



ARABIC Syrian Course

MODULE 1
LESSONS 1 - 4

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS MODULE

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

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MODULE 1 OBJECTIVES

Upon successful completion of this module, the student will be able to understand and carry out conversations in the Syrian dialect including the grammatical features and vocabulary of Module 1, and based on the following topics or situations:

Lesson 1: Greeting People

Lesson 2: Meeting People

Lesson 3: Inviting and Visiting People

Lesson 4: A Visit to an Office

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 Syrian sentences, the student selects the best English translation from 4 printed choices. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

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

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

WRITTEN INTERPRETATION

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

DICTION

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

SPEAKING

Spoken Interpretation. Given a recorded dialogue between a Syrian who speaks SD 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 a Syrian, the student responds in SD to the instructor's lines. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

LESSON 1

GREETING PEOPLE



OBJECTIVES

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

Extend greetings and related courtesies
and respond appropriately to such greetings.

Greet someone who has just returned from a trip
and respond appropriately to such a greeting.

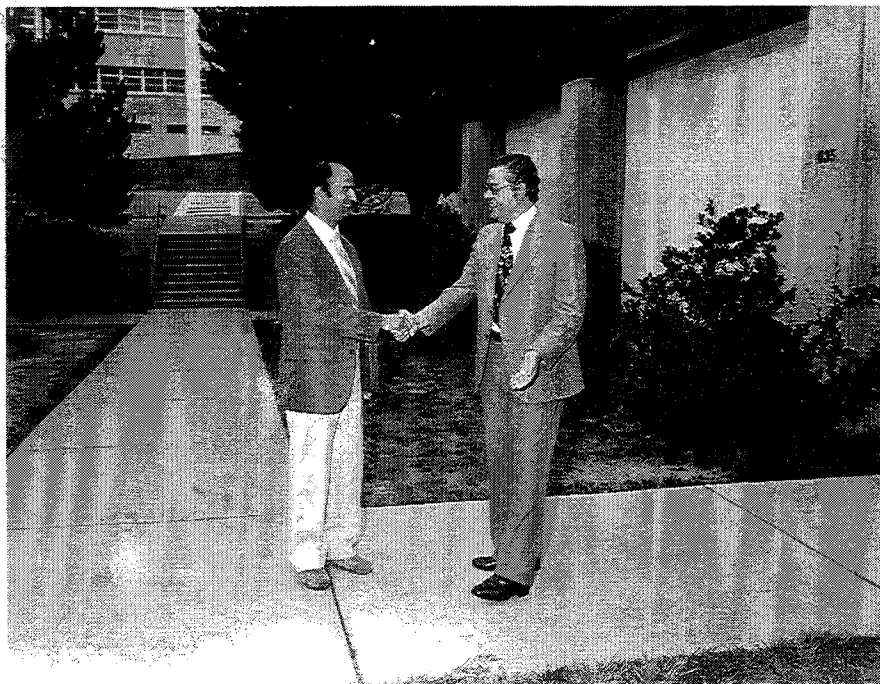
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COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME I

Two friends, Samir and Nadim, meet in the morning on their way to work.

- سمير : صَاحَ الْخَيْرِ نَدِيمُ .
نديم : اهلا سمير . صباح النور .
سمير : كَيْفَ حَالُكَ الْيَوْمَ ؟
نديم : عال ، كَيْفَكَ أَنْتَا ؟
سمير : ماشي الحال ، طَيِّب ، بِخَاطَرِكَ .
نديم : مَعَ السَّلَامَةِ .



TRANSLATION

Samir: Good morning, Nadim.

Nadim: Welcome, Samir. Good morning.

Samir: How are you today?

Nadim: Fine, and you? (literally, "How are you?")

Samir: Pretty well. OK, good-bye.

Nadim: Good-bye.

EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. a. **صَبَاحُ الْخَيْرِ** is the MSA greeting for "good morning." Literally it means "morning of goodness or well being." In SD it is pronounced **صَاحِلْ خَيْرْ**. Notice the assimilation of sounds and the kasra under the **ح** used as a helping vowel.

b. **مَسَاءُ الْخَيْرِ** is the SD greeting for "good evening." The hamza in the MSA word **مساء** is dropped, and the MSA greeting **مساء الخير** becomes **مَسَاءُ الْخَيْرِ**. It is pronounced like **مَسَلْ خَيْر**.

2. a. **اهلا**, or the more formal **اهلا وسهلا**, meaning "welcome," is used before or after **صَبَاحُ النُّورِ**, the response to the greeting **صَبَاحُ الْخَيْرِ**. Thus, the responses to **صَبَاحُ الْخَيْرِ** may be **صَبَاحُ النُّورِ** or simply **اهلا وسهلا** and **صَبَاحُ النُّورِ**.

b. **اهلا** and **اهلا وسهلا** are also used when welcoming someone to a home or office.

c. Sometimes **اهلَيْنْ**, the dual form of **اهلا**, is used as an expression of welcome.

3. **صَبَاحُ النُّورِ** is the usual response to **صَبَاحُ الْخَيْرِ**. It is pronounced the same as in MSA, but without the case ending. Another frequent response to **صَبَاحُ الْخَيْرِ** is **صَبَاحُ الْخَيْرَاتِ**, pronounced **صَاحِلْ خَيْرَات**. (**خَيْرَات** is the plural of **خير**). **مَسَاءُ النُّورِ**, pronounced **مَسْنُور** and **مَسَاءُ الْخَيْرَاتِ**, pronounced **مَسَلْ خَيْرَات**, are two frequently used responses to **مَسَاءُ الْخَيْرِ**.

4. **كَيْفَ حَالُكَ؟**, literally, "How is your state or condition?" is more formal than **كَيْفَكَ**. Both the expressions **كَيْفَ حَالُكَ** and **كَيْفَكَ** are used to ask "How are you?" **حَال** means "situation," and **حَالُكَ**, "your situation." Notice that in **كَيْفَ حَالُكَ** there is a kasra under the **ك** in **كَيْفَ**, and a fatha over the **ل** in **حَالُكَ**.

LESSON 1

EXPLANATORY NOTES

In MSA you say كَيْفَ حَالُكَ , with a fatha over the ك and a damma over the ل .

5. لَيْوَمَ , "today" is pronounced L-yawm , الْيَوْمَ . In the expression كَيْفَ صَحَّتْكَ الْيَوْمَ , الْيَوْمَ is a polite form and does not imply that the person had not been feeling well the day before.

6. عَال is both masculine and feminine. كَيْفَ حَالُكَ is used to respond to عَال , "fine,"

Examples.

هو عَال . He is fine.

هي عَال . She is fine.

Other answers to كَيْفَ حَالُكَ are: مَنِيح , "good"; كَثِيرٌ مَنِيح , "very good"; and عَظِيم , "great."

7. أَنْتَ is the SD pronoun for the MSA أَنْتَ , "you" (m. sing.), and أَنْتِ is the SD pronoun for the MSA أَنْتِ , "you" (f. sing.). However, when أَنْتَ (m. sing.) is followed by a word, it takes the helping vowel kasra and sounds like the feminine pronoun أَنْتِ .

Example.

أَنْتِ أَسْتَاذٌ سَمِيرٌ ؟ Are you Professor Samir?

8. مَا شِيَ الْحَالُ , "pretty well," literally means "The situation is going well." مَا شِيَ is the active participle (اسم الفاعل) of the verb مَشَى , "to walk."

9. طَيِّب alone means "OK" and "well." طَيِّب is used as an interjection to indicate a new thought or action as in . عَال , كَيْفَ أَنْتَ ؟ , مَا شِيَ الْحَالُ , طَيِّب , بِخَاطِرِكَ .

10. a. بِخَاطِرِكَ , "Good-bye," is said by someone who is taking leave. Literally, it means, "With your permission."

b. بِخَاطِرِكَ consists of the preposition بِ and the word خَاطِرُكَ with the second person pronominal suffix ك . خَاطِرُكَ and خَاطِرُكِ are respectively the feminine and plural forms of خَاطِرُكَ .

11. مَعَ السَّلامَةِ , "Good-bye," is the response to بِخَاطِرِكَ . Literally, it means "(Go) with safety." السَّلامَةِ is pronounced as if there is a kasra under the م .

في العجلة الندامة
وفي
التأني السلامة

DRILLS



One 

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

Good morning, Nadim.

