

How to Learn Arabic



A free sample of "Let's Talk Arabic"

Adam Yacoub

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DEDICATION

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

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

Part 1

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

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

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

UNIT ONE

Saying "Hello"



UNIT ONE

Saying "Hello"

Contents

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Hello!

as-salaamu Aalaykum!

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ!

In this lesson you will learn some basic greetings and how to ask "How are you?"

A dialogue:

Learn as Adam meets an old high school friend, Mahmoud. They haven't seen each other for long time.

English	Transliteration	Arabic
Adam: Welcome Mahmoud!	A: as-salaamu Aalaykum, marHaban mahmoud!	آدَم: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ؛ مَرْحَبًا مَحْمُودًا!
Mahmoud: Hello Adam!	M: wa Aalaykum as-salaam, 'ahlan wa sahlān ya 'adam!	مَحْمُود: وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَام؛ أَهْلًا وَسَهْلًا يَا آدَم!
Adam: How are you?	A: Kayf al-Haal?	آدَم: كَيْفَ الْحَال؟
Mahmoud: I'm doing well. And you. How are you?	M: al-Hamdulillah. Wa 'anta, kayf al-Haal?	مَحْمُود: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ. وَأَنْتَ: كَيْفَ الْحَال؟
Adam: Fine. I'm doing well. Thanks.	A: al-Hamdu lillah. 'anaa bekhayr. shukran	آدَم: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ. أَنَا يَخَيْر. شُكْرًا.

Vocabulary

English	Transliteration	Arabic
peace	<i>as-salaam</i>	السَّلَام
Peace be upon you!	<i>as-salaamu Aalaykum</i>	السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ!
and	<i>wa</i>	وَ
and upon you peace	<i>wa Aalaykum as-salaam</i>	وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَام
how?	<i>kayf</i>	كَيْفَ؟
how are you?	<i>Kayfa alHaal</i>	كَيْفَ الْحَالُ ؟
condition	<i>al-Haal</i>	الْحَال
I / I'm	<i>'anaa</i>	أَنَا
you (for male)	<i>'anta</i>	أَنْتَ
you (for female)	<i>'anti</i>	أَنْتِ
praise	<i>al-Hamd</i>	الْحَمْدُ
Thanks to God	<i>al-Hmdu lillah</i>	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
good	<i>khayr</i>	خَيْرٌ
I'm fine	<i>'anaa bekhayr</i>	أَنَا بِخَيْرٍ
welcome	<i>marHaban</i>	مَرْحَبًا
hi	<i>'ahlan</i>	أَهْلًا
hello	<i>'ahlan wa-sahlan</i>	أَهْلًا وَسَهْلًا
Hey Adam	<i>yaa adam</i>	يَا آدَمَ

Other useful phrases:

English	Transliteration	Arabic
Morning	<i>SabaaH</i>	صَبَاحٌ
Good morning	<i>SabaaH el-khayr</i>	صَبَاحُ الْخَيْرِ
Evening	<i>masaa'</i>	مَسَاءٌ
Good evening	<i>masaa' el-khayr</i>	مَسَاءُ الْخَيْرِ
Response for good morning	<i>SabaaH en-nuur</i>	صَبَاحُ النُّورِ
Response for good evening	<i>masaa' en-nuur</i>	مَسَاءُ النُّورِ
Light	<i>nuur</i>	نور
Daytime	<i>nahaar</i>	نَهَارٌ
Night	<i>layl</i>	لَيْلٌ
One night	<i>layla</i>	لَيْلَةٌ
Day	<i>yawm</i>	يَوْمٌ
Days	<i>'ay-yaam</i>	أَيَّامٌ
Today	<i>al-yawm</i>	الْيَوْمُ
The (Definite article attached to the words).	<i>al</i>	الـ
Go with peace	<i>maAa as-salaama</i>	مَعَ السَّلَامَةِ
Good night	<i>layla saAiida</i>	لَيْلَةٌ سَعِيدَةٌ
happy	<i>saAiid/saAiida</i>	سَعِيدٌ / سَعِيدَةٌ
Wake up in a good condition	<i>tuSbeH Aalaa khayr</i>	تُصَبِّحْ عَلَى خَيْرٍ

Culture Notes:

The most common greeting in Arabic is the phrase "*as-salaamu Aalaykum*" which means literally "may peace be upon you". And the most common reply is "*wa Aalaykum as-salaam*", which means literally "and upon you peace".

But as you see in the above phrases, to learn a language, you have to learn its culture, because literal or direct translation doesn't make sense when you speak that language.

The same thing in "*SabaaH el-khayr*" = good morning, and the response of it, which is "*Sabaah en-nuur*" while "*nuur*" means literally "light", but this is the way how Arabs greet each others, simply means: if you greet me using good words, so I have to greet you using better words!.

Also there is no specific word for greeting in the afternoon. You can use simply either "*as-salaamu Aalaykum*" at anytime, or "*masaa' el-khayr*" for the afternoon as well.

Vocabulary Practice

Exercise 1: Answer the following questions: 1-You walk into a classroom in an Arab country, what is the first thing that you can say?

.....

2-What would be expected in response?

.....

3-How do you say "Good morning"? What should the response be?

.....

4-How do you say "Good Evening"? What should the response be?

.....

5-How do you say "Good afternoon"? What should the response be?

.....

6-How do you say "Good night"? What should the response be?

.....

7-How would you say "How are you doing"? How would you answer?

.....

Exercise 2: Match each word in (A) with an appropriate word in (B) to make a phrase or sentence. Go from right to left:

<u>B</u>		<u>A</u>	
<i>bekhayr</i>	يَخَيْرُ	<i>Aalaykum</i>	عَلَيْكُمْ
<i>an-nuur</i>	النُّور	<i>SabaaH</i>	صَبَاح
<i>al-khayr</i>	الْخَيْرُ	<i>'anaa</i>	أَنَا
<i>Aalaykum</i>	عَلَيْكُمْ	<i>al-Hamdu</i>	الْحَمْدُ
<i>as-salaamu</i>	السَّلَامُ	<i>SabaaH</i>	صَبَاح
<i>al-Haal</i>	الْحَال	<i>Kayf?</i>	كَيْفَ؟
<i>Aala khayr</i>	عَلَى خَيْرٍ	<i>as-salaamu</i>	السَّلَامُ
<i>as-salaama</i>	السَّلَامَةُ	<i>layla</i>	لَيْلَةٌ
<i>saAiida</i>	سَعِيدَةٌ	<i>maAa</i>	مَعَ
<i>lillah</i>	لِلَّهِ	<i>tusbeH</i>	تُصَبِّحُ

Exercise 3: Write down the Arabic meanings of the words below: 1-Hello, good night, and, how, today, the daytime.

.....

2-Welcome, Morning, Good.

.....

