ARABIC
IRAQI COURSE

MODULE 3
LESSONS 9 - 12

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FIRST EDITION

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER
Abbreviations Used in This Module

f.    feminine
ID    Iraqi
m.    masculine
MSA   Modern Standard Arabic
pl.   plural
sing. singular
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- The ID modification and usage of some MSA words:
  دل، كيل، عوج، درج، اندل
- The ID expressions:
  ما ممكن اتضعيا، على عيني ورساي،
  على ايدك اليسار، بوجهك
- Conjugation of the ID verb:
  دل
- The merger of letters in pronunciation:
  اتدلي
- The making of a verb from a noun that does not have a root:
  وج
- Measure I verbs:
  صعد، دلٌ، عوج
- Measure II verbs:
  عمر، عظم، ضع، وج

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- ID words adapted from English:
  تركي، باي، بايسكل
- ID word adapted from Turkish:
  متروس
## LESSON 11: MAKING PHONE CALLS

### Objectives

### Grammatical Features

- **ID modification of the MSA verb:**
- **ID expressions:**
- **Special ID word:**
- **The measure I sound verbs:**
- **The measure I weak-in-the-middle verb:**
- **The measure II verb:**

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LESSON 11: MAKING PHONE CALLS

Objectives

Grammatical Features

- **Special ID words:**
- **ID usage of an English word:**
- **The ID demonstrative nouns:**
- **The use of prepositions preceding the ID demonstrative nouns:**
- **The ID expression:**
- **Comparative and superlative degrees' pattern:**
- **Measure I sound verbs:**
- **Measure I double-ending verb:**
- **Measure I weak-in-the-middle verb:**
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- Special usage of MSA verb in ID:
- ID special pronunciation of an MSA word:
- ID usage of an MSA word:
- Special ID phrases:

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MODULE 3 OBJECTIVES

Upon successful completion of this module, the student will be able to understand and carry out conversations in Iraqi 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 Iraqi sentences, the student selects the best English translation from 4 printed choices. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

Part 2. Given 10 recorded Iraqi sentences, the student selects the best Iraqi response from 4 choices which are printed and also recorded. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

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

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

DICTATION

Given 10 recorded Iraqi sentences, the student transcribes each sentence verbatim. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

SPEAKING

Spoken Interpretation. Given a recorded dialogue between an Iraqi who speaks ID 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 Iraqi, the student responds in ID 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 and give directions for finding a particular location in the city of interest to you.

- Ask and give directions for finding a particular office inside a building.
1. The ID modification and usage of some MSA words:

2. The ID expressions:

3. Conjugation of the ID verb:

4. The merger of letters in pronunciation:

5. The making of a verb from a noun that does not have a root:

6. Measure I verbs:

7. Measure II verbs:
COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

Orville Grovum McGonigle, on his first day in Baghdad, wanted to visit places on the famous Abu Nawas Street. The following is how he asked for directions.

البغدادي: شارع أبو نواس؟ أي، إنسي كيل إلى أن توصل باب الشرقي.

أورغل: لن نفهمك، ممكن إندليني على شارع أبو نواس؟

البغدادي: الاعتراف أنني وطبت باب الشرقي؟

أورغل: هيا، لأنها جحية مديرة بسها نظامية وعكاين هوامة ما ممكن أن نفهمها.

البغدادي: روح للنبيهة إلى أن توصل الحسر وأفعج عاليه وشارع أبو نواس يمر بوجه وشارع الخزينة وراك.
TRANSLATION

Orville: Could you please show me (lead me to) where Abu Nawas Street is?

The Baghdadi: Abu Nawas Street? Yes. (Go) walk straight ahead till you reach Bab El-Sharji.

Orville: OK, but how will I know that I have reached Bab El-Sharji?

The Baghdadi: It is the first big square where there are a lot of restaurants and shops. You can't (miss it) loose it.

Orville: And then?

The Baghdadi: Go to the end till you reach the bridge, turn left and Abu Nawas Street will be (in front of you) in your face and Al-Rasheed Street behind you.
EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. "guide me," "point out to me" or "lead me," is ID for the MSA ٌدَّلَيْنا. The perfect verb in MSA is ُدَلَّلْنِي, and in ID is ُدَلْنِي, which changes to ِدَلْنِي when suffixed.

Example:

guided me ِدَلْنِي
guided her ِدَلَّاها
guided you ِدَلَّاكم

The form of excess, ُدِلْلِي, is "guide." ُدِلْلِي الْخَلِفِينُ is "telephone directory." The pronunciation of ُدِلْلِي, is another example of ID amalgamation of letters. In this case, the ِت is merged into the ِد. Another ID way for asking for directions is ِمَمَكِنْ تَكْلِي لِي رَبِّي؟ "Could you tell me where .... is?" ID has formed the verb ِإِنْدِلْنِي, "I know," from the verb ُدَلْنِي. See Reference Grammar, in this lesson.

2. اَبُو نَوَاسَ is the nickname of the famous poet الحسن يَنِي هَانِي, who was born in Basrah in the year 763. He later moved to Baghdad, and eventually became the confidant of the great caliph Harun El-Rasheed هارون الرشيد. He is reported to have loved alcoholic beverages to excess, therefore most of the bars and nightspots in Baghdad are concentrated in "Abu Nawas Street."

3. ِكُلْ, "straight ahead," is ID for the MSA ُقِيلْ, "front." The ID ِكُلْ for the MSA ُمَقَالَلْ is used to mean "in front of" or "opposite."

Example:

Come stand in front of me. ِتَعَالِ أَوْكَفْ كَبْالِي
LESSON 9

Abu Jassim's store is opposite the movie house.

4. "the Eastern Gate," is ID for the MSA الباب الشرقي. "باب الشرقی." Literally, it means "the Eastern Door." Notice the ID changing of the ق to خ, like "j."

When Baghdad was built in 762 it was surrounded by a three-layered wall and four guarded gates. باب الشرقي is one of those gates. Though all the gates are gone, the name of the eastern gate survived. The area there is one of the busiest in Baghdad, full of stores, movie houses, bars, restaurants, theaters and other nightspots. The English word "bar," بار, is used in ID along with "casino," كازينو. The English word "nightclub," نايت كلب, is also often used in ID as well as بيرة, "beer."

5. ساحة in this context means "open space" or "square." It is MSA and ID. It has many other meanings such as:

- battlefield
- athletic field
- football field
- justice arena

All of the above are MSA and ID also. See Enrichment in this lesson.

"circle" or "round," is MSA and ID. It is only used to indicate the shape of a thing, i.e., it does not suffice to say مداره without putting ساحة with it to express "town square." It is the noun of object from the measure II verb دُورُ. The measure I verb is دار. See Reference Grammar in this lesson. Another ID word فلکة, "square," is used in this context. When فلکة is used, there is no need for مداره.

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6. مَا مَكِنَّ أَنْصِعُهاُ is an ID expression meaning, "You can't miss it."

Notice again the merger of the ت with the ض then becomes dominant. The verb ضَعِبُ in MSA means "lost." See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

7. جُهَ in this context is an ID usage meaning "turn." This usage is applied only in giving directions. The MSA verb جُهَ means "bent." See Reference Grammar and Enrichment, this lesson.

8. بَوْجُهُ "in your face" or "to your face," is another ID usage; in this case meaning "facing you." The ID expression بَوْجُهُ means "He challenged him," "He stood up to him" or "He confronted him." اتجاه is "direction," is derived from جَهَ "face." See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

وَرَكَ, "behind you," is ID for the MSA وَرَكَ. Notice that the hamza is dropped. The rest of the sides are:

٤٨١٤, "right," is MSA and ID; ٤٨١٤ is ID.
٤٨١٤, "left," is MSA and ID; ٤٨١٤ is ID.
٤٨١٤, "front," is MSA. In ID it is ٤٨١٤.

9. شَارِعُ الْإِلْرَشِيدٌ, "Al-Rasheed Street," is one of the most famous streets in Baghdad. Most of the banks and a lot of businesses and offices are located along both sides. It is named after Caliph Haroon El-Rasheed. Notice the difference in spelling of Al and El. It is caused by the different vowelling. In the case of the second, there are two consecutive vowelless letters; this necessitated the application of a ٤٨١٤ on the second letter.
One
To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Notice that the Arabic numbers correspond with those of Explanatory Notes.)

Could you guide me (point out) to the Officers' Club?

Do you know where Abu Nawas Street is?

If you walk straight ahead to the end of the block, Abu Jassim's store will be just ahead of you.

Bab El-Sharji Square is round and big.

The football field is not square.
LESSON 9

The 5th Regiment reached the battlefield.

The restaurant is in the middle of Abu Nawas Street. You can't miss it.

Layla lost her watch.

Turn left before you reach Bab El-Sharji.

Go to the end of the street, and you will see the store in front of you.
LESSON 9

The employee confronted (stood up to) his manager.

Al-Rasheed Street ends at Bab El-Sherji.

Two

Repeat after the model.

Najeeb is on the phone with Orville.

الموظف وكد وجه المدير ماله

 الموظف وكد وجه المدير ماله

شاغر الريشيد ينتهي بباب الشرجى

شاغر الريشيد ينتهي بباب الشرجى

First, repeat after the model.

Three

Repeat after the model.

ؤازآر، انت جاي من شاغر الريشيد، شاغر أبو نواس.

Pearl: ما اوعوج يمين، يسار بين أمي كيل؟

ؤازآر، ودكان أبو جاسم يصير وراها من الجهة الثانية؟

ؤازآر، انت نعم ورا ساحة المدرسة مالها كرات القدم؟

ؤازآر، ودكان أبو جاسم يصير وراها من الجهة الثانية؟

ؤازآر، انت نعم ورا ساحة المدرسة مالها كرات القدم؟
Two--Translation

Najeeb: Look, if you are not busy tonight, let us go drink a little beer.

Orville: Oh, yes, by God, this is a good idea. Where do you want to go?

Najeeb: Let us go to some bar on Abu Nawas Street.

Orville: I don't know where Abu Nawas Street is.

Najeeb: If you're coming from Al-Rasheed Street, Abu Nawas Street will be straight ahead, in front of you.

Orville: I don't turn right or left, just walk straight?

Najeeb: Oh no, don't turn right nor left.

Three--Translation

1st Person: Could you tell me where Abu Jassim's store is?

2nd Person: Behind the high school at the end of the block.

1st Person: OK, where is the high school?

2nd Person: Go to the end of this street then take a right and the school is in the middle of the block on the left.

1st Person: And Abu Jassim's store is behind it on the other side?

2nd Person: Yes, yes, behind the school's football field.

Four
Use اتدلي or دلي , etc., whichever is appropriate, in each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

Examples:

ممكن _______ على شارع المعسكر ؟ (Teacher)

ممكن اتدلني على شارع المعسكر (Student)

علي _______ نى على دائركم ؛ (Teacher)

علي دلاني على دائركم ؛ (Student)

1 من فلك _______ على المدرسة الثانوية ؛

2 ممكن _______ ها على الشارع اللي يبه بيتكم ؛
LESSON 9

DRILLS

Five
Using the information provided in the left-hand column, change the underlined words in the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

left
البار يعبر على يمينك. (Teacher)
البار يعبر على يسارك. (Student)

opposite

left
عاشاوك كدام. 01
امشي على يميني. 02

right
إذا توجه على اليسار توصل باب الشرقي. 03

know
هم يندلون وبين يصير محاص أبو نواس. 04

behind
قدم المدرسة اكرو ساحة مدرسة. 05

half
دكان أبو جاسم يراس العكيد. 06

front
المطعم كباب الكازينو. 07

behind
بنت جاسم تفتت ساحة اما بالشارع كدام بيتهم. 08

right
كازينو أبو نواس كباب الحجر. 09

front
إذا الجسر يصير وراك باب الشرقي يصير يوجيك. 10

Six
Use the information provided in the left-hand column to answer the following 10 Iraqi questions.
Example:

right of the bridge

(Teacher) 

وين نادي الضباط؟

(Student)

opposite the capital municipality

(Teacher)

وينها دائرةكم؟

(Student)

dairetna kibal amana alaessa

right of Bab El-Sharji Square

01 وين يعبر شارع أبو نواس؟

the end of Al-Rasheed Street

02 وين تصرف ساحة باب الشرجي؟

behind me

03 وينه شارع الرشيد؟

in the middle of the block

04 انتو وين بيتكم؟

parked in front

05 وينها مارك؟

in school

06 وينه ابتك حسه؟

opposite that restaurant

07 وينه دكان ابو جاسم؟

the end of the bridge

08 وين يعبر عقدكم؟

behind Abu Nawas Street

09 وينه السوق؟

left of Abu Jassim's store

10 وينه دكان الكباب كامل؟

Seven

Answer the following 10 Iraqi questions.

1. اذا علي جان على يمينك انت على اي جهة من علي؟

2. دكان ابو جاسم كباب بيته وين يعبر بيت ابو جاسم؟

3. اذا جانت ساحة كرة القدم ورا المدرسة وين تصرف المدرسة؟

4. شارع ابو نواس بيسار الجسر وينه الجسر؟

5. اذا ابتك جان واكفك كبالك انت وين واكف؟

6. اذا شعوج عالميبار تشوف باب الشرجي، وينه باب الشرجي؟

7. انت كاعد بالمعظم ودكان الكباب بوجبك، وينه دكان الكباب؟

8. انت واكف بين بشير وليلي، يصير على يسارك، وين تصير ليلي؟

9. انت واكف كدام الامر مالك، هو وين واكف؟

10. الجسر وارك والكازينو كبالك، انت وينك؟
Eight
Choose from the left-hand column the sentence that gives the same meaning as one of the sentences in the right-hand column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Left-hand Column</th>
<th>Right-hand Column</th>
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<td>السيارة كدام البيت</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>بشير على يسار جاسم</td>
<td>09 جاسم واكف كدام بشير</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nine
Rearrange the following 10 Iraqi sentences so that the subject of the sentences becomes the object in relation to the directions used. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

بشیر على يمينك (Teacher)
انت على يسار بشیر (Student)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Sentence</th>
<th>Rearranged Sentence</th>
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<td>باب الشرقي على يسارك</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>مكان الكصاب وراك</td>
<td>02 ساحة كر القدم ورا المدرسة</td>
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<tr>
<td>ليلى على بعين علي</td>
<td>03 شارع ابو نواس على يسار الجسر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الجسر ورا الكازينو</td>
<td>04 ابنك وراك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فلكة باب الشرقي على يمينكم</td>
<td>05 ابنتها كدامها</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II

Orville is driving to his appointment with the dentist. He gets lost, and stops to ask a traffic policeman along Al-Rasheed Street for directions.

اورغرل: من فاتلك كل لي وسن تعبر غمارة رجلا؟
شرطي المرور: إستمر كِيلّ يوجيك وسَ كِيلْ ما تواصل باب المعظم على إيّك اليسار.

Orville is now inside the building, asking a passerby:

اورغرل: ممكن تكل لي وسن ميادة الدكتور عمان طبيب الآثاث؟
المرأ: على معي وراسي، بالطابق العاشر، آخر واحد.
اورغرل: اكبر مععد هنا والآثاث لازم أضعد الدُرُّ؟
المرأ: لا، لا اكبر مععد هناك على يسارك.
TRANSLATION

Orville: Please, tell me where Dijlah's building is?

Traffic: Continue straight ahead and just before you reach
Policeman: Bab El-Muadhnam (it is) on your left-hand.

(Orville is now inside the building, asking a passerby:)

Orville: Can you possibly tell me where the office of the dentist Isam?
Passerby: On my eye and head. It is on the tenth floor, the last one.
Orville: Is there an elevator here, or must I take the stairs?
Passerby: No, no, there is an elevator, there on your left.
EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. "high rise," is MSA and ID. Literally it means "building" or "structure." It is the verbal noun from the measure I verb عمر, "cultivated." See Enrichment and Reference Grammar, this lesson.

2. "the Tigris," is also both MSA and ID. "نهر دجلة," "the Tigris River," flows through Baghdad and divides it into two almost-equal halves connected by many bridges. The east side (right) is called جانب الإسماعيل, "the Russafa-side." The other is called جانب الكرخ, "the Karkh-side," which was the original site of early Baghdad.

, "Shawar Abu Nwas, "Abu Nawas Street," is built parallel to the Tigris River and it even follows the main curvature of the river. See Enrichment, this lesson.

3. "Al-Muadham Gate," is also MSA and ID, with just a slight difference in the vowelling. In MSA, it is vowelled like this: مَعْصَمُ. It means "venerated," "glorified," "exalted" or "revered," and is the noun of subject from the measure II verb جَعْلَ, "glorified." In ID it is vowelled like this مَعْصَمْ. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

4. "hand," is ID for the MSA يد. This word has other meanings, in both MSA and ID; the most often used one is "handle." It is also used in a wide variety of expressions in both MSA and ID. The MSA plural is أَيْدِيْ or أَيْدَيْ, but the ID plural is أَيْدُوْنِي. The ID rule of keeping the ن of the plural when it is prefixed, in contrast to the same situation in MSA which drops it, is waived in the case of أَيْدُونِي.
LESSON 9

Example:

his hands
her hand
their hands
your (pl.) hands

5. "doctor call," "clinic," or "physician's office," is both MSA and ID. It is the verbal noun from عاد "visited a patient," in this context. In fact, the verb عاد has a large variety of meanings and usages, and by itself constitutes a rich vocabulary. See Enrichment, this lesson.

