



ARABIC

Egyptian Course

Module 3

Lessons 9 - 12

May 1982

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



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Abbreviations Used in This Module

ED	Egyptian
f.	feminine
m.	masculine
MSA	Modern Standard Arabic
pers.	person
pl.	plural
SATTS	Standard Arabic Technical Transliteration System
sing.	singular

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Objectives

Upon successful completion of this module, the student will be able to understand and carry out conversations in the Egyptian dialect including the grammatical features and vocabulary of Module 3, and based on the following topics or situations:

Lesson 9: Asking for Directions

Lesson 10: Using Public Transportation

Lesson 11: Making Phone Calls

Lesson 12: Health Problems

To evaluate successful completion of the module, the student will be given a Module CRT (Criterion Referenced Test) according to the following specifications.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Part 1. Given 10 recorded Egyptian sentences, the student selects the best English translation from four printed choices. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

Part 2. Given 10 recorded Egyptian sentences, the student selects the best Egyptian response from four choices which are printed and also recorded. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

Part 3. Given a recorded Egyptian dialogue, the student gives English answers to 10 written English questions. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

WRITTEN INTERPRETATION

Given 10 recorded Egyptian sentences, the student translates each sentence into written English. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

DICTATION

Given 10 recorded Egyptian sentences, the student uses SATTS to write down each sentence verbatim. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

SPEAKING

Spoken Interpretation. Given a recorded dialogue between an Egyptian who speaks ED and an American who speaks English, the student orally interprets for both speakers. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

Role Playing. Given a situation in which the instructor plays the role of an Egyptian, the student responds in ED to the instructor's lines. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

LESSON 9

ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS

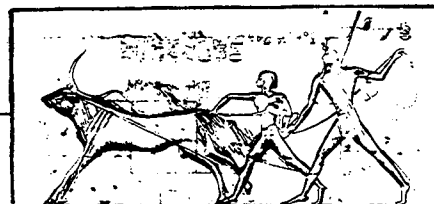


Objectives

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Ask for and give directions to specific locations in an urban area.
- Ask for and give directions to specific offices.

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



1. ED stress patterns
2. Different meanings of the verb
3. Measure I weak verb (initial)
4. Measure I weak verbs (final)
5. Measure I doubled verb
6. Measure II verb
7. Measure II weak verb

مَشِيَ

وَصَلَ

مَشِيَ ، كَفَى

حَسِبَ

حَوَّزَ

عَذَى

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME I

Joseph, an American, is on a walking tour of Cairo. On his way to the Egyptian Museum, he gets confused in the crowded streets of Cairo and stops an Egyptian passerby to ask directions.

جوزيف : فِينِ الْمَتْحَفِ الْمَصْرِيِّ مِنْ فَطْلِكَ ؟
المصري : إْمْشِي عَلَى طُولِ وَعْدِي الْكُوْبَرِي .
جوزيف : وَبَعْدِيْنِ ؟
المصري : وَبَعْدِيْنِ حَوْدَ شِمَالِ .
جوزيف : فِي الشَّارِعِ إِلَلِّي بَعْدَ الْكُوْبَرِي ؟
المصري : بِالطَّبْط - وَعِنْدَ الْهَلْتُونِ خَشْ فِي أَوَّلِ شَارِعْ عَلَى يَمِينِكَ .



TRANSLATION

Joseph: Where's the Egyptian Museum, please?

Egyptian: Go straight and cross the bridge.

Joseph: Then what?

Egyptian: Then turn left.

Joseph: On the street next to (after) the bridge?

Egyptian: Exactly. And at the Hilton, turn into the first street on your right.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. In Frame I, **إَمْشِي** is translated "go," but its literal translation is "walk." It is the imperative form of **مَشِيَ** ("to walk"), a verb used in both ED and MSA. In ED **مَشِيَ** has other meanings.

Example:

Go straight.
(Told to someone walking or driving who asks for directions.)

إَمْشِي عَلَى طُول .

Get out of here!
(The speaker is angry and demands that someone leave.)

إَمْشِي مِنْ هِنَا .

He left half an hour ago.

هُوَ مَشِيَ مِنْ نِصِّ سَاعَةٍ .

2. **عَلَى طُولٍ** literally means "length." **عَلَى طُولٍ** is an idiomatic expression meaning "straight ahead" or "immediately."

Example:

Come (over) here immediately.

تَعَالَ هِنَا عَلَى طُولٍ .

3. **عَدَّى**, "to cross," is exclusively Egyptian. The MSA words for "to cross" are **قَطَعَ** and **عَبَرَ**.

Example:

(MSA) He crossed the bridge.

عَبَرَ / قَطَعَ الْجِسْرَ .

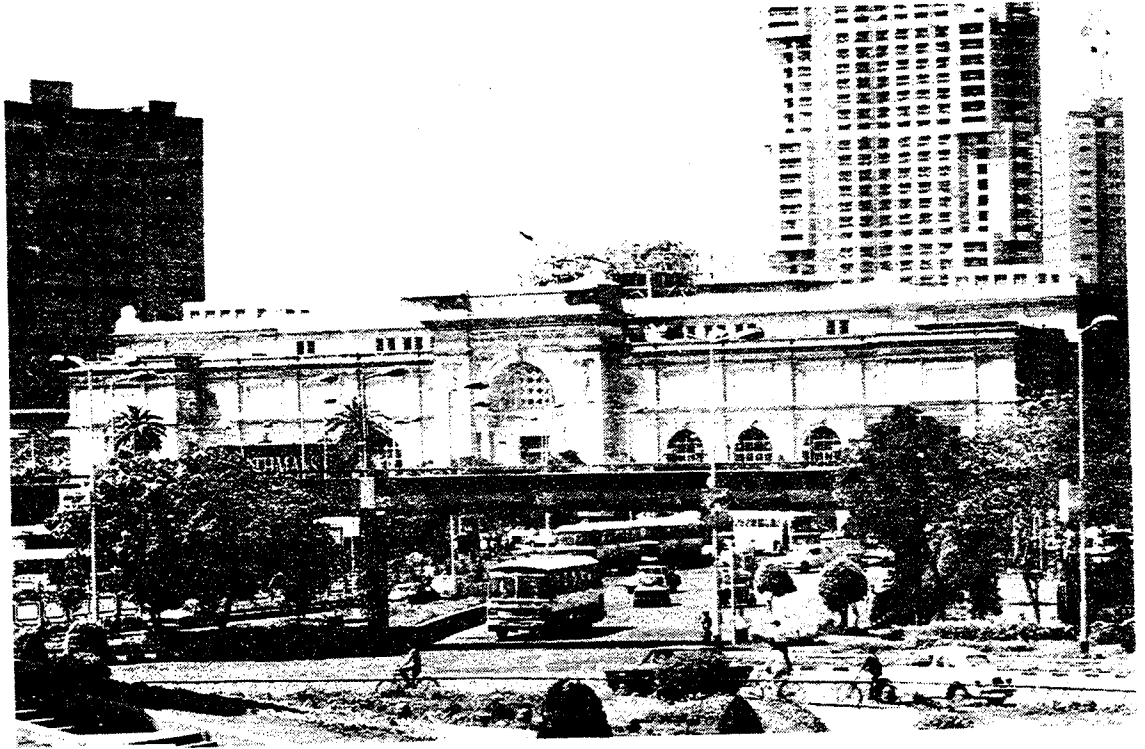
(ED) He crossed the bridge.

هُوَ عَدَّى الْكُؤْبَرِي .

4. **كُؤْبَرِي** (كُبَارِي [pl.]) is the ED equivalent of the MSA **جُسُور** (جُور [pl.]), "bridge(s)."

5. **جَوَّدَ**, "to turn," (in the sense of changing direction) is also exclusively Egyptian. The MSA words are **دَارَ** or **إِتَّجَهَ**.

6. **خَشَرَ**, with no prepositions following, means "to enter" or "to enter into."



The Egyptian Museum in Cairo.

Example:

He entered the school.

خَشْرُ الْمَدْرَسَةِ .

He entered (into) the laundry.

خَشْرُ دُكَّانِ الْمَكْوَجِي .

When followed by the preposition **عِنْدَ**, **خَشْرُ** means "to go inside" or "to enter a place for the purpose of seeing someone."

Example:

He entered the director's office.
(In this sentence, "office" is implied.)

خَشْرُ عِنْدَ الْمُدِيرِ .

Followed by the preposition **فِي**, **خَشْرُ** means "to turn into."

Example:

He turned into the third street on the right.

خَشْرُ فِي الشَّارِعِ الثَّالِثِ عَلَى الْيَمِينِ .

DRILLS



One

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

Where's the Egyptian Museum, please?

فَيْنَ المَتَحَفِ المِصْرِيِّ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ ؟
فَيْنَ ؟

الْمَتَحَفِ - الْمَتَاحِفِ
الْمَتَحَفِ المِصْرِيِّ - الْمَتَحَفِ الاسلامي
فَيْنَ المَتَحَفِ المِصْرِيِّ ؟
فَيْنَ المَتَحَفِ المِصْرِيِّ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ ؟

Go straight and cross the bridge.

إَمْشِي عَلَى طُولِ وَعْدِي الكَوْبَرِيِّ .
١ إَمْشِي - إَمْشُوا
٢ عَلَى طُولِ
إَمْشِي عَلَى طُولِ
٣ وَعْدِي - وَعْدُوا
٤ الكَوْبَرِيِّ - الكِبَارِيِّ
عَدِّي الكَوْبَرِيِّ
وَعْدِي الكَوْبَرِيِّ
إَمْشِي عَلَى طُولِ وَعْدِي الكَوْبَرِيِّ .

Then what?

وَبَعْدَينَ ؟
بَعْدَينَ
وَبَعْدَينَ ؟

Then turn left.

وَبَعْدَينَ حَوْذَ شِمَالِ .
٥ حَوْذَ - حَوْذِي - حَوْذُوا
حَوْذَ شِمَالِ
وَبَعْدَينَ حَوْذَ شِمَالِ .

On the street next to (after) the bridge?

فِي الشَّارِعِ الَّلِيِّ بَعْدَ الكَوْبَرِيِّ ؟
فِي الشَّارِعِ
الشَّارِعِ الَّلِيِّ
فِي الشَّارِعِ الَّلِيِّ
بَعْدَ الكَوْبَرِيِّ
فِي الشَّارِعِ الَّلِيِّ بَعْدَ الكَوْبَرِيِّ ؟

Exactly. And at the Hilton,
turn into the first street
on your right.

بِالظَّبْط - وَعِنْدَ الْهَيْلْتُونِ خُشْ فِي
أَوَّلِ شَارِعٍ عَلَى يَمِينِكَ .
بِالظَّبْط
عِنْدَ الْهَيْلْتُونِ
وَعِنْدَ الْهَيْلْتُونِ
خُشْ - خُشِي - خُشُوا
خُشْ فِي أَوَّلِ شَارِعٍ
فِي أَوَّلِ شَارِعٍ
عَلَى يَمِينِكَ - عَلَى شِمَالِكَ
خُشْ فِي أَوَّلِ شَارِعٍ عَلَى يَمِينِكَ .
بِالظَّبْط - وَعِنْدَ الْهَيْلْتُونِ خُشْ فِي أَوَّلِ شَارِعٍ عَلَى يَمِينِكَ .

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

خُشْ فِي أَوَّلِ شَارِعٍ عَلَى الْيَمِينِ (Teacher)

مَكْتَبَ - - - (Teacher)

خُشْ فِي أَوَّلِ مَكْتَبٍ عَلَى الْيَمِينِ (Student)

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------|---|---|---|-----|---|------|------|--------|----|
| ٠ | — | — | شارع | — | — | — | ٠٦ | ٠ | بيت | على | الشمال | ٠١ |
| ٠ | — | — | على الشمال | — | — | — | ٠٧ | ٠ | — | — | — | ٠٢ |
| ٠ | — | — | أول | — | — | — | ٠٨ | ٠ | — | — | — | ٠٣ |
| ٠ | — | — | بعد المدرسة | — | — | — | ٠٩ | ٠ | تاني | مكتب | اليمين | ٠٤ |
| ٠ | — | — | — | — | — | — | ٠١٠ | ٠ | — | — | — | ٠٥ |

Three

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

عَدِّي الْكُوْبِرِي وَبَعْدِيْنَ حَوْدَ شَمَالِ (Teacher)

يَمِينِ - - - (Teacher)

عَدِّي الْكُوْبِرِي وَبَعْدِيْنَ حَوْدَ يَمِينِ (Student)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| • امشي على طول — — — ٠٦ | • — — — الشارع ٠١ |
| • — — — — الشارع ٠٧ | • — حوّد — — — ٠٢ |
| • — — — — خشي أول شارع و ٠٨ | • — شمال — — — ٠٣ |
| • — — — — عدي الكوبري وبعدين ٠٩ | • — الكوبري — حوّد شمال ٠٤ |
| • حوّد يمين — — — الشارع ٠١٠ | • امشي شمال — — — ٠٥ |

Four

Use the information in the left-hand column to answer the questions below in complete sentences.

Example:

فيين المتحف المصري من فضلك ؟ (Teacher)

on your left (Teacher)

المتحف المصري على شمالك . (Student)

- | | |
|--|---|
| on the first street to your right | ٠١ فيين الهلتون من فضلك ؟ |
| the third office on the right | ٠٢ فيين مكتب قائد سلاح الطيران ؟ |
| the next street on the left | ٠٣ فيين دكان المزين اللي بتروح عنده ؟ |
| next to (beside) the Hilton | ٠٤ فيين المتحف المصري من فضلك ؟ |
| in the middle of Ahmad Abbas Street | ٠٥ فيين مكتب شركة الطيران السعودية ؟ |
| over there on the left by the barbershop | ٠٦ فيين دكان محمد الكهربائي ؟ |
| on the street next to the school | ٠٧ فيين بيت اخوك يا عباس ؟ |
| half an hour after the military airport | ٠٨ فيين المعسكر الجديد يا حضرة الرقيب ؟ |
| on street No. 10 | ٠٩ فيين سفارة السعودية ؟ |
| immediately (right) after you cross the bridge | ٠١٠ فيين المطار الحربي بالظبط ؟ |

Five

Use الي to combine each pair of sentences.

Example:

• صالح راح عند البقال (Teacher)

• البقال على يمين المزين (Teacher)

• صالح راح عند البقال الي على يمين المزين (Student)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|------|
| • الشركة في الشارع الكبير | • ١ | • خش في المكتب | • ٦ |
| • الشارع الكبير بعد الكوبري | | • المكتب فيه موظفين كتار | |
| • عدي الكوبري ده | • ٢ | • عبد الحميد بيروح المدرسة الجديدة | • ٧ |
| • الكوبري ده على الشمال | | • المدرسة في شارع اسكندرية | |
| • حود في الشارع الصغير | • ٣ | • الضباط في المعسكر | • ٨ |
| • الشارع الصغير على يمينك | | • المعسكر قريب من المطار الحربي | |
| • رح المتحف المصري | • ٤ | • الرجالة دول موظفين في الشركة | • ٩ |
| • المتحف المصري جنب الهلتون | | • الشركة دي بيشتغل فيها صاحبي | |
| • امشي على طول في الشارع | • ٥ | • خش في شارع رمسيس | • ١٠ |
| • الشارع ده على اليمين | | • الشارع ده فيه المتحف المصري | |

Six

Follow the pattern established by the example. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

• حاعدي الكوبري دلوقتي (Teacher)

you, pl. (Teacher)

• حتعّدوا الكوبري دلوقتي (Student)

- | | | |
|--|-----|---------|
| • خش في أول شارع علي اليمين وبعدين حود في ثاني شارع على الشمال | • ١ | you, f. |
| • حنساfer مصر بكره عشان نروح المتحف المصري | • ٢ | they |
| • فضلنا ماشيين لحدما وصلنا الهلتون | • ٣ | she |

Eight

Change the tenses of the verbs as indicated.

Example:

• خَشِيت في أوّل دكان (Teacher)

future (Teacher)

• حَاخَشَ في أوّل دكان (Student)

past

• ١. حَيَعَدُوا الكوبري عند شارع عباس الأوّل

present continuous

• ٢. صالح راح الشغل مشي عشان هو ساكن قريب

future

• ٣. الرقيب جمال بقى ظابط الشهر ده

future

• ٤. العريف سكن في الشارع اللي جنب المعسكر

future

• ٥. الطيارة لازم تحوّد شمال قبل ما تيجي على المطار

past

• ٦. بنمشي ساعة ونص كل يوم بعد العشا

past

• ٧. حيخَشَ البيت اللي ساكن فيه أخوه

future

• ٨. حوّدت في الشارع اللي فيه المتحف

future

• ٩. خَشِيت عند الرئيس عشان اسأله عن اجازتي السنوية

present

• ١٠. لازم روّحت بعد الشغل على طول

Nine

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

• ١. إيه اسم الشارع اللي فيه المتحف المصري ؟

• ٢. ازاي أوصل لمكتب شركة مصر للطيران ؟

• ٣. هي السفارة الامريكية قريبة من الهلتون ؟

• ٤. ازاي اروح للمطار الدولي من هنا ؟

• ٥. مش لازم نحوود في الشارع الجاي عشان نوصل للمتحف ؟

• ٦. ازاي بتوصل لكوبري الجامعة من بيتك ؟

• ٧. لازم اعدّي انهي كوبري عشان اروح جامعة القاهرة ؟

• ٨. ازاي اروح من الهلتون للمتحف المصري ؟

• ٩. هو مكتب شركة المقاولين العرب جنب شركة الطيران ؟

• ١٠. ازاي أوصل لكوبري الجامعة من فضلك ؟

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME II



Brad Johnson is calling on the director of the Cotton Procurement Agency in Cairo. He has just entered the building and is looking for the director's office.

مكتب الاستعلامات

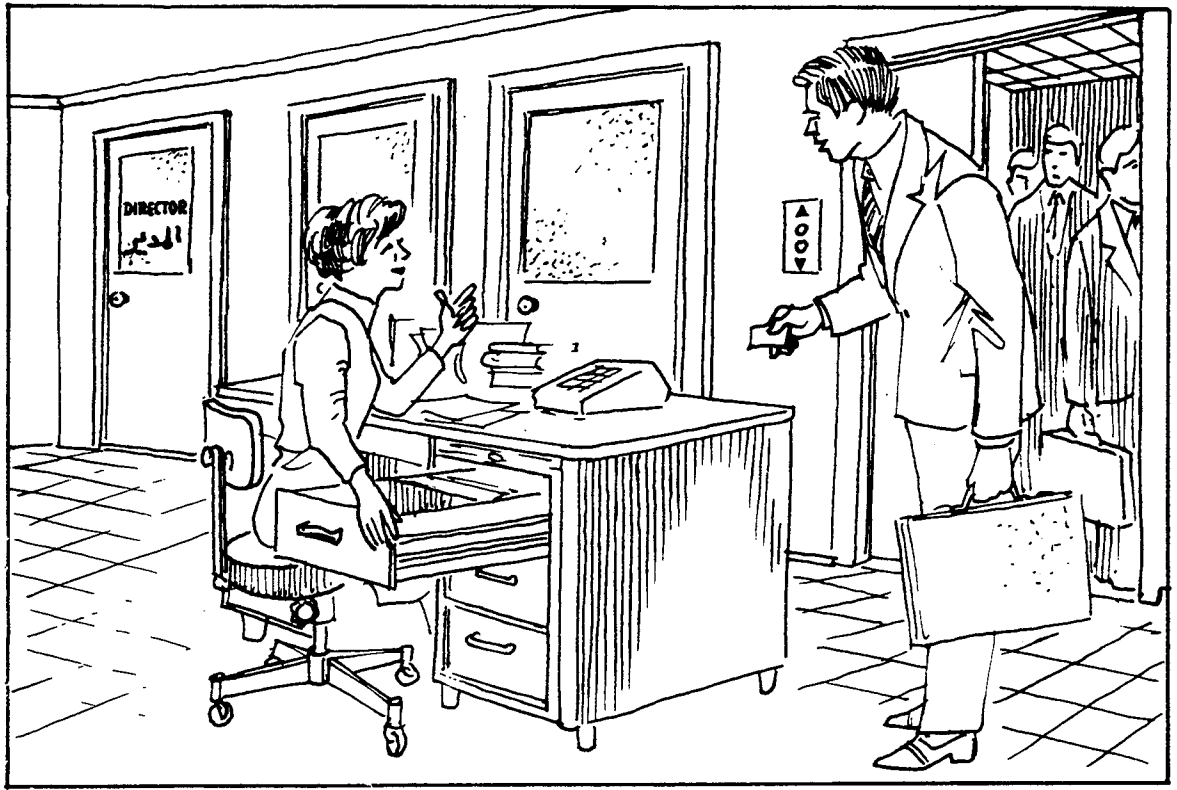
جونسن: مِنْ فَضْلِكَ يَا أَسْتَاذَ فَيَنْ مَكْتَبَ مُدِيرِ الْمَصْلُحَةِ؟
موظف الاستعلامات: خذْ الْأَسَانِسِيرَ لِلدُّورِ الثَّالِثِ .

في مكتب استعلامات الدور الثالث

جونسن: فَيَنْ مَكْتَبَ الْمُدِيرِ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ ؟
موظف الاستعلامات: آخِرُ مَكْتَبٍ عَلَى الشِّمَالِ ، وَحَتْلَاقِي عَلَيْهِ يَأْفِطَةُ .

في مكتب سكرتيرة المدير

جونسن: هُوَ ذَاكَ مَكْتَبُ مُدِيرِ الْمَصْلُحَةِ يَا هَانِمَ ؟
السكرتيرة: أَيْوَهَ ، بَسَّ السَّيِّدَ الْمُدِيرَ مَشْ مُوْجُودَ النَّهَارِ ذَاكَ .



TRANSLATION

At the Information Desk

Brad Johnson: (Excuse me) please, sir. Where's the office of the agency director?

Information clerk: Take the elevator to the third floor.

Information Desk on the Third Floor

Brad Johnson: Where's the director's office, please?

Information clerk: (It's) the last office on the left. You'll find a sign on it.

In the Office of the Director's Secretary

Brad Johnson: Miss, is this the office of the agency director?

Secretary: Yes, but the director is not in today.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. In the field of education, أَسَاطِدَة [f. sing.] ; أَسَاطِدَة [m. pl.] , اسَاطِدَات [f. pl.] means "professor" or "teacher." However, it is also used to refer to or address someone as "Mr." and "sir." When used as a title, أَسَاطِد precedes the first name of the person referred to or addressed.

Example:

Would you introduce me to أَسَاطِد جَمَال سَعْد الدِّين؟
Mr. Gamal Sa'd id-din?

Professor Samira Abdel Rahman, الاسَاطِدَة سَمِيرَة عَبْد الرَّحْمَن ،
chairwoman of the Arabic رَئِيسَة الْقِسْم الْعَرَبِي .
Department.

2. In ED feminine words the stress is placed on the next-to-the-last syllable whenever that syllable is preceded by either a long vowel or a cluster of two consonants. MSA, however, usually stresses the third syllable from the end. (When speaking MSA, Egyptians follow the Egyptian stress pattern.) Compare the examples below. Note that the stressed syllables are underlined.

<u>English</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
government agency	مُطْلَحَة	مُطْلَحَة
school	مَدْرَسَة	مَدْرَسَة
lady	سَيِّدَة	سَيِّدَة
traveling	مَسَافِرَة	مَسَافِرَة

3. أَسَاطِدَة, "elevator," is borrowed from the French ascenseur. Colloquial Egyptian Arabic, as well as other Arabic dialects, has borrowed numerous words from foreign languages (most notably, from French, English, Italian and Turkish), especially words for technological innovations. MSA, however, usually bases words for technological terms on Arabic roots. For example, the MSA word for "elevator" is مَعَد , from the root مَعَد , "to go up."

4. Follow the same pattern found in دُول and يَوْم to pronounce the word دُور, "floor." In these words the و sounds like the English oo in "door" and "floor." In MSA the و in دُور and يَوْم is a diphthong.

5. Often a word that ends with a vowelized consonant or prefix causes the first short vowel in the following word to be omitted, especially if that vowel marks a letter that is part of a cluster of consonants.

For example, in the verb تَلَاقِي , the ت is vowelized by a كسرة . The كسرة is dropped if the word تَلَاقِي is preceded by a particle. Note that the كسرة that marks the ت is replaced by a سكون .

Example:

You (will) find a grocer next to the school.

تَلَاقِي بِقَالَ جَنْبَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ .

And you (will) find a grocer next to the school.

وَتَلَاقِي بِقَالَ جَنْبَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ .

You will find a grocer next to the school.

حَتَلَاقِي بِقَالَ جَنْبَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ .

6. The word هَانِم (هَوَانِم [pl.]) is of Turkish origin. It is a courteous and formal manner of addressing or referring to a woman.

Example:

Please have a seat, Mrs. Su'ad.

إِنْفَضِّلِي إِسْتَرِيحِي يَا سَعَادَ هَانِم .

Mrs. Samira is a fine teacher.

سَمِيرَةَ هَانِم مَدْرَسَةٌ كَوَيَّة .



The October Sixth Bridge, one of Cairo's major thoroughfares, looking towards downtown from across the Nile River. "October Sixth Bridge" is the name of the highway as well as the bridge.

DRILLS



One 

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model.
(Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

(Excuse me) please, sir. Where's
the office of the agency director?

مِنْ فَضْلِكَ يَا أَسْتَاذَ ، فَيَنْ
مَكْتَبَ مُدِيرِ الْمَصْلُحَةِ ؟

مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

أَسْتَاذَ ١

يَا أَسْتَاذَ

مِنْ فَضْلِكَ يَا أَسْتَاذَ

فَيَنْ؟

مَكْتَبَ مُدِيرِ الْمَصْلُحَةِ

الْمَصْلُحَةِ ٢

مُدِيرِ الْمَصْلُحَةِ

مَكْتَبَ مُدِيرِ الْمَصْلُحَةِ

فَيَنْ مَكْتَبَ مُدِيرِ الْمَصْلُحَةِ ؟

مِنْ فَضْلِكَ يَا أَسْتَاذَ ، فَيَنْ مَكْتَبَ مُدِيرِ الْمَصْلُحَةِ ؟

Take the elevator to
the third floor.

خُذْ الْأَسَانِسِيرَ لِلدُّوْرِ الثَّالِثِ .

خُذْ الْأَسَانِسِيرَ

الْأَسَانِسِيرَ ٣

لِلدُّوْرِ ٤

لِلدُّوْرِ الثَّالِثِ

خُذْ الْأَسَانِسِيرَ لِلدُّوْرِ الثَّالِثِ .

Where's the director's office,
please?

فَيَنْ مَكْتَبَ الْمُدِيرِ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ ؟

مَكْتَبَ الْمُدِيرِ

فَيَنْ مَكْتَبَ الْمُدِيرِ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ ؟

(It's) the last office on the
left. You'll find a sign on it.

آخِرَ مَكْتَبَ عَلَى الشِّمَالِ ، وَحَتْلَاقِي عَلَيْهِ

يَافِطَةَ .

آخِرَ

آخِرَ مَكْتَبَ

مَكْتَبَ

عَلَى الشِّمَالِ

آخِرَ مَكْتَبَ عَلَى الشِّمَالِ

- ٥ تَلَاقي
وَحْتَلَاقي يَافْطَة - وَحْتَلَاقي يُفْط
وَحْتَلَاقي عَلَيْهِ يَافْطَة
آخِر مَكْتَبَ عَلَى الشِّمَالِ ، وَحْتَلَاقي عَلَيْهِ يَافْطَة .

Miss, is this the office
of the agency director?

هُوَ دَه مَكْتَبَ مُدِيرِ المَصْلَحَة يَا هَانِم ؟
هُوَ دَه ؟

هُوَ دَه مَكْتَبَ مُدِيرِ المَصْلَحَة ؟

٦ هَانِم - هَوَانِم

يَا هَانِم
هُوَ دَه مَكْتَبَ مُدِيرِ المَصْلَحَة يَا هَانِم ؟

Yes, but the director is
not in today.

أَيُّوَه ، بَسْ السَّيِّدُ المُدِيرُ مِشْ مَوْجُود
النَّهَارْ دَه .

بَسْ

السَّيِّدُ

السَّيِّدُ المُدِيرُ

مَوْجُود - مِشْ مَوْجُود

بَسْ السَّيِّدُ المُدِيرُ مِشْ مَوْجُود

النَّهَارْ دَه

أَيُّوَه ، بَسْ السَّيِّدُ المُدِيرُ مِشْ مَوْجُود النَّهَارْ دَه .

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example: (Teacher) مكتب المدير في الدور الثالث .

(Teacher) — — — — الأول .

(Student) مكتب المدير في الدور الأول .

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|---------|----|------------------------|---------|
| ٠٦ | حتلاقي مكتب | — — — — | ٠١ | الارضي | — — — — |
| ٠٧ | حتلاقيه | — — — — | ٠٢ | الرقيب في الدور الارضي | — — — — |
| ٠٨ | الدور الثالث | — — — — | ٠٣ | السيد | — — — — |
| ٠٩ | خد الاسانسير من الارضي | — — — — | ٠٤ | الثاني | — — — — |
| ٠١٠ | للدور الثامن | — — — — | ٠٥ | آخر دور | — — — — |

- seventh floor ٧. مكتب الأستاذ محمد المحاسب في أنهو دور ؟
- written on the sign ٨. الشارع ده اسمه ايه ؟
- in building No. 79 on your left ٩. فين مكاتب شركة المقاولين العرب ؟
- Go straight on Ramasis St. then turn left at Fu'ad St. ١٠. ازاي اروح مكتب شركة مصر للطيران ؟

Five

Answer the questions below in the affirmative and then in the negative.

Example:

- (Teacher) مدير المصلحة موجود النهارده ؟
- (Student 1) أيوه ، مدير المصلحة موجود .
- (Student 2) لا ، مدير المصلحة مش موجود .

١. فيه يافطة على باب المكتب ؟
٢. هو الأسانسير على يمينك ؟
٣. هي السفارة السعودية جنب الهلتون ؟
٤. الرقيب صالح بيشتغل في المصلحة دي ؟
٥. هي الهانم دي متجوزة ؟
٦. هي السفارة الأمريكية في العمارة دي ؟
٧. هو الملازم حسن عنده سبع عيال ؟
٨. هي يفت الشوارع في مصر مكتوبة بالعربي ؟
٩. هي سميرة هانم بتشتغل صيدلية ؟
١٠. هي العمارة اللي انت ساكن فيها ١٠ ادوار ؟

Six

Follow the pattern established by the example. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

- (Teacher) أنا خشيت الجيش سنة ٧٥ .
- (Teacher) he
- (Student) هو خش الجيش سنة ٧٥ .