• صباح الخير نديم

صباح

الخير

• ١ صباح الخير

• صباح الخير نديم

Welcome, Samir. Good morning.

• اهلا سمير ، صباح النور

• ٢ اهلا

اهلين

• ٣ صباح النور

صباح الخيرات

اهلا ، صباح النور

• اهلا سمير ، صباح النور

How are you today?

m.

كيف حالك اليوم ؟

حالك

How are you today?

f.

• ٤ كيف حالك اليوم ؟

حالك

كيف حالك

حالك or حالككم

How are you today?

pl.

• ٥ كيف حالك اليوم ؟

كيف حالك اليوم ؟

LESSON 1

DRILLS

Fine, and you?

(Literally, How are you?) m.

عال ، كيفك انت ؟

٠٦ عال

كيفك

How are you?

f.

كيفك

٠٧ انت

you

f.

انت

you

pl.

انتو

Very well, how are you?

عال ، كيفك انت ؟

How are you?

pl.

كيفكن انتو ؟

عال ، كيفكن انتو ؟

عال ، كيفك انت ؟

Pretty well. OK, good-bye.

ماشي الحال ، طيب ، بخاطرك .

٠٨ ماشي الحال

٠٩ طيب

٠١٠ بخاطرك

Good-bye to you.

f.

بخاطرك

Good-bye to you.

pl.

بخاطركن بخاطركم

طيب بخاطركن

ماشي الحال ، طيب بخاطركن

ماشي الحال ، طيب ، بخاطرك .

Good-bye.

٠١١ مع السلامة .

مع

السلامة

مع السلامة .

Two

Repeat after the model.

Teacher: Good morning.

الاستاذ : صباح الخير .

Student: Good morning.

الطلاب : صباح النور .

Teacher: How are you today?

الاستاذ : كيف حالُكُن اليوم؟ pl.

Student: Very well, how are you?

الطلاب : عال ، كيفك انت ؟

Teacher: Good-bye.

الاستاذ : بخاطرُكُن . pl.

Student: Good-bye.

الطلاب : مع السلامة .

Three

Repeat after the model.

Layla: Good evening.

ليلي : مساء الخير .

Farid: Welcome . Good evening.

فريد : أهلا ، مساء النور .

Layla: How are you today?

ليلي : كيف حالُك اليوم ؟ m.

Farid: Fine, how are you?

فريد : عال ، كيفك انت ؟ f.

Layla: Pretty well, thank you.

ليلي : ماشي الحال ، شكراً .

Four

Repeat after the model.

Layla: Good morning.

ليلي : صباح الخير .

Samira: Good morning. Welcome.

سميرة : صباح النور ، أهلا وسهلا .

Layla: How is your health today?

ليلي : كيف صحتك اليوم ؟ f.

Samira: Fine, how are you?

سميرة : عال ، كيفك انت ؟ f.

Layla: Pretty well, good-bye.

ليلي : ماشي الحال ، بخاطرك .

Samira: Good-bye.

سميرة : مع السلامة .

LESSON 1

DRILLS

Five

Use ماشي الحال to answer the following 6 questions.

Example:

كيف حالك يا سمير؟ (Teacher)

ماشي الحال ، شكرا . (Student)

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| ١. كيف حالك يا سميرة ؟ | ٤. كيفك يا نديم ؟ |
| ٢. كيف حالك يا طلاب ؟ | ٥. كيفكن يا طلاب ؟ |
| ٣. كيف حالك يا مروان ؟ | ٦. كيفك يا سميرة ؟ |

Six

Use the information in the left-hand column to answer the 5 questions below.

Example:

Fine.

كيفك يا فريد ؟ (Teacher)

الحمد لله عال . (Student)

I am fine.

١. كيفك يا فريدة ؟

Pretty well.

٢. كيفك يا سميرة ؟

We are fine.

٣. كيفكن يا طلاب ؟

I am very well.

٤. كيفك يا فريد ؟

Great.

٥. كيفك يا جميل ؟

Seven

Following the example, use the information in the left-hand column to answer the 5 questions below.

Example:

Well.

كيف حالك يا فريد ؟ (Teacher)

انا منيح ، كيفك انت ؟ (Student)

Well.

١. كيف حالك يا فريدة ؟

Great!

٢. كيف حالك يا طلاب ؟

Well.

٣. كيف حالك يا مروان ؟

LESSON 1

DRILLS

Well.

٠٤ . كَيْفَ حَالُكَ يَا سَمِيرَة ؟

Pretty well.

٠٥ . كَيْفَ حَالُكَ يَا سَمِير ؟

Eight

In the 6 sentences below, change the underlined words to the plural. Repeat each sentence aloud.

Example:

(Teacher) صباح الخير يا مروان .

(Student) صباح الخيرات يا مروان .

٠١ . مَعَ السَّلامَةِ يَا سَمِير .

٠٢ . طيب بخاطرِكَ .

٠٣ . كَيْفَ حَالُكَ الْيَوْمَ .

٠٤ . كَيْفَ صُحَّتِكَ ؟

٠٥ . كَيْفَ أَنْتَ الْيَوْمَ ؟

٠٦ . مَسَا الْخَيْرَ يَا مَرْوَانَ .

Nine

The following 10 sentences address men. Change them to address women.

Example:

(Teacher) كَيْفَ بَا فَرِيد ؟

(Student) كَيْفَ بَا فَرِيدَة ؟

٠٦ . صباح النور يا جميل .

٠٧ . أنت كثير منيح يا فَرِيد ؟

٠٨ . كَيْفَ بَا ، منيح يا سَمِير ؟

٠٩ . يا جميل ، اهلا وسهلا وصباح النور .

١٠ . مَسَا الْخَيْرَ يَا فَرِيد .

٠١ . صباح الخير يا جميل .

٠٢ . كَيْفَ صُحَّتِكَ بَا سَمِير ؟

٠٣ . كَيْفَ بَا ، منيح ؟

٠٤ . كَيْفَ حَالُكَ الْيَوْمَ بَا فَرِيد ؟ عظيم ؟

٠٥ . سَمِير ، بخاطِرِكَ .

LESSON 1

DRILLS

Ten

Using the example as a model, change the following 6 sentences.

Example:

Samira	(Teacher)	صباح الخير يا سمير ، كيف حالك ؟
	(Student)	صباح الخير يا سميرة ، كيف حالك ؟
students		١. صباح الخير يا مروان ، كيفك ؟
Farid		٢. اهلا وسهلا فريدة ، كيف حالك ؟
Farida		٣. مساء الخير سمير ، كيفك اليوم ؟
Samira		٤. صباح النور ، واهلا وسهلا يا فريد .
Marwan		٥. اهلين سميرة كيف حالك ؟
Farida		٦. اهلين فريد كيف حالك اليوم ؟

Eleven

Using the example as a model, answer the following 6 sentences.

Example:

- سمير : بخاطرك يا فريد .
 فريد : مع السلامة يا سمير .
١. فريدة : بخاطرك يا سميرة .
 ٢. جميل : بخاطرك يا طلاب .
 ٣. مروان : فريد ، بخاطرك .
 ٤. علي : سميرة ، بخاطرك .
 ٥. سمير : نديم ، بخاطرك .
 ٦. مروان : بخاطرك يا سمير .

Twelve

Use Use كثير منيح to answer the 6 questions below.

Example:

كيف صحتك يا سميرة ؟ (Teacher)

الحمد لله كثير منيحة (Student)

٠١ كيف صحتك يا سمير ؟

٠٢ كيف صحتكن يا طلاب ؟

٠٣ كيف صحتك يا مروان ؟

٠٤ كيفك يا فريدة ؟

٠٥ كيف الصحة يا نديم ؟

٠٦ كيف الصحة يا فريد ؟

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II

Samir welcomes Nadim, who has just returned from a trip.

- سمير : الحمد لله عا لسلامة .
- نديم : الله بسلامك .
- سمير : اشتقنا لك يا اخي .
- نديم : رحنا بالاكتر .
- سمير : كيف كانت الاجارة ؟
- نديم : ممتازة ، كنا منشتهيك .

TRANSLATION

Samir: Welcome back. (Thank God for your safe return.)

Nadim: Thank you. (May God keep you well.)

Samir: We missed you, brother.

Nadim: We, too, a lot.