6. على عيني وراسي, is an ID expression meaning "I will be glad to." Literally, it means "on my eye and head." This is a very nice and polite response to someone asking a favor. The implication is that your request is so highly taken into consideration that it is on a level of importance as valuable as my eye and head.

7. طابق, "floor" or "story," is both MSA and ID. طابق is ID for "brick."

8. المصعد, "elevator," is ID pronunciation. The MSA is المصعد. It is the noun of instrument form the verb المصعد "went up," formed on the pattern المصعد. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

9. درج, "stairs" or "stepladder," in this context only, is MSA and ID. In ID it is very seldom used to indicate another meaning. In MSA, both the verb درج and verbal noun درج have several meanings and wide usage. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

10. "traffic policeman," is MSA and ID. شرطي is "policeman " the plural is شرطون. مرور, "traffic," is the verbal noun from the verb مرر, "passed."
One

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Notice that the Arabic numbers correspond with those of Explanatory Notes.)

Azzawi's cafe is opposite the Al-Rasheed structure.

Kamil the contractor built this building.

The are many bridges on the Tigris River.

The Al-Rasheed Building is in Bab El-Muadham.

The Abu Nawas Building is on your left-hand side.

كمية عزافي كمال عمارة الرشيد
1 عمارة الرشيد كمال عمارة الرشيد
كمية عزافي كمال عمارة الرشيد
المتعمد كامل عمر هالعمارة
عمارة عمر هالعمارة
كمال عمر هالعمارة
المتعمد كامل عمر هالعمارة
02 نهر دجلة عليه جسور هواية
نهر دجلة ، دجلة
نهر دجلة عليه جسور هواية
عمارة الرشيد بباب المعظم
باب المعظم
عمارة الرشيد بباب المعظم
عمارة ابو نواس على ايدك اليمن
ابدك اليمن، ابدك اليسار، ابدك اليمنة، ابدك اليسرة
ابدك اليسار، ادككم اليسار، ايدكم اليمن، ايدكم اليمنة
على ايدك اليمن
عمارة ابو نواس على ايدك اليمن
Dr. Ali's clinic is in the Tigris high rise.

Oh, master, whatever you ask is of the utmost importance.

The doctor's clinic is on the first floor.

This building has eight floors.

Is there an elevator in this high rise?

I climbed the stairs to the tenth floor.

Thabit brought me his stepladder.
LESSON 9  DRILLS

There is a traffic policeman in this square.

شبلت جاب لي الدرج ماله

اكو شريفي مرور بمالفلكة

10. شريفي مرور، شريفي، نرطه
شريفي مرور بمالفلكة

اكو شريفي مرور بمالفلكة

Two
Repeat after the model.

الغريب : بالله كلي اغلون اروح لباب الشرجي

شريفي المرور: امشي كبين الى ان تخلص شارع الرشيد وباب الشرجي يصير بوجهك

الغريب : اغلون اعرف أني خلصت شارع الرشيد؟

شريفي المرور: من توصل بباب الشرجي تنوش الفلكة الجَبيرة ما ممكن إنضيقها

الغريب : اشكرك هواية يأني ما أنفل في محل سبهداد

Three
Repeat after the model.

كامل: انت تقول طبيب الأسنان مالك خوش طبيب؟

بشير: ا המדريني أنتي كل ما اعرف ان تخلص على سنوٍ. جان زين

كامل: زين أنتي راج اجري اجري لي موعد وياح، بين وبين تصرف عيادته؟

بشير: عيادته تصير قريبة من شارع ابو نواس

كامل: زين، وبين باي شارع؟ باي عمارة؟

بشير: بممارسة دجلة، بين كبين ما توصل نناية شارع الرشيد

كامل: اوه، هذي الكبالة الجسر اللي بيها سبع طوابق؟

بشير: اننعم، وعيادته بالطابق السابع تاكد المصد وتعبد الها
Two—Translation

The Stranger: Tell me, by God, how to go to Bab El-Sharji?

Traffic: Go straight ahead to the end of Al-Rasheed Street, and Bab El-Sharji will be dead in front.

Policeman: How do I know when I come to the end of Al-Rasheed Street?

Traffic: When you reach Bab El-Sharji, you'll see the big square, you just can't miss it.

Policeman: Thank you very much. I don't know any place in Baghdad.

Three—Translation

Kamil: You say your dentist is a good one?

Basheer: How do I know? All I know is that his work on my teeth was good.

Kamil: OK, I am going to try and make an appointment with him. Where is his clinic?

Basheer: His clinic is near Abu Nawas Street.

Kamil: OK, but where? On what street? In which building?

Basheer: In the Tigris Building, just before you reach the end of Al-Rasheed Street.

Kamil: Oh, the one opposite the bridge, which has seven stories.

Basheer: Yes, and his clinic is on the seventh floor, you take the elevator up to it.

Four

Replace the underlined word in each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences with a suitable synonym without causing a change in the meaning of the sentence.

Example:

المدرسة على يدك العليين . (Teacher)
المدرسة على يدك اليمنة . (Student)
LESSON 9

DRILLS

Five

Use the information provided in the left-hand column to alter each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

nine

هالعمارة بيبا عشرين طابق

هالعمارة بيبا سبع طوابق

in front

الجرين ورك

اصعد بالصعد

stairs

شارع أبو نواس بيبا داكنين هواية

أعوج عاليسار

bars

الربيين اليمنئ وحدة عالخ

عيادة الدكتور بالطابق التاسع

right

الجرين ورك

اصعد بالصعد

your hands

الجرين ورك

اصعد بالصعد

15th

الجرين ورك

اصعد بالصعد

21

الجرين ورك

اصعد بالصعد

straight ahead

الجرين ورك

اصعد بالصعد

opposite

الجرين ورك

اصعد بالصعد

square

الجرين ورك

اصعد بالصعد
Six
Use the appropriate word from the left-hand column to complete each of the the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

ايدك
1 امشي ______ إلى نهاية الشارع
وراك
2 علامة إشارة عشرين
كيل
3 الجسر راجع يكون على ايدك
فلكة
4 العظم يعبر على ______ اليمين
اليسار
5 هذا المعبد يبعد للطابق ______ س.
طوابق
6 كام عمر عمارنة بنه عشرين
بارات
7 إذا ______ عالمين تفوت الجسر
تعمج
8 شارع أبو نواس بيه ______ هاوية
باب الشرجي بيه ______ جهيرة
طابق
9 إذا الجسر يوضك باب الشرجي يعبر ______
السابع
10 ...

Seven
Implement in the following 10 Iraqi sentences the clues you find in the left-hand column. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

the building

السيارة كدام البيت  
(Teacher)

 السيارة كدام العمارة  
(Student)

their hands

1 غفت رجال دباكل بابده
2 ايدين هدي المرة حلوة

her hands

3 الولد معد الدرج
4 لينى اخدت المعبد

two children

opposite

5 عادة الطيب بالعمارة ورا دائرة الشرطة

you, pl.

6 اعوج عالمين وتفوت دكان الكصاب كياليك

right

7 استمر كيل ويراس العقد اعوج عالميسار

and stairs

8 العمارة بده مصعد

the square

9 هذي العمارة مدارة

the traffic policeman

10 الشرطي بلبس بدلة خاصة

26
CLASSROOM EXERCISES

What do you say?

You are a traffic policeman on duty. A stranger stopped and asked for directions to go to the Abu Nawas Building. You give him the following orderly directions.

1. Continue straight ahead till you come to the next bridge which will be on your left.

2. Don't take the bridge; continue till you come to the end of the next block.

3. Now turn right; you will be on Al-Rasheed Street.

4. Go to the end of Al-Rasheed Street where you will see another bridge on your right.

5. Now turn slightly left.

6. You will reach a square called Bab El-Sharji.

7. You come to the middle of the square, then take a right.

8. Now you enter Mua'sker Al-Rasheed Street.

9. Continue for three blocks and you will see the Tigris Building, which has 12 stories; you can't miss it.

10. And I like you to know that you can ask any traffic policeman for directions any time you need them.

Role Playing

Situation 1. One student asks another to direct him (her) to go from the Presidio to Lighthouse School.

Situation 2. One student asks another to explain to him (her) how to go to the NCO Club from the Arabic Department.
LESSON 9

CLASSROOM EXERCISES

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker (Instructor)  Interpreter (Student)  Arabic speaker (Student)

Situation 1.

You can find it in the telephone directory.

Who is your doctor?

Oh, I know where his clinic is. It is near here, just go straight to the next block, turn right, go three more blocks and you will see a three-story building on the left and you will see his name on the front.

Situation 2.

Do you know where Tom works?

Where is it located?

Where is Al-Rasheed Street?

Thank you, Doctor Khair.

Yes, I work in the capital.

What is the street near you?

I will go to the Al-Rasheed street.

I am near the river.

I will go to the right.

I will go to the left.

I will go to the right.

I am near the river.
Translation Practice

Translate orally into English the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

1. عملة أبو نواس على بحار الجسر
2. دكان أبو خاسرأ ورا دكان الكباب علي
3. راح انتظرك كدام مطعم الرشيد
4. عوجا عاليسار وتشوف كاني نزو دلجة كباليك
5. عباءة الطبيب مالي صايرة على شارع الرشيد
6. مطعم أبو نواس بالطابق الأول من غارة دلجة
7. عملة دلجة ببيها عشر طوابق
8. وببيها معدمين ودرج همين
9. منشأة باب الشرجي جيزة ومدرية
10. شارع المعمر بوصلك لمعمر الرشيد

Dictation Practice

With books closed, transcribe the following 5 Iraqi sentences, as the instructor dictates them.

1. ساحة باب الشرجي جميلة وببيها مطاعم ودكاكين هوائية
2. امشي كيل إلى أن تصل الحفر بعدين عوجا عاليسار
3. إذا تخلي الجسر بوجيه شارع الرشيد يصير على يمينك
4. وشارع أبو نواس على يسار وساحة باب الشرجي وراك
5. تنزل وين عباءة الدكتور عصام؟ زين عملة دلجة تصر ببيها
Exercise One
Transcribe the following 5 recorded sentences.

Exercise Two
Write the English translation of the following 5 recorded sentences.

Exercise Three
Listen to the following description, then draw on the sketch provided below the path that Ali followed.
Exercise Four

You will hear 10 Iraqi sentences, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best response in each case.

1. دكان أبو جاسم كبان دكان الكصاب
   a. دكان أبو جاسم كبان دكان الكصاب
   b. دكان أبو جاسم ودكان الكصاب واحد كبان اللأخ
   c. دكان أبو جاسم ورا دكان الكصاب

2. اكو جمور على نهر دجلة
   a. نهر دجلة عليه جمر
   b. نهر دجلة اكو عليه جمور جمره
   c. جمور على نهر دجلة

3. فلكة باب الشرقي كبانك
   a. الجسر كبانك
   b. انت كبال الجسر
   c. كبانك باب الشرقي

4. العمارة ما بيبها درج
   a. العمارة بيبها مععد
   b. العمارة بيبها درج
   c. بيبها درج

5. العمارة مو بشارع أبو نواس
   a. عمارة أبو نواس مشارع الشريد
   b. عمارة أبو نواس على شارع أبو نواس
   c. بشارع أبو نواس

6. شارع الرشيد ما يوطنك لباب الشرقي
   a. شارع الرشيد مابوطنك لباب المعظم
   b. اذا اخذ شارع الرشيد يوطنك لباب المعظم
   c. شارع الرشيد
Exercise Five  🎻

Listen to the following Iraqi paragraph, then answer the 5 questions based on it.

Questions
1. How was Orville traveling?
2. Where did he stop?
3. Whom did he see and what did he ask?
4. Where did he start from and where was he heading?
5. Which street was pointed out to him and why?
SUMMARY

1. There are many ways of asking for directions in ID, such as:

Could you tell me where the police station is? 

Tell me, by God, where is the police station located?

Please point out to me the police station.

Do you know where the police station is?

These are just a few examples of how the question may be put. The important thing to know is that the question may be formed in different ways utilizing the words "please," "by God," "كل لي بالله," "من فضلك," "tell me," "do you know," "point out to me," "where," and so on.

2. ابن نواس is a very well-known and respected name in Arabic poetry. He was very famous in Baghdad during the Abbasid Dynasty. It is no surprise therefore, to find many places and establishments named after him, such as restaurants, bars, casinos, nightclubs and, of course, the famous street which runs parallel to the Tigris River.

3. كابل, "straight ahead" or "in front," may be used in this way or substituted for by امام or كدام.

Example:

Walk straight ahead.

امشى كابل
امشى كدام
امشى امام
امشى بوجك
LESSON 9

1. "the Eastern Gate," is a big and very busy square. Most of the wide and well-known streets end there. It is no longer the eastern end of Baghdad, but rather it is south to south-central.

5. ساحة may be used to mean "field," "square" or "arena."

5. الموج in MSA has only the meaning of "bend," but in ID, in addition, it is used to mean "turn."

7. الرشيد "the wise," was the nickname of Caliph Haroon. There are many places, other than the street, that are named after him in Baghdad.

8. باب المعظم, "Al-Muadham Gate," is not believed to be one of the original four gates. It leads to a section of Baghdad called "the venerated."

8. عيادة is "doctor's office," although it gives the meaning of "clinic," also, it is never used in this context. It is always used in association with دكتور or "doctor."

9. The phrase على عيني ورأسي, "on my eye and head," should never be translated literally. It is used to show that the request is highly regarded and taken in utmost consideration.

1. طابق means "floor" or "story."
LESSON 9

12. مصعد, "elevator" or "lift," is a noun of instrument in MSA, and it is used in ID for the same purpose.

13. درج, "stairs" or "ladder," is ID in this context, and also means "one stair step" or "one ladder step."

حسن قول نعم بعمك
فببع قول لبع لنم

ان لبعن فاحستا
فبحر مابرا ادخت النم
**REFERENCE GRAMMAR**

1. "guided," "led" or "pointed out," is an ID verb, made up from the MSA دَلَّ. Interestingly, it follows MSA rules in conjugation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Perfect</th>
<th>Imperfect</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>دَلِيَ</td>
<td>دَلْنِيَ</td>
<td>دَلْنِيَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>دَلَّتْ</td>
<td>دَلْتِيَ</td>
<td>دَلْتِيَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>دَلْنِ</td>
<td>دَلْنُيَ</td>
<td>دَلْنُيَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you, m.</td>
<td>دَلَّتْ</td>
<td>دَلْتِيَ</td>
<td>دَلْتِيَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you, f.</td>
<td>دَلَّتْ</td>
<td>دَلْتِيَ</td>
<td>دَلْتِيَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you, pl.</td>
<td>دَلْنُ</td>
<td>دَلْنُيَ</td>
<td>دَلْنُيَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>دَلْيُ</td>
<td>دَلْيِيَ</td>
<td>دَلْيِيَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>دَلْنُ</td>
<td>دَلْنُيَ</td>
<td>دَلْنُيَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbal noun, دَلْتَة is MSA and ID meaning "proof" or "indication."

The noun of subject and noun of object are not used.

2. "لَعَجْ" is the imperative of "لَعَجَ". ID has added another usage to that of the MSA "bent" or "made crooked," which is "turn."

"لَعَجْ" is a measure I verb weak in the middle. If the weak letter in the basic triliteral weak-in-the-middle verb is the و, the conjugation is that of the sound verb.

For conjugation of "لَعَجْ" look up the verb وَرَبُّ in Lesson 1.

The verbal noun is not used.

The noun of object لَعَجْ is seldom used.

The noun of object لَعَجْ is used interchangeably with "لَعَجْ".

* In pronunciation, the و is contracted into the د. Ask your instructor to pronounce it for you.
3. 

In MSA and especially classical Arabic it has other meanings. It is the verbal noun from the measure I verb, عمر, which is not used in ID. The measure II verb عمر, "cultivated," "populated" or "built," is used instead.

For conjugation, see the verb عمر in Lesson 1.

4. مصعد, "elevator" or "lift," is the noun of instrument from the measure I verb مصعد. For conjugation, see the verb ضرب in Lesson 1.

5. معظم, "revered," is the noun of object from the measure II verb معظم. For conjugation, see the verb سلم in Lesson 1.

6. ضيع, "lost," is the measure II form of ضاع. For conjugation, see the verb سلم in Lesson 1.