- she • ١. حودنا شمال في أول شارع .
- they • ٢. حيدخل الجامعة ويبقى مهندس .
- we • ٣. حياخذ الأسانسير للدور التامن .
- you, pl. • ٤. كتبت الياطة بالعربي .
- you • ٥. حامشي على طول لحد المتحف .
- you, f. • ٦. حنكون في المصلحة الساعة ٩ الصبح .
- he • ٧. حيلاقوا الأسانسير في آخر دور .
- they • ٨. حتوصل المتحف الساعة كام ؟
- we • ٩. أمشي منين عشان الاقي الهلتون ؟
- you, pl. • ١٠. حتعدّي الكوبري عند أنهو شارع ؟

Seven

Student 1. Use the relative pronoun اللي to combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence. Then read each statement aloud.

Student 2. Translate the combined sentences into English.

Student 3. Use the appropriate negation particles to negate the combined sentences.

Example: (Teacher) انتظرنى عند المدرسة • المدرسة في المعسكر •

(Student 1) انتظرنى عند المدرسة اللي في المعسكر •

Wait for me at the school (which is) in the camp. (Student 2)

(Student 3) ما تنتظرنيش عند المدرسة اللي في المعسكر •

١. انتظروني عند العمارة • العمارة فيها السفارة السعودية •
٢. السفير ساكن في الشارع القريب • الشارع فيه مباني السفارة •
٣. شركة الهندسة الكهربائية في العمارة الكبيرة • العمارة دي فيها المقاول •
٤. عدّي الكوبري عند شارع رمسيس • شارع رمسيس فيه المتحف المصري •
٥. حود في الشارع الجاي • الشارع ده فيه مدرسة اللغات •
٦. امشي على طول لحد ما تلاقي العمارة • العمارة فيها حسن المكوجي •
٧. روح مكتب شركة الطيران • مكتب الشركة في العمارة نمرة ٦٠٧ •

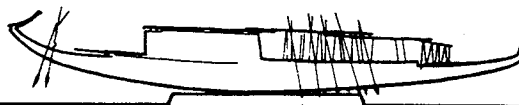
- ٠٨ مكتبي موجود في الدور الخامس • الدور الخامس فيه مكتب مدير المصلحة •
- ٠٩ خش في أول مكتب على الشمال • المكتب عليه يافطة باسم الشركة •
- ٠١٠ ازاي اوصل للشارع ؟ الشارع ده فيه المتحف المصري •

Eight

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

- ٠١ هي كلية الهندسة في أنهو مبنى ؟
- ٠٢ العمارة دي فيها كام دكان ؟
- ٠٣ ازاي اوصل للشارع اللي بيروح المطار ؟
- ٠٤ انت حوّدت من الشارع ده ليه ؟
- ٠٥ السفارة الامريكية في أنهو شارع ؟
- ٠٦ هو المتحف المصري بعيد عن الهلتون ؟
- ٠٧ فيه كام اسانسير في العمارة الكبيرة دي ؟
- ٠٨ الاستاذ حسن ساكن في أنهو دور ؟
- ٠٩ فين الباب اللي بيخش منه الموظفين ؟
- ٠١٠ انت عاوز تروح فين بالطبط يا استاذ ؟

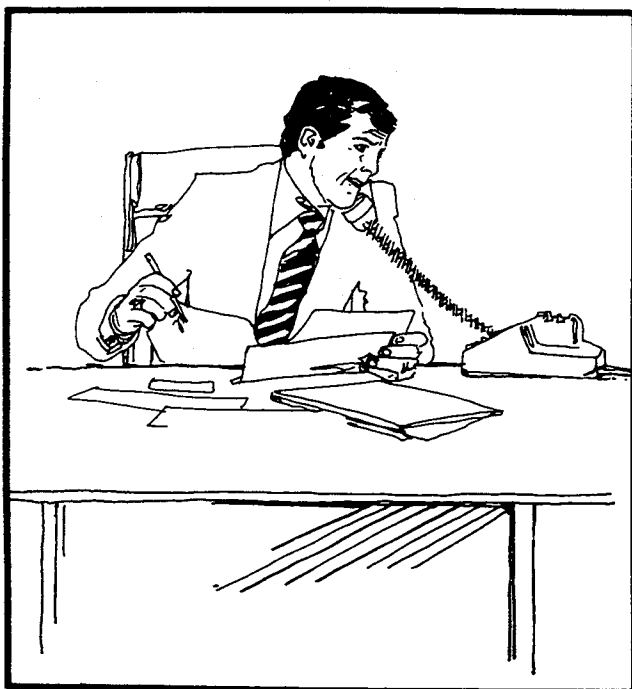
CLASSROOM EXERCISES



What Do You Say?

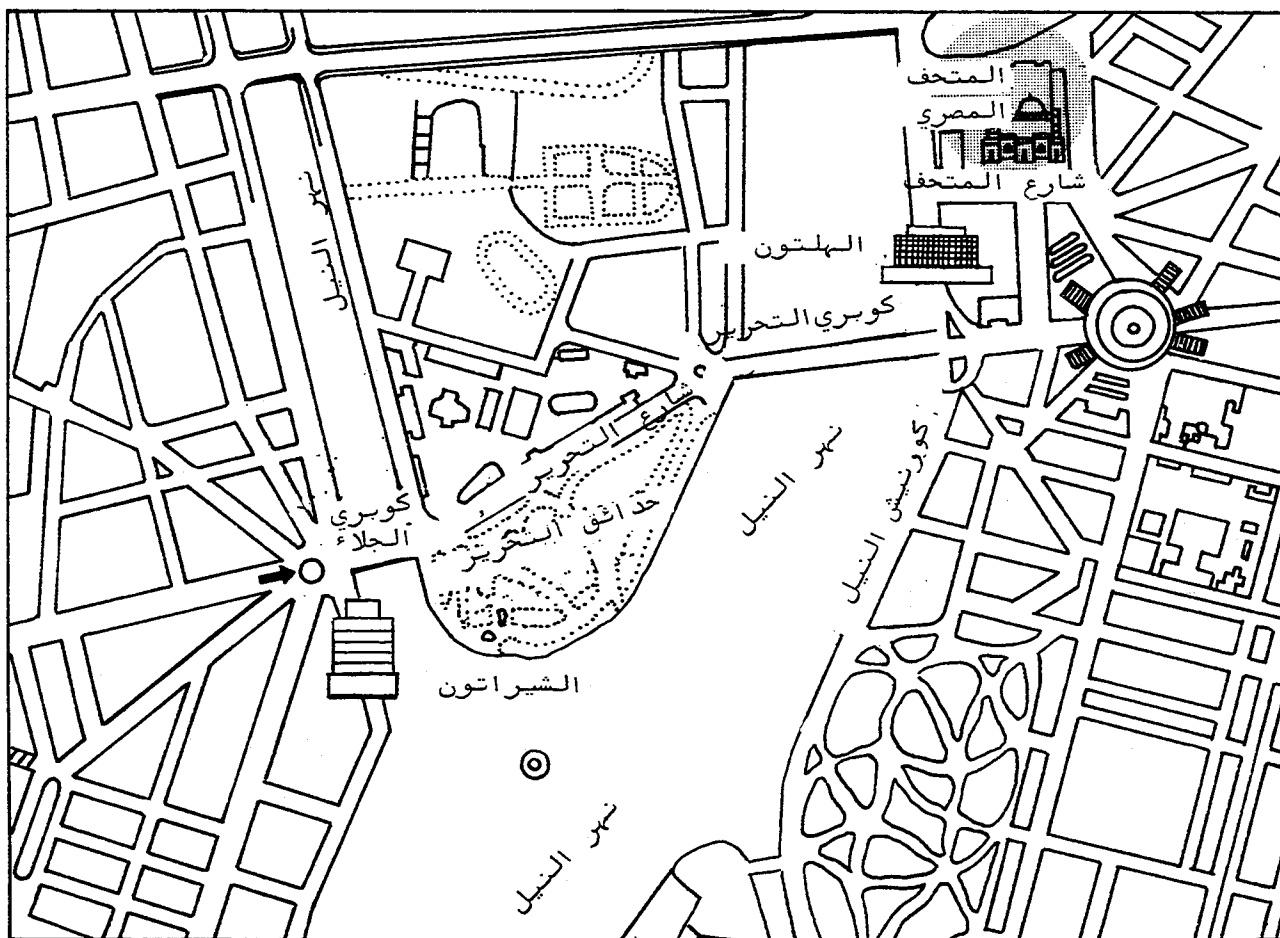
Your Egyptian friend Yussif, who has just arrived in Cairo from Alexandria, is on the phone talking to you.

1. Ask Yussef where he is now.
2. Ask Yussef how you can reach him (there).
3. Ask Yussef to come to your office at 108 Salim Street.
4. Tell Yussef that your office is beyond (after) the bridge.
5. Tell Yussef to cross the bridge and go straight ahead until he finds number 108.
6. Tell Yussef that building number 108 is on the right (-hand) side.
7. Tell Yussef that your office is on the seventh floor.
8. Tell Yussef to take the elevator to the seventh floor.
9. Tell Yussef that when he reaches the seventh floor he will find a sign with your name (in Arabic) on it.
10. Ask Yussef what time he will arrive at your office.

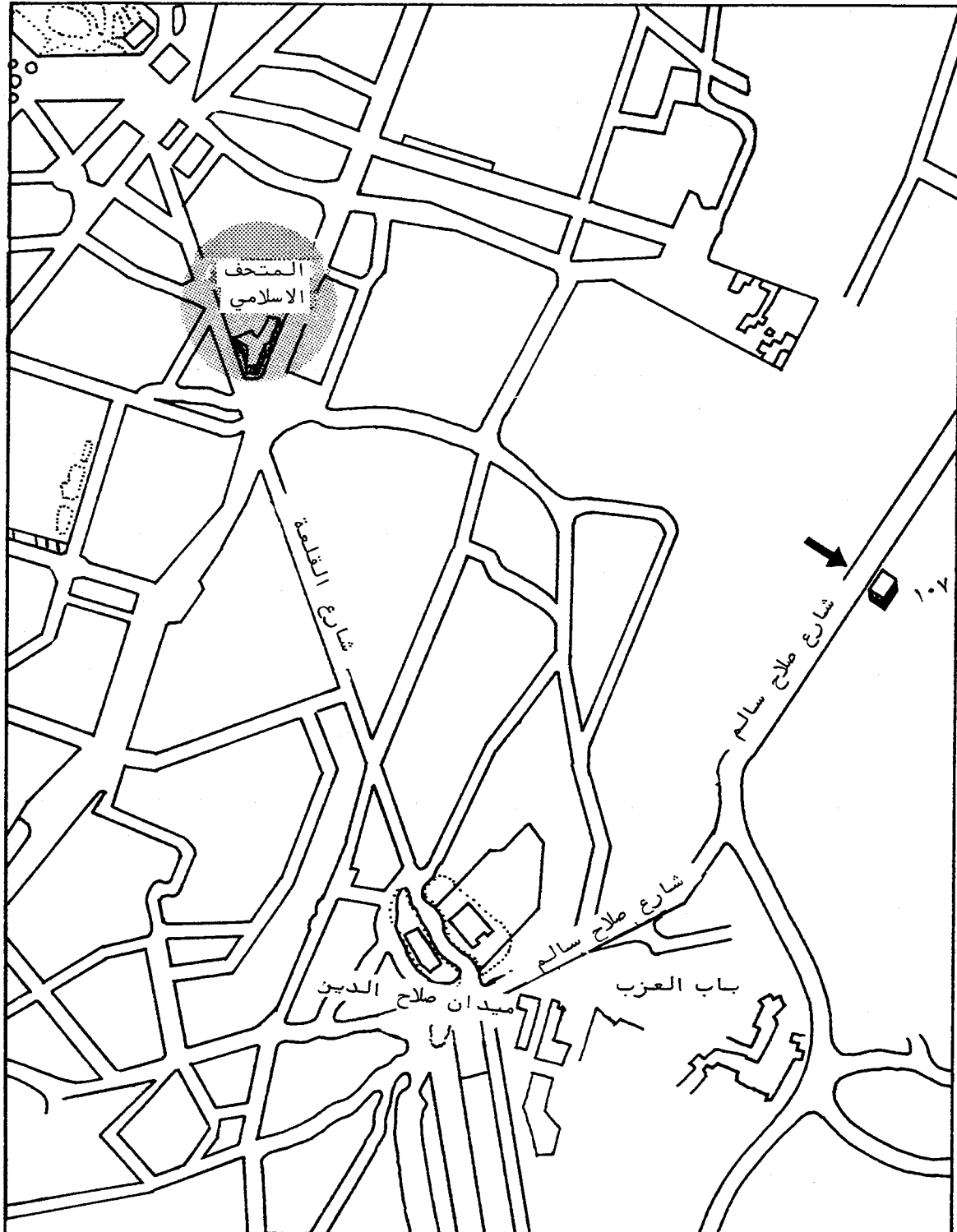


Role Playing

Situation 1. Study the map below. The arrow indicates the location where you are and the shaded circle represents the Egyptian Museum. Describe to your teacher the route you will follow to reach the museum.



Situation 2. You live at 107 Salah Salim Street (at the arrow). You and your friend Abdel Hameed are at the Islamic Museum (indicated by the shaded circle). Abdel Hameed asks for directions to your house and you use the map to describe the shortest route to him.



Situation 3. You are J. J. Boone, a student at the American University in Cairo. You asked your friend Gamal to pick you up on Friday to go on a sight-seeing tour. Use the guidelines to simulate a conversation with a classmate.

1

J. J.	Can you come to my place tomorrow?	Take me...Egyptian Museum...then... want...go... Cairo University.	7:30 a.m... know where... live?	In student hostel. بيوت الطلبة
Gamal	What... want... me?	Is that all? What time... want me to come?	No. Live on which street?	Hostel? Same street where American University is?

2

J. J.	Exactly.	Fourth floor, No. 17.	Yes. As...enter door..next to university...find elevator immediately on your right.
Gamal	Live... which floor?	Is there... elevator?	OK. Be at your place... 7:30 tomorrow morning, God willing.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speakerInterpreterArabic speaker

Situation 1.



I want to go to the camp
commander's office.

سيادتك عاوز تقابل مين في
مكتب القائد؟

Colonel Ibrahim Abdel Rahman
is waiting for me. How do
I get to his office?

امشي في الشارع ده على طول لحد
ما تلاقي يافطة مكتوب عليها " المتحف الحربي " .

Yes, I know where the Military
Museum is. Where do I go
from there?

لما توصل للمتحف الحربي حود يمين ،
وافضل ماشي لحد ما تلاقي مبنى كبير
عليه يافطة كبيرة مكتوب عليها "قيادة المعسكر" .

Which floor is the
colonel's office on?

مكتبه في الدور الرابع .

Is there an elevator in
that building?

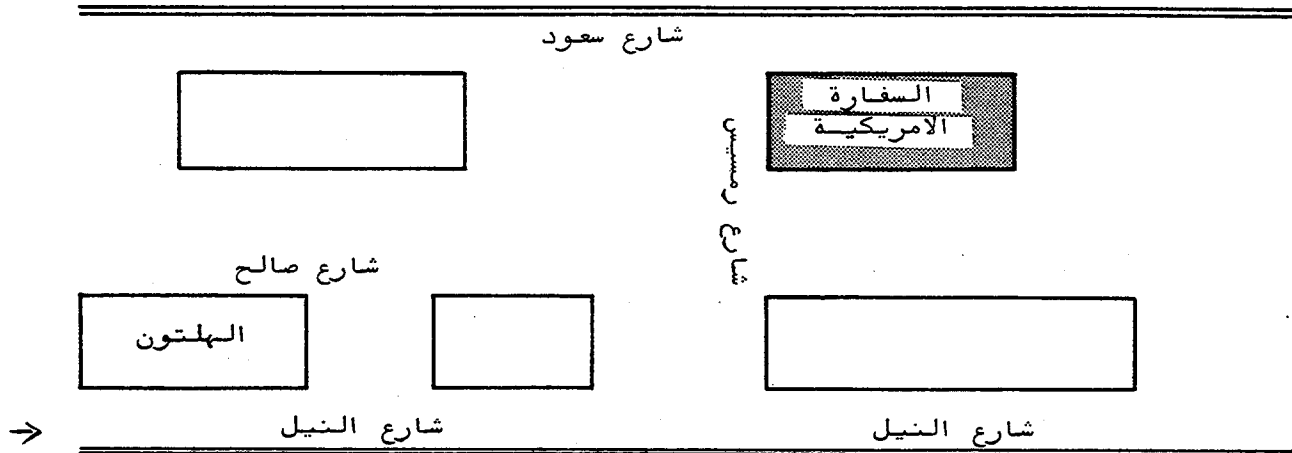
أيوه يا افندم . ممكن تاخد الاسانسير
من الدور الارضي .

Is there a number or a sign
on the colonel's office?

أيوه يا افندم . كل مكتب ليه نمرة ،
بس أنا ما اعرفش نمرة كام .

Thank you very much.
I'll find it.

Situation 2. Use the map as a guide to interpret the conversation below.



How do I go from the Hilton
to the American Embassy?

امشي في شارع النيل لحدما تلاقي
شارع رمسيس •

What street is the embassy on?

مبنى السفارة كبير وموجود على شارعين •
شارع سعود وشارع رمسيس •

Is it too far? How long does
it take to walk to the embassy?

لا • مش بعيدة • ممكن تمشي لحد هناك •
حوّذ شمال في شارع رمسيس وامشي على
طول لحدما تلاقي شارع سعود •

How many streets must I cross
to reach Sa'ud Street?

شارع واحد بس •

What is the name of that street?

اسمه شارع صالح •

Does Sa'ud Street come right
after Salih Street?

بالظبط •

Then shall I turn left on
Sa'ud Street?

لا • حوّذ يمين في شارع سعود •

Thank you very much.

Translation Practice

Translate the following 10 sentences orally into English.

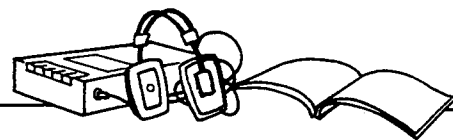
- ٠١ انتظرنى عند باب العمارة اللي فيها السفارة السعودية .
- ٠٢ بامشي في شارع ابراهيم كلّ يوم عشان ارواح المكتب .
- ٠٣ خلتك ماشي على اليمين وبعدين حوّد في أوّل شارع يقابلك .
- ٠٤ مكتبي موجود في نفس الدور اللي فيه مكتب مدير المصلحة .
- ٠٥ شركة مصر للطيران ليها مكتب في شارع ابراهيم ومكتب في شارع الجامعة .
- ٠٦ حتلاقي يافطة كبيرة مكتوب عليها اسم الشركة بالعربي .
- ٠٧ ما تروحش من شارع سالم عشان ده بعيد قوي .
- ٠٨ أنا ساكن في تالت عمارة على اليمين في رابع دور .
- ٠٩ المتحف الاسلامي مش بعيد قوي من المتحف المصري .
- ٠١٠ أنا شغلي قريب من البيت ، عشان كده باروح ماشي كل يوم .

Dictation Practice

Close your book and write the following 10 sentences in SATTS.

- ٠١ هوّ مكتب قائد سلاح المدرعات في المبنى ده ؟
- ٠٢ امشي لحد آخر الكوبري وبعدين عدّي عند المتحف .
- ٠٣ شركة الطيران السعودية ليها مكتب في شارع ابراهيم .
- ٠٤ الرائد جمال ساكن في العمارة دي في الدور السابع .
- ٠٥ عشان تروح المتحف الحربي لازم تدخل المعسكر من هنا .
- ٠٦ مكتب العقيد في الدور الارضي جنب مكتب القائد .
- ٠٧ امشي على طول وبعدين حوّد شمال في شارع رمسيس .
- ٠٨ خشي العمارة من الباب اللي في النصّ .
- ٠٩ حتلاقي اسم الشركة مكتوب بالعربي على يافطة كبيرة .
- ٠١٠ عشان توصل لجامعة القاهرة لازم تعدّي كوبري النيل .

HOMEWORK



Exercise One

Use SATTS to write the 10 recorded sentences.

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

Exercise Two

Translate the 10 recorded sentences into written English.

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

Exercise Three

Listen to the recorded Arabic conversation, then answer the questions based on it.

1. Where does Ibrahim want to go?
2. What is the exact address of the establishment that he wants to reach?
3. Can he walk to his destination?
4. How long would it take him if he decided to walk?
5. What directions does Gamal give to Ibrahim?
Give the names of streets and other locations where he has to make turns.
6. After he reaches Ramsis Street, should Ibrahim go left or right?
7. What is the name of the street that he has to cross?
8. After crossing that street how does he arrive at the entrance to the building?

Exercise Four

You will hear 10 Arabic questions, each followed by three responses. Circle the letter which corresponds to the best response.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. a b c | 5. a b c | 9. a b c |
| 2. a b c | 6. a b c | 10. a b c |
| 3. a b c | 7. a b c | |
| 4. a b c | 8. a b c | |



SUMMARY



1. Some different usages of سَيِّد are shown in the example below.

Example:

(his excellency) the commander

السَيِّدُ الْقَائِدُ

sir

يَا سَيِّدُ

Mr. Ahmed

السَيِّدُ أَحْمَدُ

2. خَشَفِي means "to enter," "to go into" or "to turn into."

3. أَسْتَاذ, which means "professor" or "teacher," is also used as a title and precedes the first name of the person addressed.

4. Stress patterns in ED sometimes differ from those of MSA. In ED the next-to-last syllable is stressed when it is preceded by a long vowel or by two consecutive consonants (for example, مَسَافِرَةٌ and مَدْرَسَةٌ). Egyptians who speak MSA use the Egyptian stress pattern.

5. In words such as دُور and دُول, Egyptians pronounce the و like the oo sound in "door" and "floor."

6. ED has borrowed many words from foreign languages (such as أُسَانْسِير, "elevator," from the French ascenseur). MSA, on the other hand, creates equivalents from Arabic roots. ("Elevator" in MSA is مَصْعَد.)

7. If a word follows another which ends with a vowelized consonant, or if it follows a vowelized particle, it loses its first short vowel, especially if that vowel marks a letter that is part of a cluster of consonants.

Example:

You find - and you find - you will find

تِلَاقِي - وَتِلَاقِي - حَتَلَاقِي

he finds - and he finds - he will find

يِلَاقِي - وَيِلَاقِي - حَيِلَاقِي

8. يَا هَائِم, "Miss" or "ma'am," is a courteous and formal manner of addressing or referring to a woman.

REFERENCE GRAMMAR

VERBS

1. Measure I weak verb (final), لَقَى , to find

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>		<u>Imperative</u>
he	لَقَى	يَلْقَى	*يَلْقِي	Not used.
she	لَقَتْ	تَلْقَى	تَلْقِي	
they	لَقُوا	يَلْقُوا	يَلْقُوا	
you, m.	لَقَيْتَ	تَلْقَى	تَلْقِي	
you, f.	لَقَيْتِ	تَلْقِي	تَلْقِي	
you, pl.	لَقَيْتُمْ	تَلْقُوا	تَلْقُوا	
I	لَقَيْتُ	أَلْقَى	أَلْقِي	
we	لَقَيْنَا	نَلْقَى	نَلْقِي	

Verbal noun, لقاء - ملاقة

**Active participle, مُلَاقِي

* In pronouncing the imperfect-tense forms of the verb لَقَى , Egyptians insert an ا between the ل and the ق , as shown above. This imperfect-tense form is exactly the same as that of the MSA verb لَاقَى , "to meet."

**The active participle مُلَاقِي is also derived from the imperfect-tense form يَلْقِي .

2. Measure I weak verb (final), مَشِيَ , to go, to walk

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	مَشِيَ	يَمْشِي	
she	مَشَتْ	تَمْشِي	
they	مَشُوا	يَمْشَوْنَ	
you, m.	مَشَيْتَ	تَمْشِي	اَمْشِ
you, f.	مَشَيْتِ	تَمْشِي	اَمْشِي
you, pl.	مَشَيْتُمْ	تَمْشَوْا	اَمْشُوا
I	مَشَيْتُ	أَمْشِي	
we	مَشَيْنَا	نَمْشِي	
Verbal noun,	مَشْيٌ		
Active participle,	مَاشٍ		

3. Measure I weak verb (initial), وَصَلَ , to arrive

Conjugated as شَرِبَ in Lesson 3.

Verbal noun, وَصُولٌ

Active participle, وَاصِلٌ

4. Measure I verb doubled form, خَشِيَ , to turn into, to enter

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	خَشِيَ	يَخْشَى	
she	خَشَتْ	تَخْشَى	
they	خَشَوْا	يَخْشَوْنَ	
you, m.	خَشَيْتَ	تَخْشَى	خْشِ
you, f.	خَشَيْتِ	تَخْشِي	خْشِي
you, pl.	خَشَيْتُمْ	تَخْشَوْا	خْشُوا
I	خَشَيْتُ	أَخْشَى	
we	خَشَيْنَا	نَخْشَى	

Verbal noun not in use.

Active participle, خَاشِشٌ

5. Measure II verb, حَوَّذَ , to turn

Same as قَدِمَ in Lesson 2.

Verbal noun, تَحْوِيدٌ

Active participle, مَحْوُودٌ

6. Measure II weak verb, عَدَّى , to cross

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	عَدَّى	يَعْدِي	
she	عَدَّتْ	تَعْدِي	
they	عَدُّوا	يَعْدُوا	
you, m.	عَدَيْتَ	تَعْدِي	عَدِّي
you, f.	عَدَيْتِ	تَعْدِي	عَدِّي
you, pl.	عَدَيْتُمْ	تَعْدُوا	عَدُّوا
I	عَدَيْتُ	أَعْدِي	
we	عَدَيْنَا	نَعْدِي	
Verbal noun, تَعْدِيَّةٌ			
Active participle, مُعْدِي			

EVALUATION



PART A. You will hear five Arabic questions, each followed by three responses. Circle the letter which corresponds to the best response.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. a b c | 3. a b c | 5. a b c |
| 2. a b c | 4. a b c | |

PART B. Translate the five recorded sentences into English.

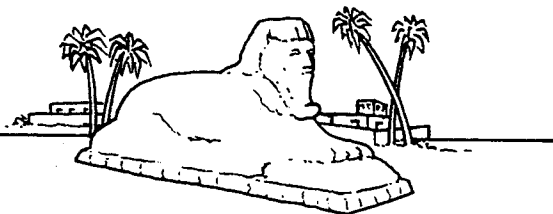
PART C. Use SATTS to write the five recorded sentences.

PART D. Listen to the recorded Arabic conversation, then answer the questions based on it.

Badran wants to go to the downtown office of Misr Airlines. Abdel Hameed is giving him directions.

1. Where is the office of Misr Airlines located?
2. Is the office close to, or far from, where the two men are?
3. How long would it take Badran to walk to the airline's office?
4. Did Abdel Hameed tell Badran to go straight on the same street or to turn?
5. Which side of the street is the airline's office located on?
6. How many directions does the building face?
7. On which floor is the airline's office?
8. Name the department (desk, counter) that Badran is looking for.
9. Which door (entrance) was Badran advised to enter?
10. How is he to identify that door (entrance)?

ENRICHMENT



A. Some ED words and sentences that deal with traffic and directions are listed below.

Example:

sidewalk

الرَّصِيف

Stay on the sidewalk.

خُذْكَ عَلَى الرَّصِيفِ

traffic

المُرُور

in front of

قُدَّامَ

behind

وَرَاءَ

The Hilton is in front of you
and the bridge is behind you.

الهِلْتُون قُدَّامَكَ وَالْكُوبْرِي وَرَاكَ .

crowded

زَحْمَةٌ

traffic jam

زَحْمَةٌ مُرُورٍ

The traffic is always heavy (jammed).

المُرُور دَائِمًا زَحْمَةٌ .

Note that زَحْمَةٌ means "heavy." It also means "crowded," as in الرَّصِيفُ زَحْمَةٌ , "The sidewalk is crowded."

B. Some answers to the question, "Is the Hilton far from here or nearby?" هُوَ الْهِلْتُون قُرْبًا وَلَا بَعِيدًا؟ , are found in the example below. Note that وَلَا means "or."

Example:

Yes, it is far from here.
Take a taxi.

أَيُّوهُ بَعِيدٌ . خُذْ تَاكْسِي .

It's near, you can walk.

قُرْبًا . مُمَكِّنُ تَمْشِي .

C. The ED word for "street corner" is **نَاصِيَةِ الشَّارِعِ**, as in **حَوْدَ شِمَالٍ عِنْدَ النَّاصِيَةِ الْجَانِبِ**, "Turn left at the next corner."

D. In Cairo and Alexandria, major roads have "traffic lights" called **إِشَارَاتُ الْمُرُورِ**.

Example:

There is a traffic light at the corner of the street.

فِيهِ إِشَارَةُ مُرُورٍ عِنْدَ نَاصِيَةِ الشَّارِعِ .

E. The ED word for "hallway" is **طُرُقَةٌ**.

Example:

The office is at the end of the hallway.

الْمَكْتَبُ فِي آخِرِ الطَّرِيقَةِ .

F. The ED word for "room" is **أُودَةٌ**.

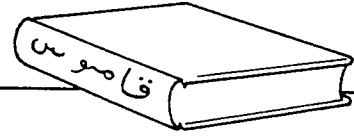
Example:

The director's office is in the last room.

مَكْتَبُ الْمُدِيرِ فِي آخِرِ أُودَةٍ .



