ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS MODULE

f. feminine
ID  Iraqi
m.  masculine
MSA Modern Standard Arabic
pl. plural
sing. singular
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  • ID congratulatory phrase: مبروك
MODULE 4 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 4, and based on the following topics or situations:

Lesson 13: Eating Out
Lesson 14: A Visit to Mosul
Lesson 15: Shopping
Lesson 16: A Tour in Baghdad

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 four printed choices. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

Part 2. Given 10 recorded Iraqi sentences, the student selects the best Iraqi response from four 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 13

EATING OUT

OBJECTIVES

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

• Order a meal and drinks in an Iraqi restaurant.

• Plan nighttime leisure activities.
GRAMMATICAL FEATURES

1. Special ID words of foreign origin:
   سوي، بسي، بطل، خاشوكة، چطل، فشانيش، داس، پهک، مستک

2. Special ID words and pronunciation:
   عرک، سیه، مسکوف، زحلاوی، شیخ محی، لحم کس
   ماعون، مزه

3. MSA words taken out of context into ID:
   تطیر العکل، میت من الجوع
   عطشان، شعبان، سکران
   کبیر، جميل
   جرمان

4. Special ID expressions:
   سکف، لعب، شیخ، کس
   دفع، امر
   مات، صح، طار
   سفی
COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME I

Dr. Shallal El-Shamari and his wife Nazick arrive with their guests, his colleague Dr. Reginald Dumbarton and his wife Flora, at the Shahrazad Restaurant for dinner.

Router: 1. Why are you coming to the restaurant?

Shalal: My friends and I came to meet you.

Router: 2. Were you able to live in the restaurant?

Shalal: We were able to live in the restaurant.

Router: 3. Would you like to have dinner?

Shalal: Yes, I would like to have dinner.

Flora: 1. I would like to eat dinner.

Router: 2. Are you a vegetarian?

Flora: Yes, I am vegetarian.

Router: 3. What do you like to eat?

Flora: I like to eat meat.

Router: 4. What do you like to drink?

Flora: I like to drink water.

Shalal: 1. I would like to have a drink.

Router: 2. Are you addicted to drinking?

Shalal: No, I am not addicted to drinking.

Router: 3. What do you like to drink?

Shalal: I like to drink coffee.

Router: 4. What do you like to eat?

Shalal: I like to eat fish.

Flora: 1. I would like to have fish.

Router: 2. Are you allergic to seafood?

Flora: Yes, I am allergic to seafood.

Router: 3. What do you like to eat?

Flora: I like to eat meat.

Router: 4. What do you like to drink?

Flora: I like to drink wine.

Router: 5. Are you addicted to drinking?

Flora: No, I am not addicted to drinking.

Router: 6. What do you like to drink?

Flora: I like to drink water.
TRANSLATION

Shallal: Do you like to drink before dinner? Let us call the waiter and order.

Reggie: Of course. I will order a quart of mastic, but I don't know what Flora likes.

Flora: Although they say araq is strong, but I would like to try a shot of Zahlawi.

Nazick: I am hungry. I want to eat, but I may drink a Pepsi.

Shallal: They will bring hors d'oeuvres with the drinks, and we can order a barbecued fish with it.

Reggie: Oh, no, what for? I want to leave room in my stomach for the stuffed chicken.
EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. نُصَاحُ is the imperfect, first person plural of صَاحَ, "yelled," "shouted," "screamed" or, as it is being used here, "called out." It is both MSA and ID, but it is used almost entirely in ID when "called out" is intended.

2. الْبَوِّي, "the boy," is English used for "waiter." In bars, and restaurants as well, only men are employed as waiters. In order to call a waiter the word بُوَي, "boy," is used. The ID plural is بُوَيْثُائِتُ, "waiters."

3. مِستِكِي, "mastic," is Greek. It is tree gum used for chewing as مِستِكْ, "mastic gum." سمْج, "gum," is ID. In Iraq it used in the preparation of an alcoholic drink also.

4. عَرَك, "araq," is a brand of liquor identified with the Middle Eastern countries and Greece. In the entire area, only one kind is produced except in Iraq where two kinds exist. In Iraq it is made of dates while in the other countries grapes are used instead. Both kinds are clear in appearance and look like gin or vodka.

5. پیک, "a shot of alcoholic beverage," is ID not of Arabic origin. For soft drinks or water, the word کَلَس, which is adopted from English, is used. پیک is used to order one drink of araq. If more than one drink of عَرَك is desired, usually the order will be رُبع, "quarter."

The reference here is to ربع پیکل, "a quarter of a bottle." Seldom is an order made for a پیک, "glass." The plural of پیک is پیکات.
The measurement used for ٌرُمَع is a Coke bottle. ٌبَطْل, "bottle," is ID adopted from English. In liquor stores, ٌرُمَع may be bought by ٌبَطْل, "bottle," ٌنٍى, "half" or ٌقُروْع, "quarter," of a bottle.

6. "Zahlawi," is one of the two kinds of ٌرُمَع. It is the kind that is produced in most of the Middle Eastern countries including Iraq. The name Zahlawi means, "that of Zahlah." Zahlah is a famous resort in Lebanon. It is believed that the making of ٌرُمَع originated in Zahlah where a variety of grapes, good for making it, grows in abundance.

Zahlawi turns milky when mixed with water, which is the most common mixer. It tastes like anisette. ٌمَسْتَكَي, "mastic," on the other hand, does not change color when mixed and tasted like mastic gum. It is only found in Iraq. Most Iraqis prefer ٌمَسْتَكَي.

7. ٌجُوْعَان, "hungry," is ID and MSA, but seldom used in the latter. It is synonymous to ٌجُوْعَان, which is the noun of subject from the verb ٍجُوْعَان, "hungered." The ID plural is ٌجُوْعَانين or ٌجُوْعَانين.

8. ٌبَيْسِي, "Pepsi-Cola," is ID adopted from English.

9. ٌمَزْة, "hors d'oeuvres," is ID usage of an MSA word to give a different meaning. ID has developed a verb for it ٌتَعْمِزَ, "nibbled," which is almost fully conjugated in the regular MSA way. The custom in Iraq is when you order ٌمَزْة, "hors d'oeuvres" comes with it free. It consists of vegetables, fruits, nuts, chips and other morsels. Refills are expected.
10. "barbecued fish," is ID. It is a popular dish, especially in Baghdad. The sauce is made fresh locally. "fish," is ID for the MSA ﻦﺎﺋٌ ﻢﺤﻄٍ; the ID plural is ﻦﺎﺋٌ or ﻢﺤﻄٍ, "barbecued," is ID used only with fish and has no MSA equivalent.

11. ﻨُرُد ﻦِوْد is an ID variation of ﻦِوْد ﻦُرُد, "I want."

12. ﻦَدْ ﻦَدْ مَكَان means "space," "place" or "location." ﻦَدْ ﻦَدْ بَطْن means "stomach" or "abdomen."

13. ﻦَدْ, "stuffed," used for food only, is MSA and ID. For other objects, the MSA is ﻦَدْ ﻦَدْ while ID still used ﻦَدْ.
DRILLS

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

We call the waiter and order.

1. صحح البوي ونامار. صحح، صحح، صحح، صححون
صحح البوي ونامار.

2. البوي، البويات، بوي، بويات
أامر، أامر، أامر
صحح البوي ونامار.

I will order a quart of mastic.

3. آني راح اطلب ربع مستكي.
مستكي، عرَك مستكي، عرَك مستكي
ربع مستكي، نش مستكي، نش مستكي
آني راح اطلب ربع مستكي.

Araq is a strong drink.

4. العرَك مشروب قوي.
العرَك مشروب.
عرَك مستكي.
العرَك مشروب قوي.

I would like to try one drink of Zahlawi.

5. آني احب احرب ند بيبك رخلاوي.
بيبك، بيبك، بيبك عرك، بيبك عرك
شرب بيبيكين، شرب بيبيكين عرك
آني احب احرب ند بيبك رخلاوي.
I am hungry; I want to eat first.

I may drink a Pepsi with the meal.

They will bring hors d’oeuvres with the araq.

We can order one barbecued fish.

I would like to leave room in my stomach for the stuffed chicken.
LESSON 13

DRILLS

Two
Repeat after the model.

نارك:  تشريدٌ نفسٌ فين؟
فلورا: اني دامعت عن العر بركي على طول، يمكن أن أجربي.
نارك:  بكل الوعي العر كله زحلوي لو واثقٌ قوي.
فلورا: إن نعم ولهالسبب أرد أجريته حتى أتون بهم.
نارك:  زين وثر كلكن حتى نكل له للربي من يجي.
فلورا: ليش ما تصحي بين الربو وأناي إذا عدهم ي:max? لسوك؟

Three
Repeat after the model.

رجي: اني بعلي قاضٍ تماما، علي نصيف الربو ونامر.
شلال: بين اشتهٍ راح أسيب، بين تعرق شرید.
رجي: صميلي اتي أريد وتجاح مثلي وقد ربع وستكي.
شلال: على نامر العر أول وهلم راح يجيبون مرة ويام.
رجي: يأ سي علي نامر العماه ومتمزج بالمرأة إلى أن يجسوه.
شلال: زين أفاتي مثل ما نامر، الربو شافنا وجاي يومًا.
Two--Translation

Nazick: What would you like to drink, Flora?

Flora: I have been hearing about araq constantly; I may try it.

Nazick: They say all araq, Zahlawi or mastic, is strong.

Flora: Yes, yes, and for this reason I like to try it to see for myself.

Nazick: OK, and what are you going to eat? So, we can tell the waiter when he comes.

Flora: Would you call the waiter and ask him if they have barbecued fish?

Three--Translation

Reggie: My stomach is completely empty. Let us call the waiter and order.

Shallal: I'll call him as soon as I see him, but do you know what you want?

Reggie: Yes, I want stuffed chicken and a quart of mastic.

Shallal: Let us order the araq first, and they'll bring the hors d'oeuvres with it.

Reggie: Yes, but let us order dinner too, and we'll nibble on the hors d'oeuvres till they bring it.

Shallal: OK, sir, as you wish. The waiter saw us and he is coming our way.
Four
Using the clues in the left-hand column, change the following Iraqi sentence accordingly.

Example:

imperative verb, (m. sing.) (Teacher) صاح البوي وامر
imperative verb, (f. sing.) (Student) صاح البوي وامر
she 01
they 02
imperative verb, (f. sing.) 03
we, (future) 04
imperative verb, (pl.) 05
he, (imperfect) 06
they, (imperfect) 07
we 08

Five
Choose the appropriate word from the left-hand column to complete the each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

عرك
البي
اشعيم
مكان
امره
بيك
المصروف
دجاج
محشي
قوي

1. طلب دجاج
2. يحب السمج
3. شرب عرك
4. اشترى ربع
5. امر محشي
6. صاح وامر
7. اليو اخد
8. يكول عرك
9. المستكي والزحلوي عرك
10. بقي بيطنك للسمج المصروف
LESSON 13

DRILLS

Six
Match the appropriate responses to the following 10 Iraqi questions.

1. ١ شتحب تتعشى ورا الشرب؟
   ربيع

2. ٢ هللانون جان السمح المسكون؟
   مزة

3. ٣ شنورچان العرک اللي غروته؟
   جنت جوان

4. ٤ منو اخذ الأمر ماك بالعطیم؟
   رحلاوي

5. ٥ اجابوا وبا العرک؟
   بسي

6. ٦ منو چان وباك بالعطیم؟
   قوي

7. ٧ اذا ما تريد عرک شتحب تفرغ؟
   مرتى

8. ٨ ليش رحت للعطیم؟
   دجاج

9. ٩ انلونه المستكي؟
   البوى

10. ١٠ انگك امرت عرک؟
    كن زين

Seven
Form a question for each of the following 10 Iraqi statements.

Example:

لاست مقنعت بالعطیم؟ (Teacher)
وعين مقنعت؟ (Student)

١. رجي طلب ربيع عرک

٢. مستكي

٣. نازك شرب بسي

٤. البوى اخذ الأمر

٥. مزة جتا وبا العرک

٦. شلال اكل دجاج محتي

٧. ورجي همين

٨. فنلورا ونازك اكلوا سمح مسكوب

٩. خلال شرب بك واحد زحلاري

١٠. ونفورا همين بك واحد
Eight

Use the noun of subject instead of the verb in the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

1. نازك تريد الاكل اول لانها جوعانة
2. شلال شرب بيك زحلاوي
3. رجي طلب ربع مستكي
4. شلال امر الاكل
5. فلورا اكلت سمبح مسكون من كبيل
6. نازك تجميع على طنول
7. الورى اخذ امر مالنا
8. نازك رادت المزة
9. فلورا راحت للالمطموم من كبيل
10. رجي جرب العررك كبيل هسة
COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II

Dr. Dumbarton is in the coffee shop playing backgammon with Dr. Al-Shamari this evening.

Later, in the restaurant, the waiter is taking their orders.

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TRANSLATION

Reggie: What do you say, we go to the restaurant and dine? I am hungry.

Shallal: Let us play a couple, three games first and we go to eat grilled liver.

Reggie: I am starved, and all the grilled liver in the world won't satisfy.

(Later in the restaurant ordering.)

Reggie: I want stuffed eggplant and rice. And please replace for me this spoon and get me a fresh fork, too.

Shallal: Bring me bread sopped with okra, but first, bring us a plate of broiled meat.

Reggie: Shallal, what do you say, after dinner we go to an eastern nightclub?

Shallal: Reasonable. Let us go to Club Ali Baba. They say there is a female dancer there who will run away with your senses.

Reggie: OK. Let's pay the check and move on.
EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. "داسين," is the dual for "داس," "one game." It is ID for the MSA لعبة. It is used in non-sport games, i.e., "backgammon," dominos, cards, and so on. The plural is داسات.

2. "grilled liver," is ID for the MSA كبد مشوي. It is a collective noun, always in the plural. To Iraqis, it is like hotdogs or hamburgers to Americans.

3. "dying from hunger" is an ID expression meaning "starved." ميت من الجوع is ID and MSA and means "dead."

4. "stuffed eggplant," is ID. It is a popular dish in Iraq, like all vegetable dishes. محشي is ID means "stuffed." محشي in MSA is a "title," but in this usage only and for this dish only, it is ID for "eggplant."

5. "rice," is ID for the MSA رز. It is a collective noun and has no singular form.

6. "spoon," is ID for the MSA ملعقة. The plural is خاشوكة جاي. خاشوكة is "teaspoon."

7. "fork," is ID for the MSA شوكة. The plural is مفلاع. It is also ID for the MSA "sling."
8. "a dish of sopped bread, meat and broth," is a popular dish and may be fixed from most vegetables cooked with meat. It originated as sopped bread with broth of "sheep intestines." is very popular dish, especially in Baghdad.

9. "okra," is ID and MSA. It is a dish of okra cooked in tomato sauce and meat. It is often eaten with rice, but sometimes is made with it.

10. "plate," is ID for the MSA . This is an example of ID using an MSA word for a different meaning. The plural is . In ID there is no differentiation between saucer and plate; suffices.

11. "thin slices of meat broiled in a certain way," is ID. It is another quite popular dish in Iraq. "meat," is a collective noun, but it has a plural , . "cut," is ID for the MSA which also means, "told a tale," .

12. "eastern nightclub," is MSA and ID. is the noun of place from the verb , , , "took pleasure" or "became amused." Thus, renders the meaning of "amusement place." means "eastern," but the phrase is coined to mean "an establishment with a native type of entertainment." , "western nightclub," therefore means, "an establishment with western style entertainment." The two types are available in Iraq, especially in Baghdad.

 is a common name of a mythical man introduced in the tales of One Thousand and One Nights.
"stunning," is an ID phrase. Literally it means "It makes your senses fly away." It is used to describe something that is very good, fantastic or unbelievable. It may be expressed as "renders you crazy."

حساب is "account." Here it is being used as ID meaning "bill" or "check."
DRILLS

One

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

Let us play a couple, three
backgammon games.

خلي نلعب فد داسين ثلاثة طاولي

1 داسين، داس، ثلاث داسات

تلعب فد داسين ثلاثة طاولي

خلي نلعب فد داسين ثلاثة طاولي

Afterwards, we go eat grilled
liver.