7. درج, "stairs" or "ladder," is the verbal noun from the verb درج, "moved slowly." As a verb, it is seldom used in ID.
8. "face," is ID and MSA. It has no root. The verb is made from the noun in measure II, "directed," "guided" or "faced." The verbal noun is or "direction." The noun of subject means "director," "guide" or "counselor." The noun of object , gives the corresponding meaning.

The verbal noun from measure III means "interview" or "facing up." The noun of subject is , "facing," and the noun of object is , "faced."
EVALUATION

Part A.

You will hear 10 Iraqi questions or statements, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter that corresponds to the best response in each case.

Part B.

Translate the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences into English.

Part C.

Transcribe each of the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences.

Part D.

Listen to the following Iraqi paragraph, then answer the 8 questions based on it.

1. What did Orville do yesterday?
2. What is ailing Orville?
3. What kind of a doctor is Essam?
4. How did Orville know where the doctor's office is?
5. How did he go there?
6. What happened to him on the way?
7. To what floor did he go and how?
8. What was he told at the doctor's office and why?
1. Another word for "field" or "arena," is ميدان. is used in both MSA and ID, mostly to mean "field."

Examples:

- firing range
- battlefield
- training field (drill ground)

2. renders the meaning "turn" only in ID and mainly for people or pedestrians. For a vehicle or anything on wheels the verb دور is used.

is ID from the MSA دار, "turned."

3. is "face," وجه is "direction" and جنب is "side" in MSA and ID. ضرب is ID for جنب and مرف for the same meaning, sometimes. is ID for "near."

4. "building," "structure" or "high rise," is MSA and ID. بناية is also MSA and ID but it does not give the meaning of "high rise." In order to render the meaning "high rise," the word عالية , "high," must be used with بناية, thus بناية عالية is "high rise."

5. "the Tigris," is one of the two main rivers that flow across Iraq from north to south. The other is the Euphrates الفرات. They both originate in Turkey. They come very close to each other near Baghdad, then go wide until they join to form شط العرب , "Shatt El-Arab," just south of Basrah.
6. عيادة is used in ID only for "doctor's office." For "clinic," both MSA and ID use the word مشفى, and for "hospital," مستشفى. They both are nouns of place. Literally, the former means "a place where you get a prescription," and the latter "a place where you get well."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>MSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abu Nawas (name)</td>
<td>ابو نواس</td>
<td>باب المعظم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Muadham Gate</td>
<td></td>
<td>الرخيص</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Rasheed (name)</td>
<td></td>
<td>وصل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrive (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>ورا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behind</td>
<td></td>
<td>عمارة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>building, high rise</td>
<td></td>
<td>استمر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continue (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>عيادة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctor's office</td>
<td></td>
<td>باب، ابوب (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>door, gate</td>
<td></td>
<td>محمد، مصاعد (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elevator, lift</td>
<td></td>
<td>وجه، وجه (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>face</td>
<td></td>
<td>ساحة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>field, arena</td>
<td></td>
<td>طوابق، طوابق (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floor, story</td>
<td></td>
<td>دلي</td>
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<tr>
<td>guide (to), lead (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>ايد، ادي (ج)</td>
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<tr>
<td>hand</td>
<td></td>
<td>يبار</td>
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<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td></td>
<td>ضيع</td>
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<tr>
<td>lose (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>شرطي، شرطة (ج)</td>
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<tr>
<td>policeman</td>
<td></td>
<td>معظم</td>
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<tr>
<td>revered</td>
<td></td>
<td>ساحة</td>
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<tr>
<td>square</td>
<td></td>
<td>مدع</td>
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<tr>
<td>stair, ladder</td>
<td></td>
<td>كيل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>straight ahead</td>
<td></td>
<td>شارع، شوارع (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>street</td>
<td></td>
<td>مدع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>MSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Eastern Gate</td>
<td>باب الشرقي</td>
<td>دبليوة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Tigris (river)</td>
<td>سنون (ج)</td>
<td>سن، اسان (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tooth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>traffic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>turn (to)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
LESSON 10

USING PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

OBJECTIVES

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

- Engage a cab and settle on the fare.
- Get information to ride a particular city bus.
1. ID words adapted from English: 

2. ID word adapted from Turkish: 

3. ID modification of the MSA verb: 

4. ID expressions: 

5. Special ID word: 

6. The measure I sound verbs: 

7. The measure I weak-in-the-middle verb: 

8. The measure II verb: 

Orville decided to take a taxi cab to go meet his friend Najeeb in Abu Nawas Street. He stood on the sidewalk of Al-Hareeriy Street until a cab came by. Orville waved his hand and shouted:

"أوَرْفِلُ، ْنَكِيِّ، فَارْغِ؟
إِلَّاَيْقُ، نَعَمْ وَيْنَ رَاحِ؟
أوَرْفِلُ، لَنَاغِعُ أَبُو نَوَاسِ، اَنْفَكْ ثَرِيدَ؟
السَّاِيْقُ، دَيْنَارَ وَاحِدَ.
أوَرْفِلُ، إِشْدَعْوَةَ؟ هَنِيَّ مِرْهَوْيَا؟ تَكَمْنَى يُلُسَ.
أَوْرِفِلُ، أَغَانِيَ، أَنْيَ جُنَتْ بَيِّنَيِّ لْثُنِيَّتِ وَشُفَّتٌيِّ دِيَوَتُ لْحَايِرَكَ سَ.
أوَرْفِلُ، هَذَا هُوَ، يَقِيلُ يَقِيلُ ما يَقِيلُ عَلَى كِيفَكَ?
السَّاِيْقُ، زَنِ يَبَا، أَمْرِي لَهُ، أَنْفُكْ إِلْيَمَدَّ."
TRANSLATION

Orville: Taxi! Vacant?

Driver: Yes, where do you want to go?

Orville: To Abu Nawas Street. How much?

Driver: One dinar.


Driver: My friend, I was on my way home, and you saw me turn around just for your sake.

Orville: That is it. If you agree fine; if you don't, it's as you wish.

Driver: OK, friend, I leave the matter to God. Get in, please.
EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. "taxi," is an ID word taken from the English "taxicab." The MSA equivalent is سيارة إجرة, which means "rental," thus the phrase سيارة إجرة.

2. "empty" or "vacant," is MSA and ID. It is almost the standard question to a cabdriver. To get a cab, one has to hail it on the street and inquire فارغة؟, meaning "Are you in a position to serve me?" It is the noun of subject from the measure I verb فرغ, "became empty," "became vacant," "became void," "be finished."

3. "dinar," is MSA and ID. It was an ancient gold coin. In the modern Iraqi monetary system it is a note worth one thousand فلس, "fils," which is the smallest coin in the system. The system is metric based, more or less, on increments of 10, though there is a note that is a quarter of a dinar. In today's money market, the dinar is worth three dollars.

4. "Why so much?" is an ID idiom. One of the MSA meanings for دعوة is "bidding," so the literal meaning becomes "Why is this bidding?"

5. "fils," is the smallest coin in Iraq. It is worth about one third of a penny. Other coins are:

   5 fils

   10 fils

   25 fils

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LESSON 10

50 fils  ₪50
100 fils  ₪100

Dinars, halves, and quarters in coins do exist but paper notes are usually used.

6. دُوِّرُ, "turned," is ID. It is used only for wheeled objects. It comes from the MSA تَوَّرَ, "turned."

7. لَخَاطَرِكُمُ, "for your sake" or "for your favor," is an ID idiom.

لَخَاطَرِ اللَّهُ is the equivalent to the English expression "for God's sakes."

8. عَلَىٰ كُفُكَ, "As pleases you," "As you wish" or "Up to you," is an ID idiom. Literally, it means "Suit your mood or condition." It may be expressed as مَثَلَ مَا شَرَّدَ or أَثْلُونَ مَا شَرَّدَ, "Any way you like."

9. أَمْرِ اللَّهِ, "There is not much I can do," is an other ID idiom.

لَهُ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ, "I have submitted the matter to God."

The same sentiment may be expressed as إِمَّأَتُ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ, إِمَأَتُ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ or فَوْضَتُ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ.

10. السائق, "the driver," is MSA. The ID is سَاٰقَتُ. The hamza is not pronounced. It is the noun of subject from the measure I verb سَاقَ, "drove."
DRILLS

One ١
To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Notice that the
Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

Taxi! Are you vacant?

تكسي فارغ؟

١ تكسي
فارغ
تكسي فارغ؟

This cab is vacant.

هذا التكسي فارغ.

٢ فارغ
هذا التكسي فارغ.

How many dinars an hour is the rental of this cab?

كم دينار بالساعة اجرة هذا التكسي؟

٣ دينار
دينار
كم دينار بالساعة اجرة هذا التكسي؟

Why so much?

اشدوعة هلكد؟ اشدوعة هالكتر؟

٤ اشدوعة؟
اشدوعة هلكد؟ اشدوعة هالكتر؟

Why three dinars?

اشدوعة تلث دنانير؟

اشعبدا
اشدوعة تلث دنانير؟
LESSON 10

The kabab is 50 fils.

الكباب پخشین فلیس 0

Turn when you reach the square.

دور من تحویل الفکه 0

I'll do it just for your sake.

راح اسمیها بس لخاطرك 0

You saw me turn just for you (your favor).

دیورت لخاطرک

If you agree, OK; if not, it's up to you.

کفک

The matter is up to God.

امیری لله
LESSON 10

This cabdriver knows how to drive.

Two

Repeat after the model.

ارمل : هل هنا بالورقل وطفت بالسلامة ما ضعت؟
نيجيب : لا ما ضعت، لأن آني جبت بتكس.
ارمل : اشكد اخذ منك؟
نيجيب : هو راد دينار سي آني كة اقدمي ويك.
ارمل : وبعدين اشكد قبل؟
نيجيب : كة له فمنيمة إنا ما تقبل على كيفك، وقيلها والله.

Three

Repeat after the model.

نيجيب : كنت لازم تتعلم الطريق والشوارع مالا بغداد
حتى تسوق سيارتك.
ارمل : نعم هذا صحيح، بس آني بعدين اشوفها زمالة.
نيجيب : اي تمام هي تحتاج شيء وكنت.
ارمل : هي مو بس واحد يتعلم طريقة.
نيجيب : بس شنو؟ احتاجة بعد؟
ارمل : لا، واحد لازم يعرف افلون بسوق شحالشوارع المزدحمة.
Two--Translation

Najeeb: Welcome, welcome, Orville. You arrived safely. You didn't get lost?

Orville: No, I didn't get lost for I came in a cab.

Najeeb: How much did he charge you (take)?

Orville: He wanted a dinar, but I said, "That much?"

Najeeb: What did he accept then?

Orville: I told him 800, and if you don't agree, it is up to you, and he accepted.

Three--Translation

Najeeb: You must learn the roads and the streets of Baghdad so you can drive your car.

Orville: Yes, that is correct, but I still find it difficult.

Najeeb: Oh, yes, it takes a little time.

Orville: It isn't just that one learns the roads.

Najeeb: But what, what else do you need?

Orville: No, one must know how to drive in these crowded streets.
Four
Negate the affirmative and affirm the negative in the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

ايرغر لشاعر ابنواس من كبل

(Students)

اورげる ما راهح لشاعر ابنواس من كبل

(Teacher)

1. التكسي فارغ
2. السابق قيل تهتمه فقس
3. المكتب مفر فارغ
4. الشارع مزدحم
5. اجرة التكسي دينار

6. هذي اللغة على كيفك مثل ماردنها
7. شجع قبل بيي ويانا
8. طريق سيعم على طريق سيتها
9. سابق هالتكلسي خوش سابق
10. دور عند الفلكة

Five
Form a question to each of the following 10 Iraqi statements, using the interrogative؟

Example:

هذي اللغة تحتاج اربعة أيام

(Teacher)

اشدعاية اربعة أيام؟

(Student)

or

اشدعاية هي نغمة زهير؟

اشدعاية هل بلد؟

1. اجرة التكسي 20 دينار باليوم
2. اكرو ازدحام هواية بالسوق اليوم
3. الموظف الجديد يريد خمسية دينار بالشهر
Six
Use the clues provided in the left-hand column to alter the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

quarter of a dinar  
الدينار بـه الـ٥٦٥ (Teacher)
الربع دينار بـه ٥٦٥ فلس (Student)

you, pl. 
لخاطرك راح اقبل نص دينار

continued straight ahead
التكتي ديور عاليمين

his own car
كامل بيجت تكتي للدائرة

half a dinar
بكرهنو ابوتاس البيرة بـه ٥٦٥ فلس

you, f.
لا تقبلها اذا ما جانت على كيفك

the butcher shop
بيت سمير على طريق دكان أبو جاسم

two cabs
اجروا تكتي بعشرين دينار باليوم

yearly
باجرون هالعمارة شهريا

high rise
بيت سلمان بشارع الرشيد
Seven Drills

Choose from the left-hand column the sentence that is most closely related to each of the following 10 Iraqi statements.

1. فوضًا امرنا الله.
2. إذا ما تقبل على كيفك.
3. اجترع التكسي عشرين دينار باليوم.
4. لاتخلو الولد بعيون لحاظر الله.
5. اخذهم بالتكسي.
6. السباحة زجمة لان الشوارع مزدحمة.
7. هذا التكسي فارغ.
8. انقبلت استقالته.
9. استمر بالشارع كيل إلى النهاية.
10. لا ما اكو زجمة انت على طريقي.

ومن يلتزب شربه آخرًا
ومن يناملاً ليلًا

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COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II

Orville wants to buy his son a bicycle. He inquires of Bahjat about where to buy it and how to get there.

أوريج: كيف يمكنني شراء دراجة ليا وعندما أريد شرائه؟
بخت: أكو دكان قريب من وزيرة النشر؟
أوريج: أكو في مكان قريب من زمان؟
بخت: يمكنك انقر رمز 20 فتح التوكيل الخاص بنا وسموهم اللجان إلى جميعك تمامًا.
TRANSLATION

Orville: Hey, Bahjat (my eye) could you tell me where I could buy a bicycle for my son?

Bahjat: There is a shop in Wazeiriah, near you, full of bicycles.

Orville: Are there buses that go there from where we are?

Bahjat: Yes, ride bus 20 and get off at Wazeiriah Square, and you see the shop directly facing you.
1. "bicycle," is ID taken from the English. The MSA is دراجة, which means "moved slowly." See Lesson 9. In contrast to سارة, "car," which literally means "walker," دراجة is slower. "motorcycle," is another ID word taken from the English. In MSA it is دراجة بخارية, means "steam" while هواء means "air." The plurals are دراجات and موتورسلاطین and باییکلsts.

2. is a section of the city of Baghdad. The word is a compound of وزیر, "minister (political)," plus the relative ي and the وزیریة is one of the better residential sections in Baghdad.

3. "full," is ID; though it is formed of the pattern منفعل of the noun of object, it is not of Arabic origin. In MSA it is معلومن.

ID has also made the verb تزین, "filled," and it is fully conjugated and used like any other verb. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

4. "buses," is another ID word taken from the English. The singular is پاس. In MSA, the closest to it is نقلة ركاب, which literally means "passengers' transport."

Notice that the plurals of the ID-English words موتورسلاطین and باییکل are all formed as sound feminine. The general idea, in Arabic, is that equipment and instruments or tools are feminine.

5. "near" or "next to," is another ID word. There is no verb for it or any derivatives. The MSA equivalent is جنب or جنب, and both are
also used interchangeably with صَف in ID. ID also uses صَف for the same meaning. صَف in MSA means "row," "line," "file" or "class."

Example:

he sat next to me.

6. "ride," is ID and MSA. اِرکب, "ride the bus," and اَخِد اِلْبَسْ ِن, "take the bus," are interchangeable just like they are commonly used in English. اِرکب is the imperative form; the perfect is اِرکب. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

7. "number," is ID and MSA. It is also used to mean عَدَد, "numeral." There is another ID word نِمْرَة, that gives the same meaning.

8. "descend" or "alight," is also ID and MSA. In English, "get off" is used mostly, but in Arabic "get off" has no equivalent, and اِنْزَلْ is the verb that is used. اِنْزَلْ is the imperative form; the perfect is اِنْزَلْ. Examples:

he went to the market.

he went to the cafe.

he went to the club.

he went to the office.

and so on. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.
He bought a bicycle for his son.

Orville's house is in Al-Wazeirah.

The store is full of bicycles.

The buses are always full.

The building is near the police station.
Ride the bus.

Ride bus No. 20.

Get off the bus.
LESSON 10

DRILLS

Two
Repeat after the model.

اليوم راح اشترى بايكسلاج لชนتي

بي ما راح أسوق سبارتي

راح اخذ الباص رقم ١٥

وانزل يه للسوق واوجر لدكان البايكسلاج

أود إذا اشترى البايكسلاج راح أجبر تكسي واخذ يه للبيت

Three
Repeat after the model.