VOCABULARY

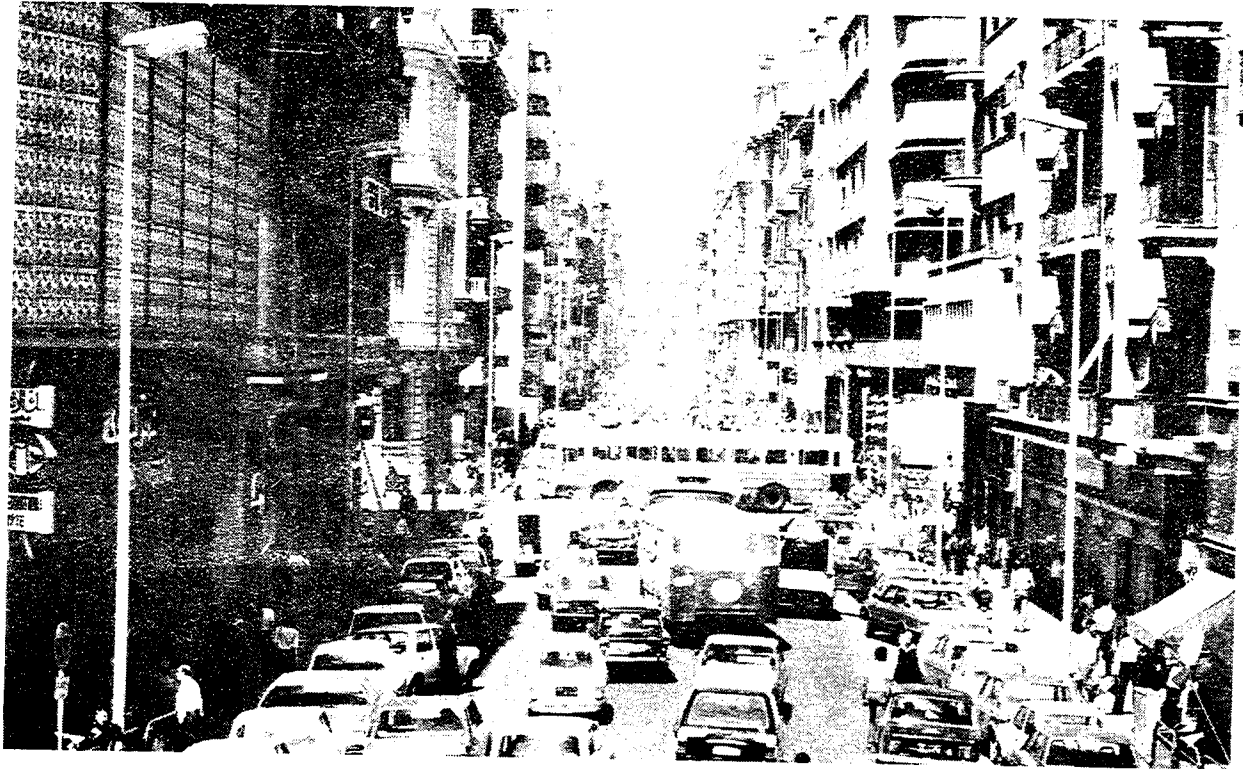


ENGLISH	ED	MSA
Abdel Hameed (name)		عبد الحميد /
arrive at, get (to)		وَصَلَ
billboard(s), sign(s), name plaque(s)	يَافُطَة - يُفَط (ج)	
bridge(s)	كُوبَرِي - كُبَارِي (ج)	
building		عِمَارَة
building(s)	مَبَانِي (ج)	مَبْنَى
command, leadership		قِيَادَة
cross (to)	عَدَى	
door(s)		بَاب - أَبْوَاب (ج)
eighth	تَامِين	
elevator	أَسَانَسِير	
enter, turn into, go in (to)	خَشَّ	
existent, present		مَوْجُود
find (to)	لَقَى	يَلَاقِي
floor(s)	دُور - أَدْوَار (ج)	
fourth		رَابِع
government administration(s)		مَصْلَحَة - مَصَالِح (ج)
government agency (agencies)		مَصْلَحَة - مَصَالِح (ج)
ground floor	دُور أَرْضِي	
hand(s)	إِيْد - إِيْدِين (ج)	
headquarters		مَرْكَز القِيَادَة
Hilton (name)		الهِلْتُون
Islamic		إِسْلَامِي

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
lady (ladies), Miss, Ms.(s)	هَانِم - هَوَانِم (ج)	
leadership		قِيَادَة
ministry		وِزَارَة
museum(s)		مُتَحَف - مَتَاحِف (ج)
Nile (name)		النَّيْل
Ramsis (name)		رَمْسِيس
Saud (name)		سُعود
seventh		سَابِع
sixth		سَادِس
soldier(s)		عَسْكَرِي - عَسَاكِر (ج)
straight ahead, straight on	عَلَى طُول	
turn (to)	حَوْد	
walk, go (to)	مَشِي	

LESSON 10

USING PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION



Objectives

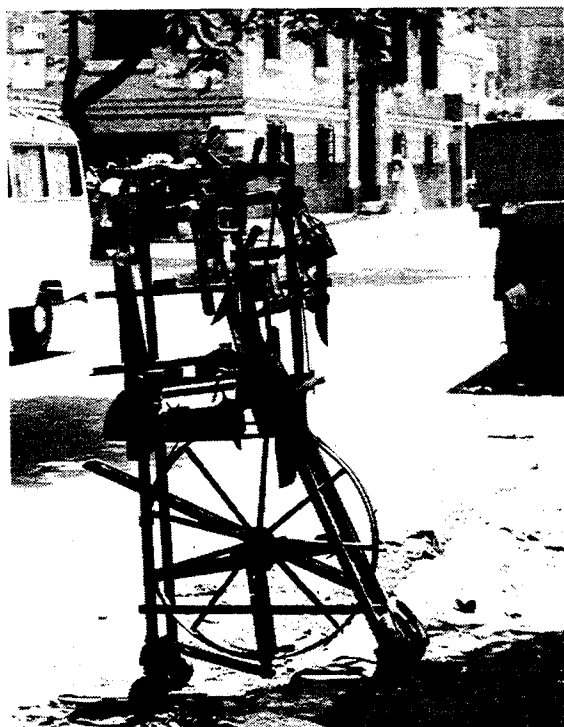
Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Take a ride in a taxi.
- Find out how to ride city buses.

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



1. Masculine form of active particles of measure I verbs with final weak consonants.
2. Shortening of long vowels in ED words.
3. Use and pronunciation of "Here it is." آدي ، أهو ، أهـي
4. Masculine and feminine forms of numbers 3 to 10.
5. Measure I sound verbs. رَكِبَ
6. Measure I weak verb (final consonant). فَضِيَ
7. Measure II sound verbs. وَضَلَ ، نَزَلَ
8. Measure II weak verb (final consonant). خَلَّى
9. Measure V verb. إِتَفَضَلَ



The street peddler carries this knife- and scissor-sharpening equipment on his back through low-income districts of the city and in small towns. Foot power activates the wheel attached to a belt which turns the grinding stone.

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME I 

Uthman wants to take a taxi to his destination, Al Gaysh Square.
He spots an approaching taxi and hails it.

عثمان : فاضي يا أسطى ؟

السواق : حَضَرَتِكَ رايح فين ؟

عثمان : ميدان الجيش .

السواق : إتفضل إركب .

في ميدان الجيش

عثمان : نَزِّلْنِي هِنَا مِنْ فَضْلِكَ . حسابك كام ؟

السواق : تَمَانِينَ قِرْشَ بَسْ .

عثمان : إتفضل آدي جِنيه أهو ، وَخَلِّي الباقي عشانك .

TRANSLATION

Uthman: Are you free (mister)?

Driver: Where are you going, sir?

Uthman: Al Gaysh Square.

Driver: (Please) get in.

At Al Gaysh Square

Uthman: Drop me off here, please. How much do I owe you?

Driver: Only 80 piasters.

Uthman: Here you are. Here's a pound and keep the change (for you).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. In MSA, active participles of measure I verbs with final weak consonants have two masculine singular forms.

Example:

with definite article

الْفَاضِي

الثَّانِي

without definite article

فَاضٍ

ثَانٍ

In ED, which has no nunation, the only ending used follows the pattern of the MSA form used with the definite article.

Example:

الْفَاضِي

الثَّانِي

فَاضِي

ثَانِي

2. ED for "blue-collar worker" (master of a certain skill) is أَطْطَى (أَطْطَوَات [pl.]). The same word is also used to address, to refer to or to gain the attention of a blue-collar worker. In this lesson أَطْطَى is used to address cabdrivers. When preceded by the vocative particle يَا, the همزة in أَطْطَى is often dropped and the ا in يَا is shortened to sound like a فتحة. Thus the pronunciation of أَطْطَى becomes يَاطْطَى instead of يَا أَطْطَى.

3. نَزِّلْنِي, "Drop me off," is the imperative form of the measure II verb نَزَلَ. Its measure I root is نَزَلَ, "to get off."

4. Literally, حَسَابُكَ كَامٌ؟, "How much do I owe you?" is "Your account (is) how much?" The expression is used to address waiters as well as other service workers.

5. Although many MSA words contain two or more long vowels, ED words have one long vowel at most. For example, the MSA ثَمَانِينَ has two long vowels, but in its ED equivalent, ثَمَانِينَ, only the final syllable (نِينَ) has a long vowel, and the ا after م is given a short pronunciation as فتحة. In ED equivalents of MSA words with two or more long vowels, the final long vowel does not change and the preceding vowels are shortened.

Example:

ED	MSA
خَلَائِقِينَ	خَلَائِقِينَ
أَسَابِيعَ	أَسَابِيعَ
دَكَائِينَ	دَكَائِينَ
سَفَارَات	سَفَارَات
مَطَارَات	مَطَارَات

6. The basic monetary unit in Egypt is the "pound," جِنِيَه , which is made up of 100 "piasters," قُرُوش (قُرُوش [pl.]). When they count money Egyptians use only the singular form of جِنِيَه . "I have five pounds" is خَمْسَةُ جِنِيَه . Depending on the preceding number, either the singular or plural of the word قُرُوش is used.

7. The ED word أَهْوُ (pronounced aho), with the stress on the last syllable, means "Here is....," "Here it is" and "There it is." It is used to emphasize the presence of or draw attention to a person or an object, usually one that someone is asking about. It is used in three ways - by itself or before or after the noun to which it refers.

Example:

Where's the book?
Here it is.

الْكِتَابُ فِين ؟
أَهْوُ .

Do you have the book?
Here's the book.

الْكِتَابُ مَعَاكَ ؟
أَهْوُ الْكِتَابُ .

(Please) here's a pound.

إِتْفَضْ جِنِيَه أَهْوُ .

أَهْوُ, the masculine form, refers to a masculine singular noun or to a generality or abstraction. The feminine singular form, أَهِي (pronounced ahē), is used with feminine nouns, and the plural form, أَهْمُ (pronounced ahum), is used with animate nouns.

Example:

Where's the konafa?
Here it is.

الْكُنَافَةُ فِين ؟
أَهِي .

Are the officers here?
Here (there) they are.

الظُّبَّاطُ هُنَا ؟
أَهْمُ الظُّبَّاطُ .

هو and هي either precede or follow the noun. (See the foregoing examples.) The word آدي (called a presentational particle) only precedes a noun, and that noun must be followed by the appropriate form of هو. Notice that آدي is an invariable form which does not change to match the gender of the noun following it.

Example:

Here is the book.

آدي الكتاب أهو .

Here is the konafa.

آدي الكنافة أهي .

Here are the officers.

آدي الطباط أهُم .

8. خَلي means "let," as in خَليني اروح معاك , "Let me go with you." It also means "keep," as in خَلي الكتاب , "Keep the book," or خَلي الباقي , "Keep the change." In MSA, "keep" is usually expressed by the verb حفظ . The imperative is احفظ .

9. Literally, الباقي translates as "remainder" or "that which is remaining." It is used in the sense of "left over money" or "change." Another ED word frequently used to mean "change" is فكة .

Example:

Do you have change?

معاك فكة ؟

10. عشان . Two meanings for the word عشان (Lesson 5) are "because" and "in order to." When followed by proper nouns or pronominal suffixes, عشان means "for."

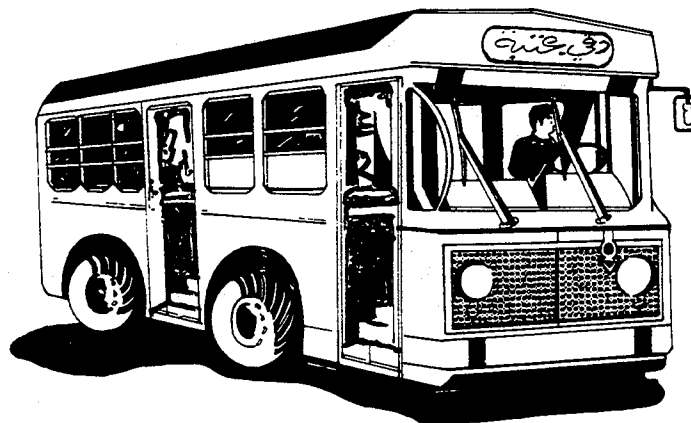
Example:

Keep the change (for you).

خَلي الباقي عشانك .

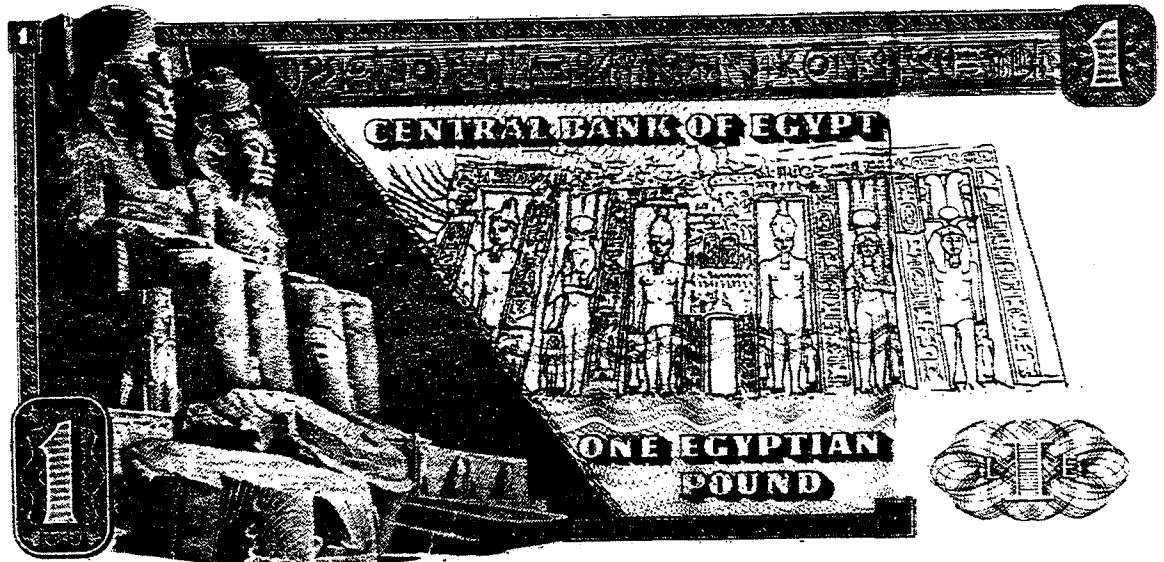
Keep this food for Uthman.

خَلي الاكل ده عشان عثمان .



Egyptian Currency

(Bank Notes)



One pound is equal to 100 piasters. The statues at Abu Simbel were removed from their original site before the completion of the Aswan Dam and the flooding of Lake Nasser. The background is the facade of an ancient Egyptian temple.



A minaret standing high above Cairo, "City of a Thousand Minarets."



Fifty piasters equals one-half pound. The pharaoh holds the key to eternal life.



A mosque.



Twenty-five piasters is equal to one-quarter of a pound. The eagle appears on the official seal of the Arab Republic of Egypt.



The monument stands near the entrance of Cairo University. The woman represents the awakening of modern Egypt and the sphinx is pride in Egypt's past.



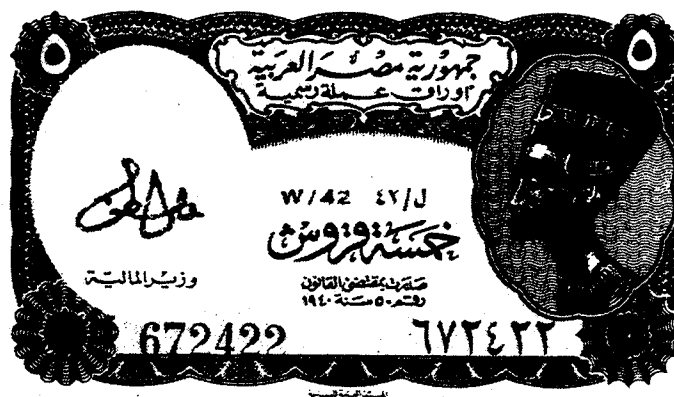
A ten-piaster bank note.



Symbols of different social classes anticipate the future after the revolution of 1952.



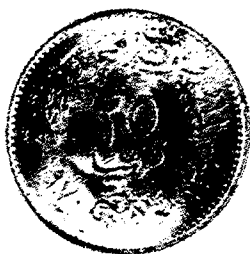
A five-piaster note.



The well-known head of Queen Nefertiti.

Egyptian Currency

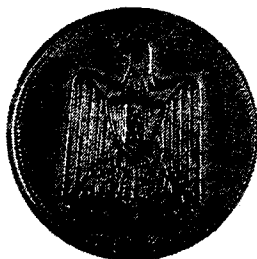
(Coins)



Twenty-five piasters. The profile is of ex-President Gamal Abdel Nasser.



Ten piasters. The inscription reads "United Arab Republic" instead of the more-recent "Arab Republic of Egypt."



Five piasters.



One piaster equals ten milliemes.



One-half piaster is five milliemes.

DRILLS



One

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

Are you free (mister)?

فَاضِي يَا أَطْطَى ؟

١ فَاُضِي - فَاُضِيَّة - فَاُضِيَّين

٢ أَطْطَى - أَطْطَوَات

يَا أَطْطَى

فَاضِي يَا أَطْطَى ؟

Where are you going, sir?

حَضْرَتَكَ رَايْحَ فِين ؟

حَضْرَتَكَ

رَايْح - رَايْحَة - رَايْحِيْن

فِين ؟

حَضْرَتَكَ رَايْحَ فِين ؟

Al Gaysh Square.

مِيدَانُ الْجَيْشِ .

مِيدَان - مِيدَانِيْن

الْجَيْشِ

مِيدَانُ الْجَيْشِ .

(Please) get in.

إِتَفَضِّلْ اِرْكَبْ .

اِرْكَبْ - اِرْكَبِي - اِرْكَبُوا

إِتَفَضِّلْ اِرْكَبْ

Drop me off here, please.

نَزِّلْنِي هِنَا مِنْ فَضْلِكَ . حَسَابُكَ كَام ؟

How much do I owe you?

(m. sing. imperative)

(f. sing. imperative)

(pl. imperative)

٣ نَزِّلْ

نَزِّلِي

نَزِّلُوا

نَزِّلْنِي - نَزِّلْهُ - نَزِّلْهُمْ

نَزِّلْنِي هِنَا مِنْ فَضْلِكَ .

٤ حَسَابُكَ كَام ؟

حَسَابْ

حَسَابُكَ - حَسَابْهُ - حَسَابُهُمْ

جَسَابِكْ كَام ؟
نَزَلْنِي هِنَا مِنْ فَضْلِكَ . جَسَابِكْ كَام ؟

Only 80 piasters.

تَمَانِينَ قِرْشَ بَسْ .

٥ تَمَانِينَ

قِرْش - قِرْش

بَسْ

تَمَانِينَ قِرْشَ بَسْ .

Here you are. Here's
a pound and keep the
change (for you).

إِتْفَضْ آدِي جِنِيهِ أَهْوُ ، وَخَلِّي الْبَاقِي عَشَانِكَ .

٦ جِنِيهِ - جِنِيهِاتْ

٧ أَهْوُ - أَهِي - أَهْمْ

آدِي

٨ خَلِّي - خَلُّوا

وَخَلِّي

٩ الْبَاقِي

وَخَلِّي الْبَاقِي عَشَانِكَ

عَشَانُهُ - عَشَانَهَا - عَشَانَهُمْ - عَشَانَا

إِتْفَضْ آدِي جِنِيهِ أَهْوُ ، وَخَلِّي الْبَاقِي عَشَانِكَ .

Two 

Repeat after the model.

A student is trying to get a ride home with one of his
colleagues.

ممکن اروچ معاک النهارده بعد المدرسة ؟

انت ساکن فین ؟

أنا ساکن فی شارع احمد فوءاد ، قریب من المتحف .

ممکن أوصلک بعد شویة عشان أنا مش فاضی دلوقتی .

طیب . حاکون منتظرک عند باب المدرسة .

TRANSLATION

Can I get a ride with you (go home with you) after school?

Where do you live?

I live on Ahmad Fu'ad Street, near the museum.

I'm not free now but I can take you later.

All right. I'll be waiting for you at the school gate.

Three

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

المقدم ركب في التاكسي (Teacher)

نزل من — (Teacher)

المقدم نزل من التاكسي (Student)

٠١ الرقيب — — —

٠٢ ركب في —

٠٣ المقدم — — —

٠٤ نازل من —

٠٥ الرقيب — — —

٠٦ ركب في —

Four

Follow the pattern established by the example. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

خد آدي جنيه أهو وخلي الباقي عشانك (Teacher)

you, pl. (Teacher)

خدوا آدي جنيه أهو وخلوا الباقي عشانكو (Student)

she

٠١ خلي باقي الجنيه عشانك

pl.

٠٢ التاكسي ده نازل فاضي

you, pl.

٠٣ عاوز تنزل فين يا استاذ ؟

- you, f. ٠٤ وصلني المتحف الحربي من فضلك .
- you, pl. ٠٥ عاززة تروحي فين يا هانم ؟
- you, f. ٠٦ اسأل الاسطى السواق حسابه كام .
- you, pl. ٠٧ هي نازلة في الشارع الجاي عند الكوبري .
- you, m. ٠٨ خدوا خمسة جنيهه وخلوا الباقي عشانكم .
- you, pl. ٠٩ حتلاقي تاكسيات كتيرة عند المتحف .
- you, f. ٠١٠ اتفضل اركب معايا وأنا حاوصلك المطار على طول .

Five

Use مش to negate the following sentences.

Example:

(Teacher) انا حاركب تاكسي .

(Student) انا مش حاركب تاكسي .

- ٠١ القائد فاضي دلوقتي وممكن يقابلكم على طول .
- ٠٢ الرقيب راكب الطائرة اللي جاية من مصر .
- ٠٣ هو نازل الشارع الجاي عند المدرسة .
- ٠٤ هي حتاخذ كل اللي معايا .
- ٠٥ حساب التاكسي حيكون ٧٠ قرش بس .
- ٠٦ العريف رايح مصر بالطيارة .
- ٠٧ صالح حيركب مع الاسطى حسن السواق .
- ٠٨ حنركب التاكسي الفاضي ده .
- ٠٩ سواق التاكسي حيمشي دلوقتي .
- ٠١٠ هي حتاخذ تاكسي لحد المطار .

Six

Use أهو , أهى or أهْم to answer the following questions.

Example:

(Teacher) فين الكتاب ؟

(Student) الكتاب أهو .

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|----|---------------------------|
| ٠٦ | فين عمارة شركة مصر للطيران ؟ | ٠١ | الطيارة الصغيرة فين ؟ |
| ٠٧ | فين مكتب مدير المصلحة من فضلك ؟ | ٠٢ | التلميذ الجديد فين ؟ |
| ٠٨ | فين حساب الأسطى محمد المكوجي ؟ | ٠٣ | الطباط الامريكان فين ؟ |
| ٠٩ | فين ميدان الجيش من فضلك ؟ | ٠٤ | فين الجنيه اللي كان هنا ؟ |
| ٠١٠ | فين الكلية الحربية يا حضرة النقيب ؟ | ٠٥ | عيالك فين يا استاذ صالح ؟ |

Seven

Use the invariable presentational particle **آدي** to answer the following questions.

Example:

(Teacher) فين السِّفارة السعودية لَو سَمَحْت ؟

(Student) آدي السِّفارة أَهِي .

- | | |
|-----|--|
| ٠١ | فين سواق التاكسي ده ؟ |
| ٠٢ | فين المتحف المصري وفيين الهلتون ؟ |
| ٠٣ | التاكسي اللي حياخدنا المطار حيوصل امتى ؟ |
| ٠٤ | فين دكان الاسطى ابراهيم الكهربائي ؟ |
| ٠٥ | فين المعسكر اللي بيشتغل فيه الطباط ؟ |
| ٠٦ | فين الطيارة اللي حتسافروا عليها ؟ |
| ٠٧ | ممكن تنزلني عند السفارة الامريكية ؟ |
| ٠٨ | فين الشارع اللي انت ساكن فيه ؟ |
| ٠٩ | فين اساتذة العربي اللي بيدرسوكم ؟ |
| ٠١٠ | فين الثلاثة جنيه اللي عليك ؟ |

Eight

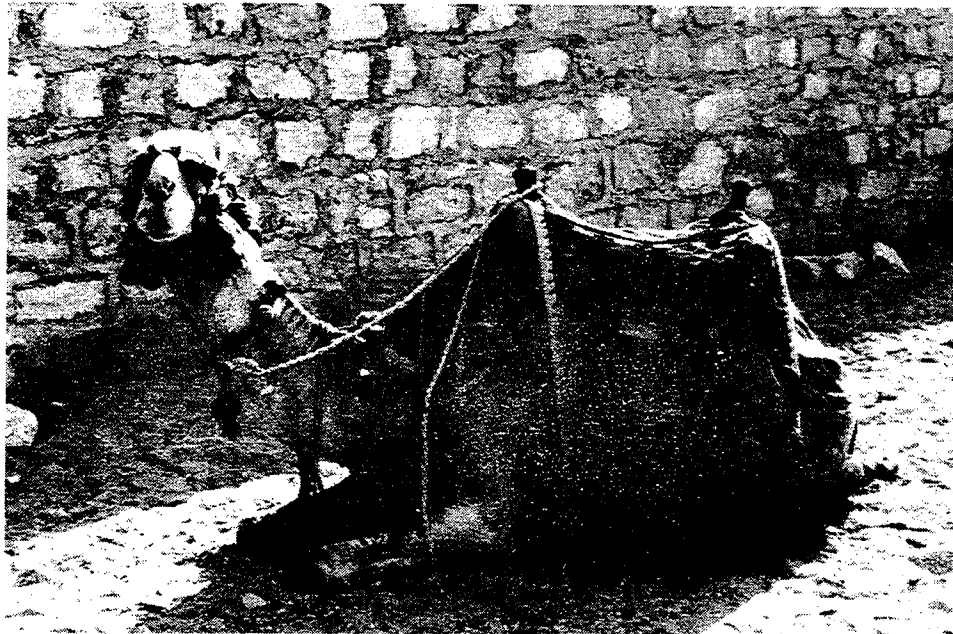
Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

Example:

(Teacher) حتروح المطار آزاي ؟

(Student) حاخذ تاكسي لحد المطار .

- ٠١ فين الباقي يا أسطى ؟
- ٠٢ عاوزه تنزلي فين يا هانم ؟
- ٠٣ تسمح توصلني لميدان رمسيس ؟
- ٠٤ هو المتحف الحربي بعيد من هنا ؟
- ٠٥ مين كان راكب معاك في التاكسي ؟
- ٠٦ هو الاسطى عبد العزيز بيشتغل ايه ؟
- ٠٧ مين حيوصلك المطار يا سليمان ؟
- ٠٨ التاكسي بياخذ قد ايه من هنا للمطار ؟
- ٠٩ معاك كام جنية يا فريد ؟
- ٠١٠ حساب التاكسي كام يا أسطى عبد الحميد ؟



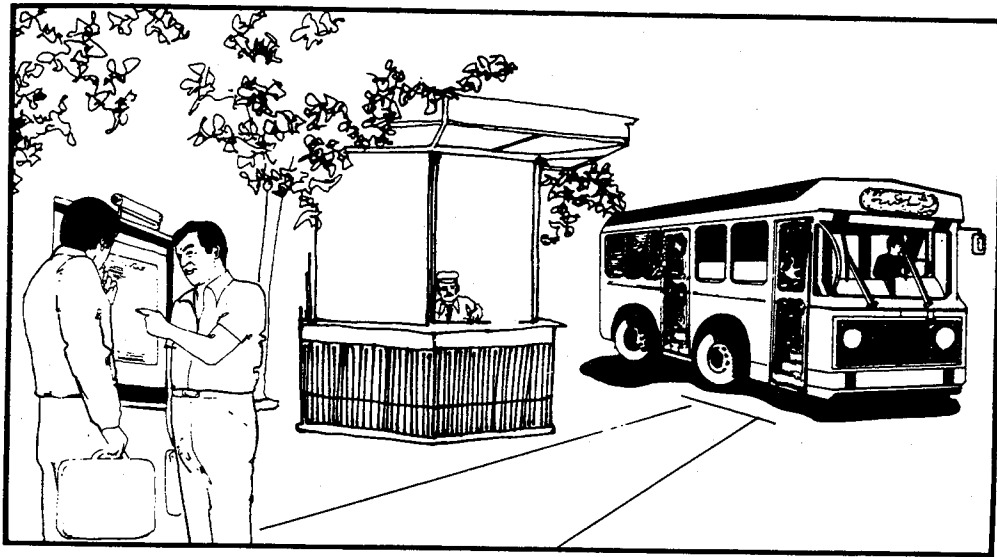
A one-humped camel wearing a wooden saddle. Camels are seldom used for transportation in modern Egypt. This one is ridden by tourists at the pyramids.

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME II

Solayman is in a section of Cairo that he does not know very well. If he can catch a bus to Al Tahrir Square, he can take a bus home from there. He asks a man standing at a bus stop for directions.

سليمان: أَنَهُ أُتَوَيْسَ يَرْوَحَ مِيدَانُ التَّحْرِيرِ ؟
راجل : خُذْ أُتَوَيْسَ نَمْرَةَ ٤٦ مِنْ الْمِحْطَةِ دِي .
سليمان: تَعْرِفُ التَّذْكَرَةَ بِكَام ؟
راجل : التَّذْكَرَةُ بِيَسْتِ قُرُوشْ (بِيَسْتِ صَاغُ) .
سليمان: دَرَجَةُ أُولَى وَلَا دَرَجَةُ تَانِيَّة ؟
راجل : الْأُتَوَيْسَ كُلُّهُ دَرَجَةُ أُولَى مُوَحَّدَةٌ .

TRANSLATION

Solayman: Which bus goes to Al Tahrir Square?

Man: Take bus No. 46 from this stop.

Solayman: Do you know how much a ticket is?

Man: Six piasters.

Solayman: First or second class?

Man: The entire bus is first class
(combined first class).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. ميدان التحرير , "Liberation Square," is the center of Cairo. It is surrounded by the Nile Hilton, the Mugamma, المجمع , which is an important government building, and the Egyptian Museum of Antiquities. Many bus lines run to and from the square.

2. رَقْم , "number," is used more often in ED than نَمْرَة . نَمْرَة is used to refer to numbers as "figures" or to numbers associated with a noun (as in نَمْرَة التِّلْفُون , "telephone numbers" and نَمْرَة الْبَيْت , "house numbers").