بعدين شروج نأكل فشافيش

فشافيش

ناكل فشافيش، شروج نأكل فشافيش

وبعدين شروج نأكل فشافيش

I am starved, and all the grilled
liver in the world would not fill me.

آتي ميت من الجوع وكل فشافيش

العالم ما راح تشعني

ميت من الجوع

مات من الجوع، ماتوا من الجوع، ميتين من الجوع

آتي ميت من الجوع، هو ميت من الجوع،

هي ميتة من الجوع، احنا ميتين من الجوع،

هم ميتين من الجوع

آتي ميت من الجوع وكل فشافيش العالم ماراح تشعني

I want stuffed eggplant.

آتي اريد شيخ محشي

شبه محشي

بيتنجان محشي، اريد شيخ محشي,

أريد بيتتجان محشي

آتي اريد شيخ محشي
I want rice with the stuffed eggplant.

آريد نحن وبا السبخ محتيً.

5

شنن ، تنن وبا الشيب محتيً.

آريد تنن وبا الشيب محتيً.

Replace (change) this spoon, please.

بدل لي هالخاشوكه من فلكك.

6

خاشوكه . خواشيك

هالخاشوكه ، بدل لي هالخاشوكه

بدل لي هالخاشوكه من فلكك.

Replace (change) for me this spoon and fork, too.

بدل لي هالخاشوكه والجئله همین.

7

جئل ، جئلات

خاشوكه وجئل ، هالخاشوكه وجالجیل

بدل لي هالخاشوكه والجئله همین.

Bring me bread soaked with okra.

جيب لي شريد باميه.

8

شريد شريد ، طلب شريد ، الشريد طيب.

الشريد كله زين.

شريد باميه

جيب لي شريد باميه.

Bring me okra and rice.

جيب لي باميه وتين.

9

باميه ودين ، شريد باميه ، باميه وخير.

جيب لي باميه وتين.

Bring us a plate of okra.

جيب لنا ماعون باميه.

10

ماعون ، مواعين

ماعون باميه ، ماعون شيخ محتي.

ماعون تنن ، مواعين اكل
LESSON 13

DRILLS

But first bring us a plate of broiled meat.

After eating we go to an eastern nightclub.

They say in it there is a fantastic female dancer.

Let's pay the check and move on.
LESSON 13

DRILLS

Two
Repeat after the model.

غلال: ماذا تفعل؟ بلغة فيزيت
رجي: إنه دجاج مشوي وثمن.
غلال: ماذا درب الشيخ؟
رجي: لا، الشيخ مشوي.
غلال: الشيخ مشوي هو سيننجان مشوي.
رجي: أي من سيننجان راح أجره باجر.

Three
Repeat after the model.

رجي: أي من ليلة المبارحة؟
كلال: رحبت لمبكي علي بالبا دافع الراقصة الجديرة.
رجي: جبي جابي راقصة جديرة.
كلال: نعم، وركني يطبب العقل.
رجي: شركي؟ شرفي لو حرسي؟
كلال: شرفي طمعاً، والله أنك هكذا دليلة.
رجي: أي خلي فد ليلة شرعي شاكل سمح مسكوف وبعدين شروج للعلم.

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LESSON 13

Two—Translation

Shallal: What did you eat at Shahrazad Restaurant yesterday?
Reggie: I ate stuffed chicken and rice.
Shallal: Have you tried el-sheikh mahshi?
Reggie: No, what is el-sheikh mahshi?
Shallal: El-sheikh mahshi is stuffed eggplant.

Three—Translation

Reggie: What did you do last night?
Shallal: I went to the Ali Baba's Nightclub to view the new female dancer.
Reggie: What? Have they brought a new female dancer?
Shallal: Yes, and she dances up a storm.
Reggie: What does she dance? Eastern or western?
Shallal: Eastern, of course. I should take you there one night, by golly.
Reggie: Yes, let's go eat barbecued fish one night and then go to the nightclub.

Four
Choose the appropriate word or phrase from the left-hand column to complete each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

العقل
قد داي
بالخاشوكة
امرأة
لحم
ما تشبعه
مسكونة
الحساب

1. هذي السّمةّ ...
2. جيب لنا ماعون ...
3. اكلوا شيخ ... بالطمع
4. انطيني ... من فلك
5. الركبي كله ... بعلبي على بابا
6. هذي الراقصة هلكد زينة تطير ...
7. هدول د باكلون تخسن ...
8. ... دجاج محشي
LESSON 13

DRILLS

Five
Pick the right response from the left-hand column for each of the following 10 Iraqi questions.

Six
Substitute the underlined words or phrases in each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences with an appropriate selection from the left-hand column. Make any necessary changes.

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LESSON 13

DRILLS

سج
لم غص
المجة
داسين

٧. هو دياكل تمن بالحلل.
٨. مليبه علي بابا غريب.
٩. ما اجا للمطم لانه سو جياعان.
١٠. طليت ماعون شويد.
CLASSROOM EXERCISES

What do you say?

1. You are in the restaurant and the waiter comes to take your order. Order a plate of broiled meat and bread.

2. You want to pay the check. Call the waiter and ask him to bring it.

3. You feel you are being overcharged. Ask the waiter why the bill is so much.

4. You are in a bar. Order one shot of mastic.

5. You were in a nightclub last night, and now you are talking about it with your friend. Tell him about the fabulous new female dancer there.

6. You are with a friend, and you feel hungry. Tell him about it and suggest a snack of grilled liver.

7. Express to your wife your desire for stuffed chicken and ask her to prepare it for tomorrow’s dinner.

8. Invite a friend to a dinner of barbecued fish at a restaurant on Abu Nawas Street.

9. You are in a bar. Order a quart of Zahlawi.

10. The waiter has not brought the hors d'oeuvres yet. Call him and inquire about them.
Role Playing

Situation 1. One student plays the role of a restaurant patron calling the waiter, who is being played by another student. The patron orders a meal. The waiter asks if he likes a drink before eating. He answers that he is undecided between Zahlawi or mastic. The waiter tells him that they have very good, special mastic. The patron orders one drink just to try it first and if he likes it he will order a quart.

Situation 2. Two different students play the same roles as in Situation 1. This time the order should be a different dish and the waiter recommends Zahlawi.

Situation 3. The same roles are played by two different students. This time the patron has finished and calls the waiter for the check. He thinks it is too high and asks why it is that much. The waiter itemizes the charges.

Situation 4. One student invites another student to go to a western nightclub. The other replies that he has heard about a certain fabulous female dancer who works at an eastern nightclub. The first agrees and suggests that they eat dinner first. The second suggests that they go to a cafe and play a few games of backgammon and then go have some grilled liver. The first replies that he is too hungry and that will not satisfy his hunger.
LESSON 13

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter between two students, one American and one Iraqi.

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

Situation 1.

Waiter! Would you bring me a mastic and water?

نعم، افاثي، بس تجب
نامر عا همين

раج اجيب لك شوية مزة وبا العرق

Yes. After I finish the drink.

اهلا وسهلا، احب اكل لك شري
اليوم عدنا دجاج محشي يطير العقل

Thanks. And would you change this fork?

كل اكلنا زين خاصة الشيخ محشي
وطبعا التمن

Really? And what else do you think is good?

OK. I'll let you know.

Situation 2.

خلي نروح للكبوة ونلعب
جم داي طاوي

I am hungry; I like to eat first.

زين خلي بطورتنا ناخذ فشافيش
وحاكلها بالسيارة
OK, but let us stop at a bar too, and have a quart of araq between us.

You know, I like this idea of hors d'oeuvres with the drink.

Situation 3

What do you say, we go tomorrow night to Ali Baba Nightclub?

Yes, and they say she is out of this world.

No, I don't, but Archie says she dances up a storm.

It is not a matter of eastern or western dancing. If you see something beautiful, of course you like it.

Translation Practice

Read the following 10 Iraqi sentences and translate them orally into English.

1. خلال عزم رجى واري، فد ليلة حتى بروحون لملبى شرقي.
2. وريجى كال غلي اول مرة شروج للملعم وتعشى وشرب لنا نف شم ومناك شروج للملعم.
3. وراحوا لمطعم شهيرزاء وطلبو ربعين عرب مستكي وربع زحلوي.
4. ولمما شاف المرة اريجى كال آتي راج اتبع بالمرة بي.
LESSON 13

CLASSROOM EXERCISES

Dictation Practice

Transcribe the following 10 Iraqi sentences or questions as the instructor dictates them.

1. هذا الراقةة هلكد زينة شعر العقل
2. ادعاوة هلكد حسابك؟ آني كله شربت ربع عرك
3. بيب السمجة المسلفه هالياام؟
4. مكان تعلي لي اثعضين تطفيه الدجاج المحمتي؟
5. لما تطلب مشروب عادة بجيبوا لك مزة وياء
6. ملهي علي بابا فغرفي مو غرب وكل الرقق بيه فرقي
7. باري ، خاشورتي وكت عالكاع اريدك تيسدلها
8. خلال اخذنا كليتنا للمطعم ودفع الحساب كله
9. نازك راد شايل العشا كيل الههجي لن جانت ميئة من الجوع
10. اغاتي المزة ودحا تشبع ، وأذا سرع بعدين نروح ناكل فهانيش
HOMEWORK

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

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

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

1. Where did Shallal and Reggie go first, and what did they do there?
2. Where did they go next and why?
3. What did they do on their way there?
4. What did each of them order there?
5. Was Reggie pleased? What did he say?

Exercise Four
You will hear 10 Iraqi statements, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter of the most appropriate response in each case.

1. a. الرأفة الجديدة زينة
   b. الرأفة الجديدة كلش زينة
   c. الرأفة الجديدة تركة شرقي
2. a. خلال راد الحساب من البوتي
   b. خلال دفع الحساب للبوتي
   c. خلال اخذ الحساب من البوتي
03
• دجاج محشي  
• بيتينة محشي  
• سمع محشي  

04
• كرة قدم  
• كرة السلة  
• طاولة  

05
• الركض يملئ على بابا كله شرف  
• ملئ على بابا بيه راقصات غريبات  
• يملئ على بابا بيكمون غربي  

06
• لازم تطلب العزة  
• لازم تطلب عزك ويا العزة  
• العزة تجي ويا العزك عادة  

07
• بامية وبيتنة  
• بامية وخبز  
• بامية وسمع  

08
• شيخ محشي  
• دجاج  
• سمسم
を通して

• a

فشتفيت العالم ما تشبع

• b

هذا مكان بسطته للكل

• c

• a

المرك هو زحلاوي ومستكشفي

• b

الزحلاوي هو مستكشفي

• c

الزحلاوي عرك قوي مثل المستكشفي
1. صاح "yelled," "shouted" or "called," though it is MSA, is seldom used to mean "called" except in ID. MSA uses نادي for "called."

2. بوي is taken from the English to mean "waiter." The plural is بويات. There is no word for "waitress" in ID.

3. مستكي and زحلاوي are the kinds of اراق, "alcoholic drink," made in Iraq. One of the ingredients in the former is mastic gum, and in the latter is anisette.

4. بيك is ID equivalent to "shot," for alcoholic drinks. The plural is بيكات, following the pattern for making the plural of foreign words, which is the addition of ات.

5. جائع "hungry," is MSA, but جائع is preferred. This situation occurs with other words, too.

6. بسي "Pepsi," is Pepsi-Cola. It is the English word adopted. Cola is seldom heard, thus كوكا, "Coca," is used for Coca-Cola.

7. مزة in MSA means "the taste of sweet and sour," but in ID it is used entirely, as bar language, to mean "hors d'oeuvres" or "appetizers." حمص، "nibbled," is the perfect derived verb.

8. سمكة means "fish." Notice the ID ج، which is the MSA مصرف، "barbecued," is ID for the special way of cooking fish in a firepit. The verb is سك.
9. "I want," is another pronunciation for اريد. Both اريد and اريد are used in ID. This change occurs in first person singular only.

10. مكان سكتني, "room in my stomach," though both words separately are MSA words, but together, as an expression, it is ID.

11. مصيبي, "stuffed," is for use with food only in MSA. In ID it is used for food and other objects.

12. داس, "game," is ID, and used with non-sport, non-contact games only.

13. فشافيش, "grilled liver," is ID. It is a collective noun.

14. ميت من الجوع, "I am dying from hunger," is an ID expression equivalent to "I am starved."

15. شيخ محمد, "stuffed eggplant," is a popular dish in Iraq. شيخ is an MSA title used originally for the head of a tribe. It also means "elderly man."

16. ممن "rice," is ID for the MSA رز which is also used in ID. Both رز and ممن are collective nouns.

17. ملبى شرقي, "eastern nightclub," is a phrase coined to indicate that the entertainment is native to the Arabic culture, and in contrast, ملبى غربي indicates that the entertainment is native to western culture.
## REFERENCE GRAMMAR

1. Listed below are some I sound verbs contained in this lesson. All are conjugated in the pattern of the verb شرب, in Lesson 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Verbal noun</th>
<th>Noun of subject</th>
<th>Noun of object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;barbecued&quot;</td>
<td>سكف</td>
<td>ساکف</td>
<td>میکروف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;played&quot;</td>
<td>لعب</td>
<td>لاعب</td>
<td>ملعوب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;became full&quot;</td>
<td>ضع</td>
<td>شبعان</td>
<td>N / A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;danced&quot;</td>
<td>رکش</td>
<td>راکش</td>
<td>not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;paid&quot; or &quot;pushed&quot;</td>
<td>دفع</td>
<td>دفاع</td>
<td>مدفع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ordered&quot;</td>
<td>امر</td>
<td>امر</td>
<td>مامور</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As you can see, all of the above nouns, other than شبعان, are formed by following the standard pattern, which was used with the verb شرب, in Lesson 1, i.e., فعل, فعل, and مفعول, respectively.

What seems to be an exception, شبعان, is really no exception. In MSA, if the trilateral verb is an intransitive and:

a. The marker of the second radical is a kasra; the noun of subject is formed in the pattern of فعلان.

Examples:

- "became thirsty," "عطش" منشان, "thirsty"
- "became full," شبعان, "full"
- "became drunk," سکران, "drunk"

b. The marker of the second radical is a dhma; the noun of subject is formed in the pattern of فعلان.
LESSON 13

Examples:
ـ  "broke,"  "بَرَزَ" (big)
ـ  "became small,"  "صَغَرَ" (small)
ـ  "became huge" or "great,"  "جَعَلَ" (huge or great)
ـ  "became nice" or "beautiful,"  "جميل" (nice or beautiful)

2. In the case of جُوعان, it is not considered the noun of subject since جاع is the noun of subject.

3. The measure I weak-middle verb:

   a. Verbs similar in conjugation to the verb شاف found in Lesson 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Verbal noun</th>
<th>Noun of subject</th>
<th>Noun of object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;died&quot;  &quot;مات&quot;</td>
<td>موت</td>
<td>نسيت</td>
<td>N / A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;became hungry&quot;  &quot;جَاع&quot;</td>
<td>جوعان</td>
<td>نسيت</td>
<td>N / A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   b. Verbs similar in conjugation to the verb صار found in Lesson 1:

   | "yelled," "called"  "صَاحَ" | صح   | نسيت           | N / A         |
   | "flew"  "طَارَ"          | طيران | نسيت           | مطير         |

4. The measure II weak-ending verb:

   بَقَى, "left" or "leftover." For conjugation see the verb بَقَى in Lesson 1.

   Keep in mind that بَقَى is measure I and بَقَى is measure II, therefore the shadda should be kept during conjugation.
EVALUATION

Part A.

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

1. اكو بيك عرک مستکی  
   a.  
   b.  
   c.  

2. خلال صح البوی وانطهه الفلکی  
   a. خلال صح البوی وطلب الحساب  
   b. خلال صح البوی وراد الحساب  
   c.  

3. هذو ملین شرکی  
   a. الرکی الشرکی زین  
   b. الرکی الشرکی کلئ زین  
   c.  

4. رجی اکل بامیه وجنم  
   a. رجی اکل بامیه وبا خسیر  
   b. رجی اکل بامیه وحدها  
   c.  