بنتي فرحت هواية بايكسلاجها الجديد

بي هي بعده سابتع تركب

آتي وعدتها ان أعلمتها الجملة الجاية

راح اختها للساحة الفارغة ورا العمارة الجيزة

هناك أعلمتها اشلون شرك وتنزل من البايكسلاج

اذًا اليوم اين من اليوم عطى

جعل رداً ينزجي جيه
Two--Translation

1. Today I am going to buy a bicycle for my daughter.
2. But I am not going to drive my car.
3. I will take bus No. 15.
4. And go to the market and to the bicycle store.
5. If I buy a bicycle, I will rent a cab and take it home in it.

Three--Translation

1. My daughter became very happy with her new bicycle.
2. But she still does not know how to ride it.
3. I promised to teach her this coming Friday.
4. I will take her to the empty field behind the big building.
5. And there I will teach her how to get on and off the bicycle.

Four
Change the subject in the following 10 Iraqi sentences according to the clues provided in the left-hand column. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

he

(Teacher)

(Student)

we
she
they
he
you, f.
I

1. نزلوا للسوق.

2. دسوق سيارته.

3. ركبنا باكسلا الجديدة.

4. ركب باكسلا الجديدة.

5. نزل للنادي.

6. ركبوا باكسلا لشارع أبو نواس.
LESSON 10

DRILLS

you, m. ٧ علي ينزل كل يوم للكهوة
we ٨ هي تركيب الباص للشغل
she ٩ غفتهم بوقعن سارتهم
they ١٠ احنا ننزل للباب الشرقي كل يوم جمعة

Five
Keeping the meaning intact, replace the underlined words in the following 10 Iraqi sentences with suitable substitutions from the left-hand column.

Example:

ال دائرة بع العمارة (Teacher)
ال دائرة بع العمارة (Student)

1 نزل للسوق بالبيجع
2 ليلى ركبت الباص
3 بيت علي يبنت دكان أبو جاسم
4 المدرسة بع البيت
5 الباس جان متسابع هوائية
6 اورغل نزل للسوق
7 علوان احمر طكي
8 اورغل اشترى بياكيل لولده
9 وعلمه غلون يصعد وينزل عليه
10 هذي العمارة فارغة

Six
Answer the following 5 Iraqi questions in complete sentences.

1 يمتنى راج ننزل للسوق؟
2 اشترين راج نزوح بالتكسي والا بالباس؟
3 اشتري تشري من السوق؟
Seven
Form a complete question to each of the following 5 Iraqi answers.

1. راج اخذ الباص ؟
2. راج انزل من الباص بشارع الرشيد ؟
3. راج اشري هناك ببسكول ليستي ؟
4. يمكن راج اخد وبابا قد ميزة دينار ؟
5. راج انزل للسوق العصر ؟

Eight
The general meaning of the following 10 Iraqi sentences is given in the left-hand column. Match the sentences with their meanings.

1. التكسي هي سيارة اجرة ؟
2. المر ارماء موجودة هواية ؟
3. هذا التكسي فارغ ؟
4. كامل ظان كان بدع ندي فالفت بالباص ؟
5. سيارة الاجارة فارغة ؟
6. العمرة بيها موظفين ؟
7. اهم الادعوة التكسي بهلك ؟
8. العمرة قد قيدة ؟
9. تكدر تاجر تكسي ؟
10. والباص يوطئ للسوق ؟
CLASSROOM EXERCISES

What do you say?

1. You are in the bicycle shop; you found one you would like to buy. Ask the keeper about its cost.

2. You hailed a cab and the driver quoted you a high figure (one and a half dinars); ask him why is it that high.

3. In No. 2 above, offer him less than a dinar.

4. Ask your friend about the number of the bus you need to take to Al-Wazeiriah.

5. In No. 4 above, ask him since that particular bus is always crowded, is there another one?

6. You want to go to Abu Nawas Building, but you got lost. Ask a traffic policeman you see for directions.

7. You are the traffic policeman in No. 6 above. Answer that it is next to the police station.

8. Call Orville and invite him for a beer in the Red Bar this evening.

9. Orville accepted, but he does not know where the Red Bar is. Tell him to go to Abu Nawas Street from Bab El-Sharji, take a left after two blocks, go to the end of the block and the Red Bar will be facing him.

10. You and Orville made it to the Red Bar. Order two beers and inquire about the cost.
Role Playing

Situation 1. (Two students play the roles.)
You want to go to your appointment with the dentist. You decide to take a cab. You want to know from your friend how you should go about it. Your friend tells you that bus No. 8 goes by where you want to go. Tell him the bus is always crowded. Your friend tells you to just stand on the street and hail a cab, then ask if it is vacant. You ask what a reasonable fare is. Your friend advises you to ask the driver before you get in, and that he probably will want a dinar, but you should offer him nine hundred fils.

Situation 2. (Three students play the parts.)
You and your friend have just arrived in Monterey. Your final destination is the Presidio. You have stopped for coffee at the Doubletree Inn. You get the map out to discuss how to make it to the Presidio. You want to take a right from Del Monte onto Pacific and describe the rest of the route. Your friend argues that you should take a left on Pacific and he describes the rest of his route. You consult the waitress, who happens to be new in town, but thinks she knows her way around. She tells you to take Pacific to Lighthouse to David to Taylor.
LESSON 10

CLASSROOM EXERCISES

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English speaker (Instructor)</th>
<th>Interpreter (Student)</th>
<th>Arabic speaker (Student)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Situation 1.

What do you need from the market?

For whom?

How are you going? By bus?

But the buses are usually crowded.

Situation 2

OK, but I don't know where it is.

Yes, on Al-Rasheed Street.

OK, but how do I get to it from there?

And then?
LESSON 10

Would it be on my left or right?

رااح تكون على يمينك ، ما ممكن تضيعها .

How many stories is it?

اربعمة طابق .

Translation Practice

Translate the following Iraqi paragraph orally into English.

اوأرفل نزل للوك بالباس ، ديريد يشترى بايسكل لابنـه .
ما جان بشدل وين يروح . بس أبو جام داله على دكـان بايسكلات
وراح هناك واشرى واحد منهم واحذ تكي وحظه بيبا واخذه للبيت .
وابنه فرح هواية لما غافـه ، واخذه للساحة وراهم ديتلـم
يركب وينزل منهـ .

Dictation Practice

With books closed, transcribe the following 5 Iraqi sentences, as the instructor dictates them.

1 . إذا تخوف تكي فارغ يعر كدامك وكفلي اباه .
2 . أغاني ليش ماتأخذ الباص ؟ ارخص لك .
3 . تمام الباص ارخص بين تعرف الباصلات مزدحمة على طول .
4 . وآني وباييا ابي يرـد اخذه واشرى له بايسكل .
5 . يكونون اكو خوش بايسكلات بف دكان بايكلة الوزيرية .

واشن ميركل كي ميركل التفاس ضمرو
عليه الله الناجم ليل

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HOMEWORK

Exercise One
On a separate sheet of paper, transcribe the following 10 recorded sentences.

Exercise Two
On a separate sheet of paper, transcribe into English the following 10 recorded sentences.

Exercise Three
You will hear 10 Iraqi sentences. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter of each English sentence beside the numbers of the Arabic equivalents.

(a) They did not accept.

(b) He offered 30 dinars.

(c) He says they wanted 40 dinars.

(d) Orville did not buy the bicycle.

(e) They have a lot of this type.

(f) He made it 30 dinars.

(g) And he wants one for 30 dinars only.

(h) He asked, "Why this much?"

(i) They said, "It is a good bicycle."

(j) And they should only accept 40 dinars.
Exercise Four

You will hear 10 Iraqi statements, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best response.

1. a. دكان أبو جاسم بالوزيرية
   b. دكان أبو جاسم بم الوزيرية
   c. دكان أبو جاسم بنص الوزيرية

2. a. الباصات دائما متروسة هواية
   b. الباصات مزدحمة الصبح
   c. الباصات نص متروسة على طول

3. a. اكر هواية تكسيات لن الشوارع مزدحمة
   b. الشوارع مزدحمة بالتكسيات
   c. التكسيات مزدحمة والشوارع هواية

4. a. على يكول عندك وظيفة جديدة
   b. على يكول وظيفته المو صعبة
   c. على يحب وظيفته الجديدة

5. a. ابن اورغل راح بصير عندك بابسككل
   b. اورغل راح يشتي لع بابسككل
   c. ابن اورغل راح يشتي بابسككل

6. a. بشير صار نجار وبا ابوه
   b. ابو بشير راده بصير نجار
   c. بشير صار نجار عند ابوه
٧. a. سابق التكي اخذ سعمية فلس
   b. سابق التكي راد سعمية فلس
   c. سابق التكي طلب سعمية فلس

٨. a. اورقل نزل من البيت
   b. اورقل اخذ البيت للسوق
   c. اورقل ركب البيت

٩. a. وبعدين اخذ تكي من البيت
   b. وبعدين ركب تكي للسوق
   c. وبعدين وصل للبيت ستكني

١٠. a. العمارة بم المدرسة نصبا متروسة
    b. العمارة بجانب المدرسة فارغة
    c. العمارة بم المدرسة نص الوك فارغة

لايفي لتلقي مساعد نباتي
ولونه طارى للقلب راحه
Exercise Five

Listen to the following recorded passage, then answer the questions based on it.

Questions

1. Why did Orville go to the market?
2. How did he go there?
3. Who directed him to the specialty shop?
4. Where was that shop?
5. Did he buy anything there? What was it?
6. How much did it cost him?
7. For whom did he buy it?
8. How did he get it home?
9. What was the reaction to that?
10. What did his sons ask of him?

والفوازير في عين مرفأ
عناباً من عين مرفأ
SUMMARY

1. "empty," is the noun of subject from قرْعُ. Measure I is very limited in usage, therefore the measure II verb, قرْعُ، is the verb normally used.

2. دينار, "dinar," is the basic monetary unit. It is a paper bill that is worth a thousand فلس, "fils."

3. لناظرك, "for your sake," is used in many situations for saving face. "I wouldn’t do it just for anybody, but for your sake."

4. رقم is used as a number (telephone number, for instance) or as a numeral.

5. ركبت, "rode," is used in conjunction with objects, such as horse, bicycle, car—any means of transport.

6. نزل, "descended," is also used to mean "went," as in:

He went to the market. نزل للسوق.
1. Measure I sound verbs.

a. "became empty." Since it is obvious that things do not usually empty themselves, this verb is limited in measure I. The measure II is of wide use. For conjugation of "became empty," see the verb, and for "filled," see the verb, both in Lesson 1.

verb noun, "became empty"

The noun of subject, "became empty," is used to indicate the state of being. The noun of object is not used, but "filled," which is of measure II, is the one normally used.

b. "accepted."

See verb, in Lesson 1, for conjugation.

verb noun, "accepted"

noun of subject, "accepted"

noun of object, "accepted"

c. "filled."

See verb, in Lesson 1, for conjugation.

verb noun, "filled"

noun of subject, "filled"; not used much

noun of object, "filled"
d. ركّب, "rode."
See غرب in Lesson 1 for conjugation.

verbal noun, ركّب
noun of subject, راكّب
noun of object, مركّب (used in the north for slippers)

e. نزل, "descended."
See غرب in Lesson 1 for conjugation.

verbal noun, نزل
noun of subject, نازل

The noun of object is not used but منزل of measure II is used.

2. The measure I weak-in-the-middle verb دَوَر, "drove."

For conjugation, see the verb شاف in Lesson 1.

verbal noun, دواء
noun of subject, دايع

The noun of object is not used.

3. The measure II verb دَيْمُور, "turned," is ID for the MSA دور.

See دار in Lesson 1 for conjugation.

verbal noun, ديمور or مديور
noun of subject, مديور
noun of object, مديور
EVALUATION

Part A.

You will hear 5 Iraqi questions or statements, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter of the best response in each case.

Part B.

Translate the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences into English.

Part C.

Transcribe the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences.

Part D.

Listen to the following Iraqi paragraph, then answer the 10 questions based on it.

1. Where was Orville going? Who was with him?
2. What was their purpose for the trip?
3. What did they ride?
4. Where did they stop first?
5. Did Orville find something he liked?
6. Did he buy it? Why?
7. Where did he decide to go next?
8. How did he propose to get there?
9. What happened then? What did his son suggest?
10. What kind of transportation did they finally use? Why?
ENRICHMENT

1. سيارة إجرة or تكسي is a taxicab. A private car is called سيارة خصوصي.

Public transportation is وسائل نقل عامة. Bus stop is موقف الباص.

Among other means of transportation there are طر، "train," or نظار، "airplane" and لوري، "truck," which is ID adopted from British English.

2. لخاطرك، "for your sake," is ID. It is widely used and in such variations as: على شانك، "on your honor," and على حسابك، "at your expense."

3. على كيفك، "As you wish," is ID. It may be used to show reluctant agreement or a lack of patience or a challenging attitude. If it is used in a challenging way the response will either be acceptance or rejection by the part of the second party. If the rejection was strong, the response may be يطبك مرض، "Go to hell," literally meaning, "May sickness strike you."

4. أمي لله، "I leave my affairs to God," is used to show exasperation in a situation where one has no choice. It may be expressed in several different ways, for instance:

Might and power is with God only. لا حول ولا قوة إلا بالله.

I ask God's help. َ تسويق تن على الله.

May God be my guardian. (I left it to God.) فوضت أمري لله.
GRAMMATICAL FEATURES

Special ID words:
كلش ، ميلي ، هياته ، خردة ، مرافة

ID usage of an English word:
تلفون

The ID demonstrative nouns:
هذا ، هدي ، هدول ، دول
هذيج ، هذولاك ، هنا
منا ، مناك ، لينا ، ليناك
ما اكو حساب بيناتنا
اهسن ، أكثر ، اقل ، اقرب
ابعد ، الاحسن ، اقل
رجع ، لزم ، بلغ ، خرج
هم
جاز

The use of prepositions preceding the ID demonstrative nouns:

The ID expression:

Comparative and superlative degrees' pattern:

Measure I sound verbs:

Measure I double-ending verb:

Measure I weak-in-the-middle verb:

Measure II verbs:
كلف ، ورط ، وقف ، طلع ، وفر
Najeeb is riding with Bahjat on one of those beautiful, famous Baghdad nights, going out on the town. He remembers their friend Orville, and calls him to have him join them.
TRANSLATION

Najeeb: Bahjat (my eye), if you see one of those public telephones, I like you to stop so I can phone Orville.

Bahjat: Very good. I haven't seen Orville in a long time. Do you have his phone number?

Najeeb: Yes, there it is, 582-3914, but do you have change for 50 fils?

Bahjat: No, but the phone costs 10 fils. Here take this 10 fils.

Najeeb: Yes, and I'll pay you back when I have change.

Bahjat: Don't worry (bother); between you and me there is no counting (account).
EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. "public telephones," is ID usage, although the word تلفونات عامه is obviously taken from the English. Here we see again that ID uses the sound feminine plural for words borrowed from English. See Explanatory Notes, Lesson 10.

عامه in this context means "public," but it is mostly used to mean "generality," "commonly," "the masses" or "the people." عامة الناس means "the common people."

The MSA word for هانف تلفون means "called," "shout" or "cheer."

2. "very," is ID. The MSA equivalent is جدًا which is used mostly as an adjective. In MSA, the adjective follows the noun it modifies, but the ID كله always comes first, and is always used to modify a noun. The ID كله, "much," may replace كله in almost every situation, and usually follows the noun or verb though it may precede them. هواية كله replaces هواية sometimes, and when it does it must come before the noun, regardless of the position of هواية in the sentence. The difference in flexibility of these two words to replace each other stems from the basic differences of their meanings. كله is never used with monetary units.

3. "There it is," is another ID idiom. It is used in response to a question inquiring about an item, or if one is looking for a specific item and finds it, one would rejoice saying هانه, "I found it."

MSA هاده.
4. "loose change," is used in this context in ID only. In MSA 
صرف صرف is the verbal noun from the verb مصرف مصرف. The verb مصرف has many
meanings in MSA, such as "turned away," "dismissed," "distracted,"
"spent money," "dispersed" and "changed money," to mention a few.

5. "yes," is ID from the MSA نعم, which is a synonym of
نعم. It is as widely used as نعم.

6. "change," in this context is ID. In MSA it means "scrap metal,"
"small goods" or "miscellaneous."

7. "Don't let it worry you" or "Don't be concerned," in this
context is an ID idiom. The verb هم هم means "concerned," "distressed" or
"grieved." لا يهمك is used frequently in ID to mean, "Don't bother,"
"Don't worry," "Forget it," or "Never mind."

8. بيني وبينك ما حساب is an ID expression meaning "Who is
counting?" Literally it means "Between you and me there is no account."
DRILLS

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

The public telephones take 10 fils.

 Heidi al-fikra kalsi zina.

02 kalsi
kalsi zina, kalsi zina, kalsi umal, kalsi maqoum

 Heidi al-fikra kalsi zina.

There it is, Orville's number.

03 hiyatho rem orvil.
hiyathu, hiyathu, hiyathu, hiatem, hiatem, hiatem, hiatem, hiatem, hiatem

 Heidi hiyatho rem orvil.

