة؟	/hal/ hunak/ /hugurat/ /shaghirah/	Is there any room available?
	مَا سِعر البِيَات لِلَيلَة وَاحِدَة في الفندق؟	/ma/ /si ع r/ /al-byat/ /li-lalah/ /wahida/ /fi/ /al-funduq/	How much does it cost to rent a hotel room for one night?
Buying Things	أَفهَم	/afham/	I understand
	لا أَفهَم	/la/ /afham/	I can't understand
	غَالِي	/ghali/	Expensive
	رَخِيص	/rakhis/	Cheap
	مُنَاسِب – غَير مُنَاسِب	/munasib/	Suitable – not suitable
	بِكَم هَذا؟	/bikam/ /haza/	How much does it cost?
	بِكَم الأُجرة؟	/bikam/ /al-ugrah/	How much is the fare
	أُرِيد وَرَقَة الحِسَاب مِن فَضلِك.	/urid/ /waraqat/ /al-hisab/ /min/ /fadlik/	The receipt please!

Lesson (3): Basic Variable Glossary

1- The Beautiful Names of Allah[10]

Beautiful Names of Allah in Arabic	Beautiful Names of Allah transliterated	Beautiful Names of Allah in English (translated)
الله	/Allah/	The Greatest Name
الرّحمنُ	/Ar-Raḥman/	The All-Compassionate
الرحيمُ	/Ar-Raḥim/	The All-Merciful
المَلِكُ	/Al-Malik/	The Absolute Ruler
القُدّوسُ	/Al-Quddus/	The Pure One
السَّلامُ	/As-Salam/	The Source of Peace
المؤمِنُ	/Al-Muʼmin/	The Inspirer of Faith
المهيمِنُ	/Al-Muhaymin/	The Guardian
العزيزُ	/Al-Aziz/	The Victorious
الجبّارُ	/Al-Jabbar/	The Compeller
المتكبّرُ	/Al-Mutakabbir/	The Greatest
الخالقُ	/Al-Khaliq/	The Creator
الباريُ	/Al-Bari/	The Maker of Order
المصوّرُ	/Al-Musawwir/	The Shaper of Beauty
الغفّارُ	/Al-Ghaffar/	The Forgiving
القهّارُ	/Al-Qahhar/	The Subduer
الوهّابُ	/Al-Wahhab/	The Giver of All
الرزّاقُ	/Ar-Razzaq/	The Sustainer
الفتّاحُ	/Al-Fattah/	The Opener
العليمُ	/Al-ʿlim/	The Knower of All
القابِضُ	/Al-Qabid/	The Constrictor
الباسِطُ	/Al-Basit/	The Reliever
الخافضُ	/Al-Khafid/	The Abaser
الرافعُ	/Ar-Rafʿ/	The Exalter
المعزُّ	/Al-Muʿizz/	The Bestower of Honors
المذلُّ	/Al-Muẕill/	The Humiliator
السميعُ	/As-Samʿ/	The Hearer of All

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[10] The Beautiful names of Allah in Islam.