3-How are you today?

.....

4-I'm fine. Thanks.

.....

5-Good evening!

.....

6-Peace be upon you.

.....

7-Good afternoon.

.....

Grammar usage

1-The Verb "to be" in Arabic: In Arabic, there is no direct translation of "**to be**" in the present tense. That means that "**am & is and are**" don't exist in Arabic sentence. For example:

How " <u>are</u> " you?	Kayf al-Haal?	كَيْفَ الْحَالِ؟
" <u>I'm</u> " doing well.	al-Hamdu lillah. Wa	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ. وَأَنْتَ:
And you. How " <u>are</u> " you?	'anta, kayf al-Haal?	كَيْفَ الْحَالِ؟
Fine. " <u>I'm</u> " doing well. Thanks.	al-Hamdu lillah. 'anaa bekhayr. shukran	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ. أَنَا بِخَيْرٍ. شُكْرًا.

2-Definite and Indefinite articles: There are no indefinite articles 'a' or 'an' in Arabic. For example; "*SabaaH*" means 'morning' and 'a morning', and '*masaa*' means 'evening' and 'an evening'.

Arabic has a definite article like "the" in English. It is "*al*", in Arabic, which added to the beginning of a word by attaching the prefix "*al-*". For example; "*al-masaa*" means 'the evening', "*al-Haal*" means 'the condition' of someone's health.

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

Remember the phrases "*as-salaam*" and "*an-nuur*"? both "*as*" in "*as-salaam*" and "*an*" in "*an-nuur*" mean "the" as well, But neither are pronounced as "*al*".

That's because we have found few letters (14 of the 28) in Arabic when they come after the definite article "*al*" so they can cancel the pronunciation of the "*l*" sound in "*al*" and that time you will find only the "*a*" followed by those

mentioned letters doubled. Hence "as-salaam" with double "s" and "an-nuur" with double "n".

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

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

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

The other 14 letters which don't force "l" in "al" to be silent are called "moon letters" because the word "moon = qamar" in Arabic begins with one of them. Here is the example for both cases: "SabaaH" = a morning, "aS-SabaaH" = the morning. "masaa" = an evening, "al-masaa" = the evening. "shams" = sun, "ash-shams" = the sun. "qamar" = moon, "al-qamar" = the moon.

(You will find further explanation later on in the reading course-Part 2-of this book).

3-Gender: Arabic is a language that has gender, like Spanish, French, and Italian. That means every noun is either masculine or feminine.

Nouns in Arabic if they end with the sound (a) - called in Arabic (taa' marbuuta)- are generally or 90% feminine, and masculine if they end in anything else. Examples: "rajul": man (masculine), "mar'a": woman (feminine), "ketaab": book (masculine), "Taawila": table (feminine), "qalam": pen (masculine), "say-yaara": car (feminine) Bear in mind that not all feminine nouns end with this sign.

Examples: "bent": girl (f), "ukht": sister (f), also some objects like: "shams": sun (f), "arD": earth (f). But this type of feminine gender is very rare in Arabic.

Grammar Exercises

It is always better to do an exercise for anything new you learn. If you feel that you don't know something well enough yet, go back and read the grammar notes again.

Exercise 4: Change these indefinite nouns into definite ones, using the appropriate form of the article (al). Then translate them into English: Remember the rule of the sun letters:

خَيْرٌ	لَيْلَةٌ	مَسَاءٌ	صَبَاحٌ	يَوْمٌ
khayr	layla	masaa'	SabaaH	yawm

مَرَأَةٌ	بِنْتُ	رَجُلٌ	نَهَارٌ	حَالٌ
mar'aa	bent	rajul	nahaar	Haal

Exercise 5: Circle the feminine nouns in the below words:

سَيَّارَةٌ	لَيْلَةٌ	قَلَمٌ	كِتَابٌ	يَوْمٌ
say-yara	layla	qalam	kitaab	yawm

مَرَأَةٌ	بِنْتُ	رَجُلٌ	نَهَارٌ	أُخْتُ
mar'a	bint	rajul	nahaar	ukht

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UNIT TWO

What's your name?



UNIT TWO

What's your name?

Contents

- Dialogue two: *"what's your name?"*
- Vocabulary
- Other useful vocabulary
- Things around us
- Grammar notes
 - The possessive adjective
 - Subject pronouns*
 - Question words*
- Exercises

What is your name?

Maa esmuk? مَا اسْمُكَ؟

A dialogue: Learn as Adam meets John for first time at the university. They get to know each other.

Grammar

English	Female adjective (nationality)	Male adjective (nationality)	Country	
Egyptian	مِصْرِيَّة <i>meSrey-ya</i>	مِصْرِيّ <i>meSryy</i>	مِصْر <i>meSr</i>	
Syrian	سُورِيَّة <i>Suury-ya</i>	سُورِيّ <i>suuryy</i>	سُورِيَّة <i>suurya</i>	
Lebanese	لُبْنَانِيَّة <i>lubnaaney-ya</i>	لُبْنَانِيّ <i>lubnaanyy</i>	لُبْنَان <i>lubnaan</i>	
Canadian	كَنْدِيَّة <i>kanadey-ya</i>	كَنْدِيّ <i>kanadyy</i>	كَنْدَا <i>kanada</i>	
Iraqi	عِرَاقِيَّة <i>Aeraaqey-ya</i>	عِرَاقِيّ <i>Aeraaqyy</i>	العِرَاق <i>al-Aeraaq</i>	
French	فَرَنْسِيَّة <i>faransey-ya</i>	فَرَنْسِيّ <i>faransyy</i>	فَرَنْسَا <i>faransaa</i>	
German	أَلْمَانِيَّة <i>'almaaney-ya</i>	أَلْمَانِيّ <i>'almaanyy</i>	أَلْمَانِيَا <i>'almaanya</i>	

2-Personal pronouns:

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

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

3-Question words

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

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

sentence:

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UNIT THREE

What is this?



UNIT THREE

What is this?

Contents

- Demonstratives
- Useful adjectives
- Grammar and usage
 - Simple sentences
 - Noun-Adjective phrases
- Exercises

What's this?

maa haThaa / haThehe?