Do you have change for a quarter dinar?

04 srafa
srafa?

 srafa?

 srafa?

 Heidi srafa?

Yes, I have change.

05 mili umendi srafa.
miley, tilm, nem miley

 miley umendi srafa.
When I have change, I'll return it to you.

Never mind, who is counting?

Between you and me, there is no counting.

Two

Repeat after the model.

Three

Repeat after the model.
Two---Translation

1. I went to the end of the block to call Alwan from the public telephone there.

2. But when I arrived there, I discovered I did not have change.

3. I went back to the office and asked Salman if he had change.

4. Salman did not have change, but gave me 10 fils for the phone.

5. I told him that I will give it back when I have change, and he told me, "Forget it, between you and me, there is no account."

Three---Translation

1. The telephone at Orville's house was not working.

2. He came to us to call from our telephone.

3. But our telephone was not working either.

4. Both of us went to the public telephone in the block behind us.

5. I did not have 10 fils, so I borrowed one from Orville.

Four
Use the information provided in the left-hand column to answer, in complete sentences, the following 10 Iraqi questions.

Example:

three  عددكم تلفون عام بالدائرة Main-T (Teacher)

عمدنا تلفونات عامة 0 (Student)

372-5797

الشروع رقم تلفونك ؟ (Teacher)

هل هذا تلفونك الخاص بالبيت لو بالكنسل ? (Student)

even to the U.S.

تكرير تفاور منه وبين ما تريده ؟ (Teacher)
yes

dial 04 first

about 300 fils, first 3 minutes

by the minute

about 90 fils

Yes, but there is a difference in time.

You're ahead, about 12 hours.

Five
Substitute the underlined word in each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences with a suitable one from the left-hand column. Make any necessary changes.

اربعية

عوج

معظم

مع

كل له

معرف

خابير

صف

ركب

Six
Choose from the left-hand column the appropriate answer to each of the following 10 Iraqi questions.

ما مر بالكني

الذي

مثلاً ومثى لامريكا إذا شديد

من

إذا

ما مر بالكني

الذي

مثلاً ومثى لامريكا إذا شديد

من

إذا
Seven
In the following 10 Iraqi sentences, the word  هوایه has been used in different positions. Change it to  نیش in the sentences where the position allows the substitution.

Examples:

1. هذا هوایه زین.
2. هذا شرف زین.
3. هوایه زین.
4. هوایه.
5. تلفنهاه برخی باش.
6. الکل طبیعی هوایه.
7. همین زمانکه جدید دسویه.
8. مخابرات آمریکا یاد هوایه طولی.
9. التکمیلی کلک هوایه.
10. هر گفتگو هوایه معقوله.

11. ایو جاسم یحکی حجاب هوایه دلها.
12. کامل بیش هوایه.
13. الموظفین بالداختر هوایه مشاقین لابرفل.
14. علواه اشری سیارة جدیده وکلخته فلوس هوایه.
COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II

Orville is on a trip visiting Basrah. His friends Bahjat and Najeeb have not heard from him since he left. They are wondering how he is doing. They called the hotel number that he left with them, and were told that he never checked in.

Bahjat: نحن نحاول رفدي بالشراطة بالبعنار وساعته مني.

Najeeb: خوش فكرة، يجوز ورود نفس وشرطة لرموه ووقفوها.

Bahjat: عندك رقم تلفوني؟

Najeeb: لا، لست نقدر نقطعه ملسين التلفون.

Bahjat: هنا ما عدنا دليل البصرة، نحن نحاول البديالة.

Najeeb: ونأخذ الرقم منهم بس، وعندما ندليه مرة راسا.

Bahjat: في طبعا هذا أرسله، يمكن يتوفر لك نفس المبلغ مال خارجية.

Najeeb: بالخازرة الخارجية.
**TRANSLATION**

Bahjat: Let us call the police (directorate) in Al-Ashar and ask about him.

Najeeb: Good idea. He may have involved himself in a bad fix, and the police caught and detained him. Do you have their phone number?

Bahjat: No, but we can look it up (make it appear) in the telephone directory.

Najeeb: We don't have Basrah's directory. Let us call the assistance (switchboard).

Bahjat: Just get the number, and we'll dial from here directly.

Najeeb: Of course, that is cheaper; you may save half the cost of a long-distance call.
1. "Al-Ashar," is the newer part of the city of Basrah. The old
city when it was built was called "Basrah." When expansion took
place, the new part was called "Al-Ashar." So now the city of Basrah is
composed of two parts, the city and Al-Ashar, and unlike Baghdad it is not
divided by the river.

2. "involved ---- in a bad situation," is ID and MSA. It is almost
always used in measure II, but when the bad fix is caused by oneself it
maybe expressed in measure II or V.

Examples:

Jassim put himself in a bad situation.

Jassim became involved in a bad situation.

See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

3. "caught," in this context is strictly ID. In MSA and ID it
means "clung to," "adhered to" or "became necessary." See Enrichment and
Reference Grammar, this lesson.

4. "detained," is ID and MSA. It has this meaning when it is in
measure II. Measure I (ID) and (MSA), "stopped," were introduced
in Lesson 5. See Enrichment and Reference Grammar, this lesson.
5. "come up with," "made appear," "made visible," "expel," "kick out" or, as in this context, "looked up," is measure II, ID and MSA. See Enrichment and Reference Grammar, this lesson.

The triliteral جَعُلَ is used in ID to mean "got out" or "left," and also as a synonym for مَعَدَ, "climbed" or "ascended," from Lesson 9.

6. "switchboard," is ID and MSA. Literally, it means "switcher" or "changer." It is derived from the measure II verb نَجَلَ, "changed." See Reference Grammar, Lesson 7. It may sometimes be expressed as بَدَالة الْتَلفِرَانِ, "telephone changer."

7. "we turn" or "dial," is ID and MSA. This is used in conjunction with telephone and the connotation is that "we rotate the telephone disc." This is the imperfect form for the verb دَارَ, "turned." In Lesson 10 the verb دَوَرَ, which is the ID from measure II of دَارَ, was introduced.

8. "from here," is ID for the MSA من هُنا. The هِ is dropped and the ن is doubled with a shadda. The same modification is applied to هناك and هناك, منَا, resulting in من هُنا. This modification takes place in conjunction with من only. If the preposition ل or على is used no change takes place.

Examples:

- to here لَهُنا
- on there عَلَى هُنا
9. "of course," is ID and MSA. طَبِعًا, طَبَعًا, "characteristic," "temper" or "disposition." طَبِعًا is "nature." طَبَعًا, as "of course," may be uttered as طَبِعًا, "naturally."

10. اَرْخَصُ, "cheaper," is also ID and MSA. It is the comparative degree from اَرْخَصُ, "cheap" or "inexpensive." The pattern is اَفْعَلُ for forming the comparative. The comparative form must stay indefinite. If it is made definite it becomes superlative.

Examples:

- cheap رَخِيْصُ
- cheaper اَرْخَصُ
- cheapest الاَرْخَصُ
- the cheapest thing اَرْخَصُ مَا

See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

12. وَفَرُّ, "saved," is also ID and MSA. In Lesson 7 اَنْتَصَدُ was introduced, which is a synonym of وَفَرُّ.

See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

13. مَلْغُ, "amount" or "a sum of money," is also ID and MSA. The root is مَلْغُ. This verb is versatile and useful; it is worth looking up in the dictionary. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

14. "long-distance call," is also ID and MSA. Literally, it means "outside call." مَخَابِرَةٌ خَارِجَةٌ is the verbal noun from the measure III verb اَنْتَصَدُ, "contacted," is used interchangeably with اَنْتَصَدُ in both ID and MSA. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.
"outside,", "got out,", "stepped out"
or "emerged,", which is mostly MSA. In these usages, its equivalent in ID is the above-mentioned verb طَلَغَ.

*Look it up in the dictionary.
One

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

Orville went to Al-Ashar.

And possibly got involved in a bad situation.

And the police caught him.

And the police caught him and detained him.

Look up (extract) the number from the telephone directory.
LESSON 11

He went up the stairs.

Get in touch with assistance (switchboard) and then ask about the number.

And we dial it directly from here.

Of course, you can contact Basrah directly.

It is cheaper for you, if you dial directly.
If you dial directly, you save money.

The sum for a long-distance call is not very much.

You can make a long-distance call directly.

Two
Repeat after the model.
LESSON 11

DRILLS

Three (3)
Repeat after the model.

1. أبو جاسم ورط نفسه سأ اشترى الدكان.
2. همة يريد يطع نفسه بي ما يعرف اشلون.
3. اتصل بكمال وقاله إذا يريد يشترى منه.
4. كامل كل له اعتكر؟ أبو جاسم كل له رخيص، انت لايمك المبلغ.
5. كامل كل له واحد كلون يشترى فيه، إذا ما يعرف اعتكر يكلفه؟

Two—Translation

1. If you dial long-distance directly, it won't cost you much.
2. You need 10 fils for the public telephone.
3. You can reach America from Baghdad directly.
4. But you must know the difference in time.
5. And you must know the telephone number in America also.

Three—Translation

1. Abu Jassim got himself in a fix when he bought the store.
2. Now he wants to get out of it but he doesn't know how.
3. He got in touch with Kamil, and asked him if he wanted to buy it from him.
4. Kamil asked, "How much?" and Abu Jassim said, "Cheap. The sum should not concern you."
5. Kamil said to him, "How could one buy something if he doesn't know how much it costs him?"
Lesson 11

Four
Use the verb لزم ، appropriately suffixed, to fill in the blanks in the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

1. الشرطة على وجاس.
2. الشرطة على الوُلد.
3. على الدينار.
4. عليها الدنيا.
5. على الدنيا.
6. عليها ابنتها.
7. عليها ابنتها.
8. عليها وجاس.
9. عليها وجاس.
10. عليها وجاس.

Five
Switch the prepositions من and ل in the following 5 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

1. تعال مناك لبينا (Teacher)
2. تعال مناك لبينا (Student)
3. جابه وبياه مناك لبينا.
4. اذا تعلي مناك لبينا تطول عشر دقائق.
5. اذا تركت شروح لبينا لازم تدبيش على اثنين منك.

Six
Substitute the verb خابر for اتصل and vice versa in the following 5 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

1. اورأئل اتصل ببينا مناك.
2. احنا خابرنا اورأئل منا.
3. علوان خابر ابنه بامريكا راسا.
4. صيحة اتصلت ببيتها بالعشار.
5. صار زمان ما خابرتلنا.
Seven
Choose the appropriate word from the left-hand column to complete each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

الخارجية

1  ______ بدل التلفون.
2  ______ بالدرج للطابق الثالث.
3  السكرتيرة ______ من الدائرة بالاربعاء وتصل ______.
4  ______ الخابرة الخارجية تكون ______ إذا تديرها راما.
5  ______ الخابرة ______ لامريكا ما تكلف هكتب هواية.
6  ______ واحد يوفر نص ______ تقريبا إذا يخابر راما.
7  ______  إذا ما تكرد تطلع الرقم بالدليل انصل ______.
8  ______  إذا تريد ______ فلوس خابر راما.
9  ______ الشرطة لزموا جاسم و ______.
10 ______ ورطة جاسم ______ قصرة.

Eight
Answer in complete sentences the following 10 Iraqi questions.

1  ما هو الأرخص؟ الخابرة الخارجية راسا ولا عن طريق البدالة؟
2  يجوز تشوي خابرة خارجية راسا؟
3  إذا ما كدرت تطلع الرقم بالدليل، تشوي؟
4  اهلنون تكرد توفر فلوس بخابرتك الخارجية؟
5  بين بصير العشار؟
6  إذا كان مخدب رقم التلفون، تشوي حتى تخابر؟
7  ما هو بوفرك فلوس، إذا تخبد تكسي و الا تروح بالباي؟
8  ماهل تلسع من البيت الصح؟
9  صندك الخابرة الخارجية راسا تكون أرخص؟
10 تمام السيارة تكلف مبلغ أكبر من البايسل؟
CLASSROOM EXERCISES

What do you say?

1. Your Iraqi friend inquires whether long-distance calls could be dialed directly. How do you answer him?

2. Your Iraqi friend wants to know how much it takes to make a local call from a public telephone. Tell him that it takes 10 cents.

3. He then asks if you have change for a dollar. Tell him that you do not have change for a dollar, but you have a dime. Offer it to him.

4. He says that he will pay you back. Tell him not to bother, "Nobody's counting."

5. Your friend asks you if you have the boss's phone number. Tell him that he can look it up in the phone book.

6. He then says that there is not one available. Tell him to call information.

7. Your friend is looking for his address book, which he has misplaced. You see it and tell him, "There it is, over there."

8. Tell your friend that dialing long distance directly is cheaper than going through the operator.

9. Your friend asks you for five dinars. Tell him that you can give it to him, but you want him to return it before the end of the week, because you need it on the weekend.

10. You have put your bicycle up for sale. A prospective buyer asks you how much it costs. Tell him that it cost you 40 dinars when you bought it two months ago, and that you would let him have it for 30 only.
LESSON 11

Role Playing

Situation 1. One student plays the role of an Iraqi student who is very new here, another is an American classmate. The Iraqi wants to call his folks back home. He asks if it is possible to use a public telephone for that purpose, what kind of money he needs (small change) and whether he can dial directly or go through the operator (switchboard). The American supplies him with the information.

Situation 2. Another student, who inadvertently overheard the above conversation, offers the use of his private phone (in his room) to the Iraqi telling him, "You can pay me the cost when you're through." The Iraqi asks if it is possible to find out what the call costs right after the call has been completed. The American explains how to go about it.

Situation 3. Student A asks Student B if he has change for a dinar. B answers "No." A tells him that he wants to make a phone call and he needs 10 fils. B offers it. A promises to give the money back when he makes change. B tells him "It is all right. Don't bother. Nobody is counting."

Situation 4. An American businessman during his first week in Baghdad wants to call his wife in the States. He dials the operator to place the call. The operator advises him that it is cheaper to dial directly. He thanks the operator and inquires about the cost. The operator gives the cost for both ways of calling. Then he asks how he should go about dialing directly. The operator explains.

One student plays the role of the businessman, another the operator.
LESSON 11

Interpretation Practice

Be the interpreter in the following situations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English speaker (Instructor)</th>
<th>Interpreter (Student)</th>
<th>Arabic speaker (Student)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Situation 1.

Can a person dial long distance directly?

نعم ، وين ما تريد داخل العراق والخارج همین .

Can I do that from a public telephone?

نعم ، والبدلاء تجييك عالخط وتنطبك المبلغ اللي لازم تخليه بالتلفن .

Is that for the first three minutes?

نعم ، وبعدين كل ما تخلص الثلث دقائق البدالة تكل لك اشتك فيو دزم تخلي وعلى هالشكل الى ان تخلص .

OK, I will go get a lot of change, for I am going to call my wife in the States.

Situation 2.

شوف اكل لك ، اذا تريد تعال لبيتي وخلاص مشاك ، ارخص لك.

Are you sure it is cheaper?

اتصور ، وخاصة اذا انظفت لليل .

OK, this is very nice; I will be very grateful.

ولا بيمك . اهلا وسهلا .

But I must pay the cost.

اي نعم ، مثل ما تحب .
Could we find out the cost?

طبغا، بعدما تخلص مخابرك،

نتصل بالبدالة ونسالهم.

Thank you very much, and I don't have to bother ( Jacquie Rady) about getting small change.

Translation Practice

Translate the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

1. أبو جاسم، عيني، انت مطلوب عاللفون.
2. هلاي، واحد يكدر يتحل باللفون وين ما بريد راسا.
3. دليل التلفون الجديد مال هالسنة راج静脉 شهر الجاين.
4. تحتاج عشر فلوس حتى تسوى مخابرة من تلفون عام.
5. التلفون العام باخد صرافة، ما باخد دنانير.
6. لا يهمك انا بيباننا ما أكو حساب.
7. غرفي المرور وكف داک التكسي ولزم الساين وراج بوتغه.
8. التلفون الخاص ما يكلف هوابة.
9. طلع الرقم من دليل التلفون وديري انت بنفسك.
10. حتى تسوى مخابرة خارجية لأزم تدير 4، وبعدين رقم التلفون اللي تريد.

Dictation Practice

With books closed, transcribe the following 5 Iraqi sentences as the teacher dictates them.

1. خلي عشر فلوس بالتلفون بالاول وبعدين دير الرقم.
2. الشرفي لزم ساين التكسي ووقفه.
3. امشي منا لنتخب العسك واعوج عاليسار وشفو التلفون العام هناك.
4. تحتاج خدمة حتى تخبام من هاللفون.
5. روح صرف الدينار عند أبو جاسم بذكاكه.
HOMEWORK

Exercise One
Transcribe the following 10 recorded sentences.

Exercise Two
Write the English translation of the following 10 recorded sentences.

Exercise Three
Listen to the following paragraph, then answer the questions based on it.