البَصيرُ	/Al-Basir/	The Seer of All
الحَكَمُ	/Al-Hakam/	The Judge
العَدلُ	/Al-عAdl/	The Just
اللطيفُ	/Al-Latif/	The Subtle One
الخبيرُ	/Al-Khabir/	The All-Aware
الحليمُ	/Al-Halim/	The Forbearing
العظيمُ	/Al-Azim/	The Magnificent
الغفورُ	/Al-Ghafur/	The Forgiver and Hider of Faults
الشَّكورُ	/Ash-Shakur/	The Rewarder of Thankfulness
العليُّ	/Al-Ali/	The Highest
الكبيرُ	/Al-Kabir/	The Greatest
الحفيظُ	/Al-Hafiz/	The Preserver
المُقيتُ	/Al-Muqit/	The Nourisher
الحسيبُ	/Al-Hasib/	The Accounter
الجليلُ	/Al-Jalil/	The Mighty
الكريمُ	/Al-Karim/	The Generous
الرقيبُ	/Ar-Raqib/	The Watchful One
المجيبُ	/Al-Mujib/	The Responder to Prayer
الواسعُ	/Al-Wasع/	The All-Comprehending
الحكيمُ	/Al-Hakim/	The Perfectly Wise
الودودُ	/Al-Wadud/	The Loving One
المجيدُ	/Al-Majid/	The Majestic One
الباعثُ	/Al-Baعith/	The Resurrector
الشَّهيدُ	/Ash-Shahid/	The Witness
الحَقُّ	/Al-Haqq/	The Truth
الوَكيلُ	/Al-Wakil/	The Trustee
القَويُّ	/Al-Qawiyy/	The Possessor of All Strength
المتينُ	/Al-Matin/	The Forceful One
الوليُّ	/Al-Waliyy/	The Governor
الحميدُ	/Al-Hamid/	The Praised One
المُحصي	/Al-Muhsi/	The Appraiser
المُبدئُ	/Al-Mubdi/	The Originator
المُعيدُ	/Al-Mu'id/	The Restorer
المُحيي	/Al-Muhyi/	The Giver of Life
المميتُ	/Al-Mumit/	The Taker of Life
الحيُّ	/Al-Hayy/	The Ever Living One
القَيّومُ	/Al-Qayyum/	The Self-Existing One
الواجِدُ	/Al-Wajid/	The Finder
الماجِد	/Al-Majid/	The Glorious
الواحِدُ	/Al-Wahid/	The One, the All Inclusive, The Indivisible
الصَّمدُ	/As-Samad/	The Satisfier of All Needs
القادرُ	/Al-Qadir/	The All Powerful
المقتَدرُ	/Al-Muqtadir/	The Creator of All Power
المقدِّمُ	/Al-Muqaddim/	The Expediter
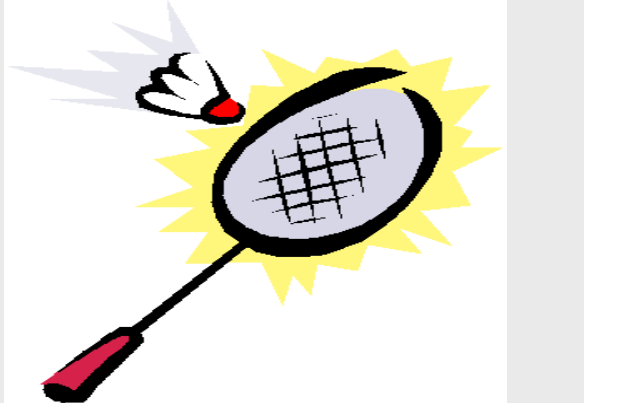
المؤخِّر	/Al-Mu'akh-khir/	The Delayer
الأوَّلُ	/Al-Awwal/	The First
الآخِرُ	/Al-Akhir/	The Last
الظَّاهِرُ	/Az-Zahir/	The Manifest One
البَاطِنُ	/Al-Batin/	The Hidden One
الوالي	/Al-Wali/	The Protecting Friend
المُتعَال	/Al-Mutaعali/	The Supreme One
البَرُّ	/Al-Barr/	The Doer of Good
التَّوابُ	/At-Tawwab/	The Guide to Repentance
المنتقِمُ	/Al-Muntaqim/	The Avenger
العفوُّ	/Al-عAfuww/	The Forgiver
الرَّءوفُ	/Ar-Ra'uf/	The Clement
مالكُ المُلكِ	/Malik-al-Mulk/	The Owner of All
ذو الجلالِ والإكرامِ	/Zu-al-Jalal wa-al-Ikram/	The Lord of Majesty and Bounty
المُقسطُ	/Al-Muqsit/	The Equitable One
الجامِعُ	/Al-Jami'/	The Gatherer
الغنيُّ	/Al-Ghani/	The Rich One
المغني	/Al-Mughni/	The Enricher
المانِعُ	/Al-Mani ع/	The Preventer of Harm
الضَّارُّ	/Ad-Darr/	The Creator of The Harmful
النَّافِعُ	/An-Nafiع/	The Creator of Good
النّورُ	/An-Nur/	The Light
الهادي	/Al-Hadi/	The Guide
البديعُ	/Al-Badiع/	The Originator
الباقي	/Al-Baqi/	The Everlasting One
الوارثُ	/Al-Warith/	The Inheritor of All
الرَّشيدُ	/Ar-Rashid/	The Righteous Teacher
الصَّبورُ	/As-Sabur/	The Patient One

2- Sports /alعab/ /ariyadyah/ الألعَاب الرِياضِيَة

Arabic Name of Sport	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation	Picture
كُكُرَة السَلَة	/kurat/ /asalah/	Basketball	

البِيِيسبُول	/albisbul/	Baseball	
كُكُرَة القَدَم	/kurat/ /akadam/	Football / soccer	
لُّعبَة الغُولف	/luعbat/ /alg͟hulf/	Golf	
الكُكُرة الطَائِرة	/alkura/ /ataira/	Volleyball	

التَتَزَحلُق	/atazahluq/	Skiing		
كُكُرة المَضرب	/kurat/ /almidrab/	Tennis		
البُبُولِينج	/albuling/	Bowling		
السيِسيِبَاحَة	/asibahah/	Swimming		

الرَّكبِي	/arakbi/	Rugby	
كُكُرَة الرِيشَة	/kurat/ /arishah/	Badminton	

3-Days of the week /ayam/ /alusbu الأسبُوع أَيَام /ع

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
السَبَّت	/assabt/	Saturday
الأَحَد	/al-ahad/	Sunday
الاثنَين	/al-ithnayn/	Monday
الثُلاثَاء	/athulatha/	Tuesday
الأربِعَاء	/al-arbعa/	Wednesday
الخَمِيس	/akhamis/	Thursday
الجُمعَة	/agumعah/	Friday

4-Arabic Names of Calendar Months /ashuhur/ /almiladiyah/ المِيلادِية الشُهُور (standard form)