3. In ED the rules for the agreement of the numbers 3 through 10 with nouns are not the same as in MSA. Four rules determine the form of ED numbers 3 through 10.

a. A number independent of or not directly linked to a noun. These numbers are always feminine (ثَلَاثَة , اَرْبَعَة , خَمْسَة , سِتَّة , سَبْعَة , ثَمَانِيَة , تِسْعَة , عَشْرَة). This form is also used when the numbers 3 through 9 are part of a compound number, as in خَمْسَة وَعِشْرِينَ , or whenever the number stands alone.

Example:

How many pounds do you have?

(مَعَاك) عِنْدَكَ كَام جِنِيه ؟

Eight.

ثَمَانِيَة .

Fifty-seven.

سَبْعَة وَخَمْسِينَ .

b. Numbers are always masculine (ثَلَاث , اَرْبَع , خَمْس , سِت , سَبْع , ثَمَان , تِسْع , عَشْر) before plural nouns. Some nouns that begin with an alif create exceptions to this rule.

Example:

6 piasters

سِت قُرُوش

10 tickets

عَشْر تَذَاكِر

8 houses

ثَمْن بُيُوت

c. The singular form of the noun is used after numbers 11 through 100.

Example:

11 piasters

حَدَاشَر قُرُش

100 schools

مِئَة (١٠٠) مَدْرَسَة

d. The تاء مربوطة is pronounced whenever the numbers 3 through 9 precede plural nouns that begin with i .

Example:

10 thousand	عَشْرَةُ آلَافٍ
7 days	سَبْعَةُ أَيَّامٍ
5 pencils	خَمْسَةُ أَقْلَامٍ
9 months	تِسْعَةُ أَشْهُرٍ

4. صَاغ , قِرْش , "piaster," is an Egyptian monetary denomination equal to one one-hundredth of the Egyptian pound, جَنْيَه. صَاغ and قِرْش are used interchangeably.

Example:

7 piasters	سَبْعُ قُرُوشٍ
7 piasters	سَبْعُ صَاغٍ

Notice that the word صَاغ remains unchanged regardless of the number preceding it. The feminine forms of the numbers 3 through 9 are used with صَاغ . Egyptians pronounce the ص in صَاغ as س .

Example:

7 piasters	سَبْعُ صَاغٍ
37 piasters	سَبْعُ وَثَلَاتِينَ صَاغٍ
70 piasters	سَبْعِينَ صَاغٍ

5. وَلَا means "or." Its MSA equivalent is أَمْ .

Example:

(ED) Do you like to drink coffee or tea?	تَحِبُّ تَشْرَبُ قَهْوَةً وَلَا شَايَ ؟
(MSA) Do you like to drink coffee or tea?	هَلْ تُحِبُّ أَنْ تَشْرَبَ قَهْوَةً أَمْ شَايَا ؟

6. Most buses in Cairo are of two kinds. The first has both first- and second-class sections. (First class is more expensive; and usually less crowded.) The other, called دَرَجَةُ أُولَى مُوَحَّدَةً , "combined first class," is an express bus and makes fewer stops. Most buses are extremely crowded, especially during the daytime.

DRILLS



One 

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

Which bus goes to
Al Tahrir Square?

أَتَهْوُ أُتُوبِيسُ بِيْرُوحَ مِيْدَانِ التَّحْرِيرِ ؟

أَتَهْوُ ؟

أُتُوبِيسُ - أُتُوبِيسَاتُ

بِيْرُوحَ

أَتَهْوُ أُتُوبِيسُ ؟

بِيْرُوحَ مِيْدَانِ التَّحْرِيرِ ١

مِيْدَانُ - مِيَادِيْنِ

التَّحْرِيرِ

أَتَهْوُ أُتُوبِيسُ بِيْرُوحَ مِيْدَانِ التَّحْرِيرِ ؟

Take bus No. 46 from this
stop.

خُذْ أُتُوبِيسَ نِمْرَةَ ٤٦ مِنْ الْمِحْطَةِ دِي .

اتوبيس نمره ٤٦

نِمْرَةَ ٤٦ - نِمْرَةَ - نِمْرُ ٢

مِحْطَةُ - مِحْطَاتُ

الْمِحْطَةُ - الْمِحْطَاتُ

مِنْ الْمِحْطَةِ دِي

خُذْ أُتُوبِيسَ نِمْرَةَ ٤٦ مِنْ الْمِحْطَةِ دِي .

Do you know how much a ticket
is?

تَعْرِفُ التَّذْكَرَةَ بِكَامٍ ؟

تَذْكَرَةٌ - تَذَاكِرُ

التَّذْكَرَةُ - التَّذَاكِرُ

بِكَامٍ ؟

تَعْرِفُ التَّذْكَرَةَ بِكَامٍ ؟

Six piasters.

٣ التَّذْكَرَةُ بِيْسَتْ قُرُوشٍ - التَّذْكَرَةُ بِيْسَتُهُ صَاغُ

٤ سِتُّ قُرُوشٍ - بِيْسَتْ قُرُوشٍ

سِتَّةُ صَاغٍ - بِيْسَتُهُ صَاغُ

First or second class?

دَرَجَةُ أُولَى وَلَا دَرَجَةُ ثَانِيَةٍ ؟

دَرَجَةٌ - دَرَجَاتُ

دَرَجَة أُولى - دَرَجَة ثَانِيَة
وَلَا ٥

دَرَجَة أُولى وَلَا دَرَجَة ثَانِيَة ؟

The entire bus is first class
(combined first class).

٦ الأتوبيس كُلُّهُ دَرَجَة أُولى مُوَحَّدة .

مُوَحَّدة
دَرَجَة مُوَحَّدة
الأتوبيس كُلُّهُ دَرَجَة أُولى مُوَحَّدة .

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

ركب الاتوبيس نمرة ٤٦ (Teacher)

درجة أولى — — (Teacher)

ركب الاتوبيس درجة أولى (Student)

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|------------|-----|---|----------------|----------------|
| ٠١ | — | — | — | ٠٦ | — | — | لميدان التحرير |
| ٠٢ | — | — | بست قروش | ٠٧ | — | — | الجيش |
| ٠٣ | — | — | بستة صاغ | ٠٨ | — | أتوبيس نمرة ١٢ | |
| ٠٤ | — | — | بيركب | ٠٩ | — | — | باربع قروش |
| ٠٥ | — | — | درجة ثانية | ٠١٠ | — | — | باربعة صاغ |

Three

Change the verbs to the tenses indicated in the left-hand column.

Example:

الاتوبيس راح ميدان التحرير (Teacher)

future (Teacher)

الاتوبيس حيرج ميدان التحرير (Student)

present continuous

٠١ الاتوبيس وصل الساعة خمسة بعد الظهر

future

٠٢ انتظر لحد ما خد الباقي من السواق

future

٠٣ نزلني عند محطة اتوبيس نمرة ٤٢

present

٠٤ المدير كان فاضي من الساعة عشرة الصبح

- future ٥٠. الاتوبيس التي جه درجة أولى موحدة .
- present continuous ٥٦. العريف وصل الرائد المطار .
- past ٥٧. سواق التاكسي حياخذ ٢٧ قرش من كل راكب .
- future ٥٨. نزل من التاكسي في أول شارع على اليمين .
- future ٥٩. الاتوبيس التي بيروح المتحف موجود في المحطة .
- past ٥١٠. حاسأل الاسطى حسابه كام .

Four

Student 1. Use the information given by the instructor and the word ولا to make up questions for the sentences below.

Student 2. Answer the questions in complete sentences.

Example:

(Teacher) تشرب - قهوة - شاي .

(Student 1) حتشرب قهوة ولا شاي ؟

(Student 2) اشرب قهوة .

- ٥١. تركب - درجة أولى - تانية .
- ٥٢. تروح - مصر - اسكندرية .
- ٥٣. عاوز تنزل عند - البيت - المكتب .
- ٥٤. وصلها - المحطة - المطار .
- ٥٥. ميدان التحرير - بعيد - قريب .
- ٥٦. اتوبيس المطار من - ميدان الجيش - ميدان التحرير .
- ٥٧. تنزل في - شارع التحرير - ميدان التحرير .
- ٥٨. انت - مشغول - فاضي .
- ٥٩. الاتوبيس ده بيروح - مركز القيادة - المعسكر .
- ٥١٠. ساكن في - اول دور - آخر دور .

Five

Answer the following questions in the negative. Start your answers with لا , then use the particles مش or ش ... ما .

Example:

(Teacher) رحى المتحف المصرى ؟

(Student) لا ، ما رحتش .

- ٠١ ده الاتوبيس اللي بيروح المطار ؟
- ٠٢ تسمح تنتظرها عند محطة الاتوبيس ؟
- ٠٣ التاكسي اللي جاي ده فاضي ؟
- ٠٤ ممكن توصلني لحد المتحف الحربى ؟
- ٠٥ هو الاتوبيس ده كله درجة أولى موحدة ؟
- ٠٦ خدت الباقي من سواق التاكسي ؟
- ٠٧ هي ركبت معاك الاتوبيس ؟
- ٠٨ هي تذكرة الاتوبيس لحد المطار بخمسة صاغ ؟
- ٠٩ انت حتكون فاضي بكرة الليل ؟
- ٠١٠ هي تذكرة الطائرة اللي بتروح اسكندرية بتلاتة جنيه ؟

Six

Make up questions for the following responses.

Example:

(Teacher) اتوبيس نمرة ٤٦ بيروح ميدان التحرير .

(Student) انهو اتوبيس بيروح ميدان التحرير ؟

- ٠١ التذكرة بخمستاشر قرش .
- ٠٢ الاتوبيس ده ما بيعديش الكوبري .
- ٠٣ سعد وصل سميرة لمحطة الاتوبيس .
- ٠٤ الاتوبيس ده درجة أولى موحدة .
- ٠٥ آسف يا استاذ . ما عنديش فكة .
- ٠٦ نزل في المحطة اللي عند المتحف المصرى .
- ٠٧ حسابي ٧٥ قرش بس يا استاذ .
- ٠٨ نزلني في الشارع الجاي على شمالك .
- ٠٩ حار كى اتوبيس الساعة سبعة ونص .
- ٠١٠ اتفضلي يا هانم . آدى الباقي أهو .

Seven

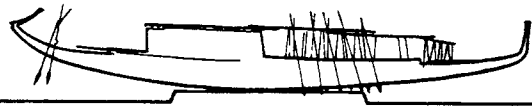
Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

Example: (Teacher) انت جيت من المطار بتاكسي ولا بالاتوبيس ؟

(Student) أنا جيت بالاتوبيس (أنا خذت تاكسي) .

- ٠١ فين محطة اتوبيس شين الكوم من فضلك ؟
- ٠٢ تذكرة الطائرة بكام من مصر لنيويورك ؟
- ٠٣ انت بتركب الاتوبيس درجة أولى ولا ثانية ؟
- ٠٤ فين باقي الحساب يا اسطى ابراهيم ؟
- ٠٥ انهو اتوبيس من دول بيروح المحطة ؟
- ٠٦ التذكرة درجة أولى بكام جنيه من مصر لاسكندرية ؟
- ٠٧ مين كان راكب معاك في التاكسي النهارده الصبح ؟
- ٠٨ ايه اسم سواق التاكسي اللي وصلك المتحف ؟
- ٠٩ عاوز تروح ميدان المحطة ليه يا سيد عبد الحميد ؟
- ٠١٠ ايه نمرة الاتوبيس اللي بيروح جامعة القاهرة ؟

CLASSROOM EXERCISES



What Do You Say?

1. Your friend wants a ride with you. How do you tell him to go ahead and get in the car?
2. How do you tell a taxi driver that you want to get off on the next street?
3. How do you approach a taxi driver?
4. How do you ask your friend if he can give you a ride?
5. How do you ask where the bus station is?
6. How do you ask which bus goes to the Egyptian Museum?
7. How do you ask the conductor how much a ticket to El Tahrir Square is?
8. How do you ask the conductor if this bus goes to the American Embassy?
9. How do you ask someone waiting at the bus station what time the bus arrives?
10. How do you tell the conductor that you want to get off at the next bus stop?

Role Playing

Situation 1. You want to go to the American Embassy at 5 Latin America Street. Use the dialogue below to simulate a conversation between a passenger and a taxi driver.

Ask the taxi driver if he is free.

أيوه رايح فين ؟

Latin America Street.

في أول الشارع و لا فين ؟

At the beginning of the street.

اتفضل اركب .

Thank him.

أهو ده شارع امريكا اللاتينية ، عاوز تنزل فين ؟

Get off at the American Embassy.

آدي السفارة الامريكية أهى ؟

Ask how much the fare is.

ثمانية وسبعين قرش .

Give him a pound.

بس ما عنديش فكة يا استاذ .

It's all right. Keep the change.

الف شكر . مع السلامة .

Situation 2. You want to make a reservation on a bus that goes to Cairo at 4 p.m. Use the dialogue below to simulate a conversation between a passenger and the cashier at the bus station.

Greet the cashier (morning).

صباح الفل .

Ask for a ticket on the 4 p.m. bus.

نازل فين ؟

Cairo.

تذكرة درجة أولى ولا ثانية ؟

First class.

جنيه وعشر قروش .

Two pounds.

اتفضل الباقي .

Thanks!

Situation 3. Student 1. Play the passenger's role in the following situation.

Student 2. Play the cabdriver's role.

1

Passenger	Taxi. ...free?	Salah Salim St.	...Middle... approx- imately	By(at) the Ministry. Building.	Fine. How much ...owe you?
Cabdriver	Yes. Please get in (ride). Where... want...go?	Where..., exactly... street?	There you are. Where... want... get off?	There is Minis- try...	120 piasters.

2

Passenger	Here is...pound and ...half. Keep... change.	No. Can... come back in (after) an hour?	I will take another cab.
Cabdriver	Thanks. ...Want me ...wait...you?	...Taxi will not be vacant.	Good-bye.

Interpretation practice

Act as interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker

Interpreter

Arabic speaker

Situation 1.



أنا مسافر مصر بكرة .

Are you going to take the bus?

ان شاء الله .

Did you buy a ticket?

أيوة . حجزت في أول اتوبيس .

Will you go first
or second class?

حجرت درجة ثانية .

Situation 2.



أنا رايع المعسكر تيجي معايا ؟

Sorry, I have to go to
Midan Al Gaysh.

تعرفين المعسكر اللي فيه سلاح المدرعات ؟

Yes. It's near Midan Al Gaysh.

آخذ اتوبيس نمرة كام من ميدان التحرير؟

Bus No. 102. Come with me.
I'll take (ride) the same bus.

هو الاتوبيس ده بيخسف في المعسكر ؟

No. You have to get off by
the gate (door). A sergeant
at the gate (door) will write
down your ID number.

Situation 3.



Greet the cashier at the
ticket booth in the bus terminal.

صباح الفل .

Can I catch bus to Cairo from
this bus terminal?

أيوة يا استاذ . عاوز تروح فين ؟

I want to go to Alexandria.

في اتوبيس كل ساعة .

Will you reserve me a seat
on the 3 o'clock bus?

الاتوبيس ده ما فهوش اماكن فاضية .

OK. Is there a seat on the
4 o'clock bus?

أيوة .

How much is the ticket?

درجة أولى ولا درجة ثانية ؟

First class.

ب ١٢٠ قرش .

Here's two pounds.

آدي تذكرتك وآدي الباقي تمانين قرش .

Thank you very much.

مع السلامة .

Translation practice

Translate the following passage orally into English.

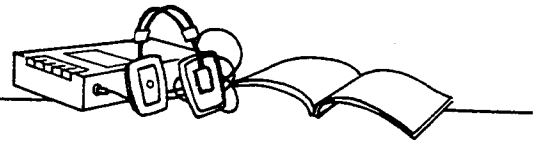
تقدر تاخذ اتوبيس ٢٦ من ميدان التحرير عشان تروح المتحف الاسلامي ، الاتوبيس
 حيمشي في شارع التحرير على طول . وبعدين بيخسف في ميدان الأزهار ويعدي
 على ميدان الجمهورية اللي فيه القصر الجمهوري . وبعدين الاتوبيس بيحود
 شمال في شارع عبد العزيز . وبعد كده يحود يمين في شارع القلعة ،
 وحينزلك الاتوبيس عند المتحف الاسلامي بالطبط . التذكرة بخمسة صاغ
 درجة أولى وثلاث قروش درجة ثانية .

Dictation practice

Close your book and write the following sentences in SATTS.

- ٠١ درجة ثانية مافيهاش اماكن فاضية .
- ٠٢ عاوزة تنزلي في أنهي محطة يا هانم ؟
- ٠٣ المتحف الاسلامي المحطة الجاية يا حضرات .
- ٠٤ اتوبيس نمرة ١٣ بيروح القصر الجمهوري .
- ٠٥ تعال الساعة سبعة عشان توصلني على البيت .
- ٠٦ مش لاقى ولا تاكسي فاضي لحد دلوقتي .
- ٠٧ حساب الاسطى محمد السواق كام يا سعاد ؟
- ٠٨ آجي عشان اوصل سيادتكم المعسكر يا افندم .
- ٠٩ الهلتون موجود عند آخر محطة اتوبيس في ميدان التحرير .
- ٠١٠ الاتوبيس اللي بيروح المتحف بيعدي من هنا كل ريع ساعة .

HOMEWORK



Exercise One

Use SATTS to write the 10 recorded sentences.

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

Exercise Two

Translate the 10 recorded sentences into written English.

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

Exercise Three

Listen to the recorded Arabic conversation, then answer the questions based on it.

1. What time did the recorded conversation take place?
2. What is the passenger's destination?
3. Which bus did the passenger want to travel on?
4. Why couldn't the passenger take the bus of his choice?
5. Which bus could the passenger reserve tickets on?
6. Which class could the passenger find seats in?
7. How many tickets did the passenger buy?
8. How much is a ticket?
9. How much did the passenger give the cashier?
10. How much did the passenger get back?

Exercise Four

You will hear 10 Arabic questions, each followed by three responses. Circle the letter which corresponds to the best response.

1. a b c

2. a b c

3. a b c

4. a b c

5. a b c

6. a b c

7. a b c

8. a b c

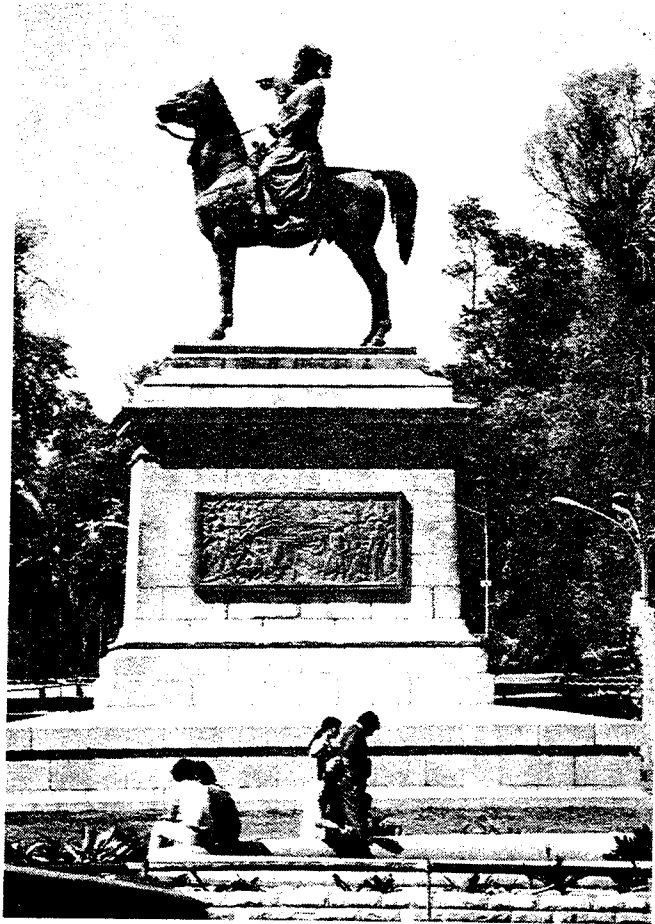
9. a b c

10. a b c

SUMMARY



1. In ED, active participles of measure I verbs with final weak consonants have a ي at the end. This is true whether or not the definite article is used.
2. اُسْطَى is used to address blue-collar laborers. In pronunciation يا اُسْطَى is often contracted to يَسْطَى .
3. نَزَلَ , "getting off," from the verb نَزَلَ , is not followed by a preposition. It is a verb of motion like رَاحَ and سَافَرَ .
4. ED has only one long vowel in each word, and it is always the last of the long vowels in its MSA equivalent.
5. The basis of the Egyptian monetary system is the "pound" (جِنِيَه [pl.]) made up of 100 "piasters" (قُرُوش [pl.]). The plural قُرُوش is not used when it follows a number, but the plural of جِنِيَه is used after numbers. Another word for "piaster" is صَاغ , which is used interchangeably with قُرُوش .
6. The demonstrative pronoun أَهْوَ (أَهْيَ [f.], أَهْمَ [pl.]) is used with or without nouns and changes according to gender and number. It means "Here it is" or "Here is"
7. خَلِّي , "let," also means "keep."
8. البَاقِي , "remainder," usually means "change" in a monetary transaction.
9. In ED , نَمْرَة is used when a number is associated with a noun. رَقْمٌ refers only to numbers as figures.
10. The numbers 3 through 10 have three different forms. The form used depends on the context.



A liesurely stroll past a statue of Ibrahim Pasha, Chief of Staff during the reign of Muhammad Ali. Ibrahim Pasha was also the eldest son of Muhammad Ali, founder of the last royal dynasty in Egypt.

- a. Isolated numbers are feminine.

Example:

three ثَلَاثَةٌ

six سِتَّةٌ

- b. Numbers preceding most nouns are masculine.

Example:

10 tickets عَشْرُ تَذَاكِرٍ

- c. Some numbers precede nouns in which the plural begins with an ا . Use the feminine form and pronounce the تاء مربوطة .

Example:

nine months تِسْعَةُ أَشْهُرٍ

REFERENCE GRAMMAR

MEASURE I VERBS

1. Measure I sound verb, رَكِبَ , to ride
Conjugated the same as شَرِبَ in Lesson 3.
Verbal noun, رُكُوب
Active participle, رَاكِب
2. Measure I sound verb, نَزَلَ , to get off
Conjugated the same as شَرِبَ in Lesson 3.
Verbal noun, نُزُول
Active participle, نَازِل
3. Measure I verb with weak final consonant, فَضِيَ , to be free
Conjugated the same as مَشِيَ in Lesson 9.
Verbal noun, فُضَا
Active participle, فَاضِي

MEASURE II VERBS

4. Measure II sound verb, وَصَلَ , to give someone a ride
Conjugated the same as عَرَفَ in Lesson 2.
Verbal noun, تَوْصِيل
Active participle, not used.
5. Measure II sound verb, نَزَّلَ , to let someone off
Conjugated the same as قَدِمَ in Lesson 2.
Verbal noun, تَنْزِيل
Active participle, not used.

6. Measure II verb with weak final consonant, خَلَّى , to let, to keep
Conjugated the same as عَدَّى in Lesson 9.

Verbal noun, not used.

Active participle, not used.

MEASURE V VERB

7. Measure V sound verb, اِتَّفَعَلَ , please

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	اِتَّفَعَلَ	يَتَّفَعَلُ	
she	هي	اِتَّفَعَلَتْ	تَتَّفَعَلُ	
they	هم	اِتَّفَعَلُوا	يَتَّفَعَلُوا	
you, m.	انت	اِتَّفَعَلْتَ	تَتَّفَعَلُ	اِتَّفَعَلْ
you, f.	انت	اِتَّفَعَلْتَ	تَتَّفَعَلِي	اِتَّفَعَلِي
you, pl.	انتو	اِتَّفَعَلْتُمْ	تَتَّفَعَلُوا	اِتَّفَعَلُوا
I	أنا	اِتَّفَعَلْتُ	أَتَّفَعَلُ	
we	احنا	اِتَّفَعَلْنَا	نَتَّفَعَلُ	

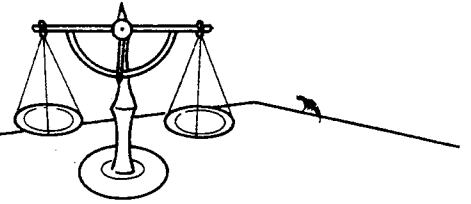
Verbal noun, not used.

Active participle, not used.



Buses and taxis waiting for the green light in downtown Cairo.

EVALUATION



Part A. You will hear five Arabic questions, each followed by three responses. Circle the letter which corresponds to the best response.

1. a b c
2. a b c
3. a b c
4. a b c
5. a b c

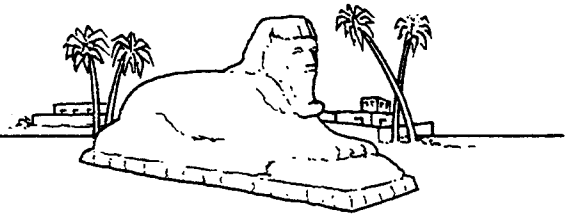
Part B. Translate the five recorded sentences into English.

Part C. Use SATTS to write the five recorded sentences.

Part D. Listen to the recorded Arabic conversation, then answer the questions based on it.

1. Which embassy was the passenger going to?
2. What street is the embassy on?
3. Is the embassy far from where the passenger was picked up?
4. How long would it take the taxicab to reach the embassy after the passenger was picked up?
5. Where did the passenger want to get off?
6. How much was the fare?
7. How much did the passenger pay the cab driver?
8. How much was the change?

ENRICHMENT



A. A public transportation system serves the city of Cairo and its outlying districts. A variety of vehicles constitute this system.

المترو , an electric-powered train.

الترمائي , the tram, electric-powered street cars similar to those in San Francisco.

الأوتوبيس , buses.

تروللي , trolley buses resembling regular buses but which run on electricity.

B. The different kinds of public transportation in Alexandria are:

قطر , trains that serve the suburbs.

الترمائي , a tramway that serves all the suburbs of Alexandria, especially the neighborhoods along the Mediterranean.

الأوتوبيس , buses which serve all neighborhoods.

C. In both Cairo and Alexandria you can hire a "carriage pulled by a horse," حنطور, or a taxi.

Example:

We'll ride a carriage and go to Al Raml Square.

سنركب حنطور ونروح محطة الرمل .

D. أجرة is the ED word for "fare."

Example:

I'll pay the fare to the carriage driver.

سأدفع الأجرة للعربي .

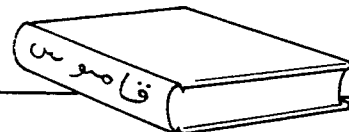
E. Cairo offers a beautiful boat ride on the Nile at sunset. The ED word for "boat" is قلوكة or مزكب .

Example:

We'll take a boat ride tonight.

سنركب قلوكة الليلة .

VOCABULARY



ENGLISH	ED	MSA
Abdel Aziz (name)		عبد العزيز
afternoon	بَعْدُ الظُّهْرِ	
blue-collar worker(s)	أُسْطَى - أُسْطَوَات (ج)	
bus	أُتُوبِيس	
change, remainder (currency)	فَكَّة	البَاقِي
Citadel		الْقَلْعَة
class		دَرَجَة
combined, joint, unified		مُوحَّد
driver	سَوَاق	
drop off, let someone off (to)		نَزَلَ
field(s), square(s)		مِيدَان - مِيَادِين (ج)
first, f.		أُولَى (مَوْئِث)
For how much?	بِكَا م ؟	
free (to be)	فِرْضِي	
free, vacant	فَاضِي	
get off, get down (to)		نَزَلَ
give someone a ride, escort (to)		وَصَّلَ
Here/there is/he is.	أَهُو .	
Here/there is/she is.	أَهِي .	
Here you are.	آدي .	
How much do I owe you?	حَسَابَك كَا م ؟	
keep, let do (to)	خَلَّى	
lieutenant colonel		مَقْدَم

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
or	أو	
palace(s)		قصر - قصور (ج)
piaster(s)		قرش - قروش (ج)
pound (currency)		جنيه
republic		جمهورية
Republican Palace (name)		القصر الجمهوري
ride(to)		ركب
road(s), way(s)	سُجَّة - سَك (ج)	
Solayman (name)		سليمان
sorry		آسف
station, stop (for buses, trains)		محطة
Tahrir, Al, Square (name)		ميدان التحرير
taxi	تاكسي	
ticket(s)		تذكرة - تذاكر (ج)
twelve	اثنا عشر	
Uthman (name)		عثمان

LESSON 11

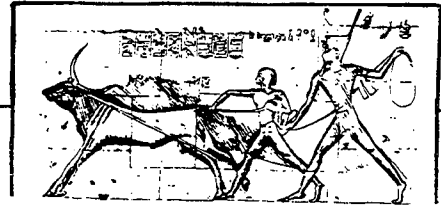
MAKING PHONE CALLS



Objectives

- Make a local telephone call through a switchboard operator and, if necessary, enlist an Egyptian's help in doing so.
- Make a long-distance call through an Egyptian telephone and telegraph office.

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



1. Measure I sound verbs
2. Measure I hollow verb
3. Measure I doubled verb
4. Measure II verbs
5. Measure III verb
6. Measure V verb
7. Irregular verb

ضَرَبَ - طَلَبَ

قَالَ

رَدَّ

جَمَعَ - جَرَبَ - كَلَّمَ

حَاوَلَ

إِنْكَرَمَ

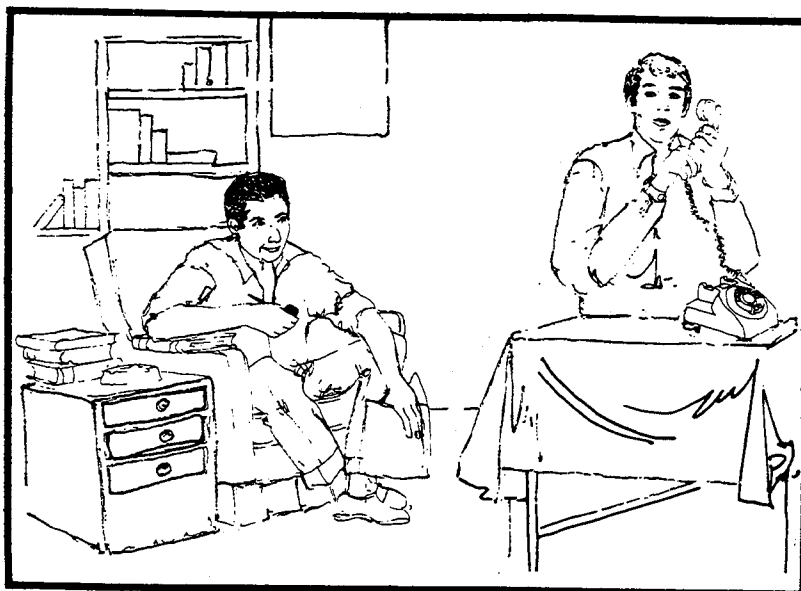
هَاسَ

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME I

James is trying to call an army base from the house of his friend Muhammad.