5. من نفلك جب لی هالخاوشکا  
   a. من نفلك انطبی هالخاوشکا  
   b. من نفلك جب لی خاوشکا جدیدا  
   c.  

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LESSON 13

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 conversation, then answer the 7 questions below.

1. What did Reggie suggest and why?
2. What was Shallal's response to that?
3. Why did Reggie not like Shallal's idea?
4. What did they agree on?
5. Where is the new restaurant located?
6. How good is the stuffed chicken in the new restaurant?
7. What does Reggie hope to find in that restaurant?
ENRICHMENT

1. To call a waiter, usually all you have to utter is بوي, "boy." The custom in ID and MSA for calling is with the use of يا, "hey."

Examples:

hey, boy
يا ولد

hey, man
يا رجل

hey, girl
بداينة, يا بنت

hey, Ali
يا علي

hey, Abu Jassim
يا أبو جاسم

Notice, that with بوي, the يا is not used. This because is a foreign word.

2. عرق is the native drink in Iraq. Only in Iraq are two types produced. منتكي is the preferred type. بيرة, "beer," is also available, imported and domestic. شراب, "wine," is mostly domestic and of bad quality. وسكي or ويسكي, "whiskey," is available, but only the imported Scotch variety. All other alcoholic beverages are imported such as جن, "gin," and براندي, "brandy."

3. "starved," is a phrase made of ميت, "dead," and ميت من الجوع, "dead, and in this case, "of hunger." Similar phrases are made up using ميت, "dead," with other, basically undesirable, physical conditions.

Example:

dying of thirst
ميت من العطش

dying of fatigue
ميت من التعب

dying of repetition
ميت من التكرار
LESSON 13

4. "eggplant," is a very popular vegetable in Iraq. Several different dishes are made of بادنjan. The staple ingredients used with it are/لحم, "meat," and بطاطس, "tomato." may also be pickled. خضروات خضراء, "vegetables," in general are the mainstay dietary items.

5. "rice," is a basic dietary element in Iraq. It is eaten with vegetable dishes. Different kinds of كبة, "kubba," are made with تمن. دولمة, "doelma," is made with تمن, too.

6. The most used common utensil is شاوشكة, "spoon." The word شاوشكة is used for any kind of "spoon." If, needed, it may be specified as, خاشوكة كبيرة, "tablespoon" or خاشوكة صغيرة, "teaspoon." Other of utensils are:

   fork جطل
   knife, knives سجينة - سجائين

ماعون is "plate." ماعون جبير is "big plate" and ماعون زفاف is "small plate." كوب is "cup. " كلاس is "glass."

7. "Ali Baba," is a character in تأيي بابا والاربعين حريري, "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," which is one of the stories contained in A Thousand and One Nights. The principal character in A Thousand and One Nights, شهرازود, "Shahrazad," the king's new bride. She succeeded in distracting him from beheading her by telling him those stories in 1001 consecutive nights.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>MSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ali Baba (name)</td>
<td></td>
<td>علي بابا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>araq (alcoholic beverage)</td>
<td></td>
<td>عرَكَة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barbecue</td>
<td></td>
<td>مَسْكُونٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>became full</td>
<td></td>
<td>شَمع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bread</td>
<td></td>
<td>خَبَّة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broiled meat</td>
<td></td>
<td>نَمْ كَسْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but first</td>
<td></td>
<td>دَجَاجة - دَجَاج (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chicken</td>
<td></td>
<td>دَجَاجة - دَجَاج (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dance (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>رَكَضَة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>die (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>مَكَة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eastern</td>
<td></td>
<td>شَرْقَيٍ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eggplant</td>
<td></td>
<td>بِني جُبُانَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fish</td>
<td></td>
<td>دَمْجَة - دَمْج (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>طَارَة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fork</td>
<td></td>
<td>چَطَل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grilled liver</td>
<td></td>
<td>فَشَفَابَيٍ</td>
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<tr>
<td>head of a tribe,</td>
<td></td>
<td>شَيْخ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head of a clan (title)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hors d'oeuvres</td>
<td></td>
<td>مَزة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hunger</td>
<td></td>
<td>جَوع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hungry</td>
<td></td>
<td>جَوعان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave out (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>بَقِى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mastic (alcoholic beverage)</td>
<td></td>
<td>جَنْكَيٍ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENGLISH</strong></td>
<td><strong>ID</strong></td>
<td><strong>MASA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mind</td>
<td></td>
<td>عقل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nightclub</td>
<td></td>
<td>عمقون - مواقين (هج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okra</td>
<td></td>
<td>بامية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>once</td>
<td></td>
<td>مٌسْرَة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>order (to)</td>
<td>أمر</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepsi Cola</td>
<td></td>
<td>بِيسيُه تُرْيُزٌ (هج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>place, space, room, location</td>
<td></td>
<td>مكان - مكَّنة (هج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plate</td>
<td>مُاعون - مواقين (هج)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>لِعب - لعب (هج)</td>
</tr>
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<td>reasonable</td>
<td></td>
<td>مَفِعولا</td>
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<tr>
<td>rice</td>
<td></td>
<td>تِمّنٌ</td>
</tr>
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<td>Shahrazad (name)</td>
<td></td>
<td>شهرازاد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shot (measure)</td>
<td></td>
<td>بِيْكَك</td>
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<td>sopped dish</td>
<td></td>
<td>شريد</td>
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<tr>
<td>spoon</td>
<td>خاشوكة - خواصيك (هج)</td>
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<tr>
<td>stomach</td>
<td></td>
<td>بطين - بطون (هج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong</td>
<td></td>
<td>قوَي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stuffed</td>
<td></td>
<td>مْحَنَّي</td>
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<tr>
<td>stuffed eggplant (dish)</td>
<td></td>
<td>مَظْهَر مُحَنَّي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very good (out of sight)</td>
<td></td>
<td>يِطير العقل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waiter</td>
<td></td>
<td>بوَيَي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>western</td>
<td></td>
<td>غربي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>world, universe</td>
<td></td>
<td>عَالَم - عَوَالَم (هج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yell (to), call (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>صَاح - صَاح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zahlawi (alcoholic beverage)</td>
<td></td>
<td>زِحلاوي</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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LESSON 14

A VISIT TO MOSUL

OBJECTIVES

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

- Purchase a train ticket.
- Check into a hotel.
GRAMMATICAL FEATURES

1. ID polite expression:
   كثر الله امثالك

2. Using the preposition — في in pricing.

3. The use of صح and ليلى instead of a.m. and p.m.

4. ID usage, both transitive and intransitive,
   of the MSA verb:
   وصل

5. The ID words:
   جربية، جنت، جزدان، قربولة

6. The conjunctive nouns:
   ما، الذي، التي

7. The Arabic relative noun:
   ي

8. The use of the word:
   كل

9. ID usage of the definite article ال as a conjunctive noun.
   وحد

10. The ID usage of the preposition ل with:
    حجز، ترك، سرح، فعل

11. Measure I sound verbs:
    كثر، سجل

12. Measure II verbs:
COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME I

Sherlock Rathbone is at the railroad station buying tickets for Mosul.

Sherlock: I'd like to buy the first-class ticket for Mosul.

The attendant: What? A first-class ticket? Do you have the money?

Sherlock: Yes, I have the money. Why do you ask? I thought I was in a hurry.

The attendant: Well, yes, why do you ask? Isn't the train leaving soon?

Sherlock: Yes, it's leaving soon. And why do you ask? I thought I was in a hurry.

The attendant: It's not for the first-class. It's for the second-class. And you want the special

Sherlock: Thank you, sir. I'm sorry, I was in a hurry.
TRANSLATION

Sherlock: I would like to make reservations in first class to Mosul.

The official: How many tickets do you need?

Sherlock: Two. Do you have compartments that have two seats only? Because I have my wife with me.

The official: Yes. No problem. We will give you a compartment to your own.

Sherlock: How much does a ticket cost? And what time does the train start?

The official: A ticket costs 10 dinars. The train leaves the station here at 8:00 in the evening and arrives in Mosul at 7:00 in the morning.

Sherlock: Thank you very much. May God propagate your kind.
EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The word درجه , "class," "degree" or "step," has a multitude of meanings and uses in both MSA and ID. Here it is used to mean "class," as in seating. درجه اولی means "first class." Look up this word in the dictionary.

2. مقصورات is the plural of مقصورة , "cabinet" or "compartment." It is MSA and ID. It is derived from the verb فصر . This is another one that has a multitude of meanings and uses. It is worth looking up in the dictionary.

3. The use of preposition ل , "for" or "to," with وحدهكم , "alone," is optional. When used like this, it renders the meaning of "to yourselves," "to your own," "for yourselves" or "for your own."

The sentence ننتظركم مقصورة لوحدهكم , "We give you a compartment to yourselves," may be rephrased without ل as ننتظركم مقصورة وحدهكم , "We give you a compartment alone."

4. The preposition ب , "in," is always used in both MSA and ID in giving a price for something to be purchased like ب стоимости عشر دينار , "the ticket cost 10 dinars," of which the literal translation is "the ticket is for 10 dinars."

Examples:

- How much do you sell the meat for?
  بيع تبيع اللحم ؟
- (The kilo in dinars.) One dinar per kilo.
  الكيلو بدينار .
- How much is this bicycle?
  بيع هذا الهيكل ؟
- (In 40 dinars.) It's 40 dinars.
  باريئين دينار .
5. In the sentence,  

"The train leaves the station here at 8:00 in the evening and arrives in Mosul at 7:00 in the morning," there are three points worth noting:

   a. بالساعة الصحية بالليل، "at 8:00 at night." P.m. and a.m. are not used in Arabic; rather, the period of day is specified. If the period in concern is in the evening or night، بالليل، "in night," is used. The preposition ب is needed with night.

   b. بالساعة الصحية، "at 7:00 in the morning." In periods other than "night," the preposition ب is not used.

Examples:

- at one in the afternoon
  الواحدة بعد الظهر

- at three in the afternoon
  الثلاثة العصر

- at ten in the morning
  العشرة الصباح

- at twelve midnight
  الحادية عشرة الليل

- at nine at night
  التحية بالليل

   c. يوصل الموصل، "arrives in Mosul," is ID. In MSA the verb وصل is considered an intransitive verb, but in ID it is principally used as a transitive verb.

6. كثر الله امتاك، "May God propagate your kind," is another one of those phrases used to praise or commend someone for nice treatment or a kind deed.
One

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

I would like to make reservations in first class.

أريد اسوي حجز بالدرجة الأولى.

-- درجة بالدرجة الأولى, بالدرجة الثانية

-- درجة الحرارة, أول درجة من الدرج

-- درجة الحرارة وصلت الخمسين

-- معدت درجة واحدة من الدرج

-- اسوي حجز بالدرجة الأولى

-- حجزت بالدرجة الأولى

أريد اسوي حجز بالدرجة الأولى.

Do you have compartments with two seats only?

-- عددكم مقصورات بيها مقعدين فقط؟

-- مقصورات

-- مقصورات

أريد احجز مقصورة خاصة.

-- حجزت مقصورة خاصة

-- عددكم مقصورات بيها مقعدين؟

-- عددكم مقصورات بيها مقعدين فقط؟

We will give you a compartment alone.

-- ننطيكم مقصورة لوحدهم

-- لوحدهم

-- عددكم, وحدي, وحدي, وحدها, وحدها

-- مقصورة لوحدهم, مقصورة وحدهم

-- ننطيكم مقصورة وحدهم

-- ننطيكم مقصورة لوحدهم
LESSON 14

DRILLS

The ticket is for 10 dinars.

البحثة بعد عشر دنانير.

A ticket is 5 dinars, 2 dinars, 1 dinar, and 7 kip.

البحثة بعد خمس دنانير، دينارين، دينار، وسبعة كيپ.

The train leaves the station here at 8:00 at night.

القطار يترك المحطة هنا بالثمانية بالليل.

The train leaves the station here at 8:00 at night.

The train leaves the station here at 8:00 at night.

May God propagate your likes.

كُتَبِ اللَّهُ مَثَالَكَ.

Kutb al-lahi matlahk.

Kutb al-lahi matlahk.

Kutb al-lahi matlahk.

Allah ykutb matlahk.

Kutb al-lahi matlahk.
LESSON 14

DRILLS

Two
Repeat after the model.

(Sherlock is talking with his wife Hortense.)

Sherlock: رجت للمحلة وسويت الحجر للموصل.

Hortense: اكو عدهم مقصورة خاصية؟

Sherlock: مبلي، اخذت وحدة بيبا مقعدين بس.

Hortense: طبعا هدي درجة أولى مو؟

Sherlock: اي طبعا، البطاقة الوحدة بعشر دنانير.

Three
Repeat after the model.

Hortense: زين بمستعنى القطار منا؟

Sherlock: القطار يترك المحلة هنا بالثمانية بالليل.

ويوصل المواصلة بالساعة الصح.

Hortense: اشوقت لازم تكون بالمحلة؟ واثلون راج توصل هناك؟

Sherlock: لازم تكون بالمحلة بالساعة وربع بالليل.

نكدري ناخذ تكسى منا.

Hortense: ليش ما تخانق ارجي وأطلب منه بيوتلي بسياره؟

Sherlock: ارجي بعده مايعرف الطريق زين، ويمكن يضيعنا.
Lesson 14

Two—Translation

Sherlock: I went to the station and made reservations to Mosul.
Hortense: Do they have private compartments?
Sherlock: Yes, I got one with two seats only.
Hortense: Of course, this is first class, isn't it?
Sherlock: Of course. It costs 10 dinars per ticket.

Three—Translation

Hortense: OK, when does the train leave here?
Sherlock: The train leaves the station here at 8:00 at night and arrives in Mosul at 7:00 in the morning.
Hortense: When do we have to be in the station? And how are we getting there?
Sherlock: We should be in the station by 7:15 in the evening. We could take a cab from here.
Hortense: Why not call Archie and ask him to take us?
Sherlock: Archie still doesn't know his way around. He may get us lost.

Four

Fill in the blanks in the following 10 Iraqi sentences with the appropriate words from the left-hand column.

القطار

اريد اسمي حجز _______ الأولى للموصل

لوحةكم

امتكال

بخصوصكم

بالدرجة

تبثوث

ملكة

بطاقة

بالتمضة بالليل

مقصورة

اريد اسمي حجز _______ الأولى للموصل

كم _______ تحتاج؟

كم _______ بها مقدرين فقط؟

نعم ما أكو _______ 0

نطيكم مقصورة _______ 0

البطاقة _______ دينار 0

القطار يتحرك المحطة _______ 0

الموصل بالساعة الصح 0

يركب المحطة بالاربعه العصر 0

كثر الله _______ 0
LESSON 14

Five
Form a question to each of the following 10 Iraqi statements.

1.  سويت حجز بالدرجة الأولى.
2.  ببطاقتين.
3.  القطار يتحرك بالسعة الصح.
4.  رحت للمحطة بالتكسي.
5.  البطاقة ببعض دنانير.
6.  نعم اكو مقصورة بمقعدين.
7.  مرتى ونايا.
8.  يوصل الموصل بالثمانية بالليل.
9.  مقعدين فقط.
10. نعم اخذنا مقصورة لوحدنا.

Six
Fill in the blanks of the following 10 Iraqi sentences with appropriate words or phrases.

1. احب اساي __________ بالدرجة الأولى.
2. اريد احجز __________ بمقعدين.
3. احب احجز __________ لوحدنا.
4. البطاقة الوحدة ____________.
5. القطار ________ بالسعة الصح.
6. القطار ________ بالثمانية بالليل.
7. نحن نخطكم مقصورة لوحدكم ما اكو ________.
8. ________ ومرتي مسافرين لوحدنا.
9. البطاقة الوحدة ____________.
10. اشكرك ________ امثالك.
Sherlock and Hortense have arrived in Mosul. They are now at the reception desk of the Station Hotel, talking to the clerk.

"Good morning, welcome! What room for your stay?"

The clerk: "We have a room with a single bed and an extra bed. Is that what you need?"

Sherlock: "Do you have any rooms with a single bed and a private bathroom?"