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
يناير	/yanayr/	January
فبراير	/fibrayir/	February
مارس	/maris/	March
إبريل	/ibril/	April
مايو	/mayu/	May
يونيو	/yunyo/	June
يوليو	/yulyu/	July
أغسطس	/aghustus/	August
سبتمبر	/sibtambir/	September
أكتوبر	/uktubar/	October
نوفمبر	/nuvambir/	November
ديسمبر	/disambir/	December

5- Islamic Hijri Calendar /ashuhur/ /al-hijriah/ الهِجرية الشُهُور (standard form)

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation

محرم	/mu<u>h</u>aram/	/mu<u>h</u>aram/
صفر	/safar/	/safar/
ربيع الأول	/rabi ع/ /awal/	/rabi ع/ /awal/
ربيع الآخر – ربيع الثاني	/rabi ع/ /<u>th</u>ani/ or /ak<u>h</u>ar/	/rabi ع/ /<u>th</u>ani/ or /ak<u>h</u>ar/
جمادى الأولى	/jumada/ /aloula/	/jumada/ /aloula/
جمادى الآخرة – جمادى الثانية	/jumada/ /alak<u>h</u>irah/ or /a<u>th</u>anya/	/jumada/ /alak<u>h</u>irah/
رجب	/ragab/	/ragab/
شعبان	/sha ع ban/	/sha ع ban/
رمضان	/ramadan/	/Ramadan/
شوال	/shawal/	/shawal/
ذو القعدة	/zul/ /qi ع da/	/zul/ /qi ع da/
ذو الحجة	/zul/ /higa/	/zul/ /higa/

-5   **Arab World Countries**[11]

الدُوَل العرَبِيَة /al ع arabiyah/ /aduwal/

Arabic Country Name in English	Arabic Capital Name in English	Arabic Country Name	Arabic Capital Name	Country Transliterated	Capital Transliterated
Algeria	<u>Algiers</u>	الْجَزَائِر	الْجَزَائِر	/al-Jazāʾir/	/al-Jazāʾir/
Bahrain	Manama	الْبَحْرَيْن	الْمَنَامَة	/Mamlakat/ /al-Ba<u>h</u>rayn/	/Al-Manāmah/
Chad	N'Djamena	تُشَاد	نَّجَامِينا	/T<u>sh</u>ād/	/Nijāminā/
Comoros	Moroni	جُزُر الْقَمَر	مُوْرُونِي	/Juzur/ /al-Qamar/	/Muruni/
Djibouti	<u>Djibouti</u>	جِيْبُوتِي	جِيْبُوتِي	/Jibuti/	/Jibuti/
<u>Egypt</u>	<u>Cairo</u>	مِصْر	الْقَاهِرَة	/Mi<u>s</u>r/	/al-Qāhirah/
<u>Eritrea</u>	<u>Asmara</u>	إِرْتْرِيا	أَسْمَرَا	/Iritriya/	/Asmara/
<u>Iraq</u>	<u>Baghdad</u>	الْعِرَاق	بَغْدَاد	/Al-Irāq/	/Baghād/
<u>Jordan</u>	<u>Amman</u>	الْأُرْدُن	عَمَّان	/ʾUrdunn/	/ʾammān/
<u>Kuwait</u>	<u>Kuwait</u>	الْكُوَيْت	الْكُوَيْت	/al-kuwayt/	/al-kuwayt/
<u>Lebanon</u>	<u>Beirut</u>	لُبْنَان	بَيْرُوْت	/Lubnān/	/Bayrut/
<u>Libya</u>	<u>Tripoli</u>	لِيْبِيَّا	طَرَابُلس	/Libiyā/	/<u>t</u>arābulus/
<u>Mauritania</u>	<u>Nouakchott</u>	مُوْرِيتَانِيَّا	نُوَاكشُوْط	/Muritāniyā/	/Nawāk<u>sh</u>ut/
<u>Morocco</u>	<u>Rabat</u>	الْمَغْرِب	الرَّبَاط	/al-Maghrib/	/ar-Ribāt/
<u>Oman</u>	<u>Muscat</u>	عَمَّان	مَسْقَط	/ʾUmān/	/Masqa<u>t</u>/
<u>Palestine</u>	<u>Jerusalm</u>	فِلَسطِيْن	الْقُدُس	/Filastin/	/al-Quds/
<u>Qatar</u>	<u>Doha</u>	قَطر	الدَّوْحَة	/ʾqatar/	/ad-Daw<u>h</u>a/
<u>Saudi Arabia</u>	<u>Riyadh</u>	السُّعُوْدِيَّة	الرِياض	/as-Su-udiyya/	/ar-Riyā<u>d</u>/
<u>Somalia</u>	<u>Mogadishu</u>	الصُّوَمَال	مَقْدِيْشُو	/as-<u>S</u>umāl	/Maqadishu/
<u>Sudan</u>	<u>Khartoum</u>	السُّوْدَان	الْخُرْطُوْم	/AsSudān/	/al-<u>Kh</u>artum/
<u>Syria</u>	<u>Damascus</u>	سُوْرِيَّة	الشَّام / دِمَشْق	/suriyya/	/Dima<u>sh</u>q/
<u>Tunisia</u>	<u>Tunis</u>	تُوْنِس	تُوْنِس	/Tunis/	/Tunis/
United Arab	Abu-Dhabi	الإِمَارَات	أبوظَبِي	/al-Imārāt/	/Abu <u>z</u>abi/

[11] Adopted from Wikipedia.