ما هذا / هذه؟

Demonstratives

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

Look at the below examples and learn how to say "this is a" & "this is the": 1-
This is a / an.... (referring to a masculine)



هَذَا قَلَمٌ
haTha qalam
This is a pen



هَذَا كِتَابٌ
haTha Ketaab
This is a book



هَذَا بَيْتٌ
haTha bayt
This is a house



هَذَا هَاتِفٌ
haTha haatef
This is a telephone



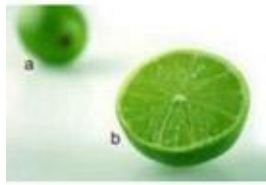
هَذَا مَكْتَبٌ
haTha maktab
This is an office /
desk



هَذَا كُرْسِيٌّ
haTha kursy
This is a chair

Useful adjectives:

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



a) far	<i>baʿiīd (m)</i>	بَعِيد
	<i>baʿiīda (f)</i>	بَعِيدَة
b) near / close to	<i>qariīb (m)</i>	قَرِيب
	<i>qariība (f)</i>	قَرِيبَة
b) old (not for human)	<i>qadiīm (m)</i>	قَدِيم
	<i>qadiīma (f)</i>	قَدِيمَة
a) new	<i>jadiīd (m)</i>	جَدِيد
	<i>jadiīda (f)</i>	جَدِيدَة

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UNIT FOUR

The family



UNIT FOUR

The family

Contents

- The family
- Vocabulary
- Culture notes
- Vocabulary practices
- Grammar usage: possessive pronouns
- Exercises

Grammar usage

Possessive pronouns: Possessive pronouns in Arabic are suffixes attached to the nouns. Those you have seen already in previous dialogues: my name : *esmii*

أخي *akhii* my brother: *ismii*

your name: *esmka / esmke* إسمك / إسمك

Here are all these suffixes with their subject pronouns, applied on an example:

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

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

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UNIT FIVE

What do you do?



UNIT FIVE

What do you do?

Contents

- What do you do?
- Vocabulary
- Culture notes
- Vocabulary practices
- Grammar usage: Saying (to have) in Arabic
 - Feminine plural
 - Broken plural
- Exercises

Look at the Picture and learn about jobs:



N	Transliteration	Arabic	N
1	<i>tab-baakh</i>	طَبَّاح	1
2	<i>rajul 'aAmaal (business man)</i>	رَجُلْ أَعْمَال	2
3	<i>shurTy</i>	شُرْطِي	3
4	<i>Tabiib</i>	طَبِيب	4
5	<i>muhandes (Engineer)</i>	مُهَنْدِس	5

Grammar usage

Saying (to have) in Arabic

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

SAYING TO HAVE: PREPOSITIONS WITH POSSESSIVE SUFFIXES

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

Three of these combinations form (to have) in Arabic. The difference in how they are used to express possession is: - (**lii**) is used when referring to owning people: (lii 'akh) = I have a brother - (**Aend**) is used when referring to owning objects: (Aendii say-yaara) = I have a car - (**maAa**) is used for referring to owning something right now: (maAii dollar)= I have a dollar. While some Arabic speakers use (Aend) for all cases.

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UNIT SIX

In the Restaurant



UNIT SIX

In the Restaurant

Contents

- A dialogue
- Vocabulary
- Language notes
- Grammar usage
 - Verbs
- Exercises

Look at the picture and learn these words:



N	Transliteration	Arabic	N
1	dajaa	دَجَاج	1
2	shuurba	شُورْبَة	2
3	laHm	لَحْم	3
4	'urz	أُرْز	4
5	samak	سَمَك	5
6	naqaaneq	نَقَانِق	6



N	Transliteration	Arabic	N
1	ASiir (juice)	عَصِير	1
2	AaSiir burtuqaal	عَصِير بُرْتُقَال	2
3	qahwa (coffee)	قَهْوَة	3
4	burtuqaal	بُرْتُقَال	4
5	kaAka	كَعْكَة	5
6	kaAket shukulata	كَعْكَة شُكُولَاتَة	6

To want

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Pro
I want	'auriid	أُرِيد	أنا 'anaa
We want	nuriid	نُرِيد	نحن naHnu
You want (male)	turiid	تُرِيد	أنت 'anta
You want (female)	turiidii /turiidiin	تُرِيدِي / تُرِيدِينَ	أنت 'anti
You want (plural)	turiiduu /turiiduun	تُرِيدُوا / تُرِيدُونَ	أنتم 'antum
He wants	yuriid	يُرِيد	هو huxaa
She wants	turiid	تُرِيد	هي heya
They want	turiiduu /yuriiduun	يُرِيدُوا / يُرِيدُونَ	هم hum

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UNIT SEVEN

Asking for Directions



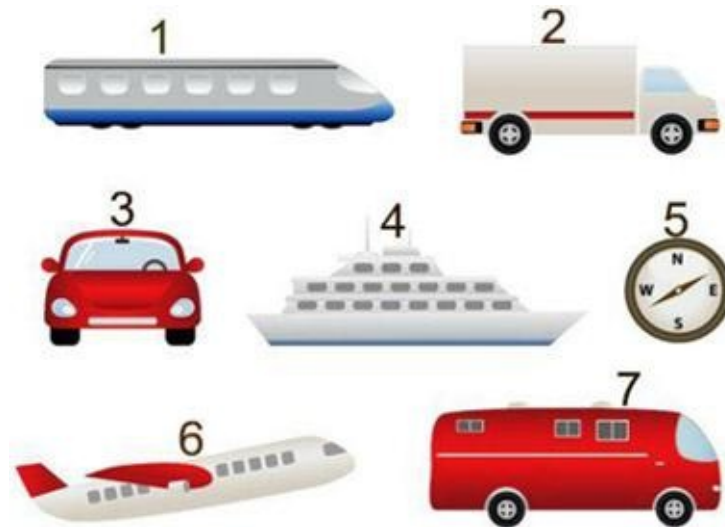
UNIT SEVEN

Asking for Directions

Contents

- A dialogue
- Vocabulary
- Numbers & The time
- Grammar usage
- Exercises

Look at the picture and learn these words:



N	Transliteration	Arabic	N
1	<i>qeTaar</i>	قطار	1
2	<i>say-yaarat esAaaf (ambulance)</i>	سيارة إسعاف	2
3	<i>say-yaara</i>	سيارة	3
4	<i>safiina</i>	سفينة	4
5	<i>buuSla</i>	بوصلة	5
6	<i>Taa'era</i>	طائرة	6
7	<i>Haafela</i>	حافلة	7

The below table shows the Arabic numbers from Zero to Ten The numerals used in English are of Arabic origin, but Arabs nowadays use the Hindi ones sometimes, because of business ties with India in past.