The clerk: "Yes, we have a room with a private bathroom and a single bed. Would that be suitable?"

Sherlock: "This hotel is about one hundred years old."

The clerk: "Yes, it is. Is that what you are looking for?"

Sherlock: "Yes, it is. I have two rooms and a bathroom."

The clerk: "That's clear. Is there anything else I can help you with?"

Sherlock: "No, that's all. Thanks very much."
TRANSATION

Sherlock: Good morning. Do you have an empty room for the two of us?

Official: Yes. Do you like a double bed or two separate ones?

Sherlock: Tell me, do your rooms have private baths and facilities?

Official: Of course. This is a modern hotel, the cleanest and the best there is. Everything is first class.

Sherlock: OK, give us a room with one bed for the two of us, but how much a night?

Official: Thirty-five dinars a night. This is the key and the bellboy will help you with the luggage.
EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Notice the usage of اثنيننا , "the two of us," which is ID and may be pronounced اثنيننا , as you will find later in the lesson. In MSA it is used as لنا الاثنين, "we the two" or لنا الاثنين, "for us the two." The mention of الاثنين in MSA is not necessary, unless it is serving a definite purpose or there is doubt.

2. "bed," is ID for the MSA سرير . It is of foreign origin. As you have seen in the past the plural of a foreign noun is formed with the addition of ات, thus جرائبات.

3. "bath," "watercloset" and غرفة غسل or المفضل, مرحاض, "washroom," (for washing only). As seen, مرحاض is the plural of مرحاض.

4. "hotel," is ID adopted from the English, for the MSA فندق . The plural is standard ID for foreign names.

5. "better," and افضل , "cleaner," are both comparative degree. Because they are used in phrases in construct, they became superlatives. Notice that the pattern is افضل ; see Lesson 11, Frame II, Explanatory Notes.

6. "luggage," is the plural for جنطة , "suitcase," and is a foreign word for the MSA جنطة . حقيبة is also used for a woman's "handbag," a "briefcase" and sometimes a "billfold," although جزدان is preferred for the latter.
One  
To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Note that Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

Have you a vacant room for the two of us?

مندك غرفة فارغة لناً؟
1. لاثنيناً
اثنيناً، اثنينهم، اثنينكم، اثنيناً، اثنينكم، اثنيناً
غرفة لناً، غرفة لناً
مندك غرفة فارغة لناً؟

Do you like one bed for the two of you?

تحبون جريبة وحدة لناً؟
2. جريبة
جريبة، جريبتي، جربيات
جريبة وحدة، تلك جربيات
جريبة وحدة لناً، جربة وحدة لناً
تحبون جريبة وحدة لناً؟

الغرف مالكم ببها حمامات ومراحيض خاصة؟
3. حمامات ومراحيض
حمام، حمامات، مرحاض، مراحيض

This is a modern hotel, the cleanest and the best there is.

هذا اوتيل حديث من احسن وانظف ما موجود.
4. اوتيل
اوتيل، اوتيلات
اوتيل حديث، اوتيل نظيف، اوتيل جميل
اكبر اوتيل، احسن اوتيل، احسن اوتيل.
من انظف واهسن ما موجود.
5. احسن وانظف ما موجود.
حديث من احسن وانظف ما موجود.

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LESSON 14

Drills

The bellboy will help you with the luggage.

بدون الوجبة بالنجه

Just register your names in this book.

Two
Repeat after the model.

Charles: Shutoklin bi al-gurfa? Tinhij?

وزير: يم، تنجيجي هواية، بس اعدهم خمسة وثلاثين دينار بالليلة؟

شلوك: يم، شنو في الغرفة خلوة وجبيرة وبيها حمام ومراحيش وكل شيء نظيف.

وزير: حمام، بس ما تتمور اكو ارخص منها ويا حمام ومراحيش خاصة؟

شلوك: يجوز، بس اذا شردبين درجة اوول ومحل نظيف ما اعتقد اكو فرق جيبي.

Three
Repeat after the model.

شلوك: اني راج ادخل الحمام وانظف نفس شويبة.

وزير: زين، اني راج افتح الجنط واخليلي ملابس عارية.

شلوك: كلش زين، كشر الله امشالج طلبي لي البدلة الجديدة. ارد اجريها.

وزير: ليش ما تنتظير وتلبسها الليلة، اريدك تاخذي للملبس.

شلوك: زين، طلبي، على عيني وراسي.
Two--Translation

Sherlock: What do you say about the room? Do you like it?

Hortense: Yes, I like it very much, but why 35 dinars a night?

Sherlock: But, look. It is a nice spacious room, has a private bath and everything is clean.

Hortense: True, but don't you think there are some cheaper with a private bath?

Sherlock: Perhaps, but this is first class, and look how clean it is.

Three--Translation

Sherlock: I am going to the bathroom to clean up a bit.

Hortense: OK, I'll open the luggage and lay your clothes on the bed.

Sherlock: Very good, may God propagate your kind. Get out the new suit for me; I'd like to try it on.

Hortense: Why not wait and put it on tonight? I like you to take me to a nightclub.

Sherlock: OK, my heart, on my eye and head.

Four

Complete each of the following 5 Iraqi sentences by using the word انتينانتنا .

- 1. كليتنا رحسنا للموصل بالقطار
- 2. سجلنا اسمائنا بالدفتر كليتنا
- 3. كليتنا جنا بالمحطة
- 4. نزلفنا كليتنا باونتيل درجة أولى
- 5. احجزنا غرفة بالاونتيل لكليتنا
LESSON 14

DRILLS

Five
In the following 5 Iraqi sentences, change the word كليتنا with the word اثنينا.

1. انظنيني غرفة
2. جيب لنا سجية مسكونة
3. شريد بطل عرك
4. احجز مقصورة
5. اكر عالمير ماعون لحم كسي

Six
Change the word اثنيناتنا and اثنينا in Drills Four and Five to لكل واحد منا. Make any neccessary changes.

Seven
Form a question to each of the following 10 Iraqi statements.

1. نزلنا باتنيل المحطة
2. البري عاونا بالجيزة
3. نعم كلش تنضيفه
4. بيه جربايتن
5. كلفت خمسة وتلاتين دينار بالليل
6. رحنا بالقطار
7. ترك المحطة هنا بالثمانية بالليل
8. وصل الموصل بالساعة الصحيح
9. بس اثنيناتنا اني ومرحتي
10. اخذنا تكسي للمحطة

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CLASSROOM EXERCISES

What do you say?

1. You are in the railroad station. Ask for two first-class tickets.
2. Ask if you can be given a compartment alone with your wife.
3. Ask about the timetable for going to Mosul.
4. Find out how early you need to be at the station.
5. You are at the hotel desk. Ask for a room for you and your wife.
6. Ask how much it costs.
7. Ask why so much?
8. Ask if the rooms have private baths.
9. Ask for two separate beds.
10. Express your need for help with the luggage.

Role Playing

Situation 1. You and your wife are discussing your long-awaited trip to Mosul.

"Very good. Did you?"

لا ، رتب احتجي وسافر اول مرة

"What is the matter?"

المقصورات كلها مخصصة الى يوم الجمعة

"OK, take what is available."

Situation 2. You are at the desk in the Station Hotel.

صباح الخير. عندك غرفتين لاثنين؟

For two men?

لا ، اني ومرتي
LESSON 14

CLASSROOM EXERCISES

One or two beds?

Yes, we are first class.

اشكر تكلف الغرفة بالليلة؟

ممكن تنظينا مفتاحين من فضلك؟

There. Please register your names in this book.

اكو احد يعاوننا بالجنس؟

Yes, will call the bellboy.

Interpretation Practice

Be the interpreter in the following situations.

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

Situation 1.

I would like to make reservations to Mosul.

اي يوم وجم واحد؟

Friday, for two in first class.

نندر نظيكم مقصورة ببها مقعدين بس.

Very good. How much is a ticket?

البطاقة بعشر دنانير.

When does the train leave here?

الفطار يعني بالثمانية بالليل.

How early should we be at the station?

تعالوا قد ثص ساعه غيل التوك.
Situation 2.

Jassim, I am going on a visit to Mosul. Do you know of a good hotel there?

انكُ هوىَة خوش أوطيلات  0
اشكد تريد تدفع بالليرة ؟

I need a first-class hotel; money’s no problem.

هانشلك ها 0  جنطلك متروسة فلوس ؟

No, no, I just like something nice, clean and comfortable.

زين اغاني  0  اكل اوطيل المحطة مو بس
درجة اولى  0  بس من احسن وانظف ما موجود  0

Do you suppose I can make reservations on the phone?

ما ادري  0  بس جرب وادا ما قبلي اني
اخبرلك ابيش هناش وهو بسوي لك الحجز  0

Thanks a lot, may God propagate your kind (likes).

Translation Practice

Translate orally the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

1  قطار الموصل يحرك المحطة هنا بالثمانية بالليل
2  ويجول الموصل بالسعة الصبح
3  وإذا تحجز مقصورة سوف تكون مربحة هوية
4  اوتريل المحطة اوتريل حديث من احسن وانظف ما موجود
5  درجة اولى وكل الغرف بها حمامات ومراحيض خاصة

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LESSON 14

CLASSROOM EXERCISES

Dictation Practice

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

1. انفصلوا جزءًا اسماءكم بالدفتر, وهذا مفتاح الـغرفة.
2. نعم الـغرفة حديثة وسـهله حساسـها وسـرحاتها الخاصـ.
3. وتكـلف بـن خمسة وثلاثين دينار بالليلة.
4. اكو غرف بجرباياين واكو غرف بـجرباء وحدة جـبيرة لاثنين.
5. نعم البوي هنا يعاونكم بالـجنب وهو يوطكم للـغرفة مالكم.
HOMEWORK

Exercise One
Transcribe the following 10 recorded Iraqi sentences.

Exercise Two
On a separate sheet of paper, translate the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences into English.

Exercise Three
Listen to the following conversation then answer the questions based on it.
Questions
1. What kind of room did Sherlock ask for?
2. What is the classification of that hotel?
3. What was Sherlock's impression of the hotel?
4. How many beds did Sherlock want in the room?
5. Did they need help with the luggage? And what did they do about it?
6. How many keys did Sherlock want? Why?
7. What did the clerk ask of Sherlock?

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.

• • • • • • • • •
LESSON 14

HOMEWORK

1. الاوتييل حديث.
2. الاوتييل نظيف.
3. الاوتييل مو حديث.

4. تحتاج مفتاح حتى تدخل الغرفة.
5. الغرفة ما اله مفتاح يفتحها.
6. الباب ما اله مفتاح.

7. أوتييل المحطة مثل كل الأوتييل بالمومل.
8. أوتييل المحطة انتظار أوتييل بالمومل.
9. بالمومل ما أكر أوتييل مثل أوتييل المحطة.

10. اليو عادة يساعد بالجنت.
11. اليو عادة ياخذ الجنط.
12. اليو عادة يجيب الجنط.

13. الغرف ما بيبها حمامات.
14. الحمامات بالغرف.
15. الغرف ما تحتاج حمامات.

16. الغرف بيبها جربابات.
17. الغرف بيبها جرجبية وحدة.
18. الغرف بيبها جرجابين لا أشيائان.

19. المراحش العامة زينة.
20. المراحش العامة احسن فكرة.
21. المراحش العامة فكرة حلوة.
Lesson 14

المحطة كتابة غرفة فارغة

اكتب المحطة كتابة غرفة مهجورة

اكتب المحطة غرفة نظيفة

طلبت مخابرة خارجية

سويت مخابرة خارجية

انتظرت مخابرة خارجية
1. درجة, when used in reference to:
   a. Seating, means "class."
   b. Temperature, means "degree."
   c. Ladder or stairs, means "step."

2. مقصورة, "cabinet," has no masculine.

3. وحدكم, "yourselves," may be used with the preposition لـ as لوهدكم.

4. When talking about prices, the preposition ~ should be attached to the figure of the price.

5. The word الصبح or ليل is used instead of p.m. or a.m. With ليل, "p.m.," the preposition ~ must be used.

6. اثنين, "two," when suffixed, may be pronounced either اثنين or اثنين.

Examples:
   the two of us اثنيننا
   the two of them اثنينهم
   the two of you اثنينكم

7. جنطة, "suitcase," may be used to mean "briefcase" or "billfold."

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REFERENCE GRAMMAR

1. "bath," is derived from the verb حم, "heated." The verb استحم, "bathed," is MSA, almost never used in ID, which uses سح, "swam," or غسل.

2. "better," is the comparative degree from the verb حسن, "became better," which is MSA. In ID it is expressed as صار حسن, or تحسن, "became better." انطفف, "cleaner," is the comparative degree from the MSA verb تنطفف, "became clean." In ID it is expressed as تنطفف, measure V.

See the verb تعهد, Lesson 5.

3. "which" or "that," is MSA and ID. It is a tool used to conjoin parts of a sentence or two sentences into one. Tools that function this way, التي, الذي, ما, and so on, are called conjunctive nouns in Arabic grammar. However, in English grammar, they are called relative pronouns. In Arabic grammar, a relative pronoun has to show a definite relationship, and not in an adjunct sense, therefore, it is something completely different.

Examples:

Iraqi العراقي (Notice the "i" sound.)
American امريكي

The في in the examples above is called the "relative pronoun." In ID التي may be used as a conjunctive noun meaning either الذي or الذي.
EVALUATION

Part A.

You will hear 5 recorded 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.

1. كل واحد اخذ جربايشين  
   a. كل واحد اخذ جرباية  
   b. الورقة بسبا جرباية لاثنينهم  
   c. الحجز بالارتبيل ممكن

2. هم اخذوا الجنط وحدهم  
   a. الوري ما ساعدتهم  
   b. احتاجوا مساعدة الوري  
   c. اذا الغرف بسبا حماماتها ومراحيضها الارتبيل حديث

3. لاوتي الحديث حماماته ومراحيضه اثفل  
   a. لاوتي الحديث حماماته ومراحيضه احسن  
   b. تحتاج مفتاح للغرفة  
   c. كدرت تدخل الورقة

4. الورقة البها مفتاحين  
   a. كل واحد اخذ جربايشين  
   b. كل واحد اخذ جرباية  
   c. الورقة بسبا جرباية لاثنينهم

5. الحجز بالارتبيل ممكن
LESSON 14

EVALUATION

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 conversation, then answer the 10 questions below.

Questions:

1. Did Sherlock have reservations in the hotel? If so, for what?
2. Where did Sherlock leave their luggage?
3. Is there an elevator in the hotel? If so, on what side was it?
4. On what floor was their room?
5. Did their luggage arrive with them to the room?
6. Who helped with the luggage?
7. How did they arrive at the hotel?
8. Is that hotel a modern one? Why?
9. Was Sherlock expected?
10. What did Sherlock request of the clerk?
1. "bed," is of foreign origin. Another word for "bed," of foreign origin too, is مشرفة. In northern Iraq the word مشرفة is used.

2. Related words:

   Bed فراش  Sheet جريج
   Blanket بطانية  Pillow مخدة

3. حمام is "bath." The verb سباح is used in ID for both "bathed" and "swam."

4. Another word for فندق "hotel," is فندق, which is modified from the MSA خانة / فندق.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ENGLISH</strong></th>
<th><strong>ID</strong></th>
<th><strong>MSA</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bath</td>
<td></td>
<td>حمام</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed</td>
<td>جربابة، قربولة</td>
<td>سرير - اسرة، سرير (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>better</td>
<td></td>
<td>احسن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleaner</td>
<td></td>
<td>انظف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>عاون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hotel</td>
<td>اونيل</td>
<td>فندق - فندق (ج)</td>
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<tr>
<td>modern</td>
<td></td>
<td>حديث</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notebook</td>
<td>دفتر - دفتر (ج)</td>
<td>دفتر - دفتر (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>register (to)</td>
<td>سجل</td>
<td>سجل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>room</td>
<td></td>
<td>غرفة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suitcase</td>
<td>جنوط</td>
<td>حقيبة - حقيبة (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toilet</td>
<td></td>
<td>مرحاض - مراحض (ج)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESSON 15

SHOPPING

OBJECTIVES

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

- Buy needed items or souvenirs.
- Ask for prices and bargain with merchants.
1. Special ID expressions: 
2. Special ID words: 
3. ID congratulatory phrase: 
4. Measure I sound verb: 
5. Measure I weak-in-the-middle verb: 
6. Measure I double-ending verbs: 
7. Measure VIII verb:
COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME I

Elliot MacNiece is talking with his friend Jawad Al-Mosayabi in A'zawi's cafe in Baghdad.