جيمس :	مُمْكِن أَضْرِب تَلِفُون لِّلْمُعَسْكَر ؟
محمد :	مَتَأَسَف . التَلِفُون مَا يَنْجَمَعَش .
جيمس :	خَلِّينِي أَحَاوِل النُّمْرَة دِي تَانِي ٧٢٢٣٥ .
	الو - مَعَسْكَر الْعَبَّاسِيَّة ؟ - مُمْكِن أَكَلِم الْعَرِيف سَلَامَة ؟
	عَامِلَة التَلِفُون : لِحْظَة وَاحِدَة - خَلِّيك عَلَى الْخَط - الْعَرِيف سَلَامَة مَعَاك .

**TRANSLATION**

James: May I call (phone) the base (camp)?

Muhammad: Sorry, the telephone is out of order
(not making a connection).

James: Let me try this number again - 72235.
Hello, Abbasiyya Base (camp)?
May I speak to Corporal Salaamah?

Telephone Operator: One moment. Stay on the line (hold on).
Corporal Salaamah is on the line
(is with you).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. In ED, "to phone" or "to call on the phone" is literally "to strike the telephone," ضَرَبَ تَلِفُون . If the object of the phone call is a pronoun, then تَلِفُون is the last word in the expression. Otherwise, تَلِفُون comes after the verb.

Example:

I am calling (phoning) the camp.

• بِأَضْرَبُ تَلِفُون لِّلْمُعَسْكَرِ .

I called (phoned) the lieutenant.

• اَنَا ضَرَبْتُ تَلِفُون لِّلْمُلَازِمِ .

When did you (pl.) call him?

• ضَرَبْتُمْ لَهُ تَلِفُون إِمْتَى؟

We called him an hour ago.

• ضَرَبْنَا لَهُ تَلِفُون مِن سَاعَةٍ .

2. The verb جَمَعَ literally means "to assemble," "to gather," and "to make a connection at the telephone exchange." The literal meaning of مَا يَنْجُمُتْشِ is "It is not making a connection," or, in English, "The phone isn't working," "The call isn't getting through." In many parts of Egypt the phone system is old, and "not making a connection" is heard quite frequently.

3. الو means "hello" and is used only when answering the phone.

4. In both ED and MSA, كَلَّمَ , "to speak," "to speak with," is a measure II transitive verb (one that takes a direct object) and is not followed by a preposition. (In English, transitive verbs require prepositions.)

Example:

I spoke to (with) the director.

• اَنَا كَلَّمْتُ الْمَدِيرَ .

5. لَحْظَةً means "instant" and is translated as "moment." When asking someone to wait for a short while, Egyptians use any of the expressions below.

Example:

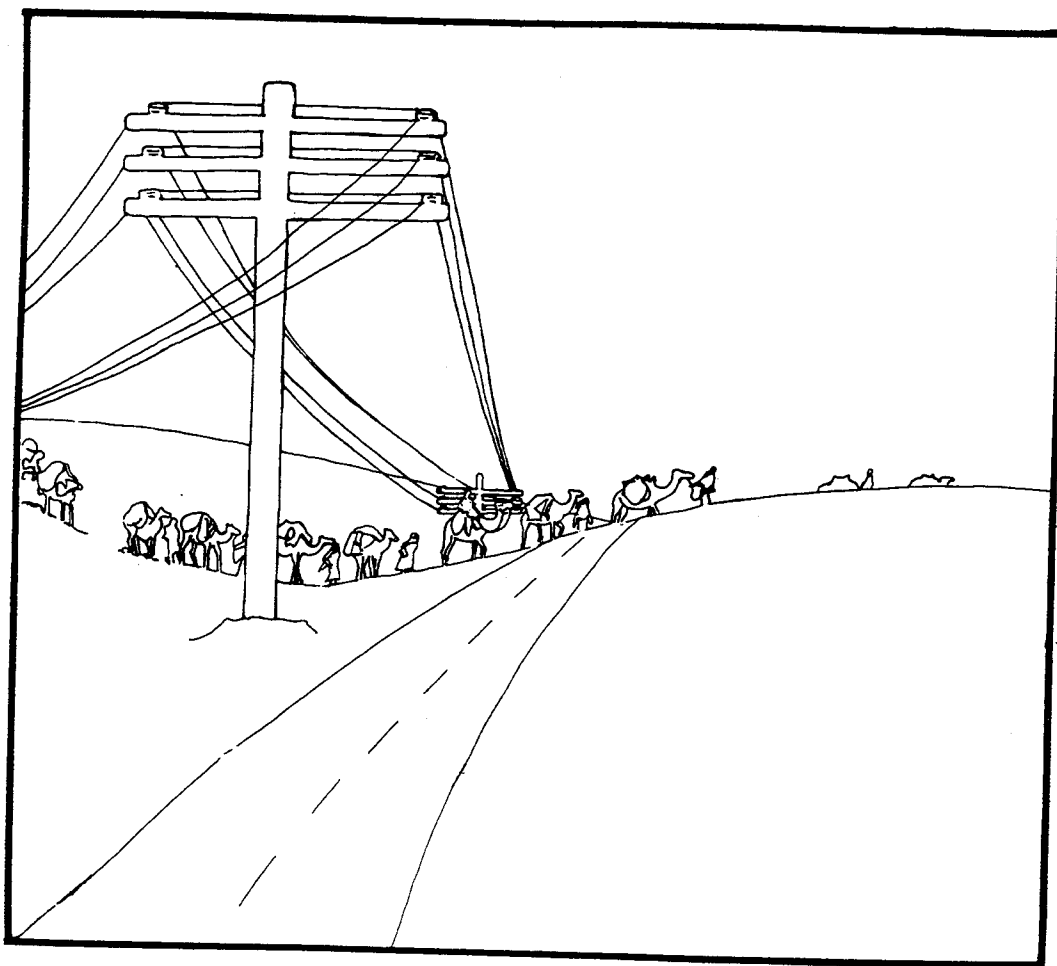
one moment لَحْظَةً وَاحِدَةً

one second ثَانِيَةً وَاحِدَةً

one minute دَقِيقَةً وَاحِدَةً

6. خَلِّيك , which means "stay," translates literally as "let yourself" or "keep yourself." خَلِّيك على الخط is "Stay on the line," "Stay on the phone" or "Hold on."

7. أَحَد is the ED equivalent of the MSA أَحَد . It means "someone," "anyone," or "somebody," "anybody."



DRILLS



One



To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model.
(Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

May I call (phone)
the base (camp)?

مُمْكِن أَضْرِبْ تَلِيفُونُ لِلْمَعْشَرِ؟

مُمْكِن ؟

أَضْرِبْ - تَضْرِبْ - يَضْرِبْ

1 أَضْرِبْ تَلِيفُونُ

مُمْكِن أَضْرِبْ تَلِيفُونُ ؟

لِلْمَعْشَرِ

مُمْكِن أَضْرِبْ تَلِيفُونُ لِلْمَعْشَرِ ؟

Sorry, the telephone is out of
order (not making a connection).

مُتَأَسِّفٌ . التَلِيفُونُ مَا يَجْمَعُ .

التَلِيفُونُ مَا يَجْمَعُ .

2 جَمَعَ - يَجْمَعُ - يَجْمَعُ

التَلِيفُونُ يَجْمَعُ

التَلِيفُونُ مَا يَجْمَعُ

مُتَأَسِّفٌ . التَلِيفُونُ مَا يَجْمَعُ

Let me try this number
again - 72235.

• خَلِّينِي أَحَاوِلِ النِّمْرَةَ دِي تَانِي ٧٢٢٣٥ .

خَلِّ - خَلِّينِي

أَحَاوِلْ - يَحَاوِلْ - أَحَاوِلْ

خَلِّينِي أَحَاوِلْ

نِمْرَةٌ - نِمْرُهُ

النِّمْرَةُ دِي

• خَلِّينِي أَحَاوِلِ النِّمْرَةَ دِي

تَانِي

خَلِّينِي أَحَاوِلْ تَانِي

• خَلِّينِي أَحَاوِلِ النِّمْرَةَ دِي تَانِي ٧٢٢٣٥ .

Hello, Abbasiyya Base (camp)?

٣ الو - مَعْسَكَرُ الْعَبَّاسِيَّةِ ؟

الْعَبَّاسِيَّةِ

مَعْسَكَرُ الْعَبَّاسِيَّةِ

الو - مَعْسَكَرُ الْعَبَّاسِيَّةِ ؟

May I speak to Corporal Salaamah?

مُمْكِنُ أَكَلِّمُ الْعَرِيفَ سَلَامَةَ ؟

مُمْكِنُ أَكَلِّمُ الْعَرِيفَ ؟

٤ كَلِّم - يَكَلِّم - أَكَلِّم

مُمْكِنُ أَكَلِّمُ الْعَرِيفَ سَلَامَةَ ؟

One moment. Stay on the line (hold on). Corporal Salaamah is on the line (is with you).

٥ لَحْظَةً وَاحِدَةً . خَلِّيكَ عَلَى الْخَطِّ .

الْعَرِيفَ سَلَامَةَ مَعَاكَ .

لَحْظَةً - لَحْظَاتٍ - لَحْظَةً وَاحِدَةً

ثَانِيَةً - ثَوَانِي - ثَانِيَةً وَاحِدَةً

خَلِّيكَ - يَخَلِّيكَ

٦ خَلِّيكَ عَلَى الْخَطِّ .

الْعَرِيفَ سَلَامَةَ مَعَاكَ

لَحْظَةً وَاحِدَةً - خَلِّيكَ عَلَى الْخَطِّ - الْعَرِيفَ سَلَامَةَ مَعَاكَ .

Two 

Follow the pattern established by the example. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

• هُوَ مَشْرُقَادِرُ يَضْرِبُ تَلِفُونَ . (Teacher)

f. (Teacher)

• هِيَ مَشْرُقَادِرَةٌ تَضْرِبُ تَلِفُونَ . (Student)

f. ١. اِتَّفَضْ الْخَطَّ مَعَاكَ .

pl. (the gun) ٢. خَلِّينِي أُحَاوِلُ أَضْرِبُ الْبُنْدُقِيَّةَ .

f. ٣. اِتَّفَضْ كُلَّ الْكُنَافَةِ دِي .

f. ٤. فِيهِ حَدٌّ كُلَّمْهُ النَّهَارُ ذَه ؟

m. ٥. هِيَ مَشْغُولَةٌ دِلْوَقْتِي ، حَاخَلِيهَا تَكَلِّمَكَ بَعْدَ شَوِيَّة .

- f. ٠٦ اضرب له تليفون في المكتب .
- m. ٠٧ ضربت تليفون للرئيس النهارده الصبح .
- f. ٠٨ أنا كلّمته في البيت بس مالمقيتهوش .
- f. ٠٩ خليك معايا على الخط . حاخليه يكلمك على طول .
- pl. ٠١٠ هوّ مش موجود دلوقتي . اطلبه بعد شوية .

Three

Use the information in the left-hand column to answer the questions in complete sentences.

Example:

(Teacher) ضربت تليفون للمعسكر ؟

(Teacher) ما بيجمّتش

(Student) التليفون ما بيجمّتش .

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ٨٧٨٩٤ | ٠١ نمرة تليفونك في المكتب كام ؟ |
| مش فاضي | ٠٢ ممكن اكلّم السيد القائد ؟ |
| اتفضل | ٠٣ تسمح لي اضرب تليفون للبيت من هنا ؟ |
| لا ، مافيش حدّ | ٠٤ فيه حدّ كلّم العقيد سلامة ؟ |
| خلّيك على الخط | ٠٥ ممكن اكلّم السيد السفير ؟ |
| التليفون ما بيجمّتش | ٠٦ كلّمّت صاحبك في التليفون ؟ |
| العيال | ٠٧ بتضربي تليفون لمين ؟ |
| ملازم أول طيار سعيد | ٠٨ مين على التليفون يا سليمان ؟ |
| حاحاول بعد العشا | ٠٩ حتكلّمني امتى في التليفون ؟ |
| أيوه ، اتفضل | ٠١٠ فيه حد هنا ؟ |

Four

Use the information in the left-hand column to conjugate the underlined verbs.

Example:

(Teacher) باحاول اضرب تليفون .

(Teacher) they

(Student) بيحاولوا يضربوا تليفون .

- he ٠١ خَلَّيْهِمْ يجربوا البندقية الجديدة .
- you, f. ٠٢ خَفَّلَيْكَ تضرب تليفون لاختوك من هنا .
- they ٠٣ مافيش حد كَلَمَك النهارده .
- we ٠٤ حاحاول اكلمك قبل ما اركب الطائرة .
- she ٠٥ ممكن تَخْلِيْهِ على الخط معايا ؟
- you, pl. ٠٦ اضرب لي تليفون قبل ما تيجي .
- she ٠٧ عاوز اضرب تليفون أَسْأَلْ عن اتوبيس اسكندرية .
- you, f. ٠٨ كَلِّمْنِي في المكتب من المطار أول ما توصل .
- he ٠٩ حَاجَزْ اكلمه ثاني في البيت بعد العشا .
- she ٠١٠ بقى لي ساعة باحاول اضرب تليفون للمحطة بس التليفون ما بيجمعش .

Five

Add the correct form of كان at the beginning of each sentence and change the underlined verbs to the present continuous tense.

Example:

- (Teacher) خَلَّانِي اقابل مدير المكتب .
- (Teacher) present continuous
- (Student) كان يُخَلِّانِي اقابل مدير المكتب .

- ٠١ قَدَّرَ يكلم ولاده في مصر .
- ٠٢ كَلَّمْتُ اخوها في التليفون من اسبوع .
- ٠٣ ضَرَبْتُ تليفون للسكرتيرة امبارح الظهر .
- ٠٤ اتَكَلَّمُ مع القائد في المعسكر يوم التلات .
- ٠٥ خَلَّتْنِي اضرب لها تليفون في البيت بعد الشغل .
- ٠٦ حَاوَلْتُ اكلم الرائد حسنين في معسكر اسكندرية .
- ٠٧ كَلَّمَهُ في التليفون عشان يبلغه عن وصول الطائرة .
- ٠٨ ضَرَبْتُ لي تليفون من المحطة عشان اروح أوصله .
- ٠٩ حَاوَلْتُ يكلمك ثاني عشان الخط كان مشغول .
- ٠١٠ جَرَّبْنَا نكلم الطيارين في المطار الحربي .

Six

Conjugate the appropriate verbs in the future tense. Be sure to use complete sentences.

Example:

(Teacher) الرجل - ضرب - العيال

to hit (Teacher)

(Student) الرجل يضرب العيال .

- ٠١ الرقيب - خش - الجامعة
٠٢ الطبايط - ضرب - تليفون
(to make a call)
٠٣ التاكسي - مشي - على طول
٠٤ الخط - مش - جمع - على طول
٠٥ اضرب - لك - تليفون - قبل ما - آجي
٠٦ كلمت - شركة الطيران - اسأل عن - التذكرة
٠٧ اخليه - يكلمك - بعدما - رج - من - الشغل
٠٨ حاولت - اضرب - له - تليفون - من - المكتب
٠٩ كلمتها - من المكتب - عشان - تليفون البيت - ما٠٠٠ش - بيجمع
٠١٠ الرئيس - مش - خلاني - اضرب - تليفون - من - المكتب .

Seven

Substitute the appropriate pronouns for the underlined nouns.

Example:

(Teacher) انا ضربت تليفون للملازم حسن .

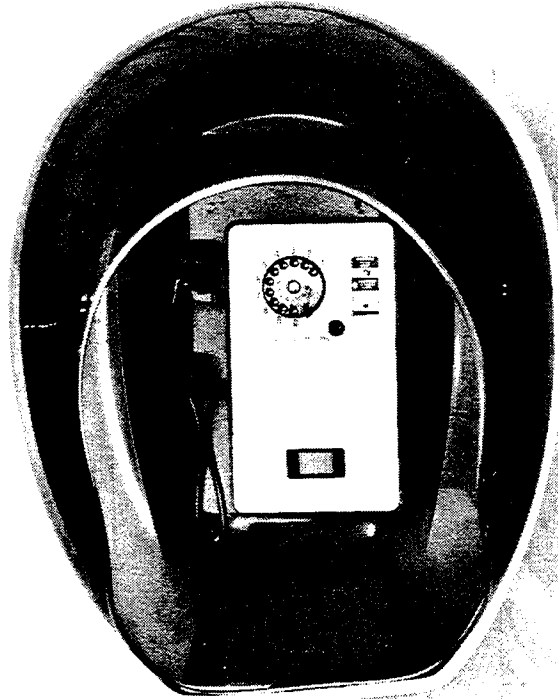
(Student) انا ضربت له تليفون .

- ٠١ ضربنا تليفون للقائد من ساعة .
٠٢ هي ضربت تليفون لصاحبها امبارح ؟
٠٣ باضرب تليفون للريس كل يوم .
٠٤ حاضرب تليفون للمهندسة سعاد .
٠٥ انا كلمت المدير في التليفون .
٠٦ هم حيكلموا المعلمين في التليفون .
٠٧ خلي المعلمة الجديدة عالخط .
٠٨ كلمت الاستاذة سميرة في التليفون .
٠٩ المحاسب كلم رئيس الشركة من نص ساعة .
٠١٠ بقى لي تلت ساعة باحاول اكلّم العقيد سلامة .

Eight

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

- ٠١ بتكلمي مع مين يا فريدة ؟
- ٠٢ مين ضرب لي تليفون النهارده ؟
- ٠٣ انت رايح مصلحة التليفونات ليه ؟
- ٠٤ ايه اسم مهندس التليفونات الجديد ؟
- ٠٥ مين من ولادي ضرب لي تليفون ؟
- ٠٦ ايه نمره التليفون اللي في مكتبك ؟
- ٠٧ ليه ما قدرتش تكلم الرائد سعد الدين ؟
- ٠٨ فيه حدّ ضرب لي تليفون النهارده ؟
- ٠٩ هي نمره تليفونه كام عشان اكلمه واسأل عليه ؟
- ٠١٠ حضرتك عاوز نمره كام (ايه) ؟



An Egyptian pay phone.

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME II

Ali wants to make a long-distance call to his family in Alexandria. He talks with the clerk at the telephone and telegraph office.

- علي : أنا عاوز أعمل مُكالمة خارجيّة لاسكندريّة، يكام المُكالمة؟
موظف : أوّل ٣ دقايق بـ ١٦ قرش ، وكلّ دقيقة بعد كده
التليفونات : بأربعة صاغ .
علي : لو سمحت تطلب لي ٥٩٠٤٧ اسكندرية .
موظف : حتتكلم من هنا ولا من البيت ؟
التليفونات :
علي : حاتكلم من هنا ، ٣ دقايق بس من فضلك .
موظف : طيب . هات ستاشر قرش ، وأنا حاطب لك
التليفونات : اسكندرية حالا .
علي : إتفضل . آدي ستاشر قرش . ألف شكر .

TRANSLATION

- Ali: I want to make a long-distance call to Alexandria. How much is the call?
- Telephone clerk: The first three minutes are 16 piasters, and each minute after that is four piasters.
- Ali: Would you please dial Alexandria 59047 for me?
- Telephone clerk: Are you going to talk from here or from home?
- Ali: I'll talk from here, three minutes only, please.
- Telephone clerk: OK. This will be (give me) 16 piasters. I'll call Alexandria for you immediately.
- Ali: There you are (here is) 16 piasters, and thanks a lot.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. In this frame, **عَمِلَ**, "to do" or "to make," has the connotation of making a long-distance call. (Note that this usage is similar to the English.)

Example:

I want to make a long-distance call.

انا عاوز اعْمَل مُكَالِمَةً خَارِجِيَّةً .

2. The English equivalent of **مُكَالِمَةً خَارِجِيَّةً**, which literally means "external call" or "outside call," is "long-distance call." This expression is used for long-distance calls made inside the country as well as for overseas calls. In Egypt, long-distance calls have to be arranged through telephone and telegraph offices which are conveniently located in all districts of the city and also in railroad stations. A person who wants to make a long-distance call can use a booth (**كَبِيَّة**, "cabin") in the telephone office or he can have the call connected to a private telephone.

3. **طَلَبَ** means "to ask for" or "to request that something be accomplished (done)." In the context of this lesson, **طَلَبَ** means "to call" or "to talk to someone on the telephone."

Example:

He asked me to meet him
a seven o'clock.

طَلَبَ مِنِّي أَقَابِلَهُ السَّاعَةَ سَبْعَةً .

The boss called you on the
phone five minutes ago.

الرَّيْسُ طَلَبَكَ فِي التَّلِفُونِ مِنْ خَمْسِ دَقَائِقَ .

Sergeant Salim, call the
colonel's office for me.

اُطْلُبْ لِي مَكْتَبَ الْعَقِيدِ يَا رَقِيبَ سَالِمَ .

Would you please dial Alexandria
35213 for me?

اُطْلُبْ لِي ٣٥٢١٣ اَسْكَندَرِيَّةَ لَوْ تَسَمَّحَ .

Did anybody call me today?

فِيهِ حَدٌّ طَلَّبَنِي الْيَوْمَ ؟

4. **هَاتِ** means "to give," "to bring" or "to hand (me)" something. It is used to make an order at a restaurant, to ask someone to get (buy) you something from a store or simply to hand you something or to bring something (over) to you. The three imperative forms are **هَاتِ**, m.; **هَاتِي**, f.; and **هَاتُوا**, pl.

Example:

Give me 16 piasters.

هَاتْ سِتَّاشَر فَرَش .

Bring me two books (with you).

هَاتُوا لِي كِتَابَيْن مَعَاكُو .

Get me a cup of tea and a piece of konafa.

هَاتِي لِي فَنْجَان شَاي وَحِطَّة كُفَاة .

Bring that chair and sit here.

هَاتِ الْكُرْسِي دَه وَأَقْعُدْ هِنَا .

Note that different verbs are used to say "I bring" or "I give." This is also true for second and third persons. جَاغ means "to bring" and اَدَى means "to give."

5. نِمْرَة , "number," (نِمَر [pl.]) is the Egyptian equivalent of the MSA رَقْم (رُقَام [pl.]).

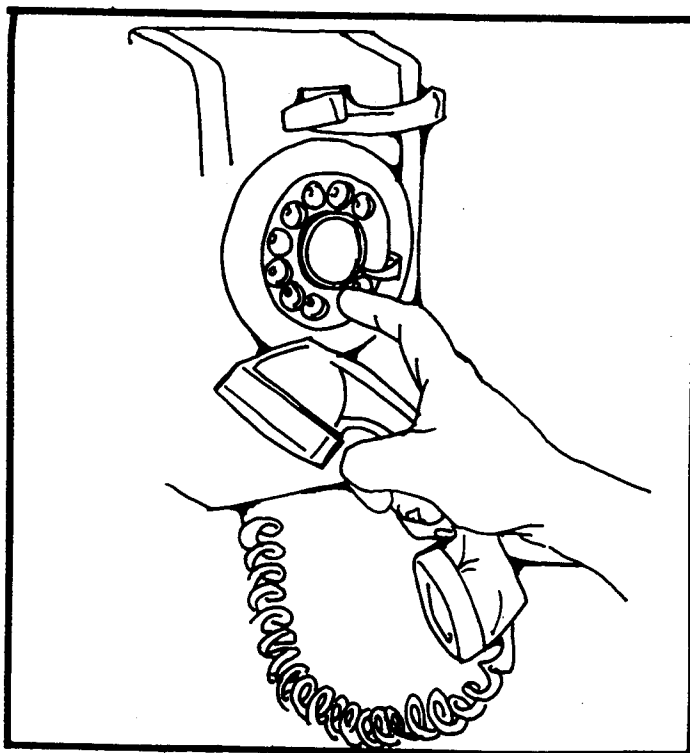
Example:

What is your telephone number?

نِمْرَة تَلِفُونَك كَام ؟

6. تَلِفُون , "telephone," is a word coined from western influence. Its MSA equivalent is هَاتِف .

7. In ED, the د sound in اَدْن , "pass," "permit" or "permission," is transformed to ز .



DRILLS



One

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model.
(Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

I want to make a long-distance call to Alexandria. How much is the call?

أنا عاوزُ أَعْمِلَ مكالمَة خارجيَة
لا سكندرية . بِكامِ المُكالمَة ؟

عاوِزُ - عاوِزَة - عاوِزِينُ
أَعْمِلُ - يَعْمِلُ - تَعْمِلُ ١

مكالمَة - مكالمات

٢ مكالمَة خارجيَة

مُكالمَة خارجيَة لا سكندرية

بِكامِ المُكالمَة ؟

بِكامِ المُكالمَة لا سكندرية ؟

أنا عاوزُ أَعْمِلَ مكالمَة خارجيَة لا سكندرية . بِكامِ المُكالمَة ؟

The first three minutes are
16 piasters, and each minute
after that is four piasters.

أَوَّلُ ٣ دَقائِقَ بِـ ١٦ قرش ،
وَكُلُّ دَقِيقَة بَعْدَ كِدْهَ باربعة صاغ .

أَوَّلُ - تاني - تالِتُ

أَوَّلُ ٣ دَقائِقَ

تاني دَقِيقَة - تالِتُ دَقِيقَة

دَقِيقَة - دَقائِقُ

بـ ١٦ قرش

بِتِسْعَ قُرُوشُ - بِتِسْعَة صاغ

أَوَّلُ ٣ دَقائِقَ بِـ ١٦ قرش .

كُلُّ دَقِيقَة - وَكُلُّ دَقِيقَة

بَعْدَ كِدْهَ

بِأَرْبَعَة صاغ - بِأَرْبَع قُرُوشُ

بِستَة صاغ - بِست قُرُوشُ

وَكُلِّ دَقِيقَةً بَعْدَ كِدِّهِ بِأَرْبَعَةِ صَاغ .
 أَوَّلُ ٣ دَقَائِقٍ بِ ١٦ قَرَش ، وَكُلِّ دَقِيقَةً بَعْدَ كِدِّهِ بِأَرْبَعَةِ صَاغ .

Would you please dial
 Alexandria 59047 for me?

لَوْ سَمَحْتَ تُطَلِّبْ لِي ٥٩٠٤٧ اسكندرية .
 لَوْ سَمَحْتَ - لَوْ سَمَحْتَ - لَوْ سَمَحْتُوا
 لَوْ تَسْمَح - لَوْ تَسْمَحِي - لَوْ تَسْمَحُوا
 ٣ طَلَّب - يَطْلُب
 أَطْلَب - تَطْلُب - تَطْلُبُوا
 أَطْلَبْ لِي - تَطْلُبْ لِي
 طَلَبُهُ - طَلَبِكَ

٥٩٠٤٧

تِسْعَةً وَخَمْسِينَ - صِفْر - سَبْعَةٌ وَأَرْبَعِينَ
 لَوْ سَمَحْتَ تُطَلِّبْ لِي ٥٩٠٤٧ اسكندرية .

Are you going to talk
 from here or from home?

حَتَّى تَكَلِّمَ مِنْ هُنَا وَلَا مِنْ الْبَيْتِ ؟
 حَاتِكَلِمَ - حَتَّى تَكَلِّمَ - حَتَّى تَكَلِّمَ
 مِنْ هُنَا - مِنْ هُنَاكَ
 وَلَا

مِنْ الْبَيْتِ - مِنْ الْمَكْتَبِ
 وَلَا مِنْ الْبَيْتِ

حَتَّى تَكَلِّمَ مِنْ هُنَا وَلَا مِنْ الْبَيْتِ ؟

I'll talk from here, three
 minutes only, please.

حَاتِكَلِمَ مِنْ هُنَا ، ٣ دَقَائِقَ بَسَّ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ .
 حَاتِكَلِمَ مِنْ هُنَا

٣ دَقَائِقَ - ٧ دَقَائِقَ

١٥ دَقِيقَةً

٣ دَقَائِقَ بَسَّ

مِنْ فَضْلِكَ - مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

حَاتِكَلِمَ مِنْ هُنَا ، ٣ دَقَائِقَ بَسَّ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ .

OK. This will be (give me)
16 piasters. I'll call
Alexandria for you immediately.

طَيِّبْ هَات سِتَّاشَرِ قَرَشْ ،
وَأَنَا حَاطِلْبُ لَكَ إِسْكَندَرِيَّةَ حَالًا .

طَيِّبْ

٤ هَات - هَاتِي - هَاتُوا

هَات سِتَّاشَرِ قَرَشْ .

هَاتِي عَشْرَةَ صَاغ .

هَاتُوا ٣ جَنِيه .

أَنَا بَاطِلْبُ - أَنَا حَاطِلْبُ

إِحْنَا طَلَبْنَا - إِحْنَا حَنْطَلْبُ لَكَ

أَنَا حَاطِلْبُ لَكَ إِسْكَندَرِيَّةَ

حَالًا

وَأَنَا حَاطِلْبُ لَكَ إِسْكَندَرِيَّةَ حَالًا

طَيِّبْ هَات سِتَّاشَرِ قَرَشْ ، وَأَنَا حَاطِلْبُ لَكَ إِسْكَندَرِيَّةَ حَالًا .

There you are (here is) 16
piasters, and thanks a lot.

اِتْفَضَّلْ . آدِي سِتَّاشَرِ قَرَشْ .

الف شُكْر .

اِتْفَضَّلْ - اِتْفَضَّلِي - اِتْفَضَّلُوا

آدِي

سِتَّاشَرِ قَرَشْ

الف شُكْر

اِتْفَضَّلْ . آدِي سِتَّاشَرِ قَرَشْ . الف شُكْر .

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

- (Teacher) عاوز اتكلم من البيت .
 (Teacher) — — في التليفون .
 (Student) عاوز اتكلم في التليفون .

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| ٠١ — — مع العقيد . | ٠٧ فيه حد رد على التليفون . |
| ٠٢ — — من المكتب . | ٠٨ ما فيش — — — — . |
| ٠٣ — — من هنا . | ٠٩ فيه — طلبني — — . |
| ٠٤ — — معاك . | ٠١٠ مافيش — طلبك — — . |
| ٠٥ — — عربي . | ٠١١ قلت لها ايه — — . |
| ٠٦ — — انجليزي . | ٠١٢ — — تطلبك — — . |

Three

Use the information in the left-hand column to answer the questions in complete sentences.

Example:

- (Teacher) عاوز تتكلم من هنا ؟
 yes (Teacher)
 (Student) أيوة ، عاوز اتكلم من هنا .