				/al-ʻArabiyah/ /al-Muttahidah/	
Emirates		الْعَرَبِيَّة الْمُتَّحِدَة			
Western Sahara	El Aaiún	الصَّحْرَاء الْغَرْبِيَّة	الْعُيُوْن	/As-Sahrā'/ /al-gharbiyyah/	/al-ɛuyun/
Yemen	San'a'	الْيَمَن	صَنْعَاء	/al-Yaman/	/Sanɛā'/

6- Arab World Currencies /ɛumlat/ /aduwal/ /alɛarabiyah/ عُملات الدَوَل العَرَبِيَة

Symbol of Currency	Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
AED	Emirati Dirham	الدِرهَم الامَارَاتي	/adirham/ /alîmarati/
EGP	Egyptian Pound	جِنِيه مَصرى	/ginih/ /masri/
SAR	Saudi or Saudi Arabian Riyal	الرِيَال السُعُودِي	/ar-ryal/ /asuɛudi/
IQD	Iraqi Dinar	دِينَار عِرَاقى	/dinar/ /ɛiraqi/
KWD	Kuwaiti Dinar	دِد ينَار كُوَيتى	/dinar/ /kuwayti/
MAD	Moroccan Dirham	دِد رهَم مَغرِبى	/dirham/ /maghribi/
JOD	Jordanian Dinar	دِد ينَار أُردُني	/dinar/ /urduni/
BHD	Bahraini Dinar	دِد ينَار بَحرِينى	/dinar/ /bahrini/
DZD	Algerian Dinar	دِد ينَار جَزَائِرى	/dinar/ /gazaîri/
OMR	Omani rial	الرِيَال العُمَاني	/arryal/ /al-ɛumani/
QAR	Qatari Riyal	الرِيَال القَطَرِي	/arryal/ /aqatri/
IRR	Iranian Rial	رِيَال إيرَانى	/riyal/ /îrani/
TND	Tunisian Dinar	دِد ينَار تُونسي	/dinar/ /tunisi/
LBP	Lebanese Pound	جِنية لِبنَانى	/ginih/ /libnani/

7- Food & Day Meals /atɛam/ /wa/ /al-wagabat/ الطَعام وَالوَجَبَات

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
الفُطُوْر	/alfutur/	Breakfast
الْغِذَاء	/alghada/	Launch

الْعَشَاء	/alعasha/	Dinner
أَكَل خَفِيَف	/akl/ /khafif/	Light meals
حَلْوَى	/hlwa/	Desserts
شَوْرَبَة	/shurbah/	Soup
دَجاج	/dagag/	Poultry
بَيَض	/bayd/	Egg
آيَس كَرِيْم	/ays/ /kirim/	Ice cream
خُضَار	/khudar/	Vegetables
سَمَك	/samak/	Fish
حَلْوَى	/halwa/	Small cakes/ pastries
مَشْرُوبَات	/mashrubat/	Beverages
سَلَطَة	/salatah/	Salad
لَحْم	/lahm/	Meat

8- Fruits /ُal-fakiha/ الفاكِهة

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
بُرْتُقَال	/burtukal/	Orange
بِطّيْخ	/batikh/	Watermelon
بَلَح	/balah/	dates
أَناناس	/ananas/	Pineapples
عِنَب	/عinab/	Grapes
تُفَّاح	/tufah/	apple
فَرَاوِلَة	/farawlah/	Strawberry
تِيَن	/tin/	fig
كُمَّثْرَى	/kumithra/	Pears
خَوْخ	/khukh/	plums
لَيْمُوْن	/laymun/	lemons
مَانجُو	/mangu/	mango
مِشْمِش	/mishmish/	Apricots
يُوْسُفِي	/yusfi/	tangerine
جَوَّافَة	/gawafa/	guava
مَوْز	/muz/	banana

9- Herbs and Spices /ُal-aعshab/ /watawabil/ الأعشَاب وَالتَوَابِل

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
بَقْدُوْنِس	/bakdunis/	Parsley
فُلْفُل	/filfil/	pepper
فُلْفُل أَحْمَر	/filfil/ /ahmar/	Paprika
فُلْفُل أَخْضَر	/filfil/ /akhdar/	Green pepper
ثُوْم	/thum/	Garlic
فُلْفُل حَار	/filfil/ /har/	Chilli
كُزْبَرَة	/kuzbarah/	Coriander
رِيُحَان	/rihan/	Sweet basil
زَعْتَر	/zaعtar/	Wild thyme
زَعْفَرَان	/zaعfaran/	Saffron
مِلْح	/filh/	Salt
زَنْجَبِيْل	/zangabil/	Ginger
شَبَّت	/shabat/	Dill
نَعْنَاع	/naعnaع/	Mint