إليه: إذا ما كنت مشغول يوم الجمعة تُكدِر يُندِر وياهي للسوق؟
جواد: أي سوق؟ ليس شريرًا تشترى؟
اليه: بالحقيقة أني أريد أشتري هدايا أدرها لأmericا
بِس أختاح لي قُنُدِرَة وَجِن فَي يَسُّ هيّنّ.
جواد: هُدَّيًا؟ مثل إيه؟
اليه: أضياء مَفْرَقَة، مثل يُشْمَاغ، مـكال، دِشِـمَا،
عَبـيّة، يمـِين هَالـُقـِيلـ.
جواد: إِي ما يُخَالِف أخذك أدرك بالسوق العتيقه؟
TRANSLATION

Elliot: Could you go with me to the market Friday, if you aren't busy?

Jawad: To which market? What do you want to buy?

Elliot: In fact, I want to buy presents to send to America, but I also need shoes and some shirts.

Jawad: Gifts? Like what?

Elliot: Iraqi things, like headgear, dishdasha, cloak (a'bayla), things like that.

Jawad: OK, no problem, I'll take you around the Old Market.
EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. "shoe," is ID for the MSA قدرة which is also used in ID. Notice that both قدرة and جدة are singular. In ID, things that come in pairs are expressed in the singular form.

Examples:

- scissors جیب
- twins حوامة
- pants, trousers پنطلون
- shorts لباس

See Enrichment.

2. "head cover," is ID. It is a piece of cloth of a special design that is worn on the head and it hangs down on the back and shoulders to protect the back of the neck from the sun. Of course, it has to be held down, otherwise it gets blown by the wind. The عکال, "band," holds it down. There are many types of both the عکال and the عکال. See Enrichment.

3. is a loosely-tailored cloth that slips over the head, worn by the men, mostly at home, instead of pajamas. See Enrichment.

4. "cloak," is ID for the MSA عباية. This is another example of ID dropping the hamza. There are two categories of عباية, a feminine one and a masculine one. The former is always black. In both categories there are many different designs. See Enrichment.
5. "the like," "this kind" or "as such," is ID for the MSA قَبِيلٌ. The word قَبِيلٌ means "kind," "species" or "sort." It is also used in a special construction in which it renders a different meaning.

Example:
by way of kidding
by way of example or as an example
by way of courtesy or for the sake of courtesy
by way of comparison

6. "I take you around" or "I spin you around," is an ID idiom.

The MSA verb فَرَّ, "fled," "ran away" or "escaped" does not give the meaning of the ID idiom. See Enrichment.
I need shoes and some shirts, too.

Iraqi things like headgear, a dress, a cloak; things like that.
LESSON 15

DRILLS

I'll take you around the Old Market.

احذك افرك بالسوق العتيك.

Two
Repeat after the model.

البيت: خلي ننزل للسوق اليوم العصر إذا كنت فارغ.

جواد: اشتغل من السوق؟

البيت: بالحقيقة أريد اشترى هدايا وأديرها لأمريكا.

جواد: زين خلي نروح نشتر بالسوق العتيك. آني مفكر هم من اشترى لي قندرة.

البيت: آني أحب اشترى مشامع وعكل. يمكننا بسوق العتيك شوية أخرى مرو؟

جواد: إيه نعم، هواية أرجح. انتظرني بكوبة عزافي بالخمسة.

Three
Repeat after the model.

البيت: البارحة نزلت للسوق ويا جواد واجتريت هدايا مرو أدرها لأمريكا.

اورغل: لو كان لي آتي هم أريد اشترى خيرة هدايا، آتي كنت وياكم.

البيت: إحسنا ما خلصنا بعد آشترى بين هم مشامع وعكل.

يوم الجمعة راح ننزل مرة أخرى.

اورغل: أبقى ممنون إذا تأخذوني وياكم، آتي يشترى مشامع ودجاج.

والكل بين اريد أشياء عراقية أخرى.

البيت: على عيني وراسي، أخبرك الليلة وانشكي الوفق.
Two--Translation

Elliot: Let's go to the market this afternoon, if you are free.

Jawad: What do you need from the market?

Elliot: In fact, I like to buy presents to send to America.

Jawad: OK, let's go look around the Old Market. I am thinking of buying shoes, too.

Elliot: I'd like to buy headgear. They may be a bit cheaper in the Old Market.

Jawad: Yes, a lot cheaper. Wait for me in A'zawi's cafe at 5:00.

Three--Translation

Elliot: I went with Jawad to the market yesterday, and bought presents to send to America.

Orville: Had you told me, I would've come with you. I, too, like to buy some presents.

Elliot: We haven't finished yet. I bought a few headgears. Friday we are going again.

Orville: I'll be grateful if you take me with you. I have bought headgears and dresses, but I want some other Iraqi things.

Elliot: Most welcome. I'll call you tonight and set the time.
Four
Change the underlined words in the following 10 Iraqi sentences from the singular to the plural form. Make any necessary changes.

1. البيت اشترى قندرة
2. جواد عندك يشماغ
3. الدشداقة جديدة
4. اورفل در مكل لامريكا
5. علي اشترى لينته عيادة
6. ارد اشترى بشماغ لو دشداقة لو شيء من هالقبيل
7. ابنى انطاني هدية
8. إذا ما جئت مغفل، خلي نروح للكهوة
9. هذا الفمي حلو
10. احب اشترى فدشي عراقى

Five
Use the clues in the left-hand column to answer the following 5 Iraqi questions.

1. بمعنى نزلت للسوق؟
2. يا سوق؟
3. شستريت؟
4. مثل ايش؟
5. اشراح تسوي بسها؟

Saturday
the old
gifts
headgear and the like
send to America
Six
Fill in the blanks in the following 10 Iraqi sentences with the appropriate words from the left-hand column.

1. إذاً ما جاءت ___ يوم الجمعة في شارع السوق
2. ليش شركتي؟
3. بالحقيقة اريد اشتري ___
4. ___ للعائلة بامريكا.
5. ___ عراقية مثل يشامغ وعكال.
6. ___ لينتي.
7. وشي من ___
8. آتي ___ لي قنادرة وجم قمعي.
9. نبا ___ نريد تروه؟
10. اخذك ___ بالسوق العتيك.

Seven
Fill in the blanks in the following 10 Iraqi sentences with appropriate words of your choosing.

1. بالحقيقة أريد ___ قنادرة.
2. وعبارة ___.
3. وهدايا ___ بامريكا.
4. إذاً ماجنت مشغول في شارع السوق.
5. اشياء عراقية مثل ___.
6. ___ من هالفيل.
7. ليش ___ شكري من السوق؟
8. اخذك افرك بالسوق.
9. آتي احتاج لي جم ___.
10. لما سوكي تريد؟
COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II

Elliot is at the Coppersmith’s Market (سوق المكشتر) looking for unique gifts.

صاحب الدكان: أي ما يعجبك؟

إليث: فصيبي بيع هذا السفن والأصبع به؟

صاحب الدكان: إن يبيعه بثناء دينار وثاني، ملحوظ، بعض البلاط.

إليث: اشترته هلكي! واحد من أكاذيب nouvel أمراهم.

كشف دانيال كبل، ماكو أسوؤ.

صاحب الدكان: أغانيه هذه صبحة أطلة فحل إيد ومن نحاس خالل.

إليث: كل ذلك إذا ذهب وياهن هذه الشرطة الشريم بعشر دنانير.

صاحب الدكان: لا والله ما يصبر ذي رأي آخر بيهم.

اني يشوعي اشيع دينار وبصراق عليك.

إليث: زين، فليس بيهاه بسندوك من فلك.
TRANSLATION

Elliot: Uncle! How much is this tea brewer and its tray?

Shopkeeper: The two are for twelve and a half dinars. Next to free.

Elliot: Why so much? A friend of mine bought them for eight dinars, about a week ago.

Shopkeeper: Sir, these are genuine goods, all handmade of pure copper.

Elliot: I tell you, if you throw this narghila with them I'll buy them for 10 dinars.

Shopkeeper: No, by God, no go. Do you want me to lose? Give me 12 dinars and congratulations to you.

Elliot: OK. Would you please pack them in a box?
EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. "my uncle," is MSA and ID, but in this usage it is strictly ID. It may be used as "my uncles," since this is the real intention actually. This is one of the many phrases used in ID to attract attention or as a conversation opener, or for addressing a strange or elderly person.

See Enrichment, Lesson 5.

2. "tea brewer," is ID and not of Arabic origin. It is an elaborate apparatus for making tea in Iraq, usually made of copper or brass.

3. "tray," is ID. It is an adapted word, but it has been accepted in MSA. Several kinds and makes of it are found in Iraq for different uses and different occasions. The plural is "صناديق" or "صينات".

See Enrichment, this lesson.

4. "next to free of charge," is an ID phrase. It is a compound of "أخو الشاش", "brother," which is "أخ", (see Reference Grammar, Lesson 6) and "شاش", "free of charge." is ID, most probably, for the MSA "شيش", "plash", "free of charge." The phrase literally means, "brother of nothing," but it is taken to mean "next to free," "next to nothing" or "a steal." "شيش" means "free" or "for nothing."

5. "goods," is ID for the MSA "مُصَلَّعَة". The plural is "مُصَلَّعَة". "مُصَلَّعَة".

6. "copper," is MSA and ID. "مَصَلَّع," "brass" in MSA, but in ID "مَصَلَّع," "brass." A synonym for "مَصَلَّع" in ID is "سُوق" "مَصَلَّع"," "coppersmith" is "سُوق", "market," thus we have "سوق المصنعين", "the Coppersmiths's Market." See Enrichment.
7. خالصٌ is "pure," and though it is MSA نقيٌ is preferred and more accepted in this context. خالصٌ has many other primary meanings in MSA for which it is mostly used. It is worth looking up in the dictionary.

8. شَرْبُ تَرَكِيْلَةٍ, "water pipe," is ID, a loan word from Turkish, "narghile," "nargileh," "narghila" or "nargile." In ID the verb دَخَّن, "smoked," is not used in conjunction with smoking tobacco, rather the verb شَرَب meanings "he smoked a water pipe" and شَرَبَ حَكَارَةٍ is "he smoked a cigarette."

9. مَأْيُوصٍ, "It doesn't work" or "It doesn't go," in this context is ID. This phrase is widely used in ID in a variety of situations for the purpose of showing courtesy.

Examples:

a. Two friends are in a restaurant; one of them picks up the check to pay it, the other objects (he wants to pay) by saying:

لاً ما يَصِير ٍ، لا وَالله ما يَصِير ٍ

b. Two people are about to enter a room or a building; one of them beckons the other to go first, the other says:

لاً ما يَصِيرَ إِنتَ كَبْلٌ ٍ، لا وَالله ما يَصِير إِنتَ أَوْلٌ ٍ
DRILLS

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

Uncle! For how much do you sell this tea brewer and its tray?

1. عمي! بيش تبيع السماور والصينية مالته؟

2. السماور هذا السماور بيش؟

3. الصينية السماور والصينية، بيش تبيع هذا السماور والصينية مالته؟

The two are for twelve and a half dinars. Next to free.
LESSON 15

Sir, this is genuine merchandise.

Handmade of pure copper.

If you throw in this narghila with them, I'll buy them for 10 dinars.
LESSON 15
DRILLS

Two  
Repeat after the model.

1. إلـيت ِنـزل لـمـوك العـمانـي دـيشترى سـمار .
2. شـافـت فـيـمار كـاـيد بـعـيـنية وـعـيـه هـوـابـة .
3. رـاد يـعرف اـتـكـذ بـكـل وـصـاـب الدـكـان راد أـخـسـطـش دـينـار .
4. وـالـيـت كـل لـه اـشـدوـة ؟ هـذا مـو هـوـابـة ؟ انـطـيـك عـشر دـنانـير .
5. صـاب الدـكـان مـا قـبـل كـل لـه مـا يـصـير ، هـذا شـغل أـيـد وـمـن نـحـاس خـالـي .

Three  
Repeat after the model.

1. ارـجي نـزل لـكـهوـع عزـاوي البـارـحة العـصر .
2. وـبـطـرـيقـه لـنـاك اـتـرـى فـماـيـش وـأـكـلـها بـالـسـبـارـة .
3. مـن رـحل الـكـهـوـع طـلب اـتـيـك جـاي وـبـعـد مـا غـشـه طـلب وـأـحـد لـاحـ .
4. وـحـقـن فـد رـجـال دـمـكـر نـرـكـبـلا وهـوـهـم طـلب وـحـدة .
5. سـمـا مـا يـرـف اـتـلـوـن يـشرـيـه وـأـجـا عزـاوي عـلهـ .
LESSON 15

Two--Translation

1. Elliot went to the Coppersmith's Market and bought a tea brewer.

2. He saw a tea brewer sitting on a tray and liked it very much.

3. He wanted to know how much it cost. The shopkeeper wanted 15 dinars.

4. And Elliot said, "Why this much? Isn't this a lot? I'll give you 10 dinars."

5. The shopkeeper said, "No. It can't be. This is handmade of pure copper."

Three--Translation

1. Archie went to A'zawi's cafe yesterday afternoon.

2. On his way to there, he bought grilled livers and ate them in the car.

3. When he got to the cafe, he ordered a cup of tea and after he drank it he ordered another one.

4. And he saw a man smoking a water pipe and he ordered one, too.

5. But he did not know how to use it and A'zawi came and taught him.

Four

Use the information in the left-hand column to change the underlined words in the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

try  • هذه الشراء من نحاس خالص
shirt  • ابني لستري قنادر وطلعت جبيرة
water pipe  • ارجي شرب استكان جاي باللهوة
wrap  • خلي الصينية بالصندوق
expensive  • هذي التركيلة اخو البلات
LESSON 15

DRILLS

genuine

on the desk

congratulations

take

red

Six

Form an appropriate question for each of the following 10 Iraqi statements.

١ نعم هذا السماع شغل ايد

٢ اشتهى دينار وبا الصينية

٣ نعم متى صندوق الفلك اباهم بيه

٤ اشتريت ثوية هدايا للاصدقاء

٥ لا خس دنانير للتتركيلة بس

٦ الهدايا كلها كلفتني ثلاثين دينار

٧ لامول مرة اثرب تركيلة بيان بالكهوة

٨ شهره بالسماع

٩ هدي صينية السماع

١٠ من سوك الصفافير
CLASSROOM EXERCISES

What do you say?

1. Ask your Iraqi friend to go with you to the market.

2. Tell him why you want to go to the market.

3. List to him what you want to buy as presents for your friends in the States.

4. And what you want to buy for yourself.

5. And if possible, you'd like to buy a bicycle for your son.

6. The storekeeper quoted you a high price for a narghila. Ask him why so much and make an offer.

7. Ask how much the tea brewe and its tray cost.

8. Ask whether they are handmade.

9. Ask if they are pure copper.

10. Ask him to wrap them up in a box.

Role Playing

Situation 1. One student plays the role of an American in Baghdad. Another student plays the role of a native. The time of year is close to Christmas. The American wants to buy souvenir items to send as gifts to his friends and family. He lists what he wants to buy to his Iraqi friend and asks where he could find these things. The Iraqi tells him and offers to go with him. They set a date.
LESSON 15

CLASSROOM EXERCISES

Situation 2. In the market, one student plays the role of the shopkeeper and another student plays a shopper who is bargaining. Buy six items at least.

Interpretation Practice

English speaker (Instructor) Interpreter (Student) Iraqi speaker (Student)

Situation 1.

عسي، بيش هذا السـمار؟

The big one is for 18 dinars, and the small is for 15.

وياء الصينية مالته؟

No, just the tea brewer. The trays are seven and five.

اشهَوَة هلَكَد؟

They are copper and all handmade.