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ٠١ حضرتك عاوز ايه ؟ | make a long-distance call |
| ٠٢ نمرة تليفونك كام ؟ | 764981 |
| ٠٣ عاوز تكلم مين في مصر ؟ | the company president |
| ٠٤ ممكن اتكلم من البيت عندك ؟ | No, talk from the office. |
| ٠٥ عاوز تطلب مين في اسكندرية . | my children |
| ٠٦ بتتكلمي مع مين ؟ | Sergeant Salaamah |
| ٠٧ فيه حد طلبني ؟ | First Lieutenant McFatty |
| ٠٨ ممكن أضرب تليفون لاسكندرية ؟ | No, this telephone doesn't connect. |
| ٠٩ ليه مش قادر تتكلم في التليفون ؟ | All lines are busy. |
| ٠١٠ مين ردّ على التليفون ؟ | the secretary |

Four

Conjugate the verbs according to the information given in the left-hand column.

Example:

عاوز يتكلم من البيت . (Teacher)

she (Teacher)

عاوزة تتكلم من البيت . (Student)

- | | |
|----------|---|
| they | ١. طلبته في البيت بس مالمقيتهوش . |
| you, pl. | ٢. كلمت شركة التليفون . |
| I | ٣. خلّيتها تعمل مكالمة خارجية لشبين الكوم . |
| she | ٤. قال لي المكالمة بعشرين قرش . |
| we | ٥. أنا حارّد على التليفون حالا . |
| you, pl. | ٦. تسمح تقول لي نمرة تليفونك كام ؟ |
| you, f. | ٧. اضرب له تليفون بكرة الصبح . |
| you, f. | ٨. هات التليفون هنا من فضلك . |
| they | ٩. راح مكتب التليفون يعمل مكالمة خارجية . |
| you, f. | ١٠. تعال انت كلمها . |

Five

Add the correct form of كان whenever necessary and conjugate the underlined verbs in the present continuous tense.

Example:

عمل مكالمة خارجية . (Teacher)

كان بيعمل مكالمة خارجية . (Student)

١. المكالمة كانت ب ٣٦ قرش بعد الساعة ثمانية الصبح .
٢. الخطوط الخارجية كانت مشغولة في النهار .
٣. عامل التليفون خش على الخط معنا .
٤. راح البيت عشان ينتظر مكالمة خارجية .
٥. انتظرت في المكتب لحد ما اكلمها .
٦. ضرب تليفون للمطار يحجز تذكرة على طائرة نيويورك .

٧. قُلْتُ لَهُ أَنِي طَلَبْتُهُ أَمْبَارَح .
 ٨. بَنَتِي ضَرَبْتُ لِي تَلِفُون بَعْدَ الْعِشَاءِ .
 ٩. قُلْتُ لِصَاحِبِكَ أَيُّهُ عَلَى التَلِفُون ؟
 ١٠. السَّكْرَتِيرَةُ رَدَّتْ عَلَى التَلِفُون عَلَى طَوَّل .

Six

Use ... ش to negate the following sentences.

Example:

- (Teacher) كَلَّمَ الْعَرِيفَ أَحْمَدَ سَلَامَةً .
 (Student) مَا تَكَلَّمَشَ الْعَرِيفَ أَحْمَدَ سَلَامَةً .

١. كَلَّمَهُ فِي الْبَيْتِ .
 ٢. الطَّابِطُ يَزُودُ عَلَى التَلِفُون .
 ٣. خَذْ رِذْنًا مِنَ الْقَائِدِ قَبْلَ مَا تَمْشِي .
 ٤. قَوْلِي لَهُ يَكَلِّمُنِي فِي التَلِفُون .
 ٥. اِغْمِلْ مَكَالِمَةَ خَارِجِيَّةَ لَمَصَر .
 ٦. حَذِّ طَلَبَنِي النَّهَارَ دَه ؟
 ٧. اِطْلُبْنِي فِي الْمَكْتَبِ قَبْلَ السَّاعَةِ اِتْنَا شَر .
 ٨. اِضْرِبْ لَهُمْ تَلِفُون بَعْدَ السَّاعَةِ ثَمَانِيَّةَ بِاللَّيْلِ .
 ٩. رَدُّوا عَلَى التَلِفُون عَلَى طَوَّل .
 ١٠. اِطْلُبِيهِ ثَانِي بَكْرَةَ .

Seven

Follow the pattern established by the example. Make any changes necessary.

Example:

- (Teacher) قَوْلْ لَهُ يَرُدُّ عَلَى التَلِفُون .
 (Teacher) Tell Su'ad.
 (Student) قَوْلْ لِسَعَادَ تَرُدُّ عَلَى التَلِفُون .

Tell Samir.

١. قَوْلْ — — — التَلِفُون .

Tell Samira.

٢. قَوْلْ — — — التَلِفُون .

Tell her.

٣. قَوْلْ — — — التَلِفُون .

- Tell the soldiers. • التليفون — — — قول ٠٤
- Tell the teachers. (f.) • التليفون — — — قول ٠٥
- Tell them. • التليفون — — — قول ٠٦

Eight

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions
من , مع , في , or ل .

- Example: • التليفون — عاوز اتكلم (Teacher)
- التليفون في عاوز اتكلم (Student)

- ٠١ عاوز اتكلم — القائد .
- ٠٢ عاوز اتكلم — البيت .
- ٠٣ عاوز اتكلم — المكتب .
- ٠٤ عاوز اكلّم الملازم سعيد — التليفون .
- ٠٥ عاوز اتكلم — التليفون — هنا .
- ٠٦ عاوز اتكلم — هم .
- ٠٧ عاوز اطلب الاستاذ فتح الله — المكتب .
- ٠٨ عاوز اضرب تليفون — سيادة القائد .
- ٠٩ حاول تطلب مهندس التليفونات — مكتبه .
- ١٠ عاوز تطلب الاستاذ فتح الله — المكتب ؟

Nine

Add the word عاور to each of the following sentences, then read them aloud.

Example:

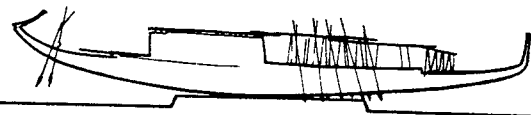
(Teacher) خذت اذن من الطابيط .

(Student) عاور آخذ اذن من الطابيط .

١. خذت اذن من العريف عشان اضرب تليفون من مكتبه .
٢. علي خذ اذن من الطابيط عشان ياخذ اجازة .
٣. طلبت العريف في التليفون عشان آخذ اذن منه .
٤. العريف كلم القائد عشان ياخذ اذن منه .
٥. المحاسب خذ اذن من وكيل النيابة عشان يتكلم في التليفون .
٦. انا خذت اذن من القائد عشان اروح مكتب التليفون .
٧. خذت اذن من المدير عشان تعمل مكالمة خارجية .
٨. ابني خذ اذن مني عشان يكلم صاحبه في التليفون .



CLASSROOM EXERCISES



What Do You Say?

1. How do you ask your friend if it is possible for you to call the base?
2. Your phone number is 74116. Someone asks you what it is. Answer him.
3. You dialed a certain number several times in vain. How do you say that the phone is not working?
4. How do you tell your friend that the line is busy?
5. Your colleague asked you to call a certain number. Give him the receiver and tell him that he has got the line.
6. You want to talk to Sergeant Salaamah. How do you tell the operator?
7. Your friend kept dialing a certain number but received no answer. How do you tell him to try 52347?
8. How do you tell the employee at the telegraph and telephone office that you want to make a long-distance call?
9. How do you tell the police officer that you have to call the embassy right now?
10. How do you tell your friend to call you tomorrow?
11. How do you tell your boss that nobody called him?
12. How do you ask your children which of them answered the telephone?

Role Playing

Situation 1. The time is 1 p.m. The place is Cairo, Egypt. You are in the telephone office and want to make a long-distance call to California. The number you want to call is 422-3617 and your number in Cairo is 572321. Use the information below to simulate a conversation with another student.

Greet the employee.

وعليكم السلام .

long-distance call

لفين ؟

California

عاوز نمرة كام ؟

no. 422-3617

حتتكلم من هنا والا من البيت ؟

house

نمرة تليفونك كام ؟

no. 577321

عاوز تكلم كاليفورنيا امتى ؟

tomorrow at 4 a.m.

Situation 2. You are trying to call the American Embassy, but for some reason can't reach that number. Use the information below to simulate a conversation with your Egyptian friend.

كلمت حسن في التليفون ؟

No, did not.

ليه ؟

Line is busy.

• طيب حاول النمرة دي ٧٧٦٤٥١

Telephone is not working.

• خليني احاول

Please go ahead.

• اتفضل الخط معاك

Thanks.

Situation 3. Salaamah is talking with Abdel Hameed who is just about to go to the telephone and telegraph office to make a long-distance call to his brother, Ibrahim. Ibrahim is a captain in the corps of engineers stationed at Al Abbassiyya Camp in Cairo. Abdel Hameed is going to wait for the call at the telephone office because his home phone is out of order.

1

Salaamah	Where... ...going?	What... do there?	To whom?	Where ... now?	...Still in... army?
Abdel Hameed	...Telephone office... Ramsis Street.	...Make... long- distance call.	...Brother Ibrahim.	Cairo	Yes. ... Became... captain... corps of engineers.

2

Salaamah	Which camp in Cairo?	...Come...right away from... telephone office?	Why not place... call, then return ...talk...home?	OK. Good- bye.
Abdel Hameed	Al Abbassiyya Camp.	No. ...Stay there until ... talk...him.	...Phone... home...out of order.	May God keep you safe.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speakerInterpreterArabic speaker

Situation 1.



• هات ثلاثة صاغ

Why?

• عشان اضرب تليفون

Whom are you going to call?

• العريف محمد حسن

Let me dial his number for you.

• اتفضل ، حاول

The line is busy.

• طيب حاول النمرة دي ٠٣٣١٧١

The telephone is not working.

Situation 2.



• فيه حد طلبني ؟

Yes, the secretary called you.

• اتكلمت الساعة كام ؟

Twenty minutes ago.

• كانت عاوزة ايه ؟

She said you have to call
the office immediately
(right away).

• هي نمرة المكتب كام ؟

867864.

Situation 3.



تكلّم محمد حسن النهارده ؟

Who is Muhammad Hasan?

قائد سلاح المدرعات •

What is his phone number?

• ٧٧٥٢١٣

I have been trying to phone him for an hour.

قدرت تكلّمه ؟

No. His phone had been busy.

هو عنده تليفون واحد بسّ في مكتبه ؟

Yes. I'll try to call him one more time in the afternoon.

Translation Practice

Translate the following 10 sentences orally into English.

- ٠١ لازم تضرب تليفون للقائد •
- ٠٢ عشان تاخذ منه اذن لدخول المعسكر •
- ٠٣ نمرة تليفون معسكر العباسية ٥٨٣٢٤ •
- ٠٤ حيردّ عليك الرقيب سلامة حسنين •
- ٠٥ وهو خيخليك تكلّم القائد على طول •
- ٠٦ قول للقائد انك عاوز اذن لدخول المعسكر •
- ٠٧ لما توصل باب المعسكر اسأل الرقيب عن الاذن •
- ٠٨ الرقيب حيطلب منك نمرة بطاقتك الشخصية •
- ٠٩ وبعدين حيسمح لك تضرب لي تليفون من عنده •
- ٠١٠ أنا حانتظر مكالمة منك قبل الساعة اتناشر الضهر •

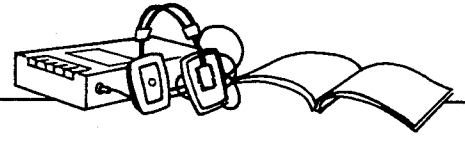
Dictation Practice

Close your book and write the following sentences in SATTS.

- ٠١ متأسف ، مش ممكن تضرب تليفون من هنا .
- ٠٢ خليني اطلب الرائد حسنين في معسكر العباسية .
- ٠٣ التليفون اللي في المكتب بقى له ٤ ايام ما بيجمعش .
- ٠٤ خليك معايا على الخط لحظة واحدة يا افندم .
- ٠٥ بنتي الصغيرة بتعرف ترد على التليفون وتقول آلو .
- ٠٦ أنا رحت مكتب التليفون عشان اعملل مكالمة خارجية .
- ٠٧ أنا كلمتها في البيت عشان تليفون المكتب كان مشغول على طول .
- ٠٨ المكالمة الخارجية من نيويورك لاسكندرية ب ١٤ دولار .
- ٠٩ طلبت اخويا في كاليفورنيا وكلمته من البيت .
- ٠١٠ طلبتك في البيت بسّ ماحدش ردّ عليّ .



HOMEWORK



Exercise One

Use SATTS to write the 10 recorded sentences.

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

Exercise Two

Translate the 10 recorded sentences into written English.

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

Exercise Three

Listen to the recorded Arabic conversation, then answer the questions based on it.

1. Where was Gamal in the morning of the day this conversation took place?
2. At what time did Salih phone Gamal?
3. Who answered the phone?
4. Where will Gamal be in the morning of the following day?
5. What does Salih want of Gamal?
6. Why does Salih want to use the telephone in Gamal's office?
7. Where is Salih's daughter?
8. What type of call is Salih going to make?
9. At which telephone office is Salih going to place the call?
10. What is Salih going to do after placing the call?

Exercise Four

You will hear 10 questions or statements, each followed by three responses. Circle the letter which corresponds to the best response.

1. a b c
2. a b c
3. a b c
4. a b c
5. a b c

6. a b c
7. a b c
8. a b c
9. a b c
10. a b c

SUMMARY



1. "To phone" or "to call on the phone" is literally "to strike the telephone."
2. Literally, جَمَعَ means "to assemble." In Frame I it means "to make a connection" at a telephone switchboard."
3. أَلُو , which means "hello," is used only in telephone conversations.
4. الْخَطُّ مَعَكَ , "You've got a line," is literally "The line is with you."
5. In both ED and MSA, "to speak to" or "to speak with" is not followed by a preposition as it is in English. اتَكَلَّمَ , a measure V verb, which also means "to talk (to, with, at)," and "to speak (to, with, at)," is intransitive and is therefore followed by a preposition.
Example:
I spoke with the director on the phone from home. أَنَا كَلَّمْتُ الْمَدِيرَ فِي التَّلِفُونِ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ .
I talked to him, or I spoke with him. أَنَا اتَكَلَّمْتُ مَعَهُ
I spoke (at, in) the meeting. أَنَا اتَكَلَّمْتُ فِي الْاجْتِمَاعِ .
6. لَحْظَةً وَاحِدَةً , ثَانِيَةً وَاحِدَةً and دَقِيقَةً وَاحِدَةً are expressions for "Just a moment," "Just a second" and "Just a minute."
7. In ED حَذُّ means "someone" or "somebody." Its MSA equivalent is أَحَدٌ .
8. خَلِّي means "to let," and in its imperative form it means "Stay." خَلِّيكْ عَلَى الْخَطِّ means "Stay on the line."
9. مُكَالِمَةٌ خَارِجِيَّةٌ is a "long-distance call" made either within the country or overseas.

10. The verb طَلَّبَ means "to ask for," "to request," or in this lesson's context, "to call someone on the phone."

11. هَات means "Give (me)," "Bring (me)" or "Hand (me)." It is used only in the imperative, as is the case with تَعَالُ . (See Lesson 2, page 67.)

12. نَمْرَة and تَلِفُون came to Arabic through western influence.



REFERENCE GRAMMAR

VERBS

1. Measure I sound verb, ضَرَبَ , to dial, to strike
Conjugated the same as سَمَعَ in Lesson 4.
Verbal noun, ضَرْب . Not used in relation to telephone calls.
Active participle, ضَارِب . Not used in relation to telephone calls.
2. Measure I sound verb, طَلَبَ , to request, to ask for,
to make a call
Conjugated the same as قَعَدَ in Lesson 2.
Verbal noun, طَلَب
Active participle, طَالِب
3. Measure I hollow verb, قَالَ , to say, to tell
Conjugated the same as رَاح in Lesson 5.
Verbal noun, قَوْل
Active participle, قَائِل
4. Measure I verb, doubled form, رَدَّ , to answer, to respond
Conjugated the same as خَشَّ in Lesson 9.
Verbal noun, رَدَّ
Active participle, not in use.
5. Measure II sound verb, جَمَعَ , to gather
Conjugated the same as عَرَفَ in Lesson 2.
Verbal noun, تَجْمِيع
Active participle, مَجْمَع

6. Measure II sound verb, جَرَبَ , to attempt, to try
 Conjugated the same as عَرَفَ in Lesson 2.
 Verbal noun, تَجَرُّبَةٌ
 Active participle, مَجْرِبٌ
7. Measure II sound verb, كَتَمَ , to speak, to talk to someone
 Conjugated the same as قَدِمَ in Lesson 2.
 Verbal noun, not used.
 Active participle, not used.
8. Measure III verb, حَاوَلَ , to try, to attempt
 Conjugated the same as سَافَرَ in Lesson 4.
 Verbal noun, مَحَاوَلَةٌ
 Active participle, not used.
9. Measure V sound verb, اِتَّكَلَّمَ , to speak, to talk (to, with, at)

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	اِتَّكَلَّمَ	يَتَّكَلَّمُ	
she	اِتَّكَلَّمَتْ	تَتَّكَلَّمُ	
they	اِتَّكَلَّمُوا	يَتَّكَلَّمُوا	
you, m.	اِتَّكَلَّمْتَ	تَتَّكَلَّمُ	اِتَّكَلَّمْ
you, f.	اِتَّكَلَّمْتِ	تَتَّكَلَّمِي	اِتَّكَلَّمِي
you, pl.	اِتَّكَلَّمْتُمْ	تَتَّكَلَّمُوا	اِتَّكَلَّمُوا
I	اِتَّكَلَّمْتُ	أَتَّكَلَّمُ	
we	اِتَّكَلَّمْنَا	نَتَّكَلَّمُ	

Verbal noun, not used.

Active participle, مُتَّكَلِّمٌ

10. Irregular verb, هَات , to give (me), hand (me), bring (me)

Pronoun

you, m.

you, f.

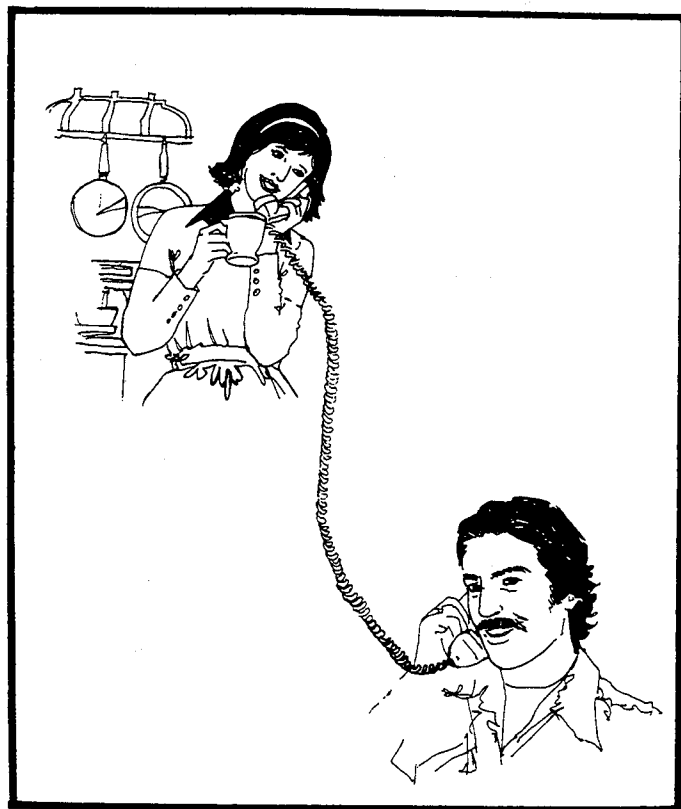
you, pl.

Imperative

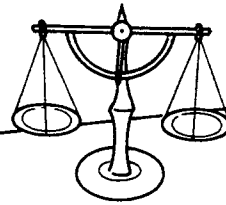
هَات

هَاتِي

هَاتُوا



EVALUATION



Part A. You will hear five Arabic questions or statements, each followed by three responses. Circle the letter which corresponds to the best response.

1. a b c
2. a b c
3. a b c
4. a b c
5. a b c

Part B. Translate the five recorded sentences into English.

Part C. Use SATTS to write the five recorded sentences.

Part D. Listen to the recorded Arabic conversation, then answer the questions based on it.

1. What is the name of the camp which Ali wants to call?
2. Whom does Ali want to speak with at the camp?
3. What is the telephone number of that person?
4. What is the rank of that person ?
5. Since when has Muhammad been trying to call that same person?
6. Was Muhammad successful in his attempts?
7. Who answered Muhammad's call?
8. What is the other telephone number that Ali gave to Muhammad?
9. Whose number is it ?
10. What time of the day did Ali suggest making the call?

ENRICHMENT



A. You may have occasion to use some of these Egyptian expressions relating to the use of the telephone.

telephone receiver	سَمَاعَةُ التِّلِفُونِ
telephone bell	جَرَسُ التِّلِفُونِ
telephone cable (wire)	سَلْكُ التِّلِفُونِ
telephone directory	دَلِيلُ / دَفْتَرُ التِّلِفُونِ
telephone dial	قُرْصُ التِّلِفُونِ
telephone set	جِهَازُ / عِدَّةُ التِّلِفُونِ

Example:

The telephone directory is on the desk.

دَفْتَرُ التِّلِفُونِ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ .

The telephone is ringing.

(جَرَسَ) التِّلِفُونِ يَجِينُ .
(جَرَسَ) التِّلِفُونِ يَضْرِبُ .

The telephone dial is broken.

قُرْصُ التِّلِفُونِ مَكْسُورٌ .

The receiver is off the phone.

سَمَاعَةُ التِّلِفُونِ مَرْفُوعَةٌ .

The telephone set is new.

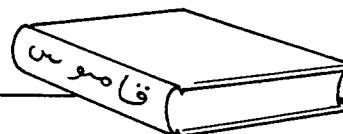
عِدَّةُ التِّلِفُونِ جَدِيدَةٌ .

B. If your telephone is ringing and you want to ask your colleague to answer it, say: رُدْ عَلَى التِّلِفُونِ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ , "Answer the phone, please."

C. In most cases, a long-distance telephone call in Egypt must be paid for in advance at the government telephone office. In Arabic, "telephone exchange" is مَكْتَبُ التِّلِفُونِ or مَكْتَبُ السِّتْرَالِ .

D. Telegrams are sent from the same government office from which calls are made. The name of the government agency in charge of both telephone and telegraph services is مَطْلَحَةُ التِّلِفُونِ وَالْتَلْغَرَفَاتِ .

VOCABULARY



ENGLISH	ED	MSA
Abbasiyya, Al (name)		الْعَبَّاسِيَّة
again, one more time	تَانِي	
answer, respond (to)		رَدَّ
anyone, someone	حَدَّ	
assemble, connect, gather (to)		جَمَعَ
attempt, try (to)		حَاوَلَ
attempt, try (to)		جَرَّبَ
bring (me), give (me), hand (me)	هَات	
busy, occupied		مَشْغُول
call (telephone)		مُكَالِمَةٌ (تِلِفُونِيَّة)
dial (literally, strike) (to)	ضَرَبَ	
English		إِنْجِلِيزِي
hello (telephone response)	أَلُو	
Hold on. Stay on the line.	خَلِّيكْ عَلَى الْخَطِّ .	
immediately, right away	عَلَى طَوَّل	حَالًا
line(s)		خَطٌّ - خُطُوط (ج)
long-distance call		مُكَالِمَةٌ خَارِجِيَّة
make a telephone call (to)	ضَرَبَ تِلِفُون	
moment		لَحْظَةٌ
pass, permit, permission	إِذْن	إِذْن
request, ask for, make a call on the phone (to)		طَلَبَ
rifle(s), shotgun(s)		بَنْدُوقِيَّة - بَنْادِق (ج)

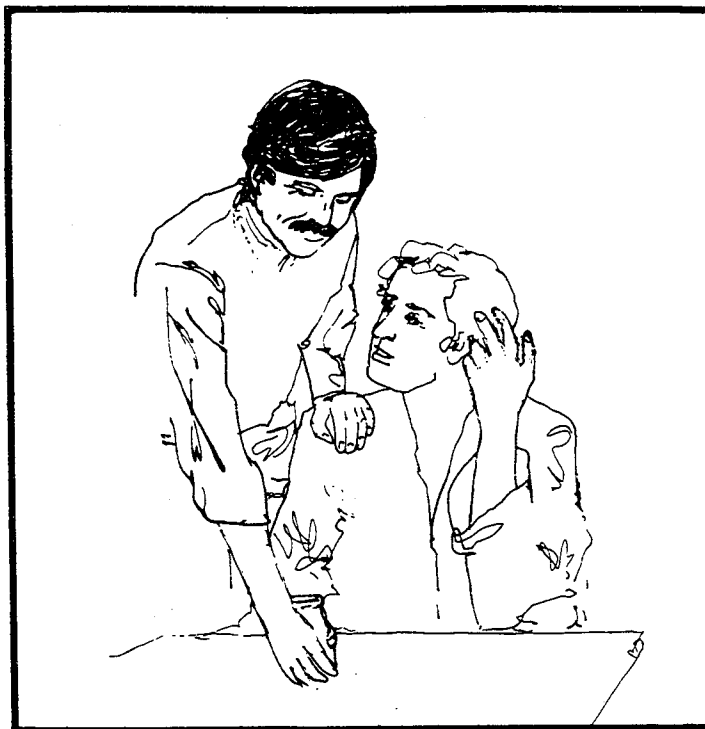
<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
Salaamah (name)		سَلَامَة
say, tell (to)		قَالَ
second(s)	ثَوَانِي (ج)	ثَانِيَة
speak, talk, call (to)	اَتَكَلِّم	كَلَّم
telephone	تَلِيفُون	
telephone clerk	مَوْظِف التِّلِيفُونَات	

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME I

An American tourist in Egypt is not feeling well.
He's discussing his symptoms with his Egyptian friend Ragab.

رجب : سَلَامَتَكَ ، عِنْدَكَ إِيه ؟
الأمريكاني: عِنْدِي مَغَصٌ وَإِسْهَالٌ .
رجب : عِنْدِي دَوَا كَوَيْسَ لِلْإِسْهَالِ ، خُدْ مِنْهُ حَبِيتَيْنِ كُلِّ سَاعَةٍ
وَإِشْرَبْ سَوَائِلَ كَثِيرٍ وَمَا تَاكُلْشَ حَاجَةً النَّهَارُ ذَه .
الأمريكاني: فِيهِ لُزُومُ أَرْوَحَ لِلدُّكْتُورِ ؟
رجب : مَا فَيْشْ لُزُومُ دِلُوقْتِي ، بَسْ إِذَا إِسْتَمَرَ الْإِسْهَالُ
إِبْقَى رُوحَ لِلدُّكْتُورِ .

**TRANSLATION**

Ragab: I hope you get well soon. What do you have?

American: I have a stomachache and diarrhea.

Ragab: I have medicine that is good for diarrhea. Take two pills (of it) every hour, drink a lot of liquids and don't eat anything today.

American: Should I (is there a need for me to) go to a doctor?

Ragab: There's no need (for that) now, but if the diarrhea continues, do go to the doctor.

LESSON 12

HEALTH PROBLEMS



Objectives

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Discuss an illness of yours with a friend.
- Discuss a car accident, the persons injured in it, and how to call an ambulance.

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



1. The two types of conditional sentences with لَوْ or إِذَا
2. The expressions for "finished" and "Don't." بَلَّاشْ and خَلَّامْ
3. Measure I weak verb. جَرِي
4. Measure II sound verbs. طَلَعَ and حَرَكَ
5. Measure III sound verb. سَاعِدْ
6. Measure V weak verb. اِتْعَوَّرْ
7. Measure X sound verbs. اِسْتَعَجَلَ and اِسْتَمَرَّ

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The literal translation of سلامتك is "your safety." It is an idiomatic expression for feelings of sympathy towards a sick or injured person. The closest English equivalent is "Get well" or "I wish you a speedy recovery."

Example:

Get well. (I wish you a speedy recovery.) . سلامتُكَ

I hope he gets well. (I wish him a speedy recovery.) . سلامتُهُ

2. مَعْمٌ is the ED word for "stomachache." Another word that is used for aches and pains in any part of the body is وجع . Its MSA equivalent is أَلَمٌ . "Sick" is عَيَانٌ (MSA, مَرِيضٌ).

Example:

I have pain(s) in my head. . عِنْدِي وَجَعٌ فِي رَأْسِي

My daughter is sick today. . بِنْتِي عَيَانَةُ الْيَوْمِ

3. When speaking of food or drink, Egyptians often use the preposition مِنْ before the item under discussion. In the context of Frame I, مِنْهُ means "some of it."

Example:

If you are sick, take two pills. . إِذَا كُنْتَ عَيَانٌ خُذْ حَبَّتَيْنِ مِنَ الدَّوَا كَه

4. حَبَّةٌ (حَبُوبٌ [pl.]) means "pill." أَقْرَاصٌ (أَقْرَاصٌ [pl.]) is a "tablet" taken for medical reasons.

5. سَائِلٌ (سَوَائِلٌ [pl.]), "liquid," is one of the words in which a هَمْزَةٌ in سَائِلٌ is transformed to a ي sound.

6. دُكْتُورٌ (adopted from the French) is the word for "doctor." Its MSA equivalent is طَبِيبٌ .

7. Conditional sentences are of two types:

- a. Sentences beginning with إِذَا and using the perfect-tense verb form,



- b. Sentences beginning with **كُوْ** and using either the imperfect-tense or the perfect-tense verb form.

There is no difference in meaning between the two kinds of sentences. For example, the conditional clause in Frame I, "...if the diarrhea continues...", **اِذَا اسْتَمَرَّ الْأَسْهَالُ**, could just as well be **كُوْ اسْتَمَرَّ الْأَسْهَالُ** or **كُوْ يَسْتَمَرُّ الْأَسْهَالُ**. The meaning is the same.

Similarly, the phrase **كُوْ تَسْمَحْ**, "please," which you already know, could also be **اِذَا سَمَحْتَ** or **كُوْ سَمَحْتَ**.

8. **اِبْقَى** is the imperative form of the verb **بَقِيَ**, "to become" or "to stay." It adds emphasis to the verb that follows.

Example:

Do go to the doctor.

اِبْقَى رُوْحَ لِّلدَكْتُورِ .

9. You know that the ED verb **رَاحَ** means "to go." In this lesson it is used to mean "gone" or "vanished."

Example:

After I took the medicine the pain vanished.