Number	Transliteration	Arabic script	Arabic Numeral
0	<i>Seḡr</i>	صِفْر	0
1	<i>waḤed</i>	وَاحِد	1
2	<i>'ethnaan/'ethnayn</i>	اِثْنَان / اِثْنَيْن	2
3	<i>thalatha</i>	ثَلَاثَة	3
4	<i>'arbaAa</i>	أَرْبَعَة	4
5	<i>khamṣa</i>	خَمْسَة	5
6	<i>set-ta</i>	سِتَّة	6
7	<i>sabAa</i>	سَبْعَة	7
8	<i>thamaaneyya</i>	ثَمَانِيَة	8
9	<i>tesAa</i>	تِسْعَة	9
10	<i>Aashara</i>	عَشْرَة	10

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

Days of the week

English	Transliteration	Arabic
Sunday	<i>yawm mel-'aḤad</i>	يَوْمَ الْأَحَد
Monday	<i>yawm el-ethnayn</i>	يَوْمَ الْإِثْنَيْن
Tuesday	<i>yawm ethulathaa'</i>	يَوْمَ الثَّلَاثَاء
Wednesday	<i>yawm el-arbeAa'</i>	يَوْمَ الْأَرْبَعَاء
Thursday	<i>yawm el-khamees</i>	يَوْمَ الْخَمِيس
Friday	<i>yawm el-jumuAa</i>	يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَة
Saturday	<i>yawm as-sabt</i>	يَوْمَ السَّبْت

Months

English	Transliteration	Arabic
January	<i>yanayer</i>	يناير
February	<i>fubrayar</i>	فبراير
March	<i>maares</i>	مارس
April	<i>'abriil</i>	ابريل
May	<i>mayuu</i>	مايو
June	<i>yuunyuu</i>	يونيو
July	<i>yuulyuu</i>	يوليو
August	<i>'aughusTus</i>	أغسطس
September	<i>sebtamber</i>	سبتمبر
October	<i>'auktober</i>	أكتوبر
November	<i>nuufamber</i>	نوفمبر
December	<i>diisamber</i>	ديسمبر

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

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

Thu l-Hej-ja.

مُحَرَّم، صَفَر، رَبِيعُ أَوَّلٍ، رَبِيعُ ثَانِي، جُمَادِ أَوَّلَى، جُمَادِ ثَانِيَة، رَجَب، شَعْبَان،
رَمَضَان، شَوَّال، ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ، ذُو الْحِجَّة.

What is the time?

كَمْ السَّاعَةُ؟

Kam es-saaAa?

The ordinal numbers are used in formal Arabic to tell the time. For example, if it is 1:15, you simply say in Arabic, "*al-waaHeda wa rubuA*"

And "*wa thuluth*" for 1:20, and "*wa neSf*" for 1:30, and "*ethnain 'el-laa thuluth*" for 1:40, and "*ethnain 'el-laa rubuA*" for 1:45.

Exercise 1: Draw the Hour for the time written below:



الثامنة وعَشر

ath-thaamena wa Aashr



العاشِرة وَثُلُث

al-Aashera wa thuluth



الخامِسة إِلا رُبْع

al-khaamesa il-laa rubA



الثانية وَخَمَس

ath-thaanya wa khams



الرَّابِعة إِلا ثُلُث

ar-raabAa il-laa thuluth



الخامِسة إِلا عَشر

al-khaamesa il-laa Aashar

Exercise 2: Write down the time in Arabic below the pictures:



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UNIT EIGHT

At the Supermarket?



UNIT EIGHT

At the Supermarket?

Contents

- A dialogue
- Vocabulary
- Culture notes
- Grammar usage
 - IDAafa Possession Construction
- Exercises



N	Transliteration	Arabic	N
1	<i>khas</i>	خَسْ	1
2	<i>jazar</i>	جَزَر	2
3	<i>khayaar</i>	خِيَار	3
4	<i>qarnabiiT</i>	قَرْنَبِيْط	4
5	<i>baSal</i>	بَصَل	5
6	<i>khuDaar (Vegetables)</i>	خُضار	6



N	Transliteration	Arabic	N
1	<i>jwaafa</i>	جَوَافَة	1
2	<i>tuf-faaH</i>	تَفَّاح	2
3	<i>Aenab</i>	عَنْب	3
4	<i>sham-maam</i>	شَمَّام	4
5	<i>'anaanaas</i>	أَنَانَس	5
6	<i>mouz</i>	موز	6
7	<i>burtuqaal</i>	بُرْتُقَال	7
8	<i>tuf-faaH</i>	تَفَّاح	8



N	Transliteration	Arabic	N
1	<i>faTiira / bitza</i>	فَطِيرَة / بَيْتْزَا	1
2	<i>shaTiira</i>	شَطِيرَة	2
3	<i>laHm</i>	لَحْم	3
4	<i>dajaaj</i>	دَجَاج	4
5	<i>khubz</i>	خُبْز	5
6	<i>jubn</i>	جُبْن	6

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UNIT NINE

What happened yesterday



UNIT NINE

What happened yesterday

Contents

- A story
- Vocabulary
- Grammar usage
- Language notes
- Exercises

Grammar usage

الماضي *al-maaDii*

Past tense

You have seen a few verbs in the above story that express the past tense in Arabic. Note that (*al-maaDii* = *past*) in Arabic is conjugated with suffixes. Make it a habit to learn both present and past tense together. The following chart shows the conjugation of the past tense using the verb (**to go**):

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Pro
I went	<i>Thahab<u>t(u)</u></i>	ذَهَبْتُ	أنا 'anaa
We went	<i>Thahab<u>na</u></i>	ذَهَبْنَا	نحن naHnu
You went (male)	<i>Thahab<u>t(a)</u></i>	ذَهَبْتَ	أنت 'anta
You went (female)	<i>Thahab<u>te</u></i>	ذَهَبْتِ	أنتِ 'anti
You went (plural)	<i>Thahab<u>tum</u></i>	ذَهَبْتُمْ	أنتم 'antum
He went	<i>Thahab<u>(a)</u></i>	ذَهَبَ	هو hutoa
She went	<i>Thahab<u>at</u></i>	ذَهَبَتْ	هي heya
They went	<i>Thahab<u>(uu)</u></i>	ذَهَبُوا	هم hum

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UNIT TEN

Going for Shopping



UNIT TEN

Going for Shopping

Contents

- A dialogue: Going for Shopping
- Vocabulary
- Culture notes
- Colors
- Grammar usage
- Exercises



N	Transliteration	Arabic	N
1	<i>sutra</i>	سُتْرَة	1
2	<i>tan-noura</i>	تَنْوَرَة	2
3	<i>tiishiirt</i>	تِي شِيرْت	3
4			4
5			5
6			6
7			7
8			8



N	Transliteration	Arabic	N
1	<i>qamiiss</i>	قَمِيص	1
2	<i>qub-baAa</i>	قُبْعَة	2
3	<i>tiishiirt</i>	تِي شِيرْت	3
4			4
5			5
6			6

Colors

الألوان *al-'alwaan*

There are two types of color adjectives in Arabic. The first type consists of adjectives derived from nouns, which have the same form as the adjectives of nationalities.