Samir: How was your vacation?

Nadim: Very good, we wished you were with us.

EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. الحمد لله عالسامة corresponds to the MSA expression "Welcome back," (literally, "Praise be to God for your safety." It is pronounced لَحْمَدٌ لِلَّهِ عَالْسَامَةِ with a sukuun over the initial letter ل .

2. a. الله يَسْلَمُكَ , literally "May God keep you safe," is the standard reply to الحمد لله عالسامة . It is pronounced اَلَّهْ يَسْلَمُكَ with a sukuun over the ي in يَسْلَمُكَ .

b. يَسْلَمُ is the SD imperfect tense of the verb سَلَّمَ , "to keep safe." In SD the shadda over the ل is not stressed.

For a man, say: (اَل) الله يَسْلَمُكَ

For a woman, say: (اَل) الله يَسْلَمِكِ

For the plural, say: (اَل) الله يَسْلَمُكُمْ

3. a. اَشْتَقْنَاكَ , "We missed you" (literally, "We longed for you") consists of two parts: اَشْتَقْنَا and لَكَ . اَشْتَقْنَا , "we longed," is the first person plural perfect tense of the verb اَشْتَق . اَشْتَقْنَا is pronounced شَتَانَا . The omission of the initial hamza and the changing of ق to hamza are common grammatical features in SD.

b. لَكَ is the SD form of the MSA word لَكَ , "to you." Thus, اَشْتَقْنَاكَ is pronounced شَتَانَاكَ .

4. يَا أُخِي , "Oh, my brother," is an affectionate term used between friends.

LESSON 1

EXPLANATORY NOTES

5. نحن is the SD equivalent of the MSA personal pronoun نحن , "we." It is used instead of انا , not as a royal "we,"* but rather as an impersonal pronoun. Arabs usually refrain from using the first person singular form in order to avoid sounding self-centered or very personal, and instead use the first person plural form.

Example:

Say:

نحن بالأكثر
اشتقنا لك

Avoid saying:

انا بالأكثر
اشتقت لك

6. The expression بالأكثر , "more" (literally, "in a larger amount"), consists of the preposition ب and the word أكثر , "more," which is the comparative form of كثير , "much," a "lot."

Notice that both أكثر and كثير are derived from the MSA words أكثر and كثير . The ت is changed to ث and بالأكثر is pronounced بل أكثر .

7. كانت , "it was," is the SD equivalent of the MSA verb كان . كان is the third person feminine singular of the verb كان .

8. اجازة , "vacation," is the equivalent of the MSA word اجازة . The difference between the two words is the short vowel on the ز , a fatha in MSA and a kassra in SD. Another word for فرصة is اجازة .

9. ممتازة , "excellent," is the SD equivalent of the MSA word ممتازة .

10. كنا "We were," is the SD equivalent of the MSA verb كنا . كنا is used in an impersonal way instead of كنت . (See item 5.)

*Historically, kings always used "we" instead of "I."

LESSON 1

EXPLANATORY NOTES

11. a. **مِنْشْتَهِيكَ**, literally, "We desire you" consists of the SD word **مِنْشْتَهِي**, the first person plural imperfect tense of the verb **اَشْتَهِي**, "to desire," and the pronominal suffix **كَ**.

b. **كُنَّا مِنْشْتَهِيكَ**, means "We wished you were with us." It implies that we enjoyed ourselves very much.

c. **مِنْشْتَهِيكَ** is the SD equivalent of the MSA **نَشْتَهِيكَ**, the first person plural imperfect tense of **اَشْتَهِي**. Notice how the SD imperfect tense is formed from the MSA imperfect tense by adding the prefix **مِ** with a sukuun. In SD the prefix **مِ** is added to first person plural imperfect tense verbs of any measure.

كل من سار على الدرب وصل

DRILLS



One

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

Welcome back. (Thank God for your safe return.)

الحمد لله عا^لسلامة .

الحمد لله

السلامة

عا^لسلامة

الحمد لله عا^لسلامة

Thank you. (May God keep you well.)

• ٠٢ الله ي^سلمك .

ي^سلمك

ي^سلمكن

We missed you, brother.

• اشتقنا لك يا أخي .

• ٠٣ اشتقنا لك

اشتقنا لك

اشتقنا لكم

• ٠٤ يا أخي

• اشتقنا لك يا أخي .

We, too, a lot.

• نحنا بالاكتر .

• ٠٥ نحنا

• ٠٦ بالاكتر

• نحنا بالاكتر .

LESSON 1

How was your vacation?

DRILLS

كَيْفَ كَانَتْ الْإِجَارَةُ ؟

كَيْفَ

٠٧ . كَانَتْ

كَيْفَ كَانَتْ

إِجَارَةٌ - إِجَارَات

٠٨ . الْإِجَارَةُ

كَيْفَ كَانَتْ الْإِجَارَةُ ؟

Very good; we wished you
were with us.

مُتَّارَةٌ ، كُنَّا مِنْشْتَهِيكَ .

f. ٠٩ . مُتَّارَةٌ

m. مُتَّارٌ

٠١٠ . كُنَّا

m. كُنْتُ

f. كُنْتِ

pl. كُنْتُمْ

m. ٠١١ . مِنْشْتَهِيكَ

f. مِنْشْتَهِيكِ

pl. مِنْشْتَهِيكُمْ - مِنْشْتَهِيكُمْ

كُنَّا مِنْشْتَهِيكَ

مُتَّارَةٌ ، كُنَّا مِنْشْتَهِيكَ .

Two

Repeat after the model.

- Samira: Welcome back, Layla. سميرة : الحمد لله عا لسلامة يا ليلي .
- Layla: Thank you, Samira. ليلي : الله يسلّمك يا سميرة .
- Samira: We missed you. سميرة : اشتقنا لك .
- Layla: We, too, a lot. ليلي : نحنا بالأكثر .

Three

Repeat after the model.

- Farid: Welcome back. فريد : الحمد لله عا لسلامة .
- Students: Thank you. الطلاب : الله يسلّمك .
- Farid: How are you today? فريد : كيف حالكن اليوم ؟
- Students: Fine, how are you? الطلاب : عال ، كيفك انت ؟
- Farid: Very well. We missed you. فريد : ماشي الحال ، اشتقنا لكن .
- Students: We, too, a lot. الطلاب : نحنا بالأكثر .

Four

Repeat after the model.

- Walid: Hello, Jamil, welcome back. وليد : أهلا جميل ، الحمد لله عا لسلامة .
- Jamil: Thank you, Walid. جميل : الله يسلّمك وليد .
- Walid: How are you today? وليد : كيف حالك اليوم ؟
- Jamil: Very well. Everything is fine. جميل : عال ، ماشي الحال .

LESSON 1

DRILLS

Five

Change the 5 sentences below to address women instead of men.

Example:

• اشتغالك يا أخي (Teacher)

• اشتغالك يا اختي (Student)

• ١. كيف كانت اجازتك يا سمير ؟

• ٢. كنا منشغيك يا فريد .

• ٣. الله يسلمك يا سمير .

• ٤. سمير ، اشتغالك كثير .

• ٥. نحن بالأكتر .

Six

Change the singular to plural in the 5 sentences below.

Example:

• (Teacher) الله يسلمك .

• (Student) الله يسلمكن

• ١. الحمد لله عاسلامتك .

• ٢. اشتغالك .

• ٣. أنا بالأكتر .

• ٤. اجازة الطالب كانت قصيرة .

• ٥. كانت اجازتك طويلة .

Seven

Use كيف كانت to make up questions for the 5 answers below.

Example:

• (Teacher) اجازتك يا سمير .

• (Student) كيف كانت اجازتك يا سمير ؟

• ١. اجازتكن يا طلاب .

• ٢. اجازتك يا سميرة .

LESSON 1

DRILLS

- ٠٣ . الاجازة طويلة .
- ٠٤ . الاجازة قصيرة .
- ٠٥ . الاجازة عظيمة .

Eight

Use الله يسلمك to respond to the following 4 greetings.

Example:

سمير : الحمد لله عالسلاية يا فريد .

فريد : الله يسلمك يا سمير .

سميرة : الحمد لله عالسلاية يا فريد .

فريد : الحمد لله عالسلاية يا مروان .

مروان : الحمد لله عالسلاية يا فريدة .

فريدة : الحمد لله عالسلاية يا سميرة .