طبها آلي اريدهم نحاس خالص، بس 25 دينار للبـيجر ويا صينية هواية.

OK. I'll give them to you for 23 dinars.

Situation 2.

If you aren't busy Friday, could you come with me to the market?

ليش اشراح تشترى من السوق؟

I'd like to buy some presents to send home.

 مثل ايش؟

Some genuine Iraqi things like headgear, narghila and dishdasha, things like that.
LESSON 15

CLASSROOM EXERCISES

I'll come by your house and pick you up at 10 in the morning.

Yes, I have come to your house before; if I get lost I'll give you a call.

شوف آني همین احتاج قمیس و قنادی الي،

زين يوم الجمعة تزن للسوق ؟

كلش زيًن ؟ انت تعرف الطريق ؟

زين عشمي، يوم الجمعة انشا الله

فيما عن الله

Translation Practice

Translate orally into English the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

1. البشاغ يلبس عابر بالسرر، وبعدين بيي المكال حتى يلزمه بمكانه.
2. بي السراييل يلبسون بشماغ وعقال وآكل منهم يلبسون سدابر.
3. الدشداشة بلبسها الرجال بالبيت عادة ما بالدائرة
4. هواية عراقيين يبدوون جاي بالسماور و السماور يزد بالكلبية عادة.
5. ارخي نزل امن بالسوق المتك واشترى هدايا اصدقاءه بامريكا.
6. وبعدين راج للكهوة عزاوی وشرب جاي وجرب بطرب شرکیة لئوا لمرة.
7. وبالبيت لبس وحدة من الدشداشة التي اشترها ومرته كلت له مبروك.
8. ولما كل الها بيش اشترها كلت له هذي رخيصة هواية، اخرو لملاء.
9. وكدف يلف البداية بالبانديك حتى يخرها لأمريكا.
10. وبعدين نزل للسوق مرة اخ واشترى فنافيش للعشا لعائلته.
Dictation Practice

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

1. السعواد لازم يخلع بالصينية مالته
2. الجاي اللي ناوي بالسعاود يكون كلاش زيي عادة
3. الرجال يلبس الدندانة بالبيت
4. المرأة عليها عبادة من تطلع من البيت
5. من دوزور بعداد لازم يروح تشتر بسووك الصفافير
6. بالكهوة واحديكر يشرب جاي وتركلة همین
7. جواب اخد ابنته للسووك واشتري له قميص جديد
8. فريق النادي مالنا خسر المباراة الأخيرة
9. رفي اشترى هدايا ودزها لاصدقائه بامريكا
10. وما كلفته هوانية بكوك جانت رخصة اخر البلاش
HOMEWORK

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

Exercise Two
On a separate sheet of paper, translate the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences into English.

Exercise Three
Listen to the following recorded Iraqi paragraph, then answer the 6 printed questions based on it.

1. What does Elliot want to do? Why?
2. Does he know where to go? What did he do about it?
3. What kind of items does he intend to buy?
4. What else did his friend suggest to him to think about?
5. What places did his friend suggest for him to try?
6. What does he expect to find in each place?

Exercise Four
You will hear 10 recorded Iraqi statements, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter of the most appropriate response.

1. عائشة
2. عائد
3. عائشة
4. عائدة
5. عائلا
6. عائل
7. سارة
8. سارة
9. سدة
10. سدة
LESSON 15

٨٧ a. فين b. نسيت c. كود

٨٨ a. بيش b. لص c. ملك

٨٩ a. بصدق b. خلفية c. مبروك

٩٠ a. باب b. بابا c. خدمة

٩١ a. عباءة b. خدمة c. بذلة

٩٢ a. مع b. بيت c. ساورة

٩٣ a. وصل b. انقل c. جاين

٩٤ a. الصفاء b. الكصاص c. العتيك

٩٥ a. كلفة b. خادمة c. برككة

٩٦ a. عباية b. خدمة c. بذلة
SUMMARY

1. "in fact," is not necessarily always used in preparation for stating a fact; it is sometimes used as a sentence opener.

2. قندار means "shoe," although it is in the singular form, it means "a pair of shoes." The plural قنادير is used in reference to more than one pair of shoes. Remember that the dual form is not practiced in ID.

3. يشماغ, "headcloth," is worn with عکال, "band," to keep it from flying in the air. Sometimes it may be worn without عکال, and in that case it is worn wrapped around the head and neck. Though it is a traditional headgear, i.e., it should be worn with traditional clothing such as زبون, داغدة, ثوب and so forth, sometimes it is worn with western clothing (suit.)

4. عباية, "cloak," is customarily associated with women, but there is a different kind and make of عباية that is made for and worn by men.

5. انكر, "I take you around," is never used in this way and for this meaning in MSA.

6. سنت, "How much?" is a compound of بای, "for what," and شيء, "thing."

7. سماور, "tea brewer," is not Arabic.

8. قبل ما اكرو أسعب, "before not a week," is used to mean "less than a week ago."

9. اسمية, "genuine," is a compound of أصل, "origin," plus the relative which makes it اسمی, "original" or "genuine," plus the feminine.
REFERENCE GRAMMAR

1. "in fact," is made of the preposition — , "in," and "the truth," "the fact" or "reality," which is the verbal noun from the verb حق.

حق is a verb which has a wide variety of meanings. The meaning depends on whether or not a preposition is used and, if used, which one. Some of the popular meanings are:

- He is entitled to. حق له
- It became his duty. حق عليه
- The truth is confirmed. حق الحق
- The promise is due. حق الوعد

Look up the rest in the dictionary.

Since the subject of حق is always an abstract, it cannot be conjugated with persons like a regular verb. Since the abstract subject is almost always in the form of the third person, حق is conjugated mostly in the third person. If the concerned was a first or second person, the conjugation will affect the preposition used with the verb.

Examples:

I am entitled/he is entitled حق لي / يحق له
you are (sing.) entitled حق لك / حق لك
we are entitled حق لنا
you are (pl.) entitled حق لكم
2. Measure I sound verb خسر, "lost."

For conjugation, see the verb ضرب, Lesson 1.

verbal noun, خسارة

noun of subject, خسران (MSA) - خاسر (ID)

noun of object, not used.

3. Measure I double-ending verbs:

a. فر, "spun around" or "took around" (ID).

verbal noun, فرة

noun of subject, ID uses مفتر

noun of object, not used.

b. تلف, "wrapped."

verbal noun, تلف

noun of subject, ملفاف

noun of object, ملفوف

c. ذب, "threw."

verbal noun, not used.

noun of subject, ذاب

noun of object, ذابوب

For conjugation of a, b and c see the verb حَبَّ, Lesson 1.


For conjugation, see the verb صار, Lesson 1.

verbal noun, بائع

noun of subject, بائع

noun of object, بائع
LESSON 15

5. Measure VIII verb "needed."

For conjugation, see the verb "needed." Lesson 7.

verbal noun, "needed"
noun of subject and object, "needed"
EVALUATION

Part A.

You will hear 5 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. تكدر تشرب تركيلة بكهة عزاوي
   a. b. c.

2. بيس بكهوة عزاوي تشو نركنيلات
   a. b. c.

3. كل النركنيلات بكهوة عزاوي
   a. b. c.

4. البيت طلع السمار من الصندوك
   a. b. c.

5. البيت حط السباور بالصندوك
   a. b. c.

6. البيت اخد السمار من الصندوك
   a. b. c.

7. آني عندي قميص
   a. b. c.

8. آني احتاج قميص
   a. b. c.

9. آني ما عندي قميص
   a. b. c.

10. البيت ينلبس وبا العكال
    a. b. c.

11. البيت ينلبس ما ينلبس وبا العكال
    a. b. c.

12. العكال ما ينلبس وحده
    a. b. c.

13. القميص مو رخجي
    a. b. c.

14. القميص يكلف هواية
    a. b. c.

15. القميص رخجي
    a. b. c.
LESSON 15

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 10 questions below.

1. Which markets did Elliot go to?
2. What did he buy from each?
3. What was his reason for buying these items?
4. What did he try to do when he got home?
5. Why did he call his friend Jawad?
6. What did Jawad do for him?
7. Did he enjoy the experience?
8. What did he keep for himself?
9. What did he do with the rest of the items?
10. Where does he have friends?
ENRICHMENT

1. "shoes," is used for dress shoes usually. Sometimes the MSA حذاء is also used in ID. The ID for "sandals" is صديل or شال and for "slippers" is طريقة or شحاطة. See Enrichment, Lesson 7.

2. Another word for غطرة, "head cover," is يشماغ.

3. "dress," is also called شوب, but actually there is some difference in the cut. شوب maybe worn outdoors. Another dress of a different cut yet زبون is also used for outdoors dressing. Women dress فستان is called زبون. Women wear زبون too, but it is made differently.

4. Most women who wear عباية, "cloak," outdoors, usually wear with it بوشية, "veil."

5. The verb فرج, "showed," is used interchangeably with فر "look around" or "spun around."

Examples:

I'll take you around the market. 


امدخك بالي سوق.
امدخك إفرنجك عالم سوق.

6. The phrase با بلالش, "next to free," may be uttered as با بلالش.

7. The سمار, "tea brewe," is usually made of brass or copper, but some are made of فضة, "silver." The word معدن means "metal" or "ore." Other metals are:

   gold
   lead
   steel
8.  is "water pipe," and just plain "pipe" is called قليبون.

9. The phrase مبروك عليك, "congratulations," is used for any happy occasion such as festivals or the birth of a baby or buying something new. It may be expressed in any of the following varieties:

مبارك عليك, مبارك, مبارك

The response is الله يبارك لك. and the response is الله يبارك لك.

The phrase بارك الله عليك means "more power to you."

10. , "tray," is ID, not of Arabic origin in this context. The Arabic طائرة, which is both MSA and ID means "Chinese woman."
<table>
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<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>MSA</th>
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<tr>
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<td>عزاوي</td>
<td>عزاوي</td>
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<tr>
<td>box</td>
<td>صندوق - صناديق (ج)</td>
<td>صندوق - صناديق (ج)</td>
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<tr>
<td>cloak</td>
<td>عباية - عباية (ج)</td>
<td>عباية - عباية (ج)</td>
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<td>مبروك</td>
<td>مبروك</td>
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<td>نحاس</td>
<td>نحاس</td>
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<td>dress (for men)</td>
<td>دعابة - دعابية (ج)</td>
<td>دعابة - دعابية (ج)</td>
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<td>goods</td>
<td>سلعة - سلع (ج)</td>
<td>سلعة - سلع (ج)</td>
</tr>
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<td>in fact</td>
<td>بالحقيقة</td>
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<td>headband</td>
<td>عكال - عكال (ج)</td>
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<td>بشاماغ - بشاماغ (ج)</td>
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<td>Jawad (name)</td>
<td>جواد</td>
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<td>lose (to)</td>
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<td>take around (to)</td>
<td>فر</td>
<td>فر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncle</td>
<td>اعمام (ج)</td>
<td>اعمام (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water pipe</td>
<td>تركيلة</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrap (to)</td>
<td>لف</td>
<td>لف</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Was not recorded by mistake.
LESSON 16

A TOUR IN BAGHDAD

OBJECTIVES

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

- Discuss visiting places of interest.

- Go out on the town and observe the daily routine in Baghdad.
GRAMMATICAL FEATURES

1. Special ID verb and its special conjugation:

2. Special ID usage of an MSA verb:

3. Special ID word and its usage:

4. The relative ے application:

5. Measure I sound verbs:

6. Measure I weak-ending verb:

7. Measure I weak-in-the-middle verb:

8. Measure I double-ending verb:

9. Measure V verb:

10. Measure VIII verb:

11. Special feature about the verb:

12. Word taken from the English:
Felix Catline has just arrived in Baghdad on an invitation from his Iraqi
classmate at the University of Wyoming, Hamdan Jaleel. The two are
discussing their agenda for sightseeing the next day.
TRANSLATION

Hamdan: There are many places in Baghdad and its outskirts worth visiting.

Felix: Let us make a schedule and follow it.

Hamdan: OK. Let's start by visiting Al-Mustansiriyyah University and then Al-Qasr Al-Abbasid Museum.

Felix: Visiting the museum I understand, but what is the importance of Al-Mustansiriyyah University?

Hamdan: Al-Mustansiriyyah University is considered one of the oldest institutions for higher learning in the world.

Felix: Good, and Al-Qasr Al-Abbasid Museum, does that mean that all the relics are from the Abbasid era?

Hamdan: No. Relics from all the periods Iraq went through are in it.
EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. "it is worthy of," is ID, used only in the imperfect form.
   To form the perfect tense, the help of the verb جان is required.
   ("It is worthy of" is a strict translation of سَوَى; for smoothness in
   English, however, "it is worth" is a much better translation.) It is
   conjugated in the imperfect form only. What seems to be the imperfect
   سَوَى is another ID word meaning "together." The ID سَوَى, "made," which was
   discussed in Lesson 3, is a quadrilateral verb. See Reference Grammar this
   lesson.

2. ي is a compound of the المستنصر, "common name," plus the relative
   ي. This form is used sometimes for naming a place, building,
   town or street after someone. In this case, the person was
   المستنصر بالله; the noun of subject from measure X بـ, "asked help for victory."
   See Reference Grammar this lesson.

3. "the Abbasid," is formed from the Abbas, "common name," and the
   relative ي, which makes it "related to the Abbas." The Abbas was the leader
   who started the Abbasid Dynasty and established it in Iraq.

4. "importance," is MSA and ID. مهم means "important," and
   مهم means "more important," is the comparative degree pattern, أَفْعَل.

5. "is considered," is the passive voice of the imperfect of the
   verb تعتبر, "considered," the measure VIII of the verboverride, "crossed" or
   "passed." See Reference Grammar this lesson.
6. "older," is the comparative degree, pattern أَقَدَم, from the verbْ أَقَدَم. Note that the verbْ أَقَدَم, is one of a few in which the complete pattern of the simple form of the triliteral verbْ أَقَدَمْ, is utilized. Thusْ أَقَدَمْ is "preceded,"ْ أَقَدَمْ is "arrived" andْ أَقَدَمْ is "became old."

7. "good," is one of many ID words used to voice satisfaction, includingْ عَالِمْ andْ عَالِمْ is used as a noun. There is an MSA verbْ عَالِم, which has many meanings; the IDْ عَالِم is not related to it.

8. ْيَعْني, "means," is used in ID frequently as an interrogative by intonation, as is the case in this frame. It is the imperfect tense ofْ عَنِى, "meant." See Reference Grammar this lesson.

9. ْآَثَار, "relics," "traces," "tracks" or "marks," is the plural ofْ آَثَار. When used to mean "relics," it is almost exclusively used in the plural form. Sometimesْ قَدِيمَة, "old" or "ancient," is used with it:ْ آَثَارْ قَدِيمَة, "ancient relics."
One

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

There are many places in Baghdad and its outskirts worth visiting.

... نَّبُوِيَّةٌ بُيُوَّانٌ بُيُوَّانٌ أَوُّلِيَّةٌ بُيُوَّانٌ...

... نَّبُوِيَّةٌ البَيْثَةُ، البَيْثَةُ، البَيْثَةُ، البَيْثَةُ، البَيْثَةُ...

We start by visiting Al-Mustansiriya University and then the Abbasid Palace Museum.

What is the importance of Al-Mustansiriya University?
Al-Mustansiriyyah University is considered to be one of the oldest institutes of higher learning in the world.

Good, and the Abbasid Palace Museum, does that mean that all the relics are from the Abbasid era?
LESSON 16

DRILLS

Two

Repeat after the model.

1. اكو محلات بتغواي بغداد تسوى الزياره
2. منهجاً هلسته كلش عيب
3. بديناً يومنا زيارة جامع المؤسفية
4. جامعه المؤسفية تعتبر من أقدم معاون الدراسة بالعالم
5. منحف القصر العباسي بسوى الزياره
6. منحف القصر العباسي ما يعني كلمة أنار من العصر العباسي
7. لا، بِيِه آثار من كل العصور إلى مر بها العراق
8. منحف القصر العباسي يعتبر من أخلي المناهج
9. عال، كلش عال، بعد ما نخلص زيارة المنحف شروج شامال فشافيه
10. الإي بطرق رجعتنا لبيت نمر بحل الفشافيه

Three

Repeat after the model.