بَعْدَمَا خَذْتُ الدَّوَا الْوَجَعُ رَاحَ .

DRILLS



One 

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model.
(Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

Hope you get well soon.
What do you have?

١ سَلَامَتُكَ ، عِنْدَكَ إِيه ؟

سَلَامَةٌ

سَلَامَتُكَ - سَلَامَتُهُ - سَلَامَتُهُمْ

عِنْدَكَ إِيه ؟

سَلَامَتُكَ ، عِنْدَكَ إِيه ؟

I have stomachache
and diarrhea.

٢ عِنْدِي مَقْصُورٌ وَإِسْهَالٌ •

مَقْصُورٌ

عِنْدِي مَقْصُورٌ

إِسْهَالٌ

عِنْدِي إِسْهَالٌ

• عِنْدِي مَقْصُورٌ وَإِسْهَالٌ •

I have medicine that is
good for diarrhea.

• عِنْدِي دَوَاٌ كَوَيْسٌ لِلْإِسْهَالِ •

دَوَاٌ - أَدْوِيَةٌ

دَوَاٌ كَوَيْسٌ لِلْإِسْهَالِ

عِنْدِي دَوَاٌ كَوَيْسٌ لِلْإِسْهَالِ

Take two pills (of it)
every hour, drink a lot
of liquids

٣ خُذْ مِنْهُ حَبَّتَيْنِ كُلَّ سَاعَةٍ وَاشْرَبْ

سَوَائِلَ كَثِيرَةً •

خُذْ - خُذِي

٤ حَبَّةٌ - حَبَّتَيْنِ - حُبُوبٌ •

خُذْ مِنْهُ حَبَّتَيْنِ

كُلَّ سَاعَةٍ

خَذْ مِنْهُ حَبَّتَيْنِ كُلِّ سَاعَةٍ

وإِشْرَبْ سَوَائِلَ كَثِيرٍ

إِشْرَبْ - إِشْرَبِي - إِشْرَبُوا

٥ سَائِل - سَوَائِل

إِشْرَبْ سَوَائِلَ كَثِيرٍ

خَذْ حَبَّتَيْنِ كُلِّ سَاعَةٍ وَإِشْرَبْ سَوَائِلَ كَثِيرٍ

and don't eat anything today.

وَمَا تَكُلْ حَاجَةَ النَّهَارِ .

وَمَا تَكُلْ

حَاجَةَ - حَاجَات

النَّهَارِ

وَمَا تَكُلْ حَاجَةَ النَّهَارِ .

Should I (is there a need
for me to) go to the doctor?

فِيهِ لَزُومُ أَرْوَحَ لِلدُّكْتُورِ؟

٦ دُكْتُور - دُكَاتْرُهُ - لِلدُّكْتُورِ

فِيهِ لَزُومُ ؟

فِيهِ لَزُومُ أَرْوَحَ لِلدُّكْتُورِ ؟

There's no need (for that)
now, but if the diarrhea
continues, then do go to
the doctor.

مَا فِيهِ لَزُومُ دِلْوَقْتِي - بَسَّ إِذَا
إِسْتَمَرَ الإِسْهَالُ بَقِيَ رُوحٌ لِلدُّكْتُورِ .

مَا فِيهِ لَزُومُ

دِلْوَقْتِي

مَا فِيهِ لَزُومُ دِلْوَقْتِي

بَسَّ إِذَا اسْتَمَرَ الإِسْهَالُ ، بَقِيَ رُوحٌ لِلدُّكْتُورِ .

٧ إِسْتَمَرَ - يَسْتَمِرُّ

إِذَا اسْتَمَرَ الإِسْهَالُ

بَسَّ إِذَا اسْتَمَرَ الإِسْهَالُ

٨ بَقِيَ رُوحٌ لِلدُّكْتُورِ

بَقِيَ (m.) - ابقي (f.) - ابقوا (pl.)

رُوحٌ لِلدُّكْتُورِ

إِنِّقَى رُوحٌ لِلدُّكْتُورِ

مَافِيشْ لِرُومِ دِلْوَقْتِي - بَسَّ اِذَا
إِسْتَمَرَّ الْإِسْهَالُ إِنِّقَى رُوحٌ لِلدُّكْتُورِ.

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

- لازم أروح للدكتور النهارده (Teacher)
- — — — — مش (Teacher)
- لازم اروح للدكتور النهارده (Student)

- مافيش لزوم — — — — ٠١
- تاخذ الدواء النهارده — — ٠٢
- مش لازم — — — — ٠٣
- ياكل حاجة النهارده — — ٠٤
- تاخذ الدواء — — ٠٥
- لازم تشرب سوايل كتير — ٠٦
- مع الدواء — — — — ٠٧
- أروح للدكتور وأخد — ٠٨
- تروحي للدكتور وتاخدي — ٠٩
- لازم — — — — وما تكليش حاجة ٠١٠

Three

Use the information in the left-hand column to answer the questions in Arabic. Respond in complete sentences.

Example:

- سلامتك ، عندك ايه؟ (Teacher)
- stomachache and diarrhea (Teacher)
- عندي مغص واسهال (Student)

- good medicine ٠١ عندك حاجة للأسهال ؟
- only tea ٠٢ شربت ايه مع الحبوب دى ؟
- two pills every hour ٠٣ بتأخذ قد ايه من الدواء ده ؟
- if the diarrhea continues ٠٤ فيه لزوم أروح للدكتور ؟
- don't eat anything ٠٥ الدكتور قال لك أيه امبارح ؟
- going on leave ٠٦ عندك شغل النهارده بعد الظهر ؟
- stayed home ٠٧ انت رحت فين امبارح ؟
- only a stomachache ٠٨ صاحبك عندها اسهال ؟
- a lot of coffee ٠٩ شربت حاجة أمبارح عند صاحبك ؟
- konafa ٠١٠ عندك حاجة حلوة في البيت ؟
- some pills ٠١١ خدت من انهو دوا النهارده ؟

Four

Follow the pattern established by the example. Make any necessary changes.

Example: (Teacher) انت ماكلتش حاجة النهاره ليه ؟

you, pl. (Teacher)

انتو ماكلتوش حاجة النهارده ليه ؟ (Student)

- ٠١ اذا استمر الأسهال ابقى روح للدكتور حسن . you, f.
- ٠٢ سلامتك ، انت عندك مغص ؟ they
- ٠٣ الدكتور قال لي ماتشربش قهوة كثير . we
- ٠٤ انا تعبنا النهارده عشان اشتغلت كثير وانا صايم . she
- ٠٥ سعد الدين عنده حاجات كتيره لازم يعملها بكره . I
- ٠٦ لو يستمر المغص معايا حأروح للدكتور بكره . he
- ٠٧ سعاد خدت حبة واحدة من الدواء ده وراحت المدرسة . he
- ٠٨ اذا كنت عيان ماتاكلتش حاجة وأشرب من الدواء ده دلوقتي . you, f.
- ٠٩ عندى وجع ولازم أشرب من الدواء ده دلوقتي . she
- ٠١٠ لو يخذوا من الدواء ده لازم يفضلوا في البيت النهارده . I

Five

Change the tenses of the verbs as indicated

- Example: • هو يشرب سوايل كثير عشان عيان (Teacher)
future (Teacher)
• هو حيشرب سوايل كثير عشان عيان (Student)

- past • حيروح للدكتور عشان كان عنده وجع امبارح ٠١
present continuous • أنا شربت الدواء وبعدين كنت حاجة حلوة ٠٢
past • هم حيفضلوا في المعسكر وانت حتروح لهم هناك ٠٣
future • لو رحت للدكتور ابقى اضرب لي تلفون في المدرسة ٠٤
present • كلمنا العقيد سلامة في البيت عشان هو عيان ٠٥
past • الدواء اللي بتاخديه حبوب ولا سوايل ٠٦
future • فضل ياخذ من الدواء ده لحد ما تعب منه ٠٧
past • مابتكلوش ومابتشربوش معايا ليه ؟ ٠٨

Six

Use اذا and لو to combine the following pairs of sentences.
Then follow the pattern established by the example.

- Example: • استمر الأسهال - خد الدواء (Teacher)
• اذا استمر الأسهال حياخد الدواء (Student 1)
• لو استمر الأسهال حياخد الدواء (Student 2)
• لو حيستمر الأسهال حياخد الدواء (Student 3)

- ٠١ دخل الجيش - بقى ظابط بعد خمس سنين •
٠٢ خد من الأقراص دي - الوجع راح على طول •
٠٣ كانت عيانه وعندها وجع - ضربت تلفون للدكتور •
٠٤ أنا سافرت مصر بالطيارة - قابلت الوزير ومدير المصلحة •
٠٥ محمد شرب من الدواء ده - المغص راح حالا •
٠٦ خدموا في الطيران - بقوا ميكانيكية شاطرين •
٠٧ ضرب تلفون للمعسكر - مش قادر يتكلم عشان الخط مشغول •
٠٨ خش الكلية الحربية - فضل في الجيش عشرين سنة •

Seven

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

Example:

(Teacher) حتاخذ من أنهو دوا ؟

(Student) حاخذ من الأقراص دي .

- ٠١ امتى بتروح للدكتور يا سعيد ؟
- ٠٢ اذا كان عندك اسهال تقدر تاخذ من دوا صاحبك ؟
- ٠٣ لو كان عندك مغص بتروح لأنهو دكتور ؟
- ٠٤ لازم تضرب تلفون للدكتور قبل ماتروح عنده ؟
- ٠٥ انت بتشتغل في السفارة الأمريكاني في القاهرة ،
وعندك مغص واسهال ، حتعمل ايه ؟

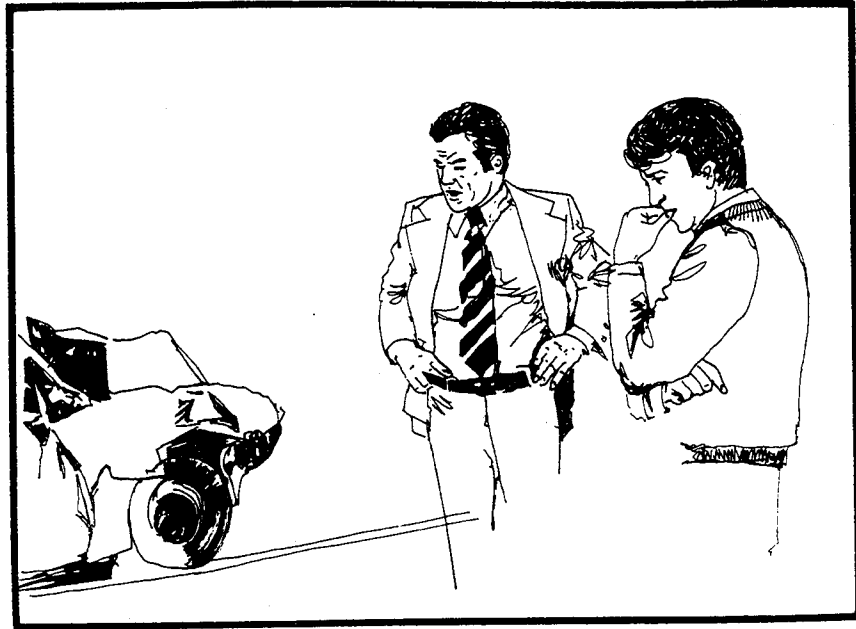


Communicative Exchanges

FRAME II

Faris, Hilmi and Muhammad were driving along a main street in Alexandria when a car suddenly ran into them from behind. Faris and Hilmi were not hurt, but Muhammad was injured and is trapped in the car.

- فارس : اَجْرِي اَطْلُبُ الْاِسْعَافَ يَا حِلْمِي .
- حلمي : خَلِّصِ الْعَسْكَرِي طَلِّبْهَا ، وَاهُوْ جَاي يَكْتَبِ الْمُحَضَّر .
- فارس : اِيْذَكَ مَعَايَا نِطْلَعُ مُحَمَّدٌ مِنَ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ .
- حلمي : لَا بَلَّاشْ نَحْرُكْهُ اَحْسَنُ دَهْ مِتَعَوَّرْ فِي رَاسْهُ .
- فارس : اِعْمَلْ مَعْرُوفَ رُوحْ اِسْتَعَجِلِ الْاِسْعَافَ وَحَيَاتَكَ .
- حلمي : اَهِيْ عَرَبِيَّةِ الْاِسْعَافِ جَايَّةٌ فِي السَّكَّةِ .

TRANSLATION

Faris: Hurry (run) and call (quickly) an ambulance, Hilmi.

Hilmi: The policeman has already called one and (there) he is coming to write the (accident) report.

Faris: Give me a hand to get Muhammad out of the car.

Hilmi: No, we must not move him because his head is injured.

Faris: For heaven's sake! Please go and hurry up the ambulance.

Hilmi: (There) it's coming down the road (now).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. إجري is the imperative form of the verb جري , "to run." Egyptians use this verb when they want to hurry up an action. In Frame II, the action verb أطلب , "to call," which follows the verb إجري, is also in the imperative.

Example:

Hurry (run), call the doctor. إجري أطلب الدُّكْتُور .

Egyptians also use the imperative form of the verb استعجل meaning "to hurry someone or something." It is usually followed by a noun, not by a verb.

Example:

Hurry up the ambulance, Hilmi. إسْتَعْجِل الإسْعَاف يا حلمي .

2. إسْعَاف is the verbal noun of the verb أَسْعَفَ , which means "to come to the help, aid or assistance of someone." With the definite article attached, الإسْعَاف means "first aid." It is also used to mean "ambulance."

Example:

first aid box	صندوق الإسْعَاف
first aid building	مَبْنَى الإسْعَاف
ambulance	عَرَبِيَّة الإسْعَاف

3. In ED, خَلاص means "finished," "done," "over with" or "already." It implies that an action has been completed.

Example:

Where is Hilmi?	فَيْنَ حِلْمِي ؟
He has already left (departed).	خَلاصَ سَافِر .
Call an ambulance.	أَطْلُبْ الإسْعَاف .
The policeman has already called out.	خَلاصَ العَسْكَرِي طَلَبَهَا .

4. عَسْكَرِي means "soldier" in both MSA and ED. It also means "someone or something related to the military." In their everyday speech Egyptians use the word عَسْكَرِي to mean "policeman" without mentioning the word بُولِيس . Its MSA equivalent is شُرْطِي .

Sometimes Egyptians distinguish between those in the military and in the police force.

Example:

policeman

عَسْكَرِي بُولِيس

soldier in the army (usually
of a low rank)

عَسْكَرِي فِي الْجِيْش

5. In this lesson المحضر means "accident report." (The word "accident" is implied in Arabic.) مُحَضَّر is also used in other contexts as shown below.

Example:

minutes of a meeting, session or trial

مُحَضَّر الْجُلُوسَة

police report

مُحَضَّر الْبُولِيس

6. اِيْدُكَ مَعَايَا is an Egyptian expression meaning "Give me a hand," or "Help me." The ED word ايد means "hand," and its MSA equivalent is يَدٌ .

Example:

I have a pain in my right hand.

عِنْدِي وَجَعٌ فِي اِيْدِي الْيَمِيْنِ .

The MSA verb سَاعَدَ , "to help," is also used interchangeably in ED with اِيْدُكَ مَعَايَا .

Example:

Give me a hand to get Muhammad
out of the car.

اِيْدُكَ مَعَايَا نِطْلَعْ مُحَمَّدٌ مِنَ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ .

Help me to get Muhammad out
of the car.

سَاعِدْنِي اَطْلَعْ مُحَمَّدٌ مِنَ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ .

7. طَلَعَ is a measure II verb meaning "to get out," or "to pull out." The MSA equivalent is أَخْرَجَ .

Example:

Stick your hand out of the window.

طَلَعَ اِيْدُكَ مِنَ الشِّبَاكِ .

Get your hand out of the box.

طَلَعَ اِيْدُكَ مِنَ الصَّنَدُوقِ .

8. عَرَبِيَّةٌ, "car," corresponds to the MSA سَيَّارَةٌ. Like سَيَّارَةٌ, the word عَرَبِيَّةٌ is used to mean "car" or "automobile," and also "vehicle" in general. When another noun is added to it, it specifies the type of vehicle.

Example:

ambulance

عَرَبِيَّةٌ إِسْعَافٍ

transport vehicle (truck)

عَرَبِيَّةٌ نَقْلِ

9. بَلَّا means "No need for that" or "Don't." It is a combination of the MSA بَلَا, "without" and the ED negative suffix ش. It is a negative word and can negate both verbs and nouns. The ب in بَلَّا carries a فتحة.

Example:

Don't eat today.

بَلَّا تَأْكُلِ النَّهَارَ .

(Don't eat today.)

بَلَّا أَكَلِ النَّهَارَ .

No eating today.

Don't move the car.

بَلَّا تَحْرِكِ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ .

If the preposition ب is added as a prefix, it means "free."

Example:

Education in Egypt is free.

التَّعْلِيمُ فِي مِصْرٍ بِبَلَّا .

10. أَحْسَنُ means "better" in ED and MSA, and also means "as," "because" and "for" in ED.

Example:

My car is better than my brother's.

عَرَبِيَّتِي أَحْسَنُ مِنْ عَرَبِيَّةِ أَخِيكَ .

We must not move him because he is injured.

بَلَّا تَحْرِكْهُ أَحْسَنُ دَهْ مُتَعَوِّرٌ .

11. مُتَعَوِّرٌ, "injured," or "hurt," is an ED word that corresponds to the MSA مَجْرُوحٌ or مَصَابٌ.

12. Literally اَعْمَلْ مَعْرُوفٌ means "Do (me) a favor." In Frame II it is used idiomatically ("For heaven's sake!") to add emphasis and to indicate urgency or pleading.

13. **وَحْيَاكَ**, "please," (literally, "by your life") is used by Egyptians to ask or plead for help. Several Arabic words for saying "please" on different occasions are listed below.

Example:

Please, go ahead, be my guest, take (this).

إِتَفَضَّلْ

Please, do me the favor, be so kind.

مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

Please, if you would allow, if you please.

لَوْ تَسَمَّحَ

Please, I beg you, I implore you.

وَحْيَاكَ

14. **طَرِيقٌ** (طَرِيقٌ [pl.]) is "way" or "road." The word **سَكَّةٌ** (سَكَّةٌ [pl.]) means "way," "road," or "boulevard." Note that neither word means "way" with the connotation of "method."

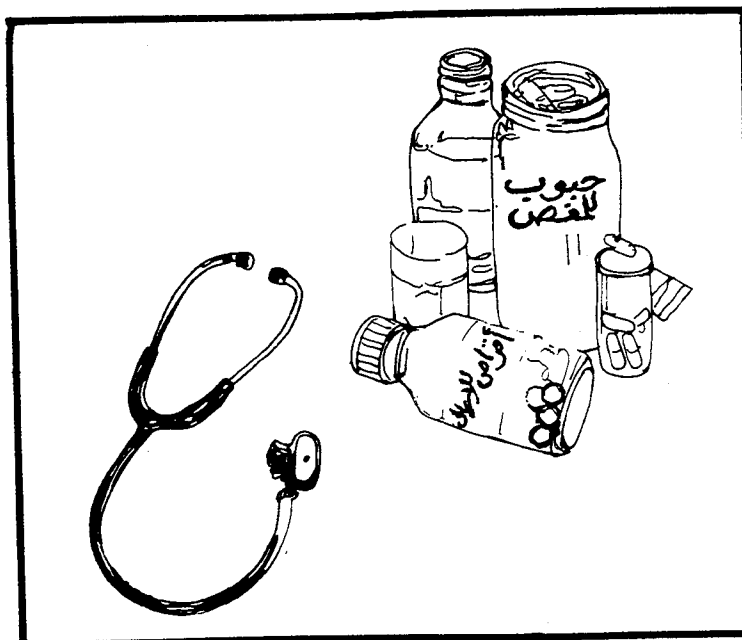
Example:

The ambulance is coming down the road.

الْإِسْعَافُ جَائِيٌّ فِي السَّكَّةِ .

The soldier's food is coming down the road.

أَكْلُ الْعَسَاكِرِ جَائِيٌّ فِي الطَّرِيقِ .



DRILLS



One

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

Hurry (run) and call (quickly) an ambulance, Hilmi. • إِجْرِي أَطْلُبُ الْإِسْعَافَ بِسُرْعَةٍ يَا حَلَمِي .

١ جَرِي - يَجْرِي

إَجْرِي - إِجْرُوا

أَطْلُبُ - أَطْلُبِي - أَطْلُبُوا

٢ إِسْعَاف - الْإِسْعَاف

سُرْعَةٌ - بِسُرْعَةٍ

• إِجْرِي أَطْلُبُ الْإِسْعَافَ بِسُرْعَةٍ يَا حَلَمِي .

The policeman has already called one and (there) he is coming to write the (accident) report. • خَلَّاصُ الْعَسْكَرِيِّ طَلَّبَهَا وَأَهُوَ جَائٍ يَكْتُبُ الْمُحَضَّرَ .

٣ خَلَّاصُ

٤ عَسْكَرِي - عَسَاكِر

الْعَسْكَرِي - الْعَسَاكِرُ

الْعَسْكَرِي طَلَّبَ الْإِسْعَافَ

خَلَّاصُ الْعَسْكَرِيِّ طَلَّبَهَا

وَأَهُوَ جَائٍ يَكْتُبُ الْمُحَضَّرَ

أَهُوَ - وَأَهُوَ

وَأَهُوَ جَائٍ

٥ مُحَضَّر - مُحَاضِر

المَحَضَّر - المَحَاضِرُ

وَأَهُوَ جَائٍ يَكْتُبُ الْمُحَضَّرَ

• خَلَّاصُ الْعَسْكَرِيِّ طَلَّبَهَا وَأَهُوَ جَائٍ يَكْتُبُ الْمُحَضَّرَ .

Give me a hand to get Muhammad out of the car.

• إِيْدُكَ مَعَايَا نِطْلَعُ مُحَمَّدٌ مِنَ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ .

٦ إِيْدُكَ - إِيْدُكَ - إِيْدِيكَو

إِيْدُكَ مَعَايَا

إِيْدُكَ مَعَايَا

(pl.) إِيْدِيْكُو مَعَانَا

٧ طَلَعَ - يَطْلَعُ - نِطْلَعُ

٨ عَرَبِيَّة - عَرَبِيَّات

العَرَبِيَّة - العَرَبِيَّات

مِنَ العَرَبِيَّة

إِيْدُكَ مَعَايَا نِطْلَعُ مُحَمَّدٌ مِّنَ العَرَبِيَّة .

No, we must not move him

لَا بَلَّاشْ نَحْرُكْهُ

لَا

٩ بَلَّاشْ

لَا بَلَّاشْ

حَرَكَ - يَحْرِكْ - نَحْرِكْ

حَرَكْهُ - حَرَكْهَا - حَرَكْهُمْ

لَا بَلَّاشْ نَحْرُكْهُ

because his head is injured.

أَحْسَنَ دَهْ مِتْعُورْ فِي رَاسْهُ .

١٠ أَحْسَنَ

١١ دَهْ مِتْعُورْ - دِي مِتْعُورَة

رَاسْ - رُوسْ

رَاسْهُ - رَاسْهَا - رُوسْهُمْ

فِي رَاسْهُ - فِي رَاسْهَا

مِتْعُورْ فِي رَاسْهُ

أَحْسَنَ دَهْ مِتْعُورْ فِي رَاسْهُ

لَا بَلَّاشْ نَحْرُكْهُ أَحْسَنَ دَهْ مِتْعُورْ فِي رَاسْهُ .

For heavens sake!
Please go and hurry up
the ambulance.

إِعْمَلْ مَعْرُوفَ رُوحٍ إِسْتَعْجِلِ الْإِسْعَافَ
وَحَيَاتَكَ .

١٢ إِعْمَلْ مَعْرُوفَ - إِعْمَلْ مَعْرُوفَ

رُوح - رُوحِي - رُوحُوا

رُوحٍ • إِسْتَعْجِلِ الْإِسْعَافَ

رُوحِي إِسْتَعْجِلْ الْإِسْعَافَ

١٣ وَحَيَاتِكَ - وَحَيَاتِكَ

إِعْمَلْ مَعْرُوفَ رُوحٍ إِسْتَعْجِلِ الْإِسْعَافَ وَحَيَاتَكَ .

(There) it's coming
down the road (now).

أَهِي عَرَبِيَّةُ الْإِسْعَافِ جَائِيَّةٌ فِي السَّكَّةِ .

أَهِي

عَرَبِيَّةُ الْإِسْعَافِ

جَائِيَّةُ

أَهِي عَرَبِيَّةُ الْإِسْعَافِ جَائِيَّةُ

١٤ السَّكَّةُ - السَّكَّةُ

سَكَّةُ - سَكَّةُ

فِي السَّكَّةِ

أَهِي عَرَبِيَّةُ الْإِسْعَافِ جَائِيَّةٌ فِي السَّكَّةِ .

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example: • العسكري طلب الأسعاف وبت بسرعة . (Teacher)

• — — — استعجل — (Teacher)

• العسكري استعجل الأسعاف وبت بسرعة . (Student)

٠١ صاحبي — — وأهي جاية • ٠٤ العسكري — — وماقدرش —

٠٢ — — العربية — • ٠٥ — — جه في — وكتب المحضر •

٠٣ — — ركب في — وقدر يحركها • ٠٦ — — مع الاسعاف — •

Three

Change the tenses of the underlined verbs as indicated.

- Example: (Teacher) العسكري حيجي ويكتب المحضر .
past (Teacher)
(Student) العسكري جه وكتب المحضر .

١. الأسعاف بتيسيجي بسرعة لو حيطلبها العسكري . past
٢. انت اتعورت في راسك ولا في ايدك ؟ active participle
٣. العسكري ساعدني اطلع محمد وبعد كده كتب المحضر . future
٤. استعلجنا الأسعاف وجرينا طلعنا الراجل المتعور . future
٥. صاحبته ساعدتها عشان تكتب الدرس . past
٦. الطباط بيجري بسرعة والعسكري ده مايقدرش يجري . future
٧. الدكتور كتب لي دوا كويس للمغص وخده بسرعة .

Four

The verbs in the following sentences are in the imperative.
Answer each command with a sentence beginning with خلاص .

- Example: (Teacher) اطلب الاسعاف بسرعة يا حلمي .
(Student) خلاص طلبت الاسعاف يا فارس .

١. اكتب المحضر وحياتك يا
٢. من فضلك اضرب تليفون للدكتور يا
٣. لو تسمح ساعد محمد عشان يكتب الدرس بسرعة .
٤. خذ الدوا وأشرب شاي .
٥. اشرب سوايل كتير وروح للدكتور .
٦. استعجل العربية وطلع التلامذة من المدرسة .
٧. اجري كل الأكل قبل ما يبرد .
٨. روح اطلب المدرس قبل الغدا .

Five

Student 1. Use إذا to combine the following pairs of sentences.

Student 2. Use لو to combine the following pairs of sentences.

- Example:
- (Teacher) الطابيط طلب الاسعاف - جت بسرعة .
 - (Student 1) اذا الطابيط طلب الاسعاف حتيجي بسرعة .
 - (Student 2) لو الطابيط حيطلب الاسعاف حتيجي بسرعة .
 - ٠١ شرب الدواء وماكلش حاجة - بقي كويس وراح المدرسة .
 - ٠٢ فضل يساعده كل يوم - كتب الدرس بسرعة .
 - ٠٣ درس عربي باستمرار - اتكلم عربي كويس .
 - ٠٤ خدموا في الجيش اربع سنين - سافروا السعودية .
 - ٠٥ جالها مغص واسهال - طلبت الاسعاف وماكلتش .
 - ٠٦ الراجل المتعور حرك راسه - طلعهنا من العربية .

Six

Use ما .. ش to answer the following questions in the negative.
Respond in complete sentences.

- Example:
- (Teacher) طلبت الاسعاف يا سمير ؟
 - (Student) لا ، ما طلبتش الاسعاف يا حسن .
 - ٠١ طلعت الراجل المتعور من العربية ؟
 - ٠٢ فيه لزوم للمحضر يا أفندم ؟
 - ٠٣ خدت الدواء وكلت حاجة ؟
 - ٠٤ ضربت تليفون للدكتور وطلبت منه الدواء ؟
 - ٠٥ كتبوا المحضر وراحو المطار ؟
 - ٠٦ عندها وجع في راسها .
 - ٠٧ جريت بسرعة مع صحابك الأمريكان ؟
 - ٠٨ شربوا سوايل كتير وخذوا الحبوب ؟
 - ٠٩ خدت الدواء معاك للمدرسة ؟
 - ٠١٠ عنده اسهال ومغص ؟

Seven

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

انا باجري بسرعة (Teacher)

he (Teacher)

هو بيجري بسرعة (Student)

- we ٠١ فضل يضرب تليفون للمعسكر وبعددين راح بالعربية .
- you, m. ٠٢ استعجلوا الاسعاف وحياتكم الراجل متعور .
- I ٠٣ حياخذ الدوا باستمرار ومش حياكل حاجة .
- they ٠٤ باطلب العسكري بالتليفون وباستعجل الاسعاف .
- she ٠٥ العسكري ساعد الراجل المتعور وطلعه من العربية .
- you ٠٦ جري يطلب الاسعاف ويضرب تلفون للدكتور .
- they ٠٧ خدت الحبوب من الدكتور وشربت شاي معاها .
- we ٠٨ راح يياخذ الدوا وبعد كده حيقابل المدير .

Eight

Use بلاش to negate the following sentences.

Example:

خد ميعاد مع الدكتور (Teacher)

بلاش تاخذ ميعاد مع الدكتور (Student)

- ٠١ حتاخذ ميعاد مع الطابط الأمريكاني عشان العربية الجديدة .
- ٠٢ تاخذوا ميعاد مع القائد عشان الأجارات .
- ٠٣ خدي ميعاد مع الدكتور عشان عندي مخص .
- ٠٤ اطلبوا تقابلوا الطابط وادخلوا المعسكر .
- ٠٥ حناخذ ميعاد مع العسكري اللي كتب المحضر .
- ٠٦ خدي ميعاد مع وكيل النيابة النهاردة .
- ٠٧ حاخذ ميعاد مع المهندس الجديد بكره .
- ٠٨ خد المحضر من الطابط وسأله على الراجل المتعور .