Nine

Use نحن بالأكتر to respond to the following 4 expressions of friendship.

Example:

مروان : اشتقنالك يا سمير .

سمير : نحن بالأكتر يا مروان .

سميرة : اشتقنالك يا فريدة .

سمير : اشتقنالك يا عمر .

جميل : اشتقنالك يا طلاب .

نبيل : اشتقنالك يا سميرة .

Ten

Use the information in the left-hand column to answer the 5 questions below.

Example:

Excellent.

(Teacher) كيف كانت الاجازة يا مروان ؟

(Student) الاجازة كانت ممتازة ، الحمد لله .

Fine.

٠١ كيف كانت الفرصة يا سمير ؟

Very well.

٠٢ كيف الصحة يا فريدة ؟

Great.

٠٣ كيف صحتك يا فريد ؟

Excellent.

٠٤ كيف كانت اجازتك يا نديم ؟

Very well.

٠٥ كيف صحتك اليوم يا سميرة ؟

Eleven

Use the information in the left-hand column to answer the 6 questions below.

Example:

Very good.

(Teacher) كيف كانت الاجازة يا سميرة ؟

(Student) كثير منيحة ، كنا منشتهيك .

Great.

٠١ كيف كانت الاجازة يا مروان ؟

Very well.

٠٢ كيف كانت الاجازة يا ليلي ؟

Fine.

٠٣ كيف كانت الاجازة يا جميل ؟

Very good.

٠٤ كيف كانت الاجازة يا سميرة ؟

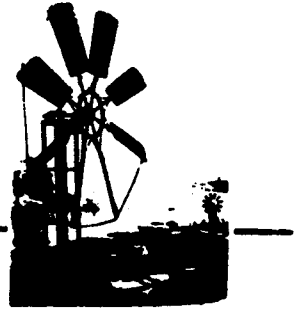
Excellent

٠٥ كيف كانت اجازتك يا نديم ؟

Great.

٠٦ كيف كانت اجازتك يا فريد ؟

CLASSROOM EXERCISES



Free Selection

Exercise 1.

Respond to the following questions and statements.

١. الحمد لله عا^لسلامة يا ليلي .
كيف كانت الاجازة ؟
اشتقنا لك كثير يا ليلي .
٢. الحمد لله عا^لسلامة يا سمير .
كيف كانت الفرصة ؟
اشتقنا لك يا سمير .
٣. كانت اجازتك طويلة يا سميرة ؟
وانت يا ليلي كانت اجازتك طويلة ؟
٤. كانت الفرصة منيحة يا ليلي ؟
كانت الفرصة منيحة يا سمير ؟
كانت الاجازة منيحة يا مروان ؟
كانت الاجازة منيحة يا سميرة ؟
٥. كيف كانت فرصتك يا مروان ؟
كيف كانت اجازتك يا سمير ؟
كيف كانت فرصتك يا ليلي ؟
كيف كانت اجازتك يا سميرة ؟

Exercise 2.

Respond to the following 8 questions and statements.

- ٠١ كيف حالك اليوم ؟
- ٠٢ كيف الصحة ؟
- ٠٣ كيفك انت ؟
- ٠٤ كيف صحتك ؟
- ٠٥ بخاطرك .
- ٠٦ مسا الخير .
- ٠٧ الحمد لله عا لسلامة .
- ٠٨ اشتقنا لکن .

من غربة الناس تخلوه

من اجل نعيمه

LESSON 1

CLASSROOM EXERCISES

Exercise 3.

Engage in the 5 brief conversations below with your instructor.

٠١ صباح الخير يا مروان .

كيف حالك اليوم ؟

كيف صحتك منيحة ؟

طيب ، شكرا .

٠٢ صباح الخير يا سميرة .

كيف حالك اليوم ؟

كيف صحتك منيحة ؟

٠٣ صباح الخير يا فريد .

كيفك اليوم ؟

صحتك منيحة ؟

٠٤ صباح الخير يا ليلى .

كيفك اليوم ؟

صحتك منيحة ؟

٠٥ كيف الحال يا سمير ؟

كيف الحال يا مروان ؟

كيف الحال يا سميرة ؟

كيف الحال يا ليلى ؟

Exercise 4.

Engage in the 3 brief conversations below with your instructor.

١. صباح الخير يا طلاب .

كيفكن اليوم ؟

كيف حالكن ؟

كيف صحتكن ؟

طيب ، شكرا .

٢. بخاطرك يا سمير .

بخاطرك يا سميرة .

بخاطركن يا طلاب .

٣. اهلا وسهلا سمير ، كيفك اليوم ؟

اهلا وسهلا فريدة كيف حالك اليوم ؟

اهلا بفريدة ، كيفك اليوم ؟

صباح الخير مروان ، كيف حالك اليوم ؟

What Do You Say?

1. Your friend has just recovered from an illness. What do you say to him?

2. You have just learned that your friend was sick. How do you inquire about his health?

3. You have recently returned from a trip and someone says, الحمد لله عاالامة . What is your response?

4. Someone tells you that he missed you. How do you answer him?

Role Playing

Situation 1.

Samira has just returned from a trip.

Samir: Greet Samira.

Samira: Respond.

Samir: Ask Samira how she is.

Samira: Respond that you are very well.

Situation 2.

Nadim arrives at Farid's home in the evening.

Nadim: Greet your host.

Farid: Welcome Nadim to your home and ask about his health.

Nadim: Say that you are well.

Farid: Tell Nadim that you missed him.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker
(Instructor)

Interpreter
(Student)

Arabic speaker
(Student)

Situation 1.



Good morning.

اهلا وسهلا .

How are you?

ماشي الحال .

We missed you.

نحننا بالاكتر .

Welcome back.

الله يسلمك .

Situation 2.

Good evening.

مساء النور .

How was your vacation?

ممتازة .

How are you?

عال .

Good-bye.

مع السلامة .

Translation Practice

Translate the following 12 sentences orally into English.

١. الحمد لله عا لسلامة .
٢. أهلا سميرة .
٣. كيف حالك اليوم يا سميرة ؟
٤. اشتقنا لك .
٥. الله يسمعك يا وليد ؟
٦. كيف كانت الاحارة ؟
٧. صاح النور يا سميرة .
٨. كنا منشتهيك يا نديم .
٩. مع السلامة يا سميرة .
١٠. نحنا بالاكتر يا اخي .
١١. طيب ، بخاطرك يا وليد .
١٢. عال ، كيفك انت .

HOMEWORK



Exercise One

Translate the 10 recorded sentences into written English.

Exercise Two

Use SATTS to write the following 10 recorded sentences.

Exercise Three

You will hear 6 Arabic questions, each followed by 4 responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best response.

.1.

- a. ماشي الحال .
- b. اهلا ، صباح النور .
- c. الله يسلّمك .
- d. مع السلامة .

.2.

- a. نحنا بالاكتر .
- b. مع السلامة .
- c. عال ، كيفك انت .
- d. اهلا صباح النور .

.3.

- a. الله يسلّمك .
- b. اهلا ، مساء لنور .
- c. ممتازة .
- d. نحنا بالاكتر .

.4

- a. عال ، كيفك انت ؟
- b. ماشي الحال .
- c. نحنا بالاكتر .
- d. ممتازة ، كنا منشتهيك .

.5

- a. الحمد لله عالسلامة .
- b. مع السلامة .
- c. اهلا ، صباح النور .
- d. عال ، كيفك انت ؟

.6

- a. عال ، كيفك انت ؟
- b. الله يسلمك .
- c. ممتازة ، كنا منشتهيك .
- d. اشتقناك يا اخي .

Exercise Four

Write the number of each recorded sentence beside its English equivalent.

- () We missed you, brother.
- () OK, good-bye. (f.)
- () How are you today?
- () Welcome. Good morning.
- () Very good. We wished you were with us.

SUMMARY



1. a. Three common responses to the formal greeting صباح الخير are listed below.

- صباح النور
- صباح الخير
- صباح الخيرات

b. Two responses to مساء الخير are listed below.

- مساء النور
- مساء الخير

2. أهلا وسهلا and أهلا are the follow-up phrases for the responses to صباح الخير and مساء الخير.

3. كيف الأحوال and كيف الحال or كيف حالك , or كيفك , are often used to ask "How are you?" The pronominal suffix لك for both masculine and feminine singular and كن for plural can be added to كيف , حال , and صفة to denote different persons.