	/yansun/	aniseed

10- Vegetables /akhodrawat/ الخُضرَوَات

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
أُرْز	/urz/	Rice
بَسِلّة	/bisilah/	Peas
بامْيَة	/bamiyah/	Okra / ladies fingers
بَطَاطَا	/batata/	Sweet potato
بَصَل	/basal/	Onions
بَطَاطِس	/batatis/	Potatoes
طَمَاطِم	/tamatim/	Tomatoes
بَنْجَر	/bangar/	Beetroot
عَدَس	/عads/	Lentils
جَزَر	/gazar/	carrots
فَاصُوْلْيَاء	/fasolyaˋ/	European bean
خَرْشُوف	/kharshuf/	Artichokes
فِجِل	/figl/	radish
خَس	/khas/	lettuce
فُقُول	/ful/	Beans
قَرع	/karع/	Pumpkins
خِيار	/khiyar/	Cucumbers
ذُذَرَة	/zurah/	Maize
كُكَرَات	/kurat/	Leek
كَكَرَفِس	/karafs/	Celery
كُكُرُنب	/kurunb/	Cabbage
كُكُوسَة	/kusah/	Courgette
سَسَبَانخ	/sabanikh/	Spinach
لِلْفت	/lift/	Turnip
لوُُبْيَاء	/lubyaˋ/	bean
زَزَيتُون	/zyitun/	Olives
مُُمْقَبِلات	/muqabilat/	Appetizers

11- Most Important Places and Means of Transport /ʼahm/ /ʼal-ʼamakin/ أهَم الأَمَاكِن وَوَسَائِل المُوَاصَلَات /ʼal-muwasalat/ /wasaˋil/ /wa/

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
سُسُوق مَركَزِي	/suq/ /markazi/	Shopping center
مَمَطَار	/matar/	Airport
مُُمْنتَزَه	/muntazah/	Park
سُسُوق	/suq/	Market
مَمَحَطِة الحَافِلَات	/mahatit/ /ʼal-hafilat/	Bus station
مَمَحَطِة القِطَار	/mahatit/ /ʼaqitar/	Train station
بَبَازَار	/bazar/	Bazaar
حَحَدَائِق الرَاحَة	/hadaˋik/ /ʼar-raha/	Comfort gardens
مَمَكتَب البَريد	/maktab/ /barid/	Post office
جَجَامِعَة	/gamiعah/	University
مَمَكَاتِب حُكُومية	/makatib/ /hukumiya/	Government offices
شَشَاطِئ	/shati/	Beach
كَكَنِيسَة	/kanisah/	Church
مَمَسجِد	/masgid/	mosque
مُُمْستَشفَى	/mustashfa/	Hospital

مَمَحَلات تِجَارِية	/mahalat/ /tugariyah/	Stores
سِسِينِمَا	/sinima/	Cinema
فُندُق	/funduk/	Hotel
بَبَنك	/bank/	Bank
مَمَحَطة البَنزِين	/mahatit/ /banzin/	Gas station
الجَجَزَار	/agaz-zar/	Butcher shop
المَمَكتَبة	/ál-maktabah/	Bookstore
الصَصَيدَلِية	/asaydaliyah/	Pharmacy
المَمَحَطة	/ál-mahatah/	Parking lot / station
مَمَحَل الهَدَايَا	/mahal/ /ál-hadaya/	Gift store
مَمَكتَب السَفَر	/maktab/ /as-safar/	Travel agency
الشُشُرطَة	/ashurta/	Police station
مَمَحَل الزُهُور	/mahal/ /azuhur/	Flower shop
مَمَحَل الحَلوِيَات	/mahal/ /ál-halawyat/	Candy store
سُسُوق السَمَك	/suq/ /ás-samak/	Fish market
مَمَحَل التَصوِير	/mahal/ /átaswir/	Camera shop
مَمَتجَر المُجَوهَرَات	/matgar/ /ál-mugawharat/	Jewelry store
مَمَخبَز	/makhbaz/	Bakery
مَمَقهَى	/maqha/	Café
خَخَيَاط	/khayat/	Taylor
حَحَلاق	/halaq/	Barber
كُكُوَافِير	/kuwafir/	Hairdresser

12- Passenger Glossary /masrad/ /almusafir/ مَسرَد المُسَافِر

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
جَوَاز سَفَر	/gawaz/ /safar/	Passport
تَذْكِرَة	/tazkarah/	Ticket
حَقِيْبَة	/hakibah/	Suitcase
حَقِيْبَة يَد	/hakibat/ /yad/	Handbag
مِحْفَظَة	/mihfazah/	Wallet
نُقُوْد	/nuqud/	Money
بِطَاقَة بَنْكِيّة	/bitaqa/ /bankiyah/	Credit card
شِيْكَات سَفَر	/shikat/ /safar/	Traveler's checks
صَابُوْن	/sabun/	Soap
مَعْجُوْن أَسْنَان	/maعgun/ /ásnan/	Toothpaste
فِرْشَاة	/furshah/	Toothbrush
عِطر	/عitr/	Perfume
مِشْط	/misht/	Comb
مِعْطَف	/miعtaf/	Overcoat
مِظَلّة	/mizalah/	Umbrella
فُسْتَان	/fustan/	Dress
حِذَاء	/hiza/	Shoes
تَنّوْرَة	/tanurah/	Skirt
خَفَاز	/khufaz/	Gloves
قُبَّعَة	/qubaعah/	Hat
بَدّله	/badlah/	Suit
رَبْطَة	/rabta/	Tie
سِرْوَال	/sirwal/	Trousers
شُوْرْت	/shurt/	Short