1. To which city did Orville go?
2. How did he go there?
3. What did he do in that city?
4. How did he do that?
5. What happened to him?
6. How did he manage to get directions?
7. What did he do from there?
8. How did he get back from there?
9. What did Sameer say to Orville?
10. Was Sameer serious when he said that?

Exercise Four
You will hear 10 Iraqi sentences each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best response in each case.

المخابرة الخارجية رخيصة • a
المخابرة الخارجية عصر من تلفون خارجي • b
تذكر تخلص راسا • c
01. a. رقم على بديل التلفون
   b. على طلع دليل التلفون
   c. على طلع رفه مسل التلفون

02. a. يريد صرف دينار
   b. أبو جاسم عنده دينار
   c. أبو جاسم صرفنا الدنان

03. a. سابق التكي اخذ الخردة
   b. سابق التكي ما عنده صرافة
   c. سابق التكي صرف الدنان

04. a. البایسکل یکلف مبلغ چیپر
   b. البایسکل ما یکلف بکد السيارة
   c. السيارة رخیصة

05. a. رجع لي فلوس
   b. انطیبی فلوس
   c. لا یهمک

06. a. سابق التكي رکع بورطة
   b. الشرطي صعد بالتکسي
   c. سابق التكي لزم الشرطي

07. a. ممكن اکو تلفونات عامة ببغداد
   b. التلفونات العامة ببغداد كلش هزواية
   c. بغداد بيها تلفونات عامة

08. a. 
   b. 
   c. 
LESSON 11

HOMEWORK

9. a) the bus
   b) the bus is on the side of your car
   c) the bus takes your money

10. a) Sultan is in the third grade
     b) Sultan is in the 3rd grade
     c) Sultan is in the third grade

Sambidkar yahreem manta halukh
Watabi riyadh al-habashin mizan
SUMMARY

1. "telephone," is a word that has been adopted in ID from the English. The MSA word is هاتف.

2. كش, "very," always comes before the word it modifies. In most cases كش may replace كش, but كش does not replace هوية in all situations.

3. هيائه, "there it is," is an ID demonstrative noun.

4. ضرفة, "loose change," is the verbal noun for صرف, "changed money." خردة, "smalls," is another word that may be used for the same meaning in most situations.

5. ميلي, "yes," is the ID for the MSA بلی.

6. ما اکو حساب بيناننا, "There is no counting between us," is an ID expression often used between friends. Iraqis do not believe in "Dutch treat," and they actually argue to be allowed to pay the bill; this expression is used frequently in the argument.

7. ورط, "involved ----- in a bad situation" or "got in a fix," is used when the fix happens inadvertently or to warn from getting involved inadvertently.

8. لزم means "caught," in ID only.

9. وقف means "detained," in ID only.

10. طلح is used sometimes in ID to mean "looked up."
11. is "switchboard." يدالة is "operator."

12. In ID the verb دير the number means "dial the number."

13. "from here," is the ID for من هناك and the ID for من هناك. The omission of the occurs only when من is used in the combination.

14. "directly," is the ID for مباشرة.

15. "of course," is used in both ID and MSA. طبيعيا gives the same meaning and is used in ID.

16. "cheaper," is the comparative degree. The pattern is ارخص, such as, "better;" احسن, "more;" اقل, "less;" اقرب, "nearer;" ابعد, "farther" and so on.

17. "long distance call," is actually a made-up phrase to meet the need. The literal translation should be مخابرة لمسافة طويلة.
REFERENCE GRAMMAR

1. "very," is ID and is always used as an adjective, but in contradiction to Arabic grammar, it precedes the noun it modifies.

2. "from here," is a compound of the preposition وَمَنَّ and the demonstrative noun هَـنَا. The هُـ is omitted only when it is preceded by مَنَّ. With other prepositions the هُـ stays. For indicating distance, ID follows the MSA rule of adding كَ at the end. هَـنَا is "here;" هَـنَ‪‬ كَ is "there." Below is a table of the rest of the demonstrative nouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>MSA</th>
<th>ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>this, m.</td>
<td>هذَا</td>
<td>هذَا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this, f.</td>
<td>هذِهِ</td>
<td>هذِهِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this, dual</td>
<td>هذَا دُنْيَانِ</td>
<td>هذَا دُنْيَانِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>these, m.</td>
<td>هُوَلاَمُ</td>
<td>هُوَلاَمُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>these, f.</td>
<td>هَذِهِ</td>
<td>هَذِهِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>here</td>
<td>هَـنَا</td>
<td>هَـنَا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And to show distance for all of the above, the MSA rule of adding the كَ is also followed.

Example: (All are ID.)

هذَا هذَا داكَ (Note that the كَ is changed to داكَ)

3. The pattern for making the comparative degree is انمِل. It is always the comparative as long as it stays indefinite; when made definite it becomes superlative. The most common ways for making the definite are:
4. Measure I sound verbs:
   a. رجَعَ, means "returned."
      For conjugation see the verb شرب, Lesson 1.
      verbal noun, رجوع
      noun of subject, راجع
      noun of object, مرجع (the MSA is مرفع. ID uses that of
      measure II.)
   b. لَمَّه, here ID uses it to mean "caught."
      For conjugation, see the verb شرب, Lesson 1.
      verbal noun, لَمْه (MSA) or مَلْه (ID)
      noun of subject, لَمَّه (ID)
      noun of object, مَلْه (ID)
   c. بلغَ, "arrived" or "reached," is the root from which
      "amount," is derived. For conjugation, see the verb شرب, Lesson 1.
      verbal noun, بلغ
      noun of subject, بلغ (it also means "of age")
      noun of object, مَلْغ (seldom used)
   d. خرجَ, "go out" or "left," is the root for خارجة.
      For conjugation, see the verb شرب, Lesson 1.
      verbal noun, خرج
      noun of subject, خارج
      noun of object, not used.

5. The measure I double-ending verb همَّ, "bothered" or "troubled."
   For conjugation, see the verb حب, Lesson 1.
Verbal noun, ہم
noun of subject, not used.
noun of object, ڈوم

6. The measure I weak-in-the-middle verb, جاز, "to be allowed," "passed"
or "to be possible." جاز is the perfect form of یوجوز.
For conjugation, see the verb شاف, Lesson 1.

   verbal noun, جواز
noun of subject, جايز
noun of object, not used (but جايز which is the noun of subject is used here instead.)

7. Measure II verbs:

   a. چلُد, "cost." For conjugation, see the verb سلم, Lesson 1.

      verbal noun not used (but that of measure I چلُد is used instead.)
noun of subject, مکلف
noun of object, مکلف

   b. ورت, "got in a fix." For conjugation, also see verb سلم.

      verbal noun not used (لیور from measure I is used instead.)
noun of subject, مورط
noun of object, مورط

   c. وقف or وقف, "detained." For conjugation, also see verb سلم.

      verbal noun, توییف
noun of subject, موقف
noun of object, موقف
d. "looked up," "extracted" or "pulled out."

For conjugation, also see verb, كُلَّمَ.

verbal noun, تَطْلُعٌ
noun of subject, مُطَلَّعٌ
noun of object, مُطَلَّعٌ

e. "saved." For conjugation, also see verb, سَلَمَ.

verbal noun, سَلْمٍ
noun of subject, مُسْلِمٍ
noun of object, مَسْلُومٍ

8. The measure VIII verb, انتـُصـُّلَ, "reached" or "contacted." انتـُصلَ is used instead of خَابَرٌ sometimes, but the reverse is incorrect.

For conjugation, see the verb انتـُصلَ, Lesson 7.

verbal noun, انتـُصـُّلَ
noun of subject, مُنـُصَـّلٍ
noun of object, not used.
EVALUATION

Part A.

You will hear 10 Iraqi statements, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best response in each case.

Part B.

Translate the 5 recorded Iraqi sentences into English.

Part C.

Transcribe the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences.

Part D.

Listen to the following Iraqi paragraph, then answer the 5 printed questions based on it.

Questions

1. What did Najeeb want to do?
2. What did he do to get the number at first?
3. Did he succeed finally and how?
4. Where was the calling from? How did he call?
5. What did he ask of Bahjat?
1. لَزَم "caught," gives this meaning only in ID. Other ID words used for the same purpose are كَضَن and كُضَن.

2. وُتْف "detained," gives this meaning only in ID. It may be pronounced as كَفَن. The word سيَن, "jailed," which is ID and MSA, may be used too. سِيْن, the verbal noun, means "jail." توْفِع, "detention," is applied when the person is still in the police station.

3. طَلَع "looked up," when used in this context, is ID. Other ID verbs may be used mostly in the imperative form: نَظَر, "see" or "look up," and لَكِن, "find."

وَبِإِلَيْهِ الْكُلِّيَاءِ نَعِيِّهِ
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>MSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al-Ashar</td>
<td></td>
<td>العشان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(section of the city of Basrah)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch (to)</td>
<td>لزنم</td>
<td>ارخى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheaper</td>
<td></td>
<td>ارخى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concern (to)</td>
<td>هم</td>
<td>كلف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cost (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>كلف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detain (to)</td>
<td>وقف</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dial (to)</td>
<td>دار</td>
<td>راسا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>directly</td>
<td>راس</td>
<td>متى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from here</td>
<td>متى</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>general, public</td>
<td>عام</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get in a fix (to)</td>
<td>ورط</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long-distance call</td>
<td>مخابرة خارجية</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look up (to)</td>
<td>طلع</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loose change</td>
<td>ضمصة، خردة</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of course</td>
<td>ضمصة</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>possible</td>
<td>جائز</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>return (to)</td>
<td>رجع</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>save (to)</td>
<td>وفر</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sum</td>
<td>مبلغ، مبالغ (ج)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switchboard</td>
<td>بـدالة</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone</td>
<td>تلفون</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There it is.</td>
<td>هياهه</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very</td>
<td>كش</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>مبلي</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESSON 12

HEALTH PROBLEMS

OBJECTIVES

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

• Discuss certain physical discomforts and suggested remedies with a friend.

• Act in an emergency that requires medical attention.
GRAMMATICAL FEATURES

1. Special usage of MSA verb in ID:

2. ID special pronunciation of an MSA word:

3. ID usage of an MSA word:

4. Special ID phrases:

5. The measure I sound verbs:

6. The measure I weak initial verbs and their conjugation peculiarity:

7. The measure I weak final verb:

8. The measure V verb:

9. The measure VIII verbs:

10. The measure X verb:
COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME I

Archibald P. McGillicuddy is new in Baghdad. He is still suffering physical discomfort from the effects of jet lag. He is chatting with a co-worker, Younis Thannoon.

أرجي: بُوْنِسِيَّ، آنْتَ مَهْرَّة? مَا أَخْرَجْتَ إِلَى الْمَهْرَّة؟

بُوْنِسِي: اِعْلَمَيُّكَ، أَخْرَجْتُ إِلَى الْمَهْرَّةٍ. مَا أَخْرَجْتَ إِلَى الْمَهْرَّةٍ؟

أرجي: مَا أَدْرِي. رَأِيَتِيَ بِمَجْرِيَةِ ثُقَابَةِ وَدَامْحِ.

بونسي: سَلامُ، إِنَّا اللَّهُ مَا أَكُونُونَ. مَيْكَنْ بَعْدَكَ مَا تَعْمَدْ.

أرجي: مَثَلَتْ هُناَ. وَيْجُوزُ النَّسِيَّةُ يَا أَخْبِرْنِي، مَا نَفْعَتَ.

بونسي: خَلِي أَ شُفَّيْكَ رَقْمٌ تُلْفَّظُ الدِّكَّرَ مَالِيٌّ، هُبِيَّةٌ

بَدْنَجْرُ العَشَايٍ ١٠٥٠-٢٧٢٣
TRANSLATION

Archie: Younis! Do you know a doctor you can trust?

Younis: Yes. (I hope it is all) well? What is the matter?

Archie: I don't know. I feel headachy and a little tired and dizzy.

Younis: (I wish you) well-being. God willing (I hope to God), it is nothing. Perhaps, you haven't got used to the climate here yet.

Archie: And maybe the water and food, too. I took two aspirin pills, but it didn't help.

Younis: Let me find for you the telephone number of my doctor. There it is in the address book: 372-9555.
EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. is used here as an ID verb implying "trusted." In MSA it means "relied," "depended," "sanctioned" or "authorized." The verbal noun has a lot of uses and meanings. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

2. literally means "Well, God willing," and it should be understood and translated as "With God's willingness, I wish you well." This phrase is used in many situations; for instance, if you see someone looking unhappy or doing something out of the ordinary or see something unusual, you say خیر انشا الله , "What is the matter?"

3. means "matter" or "issue." It is MSA and ID. In MSA it is used more frequently to mean "lawsuit." It is derived from the verb قَضَى , "settled," "finished," "terminated" or "concluded." Look it up.

4. "knows," is ID and MSA. It is the imperfect form for دَرِئ. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

5. is the imperfect form of وَجَعَ , "hurt." It is always used with its object suffixed to it. It is both ID and MSA, but mostly it is found in ID and seldom used in MSA. MSA uses الْلم instead.

In forming the imperfect for a weak initial triliteral verb, the basic rule in MSA calls for dropping the weak letter and adding the prefix ى to the second radical, while ID adds the ى directly to the weak letter without changing the verb.
Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>MSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gave birth</td>
<td>ولدِ</td>
<td>ولدَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fell</td>
<td>نَضَأَ</td>
<td>نَضَأَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stopped</td>
<td>تَصَلَّفٌ</td>
<td>تَصَلَّفَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inherited</td>
<td>بَرَزُرٌ</td>
<td>بَرَزَرَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>found</td>
<td>وجَدُ</td>
<td>وجَدَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>described</td>
<td>وصفٌ</td>
<td>وصفَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But the verb وجعُ in both ID and MSA.

Reference Grammar, this lesson.

6. سلاماتُ is used to mean "I wish you a speedy recovery." It is said to a person who is either sick, hurting or experiencing physical discomfort. It is used in a variety of combinations such as سلامات، يُطيب الباطنة، "Safety, (God) will make you well."

7. إنشالله ما أكوشي is "God willing there is nothing," but it should be translated as "God willing there would not be anything bad" or "With God's help I hope everything is OK." Actually the phrase is incomplete, but it is understood. In order to make the phrase complete the word بيد، "bad," خطير، "serious" or the like should be added to the end.

8. الطقسُ is "climate." المُساخ is "weather." See Enrichment, this lesson.

9. الماء, "water," is ID for the MSA الماء. The plural in ID is the same as in MSA مياه. ماء هِي ماء is "cold water." ماء هِي ماء is "hot water."
10. "two pills," literally means "two grains." The singular is حَبَيْةٌ, which is ID and MSA. In ID, sometimes حَبَى, which is the diminutive form, is used. The plurals for حَبَيْةٌ are حَبَّابَيْ and حَبّاب, and for حَبَيْةٍ is حَبَّات.

11. "aspirin," is from English and is used in both ID and MSA.

12. "addresses book," is MSA and ID. عَنَاوَيْن is the plural of عَنَوان, "address."
One

To be completed outside the class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond with those of Explanatory Notes.)

Do you know of a doctor you can trust?

I know a doctor you can trust.

Rely on yourself.

Depend on me.

Thabit is trustworthy.

What is the matter with you?
I hope all is well, God willing.

All well (I wish). What is the matter?

I do not know what is the matter.
LESSON 12

DRILLS

I feel headachy and a bit tired and dizzy.

(I wish you) safety.

All well (I hope); God willing nothing bad.

Possibly, you’re not used to the climate yet.

In a hot climate one drinks a lot of water.
I took two aspirin pills, but it didn't help.

Aspirin is good for a headache.

There is your address book.

Two  
Repeat after the model.
LESSON 12

Three  🎨
Repeat after the model.

بورس: زين، لقد تتمور شريد تشرف الطبيب؟
أريج: اي والله إذا تنطبي رقمني تتفكرونه حتى اخباره، واسوء موعد.
بورس: خلي اتوف اذا جاب دفتر المناوين مالي.
أريج: تهدي نطلبه بدل الابل التلفون.
بورس: لا هياه دفتر المناوين، اسمه ركي ورقمه 1056-027.
أريج: تتمور هو مو هلكد مشغول ويكدر يشرفني اليوم؟
بورس: والله ما ادري، بين جرب تخابره، عندك الفائدة اخشالله.
أريج: اشكرك، الله يعافيك.

فأحبوضه في الموت وحش
وابين لنفسي كما كنت عليه.
Two--Translation

Archie: Is your doctor good? Could you trust him?

Younis: Yes, but what is the matter? I hope all is well.

Archie: Nothing. Just a bit dizzy and my head is hurting.

Younis: May God will you speedy recovery. Would you like aspirin?

Archie: No, thank you. I took a couple a while back, but it didn't help.

Three--Translation

Younis: OK, you want to see the doctor then?

Archie: Yes, by God. If you give me his phone number I'll call him and make an appointment.

Younis: Let me see if I brought my address book.

Archie: We can look it up in the telephone directory.