Examples:

m.	كيفك
f.	كيفكِ
pl.	كيفكن

m.	كيف حالك
f.	كيف حالكِ
pl.	كيف حالكن

m.	كيف صحتك
f.	كيف صحتكِ
pl.	كيف صحتكن

4. **انت كيفك انت ؟** indicates mutual concern. The personal pronoun **انت** changes according to the person spoken to.

5. **طيب** means "OK," "Very well" and so forth.

6. **الحمد لله عا لسلامة** , "Welcome back" (literally, "Praise be to God for your safety") is addressed to someone who has just returned from a trip, recovered from an illness or escaped being seriously injured.

7. **الحمد لله عا لسلامة** , "Thank you," is the standard reply to **الحمد لله عا لسلامة**. Literally it means, "May God keep you well (safe from harm)."

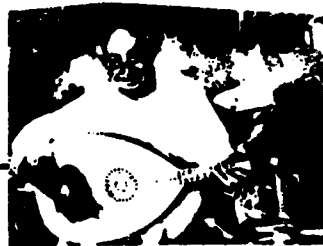
8. **اشتقتك** , "We missed you," is an idiomatic phrase that demonstrates concern and affection. In SD **ق** is pronounced as a hamza (glottal stop).

9. **يا اخي** , "my brother," is an expression of friendship.

10. **نحن بالاكتر** , "We, too, a lot," is an idiomatic response to **اشتقتك** and is used in Lebanon. **نحن** is not the royal "we," but rather the impersonal "I."

11. **كنّا منشتهيك** , "We wished you were with us" (literally, "We were [constantly] longing for you"), is an idiomatic response to questions such as **كيف كانت الاجازة ؟** , "How was your vacation?"

REFERENCE GRAMMAR



Verbs

1. Measure I hollow verb, كان , "to be"

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	كان	يكون	
she	هي	كانت	تكون	
they	هني	كانوا	يكونوا	
you, m.	انت	كنت	تكون	كون
you, f.	انت	كنتِ	تكوني	كوني
you, pl.	انتو	كنتوا	تكونوا	كونوا
I	انا	كنت	كون	
we	نعنا	كنا	نكون	

Verbal noun, كون

Active participle, كايين

2. Measure II verb, سَلَّمَ, "to protect from harm, to greet"

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	سَلَّمَ	يَسَلِّمُ	
she	هي	سَلَّمَتْ	تَسَلِّمُ	
they	هني	سَلَّمُوا	يَسَلِّمُوا	
you, m.	انت	سَلَّمْتَ	تَسَلِّمُ	سَلِّم
you, f.	انت	سَلَّمْتِ	تَسَلِّمِي	سَلِّمِي
you, pl.	انتو	سَلَّمْتُوا	تَسَلِّمُوا	سَلِّمُوا
I	انا	سَلَّمْتُ	يَسَلِّمُ	
we	نحننا	سَلَّمْنَا	يَسَلِّمُ	

Verbal noun, تسلِّم

Active participle, مسلِّم

3. Measure VIII verb, اشتاق, * "to miss someone, to long for"

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative**</u>
he	هو	اشْتَقَ	يَشْتَقُ	
she	هي	اشْتَقَتْ	تَشْتَقُ	
they	هني	اشْتَقُوا	يَشْتَقُوا	
you, m.	انت	اشْتَقْتَ	تَشْتَقُ	اشْتَق
you, f.	انت	اشْتَقْتِ	تَشْتَقِي	اشْتَقِي
you, pl.	انتو	اشْتَقْتُوا	تَشْتَقُوا	اشْتَقُوا
I	انا	اشْتَقْتُ	يَشْتَقُ ***	
we	نحننا	اشْتَقْنَا	يَشْتَقُ	

Verbal noun, اشتياق, but this word is not used; instead
 the verbal noun of measure I is used.

Active participle, مشتاق

*The ق sound is pronounced as a glottal stop, a hamza.

**The imperative of this verb is rarely used.

***يَشْتَقُ is pronounced يَشْتَأْ.

4. Measure VIII verb, اشتهى, "to wish, to desire"

	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative*</u>
he	هو	اشتهى	ب يشتهي	
she	هي	اشتهت - اشتهت	ب تشتهي	
they	هتي	اشتهوا - اشتهوا	ب يشتهوا	
you, m.	انت	اشتهيت	ب تشتهي	اشتهي
you, f.	انت	اشتهيتي	ب تشتهي	اشتهي
you, pl.	انتو	اشتهيتوا	ب تشتهوا	اشتهوا
I	انا	اشتهيت	ب اشتهي **	
we	نحن	اشتهينا	م نشتهي	

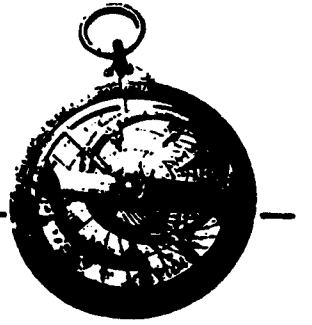
The verbal noun, اشتهاء, is not used; شهوة is used instead.

Active participle, مشتهي

*The imperative of this verb is rarely used.

** ب اشتهي is pronounced ب يشتهي.

EVALUATION



Part A

You will hear 5 expressions in Syrian. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best translation.

1. a. Good evening.
 b. How are you?
 c. Good morning.
 d. We missed you.

2. a. Welcome back.
 b. Fine, how are you?
 c. We, too, a lot.
 d. OK, good-bye

3. a. Good evening.
 b. May God keep you well.
 c. Welcome back.
 d. Pretty well.

4. a. May God keep you well. f.
 b. May God keep you well. m.
 c. May God keep you well. pl.
 d. Praise be to God for your safety.

5. a. Fine, how are you?
 b. How are you today?
 c. Pretty well, good-bye.
 d. We too, a lot.

Part B

Write the English equivalent for each of the following
5 recorded sentences.

Part C

Use SATTS to transcribe the following 5 recorded sentences.

ENRICHMENT



A. 1. The greeting, صباح الخير, has several responses in addition to صباح النور and صباح الخير already given in this lesson.

صباح الفل jasmine فل

صباح الورد roses ورد

الله يبعد صباحك . May God make your
morning a happy one.

2. الله يبعد صباحك is another version of الله يبعد صباحك with the word الله being implied: "May He make your morning a happy one."

3. السلام عليكم , "Peace be with you," is a formal greeting with religious overtones. The standard response is وعليكم السلام

4. مرحبا , "Hello," is an informal greeting used among friends and peers. The replies to مرحبا are listed below.

Welcome and hello. اهلا ، ومرحبا .

اهلا وسهلا ومرحبا .

A hundred hellos. مئة مرحبا .

يا مئة مرحبا .

A thousand hellos. الف مرحبا .

Two hellos. مرحبتين .

The plural of مرحبا is مرحاب .

5. **تصبح على خير** , "Good night," literally "May you rise very well in the morning." (It is pronounced like **تصبح عاخير** .) The responses to **تصبح على خير** are shown below.

You, too. **وانت من أهله** and **وانت بخير**
أهله implies **اهل الخير** , "People who are very well."

6. **نهارك سعيد** , "Good day," is a greeting used between the morning and late afternoon hours in the villages of Lebanon. The responses to this greeting are **نهارك اسعد** and **نهارك سعيد**. **نهاركن سعيد** is used to greet a group of people.

7. **سعيدة** , with a kasra under the **د** , means "Good evening." Both **نهارك سعيد** and **سعيدة** have religious overtones.

B. 1. Other courtesies are shown below.

How is the family?	كيف العائلة ؟
عيال is "wife" and "children."	كيف العيال ؟
أهل is "parents."	كيف الأهل ؟

2. The common response to all of the above expressions is **الله يلمك** , **مناح** , "They are fine, thank you."

C. 1. In SD, the MSA pronoun **أنت** has four different forms: **إنت** , **إنتا** , **إنت** , **إنت**. Residents of one area will use only one of these forms, but they have no difficulty understanding the other three. **انت** (discussed in Explanatory Notes, Frame I, item 7) is probably the most frequently used of the four.

2. **إنت** is often heard in northern Lebanon.