مَلَابِس دَاخِليَّة	/malabis/ /dakhilyah/	Underclothing
جَوَارِب	/gawarib/	Socks
مَلَابِس نَوْم	/malabis/ /num/	Pajamas
حِجَاب	/higab/	Veil
عَبَايَة / جِلْبَاب	/ʕabayah/ or /gilbab/	Women's long sleeved cutter garment
الْمَقَاس	/al-maqs/	Size
ثَوْب الْحَمَام	/thub/ /al-hamam/	Bathrobe
قَمِيْص	/qamis/	shirt

13- Seasons /fusul/ /asanah/ فُصُول السَّنَة

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
الْشِّتَاء	/ashita/	Winter
الْخَرِيف	/akharif/	Fall/ Autumn
الْصَّيْف	/asif/	Summer
الرَّبِيْع	/ʕarabi/	spring

14- Animals /al-hayawanat/ الحَيَوَانَات

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
أرْنَب	/arnab/	Rabbit
اسَد	/asad/	Lion
حِصَان	/husan/	Horse
بَقَر	/baqar/	Cows
حِمَار	/himar/	Donkey
ثَعْلَب	/thaʕlab/	Fox
ثَوْر	/thur/	Bull
جَامُوْس	/gamus/	Buffalo
جَمَل	/gamal/	Camel
غَزَال	/ghazal/	Gazelle
غُوْرِيلّا	/ghurilah/	Gorilla
قِرْد	/qird/	Monkey
كَلْب	/kalb/	dog
قِطّة	/qitah/	Cat
عِجَل	/ʕigl/	Calf
نِمِر	/nimr/	tiger

15- Food and Drink /a-makulat/ /wa/ /al-mashrubat/ المَأكُولَات وَالمَشرُوبَات

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
إبْرِيق	/ibriq/	pitcher, jug
أدَوَات المَائِدة	/adwat/ /al-maida/	Cutlery
بَيْض	/bayd/	Eggs
أغْذِية	/aghzyah/	foodstuffs
ألْبَان	/alban/	dairy products
تُوسْت	/tust/	toast
بِسْكوِيت	/baskwit/	Biscuit
جُبْنة	/gubnah/	cheese
جَزَّار	/gazar/	butcher
دَسْتة	/dastah/	Dozen
حُلْو	/hilw/	sweet
حَلْوَيَات	/halwiyat/	sweets,
حَلِيب	/halib/	milk

خَلّ	/khal/	Vinegar
رَغِيف	/righif/	Loaf of bread
سُكَر	/sukar/	sugar
زُبْدة	/zibdah/	butter
زُجاجة	/zugagah/	bottle
زَيْت	/zayt/	oil
زَيْت الزَيْتُون	/zayt/ /azaytun/	olive oil
زَيْت نَباتِي	/zayt/ /nabaty/	vegetable oil
سُجُق	/sug/	sausage
سَمَّاك	/samak/	fishmonger
سَنْدوِيش	/sandawitsh/	sandwich
سُفْرة	/sufra/	dining table
شاي	/shay/	tea
شاي بالنَّعْنَع	/shay/ /binaعna/	mint tea
شَرِيحة	/shariha/	slice
طَاجِن	/tagin/	frying pan
شَوْكة	/shawka/	fork
فُطُور	/futur/	breakfast
قَهْوة	/qahwa/	Coffee
كَأس	/kas/	glass
قائمة الطَّعام	/qaimat/ /ataعam/	Menu
قالب	/qalib/	mould
كَعْك	/kaعk/	cake
لَحْم	/lahm/	meat
قَصَب السُّكَّر	/qasab/ /asukar/	sugar cane
لَحْم مَفْرُوم	/lahm/ /mafrum/	minced meat
مِرَبَّى	/mirabah/	Jam
مُرَطِّبات	/muratibat/	soft drinks
مَشْرُوب	/mashrub/	beverage
مَشْوِي	/mashwi/	grilled
مُتَعَفِّن	/mutaعafin/	rotten
مُحَلّى	/muhala/	sweetened
مُخَلَّل	/mukhalil/	pickled
مِلْعَقة	/milعaqah/	Spoon
مَطْعَم	/matعam/	restaurant

16- The Human Body Parts أجزَاء جِسم الإنسَان /agza/ /gism/ /al-insan/

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
الشيشِفاه	/ashifah/	Lips
اللِسَان	/allisan/	Tongue
ظُفُر الإصبَع	/zufr/ /alisbعa/	Finger nail
الخَدَ	/alkhad/	Cheek
الأُذُن	/aluzun/	Ear
شَشَحمَة الأُذُن	/shahmat/ /aluzun/	Ear lobe
الجِبِين	/algabin/	Forehead
الرَقَبَة	/araqabah/	Neck
الذَقَن	/azaqn/	Chin
الحَلَق	/alhalq/	Throat