1. خلي نسيوا لنا منهج معقول وتضيفة
2. اهي افخم مثلا زيارة منحف القصر العباسي
3. ما يعني لا زيارة لجامعه المؤسفية؟
4. العصر العباسي أهم عصر من بالعراق
5. الفن ليلة وليلة هو من العصر العباسي

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Two--Translation

1. There are places in the outskirts of Baghdad worth seeing.

2. Our schedule this year is very hard.

3. We started our day off by visiting Al-Mustansiriya University.

4. Al-Mustansiriya University is considered to be one of the oldest institutes of higher learning in the world.

5. The Abbasid Palace Museum is worth visiting.

6. It is not necessary that all the relics in the Abbasid Palace Museum are from the Abbasid era.

7. No, it contains relics from all the periods Iraq passed through.

8. The Abbasid Palace Museum is considered to be one of the most beautiful museums.

9. Good, very good. After we finish our visit to the museum, we go eat grilled liver.

10. Yes, on our way home we go by the grilled liver stand.

Three--Translation

1. Let us make for us a reasonable schedule and follow it.

2. I understand, for example, the visit to the Abbasid Palace Museum,

3. ---But do we have to go to Al-Mustansiriya University?

4. The Abbasid era is the most important period Iraq passed through.

5. A Thousand Night and One Nights is about the Abbasid era.
LESSON 16

Four
Answer the following 5 questions in complete Iraqi sentences.

Example:

وين رابط الليلة؟
(Teacher)

الليلة راح اروح للعمل على بابا.
(Student)

1. بعد جامعة تعتبر من أقدم الجامعات بالعالم؟
2. من دى عصر الاثار اللي ترونيها بمتحف القصر العباسي؟
3. أكو اشياء تشو الزىارة بفواحي بغداد؟
4. شنو أهمية جامعة المستنصرية؟
5. بعد معاهد تعتبر معاهد دراسات عالمية؟

Five
Use the superlative form of the underlined words in the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

هذا الاكل طيب.
(Teacher)

هذا الاكل من اطيب ما ماكل.
(Student)

هذا الاكل من اطيب ما موجود.

1. متحف القصر العباسي خيال.
2. جامعة المستنصرية قديمة.
3. هذا المتحف جديد.
4. هذا المتحف بيه اشار مهمة.
5. بناءة هذا المعهد جبيرة.
6. منهج الدراسة هالسنة صعب.
7. هذا المستشفى نظيف.
8. هالواييل رخيص.
9. بناءة متحف الاشار القديمة عاليه.
10. شارع الرشيد طويل.
Six
Follow the information in the left-hand column to change the underlined words in the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

pl. اكو ببغداد متحف بسوى الزيارة (Teacher)
     اكو ببغداد متحف تسوي الزيارة (Student)

sing. المعاهج الجديدة بعد ما طلعت

she آتي ما افهم ليش لازم نزور جامعة المستنصرية

past خلي نيدي بزيارة متحف العصر العباسي

future تبعنا المنتج اللي سيستوه

pl هذي الآثار من العصر القديم

present بطرقنا للمتحف مرينا بكهوة عزاوي

sing. اكو مهاتي بين الآثار القديمة بالمتحف

noun of subject هو فيكم أهمية جامعة المستنصرية

sing. اكو محلات للكلاك يم المتحف

pl. اكو معهد للدراسات العالية ببغداد

Seven
Complete each of the following 5 Iraqi sentences with the appropriate word from the left-hand column.

1 متحف العصر العباسي ما يعني كله أثار من العصر ———
2 إله ——— زيارة متحف الآثار القديمة
3 كهوة عزاوي ——— من اسم الكهاوي ببغداد
4 متحف العصر العباسي به أثار من كل ——— اللي مر ببيها العراق
5 جامعة المستنصرية من ——— معاهد الدراسات العالية بالعالم ———

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LESSON 16

DRILLS

Eight
Apply the relative ﮫ to the following 10 nouns to make new words, alternating masculine and feminine. Give the meaning of the new words.

Example:

• امريكـा (Teacher)
• امريكـي (Student)
• امريكـية (Female)

Example:

• شهوت
• عباس
• المستنصر
• غرب
• بغداد

Nine
Delete the relative ﮫ from the following 10 nouns. Give the meaning of the new words.

Example:

• عراقـية (Teacher)
• عراقـي (Student)

• إجاري
• مدني
• علمي
• اقتصادي
• طبية

• عراقي
COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II

Felix and Hammdan are still setting up their schedule.

Hamdan: vàği şenkol nrouj şenoul taka êliş.

Felix: pêlicalê ha ne ari'd anîf ênîf bêbudud allêba wanförj. Ulârêj vàlêj vàlêj allên allas yêbişûn.

Hamdan: zînû ûbişûn, nekder nrouj ûfênt u ninfêrj buhon. Alêrêj vàbê şêbû màla.

Felix: ēÎ, melak tilêma min halêقبٓal vàbêk nrouj lênisêbûn bûdîn.
TRANSLATION

Hammadan: And tomorrow, what do you say we go see the Ctesiphon?

Felix: In fact, I would like to see Baghdad, all of it, and watch the coming and going and how people live.

Hammadan: OK, my eye, we can go tour and look around in Al-Krkh side and Bab El-Sheikh, for example.

Felix: Yes, folksy places like that, and perhaps we go to the movies later.
1. "Ctesiphon," is what is left of what was an impressive palace, built by the Sassanids in the fifth century. is ID meaning "arch." was one of the Sassanid kings. See Enrichment.

2. "observed," "watched" or "looked around," is ID when used as a verb. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

3. "the going and coming," is ID. Both parts of the expression are nouns of subject. See Reference Grammar, Lesson 5.


5. "the Sheikh's Gate," is a typical lower-middle to lower class section of Baghdad.


DRILLS

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

What do you say we go see the Ctesiphon?

I observe the going and coming.

We look around in the Krkh side and the Sheikh’s Gate.

And maybe we go to the movies later.
LESSON 16

DRILLS

Two
Repeat after the model.

حمدان: يُشرَد نسي الليلة بعد ما يرجع من طالك كرير؟
فيلكس: يُعْتَسِر يتصور راح يرجع هنا؟
حمدان: أهلا وباستة. بالساعة وكت ما يطلعون الناس من بيوتهم.
فيلكس: اتصور راح يكون تقنبانين وشريد يسرير غاوية وملكت بعدين شروج للسينما.
حمدان: أغاني، إن كنت تكرر تروج ليسينما بوا كت. خلي شروج لنادي السلام.

Three
Repeat after the model.

فيلكس: ليش شاكر بنادي السلام؟
حمدان: نادي السلام نادي خاص، يكرر يشبر شوية عرك ويعتاد هناك.
فيلكس: إذا كان نادي خاص يتصور عليهم منهج خاص؟
حمدان: أهيانا بيمسون راقيات ومراي خلصين يوكر.
فيلكس: لعد خابرههم وأسالهم إذا كان يعدهم قد في خاص الليلة.
حمدان: زمن أغاني مثل ما يُأمر.
LESSON 16

Two--Translation

Hammdan: What do you want to do tonight, after we return from the Ctesiphon?

Felix: When do you suppose we will be back here?

Hammdan: Oh, perhaps six, seven, just the time people go out.

Felix: I think, we will be tired and we would want to rest a bit, and perhaps later we may go to the movies.

Hammdan: Sir, you can go to the movies anytime, let us go to Al-Salaam Club.

Three--Translation

Felix: Why, what is there at Al-Salaam Club?

Hammdan: Al-Salaam Club is a private club. We could have a little araq and dine.

Felix: If it is a private club, do you suppose they have a special program?

Hammdan: Sometimes they bring dancers; sometimes they play poker.

Felix: Then why don't you call them and ask if they have something special tonight?

Hammdan: OK, sir, as you command.

Four
Change the verbs in the following 10 Iraqi sentences to the noun of subject.
Explain the slight difference in the meaning.

Example:

علي مشترى صينية (Teacher).

Ali has bought a tray. (Student).

١ حمدان يعيش في بغداد
٢ ودرس بجامعة وايومنك
٣ فيلكس زاره بغداد
٤ فيلكس نزل لحرب الكرش
٥ وعدين افتر بباب الشيخ

٦ ورج لطاك كری
٧ وتفرج عالآثار القديمة
٨ وركب الباص في بغداد
٩ وتعشى بمطعم شبعي
١٠ وشاف راقصات بالنادي الخاص
Five
In the following 10 Iraqi sentences change the form of the verb from perfect tense to imperfect tense and vice versa. Make any necessary changes.

1. اشترتي بالبسكل
2. نروح للسينما. يا جُر
3. تغرين عائلاً بالقديم بالمحتف
4. زارت جامعة المستنصرية. البارحة
5. نروح للسينما الليلة
6. بلكت نفوف نجيب بالنادي
7. إكل كباب بباب الشيخ
8. عشنا بالبحرة لمدة سنة
9. انتو تفترون بقوه الكرخ كل يوم
10. انتو تفترون بقوه الراصنة كل يوم

Six
Complete the following 5 Iraqi sentences.

1. فيلكس راح للمتحف وتغرج
2. وشاف اثنين الناس يعيشون بحل شعبي مثل
3. وباب الشيخ وكف يترج
4. ومن راح لطاك كسري
5. وذبح الليلة هو وحدان

Seven
Answer in complete sentences the following 5 Iraqi questions.

1. شكر بالمحتف عادة ؟
2. منو بروح للجامعة ؟
3. ليش الناس بروحون لطاك كسري؟
4. اكو محلات شعبية بمونشري؟
5. تقدر تتغرين عالراح والجاي بالسينما؟
LESSON 16

Eight
Insert the word بلكت in its appropriate place in each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

خلي نرجع للوتشيل ونستريح شوية \text{(Teacher)}

خلي نرجع للوتشيل بلكت تستريح شوية \text{(Student)}

١ ارد اروح لسمو الصفاحر يمكن اشري سماور

٢ خلي نروح للنادي حتى نشوف البيت هناك

٣ حمدان ديونفر فلوب ويكول يمكن بيضافر لامريكا

٤ خلي تستريح شوية ويجوز نروح للسينما بعدين

٥ اوکف هنا يمكن يجي نكسي فارغ

٦ خابر الداعرة وشوف اذا جاسم هناك

٧ خلي ننزل للسوك بجوز نشوف صينية رخيمة

٨ راح احجي وبا بشير واشوف اذا بيي ويانا

٩ انتظر الباس الثاني يمكن بيه محل فارغ

١٠ خابر اوتيل المحطة يمكن عدهم فرقة
CLASSROOM EXERCISES

What do you say?

1. It is your first time in Baghdad and you are visiting a friend. Tell him you would like to visit folksy places like markets, neighborhoods, and so on.

2. At night, you ask him to take you to a restaurant where you can eat typical Iraqi food.

3. Then you would like to go to a native nightclub.

4. The next day you like to visit a museum. You designate the Abbassid Palace Museum.

5. Then you would like to visit Al-Mustansiriyah University, about which you have heard so much.

6. You request that next day you both use public transportation such as buses and taxis.

7. Suggest making a trip to the Ctesiphon.

8. Ask your friend if there are things worth seeing in the outskirts of Baghdad.

9. Tell him you would like to take a short train trip.

10. Suggest going to the movies.
Role Playing

Situation 1. The whole class can participate in this situation.

One student plays the role of the Iraqi host. The rest are visiting in Baghdad for three days. The topic of discussion is the agenda.

Situation 2. The whole class can play.

One student plays the role of the Iraqi host. The rest, on their second day in Baghdad, found that the hotel the travel agency has booked them in is not to their liking. Each has some complaint, besides they all think it is too expensive. Now the group is seeking help from their host in locating a better and, perhaps, a less expensive hotel.

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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Situation 1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have the rest of this month and all of the next.

کلش عالى ً اشکد تقدر تبقى ٍبغداد؟

I have been thinking of staying a whole week.

ای يمكن تقدر نزور أكثر المحلات اللي

Well, really, what I like to see
the most is folksy places, and
how people get on in their lives.

إي نعم انشاء الله نزور محلات شعبية وتروح

لصوب الكرخ وناقل بواحد من المطاعم

الشعبية هناك.
LESSON 16

Situation 2.

What are we visiting today?

What is there in the outskirts?

I would like to try the public buses, so let's stay in Baghdad.

What is in Al-Mustansiriyyah University?

Situation 3.

What do you say we go to the movies tonight?

Why? What is going on there tonight?

OK, but could we have dinner in one of those diners in Bab El-Sheikh?
Translation Practice

Translate orally the following 10 recorded Iraqi sentences.

1. شتكول نروح لطاك كسرى بجر؟
2. أي ما يخالف سي بالحقيقة احب اغوف المخلات الشعبية
3. أي تعال احنا عدنا تلت أيام اذا نسو ليتا منهج ونتبعه
4. نكرد نشوف اشياء هواية
5. صحيح بس لا ننسى اذا نروح لطاك كسرى السفرة راح تطول الشبار كله
6. زين شريد نبقى بالبيت ونروح نزور متحف القصر العباسي وشي من هالقبال
7. اذا المتحف كان يم جامعة المستنصرة اريد ازورها همین
8. اي طبيعي لازم نزورها مثل ما تعرف هي من اقدم معاهد الدراسات العالمية بالعالم
9. وآني اريد ازور ضح الكرخ يكولن بيه محلات تسوى الزيارة
10. اي تعم طبعا راح نفثر بسوب الكرخ ونشوف المخلات الشعبية هناك

Dictation Practice

Write the following 5 Iraqi sentences, as the teacher dictates them.

1. اكو اثار من كل العصور اللي مرج فيها العراق بتحت القصر العباسي
2. باب الشيخ بيه مطاعم وكبايين ومحلات شعبية هواية
3. خلي نرجع لللوتليل ونترفيه شوية ويلك نروح لسينما الليلة
4. جامعة المستنصرية اهمية جسيمة لأنها من اقدم المعاهد
5. اكو ناس هواية يحبون المطاعم الشعبية والاكل الشعبى
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 Iraqi conversation, then answer the 10 printed questions based on it.

1. Where is Felix?
2. How long is he going to stay there?
3. What was Hamidan's reaction to that?
4. What was Felix's suggestion?
5. Did Hamdan like that suggestion?
6. Where does Felix have reservations?
7. Is it a good place?
8. Did Felix know that before hand?
9. What is the place near it?
10. What class is it rated?
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.  مطعم عراوي خاص
   a. مطعم عراوي خاص
   b. مطعم عراوي لعامة الناس
   c. مطعم عراوي زين

2.  هذي اشارة زياتها ما تضيع وكتك
   a. هذي اشارة زياتها ما تضيع وكتك
   b. هذي اشارة زياتها
   c. هذي اشارة لازم تزورها

3.  كل الآثار بمتحف القصر العباسي من العصر العباسي
   a. كل الآثار بمتحف القصر العباسي من العصر العباسي
   b. اكو اثار من عصور أخرى بمتحف القصر العباسي
   c. الآثار العباسي كلها بمتحف القصر العباسي

4.  معاهد الدراسات العالية كله زينة
   a. معاهد الدراسات العالية كله زينة
   b. لازم تبتم معاهد الدراسات العالية
   c. معاهد الدراسات العالية الها اهمية جداً

5.  شفنا البيت بالنادي
   a. شفنا البيت بالنادي
   b. لازم نشوف البيت بالنادي
   c. يمكن نشوف البيت بالنادي

6.  العزلة كنتيها سبع شيام
   a. العزلة كنتيها سبع شيام
   b. العزلة كنتيها سبع شيام
   c. العزلة كنتيها خمس شيام
7. a. العراق من بعمر هواية
   b. العراق يمر بالعمر العصبي
   c. العمر العصبي يمر بالعراق

8. a. المستنصرية جامعة مهمة
   b. المستنصرية تعتبر جامعة مهمة
   c. المستنصرية كانت مدرسة من كتب

9. a. حمدان يحب يتفرج ع럴ة ولامي
   b. حمدان يحب يكعدي بالكربة والناس يتفرجون
   c. حمدان يحب ينفح المارين بالكربة

10. a. سمير يروج بالليل للسينما الخاصة
    b. سمير يروج بالليل للسينما
    c. سمير يروج للسينما بليلة خاصة
1. ضیو, "worthy of," for this meaning is used in the imperfect form only. ضیو means "made;" ضیو means "together," and ضیو is "except."