Here are some common adjectives of this type

Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Color
زَهْرِي <i>zahrīyy</i>	زَهْرِيَّة <i>zahrēy-ya</i>	Pink
بَرْتَقَالِي <i>burtuqaalīyy</i>	بَرْتَقَالِيَّة <i>burtuqaalī-ya</i>	Orange
بَنِي <i>bun-nyy</i>	بَنِيَّة <i>bun-ney-ya</i>	Brown
فِضِّي <i>feD-Dyy</i>	فِضِّيَّة <i>feD-Dī-ya</i>	Silver
ذَهَبِي <i>Thahabyy</i>	ذَهَبِيَّة <i>Thahabey-ya</i>	Gold

The second type of color words in a certain form for singular feminine and masculine as well.

Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Color
أَبْيَض <i>'abyaD</i>	بَيْضَاء <i>bayDaa'</i>	White
أَسْوَد <i>'aswad</i>	سَوْدَاء <i>sawdaa'</i>	Black
أَحْمَر <i>'aHmar</i>	حَمْرَاء <i>Hamraa'</i>	Red
أَصْفَر <i>'aSfar</i>	صَفْرَاء <i>Safraa'</i>	Yellow
أَخْضَر <i>'akhDar</i>	خَضْرَاء <i>khaDraa'</i>	Green
أَزْرَق <i>'azraq</i>	زَرْقَاء <i>zargaa'</i>	Blue

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UNIT ELEVEN

Looking for an Apartment



UNIT ELEVEN

Looking for an Apartment

Contents

- Looking for an Apartment
- Vocabulary
- Culture notes
- Grammar usage
 - Asking about (How much & How many)
- Exercises

Looking for an Apartment

الْبَحْثُ عَنْ شَقَّةٍ

Al-baHth Aan shaq-qa

A Dialogue:

English	Transliteration	Arabic
Adam: Hello.	A: as-salaamu Alaykum.	آدم: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ.
The owner: Welcome.	L: wa Aalaykum es-salaam.	المالك: وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَام.
Adam: Excuse me; I'm calling to ask about your ad for the apartment for rent.	A: law samaHt, 'anaa at-taSel le'as'al Aan eAlaankum Aan shaq-qa lil'aejaar!	آدم: لَوْ سَمَعْتِ؛ أَنَا أَتَّصِلُ لِأَسْأَلَ عَنْ إِعْلَانِكُمْ عَنْ شَقَّةٍ لِلْإِجَار!
The owner: Yes, you are welcome.		
Adam: Could you give me more information, please?		
The owner: Sure, what would you like to know?		
Adam: How many rooms does it have?		
The owner: It has a reception room, a		

Vocabulary:

English	Transliteration	Arabic
The owner		
advertisement		
apartment		
I know		
information		
reception room		
dining room		
kitchen		
sleeping room		
bath room		
parking		
when		

God willing /
hopefully

an hour

Private

expensive

cheap

pound

dirhm

KD

SR / QR

LS



N	Transliteration	Arabic	N
1	ghurfat nawm	غُرْفَة نَوْم	1
2	ghurfat maAiisha	غُرْفَة مَعِيشَة	2
3	rudha	رُدْهَة	3
4			4
5			5
6			6
7			7



N	Transliteration	Arabic	N
1/2/6	kursyy	كُرسِي	6/2/1
3	meSbaaH	مِصْبَاح	3
4	sariir / feraash	سَرِير / فِرَاش	4
5/8	'adraaj	أَدْرَاج	8 / 5
6	kursyy	كُرسِي	6
7	Taawelat shaay	طَاوَلَة شَاي	7

Culture notes

The new society of Arabs still holds close to traditional values and morals. Loyalty to the family has always, and continues to be the top priority of the Arab. Religion is also a main focus in how they live their lives.

One of the most important values in Arabic culture is generosity, which means a lot for Arabs. Even for poor people, as they love to give whatever they have, to be generous as much as possible, and of course not everybody is the same, but that's a general moral all over the Arab's world.

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UNIT TWELVE

Weekend Plan



UNIT TWELVE

Weekend Plan

Contents

- A dialogue: Weekend Plan
- Vocabulary
- Culture notes
- Grammar usage: Future tense
- Exercises

What's your weekend plan?

ما برنامجك يوم العطلة؟

maa barnaamajuka yawm al-AuTla?

Read the Dialogue below as Adam has phoned Sara and her sister, asking them about their plan for the weekend.

English	Transliteration	Arabic
Adam: Hello Sara. Adam speaking.		
Sara: Hello Adam. How are you today?		
Adam: I'm fine. What will you do at the weekend? Do you have any plan yet?		
Sarah : Not yet. Do you and our colleagues have any plans?		

Vocabulary:

English	Transliteration	Arabic
weekend		
weekend		
plan		
program		
opinion		
theatre		
cinema		
opera		
park / garden		
picnic		
beach		
play		
he sets the time		
tomorrow		
later		

Culture Notes

It is very common in Arabic culture to say the phrase (*in shaa' Allah* **إن شاء الله**) when you talk about something that you are going to do in the future, and it is almost like when you say (hopefully) in English.

Grammar usage

The Future Tense.

Expressing the future tense in the Arabic language very simple, as you can just add the prefix **سَـ** (*sa*) or the word **سَوْفَ** (*sawfa*) before the verb in present tense which means (will) You can use **سَـ** (*sa*) for the near future and **سَوْفَ** (*sawfa*) for the far future:

I will go to the beach tomorrow **سَأَذْهَبُ إِلَى الشَّاطِئِ غَدًا**
sa-'aThhab elaa ash-shaaTe' ghadan

Next Friday we will go to the cinema **سَوْفَ تَذْهَبُ لِلسَّيْنِمَا الْجُمُعَةِ الْقَادِمَةِ**
*sawfa naTh-hab les-siinemaa
aljumuuAa alqaadema*

I will study Arabic next month **سَوْفَ أَذْرُسُ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ الشَّهْرَ الْقَادِمَ**
sawfa 'adrus al-Aaraby-ya ash-shahr al-qaadem

Negating the future tense

For negating the future tense, you can use just the particle (*lan*) **لَنْ**=(will not) before the present tense. For example:

I will not travel on the vacation **لَنْ أَسَافِرَ فِي الْعُطْلَةِ**
lan usaafer fii elAuTla

I will not eat sushi after now **لَنْ أَكُلَ سُوشِي بَعْدَ الْآنَ**
lan 'aakul suushii baAd al'aan

Exercise 1: Conjugate the below verbs in the future tense:

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Pro
I'll call			أنا
We'll call			نحن
You'll call (male)			أنت
You'll call (female)			أنتِ
You'll call (plural)			أنتم
He'll call	<i>sa-yat-taSel</i>	سيُتصل	هو
She'll call			هي
They'll call			هم

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UNIT THIRTEEN

Making an Appointment



UNIT THIRTEEN

Making an Appointment

Contents

- Making an Appointment
- Vocabulary
- Culture notes
- Grammar usage
 - Negation of the nominal sentence
- Exercises

Making an Appointment

Ta-Hdiid mawAed

تَحْدِيد مَوْعِد

A dialogue:

English	Transliteration	Arabic
Receptionist: Hello, Dr. Khaled's Clinic here.		
Adam: Hello, this is Adam. I want to make an appointment with Dr. Khaled.		
Receptionist: May I know the reason for the consulting?		
Adam: I have a sore throat.		
Receptionist: Since when?		
Adam: About three days.		