Younis: No, here is the address book. His name is Zaki, his number is 372-9555.

Archie: Do you suppose he is not quite busy and that he can see me today?

Younis: By God, I don't know. But try and call him. Health be with you, God willing.

Archie: Thank you. May God keep you healthy.

Four

Answer the following 5 Iraqi questions, using the clues in the left-hand column as guidelines.

a bit dizzy, headachy

don't think it helps

took two a while back

and the water too

a good idea

1. اشلونك؟
2. تريد لك اسرين؟
3. شنو جربت؟
4. تستمر بعدك ما تعودت عالطقس؟
5. تريد تهوف الدكتور؟
Five
Complete each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences with the appropriate word from the left-hand column.

1. ارچی چان راه __________
2. واخذ __________ اسیرین.
3. بس __________
4. وسال بیرئ اعندی عیبی یک‌درا __________ عليه.
5. ویزنت ساله __________؟
6. ارچی کلرر ایس دیوجعه و __________ همین.
7. بیونس انطاه __________ تلفون الطیب ماله __________.
8. وارچی __________
9. وسو __________
10. وراج شاف __________

Six
Using the clues on the left-hand column, change the underlined phrases or words in the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

Example:

telephone directory

(1) Teacher: طلعت الرقم من دفتر العناوین __________.
(2) Student: طلعت الرقم من دلیل التلفون __________.

cold

1. الم حیار __________
2. راس دايم __________

hurts

1. اخذ حیبتین امبرگ __________
2. رسی __________

three

1. اسیرین چان زین لوج راه __________
2. اسیرین __________

did not help

1. پیکار هو تعبای __________
2. پیکار __________

dizzy

1. شنو القضية ویالتلفون __________?

the car
hot
nothing
delicious
knows

Seven
Make a question to each of the following 10 Iraqi responses.

Example:

(Professor) ارجعي ما اجحا للنفل اليوم؟
(Students) وين النفل اليوم؟

1.يكول راسه ديوجه وهمين تعبان شويه
2.إي اخذ حبيتين بي ما نفتنت
3.إي خادم تلفون طبيبي
4.إي خادم إري موعد
5.لا كتوله اليوم مشغول هوايه بي بابير ما بحده
6.يمكن النفر بعده ما تعود عليه
7.إي تمام بي بيجوز هو يحتاج أكثر من تلث اسالي
8.لا ويجوز إنه ما معنود عالإكل والمسي همين
9.لا ما جا لبغداد من كيجل
10.لا يكول هو مشغول على النفر البارد

133
Archibald fainted in the office. His assistant Clem Ginkinger went to Younis. The following exchange took place.

كلم: يوني، الله يحليك، خابر المستفي، وكلهم يدنوا لنا

سيارة إسعاف...

يونيس: حبي أثقال الله، شنو القضية؟

كلم: أرجى فسق عليه فجأة ووكل كماك عالكافاع ورا كماله.

يونيس: لا نبيكين، هو يمام ديشتك بس وحش إبراس والدوحة.

كلم: يمكن ننده فدوبس هو تعرف عصبي وقوية يعينهم.
Clem:  Younis, God bless you (keep you), call the hospital and tell them to send us an ambulance.

Younis:  May it be all well, God willing, what is the matter?

Clem:  Orville fainted suddenly, and fell to the floor behind his desk.

Younis:  Poor guy; he was complaining of headache and dizziness.

Clem:  He may have (high) blood pressure you know, he is excitable and a bit overweight.
EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. "God bless you," literally means "May God leave you alone" or "May God keep you long." It is widely used in ID; the literal meaning is completely ignored. The implication is that "I wish you long life" or "May God give a long life." See Enrichment, this lesson.

2. "the hospital," is MSA and ID. It is the noun of place from the measure X verb "ัสْتَفْنِيَ". See Enrichment and Reference Grammar, this lesson.

3. "ambulance," is MSA and ID. It is a compound of "سَيْأَرَة" - "car," and "سَعَان" - "medical aid" or "revival." See Summary, this lesson.

4. "fainted," is ID. The MSA is "غَمَّةَ عَلَيهِ". Notice that in the former, the subject is ambiguous, and in the latter the verb is in the passive form. Also notice that the "ي" in the former changed to "ي" in the latter. The verb "غَمَّة" alone has other meanings. In order to have it render the meaning of "fainted," it must be followed by the preposition "عَلَى". See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

5. "suddenly," is ID and MSA. It may be pronounced as "نِحْيَا" also. The latter pronunciation is not common in ID. Notice that the ending must be a double fatha "تَنْوِين". This is called "حَال," "condition," in grammar, meaning that it describes condition.
6. "fell," is ID for the MSA وَقَعَ. This is another example of ID changing the ق to ك. This verb has other usages; look it up in the dictionary. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

7. "floor," "ground" or "lot," is ID. The plural is كَعَانٌ. The MSA قَاع, "plain," "lowland" or "bottom," is used only for the latter meaning and mostly in MSA. In MSA it is أَرضٌ, "earth," which covers the English "floor," "ground," "lot," "land" and "earth."

8. "desk" or "table," is ID for the MSA مَنْتَفَة or مَنْتَفِئ. مَنْتَفِئ is not of Arabic origin.

9. "poor," "humble" or "miserable," is ID and MSA. It is used in ID to give the meaning of "poor guy." It has no triliteral root.

10. "high blood pressure," is ID and MSA. Literally it means "blood pressure." ID gets by without having to add عَالِيٌ, "high," or وَاطِئٌ, "low," but in MSA عَالِيٌ must be added. It is a compound of ضَغَطٍ, "pressure," and دَمٍ, "blood."

11. "temperamental," "high-strung" or "short-fused," is ID and MSA, but in MSA it is usually followed by مَرَاجٌ to make قَصَصُ المَرَاجِ, "short-fused."

12. "fat," "plump" or "obese," is ID and MSA. It should be pointed out here that in Arabic culture, it is not an insult to call somebody سَمِينٌ.
**DRILLS**

One 📚
To be completed outside the class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond with that of Explanatory Notes.)

Call the hospital, God bless you.

Call the hospital, please.

And ask them to send us an ambulance.

Archie fainted and was taken in the ambulance.

He suddenly fainted.
He suddenly fainted and fell.
Fell to the floor.
Fell to the floor behind the desk.
Poor Archie fainted suddenly.
Poor Archie has high blood pressure.
His blood pressure is high and he is high-strung, too.

Two
Repeat after the model.

 كلم: يومن الله يخلبك اتعل بالمستشفى واطلب منهم سيارة اسعاف.

 بوني: خير انشأ الله، اصار؟ مذو يريد سيارة اسعاف؟

 كلم: أرجو غمى عليك فحص وواكع ورا الميز.

 بوني: السكنين جان دينتكي من وقع راسه ويسين على تعبان.

 كلم: تعرف هو عمسي وشيوة سمين همین، بجوز عماضه ضفت دم.

Three
Repeat after the model.

 بوني: تصور واحد منا لازم يروح وياه للمستشفى؟

 كلم: طبعاً، سيبوعي كلوا لك راج تولس سيارة الاعفاء.

 بوني: كالوا فند اخستعت دقيقه، كدري الشوارع شوية مزدحمة.

 كلم: ممكن انت تروح وياه؟ انى عربيتى مو هلكد زينة.

 بوني: على هيبي ورامى، وراج اشاليم ياخدون ضفت دمه راساً.
LESSON 12

Two--Translation

Clem: Younis, may God prolong your life, call the hospital and ask them for an ambulance.

Younis: All is well (I hope), what is it? Who needs an ambulance?

Clem: Archie suddenly fainted and fell to the floor behind the desk.

Younis: Poor guy, he was complaining of a headache and looked tired.

Clem: You know he is excitable and a bit overweight. Perhaps he has (high) blood pressure.

Three--Translation

Younis: Do you suppose one of us should go with him to the hospital?

Clem: Of course, but when did they say the ambulance would get here?

Younis: They said in about 15 minutes; you know the streets are a bit crowded.

Clem: Could you go with him? My Arabic isn't that good.

Younis: By all means, and I'll ask them to take his blood pressure.
LESSON 12

**DRILLS**

Four
Using the hints provided in the left-hand column, alter the sentence غمسي عليه. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

we غمسي عليه. (Teacher)

غمسي علينا. (Student)

I

you, m. sing.

she

you, pl.

he

you, f. sing.

they

Five
From the left-hand column, choose the appropriate response to each of the following 5 Iraqi questions.

نعم.

عالي

عالي غمسي عليه. (Teacher)

عالي غمسي عليه. (Student)

منو راح وياه للمستشفى؟

خشاخترو سيارة الالعاف؟

أخذوا خطط دمهم بسيارة الالعاف؟

واشجات النتيجة؟

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Six
Fill in the blank in each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences with the appropriate item from the left-hand column.

الميز

1. غص عليه روكع

2. عندئذ فقط دم

3. هو عصبي ضيقة

4. غص عليه ووكع ورا

5. يمكن عنه فقط عالي

6. فقط دمه

7. طلبنا سارة

8. هو مر بس غوية سمين، هو همين

9. سارة الامعاف اجت من

10. كان ديستك بمن راش

Seven
Determine which of the following 10 Iraqi sentences accept the word درجة and apply it to them.

الله يعليك خاب المستشفى

1. ووكع عالكاغ

2. مار عصبي

3. دوزنا لنا سارة اسعاف

4. مار له زمان يشتكى من الدوخة

5. سار راش دوجـه

6. غص عليه

7. المستفلك جان سمين

8. مار عنه فقط دم

9. عندئذ فقط دم

10. عندئذ فقط دم
Lesson 12

Drills

Eight

In the following 10 Iraqi sentences, change the form of the verb from the perfect to the imperfect and vice versa. Make any necessary changes.

Examples:

لا يثق بك (Teacher)
لا تثق بنا (Student)

لا يأتي المستشفى (Teacher)
لا يدخل المستشفى (Student)

1. دزوا سيارة الإسعاف
2. دخل المستشفى من وسط رأسه
3. ضغط دمه عدة
4. يعتر عصبي بالطقس البارد
5. يحب بشرب ماء بارد
6. ارجى يبين عمله
7. وكع عالكع ورا السجادة
8. وصل سيارة الإسعاف
9. دخل المستشفى البارحة
10. يوكع نجاة

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**CLASSROOM EXERCISES**

What do you say?

1. You are on the phone with the hospital. Tell them to send an ambulance to the Abu Nawas Building.

2. Tell them one of the workers fainted in the office.

3. Tell them he fell to the floor behind his desk.

4. Ask the medics if they will check his blood pressure.

5. Ask them if you can accompany him to the hospital.

6. Tell them that he was complaining of headaches and dizziness.

7. Tell them that he fainted suddenly.

8. You are on the phone with your doctor. Make an appointment for tomorrow.

9. Tell him that you have a sudden headache and you took four aspirins to no avail.

10. Tell him that you are not used to the hot climate here.
Role Playing

Situation 1. You are new in Baghdad, feeling fatigued. You ask your co-worker if he has a good physician you can trust, then ask for his phone number. Your friend gives his doctor's name and tells you to look up the phone number in the telephone directory. Another student plays the role of the co-worker.

Situation 2. Call the doctor's office and make an appointment with his nurse, who asks you a few preliminary questions. Another student plays the role of the nurse.

Situation 3. Another student plays the role of a doctor. You are in his office. The doctor asks what ails you. You tell him about the headache, the fatigue and dizziness. The doctor asks how long you have been in Baghdad, how you are taking the weather, the food, the water. You tell him you are not quite used to all of that. He asks you if you have taken aspirin and how many. You answer him, adding that it did not help. He prescribes pills for you and tells you to fill the prescription at the pharmacy. You ask him to check your blood pressure. He asks you if you suffer from high blood pressure and whether you are high-strung. You tell him you suddenly became high-strung, perhaps the weather is the cause.
LESSON 12

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situation.

English speaker (Instructor) Interpreter (Student) Arabic speaker (Student)

Situation 1.

Do you have a good doctor you can trust?

نعم طبيبي الخاص كثي زين.

Do you think I can get an appointment with him?

والله ما ادري هو هواية مشغول، بين خير انا الله، شنو القضية؟

Nothing, I just suddenly feel dizzy and tired.

أكل لك، خلي انظنك رقم تلقونه، وجرب تخبرنره.

I'll be grateful.

Situation 2.

My name is Archie McGillicuddy, I would like to make an appointment to see Dr. Zaki.

ممكن اسالك منو دللك على الدكتور زكي.

My friend Younis Thanoon.

إي نعم، ادر انظنك موعد، لو باتح لو يوم الخميس الجاي.

Can't you give me one today?

لا، اليوم ما ممكن، باتح الساعة عشرة.
OK, but I have run out of pills for my high blood pressure.

رزي إذا تنطبي ترم اغلبك
اخلي الدكتور يتعلّب بك 0

My number at the office
is 578-1234 and at home
is 375-5757.

Situation 3.

صباح الخير أرضي 0 خير انشا الله
شو الفضيحة ؟

أنا كنت صارت بك بغداد ؟

انت متعود بالطقس الحار ؟

زين والكل والب هذا شوك
عنهم ؟

جريت شابلا أسرين لوجع الرأس ؟

زين خليتي اخذ فشط دمك 0

ما يخالف راح انطبي حيوب لفط الدم 0

بس اريدك تشربي مي اناكت ما تتكرر وشاكل
زين هميم 0
Translation Practice

Translate orally into English the following 7 sentences.

1. هلوا، عدنا موطف غمى عليه فجأة. ممكن اندرونا لينا سيارة اسعاف؟
2. نعم، شنو عنوانكم؟
3. احسنا بعارة الرشيد بعف مديرية الشرطة على شارع الرشيد.
4. زين سيارة الإسعاف راج تحون عنكم بعد خمسين دقيقة.
5. اكو في نكرد نووي الى اين توصل سيارة الإسعاف؟
6. لا، لا، لا. تسوون اي شي خلوهم مالكاع وين ما وکع الى اين نوصل.
7. شكرنا، بس حري احسنا دنيتظركم.

وأتاين ترزي مصامتمسته معيب
نراقته انغمس بالتعلم
Dictation Practice

With books closed, write the following 10 Iraqi sentences, as the teacher dictates them.

1. خير انشأ الله ؟ شنو القضية ؟ البارحة ما جان بيك شي.
2. ما ادرى والله ، بس راسي ديوجهني رسوية دايخ.
3. تدرى ؟ يجوز بعدك ما تعودت عالطقى لو الأكل والمعي.
4. والله ببس هالشكل ، وتدري اخذت حبين اسمين وما نفعوني.
5. شوف ليش ما تأخذ اليوم عطلة وروح استريح بالبيت؟
6. لا والله يمكن لازم اروح الطبيب واشوف شنو القضية.
7. عندك طبيب ؟ لو تريدني طيب رقم تلفون طبيبي ؟
8. والله ابقى ممتون اذا تطلبي رقمه وراح اخاريه راسا واسوي موعد.
9. خلي اروح للميز مالي ، دفتر العناوين مالي عليه ، قدم دقيقة.
10. هياته رقمه 9555-272 واسمه الدكتور زكي.
HOMEWORK

Exercise One
Transcribe the following 10 recorded Iraqi sentences.

Exercise Two
Write the English translation of the following 10 recorded Iraqi sentences.

Exercise Three
Listen to the following recorded Iraqi paragraph, then answer the questions based on it.

Questions
1. How long has Archie been in Baghdad?
2. Does he like the climate and food there?
3. What was he complaining from?
4. What happened to him this morning?
5. Where was he standing when it happened?
6. Who saw what happened?
7. What did Younis do?
8. What was the hospital's response?
9. Where was Archie taken?
10. What happened on the way?
LESSON 12

Exercise Four

You will hear 10 Iraqi sentences, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best response.

1. a. كام موظف يعتمد عليه
   b. كام موظف يشتبه هواه
   c. كام يبحث عنها للموظف

2. a. أرى عند اسبرين
   b. أرى أخذ اسبرين
   c. أرى يزيد حوب وجع راس

3. a. الموظف راح بسياحة الإسعاف
   b. سيارة الإسعاف اختت الموظف
   c. الموظف على پسیارة الإسعاف

4. a. عندمغ ضغط دم لأنه عصبين
   b. هو عصبى لان عندمغ ضغط دم
   c. هو عصبى

5. a. وقع عرا مبى
   b. المسكن يعوج عرا المبى ماله
   c. المسكن وفت عرا المبى ماله

6. a. أرضي تعود عالطقس فجاء
   b. أرضي نار له وكت طويل
   c. متعود عالطقس

7. a. طلع رقم الدكتور من الدليل
   b. طلع عنوان الدكتور من دفتر عنوانه
   c. رقم الدكتور بلفتر العنوان

8. a. سيارة الإسعاف جاية بخصمتش
   b. سيارة الإسعاف طولت خصمتش
   c. سيارة الإسعاف وكفت خصمتش

9. a. تحتاج مي ويا الاسبرين
   b. لازم تأخذ اسبرين
   c. لازم تعرب مي كيل الاسبرين

10. a. الطقس حار على طول
   b. الطقس ما كان حار
   c. الطقس حار كيل مدة

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SUMMARY

1. The meaning of has been stretched in ID to render "dependable" or "trusted."

2. خير انا الله is a phrase used mostly as an interrogative by intonation to inquire, "What is the matter?" It is also used to wish that everything turns out well.