2. Notice the formation of the compound of a noun and the relative ضیو such as in ضیو the ضیو and ضیو manifest ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیو ضیo
LESSON 16

6. "means," is used quite often in an effort to ascertain something somebody said to you. It is also used as a filler in speech to show exasperation in an impossible, illogical or unbelievable situation.

Below are some of the situations in which it is used.

a. To seek just a clarification you ask.

b. To seek the meaning of something.

c. To show surprise at something said.

d. To show that you have done everything you can. You say:

"What else do you want? Do you want me to kill myself?"

" يعني شنو، تريدني اقتل نفسي؟"

This is quite similar to the way "mean" is used in spoken English.

7. is used in this lesson to mean "relics." It is derived from the verb , which has a wide range of meanings and derivatives. Look it up in the dictionary.

8. "the going and coming," is an example of using the noun of subject to describe a state or condition of being.
REFERENCE GRAMMAR

Verbs

1. The relative ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩ "is worth," is used as ID only. It is used in the imperfect form only. If the perfect form is desired, then ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩ should precede it:

Conjugation:

he ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩
she ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩
they ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩
you, m. ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩
you, f. ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩
you, pl. ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩
I ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩
we ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩

2. The relative ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩ is used as a suffix to the noun to show relationship or belonging, but not ownership. The examples contained in this lesson are:

a. which is: ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩ + ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩ + ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩
b. which is: ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩ + ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩

c. which is: ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩ + ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩ + ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩

is a common name. ordered that the university of
the ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩ ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩ be built. It was named after him. the ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩ ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩ is the name of the
man who established the ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩ dynasty.

means "nation" or "people," thus ٧٨٨٨١٨٢٩ , means "folksy" or
"native."
3. The measure I sound verbs:
   a.، "followed."
      verbal noun, is not used.
      noun of subject, 
      noun of object, 
   b.، "understood."
      verbal noun, 
      noun of subject, 
      noun of object, 
   c.، "became old," is not used in ID. When the need arises the
      phrase صار قديم is used or 
      d.، "started."
      verbal noun, 
      noun of subject, 
      noun of object, 

Notice that ID did not drop the hamza.

Conjugation:

For (a) and (b), see the verb كرب in Lesson 1.

For (d), ID treats it as if it was weak-ending verb, therefore it should
be conjugated following the pattern set for verb مستن، in Lesson 1.

Try to find justification for this; if you cannot, ask your instructor.

4. The measure I weak-ending verb ومنه، "meant."
   verbal noun, not used.
   noun of subject, not used.
   noun of object, }
Conjugation pattern is that of مَشَى, in Lesson 1.

5. The measure I weak-in-the-middle verb عَاشَ, "lived."
   verbal noun, عَيْشَةَ
   noun of subject, عَيْشَ
   noun of object, not used.
   For conjugation, see verb مَارَ, in Lesson 1.

6. The measure I double-ending verb مَرَ, "passed by."
   verbal noun, مَرْورُ (see Lesson 9)
   noun of subject, مَارِ or مَارُ
   noun of object, مَرْرُ, but not used; مَرْرُ, which is from measure II, is used.
   For conjugation, see verb حْبُ, in Lesson 1.

7. The measure V verb فَرَجَ, "looked on," "viewed," "observed," "watched."
   verbal noun, not used. فَرَجَةُ is used instead.
   noun of subject, فَرَجُ
   noun of object, not used.
   For conjugation, see verb تَصْورُ, in Lesson 4. Look up this verb in the dictionary.

8. The measure VIII verb مَعْتَبَرُ, "considered."
   verbal noun, مَعْتَبَرُ.
   noun of subject, مَعْتَبُرُ
   noun of object, مَعْتَبُرُ.
   For conjugation, see verb اقْتَبَدُ, in Lesson 7.
EVALUATION

Part A.

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

1. a. المعابد الشعبية كلها متروسة.
   b. المعابد الشعبية فارقة.
   c. المعابد الشعبية رخيصة.

2. a. هذا الدعوى رخيصة.
   b. هذا الدعوى أخر البلاش.
   c. هذا الدعوى مناسب.

3. a. آثار هذا المتحف من عصر واحد.
   b. آثار هذا المتحف من العصر العباسي.
   c. آثار هذا المتحف مو كلها من العصر العباسي.

4. a. خلي نروج للنادي ونشوف البيت هناك.
   b. خلي نروج للنادي يمكن نشوف البيت هناك.
   c. خلي نروج للنادي ونشوف البيت ديمحورنا هناك.

5. a. طاك كرى مهم.
   b. طاك كرى عشتك.
   c. طاك كرى من اهم الاشار القديمة.
LESSON 16

EVALUATION

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 recorded paragraph, then answer the 10 questions below.

1. Are Hammdan and Felix friends? Explain?
2. Where did they meet?
3. Where is Hammdan's home town?
4. What did Hammdan invite Felix to do?
5. Did Felix accept? Explain?
6. What hotel did Felix check?
7. Did Felix have a choice other than a hotel?
8. What did Felix ask Hammdan about?
9. What did the two prepare?
10. How long is Felix expected to stay in Baghdad?
ENRICHMENT

1. and are synonyms of "program" or "schedule."

The plurals, respectively are:

جدول
برنامح
مناهج

2. was introduced in Lesson 5 to mean, "afternoon." It has many other meanings related to time. Look it up in the dictionary. It may also be used interchangeably with "dynasty," "rule" and "caliphate," all in relation to era, period, time etc.

Example:

the Abbassid dynasty or era

3. is the arch, all that is left of the king's palace, which was built by King Sabor. While Iraqis commonly refer to the arch as "Taq Kisra," the rest of the world calls it "Ctesiphon." The name "Taq Kisra" is from a latter king who only made additions to the building. سلما، "Salman Pak."

is the present-day town of

4. "movie house," is taken from the English, so is فلم, "film," for which the ID is رواية, "tale."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>MSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbassid (name)</td>
<td>abic</td>
<td>عباس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arch</td>
<td>talk</td>
<td>اعتبار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinema</td>
<td>cinema</td>
<td>سينما</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consider (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>door</td>
<td></td>
<td>باب، اواب (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>era, period, dynasty</td>
<td></td>
<td>عصر، عصور (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>folksy, native</td>
<td></td>
<td>شعبي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>follow</td>
<td></td>
<td>تبع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*importance</td>
<td></td>
<td>أهمية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisra (name)</td>
<td></td>
<td>كسرى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>live (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>عاش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>museum</td>
<td></td>
<td>متحف، متحف (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustansiriyyah (name)</td>
<td></td>
<td>المستنصرية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**nation, people</td>
<td></td>
<td>شعب، شعوب (ج)</td>
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<tr>
<td>oldest</td>
<td></td>
<td>أقدم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palace</td>
<td></td>
<td>قصر، قصور (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass by (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>مر، ناس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perhaps</td>
<td></td>
<td>بلک</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>program, schedule</td>
<td></td>
<td>منهج، مناهج (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>side (of town)</td>
<td></td>
<td>صوب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>بدأ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suburb, outskirt</td>
<td></td>
<td>ضاحية، ضواحي (ج)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Was recorded incorrectly as important.
**Was recorded incorrectly as native.
## LESSON 16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>MSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>understand (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>نفـم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>universe, world</td>
<td></td>
<td>عالم , عاـم (ج)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watch (to), observe (to), look on (to)</td>
<td></td>
<td>تفـرـج</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worth (it is)</td>
<td></td>
<td>يسوى</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Part One

Listening comprehension

Section A. You will hear 10 Iraqi sentences. 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. They ordered a quart of Zahlawi and a bottle of Pepsi.
   b. They ordered a bottle of Pepsi and another of Zahlawi.
   c. They ordered a quarter of a bottle of Zahlawi and a bottle of Pepsi.
   d. They ordered a quarter of a bottle of Zahlawi and another of Pepsi.

2. a. I am hungry; I could eat a plate full of grilled liver.
   b. I am dying of hunger and could eat a plate full of grilled liver.
   c. I am dying for a plate full of grilled liver; I could get hungry.
   d. I am dying of hunger; I could eat a plate of grilled liver.

3. a. There are many places in Baghdad's suburbs that are worth visiting.
   b. In Baghdad and its suburbs there are many places that must be visited.
   c. In Baghdad and its suburbs there are many places worth visiting.
   d. There are many places worth visiting in the outskirts of Baghdad.

4. a. Yes, it has a private bath; this is a classy hotel.
   b. Yes, it has private baths; this is a first-class hotel.
   c. Yes, the first-class hotel has private baths.
   d. Yes, it has a private bath; this is a first-class hotel.
5. a. Sopped okra is very delicious.
   b. Stuffed eggplant is very delicious.
   c. Sopped chicken is very delicious.
   d. Stuffed fish is very delicious.

6. a. Why is your bill this long?
    b. Why is your bill this much?
    c. Why is your bill this late?
    d. Why is your bill this high?

7. a. Felix likes to look around folksy places.
    b. Felix likes to look around classy places.
    c. Felix likes to look around cheap places.
    d. Felix likes to look around fancy places.

8. a. Al-Mustansiriyyah University is one of the oldest in the world.
    b. Al-Mustansiriyyah University is considered one of the oldest in the world.
    c. Al Mustansiriyyah University is the oldest university in the world.
    d. Al-Mustansiriyyah University is considered the oldest among the world's universities.

    b. Archie bought a cheap tea brewer.
    c. Archie bought a tea brewer for next to nothing.
    d. Archie bought an inexpensive tea brewer.
10. 
   a. Shallal reserved two seats on the train.
   b. Shallal reserved a cabinet of two seats on the train.
   c. Shallal reserved two cabinets on the train.
   d. Shallal reserved two cabinets of two seats on two trains.

Section B  You will hear 10 Iraqi questions or statements, each is followed by four responses. Mark on your answer sheet the letter that corresponds to the best response for each item.

1. a. يشرب ماء بارد.
   b. يشرب ماء حار.
   c. يأكل.
   d. يتجفج على الأكل.

2. a. المزة رخيصة.
   b. المزة ما تكلف فلوس.
   c. المزة أخر البلاط تجي ويا العرق.
   d. المزة تكلف هوية.

3. a. طلب بيضنجان محشي وتعم.
   b. طلب دجاج محشي وتعم.
   c. طلب سمع محشي وتعم.
   d. طلب فشانيش وتعم.

4. a. الأثار بمتتحف القصر العباسي متيقة.
   b. متتحف القصر العباسي بيه اثار قديمة.
   c. الأثار الجديدة بمتتحف القصر العباسي.
   d. اكو اثار حديثة بمتتحف القصر العباسي.
50. a مرت عمر بالعراق
   b العراق مر بالعصر العباسي
   c العصر العباسي مر بالعراق
   d العصر العباسي جرى بالعراق

57. a العكال لازم ويا يشماغ
   b العكال ينلي عالراسي
   c العكال والشماغ يلزمون الراس
   d العكال ببيتي يشماغ عالراسي

57. a رجي عربسه مو مفهومة
   b رجي ما يعرف عربي
   c رجي يعرف عربي
   d رجي يحب العربي

58. a دولة الغرفتحين بسهم جريانيتين
   b دولة الغرفتحين بسهم أربع جريانيات
   c دولة الجريانيتين بالغرفتحين
   d دولة الجريانيتين كلهم بالغرفتحين

59. a يعني من صلك
   b يعني قديمة
   c يعني مديحة
   d يعني مثبكة
Section C. Listen to the following dialogue in Iraqi, 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 printed questions. After the second reading, you will have one more minute to complete your answers.

Questions:

1. What was their schedule for the day?
2. What desire did Felix express?
3. What was his friend response to that?
4. Where did Felix want to have dinner that night? Why?
5. Did his friend agree to that?
6. What did his friend want him to try?
7. What was Felix's reaction?
8. What is mastic?
9. What is Zahlawi?
10. According to Felix's friend which kind of the two is better?
MODULE 4

Part Two

Written Interpretation

In this part of the test, you will hear 10 Iraqi sentences. 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 Iraqi 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. Read the description of the situation below and take the role prescribed for you. The instructor will play the role of your Iraqi friend.

You are visiting in Baghdad. You want to know:

1. The places to visit.
2. How to go about looking around the city.
3. Good places to eat dinner.
4. Some native food.
5. Where to buy some things unique to the area (name a few) to take as presents to your friends.
6. A less expensive hotel than the one your are staying in.
CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY

Arabic-English

أمر (ع) اعتبر (ع) المستنصرية
آخرية احسن اقدم

order (to) 점
need (to) الاحتياج (ع)
better احسن

أيدلية

genuine

consider (to) اعتبار (ع)

أقدم

oldest

Mustansiriyah (name)

المستنصرية

انظر

أهمية

*importance

 أهمية

L13 waiter

بوي (ع)

Begi

Baba - باب

غاب

L13 leave out (to)

بقي

بالحقيقة

Bama

L15 sell (to)

باع

Bissi (ع)

بدأ (ع)

L16 door

باب - أبواب (ع)

L15 in fact

بالحقيقة

بامية

Pepsi-Cola

Bissi (ع)

L13 okra

بدأ (ع)

L16 start (to)

سس اول مرة (ع)

L13 but first

بطين - بطون (ج)

L15 stomach

بلاش (ع)

free of charge

*Was recorded incorrectly as important.
| L16 | perhaps | لكت (ع) |
| L13 | shot (measure) | سيك (ع) |
|     | eggplant    | بيتنان (ع) |
| L16 | follow      | تبع (ع) |
| L16 | watch (to), observe (to), look on (to) | نفرج (ع) |
| L13 | rice        | تمن (ع) |
| L13 | sopped dish | نريد (ع) |
| L13 | hunger      | جوع (ع) |
| L13 | fork        | جطل (ع) |
| L13 | hungry      | جوعان (ع) |
| L15 | Jawad (name)| جواد   |
| L14 | modern      | حديث |
| L14 | suitcase    | حقيقة - حقائب (ع) / جنطة (ع) |
|     | bath        | حمام   |
| L13 | spoon       | خشوكه - خواصك (ع) |
| L15 | pure        | خالص |
| L13 | bread       | خبز   |
L13  chicken
L15  dress (for men)
L14  notebook
L13  dance (to)
L13  Zahlawi (alcoholic beverage)
L14  register (to)
L14  bed
L15  goods
L13  fish
L16  cinema
L13  eastern
L13  became full
L16  **nation, people
L16  folksy, native
L13  Shahrazad (name)

**Was recorded incorrectly as native.
### Module 4

| L13  | head of a tribe, head of a clan (title) |
| L13  | stuffed eggplant (dish) |
| L13  | yell (to), call (to) |
| L15  | box |
| L16  | side (of town) |
| L16  | suburb, outskirt |
| L13  | fly (to) |
| L16  | arch |
| L16  | live (to) |
| L16  | universe, world |
| L13  | world, universe |
| L14  | help (to) |
| L16  | Abbassid (name) |
| L15  | cloak |
| L15  | old |
| L13  | araq (alcoholic beverage) |
| L15  | A'zawi (name) |
| L16  | era, period, dynasty |
| L13  | mind |

*Was not recorded by mistake.*
headband
Ali Baba (name)
uncle
western
room
take around (to)
grilled liver
hotel
understand (to)
strong
palace
shirt
shoe
Kisra (name)
broiled meat
play (to)
wrap (to)
Module 4

Cumulative Vocabulary

L13 die (to)
L13 once
L13 hors d'oeuvres
L13 plate
L15 congratulations
L16 museum
L13 stuffed
L16 pass by (to)
L14 toilet
L13 mastic (alcoholic beverage)
L13 barbecue
L13 reasonable
L13 place, space, room, location
L13 nightclub
L16 program, schedule

L16 people
L15 copper
L15 water pipe

L16 worth (it is)
L15 head cover
L13 very good (out of sight)

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