الكَكاحِل	/aka<u>h</u>il/	Ankle
إصبع القَدَم الكَبِير	/isbaع/ /aqadam/ /akabir/	Big toe
أَصَابِع القَدَم	/asabiع/ /aqadam/	Toes
كَكعب	/kaعb/	Heel
الإِبِهَام	/al-ibham/	Thumb
السَسبَابَة	/asababah/	Index finger
حَحَاجِب العَين	/hagib/ /alع-ayn/	Eye brow
غِغَطاء العَين	/<u>gh</u>itaʾ/ /alع-ayn/	Eye lid
بُبُؤُبُؤ العَين	/buʾbuʾ/ /alع-ayn/	Pupil
الرُرُموش	/arumu<u>sh</u>/	Eyelash
الشَشعَر	/a<u>sh</u>aعr/	Hair
الذِذِراع	/aعira/	Arm
صَصَدر	/<u>s</u>adr/	Chest
السُسُرة	/asurah/	Navel
المَمَعدة	/ʾal-maعidah/	Stomach
المِمِعصَم	/ʾal-miعsam/	Wrist
الفَفَخذ	/ʾal-fa<u>kh</u>d/	Thigh
السَسَاق	/as-saq/	Leg
الرُرُكبة	/arukbah/	Knee
أوتَار	/ʾawtar/	Hamstring
اللأَرِدَاف	/ʾal-ʾardaf/	Buttocks
الظَظَهِر	/aعahr/	Back
الكُكُوع	/akuع/	Elbow
الكَكِتِف	/akitf/	Shoulder blade
الكَكَتِفَين	/akatifayn/	Shoulders

17- Family Tree /shagarat/ /al ع-ʿailah/ شَجَرَة العَائلة

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
أَب	/ʾab/	Father
أَم	/ʾum/	Mother
ابْن	/ibn/	Son
ابْن عَم	/ibn/ /عam/	Cousin (son of paternal uncle)
ابْن خَال	/ibn/ /<u>kh</u>al/	Cousin (son of maternal uncle)
أَخ	/ʾa<u>kh</u>/	Brother
أُخْت	/ʾu<u>kh</u>t/	Sister
أُخْت الزّوْجَة / الزّوْج	/ʾu<u>kh</u>t/ /ʾazawgah/ or /ʾazug/	Sister-in-law
أَخُو الزّوْجَة / الزّوْج	/ʾa<u>kh</u>u/ /ʾazawgah/ or /ʾazug/	Brother-in-law
أَم الزّوْجَة / الزّوْج	/ʾum/ /ʾazawgah/ or /ʾazug/	Mother-in-law
أَبُو الزّوْجَة/ الزّوْج	/ʾabu/ /ʾazawgah/ or /ʾazug/	Father-in-law
خَال	/<u>kh</u>al/	Maternal uncle
خَالَة	/<u>kh</u>alah/	Maternal aunt
زَوْج	/zawg/	Husband
زَوْجَة	/zawgah/	Wife
طِفْل	/<u>t</u>ifl/	Child / infant
عَائلَة	/عaʾilah/	Family
عَم	/عam/	Paternal uncle
عَمَّة	/عamah/	Paternal aunt

أَقْرِبَاء	/aqriba/	Relatives
وَلَد	/walad/	Boy
بِنْت	/bint/	Girl
مُتَزَوِّج	/mutazawig/	Married
وَلد الأخ	/walad/ /al-akh/	Nephew
يَتيْم	/yatim/	Orphan

18- Colors /al-alwan/ الألوَان

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
أَبْيَض	/abyad/	White
أَخْضَر	/akhdar/	Green
أحْمَر	/ahmar/	Red
أرْجُوان	/urguwan/	Purple
أزْرَق	/azraq/	Blue
أحْمَر فاتِح	/ahmar/ /fatih/	Scarlet
أحْمَر قِرْمِزيّ	/ahmar/ /qurmuzi/	Crimson
بُنّي	/buni/	Brown
أسود	/aswad/	Black
أشقر	/ashqar/	Blond
ذهبي	/zahabi/	Gold
رُمادِيّ	/ramadi/	Grey
اصفر	/asfar/	Yellow
فاتح	/fatih/	Light
داكن	/dakin/	Heavy
فضي	/fidi/	Silver
برتقالي	/burtuqali/	Orange
بَنَفْسَجِي	/banafsigi/	violet
بَيْج	/bij/	beige
وَرْديّ	/wardi/	pink

19- Zodiac /al-abrag/ الأبَرَاج

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
الأسَد	/al-asad/	Leo
الجَوْزاء	/al-gawaza/	Gemini
الدَّلْو	/adalw/	Aquarius
الجَدْي	/agidy/	Capricorn
الثَوْر	/athur/	Taurus
العَذْراء	/al-عazra/	Virgo
العَقْرَب	/al-عaqrab/	Scorpio
الميزان	/al-mizan/	Libra