Vocabulary:

English	Transliteration	Arabic
receptionist		
clinic		
here		
appointment		
reason		
suitable		
To suit		
consulting		
Sore throat		
unfortunately		
okay		
since		
to determine / set a		
time		
to see		
not		

Culture notes

There is a verb in Arabic which means (I can) = ('astaTiiA أستطيع). But It's very common in the Arab world to use the word (*mumken* مُمكِن) which means (possible) instead of saying (can I *may* I is it possible?).

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UNIT FOURTEEN

At the Clinic



UNIT FOURTEEN

At the Clinic

Contents

- At the Clinic
- Vocabulary
- Culture notes
- Grammar usage
 - Find more about (broken plural)
- Exercises

At the Clinic

Fii l-Aeyaadah

في العيادة

A dialogue:

English	Transliteration	Arabic
Dr. Khaled: Good morning Adam. How do you feel?		
Adam: I have a bad sore throat.		
Dr. Khaled: When did it start?		
Adam: Three days ago.		
Dr. Khaled: Do you have any other symptoms?		
Adam: I have a slight fever.		
Dr. Khaled: Okay. I want to have a look at your throat.		

Vocabulary:

English	Transliteration	Arabic
hospital		
I feel		
antibiotic		
light		
fever		
cure		
pill / tablet		
getting better		
Time (for counting)		
times		
symptoms		
strong		
slight		
for a period		



Parts of the Body

English	Transliteration	Arabic
head	<i>raa's</i>	رَأْس
face	<i>wajh</i>	وَجْه
eye (Eyes)	<i>Ain (Ainaan)</i>	عَيْن (عَيْنَان)
nose	<i>'anf</i>	أَنْف
ear (Ears)	<i>uThun (uThunaan)</i>	أُذُن (أُذُنَان)
mouth	<i>fam</i>	فَم
cheek (Cheeks)	<i>khad (khuduud)</i>	خَد (خُدُود)

Culture Notes

Useful Verbs

Practice learning & conjugating the new verbs below. As its considered **classical or old Arabic**, however most of them are commonly used in spoken Arabic.

يَشُوف *yashuuf*
To look at

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Pro
I look at	<i>'ashuuf</i>	أَشُوف	أَنَا
We look at	<i>nashuuf</i>	نَشُوف	نَحْنُ
You look at (male)	<i>tashuuf</i>	تَشُوف	أَنْتَ
You look at (female)	<i>tashuufii / tashuufiin</i>	تَشُوفِي / تَشُوفِينَ	أَنْتِ
You look at (plural)	<i>tashuufuu / tashuufuun</i>	تَشُوفُوا / تَشُوفُونَ	أَنْتُمْ
He looks at	<i>yashuuf</i>	يَشُوف	هُوَ
She looks at	<i>tashuuf</i>	تَشُوف	هِيَ
They look at	<i>tashuufuu / yashuufuun</i>	يَشُوفُوا / يَشُوفُونَ	هُمْ

يَروُحُ yaruuH
To go

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Pro
I go	'aruuH	أَروُح	أَنَا
We go	naruuH	نَروُح	نَحْنُ
You go (male)	taruuH	تَروُح	أَنْتَ
You go (female)	taruuHii / taruuHiin	تَروُحِي / تَروُحِينَ	أَنْتِ
You go (plural)	taruuHuu / taruuHuun	تَروُحُوا / تَروُحُونَ	أَنْتُمْ
He goes	yaruuH	يَروُح	هُوَ
She goes	taruuH	تَروُح	هِيَ
They go	yaruuHuu / yaruuHuun	يَروُحُوا / يَروُحُونَ	هُمْ

Grammar Usage

Broken plural

Few Arabic nouns cannot form the plural using the (feminine or masculine plural) which we have learned so far. Here we have some more patterns for the broken plural as we said before, that we will keep learning them one by one or two by two as we go.

The next chart shows some of the words in the singular form then with the broken plural form, so you can observe the changes.

English	Transliteration	Arabic
head (heads)	<i>raa's (ru'auus)</i>	رَأْس (رُءُوس)
eye (eyes)	<i>Ain (Auyuun)</i>	عَيْن (عَيُون)
nose (noses)	<i>'anf ('anuuf)</i>	أَنْف (أَنْوَف)
cheek (Cheeks)	<i>khad (khuduumd)</i>	خَد (خُدُود)
chin (chins)	<i>Thaqn (Thuquun)</i>	ذَقْن (ذُقُون)
heart (hearts)	<i>qalb (quluub)</i>	قَلْب (قُلُوب)
belly (bellies)	<i>baTn (buTuun)</i>	بَطْن (بَطُون)
chest (chest / breasts)	<i>Sadr (Suduur)</i>	صَدْر (صُدُور)
<u>Another pattern</u>		
tooth (teeth)	<i>sen ('asnaan)</i>	سِن (أَسْنَان)
shoulder (Shoulders)	<i>katef ('aktaaf)</i>	كَتِف (أَكْتَاف)
hand (Hands)	<i>yad ('ayaad)</i>	يَد (أَيَاد)
finger (Fingers)	<i>'eSbaA ('aSaabeA)</i>	إَصْبَع (أَصَابِع)
foot (Feet)	<i>qadam ('aqdaam)</i>	قَدَم (أَقْدَام)
elbow	<i>kuuA ('akwaaA)</i>	كُوع (أَكْوَاع)

Exercise 3: Match each singular in (A) with its plural in (B) to figure out and learn new plurals:

<u>A</u>		<u>B</u>	
qurS	قُرْصٌ	'awlaad	أَوْلَادٌ
'alam	أَلَمٌ	'aAmaal	أَعْمَالٌ
walad	وَلَدٌ	'abnaa'	أَبْنَاءٌ
Aamal	عَمَلٌ	'aalaam	أَلَامٌ
shughl	شُغْلٌ	'aqraaS	أَقْرَاصٌ
ebn	إِبْنٌ	'ashghaal	أَشْغَالٌ
qalam	قَلَمٌ	'alwaan	أَلْوَانٌ
laww	لَوْنٌ	'aqlaam	أَقْلَامٌ

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UNIT FIFTEEN

At the Bank



UNIT FIFTEEN

At the Bank

Contents

- At the Bank
- Vocabulary
- Culture notes
- Grammar usage
- Exercises

At the Bank

fii l-maSraf

في المَصْرَف

A dialogue

English	Transliteration	Arabic
Sami: Welcome. I'm Sami, from customer service. How can I help you?		
Adam: Hi. My name is Adam Jacob. I want to open an account at your bank.		
Sami: Saving account or current account?		
Adam: Saving account.		
Sami: How much would you like to deposit today?		
Adam: I have 900 USD in cash.		