Nine

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

- ٠١ الأستاذ حسن عنده اجازة النهارده ولا عيان ؟
- ٠٢ امتى حبتتدي تاخذ من دوا الأسهال ؟
- ٠٣ بتاخذ كام قرص دوا في اليوم لو عندك مغص ؟
- ٠٤ عندك عربية أمريكاني ولا الماني ؟
- ٠٥ تقدر تكتب عربي بسرعة يا ؟
- ٠٦ تقدر تجري من المدرسة لحد معسكر أورد ؟
- ٠٧ تفتكر مين أحسن تلميذ بيعرف عربي في المدرسة ؟
- ٠٨ فيه حد طلبك في التليفون امبارح ؟ ومين هو ؟ وطلبك ليه ؟
- ٠٩ تقدر تحرك إيديك الأثنين وراسك في نفس الوقت ؟ ازاي ؟
- ٠١٠ مين الدكتور اللي بتروح له لو أنت عيان ؟



CLASSROOM EXERCISES



What Do You Say?

1. Suddenly your friend's face becomes pale and he acts as if he may faint. Ask him what is wrong.
2. You have a stomachache and diarrhea. How do you tell your doctor?
3. The pharmacist told you to come in an hour to pick up your medicine. You are on time, but he does not recognize you. Tell him that you came to pick up the medicine.
4. Tell your friend that if he takes this medicine he will be OK.
5. You have only one minute to catch the train, but your Egyptian girlfriend is walking very slowly. How do you tell her to run quickly?
6. You have a feeling of dizziness for a moment. Your friend who is observing you says, "Shall I call the ambulance?" How do you tell him there's no need for that?
7. You are involved in a car accident. Ask a passerby to please hurry up and call the ambulance.
8. Politely ask your friend to go and request some medicine for you.
9. You have a head injury. How do you tell the nurse?
10. You were involved in an accident and the policeman came and wrote his report. How do you explain this to your friend?

Role Playing

Situation 1. You were involved in a car accident and your friend who was riding with you was injured. You are at the pharmacy looking for a phone to call an ambulance. Simulate a conversation with the pharmacist.

Ask whether there is a phone.

أيوة .

Request that someone call an ambulance.

ليه فيه ايه ؟

Say that one of your friends
has been injured.

فين صاحبك ده ؟

Say that he's sitting in your car.

طيب خليك هنا لحد ما تيجي .

Situation 2. Your name is Bailey. Your friend Hasan noticed that you are not as happy as usual because you have a stomachache. Hasan offers you some medicine, but you refuse it. Simulate a conversation with Hasan.

ازيك يا بيلي ؟

Indicate with a gesture that
you don't feel like answering.

انت ما بتتكلمش ليه ؟ انت تعبان ؟

Tell him that you have a stomachache.

عندك اسهال ؟

Say that you have a little
diarrhea.

انا عندي دوا كويس لك .

Tell him that you don't need
any medicine.

ده دوا كويس قوي .

Say no thank you.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker

Interpreter

Arabic speaker

Situation 1.

انا طلبت الاسعاف .

Did you call the police too?

أيوة طلبت البوليس .

Why did the ambulance not
arrive until now?

الأسعاف جاية في السكة .

Please go and hurry the ambulance.

عربية الأسعاف اهي وصلت .

Tell the police to write the report before I leave.

طبيب .

Situation 2.

ازيك دلوقتي ؟

Good, praise be to God.

خذت الدوا اللي كتبه الدكتور ؟

Yes, two pills.

امتي خدت الحبتين ؟

One hour ago.

طبيب ما تكلش حاجة النهارده .

But I am very hungry.

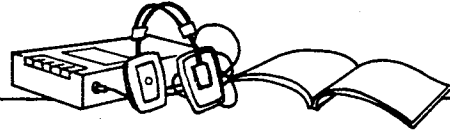
خد سوايل بس .

Translation Practice

Translate the following 10 sentences orally into English.

- ٠١ خلاص الطابيط وصل ومعه ثلاث عساكر .
- ٠٢ مكتب مدير المصلحة في الدور الرابع .
- ٠٣ انتظر شوية بلاش تطلب الأسعاف دلوقتي .
- ٠٤ تعال بسرعة قبل ما العسكري يكتب المحضر .
- ٠٥ اذا كنت النهارده لازم تاخذ حبتين من الدوا ده .
- ٠٦ اجري هات العسكري بسرعة واطلب الدكتور .
- ٠٧ استعجل الأسعاف من فضلك أحسن فارس متعور .
- ٠٨ هات الدوا يا خليل واشربه دلوقتي .
- ٠٩ الدكتور كتب لي دوا كويس والمغص راح بسرعة .
- ٠١٠ روح للدكتور اذا استمر الأسهال واطلبني من هناك .

HOMEWORK



Exercise One

Use SATTS to write the 10 recorded sentences.

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

Exercise Two

Translate the 10 recorded sentences into written English.

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

Exercise Three

Listen to the recorded Arabic conversation, then answer the questions based on it.

1. At what time did the accident happen?
2. What was Randy doing when the accident took place?
3. Describe the accident.
4. Who helped Randy?
5. Who called the ambulance?
6. Why did the police call you?

Exercise Four

You will hear 10 Arabic questions, each followed by three responses. Circle the letter which corresponds to the best response.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. a b c | 5. a b c | 9. a b c |
| 2. a b c | 6. a b c | 10. a b c |
| 3. a b c | 7. a b c | |
| 4. a b c | 8. a b c | |

SUMMARY



1. Conditional sentences in ED are of two types:

Sentences beginning with إذا and using the perfect-tense verb.

Example:

Would you please?

إذا سَمَحْتَ

Sentences beginning with لو and using the imperfect-tense verb.

Example:

Would you please?

لو تَسْمَحَ

2. Frequently, إسعاف, "aid," is used with the definite article الأسعاف to mean "ambulance."

3. خلاص indicates that something is finished. It's translated "It's all over."

4. عسكري means either "soldier" or "policeman."

5. محضر is "police report." Any other report is تقرير .

6. The MSA equivalent of the ED طلع , "to force," "to come out," is أخرج .

7. عَرَبِيَّة is "car" or "vehicle." Like the MSA سَيَّارَة , the modifying noun that follows the word specifies the type of vehicle.

Example:

transport vehicle (truck)

عَرَبِيَّة نَقْل

8. وَحْيَاتِكَ , "by your life," is another way of saying "please." Some other ways of saying "please" that you already know are لو تَسْمَحَ and مِنْ فَضْلِكَ .

9. إِيْدِكَ مَعَايَا means "Give me a hand."

REFERENCE GRAMMAR

VERBS

1. Measure I weak verb, جَرِيَ , to run
Conjugated the same as مَشِيَ in Lesson 9.
Verbal noun, جَرًى
Active participle, جَارٍ
2. Measure II sound verb, طَلَعَ , to get out
Conjugated the same as عَرَفَ in Lesson 2.
Verbal noun, تَطْلُع
Active participle, not used.
3. Measure II sound verb, حَرَكَ , to move
Conjugated the same as عَرَفَ , in Lesson 2.
Verbal noun, تَحْرِيك
Active participle, مَحْرُك
4. Measure III sound verb, سَاعَدَ , to help
Conjugated the same as سَافَرَ in Lesson 4.
Verbal noun, مُسَاعَدَة
Active participle, مُسَاعِد
5. Measure V weak verb, اِتَعَوَّرَ , was injured
Conjugated the same as اِتَفَقَلَ in Lesson 10.
Verbal noun, تَعْوِير
Active participle, مَتَعَوِّر

6. Measure X sound verb, اِسْتَعْجَلَ, to hurry up

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	اِسْتَعْجَلَ	يَسْتَعْجَلُ	
she	اِسْتَعْجَلَتْ	تَسْتَعْجَلُ	
they	اِسْتَعْجَلُوا	يَسْتَعْجَلُونَ	
you, m.	اِسْتَعْجَلْتَ	تَسْتَعْجَلُ	اِسْتَعْجَلْ
you, f.	اِسْتَعْجَلْتِ	تَسْتَعْجَلِي	اِسْتَعْجَلِي
you, pl.	اِسْتَعْجَلْتُمْ	تَسْتَعْجَلُوا	اِسْتَعْجَلُوا
I	اِسْتَعْجَلْتُ	اَسْتَعْجَلُ	
we	اِسْتَعْجَلْنَا	نَسْتَعْجَلُ	
Verbal noun, اِسْتَعْجَالٌ			
Active participle, مُسْتَعْجِلٌ			

7. Measure X doubled derived verb, اِسْتَمَرَّ, to continue

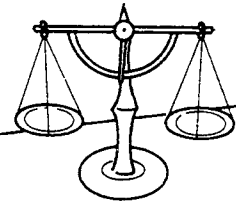
Conjugated the same as يَسْتَعْجَلُ in the imperfect tense.

In the perfect tense, the last vowel in اِسْتَعْجَلَ is — instead of ُ.

Verbal noun, اِسْتِمْرَارٌ

Active participle, مُسْتَمِرٌّ

EVALUATION



Part A. You will hear five Arabic questions or statements, each followed by three responses. Circle the letter that corresponds to the best response.

1. a b c

2. a b c

3. a b c

4. a b c

5. a b c

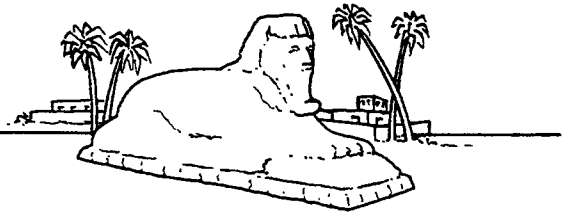
Part B. Translate the five recorded sentences into English.

Part C. Use SATTS to write the five recorded sentences.

Part D. Listen to the recorded conversation, then answer the questions based on it.

1. What was wrong with Sa'id yesterday?
2. At what time did Sa'id call the doctor?
3. At what time did he meet the doctor?
4. How did he get to the doctor's?
5. What kind of medicine did the doctor give Sa'id?
6. Did Sa'id go to work yesterday?
7. Does Sa'id work for the government?
8. How is Sa'id today?

ENRICHMENT



A. Here are some medical terms you may need to use:

1. pain, ache (noun), وَجَعٌ
to hurt (verb), وَجَعٌ - يُوْجَعُ

Example: He has pain in his back. . عِنْدَهُ وَجَعٌ فِيْ ظَهْرِهِ .
or
. ظَهْرُهُ يُوْجَعُ .

2. headache, صُدَاعٌ

Example: I have a strong headache. . عِنْدِيْ صُدَاعٌ جَامِدٌ .

3. surgical operation, عَمَلِيَّةٌ

Example: He must go into surgery. . لَازِمٌ يَّعْمَلُ عَمَلِيَّةً .

B. The ED words for "medical doctor" are دَكْتُورٌ and حَكِيمٌ .

C. Names of some health-care professionals:

medical doctor (internal medicine) دَكْتُورٌ بَاطِنِيّ

dentist دَكْتُورٌ سِنَانٌ , حَكِيمٌ سِنَانٌ

surgeon دَكْتُورٌ جَرَّاحٌ , حَكِيمٌ جَرَّاحٌ

nurse (f.) تَمْرُجِيَّةٌ (m.) تَمْرُجِيّ

Example: I talked to the dentist's nurse. . اِتَكَلَّمْتُ مَعَ تَمْرُجِيّ دَكْتُورِ السِّنَانِ .

D. The ED word for "pharmacy" is أَجْزَخَانَةٌ and "pharmacist" is صَيْدَلِيّ or أَجْزَجِيّ . Note that unlike an American drugstore, only medicine is sold at an Egyptian pharmacy.

Example: There is a big pharmacy near the house. . فِيْهِ أَجْزَخَانَةٌ كَبِيرَةٌ جَمْبُ الْبَيْتِ .

E. The Egyptian equivalent of the International Red Cross is
 جَمْعِيَّةُ الْهَلَالِ الْأَحْمَرِ , "The Red Crescent Society."

Example:

The Red Crescent (sign)
 is written on the ambulance.

عَرَبِيَّةُ الْأَسْعَافِ مَكْتُوبٌ عَلَيْهَا
 الْهَلَالُ الْأَحْمَرُ .

F. "Hospital" is مُسْتَشْفَى , and "clinic" is عِيَادَةٌ .

Example:

The doctor of internal
 medicine's clinic is on
 Salah Salem Street.

عِيَادَةُ الدُّكْتُورِ الْبَاطِنِيِّ
 فِي شَارِعِ صَلَاحِ سَالِمٍ .

G. "Prescription" is رُوشَّةٌ .

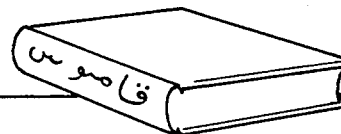
Example:

The doctor wrote a prescription
 for me yesterday.

الدُّكْتُورُ كَتَبَ لِي رُوشَّةً
 إِمْبَارِحَ .



VOCABULARY



ENGLISH

ED

MSA

ambulance

إسعاف (عربية)

appointment(s), date(s)

ميعاد - مواعيد (ج)

better, as, because, for

أحسن

car, vehicle

عربية

continue (to)

استمر

continuously

باستمرار

diarrhea

اسهال

doctor(s)

دكتور - دكاترة (ج)

Do me a favor.

اعمل معروف

do not

بلاش

Faris (name)

فارس

finished, already done

خلاص

get...out, take...out (to)

طلع

Give me a hand.

ايدك معايا .

head(s)

راس - روس (ج)

help, aid, assist (to)

ساعد

Hilmi (name)

حلمي

hurry up, speed up (to)

استعجل

if

لو

إذا

Ihsaan (name)

احسان

ill, sick

عيان

injure (to)

عور

injured (to be, to get)

اتعور

Ismail (name)

اسماعيل

ENGLISH	ED	MSA
liquid(s)	سَائِل - سَوَائِل (ج)	
medicine(s)	دَوَا	أَدْوِيَّة (ج)
move (to)		حَرَكَ
necessary		ضُرُورِي
pain(s)		وَجَع - أَوْجَاع (ج)
pill(s)	قُرْص - أَقْرَاص (ج)	حَبَّة - حُبوب (ج)
Please, would you...?	وَحْيَاتِكَ ...؟	
police	الْبُولِيس	
quickly, fast		بِسْرَعَةٍ
Ragab (name)		رَجَب
report(s)	مَحْضَر - مَحَاضِر (ج)	
run (to)		جَرَى
see (to)	شَافَ	
speed		سُرْعَة
stomach(s)		مَعْدَة - مَعَد (ج)
stomachache	مَغْص	
tablet(s)		قُرْص - أَقْرَاص (ج)
thing	حَاجَة	
ways(s), road(s)	سَكَّة - سِكَك (ج)	طَرِيق - طُرُق (ج)

SELF-EVALUATION TEST



Part One Listening Comprehension

Section A. You will hear 10 sentences in the Egyptian Dialect. After listening to each sentence, mark the letter that corresponds to the best translation for each item.

1.
 - a Sir, go straight ahead!
 - b Sir, turn to the right!
 - c Sir, stop here!
 - d Sir, take the elevator!

2.
 - a He called the agency chief.
 - b Let me off at the telephone agency.
 - c They want to meet you at the agency.
 - d I'm calling you from the agency.

3.
 - a Which bus goes to Al Tahrir Square?
 - b Is there any bus that goes to Al Tahrir Square?
 - c Can I take the bus to Al Tahrir Square?
 - d Does this bus go to Al Tahrir Square?

4.
 - a OK, I'll take you to the office.
 - b Yes, it's not taken; please get in.
 - c OK, keep the change, please.
 - d Yes, he's free; go with him!

- 5.
- a Are you going to call him?
 - b Do you have a phone?
 - c What is your phone number?
 - d When will you call him?
- 6.
- a Talk to the lieutenant; he is on the line.
 - b The lieutenant is on the line talking.
 - c The lieutenant was talking a while ago.
 - d Go ahead (talk) lieutenant, you've got the line.
- 7.
- a The doctor quickly got in his car.
 - b Take the car and go to the doctor quickly.
 - c Hurry up, call the doctor; he is in his car.
 - d Hurry up, get the car for the doctor.
- 8.
- a On which floor is the manager's office?
 - b Which is the manager's office?
 - c In which office is the manager?
 - d Which office did the manager enter?
- 9.
- a I called him before he left his office.
 - b Try to call him now before he leaves the office.
 - c Let him call the office now before he leaves.
 - d I called him but he had left his office.
- 10.
- a After you cross the bridge, you'll find the bus station on your right.
 - b The bus station is on your left before the bridge.
 - c Before you cross the bridge, you'll find the station on the right.
 - d At the end of the bridge, you'll find the bus station on your left.

Section B. You will hear 10 questions or statements in the Egyptian Dialect, each followed by four responses. Mark the letter that corresponds to the best response for each item.

1.
 - a مشغول شوية .
 - b انتظر لحد ما ييجي .
 - c في الدور الرابع .
 - d المدير في البيت .
2.
 - a امبارح بالليل .
 - b بكرة الصبح .
 - c الشهر الجاي .
 - d كل ساعة .
3.
 - a انا مشغول قوي النهارده .
 - b في آخر الشارع ده على ايدك اليمين .
 - c الاتوبيس حيوصل بعد ساعة .
 - d نزل في شارع التحرير .
4.
 - a المحطة الجاية .
 - b عاوز خمسين قرش .
 - c المحطة فين ؟
 - d آهو جاي .
5.
 - a لا ، الخط مشغول
 - b لا ، في الدور الرابع .
 - c لا ، في آخر الشارع .
 - d لا ، ده مكتب القائد .
6.
 - a التذكرة بجنيه .
 - b لا مشغول يا فندم .
 - c درجة اولى مش تانية .
 - d المحطة دي .
7.
 - a نزل في شارع التحرير .
 - b ميدان الجيش .
 - c ركب من عند المتحف .
 - d عشان بيتي بعيد .

8. a كل ساعة .
b كل الاتوبيسات .
c كل المحطات .
d كل شارع .
9. a تليفونه ٢٢٧٥٣ .
b تليفونها ٢٢٧٥٣ .
c تليفوني ٢٢٧٥٣ .
d تليفونا ٢٢٧٥٣ .
10. a عشان انا مش فاضي .
b عشان بيتي بعيد .
c عشان عندي اسهال .
d عشان الدكتور مشغول .

Section C. Listen to the following dialogue in the Egyptian Dialect, which will be read twice. After the first reading, there will be a two-minute pause to allow you to write down, in English, the answers to the 10 printed questions. After the second reading, you will have one more minute to complete your answers. You may take notes.

1. With whom was Hilmi speaking?
2. Did Hilmi go to work yesterday?
3. What happened to Hilmi's son?
4. Who is the doctor that Hilmi tried to call?
5. Where was the doctor?
6. What is the name of Hilmi's son?
7. Where did Hilmi take his son?
8. What kind of transportation did Hilmi use yesterday?
9. How is Hilmi's son today?
10. What suggestion did the speaker make so that Hilmi could take his son to the doctor?

Part Two
Written Interpretation

In this part of the test, you will hear 10 sentences in the Egyptian Dialect. Write the English translation for each sentence. You will have a 35-second pause to write each translation.

Part Three
Dictation

In this part of the test write in SATTS the following 10 sentences. Each sentence will be read twice. Each reading will be followed by a 20-second pause.

Part Four
Spoken Interpretation/Role Playing

Section A. In this part of the test act as an interpreter in a conversation between an Egyptian and an American. Interpret the Arabic into English and the English into the Egyptian Dialect. You will hear each line only once.

Section B. Read the description of the situation below. The instructor will play the receptionist's role and you will play Mr. Jackson's. You may base your answers on the dialogue.

You are at the Engineering Company to meet with Mr. Muhammad Hasan, the chief engineer.

Greet the receptionist.

صباح النور اهلا وسهلا .

Ask the receptionist if Mr. Muhammad Hasan is in.

أيوه موجود .

Ask if you can see him.

حمرتك مين ؟

Answer his question.

اهلا وسهلا ، السيد المهندس منتظوك اتفضل .

Ask where his office is.

في الدور الرابع ؟

Ask if there is an elevator.

طبعاً على ايدك اليمين .

CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY



Arabic-English

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L12	injured (to be, to get)	# AT"WR	إِثْعُور
L11	speak, talk, call (to)	# ATKLM * KLM	إِتْكَلِم
L10	twelve	# ATNA:R	إِتْنَاشَر
L10	bus	# ATWBIS	أَتُوْبِيس
L12	Ihsaan (name)	* AHSAN	إِحْسَان
L12	better, as, because, for	# AHSN	أَحْسَن
L10	Here you are.	# ADI	آدي
L11	pass, permit, permission	# A;N * AZN	إِذْن / إِزْن
L 9	elevator	# ASANSIR	أَسَانْسِير
L12	hurry up, speed up (to)	* AST"JL	إِسْتَعْجِلْ
L12	continue (to)	* ASTM R	إِسْتَمِرْ
L10	blue-collar worker(s)	# ASUI - ASUWAT (J)	أُسْطَى - أُسْطَوَات (ج)
L12	ambulance	# AS"AF ("RBI?)	إِسْعَاف (عَرَبِيَّة)
L10	sorry	* ASF	آسف
L 9	Islamic	* ASLAMI	إِسْلَامِي
L12	Ismail (name)	* ASMA"IL	إِسْمَاعِيل
L12	diarrhea	* AS?AL	إِسْهَال
L12	Do me a favor.	# A"ML M"RWF	إِعْمِلْ مَعْرُوف
L12	police .	# ALBWLIS	الْبُولِيس

L11	Abbasiyya, Al (name)	* AL"BASI?	الْعَبَّاسِيَّة
L10	Republican Palace (name)	* ALQXR ALJM?WRI	القصر الجمهوري
L10	Citadel (name)	* ALQL"?	الْقَلْعَة
L 9	Nile (name)	* ALNIL	النَّيْل
L 9	Hilton (name)	* AL?LTWN	الهِلْتُون
L11	hello (telephone response)	# ALW	آلو
L11	English	* ANJLI;I	انْجِلِيزِي
L10	Here/there is/he is.	# A?w (M)	أَهُو
L10	Here/there is/she is.	# A?I (F)	أَهِي
L10	first (f.)	* AWLI (F)	أُولَى (مؤنث)
L 9	hand(s)	# AID - AIDIN (J)	إَيْدْ - إَيْدِينْ (ج)
L12	Give me a hand.	# AIDK M"AIA	إَيْدُكَ مَعَايَا

ب

L 9	door(s)	* BAB - ABWAB (J)	بَابْ - أَبْوَاب (ج)
L12	continuously	* BASTMRAR	بِاسْتَمْرَار
L12	quickly, fast	* BSR"?	بِسْرْعَة
L10	afternoon	# B"D ALV?R	بَعْدُ الظُّهْرِ
L10	For how much ?	# BKAM	بِكَاَمْ ؟
L12	do not	# BLA:	بَلَاشْ
L11	rifle(s) shotgun(s)	* BNDQI? - BNADQ	بُنْدُقِيَّة - بُنَادِق (ج)

ت

L10	taxi	# TAKSI	تَاكْسِي
L 9	eighth	# TAMN	تامن
L11	again, one more time	# TANI	تَانِي
L10	ticket(s)	* TZKR? - TZAKR (J)	تَذْكِرَة - تَذَاكِر (ج)
L11	telephone	# TLIFWN	تَلِيفُون

ث

L11	second(s)	# CWANI (J) * CANI?	ثَانِيَة / ثَوَانِي (ج)
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ج

L12	run (to)	* JRI	جَرِي
L11	assemble, connect, gather (to)	* JM"	جَمَعَ
L10	republic	* JM?WRI?	جُمْهُورِيَة
L10	pound (currency)	* JNI? (J)	جِنِيَة

ح

L12	thing	# HAJ?	حَاجَة
L11	attempt, try (to)	* HAWL - JRB	حَاوَل - جَرَّبَ
L11	anyone, someone	# HD	حَدُّ

L12	move (to)	* HRK	حَرَكَ
L10	How much do I owe you?	# HSABK KAM	حَسَابُكَ كَام ؟
L12	Hilmi (name)	* HLMI	حِلْمِي
L 9	turn (to)	# HWD	حَوْد

خ

L 9	enter, turn into, go in (to)	# O:	خَشَّ
L11	line(s)	* OU - OUWU (J)	خَطَّ - خُطُوط (ج)
L12	finished, already done	# OLAX	خَلَاص
L10	keep, let do (to)	# OLI	خَلِي
L11	Hold on. Stay on the line.	# OLIK "ALOU	خَلَيْكَ عَلَى الْخُطِّ

د

L10	class	* DRJ?	دَرَجَة
L12	doctor(s)	# DKTWR - DKATR? (J)	دُكْتُور - دُكَاتْرَة (ج)
L12	medicine(s)	# DWA * ADWI? (J)	دَوَا / أَدْوِيَة (ج)
L 9	floor(s)	# DWR - ADWAR (J)	دُور - أَدْوَار (ج)
L 9	ground floor	# DWR ARVI	دُورْ أَرْضِي

ر

L 9	fourth	* RAB"	رابع
L12	head(s)	# RAS - RWS (J)	رأس - رؤس (ج)
L12	Ragab (name)	* RJB	رجب
L11	answer, respond (to)	* RD	رد
L10	ride (to)	* RKB	ركب
L 9	Ramsis (name)	* RMSIS	رمسيس

س

L 9	seventh	* SAB"	سابع
L 9	sixth	* SADS	سادس
L12	help, aid, assist (to)	* SA"D	ساعد
L12	liquid(s)	# SAIL - SWAIL (J)	سائل - سوايل (ج)
L12	speed	* SR"?	سرعة
L 9	Saud (name)	* S"WD	سعود
L12	way(s), road(s)	# SK? - SKK (J) * سكة / طرق (ج) URIQ - URQ (J)	طريق - طرق (ج) / سكة سكك (ج)
L10	road(s), way(s)	# SK? - SKK (J)	سكة - سكك (ج)
L11	Salaamah (name)	* SLAM?	سلامة
L10	Solayman (name)	* SLIMAN	سليمان
L10	driver	# SWAQ	سواق

ش

L12	see (to)	# :AF	شاف
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ض

L11	dial (literally, strike) (to)	# VRB	ضَرَبَ
L11	make a telephone call (to)	# VRB TLIFWN	ضَرَبَ تَلِفُون
L12	necessary	* VRWRI	ضَرُورِي

ط

L11	request, ask for, make a call on the phone (to)	* ULB	طَلَبَ
L12	get...out, take...out (to)	# UL"	طَلَعَ

ع

L09	Abdel Hameed (name)	* "ABDL HMID	عبد الحميد
L10	Abdel Aziz (name)	* "BD AL";I;	عبد العزيز
L10	Uthman (name)	* "CMAN	عثمان
L 9	cross (to)	# "DI	عَدَى
L12	car, vehicle	# "RBI?	عَرَبِيَّة
L 9	soldier(s)	* "SKRI - "SAKR (J)	عسكري - عساكر (ج)
L 9	straight ahead, straight on	# "LI UWL	عَلَى طُول
L11	immediately, right away	# "LI UWL * HALA	حالاً / عَلَى طُول

L 9	building	* "MAR?	عِمَارَة
L12	injure (to)	# "WR	عَوَّر
L12	ill, sick	# "IAN	عَيَّان

ف

L12	Faris (name)	* FARS	فارس
L10	free, vacant	# FAVI	فَاضِي
L10	free (to be)	# FVI	فِضِي
L10	change, remainder (currency)	# FK? * ALBAQI	فَحْجَة

ق

L11	say, tell (to)	* QAL	قَالَ
L10	piaster(s)	* QR: - QRW: (J)	قِرْشٌ - قُرُوش (ج)
L12	tablet(s)	* QRX - AQRAX (J)	قُرْصٌ - أَقْرَاص (ج)
L12	pill(s)	# QRX - AQRAX (J) * HB? - HBWB (J)	حَبَّةٌ - حَبُوب (ج) قُرْصٌ - أَقْرَاص (ج)
L10	palace(s)	* QXR - QXWR (J)	قَصْرٌ - قُصُور (ج)
L 9	command, leadership	* QIAD?	قِيَادَة

ك

L 9	bridge(s)	# KWBRI - KBARI (J)	كُوبَرِي - كِبَارِي (ج)
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ل

L11	moment	* LHY?	لَحْظَة
L 9	find (to)	# LQI	لَقَى / يَلَاقِي
L12	if	# LW * AZA	لو / إذا

م

L 9	building(s)	# MBANI (J) * MBNI	مبنى / مباني (ج)
L 9	museum(s)	* MTHF - MTAHF (J)	متحف - متاحف (ج)
L12	report(s)	# MHVR - MHA VR (J)	مَحْضَر - محاضر (ج)
L10	station, stop (for buses, trains)	* MHU?	مَحْطَة
L 9	headquarters	* MRK; ALQIAD?	مركز القيادة
L11	busy, occupied	* M:GWL	مَشْغُول
L 9	walk, go (to)	# M:I	مَشِي
L 9	government administration(s)	* MXLH? - MXALH (J)	مصلحة - مصالح (ج)
L 9	government agency (agencies)	* MXLH? - MXALH (J)	مصلحة - مصالح (ج)
L12	stomach(s)	* M"D? - M"D (J)	مَعْدَة - معد (ج)
L12	stomachache	# MGX	مَقْص
L10	lieutenant colonel	* MQDM	مَقْدَم
L11	call (telephone)	* MKALM?	مكالمة (تليفونية)
L11	long-distance call	* MKALM? OARJI?	مكالمة خارجية
L 9	existent, present	* MWJWD	مَوْجُود

L10	combined, joint, unified	* MWHD	مُوَحَّد
L11	telephone clerk	# MWYF TLIFWNAT	موظف-تليفونات
L10	field(s), square(s)	* MIDAN - MIADIN (J)	ميدان - ميادين (ج)
L10	Tahrir, Al, Square (name)	* MIDAN ALTHRIR	ميدان التحرير
L12	appointment(s), date(s)	* MI"AD - MWA"ID (J)	ميعاد - مواعيد (ج)

ن

L10	get off, get down (to)	* N;L	نَزَلَ
L10	drop off, let someone off (to)	* N;L	نَزَلَ

ه

L11	bring (me), give (me), hand (me)	* ?AT	هَأَتْ
L 9	lady (ladies), Mrs., Miss, Ms.(s)	# ?ANM - ?WANM (J)	هانم - هوانم (ج)

و

L12	pain(s)	* WJ" - AWJA" (J)	وَجَع - أوجاع (ج)
L12	Please, would you ...?	# WHIATK	وحياتك ...؟
L 9	ministry	* W;AR?	وزارة
L 9	arrive at, get (to)	* WXL	وَصَلَ
L10	give someone a ride, escort (to)	* WXL	وَصَّلَ
L10	or	# WLA	وَلَا

ي

L 9	billboard(s), sign(s), name plaque(s)	# IAFU? - IFU (J)	يافطة - يفت (ج)
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