LESSON 1

ENRICHMENT

3. **إنت** is used in Jordan, Palestine and parts of Lebanon.
In Damascus, Syria, **انتا** is the form most used.

D. **طيب** means "fine" and "delicious."

Samir is a fine man.

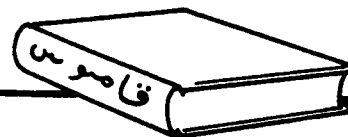
سمير رجال (رجل) طيب .

The food is delicious.

الأكل طيب .

E. Another form of the word **اخي** , "my brother," is **خي** or **خيو** .
خى is the same as **خى** .

VOCABULARY



<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>MSA</u>
brother		اخي
Farid (name)		فريد
fine	عال	
good	مريح ، مناح (ج)	
good-bye	بخاطرك	
good-bye (Used as a response.)		مع السلامة
good evening	مساء الخير	مساء الخير
good morning		صباح الخير
good morning (Used as a response.)		صباح النور
great		عظيم
health		صحة
how		كيف
How are you?	كيفك	
long		طويل
lot (a)	بالأكثر	
Marwan (name)		مروان
much (very)	كثير	
Nadim (name)		نديم
OK	طيب	
pretty well	ماشي الحال	
Samir (name)		سمير
short, f.		قصير ، قصيرة
state, condition		حال / احوال (ج)

LESSON 1

VOCABULARY

ENGLISHSDMSA

Samira (name)

سميرة

student(s)

طالب ، طلاب (ج)

thank you

الله يستلمك

today

اليوم

vacation

احازة

very good

ممتازة

vocative particle

يا

was, f.

كانت

we

نحن

Welcome.

اهلا وسهلا

Welcome back.

الحمد لله عاالسلامة

We missed you.

اشتقناالك

We wished you had
been with us.

كنا منشتهييك

you, m.

انت

you, f.

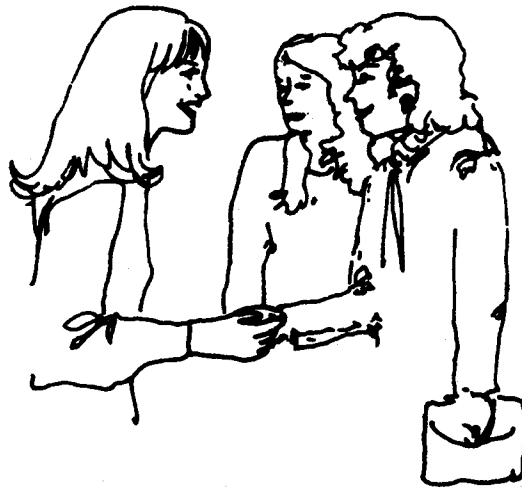
انت

you, pl.

انتو

LESSON 2

MEETING PEOPLE



OBJECTIVES

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

Formally introduce someone to a friend and respond to such an introduction.

Introduce yourself to a stranger in an informal situation.

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



1. Interrogative by intonation بتعرف الشب اللي مع وليد؟
and في حدا قاعد جنبك ؟ .
2. Introduction of two interrogative particles شو and منين .
3. The relative pronoun اللي .
4. The prefixes بـ and مـ in the imperfect tense.
5. فيه , "Is there?" and "There is."
6. ا , "yes" and ي , "no."
7. The prepositions مع , الى and على with pronominal suffixes.
8. Measure I verbs عرف - قعد and the doubled verb حب .
Measure II verb عرّف .
Measure V verbs تعرف - تشرف and تفعل .

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME I

Samir and Nadim are at a party. Samir asks Nadim if he can introduce him to his friend Nabil.

سمير : بتعرف الشب اللي مع وليد؟

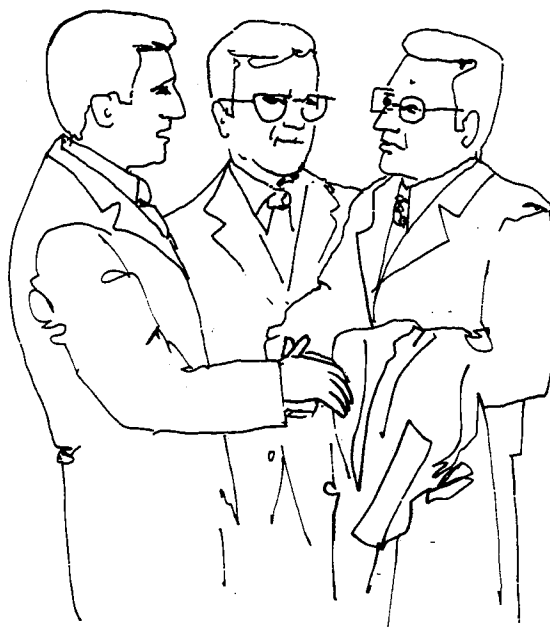
نديم : اه ، بتحب تتعرف عليه ؟

سمير : إذا ممكن ، منتشرف .

نديم : نهيل ، بحب معرفك على زميلي الاستاذ سمير .

نهيل : اهلا وسهلا ، تشرفنا .

سمير : إلينا الشرف ، استاذ نهيل .

TRANSLATION

Samir: Do you know the (young) man who is with Walid?

Nadim: Yes, would you like to meet him?

Samir: If it is possible, I'd (we'd) be honored.

Nadim: Nabil, I'd like to introduce you to my colleague, (Mr.) Samir.

Nabil: How do you do? (You're very welcome.) I'm honored.

Samir: The honor is mine, (Mr.) Nabil.

EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. ستعرف الشاب الذي مع وليد؟ , "Do you know the (young) man who is with Walid?" is a good example of interrogative by intonation. In SD a speaker can change a statement into a question by raising the tone of his voice on the last word. The MSA equivalent of the preceding question is هل تعرف الشاب الذي مع وليد؟ .

2. تعرف , "You know," is the equivalent of the MSA تعرف , the second person singular imperfect tense of the verb عرف . (In SD, عرف .) The prefix تـ is used frequently with the imperfect tense of verbs of all measures and persons except for the first person plural which uses the prefix نـ . (See Lesson 1, Explanatory Notes, Frame 2, item 11.)

3. شاب is the equivalent of the MSA شاب , "young man." شاب is the plural for both the SD and MSA words شَبَّ and شَاب . صَبَا , "young woman," is the feminine equivalent of شَبَّ .

4. الذي , "who," "whom," "which," is the SD relative pronoun for all MSA relative pronouns:

الذي , اللذان , اللذين , الذين - التي , اللتان , اللتين , اللواتي

5. أه is SD for نعم , "yes." Often أهوه is used instead of أه . Both أه and أهوه are informal. نعم implies respect and formality.

6. عَلَيْهِ is the SD equivalent of عَلَيْهِ , literally, "upon him," "upon it." عَلَيْهِ is pronounced without the هـ at the end and with a fatha over the ل and a sukuun over the ع . (See Reference Grammar, this lesson, for على with pronominal suffixes.)

LESSON 2

EXPLANATORY NOTES

7. **أَحِبُّ**, "I would like" and "I like," is the equivalent of the MSA **أَحِبُّ**, the first person singular imperfect tense of the doubled verb **حَبَّ**. It is also equivalent to **أَحَبَّ**, the imperfect tense of the measure IV **أَحَبَّ**. Some SD speakers say **أَحِبُّ**.

8. **أَتَعَرَّفُ** is the equivalent of the MSA expression **هل تحب أن تتعرف؟**, "Would you like to be introduced?" Notice how **أَتَعَرَّفُ** loses its prefix **أَ** and we say **أَتَعَرَّفُ** rather than **أَتَعَرَّفُ**. An SD rule is:

Any time an imperfect tense verb is preceded by another verb it loses its prefix **أَ**. This same rule applies if the verb is preceded by words such as **قَبْلَ**, **مُمْكِنَ**, **لَازِمَ**, **ضُرُورِي**.

Examples:

You should meet Samir.

• لازم تتعرف على سمير .

It's necessary for you to meet Samir.

• ضروري تتعرف على سمير .

It's possible for you to meet Samir.

• ممكن تتعرف على سمير .

Before you meet Samir.

• قبل ما تتعرف على سمير .

9. **أِذَا** مُمْكِنَ, "if possible," is the same as the MSA expression **أِذَا** مُمْكِنَ. However, **أِذَا** is pronounced **أِذَا**. In SD, the change of **ذ** to **ز** occurs frequently.