20- Measures and Weights /al-maqasat/ /wa/ /al-awzan/ الأوزَان

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
بُوصة	/busah/	inch
سنتيمتر	/sintimitr/	Centimeter
شِبْر	/shibr/	span of the hand
خَفِيف	/khafif/	light
طُنّ	/tin/	ton
ذِراع	/zira ع/	Cubit
خُمْس	/khums/	fifth
رُبْع	/rub ع/	quarter

غِرام	/gram/	gram
ثُمْن	/thaman/	eighth
لِتْر	/litr/	Litre
قَدَم	/qadam/	foot
مِتْر	/mitr/	metre
مُسْتَدِير	/mustadir/	round
مليمتر	/milimitr/	millimetre
مِيل	/mil/	Mile
كيلوغرام	/kilogram/	kilogram
وَزْن	/wazn/	Weight
كيلومتر	/kilomitr/	kilometre
نُصْف	/nisf/	Half

21- Inside the House /fi/ /àl-manzil/ فِي المَنزِل

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
بَيت	/bayt/	House
مَكتَب	/maktab/	Office
حَمَام	/hamam/	Bathroom
غُرْفَة النُوم	/ghurfat/ /nawm/	Bedroom
مَطبَخ	/matbakh/	Kitchen
السُسْفرَة	/àsufrah/	Dinning room
غُرْفَة الجُلُوس	/ghurfat/ /agulus/	Living room
الطابِق العُلوي	/àtabiq/ /ع-al-ulwi/	Upstairs
الطَطَابِق السُفِلِي	/àtabiq/ /asufli/	Downstairs
سَسَرِير	/sarir/	Bed
ووسَادَة	/wisadah/	Pillow
خِخِزَانَة	/khizanah/	Wardrobe
مِمرآه	/miràh/	Mirror
مَمَغسَل	/maghsal/	Washstand
فُفُوَط حَمَام	/fuwat/ /hamam/	Towels
دُش / رَرَشَاشَة	/dush/ /rashashah/	Shower
تِتلِفِزيُون	/tilifizyun/	Television
طَابِعَة	/tabiعah/	Printer
قَقَلَم رُصَاص/ قَلَم حِبر	/qalam/ /rusas/ - /qalam/ /hibr/	Pencil/ pen
رَرَادِيُو	/radio/	Radio
وَوَرَقَة	/waraqah/	Paper
كُكُمبِيُوتَر	/kumbutar/	Computer
تِلِيفُون	/tilifun/	Telephone

22- Sending Letter /ìrsal/ /risālah/ إرسَال رسَالَة

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
بَرِيد إِليكتُرُونِي	/barid/ /iliktruni/	E-mail
طَطَابِع	/tabiع/	Stamp
بِطاقة	/bitaqah/	Postcard
بِبِطاقَة شَخْصِية	/bitakah/ /shakhsiyah/	Id

رِرسَالَة	/risalah/	Letter
اَلبَرِيد	/al-barid/	Mail
صُصُندُوق البَرِيد	/sunduk/ /al-barid/	Mailbox
مَمَكتَب البَرِيد	/maktab/ /al-barid/	Post office
طَطرد	/tard/	Package
البَرِيد الجَوِي	/al-barid/ /al-gawi/	Airmail
فَفَاكس	/fax/	Fax
هَهَاتِف عُمُومِي	/hatif/ /عumumi/	Public phone
تِتِليفُون	/tilifon/	Telephone

23- In the Kitchen /fi/ /al-matbakh/ فِي المَطبَخ

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
فُفُرن	/furn/	Stove
ثَثَلَاجَة	/thalagah/	Refrigerator
كَكَأس	/kaʿas/	Glass
فِفِنجَان	/fingan/	Cup
شَشَوكَة	/shawkah/	Fork
مِملعَقة	/milعaqah/	Spoon
سِسِكِين	/sikin/	Knife
مِمِنديل	/mindil/	Napkin
طَطبَق	/tabaq/	Plate

24- The Clock /as-saعah/ السَاعَة

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
كَكَم السَاعَة؟	/kam/ /isaعah/	What time is it?
قَقَبل	/qabl/	Before
بَبَعد	/baعd/	After
إِإِلا	/ila/	minus
النِصف	/an-nisf/	The half
الرُبع	/ar-rubع/	The quarter
الثُلُث	/athulth/	The third
سَسَاعَة	/saعah/	O'clock / hour
دَدَقِيقَة	/daqiqah/	Minute
ثَثَانِيَة	/thaniyah/	Second
صَصَبَاحًا / ص	/sabahan/	am
مَمَسَاءً / م	/masaʿan/	pm

25- Directions /al-itigahat/ الاِتجَاهَات

Arabic Name	Arabic Transliteration	English Translation
شَشَمَال	/shamal/	North
جَجَنُوب	/ganub/	South
شَشَرق	/sharq/	East
غَغَرب	/gharb/	West
يَيَسَار	/yasar/	Left
إِإِلَى الأَمَام	/ila/ /al-amam/	Straight ahead
يَيَمِين	/yamin/	Right