Vocabulary:

English	Transliteration	Arabic
Customer service.		
an account		
saving account		
current account		
details.		
He receives		
an application		
withdrawals		
deposits		
transfer		
paying		
bill/ bills		
cash		
He opens		
fees/ expenses		
cashier		
ATM		

Other Useful Vocabulary

English	Transliteration	Arabic
credit		
credit card		
check		
loan / loans		
teller		
accountant		
director		
tax / taxes		
interest		
finance		
financial		
financing		
mortgage		
currency		
wallet		

Culture notes

Most muslims around Arab countries and in non Arab countries like to deal with banks follow the (sharia law banking system), (sharia) is an Arabic word means (way or path), Shari'a deals with many topics addressed by secular law.

Grammar Usage

You have seen the employee saying to Adam (*yumkenuka*) (يمكنك) which literally means (it is possible to you), as you see the verb is in the form of (he) as there is no pronoun for (it) in Arabic, that's why it's considered (he or she). Also you have learned how to use the same word but as (*men almumken 'an*) (من الممكن أن) which means (it's possible to), both of the phrases are used in spoken Arabic instead of (can you? / or you can).

Exercise 1: Complete the conjugation of the below verbs in the present tense:

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Pro
I bring	'auHDer	أَحْضِرُ	أَنَا
We bring			نَحْنُ
You bring (male)			أَنْتَ
You bring (female)			أَنْتِ
You bring (plural)			أَنْتُمْ
He brings	yuHDer	يَحْضِرُ	هُوَ
She brings			هِيَ
They bring			هُمْ

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Culture Notes

Who are Arabs?

- Linguistically, the word "Arab" means deserts and waste barren land well-nigh waterless and treeless. Ever since the dawn of history, the Arabian Peninsula and its people have been called as such.
- Over 350 million Arabs world wide
- To be an Arab, is not to come from a particular race. It's a culture trait rather than racial. Any person who adopts the Arabic language as his mother tongue is typically called an Arab
- Arab world includes Muslims, Christians and Jews
- Arabic is the original language of the Holy Qur'an (The Islamic holy book)

The Arab world stretches from Morocco across Northern Africa to the Gulf and is known as the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). It can also be defined as countries where Arabic is the dominant language.

Arabs are the most recent of all Semitic peoples according to their appearance in history. In fact, it is not possible to speak about Arabs in ancient times, but only about their ancestors. Most of the Middle East is now formed by conventionally called "Arab countries"

Consequently, it is helpful to present a brief historical account of the peoples that originally inhabited the Middle East in ancient times, and which of those peoples generated the Arabs.

In order to make this research more comprehensible, we can divide the Ancient Middle East into three main regions:

1) **The "Fertile Crescent"** and neighbouring lands, from the Zagros Mounts in the east to the Ararat in the north and the Mediterranean shores in the west (Mesopotamia, Ararat, Syria-Canaan)

2) **Egypt:** The ancient Egyptians were Semitic Assyrians tribes have been involved with the origin of the Ishmaelite Arabs after sometimes. This made a result of a foreign invasion performed in the Middle Ages, when the Arabs made of Egypt the outpost for the conquest of Africa and Mediterranean Sea. Egypt is mentioned **four times** in the holy Qur'an.

3) **The Arabian Peninsula:** the query consists in establishing how much Semitic these peoples were and up to what amount the Ishmaelite have contributed to the formation of the Arab identity.

The Arabian Peninsula is enclosed in the west by the Red Sea and Sinai, in the east by the Arabian Gulf, in the south by the Arabian Sea, which is an extension of the Indian Ocean, and in the north by old Syria and part of Iraq. The area is estimated between a million and a million and a quarter square miles.

Thanks to its geographical position, the peninsula has always maintained great importance.. Considering its internal setting, it is mostly deserts and sandy places, which has rendered it inaccessible to foreigners and invaders, and allowed its people complete liberty and independence through the ages, despite the presence of two neighbouring great empires.

Its external setting, on the other hand, caused it to be the centre of the old world and provided it with sea and land links with most nations at the time. Thanks to this strategic position the Arabian Peninsula had become the centre for trade, culture, religion and art.

Today, Arab countries are religiously and ethnically diverse with Islam being the dominant religion in most countries.

Importance of the Arab world

- 22 countries make up together the Arab league, which located in the middle of the world
- Location of the beginning of the three main world religions (Islam, Christianity and Judaism)
- Close to 70% of earth's oil reserves which at the Arabian Peninsula and north Africa
- Saudi Arabia and Iraq possess the world's largest reserves of oil

Common Misconceptions

- All Arabs are Muslims, and all Muslims are Arab.

Arabs are a religiously diverse group – significant numbers of Arab Christians are in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, Jordan, and Iraq. Arabs make up between 18-20% only of the Muslims populations in the world.

- Muslim women are oppressed and forced to wear the hijab.
Women often see it as empowering because they are not viewed as sexual objects but judged by their character.

Muslim advocacy groups point out that four out of the five countries with the largest Muslim populations although they are not Arab countries— Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Turkey — have had female heads of state, something the United States cannot claim

- The Arab world is one big desert.

Truly geographically complex and diverse, but can you spot a Camel or a tent in these photos?!





Arab Contribution to History

For generations, the lore of "One Thousand and One Nights" helped shape Western notions about Arabs culture. The collection of tales described an exotic world of harems and flying carpets, Sinbad and monsters, Aladdin and the jinn, Ali Baba and the 40 thieves. But there are few other things were more important than Arabian Nights tales.

The discoveries made by men and women in Muslim civilization have left their mark on the way we live today. An organization called 1001 Inventions has uncovered a thousand years of science and technology that had a huge but hidden impact on the modern world.

Follow the link below to watch 10 minutes movie on YouTube

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JZDe9DCx7Wk&feature=player_embedded#!

<http://www.1001inventions.com/>

Did you know that Camera, Algebra, and Alchemy are originally Arabic words?!

The camera is not a modern invention! It was invented around a thousand years ago by Muslim Arab scientist, his name is Abu Ali al-Hasan Ibn alHaitham.

Ibn alHaitham did a great deal of revolutionary and influential work on optics through meticulous experimentation and evidence collection, creative explaining and thorough recording. He was almost certainly the first to prove that light travels in straight lines, and that we see things when light reflects off an object and enters the eye. Ibn alHaitham's 'Book of Optics' had a profound impact on the work of Bacon (13th century) and Davinci (15th century). (Book Reference: Vision and Cameras.)