10. **مِنْشَرَفٌ**, "I'd (we'd) be honored," is used before one person is introduced to another.

11. **أَعْرِفُكَ**, "I introduce you," is the equivalent of the MSA **أَعْرِفُكَ**.

12. **تَشْرَفْنَا**, "I'm (we're) honored," is used immediately after an introduction.

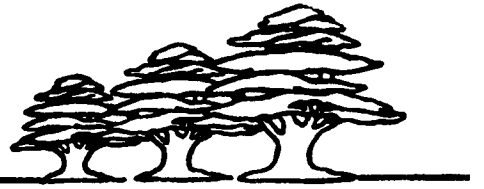
LESSON 2

EXPLANATORY NOTES

13. الشرف , "The honor is ours," is used in response to الشرفنا . Other ways of saying الشرف are الشرف لنا and الشرف لنا .

خذ الحكمة من افواه المجانين

DRILLS



One 

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

Do you know the (young) man
who is with Walid?

١. بَتَعْرِفُ الشَّبَّ الَّذِي مَعَ وَلِيدٍ ؟

٢. بَتَعْرِفُ m.

f. بَتَعْرِفِي

pl. بَتَعْرِفُوا

٣. الشَّبَّ ، الشَّبَابُ ، شَبَاب

الشَّبَّ الَّذِي مَعَ وَلِيدٍ •

٤. الَّذِي

مَعَ

...who is with him...

الَّذِي مَعَهُ

...who is with her...

الَّذِي مَعَهَا

بَتَعْرِفُ الشَّبَّ الَّذِي مَعَ وَلِيدٍ ؟

أه ، بَتَحِبُّ بَتَعْرِفُ عَلَيْهِ ؟

Yes, would you like to meet him?

٥. أه

٦. عَلَيْهِ

بَتَحِبُّ بَتَعْرِفُ

٧. بَتَحِبُّ

٨. بَتَعْرِفُ

أَيُّوهُ

أَيُّوهُ ، بَتَحِبُّ بَتَعْرِفُ عَلَيْهِ ؟

أه ، بَتَحِبُّ بَتَعْرِفُ عَلَيْهِ ؟

If it's possible, I'd be honored.

أَإِذَا مُمَكِّنْ ، مُنْتَشَرَفْ •

٩. إذا مُمكنٌ

إذا

مُمكنٌ

ايوه ، مُمكنٌ

١٠. مُنتشَرَفٌ

إذا مُمكن ، مُنتشَرَفٌ .

Nabil, I'd like to introduce you to my colleague Samir. نَبِيل ، بِحُبِّ عَرَفْكَ عَلَى زَمِيلِي الْأَسْتَاذِ سَمِير .

١١. عَرَفْكَ

عَرَفْكَ عَلَى زَمِيلِي

بِحُبِّ عَرَفْكَ عَلَى زَمِيلِي .

بِحُبِّ عَرَفْكَ عَلَى زَمِيلَتِي .

نَبِيل ، بِحُبِّ عَرَفْكَ عَلَى زَمِيلِي الْأَسْتَاذِ سَمِير .

You're very welcome. I'm honored.

أَهْلًا وَسَهْلًا تَشْرَفْنَا .

١٢. تَشْرَفْنَا .

تَشْرَفْنَا يَا أَسْتَاذَ سَمِير .

أَهْلًا وَسَهْلًا تَشْرَفْنَا .

The honor is mine, (Mr.) Nabil.

أَنَا الشَّرَفُ ، أَسْتَاذَ نَبِيل .

أَنَا

الشَّرَفُ

١٣. أَنَا الشَّرَفُ

الشَّرَفُ أَنَا

أَنَا الشَّرَفُ ، أَسْتَاذَ نَبِيل .

Two

Repeat after the model.

- Su'ad: Hello. سعاد : مرحبا .
- Samir: Hello, Su'ad, I'd like to introduce you to my colleague, (Mr.) Nadim. سمير : أهلا سعاد ، مرحبتين .
بحب عرّفك على زميلي الاستاذ نديم .
- Su'ad: Hello, we're honored. سعاد : أهلا وسهلا ، تشرفنا .
- Nadim: The honor is mine. نديم : لنا الشرف .

Three

Repeat after the model.

- Nadim: Hello, Nabil, would you like to meet (Mr.) Samir? نديم : أهلا نبيل ، يتحب تتعرّف على الاستاذ سمير ؟
- Nabil: I'm honored. نبيل : منتشرف .
- Nadim: (Mr.) Nabil, (Mr.) Samir, my colleague at the university. نديم : استاذ سمير ، الاستاذ نبيل زميلي في الجامعة .
- Samir: We're honored. سمير : تشرفنا .
- Nabil: The honor is mine. نبيل : لنا الشرف .

Four

Repeat after the model.

- Samira: Good morning, Nabil. I'd like to introduce you to my friend Leila from the American University. سميرة : صباح الخير نبيل ، بحب عرّفك على صديقتي ليلي من الجامعة الاميركية .
- Nabil: We're honored, (Miss) Leila. نبيل : تشرفنا يا ست ليلي .
- Leila: The honor is ours, (Mr.) Nabil. ليلي : الشرف لنا يا استاذ نبيل .
- Nabil: How are you, Samira? We've missed you. نبيل : كيف الصحة يا سميرة اشتقنا لك .
- Samira: Thank God, I'm fine. How are you? سميرة : الحمد لله كثير منيحة ، كيفك انت .
- Nabil: I'm fine. نبيل : انا عال .

Five

Using the example as a model, change the following 5 sentences according to the information in the left-hand column.

Example:

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Leila | (Teacher) سمير يتعرف الشب اللي مع جميل . |
| | (Student) ليلي يتعرف الشب اللي مع جميل . |
| we | ١. انا بعرف الاستاذ اللي مع الطلاب . |
| Marwan | ٢. فريدة بتعرف البنات اللي مع سميرة . |
| students | ٣. عمر بعرف الشب اللي مع مروان . |
| Farid | ٤. نحنا متعرف البنت اللي مع جميل . |
| I | ٥. سميرة ما بتعرف جميل . |

Six

Reverse the subjects and objects in the 5 sentences below.

Example:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| (Teacher) | ليلى بتحب تتعرف على مروان . |
| (Student) | مروان بيحب يتعرف على ليلي . |
| ١. | الطلاب بيحبوا يتعرفوا على الاستاذ . |
| ٢. | سمير بيحب يتعرف على الصبية اللي مع فريدة . |
| ٣. | ليلى بتحب تتعرف على الطلاب . |
| ٤. | فريدة بتحب تتعرف على ليلي . |
| ٥. | انا بحب اتعرف على الطلاب . |

Seven

Use اهلا وسهلا to respond to the following 4 statements.

Example:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| (Teacher) | نبيل ، بحب عرفتك على زميلي الأستاذ فريد . |
| (Student) | اهلا وسهلا تشرفنا ، يا استاذ فريد . |
| ١. | مروان ، بحب عرفتك على استاذنا نبيل فارس . |
| ٢. | عمر ، بحب عرفتك على زميلي الأستاذ فريد . |

- ٠٣ سميرة ، بحب عرّفك على الست ليلي .
 ٠٤ يا شباب ، بحب عرّفكن على زميلي الأستاذ نبيل .

Eight

Reverse the subjects and objects in the 6 sentences below.

Example:

- (Teacher) الأستاذ يعرف الطلاب .
 (Student) الطلاب يعرفوا الأستاذ .

- ٠١ جميل يعرف ليلي .
 ٠٢ فريدة تعرف سليم وعمر ومروان .
 ٠٣ الأستاذ يعرف الست اللي مع سميرة .
 ٠٤ الشباب يعرفوا الأستاذ اللي مع نبيل .
 ٠٥ نحنا نعرف استاذنا .
 ٠٦ الأستاذ يعرف طلابه .

Nine

Use **إذا ممكن** to answer the following 6 questions.

Example:

- (Teacher) سميرة ، بتحبي تتعرفي على الشب اللي مع نبيل ؟
 (Student) إذا ممكن ، منتشرف .