3. "matter," is also used to mean "lawsuit."

4. وقع, "hurt," is the perfect form. The imperfect is Remember that all ID imperfect forms of the weak initial verb keep their weak letter, which is dropped ordinarily in MSA. But there are a few verbs that keep the weak letter in MSA; وقع is one of them. It always comes with its object suffixed to it.

5. is said to someone who is experiencing physical discomfort at the time. الحمد الله عالسلامة, which was introduced in Lesson 1, is said to someone who was sick and has recovered, and of course, to someone who has returned from a trip.

6. انشا الله ما اكروشي, "God willing, all is well," is a compound of two phrases actually, انشا الله and ما اكروشي. The latter is really incomplete, but the total meaning is understood.

7. is "climate." مئا is "weather."

8. "water," is ID for the MSA ماء .
9. "pill" and "grain" is "a wheat grain." is an "old measurement."

10. Most medicine items are called by their foreign names in ID. is from the English "aspirin."

11. Notice that in "address book," is always in the plural.

12. The phrase "long live," is a widely used one in ID.

13. "hospital," is derived from the measure X verb استشفى .

14. "ambulance," is a compound of "car," and "aid." For making the plural, only stays as is "ambulances."

15. "fainted," is an ID usage. The preposition على must follow the verb.

16. "suddenly," may be pronounced in MSA, but not in ID. The is always pronounced.

17. "fell," is an example of ID changing the ق to a ك.

18. "floor," is another example of changing the ق to a ك.

19. "desk," is ID only. or is MSA.

20. "poor," may be used alone or as to mean "poor guy."
21. ضغط الدم is "blood pressure." It may or may not be followed by عالي, "high." If عالي is not used it is implied.

22. عصبي is used in ID to mean "He has a short fuse."

23. سمن, "fat," is not considered an insult.
REFERENCE GRAMMAR

1. "fainted." The verb ٌغَفَّى is ID and is irregular. It does not take a direct subject and must be followed by the preposition ٌعَلَى. Because of this the verb itself is not conjugated. The object of the preposition shows the conjugation. The imperfect form is ٌغَفُنِى. In MSA, this verb has a different meaning and usage and it is of limited use.

2. "suddenly," is pronounced in MSA either with a ٌءَنَى or a ٌءَنِى on the first radical. In ID there is one pronunciation, that of the former.

3. "excitable" or "has a short fuse," is a compound of ٌعَصَب, "nerve," and the relative ٌي. It is an ID expression.

4. The measure I sound verbs ٌعَفَّى, "befitted," and ٌعَبَّى, "tired," are conjugated in the pattern of ٌعَسِب, Lesson 1.

5. The measure I weak initial verbs, ٌعَجَّى, "hurt," and ٌعَكَّى, "fell," both are conjugated in the pattern of ٌعَكِب, Lesson 5.

In ID the weak letter is kept when making the imperfect form.

verbal nouns ٌعَجَّى and ٌعَكَّى (does not follow the rule)
nouns of subject, not used and ٌعَبَّى, respectively
nouns of object, ٌعَفُنِى (does not follow the rule) and ٌعَبُنِى which is the same as the noun of subject.
6. The measure I weak final verb, دری "knew."
For conjugation, see the verb مش, in Lesson 1.
verbal noun not used
noun of subject, داری
noun of object not used

7. The measure V verb تعود "got used."
For conjugation see the verb تصویر, in Lesson 4.
verbal noun, تعود
noun of subject, تعوید
noun of object, تعوید عليه

8. The measure VIII verbs:
   a. اعتماد "depended on."
   For conjugation see the verb اعتمد, in Lesson 7.
   verbal noun, اعتماد
   noun of subject, معتمد
   noun of object, معتمد عليه

   b. اشتکی "complained."
The difference in conjugation from the pattern stems from the way the ی is handled. In this case its origin is ی.
LESSON 12

REFERENCE GRAMMAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Perfect</th>
<th>Imperfect</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
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<td>هي</td>
<td>يشتكي</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>they</td>
<td>هم</td>
<td>يشتكيون</td>
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<td>you, pl.</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>إنني</td>
<td>بتشكي</td>
<td>احبنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>احنا</td>
<td>بتشكي</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that the weak letter was not dropped as in MSA.

verbal noun يشتكي (does not follow the rule)
noun of subject، بتشكي
noun of object not used

9. The measure X verb "recovered" or "re recuperated." The conjugation is similar to the pattern of the verb إنشال in Lesson 8 except for the handling of the ٥، which is like إنشكي above, and that the weak letter in إنشال is medial and in إنشال is final. Could you figure it out?
EVALUATION

Part A. □□□

You will hear 10 Iraqi statements or questions, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter that corresponds to the best response in each case.

Part B. □□□

On a separate sheet of paper, write the English translation of the following 5 recorded sentences.

Part C. □□□

On a separate sheet of paper, transcribe the following 5 recorded sentences.

Part D. □□□

Listen to the following recorded paragraph, then answer the questions below.

1. Has Archie been in Baghdad long?
2. Has he become used to the climate yet? How about the food?
3. Is he complaining about something? If so, what is it?
4. Has aspirin helped him?
5. How is his blood pressure?
6. With whom did he discuss it?
7. What happened to him this morning?
8. How did it happen?
9. Where is he now?
10. How did he get there?
ENRICHMENT

1. The word جو, "atmosphere," is used in ID interchangeably with مناخ. Some might even use it for "weather."

Examples:

المناخ معتدل

The weather (climate) is mild.

الجو معتدل

2. حبة in the singular is used in both MSA and ID to mean either "pill," "seed" or "grain." The dual is also the same in both. But the plural is حبوب in MSA and حبابي in ID.

There is a diminutive form, حبیة, in ID only. Its plural is حبابی. Also in ID, if the size is a bit larger, it is called قرص, "disc." The plural is اقراس.

3. Another phrase for الله يخليك, "May God keep you long," is, الله يطول عمرك or طويل الله عمرك, "May God lengthen your life."

4. مستشفى is "hospital." "Dispensary" or "clinic" is مستوصف, which is the noun of place from وصف, "prescribed."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>MSA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aid, medical relief</td>
<td>إعفاف</td>
<td>عنوان، عنوان (ج)</td>
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<td>address</td>
<td>عنوان</td>
<td>نفح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benefit (to)</td>
<td>نفع</td>
<td>دم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blood</td>
<td>دم</td>
<td>دفتر، دفتر (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>book, note</td>
<td>دفتر، دفتر (ج)</td>
<td>نفع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climate</td>
<td>طقس</td>
<td>بارد</td>
</tr>
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<td>cold</td>
<td>بارد</td>
<td>إشتكى</td>
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<tr>
<td>complain (to)</td>
<td>إشتكى</td>
<td>إعتمد</td>
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<tr>
<td>depend (to), trust (to)</td>
<td>إعتمد</td>
<td>إعتمد</td>
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<tr>
<td>desk, table</td>
<td>ميز</td>
<td>ميز</td>
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<td>faint (to)</td>
<td>غمى عليه</td>
<td>ميز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall (to)</td>
<td>هيب</td>
<td>ميز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fat</td>
<td>ميز</td>
<td>ميز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floor, lot, ground</td>
<td>كاغ، كايؤان (ج)</td>
<td>ميز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get used to (to)</td>
<td>ميز</td>
<td>ميز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>God willing, all is well. خير انشالله</td>
<td>عافية</td>
<td>عافية</td>
</tr>
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<td>health (good)</td>
<td>عافية</td>
<td>عافية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td>جالي</td>
<td>جالي</td>
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<tr>
<td>hospital</td>
<td>مستشفى</td>
<td>مستشفى</td>
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<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>حار</td>
<td>حار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matter</td>
<td>قضية، قضية (ج)</td>
<td>قضية، قضية (ج)</td>
</tr>
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<td>ID</td>
<td>MSA</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May God keep you long.</td>
<td>الله يظليك</td>
<td>دفتر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notebook</td>
<td></td>
<td>وجع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pain (to), hurt (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>حبة، حبوب (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pill, seed, grain</td>
<td></td>
<td>مسكن، مساكن (ج)</td>
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<td>poor</td>
<td></td>
<td>نفاط، ضغوط (ج)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pressure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suddenly</td>
<td></td>
<td>فجاة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temperamental</td>
<td></td>
<td>عصبي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tired</td>
<td></td>
<td>تعبان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td></td>
<td>مي</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Part One

Listening Comprehension

Section A. You will hear 10 sentences in Iraqi. After listening to each sentence, mark the letter that corresponds to the best translation for each item on a separate sheet of paper.

1.
   a. Yes, I can tell you where Bab El-Sharji is.
   b. Yes, I can find where Bab El-Sharji is.
   c. Yes, I know where Bab El-Sharji is.
   d. Yes, I will lead you to Bab El-Sharji.

2.
   a. Thanks be to God for the matter of your safe return.
   b. I wish you speedy recovery. What seems to be the matter? You seem sick.
   c. The matter of my wishing you speedy recovery seems to have you recovered.
   d. Greetings. What is the matter? You seem sick.

3.
   a. Usually, the bus is cheaper than the taxi.
   b. The bus is always cheaper than the taxi.
   c. The bus is sometimes cheaper than the taxi.
   d. The bus, of course, is cheaper than the taxi.

4.
   a. I had 10 fils for the pay phone, but I lost it before I got there.
   b. I had 10 fils and used it for the pay phone over there.
   c. I had 10 fils for the pay phone, but I did not need it before I got there.
   d. I had 10 fils for the pay phone, but I found another one before I got there.
5. 
   a. I bought a bicycle because my car is not here.
   b. I bought a bicycle because I can't rely on my car.
   c. I bought a bicycle because I got rid of my car.
   d. I bought a bicycle because I can't drive my car.

6. 
   a. It is impossible to dial long distance directly; you need to call the switchboard.
   b. It is possible to call long distance through the switchboard.
   c. You can dial long distance directly without going to the switchboard.
   d. The switchboard is not necessary, if you call locally.

7. 
   a. The patient took aspirin for his headache, which helped.
   b. The patient is complaining because the aspirin did not help his headache.
   c. The patient did not take aspirin and is complaining of a headache.
   d. The aspirin did not help the patient who is complaining of a headache.

8. 
   a. The patient fainted in the hospital suddenly.
   b. The patient was sitting on the hospital floor when he suddenly fainted.
   c. The patient fainted gradually and fell on the floor in the hospital.
   d. The patient fainted in the hospital and fell on the floor suddenly.

9. 
   a. The new telephone directory is on the floor over there.
   b. The new telephone directory is over there by the telephone.
   c. The new telephone directory is missing from that desk.
   d. The new telephone directory is on the desk over there.
10. a. You should always take the stairs and not the elevator.
    b. To save time, take the stairs if the elevator is busy.
    c. If the elevator is there, you save time by not taking the stairs.
    d. To save time, one should take the elevator if the stairs are busy.

Section B. You will hear 10 questions or statements in Iraqi, each followed by 4 responses. On a separate sheet of paper, mark the letter that corresponds to the best response for each item.
06. الباس مزدحم
   a
   b. اثنينهم يكلفون
   c. الباص
   d. النكي

07. انتظر حتى اسبرين
   a
   b. انتظر قوة
   c. اخذ قطر دمه
   d. خابر سيارة الانفاح

08. عمارة دجلة ببها طوابق
   a
   b. عمارة دجلة ببها عشة
   c. عمارة دجلة ببها طوابق خلوة
   d. عمارة دجلة طوابقها جبيرة

09. كثير خيرك
   a
   b. الله ينطبك العافية
   c. انشالله نشفك باجر
   d. جنت مريح

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

Questions:

1. Is it possible to dial directly to America from Baghdad?
2. Is it necessary to dial a certain prefix to make the call?
3. How could one find the cost for such a call?
4. Is it possible to make such a call from a public telephone?
5. What is needed to complete such a call from a public telephone?
6. Why did Orville decide to make the call from home?
7. Whom does Orville want to call in the States?
8. Is there a difference in time zones?
9. Did Younis know the exact time difference?
10. What is Orville going to do to ascertain the time difference?
MODULE 3

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Part Two

Written Interpretation

In this part of the test, you will hear 10 sentences in Iraqi. 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, transcribe 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 Iraqi and an American. Translate the Iraqi into English and the English into Iraqi. You will hear each line only once.

Section B. In the following situation, one student plays the role of Archie, another plays the role of his friend Younis and a third student takes the part of a doctor's receptionist.

Archie asks Younis to recommend a reliable doctor. Younis asks what is wrong. Archie tells him he has been feeling tired the last few days and has frequent headaches, and he also would like to have his blood pressure checked. Younis tells Archie that he trusts his family's doctor and gives him his name and phone number.

Archie calls to make an appointment for the next day. The receptionist apologizes and tells him that the doctor's calendar for tomorrow is completely full, but she can give him an appointment for next Friday. Archie accepts. She gives him a choice of morning or afternoon. He chooses a 10 a.m. appointment.

He then comes back to Younis and asks for directions to the doctor's office. Younis gives a bus number to take from two
blocks down the street from the office and tells him to alight at the Abu Nawas building and take the next right from there. The doctor's office is in the middle of the block on the left side of the street, and that he can't miss it.
CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY

Arabic-English

L10 rental, fare, fee
L10 Leave it to God. (I)
L9 Abu Nawas (name)
L11 cheaper
L9 continue (to)
L12 aid (medical relief)
L10 buy (to)
L12 complain (to)
L10 Why so much?, What happened?
L12 depend (to), trust (to)
   rely (to)
L9 Al-Rasheed (name)
L11 Al-Ashar (section of the city of Basrah)
L12 May God keep you long.
L9 hand

ب

L9 door, gate
L9 Eastern Gate
L9 Al-Muadham Gate
L12 cold
L10 bus
L10 bicycle
L11 switchboard
MODULE 3

CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY

ل

L12 tired
L12 get used to (to)
L10 taxi
L11 telephone

L11 possible

L12 hot
L12 pill, seed, grain

L12 God willing, all is well.
L11 loose change

L11 dial (to)
L9 the Tigris (river)
L9 stair, ladder
L12 notebook
L9 guide (to), lead (to)
L12 blood
L10 dinar (money)
L10 turn (to) (for vehicles)

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<p>| L9  | field, arena                     | ساحة                        |
| L10 | driver                          | سائق - سائق - سائق (ج) (ع) |
| L9  | fat                             | سمين                        |
| L9  | tooth                           | سن - سنون (ج)               |
| L9  | street                          | شارع - شارع (ج)              |
| L9  | policeman                       | شرطي - شرطة (ج)            |
| L12 | pressure                        | ضغط - ضغوط (ج)             |
| L10 | return (to)                     | رفع                        |
| L10 | number, numeral                 | رقم - ارقام (ج)              |
| L11 | directly                        | رأس (ع)                      |
| L10 | ride (to)                       | ركاب                       |
| L9  | of course                       | طبقا - طبقا (ج)              |
| L12 | climate                         | طقس                        |
| L11 | look up (to)                    | طلّح (ع)                    |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ع</td>
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<td>temperamental</td>
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<td>building, high rise</td>
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<td>عون (ع)</td>
<td>address</td>
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<td>عودة</td>
<td>turn (to)</td>
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<tr>
<td>عقوم (ع)</td>
<td>doctor's office</td>
</tr>
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<td>غعليه (ع)</td>
<td>faint (to)</td>
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<td>نارغ</td>
<td>empty</td>
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<td>نجاة</td>
<td>suddenly</td>
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<td>فلوس (ج)</td>
<td>fils (money)</td>
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<tr>
<td>قضية - قضایا (ج)</td>
<td>matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قضیة - قضاع (ج) (ع)</td>
<td>floor, lot, ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قضیه - قضع (ع)</td>
<td>straight ahead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قضیه - قضیه - قضیه (ع)</td>
<td>very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قضیه - قضیه - قضیه</td>
<td>cost (to)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
L10 for your sake
L11 catch (to)
L9 traffic
L11 sum
L11 yes
L10 full
L11 long distance call
L12 hospital
L12 poor
L9 elevator, lift
L9 revered
L11 from here
L12 water
L12 desk, table
L10 descend (to)
L12 benefit (to)
L11 concern (to)
L11 There it is.
CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY

MODULE 3

و

L12 pain (to), hurt (to)
L9 face
L9 behind
L11 get in a fix (to)
L10 Wazeiriah (section of Baghdad)
L9 arrive (to)
L11 save (to)
L11 detain (to)
L12 fall (to)

ي

L9 left (direction)
L10 near, next to

getti