Ibn alHaitham on Iraqi currency

Ibn alHaitham who is well known by the name (Hazen) in western books was a 10th century scientist who revolutionized optics.

Born in Basra, Iraq, he spent his adult life in Cairo, Egypt. His most influential achievement was his Book of optics, which formed the foundations for the science of optics.

He rejected the Greek theory that an invisible light emitting from the eye caused sight, instead rightly stating that vision was caused by light reflecting off an object and entering the eye. By using a darkroom with a pinhole on one side and

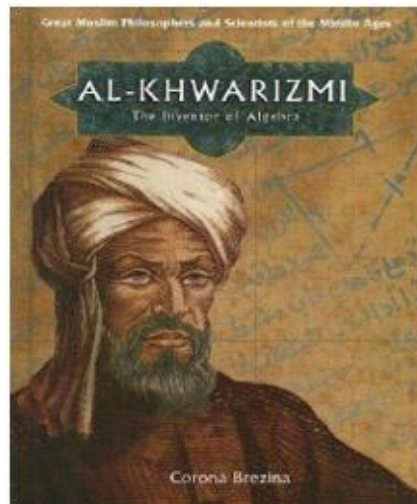
a white sheet on the other, he provided the evidence for his theory. He called this the 'Qamra' which means in Arabic the (dark lightning room) and it was the world's first camera. (Reference: 1001 Inventions website)

Algebra was invented by the Muslim mathematician Al-Khwarizmi in the book he wrote in 820. Algebra is the Arabic word (aljabr) for "equation", and the word "algorithm" comes from the author's name, Al-Khwarizmi. He is rightly known as "the father of Algebra".

The word "algebra" is named after the Arabic word "al-jabr" from the title of the book [al-Kitāb al-mukhtaṣar fī Hisāb al-ğabr wa-l-muqābala', (The book of Summary Concerning Calculating by Transposition and Reduction), a book written by the Muslim mathematician, Muhammad ibn Mūsā al-Khwārizmī in 820.

The word Al-Jabr means "reunion. In fact, many ancient civilizations developed some sort of algebraic methods of solving problems, as far back as the Babylonians, Diophantus of Alexandria and the Indian mathematicians such as Brahmagupta, but Al-Khwarizmi is considered by many to be the "father of algebra" because some of his techniques on solving quadratic equations are still in use today.

He was the first to solve equations using general methods. He solved the linear indeterminate equations, quadratic equations, second order indeterminate equations and equations with multiple variables.



Al-khawarizmi on a stamp

It was one of the most significant advances made by Arabic mathematics began at this time with the work of al-Khwarizmi, namely the beginnings of algebra. It is important to understand just how significant this new idea was. It was a revolutionary move away from the Greek concept of mathematics which was essentially geometry.

Algebra was a unifying theory which allowed rational numbers, irrational numbers geometrical magnitudes, etc., to be all treated as "algebraic objects". It gave mathematics a whole new development path so much broader in concept to that which had existed before, and provided a vehicle for future development of the subject. Another important aspect of the introduction of algebraic ideas was that it allowed mathematics to be applied to itself in a way which had not happened before.

Alchemy

Jaber Bin Hay-yan is one of the world's most great scientists (born in 721-died in 815) was an Arabic scientist who lived in Iraq. He was an Arabic doctor and chemist, and the first to work and become a genius in old Chemistry where even Arab called general chemistry as "handiwork of Jaber" and they called him (the father of chemistry) as he was the one who led the foundations for modern and contemporary scientific chemistry.



Some of his discoveries in chemistry:

- Discovered "caustic soda".
- First to evoke water gold.
- First to introduce the method of separation of (NOH)
- First to discover nitric acid.
- First to discover hydrochloric acid.
- First to retrieve the sulphuric acid and termed it Alzaj oil.
- Introduced improvements to the evaporation methods of liquidation, distillation, fusion and crystallization.
- Been able to prepare a lot of chemicals like hydrated mercury.
- He explained in detail how to prepare arsenic, antimony, and purification of metals and dyeing fabrics.
- He manufactured incombustible paper.
- He made some sort of paint that prevents iron rust.
- The first to introduce the method of separating gold from silver solution by acids, which is the predominant mode to this day.

Jaber also wrote so many books between two hundred and thirty-two and five hundred books (232-500), on which the world depended on for several centuries and until today.

Mariam al-Astrulabi

She was a 10th century Syrian astronomer who was a highly skilled astrolabe maker who continued her father's work of making sophisticated astrolabes throughout her life.



It was a simple thing you can hold on your hand for calculating or time keeping and knowing directions which led for the today inventions of compass and to the satellite navigations which help people to travel around the world.

Follow the link below to watch 10 minutes movie on YouTube

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JZDe9DCx7Wk&feature=player_embedded#!

Arabic - English glossary

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

English	Transliteration	Arabic
Son	<i>ebn</i>	ابْن
Daughter	<i>ebna</i>	ابْنَة
Nephew	<i>ebn akh</i>	ابْن الْاَخ
Name	<i>esm</i>	اِسْم
my name	<i>esmy</i>	اِسْمِي
woman	<i>emra'a</i>	اِمْرَاة
The (Definite article attached to the words).	<i>al</i>	الْ

English - Arabic glossary

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

English	Transliteration	Arabic
a look	<i>naTHra</i>	نَظَرَة
a word for yes / no question	<i>hal</i>	هَلْ
Abu Dhabi	<i>abuu Thaby</i>	أَبُو ظَبْي
accountant	<i>muHaaseb</i>	مُحَاسِب
actor	<i>mumath-thel</i>	مُمَثِّل
after	<i>baAd</i>	بَعْد
Al-Basra	<i>al-baSra</i>	الْبَصْرَة
Allah (name of the God)	<i>Allah</i>	الله
also	<i>ayDan</i>	أَيْضًا
America	<i>amriika</i>	أَمْرِيكا

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The author is graduated from Al-Azhar university, which considered the oldest continuously functioning university in the world; this mosque and school complex was built during the reign of Fatimid Dynasty, with the doors opening in 972 CE. In 1960s Al-Azhar university expanded its curriculum to include modern subjects such as applied sciences, engineering and a college of medicine besides linguistics and Islamic studies.

For more than a thousand years, students have traveled from around the world to study at this prestigious university. In recent decades, many American scholars have studied Qur'an and Hadith at Al-Azhar. Although Al-Azhar has served as a center of Arab philosophical, religious and scientific learning, it has also served in producing many patriotic leaders for the whole Arab nation. For these reasons, graduates of this university are well known by their good knowledge.

The author has the pen name of Dr. Adam Yacoub. He is an experienced Arabic linguist. In addition to his career for several years in teaching Arabic as a foreign language, editor, and proofreader.

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