- ٠١ ليلي ، بتحبي تتعرفي على البنات اللي مع سميرة ؟
 ٠٢ يا طلاب ، بتحبنوا تتعرفنوا على الأستاذ اللي مع مروان ؟
 ٠٣ يا سمير ، بتحبي تتعرف على البنات اللي مع فريدة ؟
 ٠٤ يا فريدة ، بتحبي تتعرفي على الشب اللي مع جميل ؟
 ٠٥ يا سميرة ، بتحبي تتعرفي على استاذنا ؟
 ٠٦ يا فريد ، بتحبي تتعرف على زميلي الأستاذ جميل ؟

Ten

Using the clues in the left-hand column, make the necessary changes in the 8 sentences below.

Example:

	• ستعرف وليد	(Teacher)
f.	• ستعرفني وليد	(Student)
pl.	• ستعرف سعاد	٠١
m.	• ستعرفني نبيل	٠٢
f.	• يحب عرفك على زميلي	٠٣
pl.	• يتحبي تتعرفني عليه	٠٤
sing.	• يتحبوا تتعرفوا على سمير	٠٥
f.	• يحب عرفكن عليه	٠٦
sing.	• الننا الشرف	٠٧
sing.	• ستعرفوا الشب اللي معي	٠٨

Eleven

Using the example as a model, make the necessary substitutions in the 8 sentences below.

Example:

• يتحب تتعرف على سعاد ؟	(Teacher)
— — — يتحبي	(Teacher)
• يتحبي تتعرفني على سعاد ؟	(Student)
٠١ • يتحبوا — — — ؟	
٠٢ • — تتعرفني على — ؟	
٠٣ • يتقب — — — ؟	
٠٤ • — يتعرف على — ؟	
٠٥ • — عرفك على — ؟	
٠٦ • — — — يتحبي ؟	
٠٧ • — عرفك على — ؟	
٠٨ • — عرفكن على — ؟	

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II

An American is on a bus from Damascus to Beirut. He notices an empty seat next to a Syrian and asks the passenger if he might sit next to him.

- الأمركاني : عفوا أستاذ ، فيه حُدا قاعد جنبك ؟
السوري : لا ، تفضل قعود .
الأمركاني : شكرا .
السوري : منين حضرة الأخ ؟
الأمركاني : أنا من امبركا .
السوري : اهلا وسهلا ، شو الأسم الكريم ؟
الأمركاني : إسمي داني روبرتس .
السوري : تشرفنا . أنا إسمي سعيد فارس .

TRANSLATION

American: Excuse me, sir. Is (there) anyone sitting next to you?

Syrian: No, please have a seat.

American: Thank you.

Syrian: Where are you from (is the gentleman [brother] from)?

American: I'm from the United States.

Syrian: You're very welcome (to our country).
What's your name, please?

American: My name is Danny Roberts.

Syrian: I'm honored. My name is Sa'id Faris.

EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. عفوا استاذ means "Excuse me," and "I beg your pardon." عفوا is the same as the English expression "Excuse me, sir." However عفوا can also be used in response to شكرا , "Thank you."

2. فيه , "There is (are)" and "Is (are) there?" is literally, "in it." فيه is the same as the MSA expressions هل يوجد and يوجد .

3. حُدا , "anyone" or "someone," is the SD version of the MSA أحد.

Example:

Is there anyone with you?

فيه حُدا معك ؟

Do you know anybody here?

يتعرف حُدا هون ؟

4. جنبك is the SD equivalent of the MSA جنبك , "next to you." حذك also means "next to you."

Example:

Is there anyone
sitting next to you?

فيه حُدا قاعد جنبك ؟
and
فيه حُدا قاعد حذك ؟

5. a. تفضل , a courteous expression, urges someone to perform an act specified by the verb that follows. Both تفضل and the following verb are in the imperative mood.

Example:

Please have a seat.

تفضل قعود

Please participate with us.
(Used to invite someone to eat.)

تفضل شاركتنا

b. تفضلوا is an invitation to guests to eat.

LESSON 2

EXPLANATORY NOTES

6. **نَعُودُ** , "Sit down" and "have a seat," is the SD imperative form of **نَعُد** , "to sit." (**أَعُوذُ** is pronounced **أَعُوذُ**). The MSA equivalent of **نَعُودُ** is **أَنْعُدْ**

7. **مِنْ؟** , "Where from?" is a short form of the MSA expression **مِنْ؟** . **مِنْ؟** expresses the same meaning as **مِنْ؟** .

8. **حَضْرَة** , literally, "presence," is a respectful form of address.

Examples:

Professor Farid .

حَضْرَة **الاستاذ** **فريد** .

Ms. (Lady) Farida .

حَضْرَة **السيدة** **فريدة** .

Your presence,
Your honor .

حَضْرَتِكَ .

9. a. **الأخ** , "brother," is impersonal and lends a formal tone to an inquiry.

Examples:

Where is the gentleman
(brother) from?"

مَنْ؟ حَضْرَة **الأخ** ؟

b. The titles **استاذ** , "professor," and **افندي** , "sir," (a Turkish title of respect) are used at the appropriate times.

Examples:

Where is the gentleman (sir) from?

مَنْ؟ حَضْرَة **الافندي** ؟

Where is the gentleman (professor)
from?

مَنْ؟ حَضْرَة **الاستاذ** ؟

10. **كريم** , "generous," is part of the question **شو الاسم الكريم** . Without **كريم** , the question **شو اسمك** "What is your name?" sounds rather harsh.

DRILLS



One



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

Excuse me, sir. Is (there) any-
one sitting next to you?

عَفُوا اسْتاذ ، فِيه حَدا قَاعِد جَنْبَكَ ؟

١. عَفُوا .

عَفُوا اسْتاذ .

٢. فِيه

فِيه حَدا

٣. حَدا

٤. جَنْبَكَ ، حَذَكَ

فِيه حَدا قَاعِدُ جَنْبَكَ - فِيه حَدا قَاعِدُ حَذَكَ ؟

عَفُوا اسْتاذ ، فِيه حَدا قَاعِد جَنْبَكَ ؟

No, please have a seat.

لا ، تَفَضَّلْ قَعُود .

لا

٥. تَفَضَّلْ

m.

٦. قَعُود

f.

قَعُدِي

pl.

قَعُدُوا

Please have a seat. m.

تَفَضَّلْ قَعُود .

Please have a seat. f.

تَفَضَّلِي قَعُدِي .

Please have a seat. pl.

تَفَضَّلُوا قَعُدُوا .

لا ، تَفَضَّلْ قَعُود .

Where are you from?

مَنِينَ حَضْرَةَ الْأَخ ؟

٧. مَنِينَ ؟

٠٨ حضرة

٠٩ الأخ

حضرة الاخ .

حضرة الأخت .

حضرة الافندي .

منين ، حضرة الاستاذ ؟

منين حضرة الافندي ؟

منين حضرتك ؟

منين حضرتكن ؟

منين حضرة الاخ ؟

I'm from the United States.

انا من اميركا .

I'm an American.

انا امريكاني .

You're an American. f.

انت امركانيّة .

We're Americans.

نحن امركان .

انا من اميركا .

You're very welcome. What is your name, please?

اهلا وسهلا ، شو الاسم الكريم ؟

اهلا وسهلا .

شو الاسم ؟

شو اسمك ؟

شو اسمك ؟

شو أساميكن - اسامين ؟

٠١٠ الكريم

اهلا وسهلا ، شو الاسم الكريم ؟

LESSON 2

DRILLS

One (cont.)

My name is Danny Roberts.

اسمي داني روبرتس .

اسمي فريد نصر .

اسمه علي شاكر .

اسمي داني روبرتس .

I'm (we're) honored.

تشرفنا . انا اسمي سعيد فارس .

My name is Sa'id Faris.

تشرفنا .

تشرفنا ، انا اسمي سعيد فارس .

Two

Repeat after the model.

American: Is there anyone sitting next to you?

الامركاني : فيه حدا قاعد جنبك ؟

Syrian: Yes, there is.

السوري : آه ، فيه .

American: OK. Thank you.

الامركاني : طيب ، شكرا .

Three

Repeat after the model.

American: Is there anyone sitting next to you?

الامركاني : فيه حدا قاعد حدك ؟

Syrian: No, please sit down.

السوري : لاتفضل قعود .

American: Thanks.

الامركاني : شكرا .

Four

Repeat after the model.

American: Is there anyone sitting next to you?

الامركانيّة : فيه حدا قاعد جنبك ؟

Syrian: No, please sit down. f.

السوري : لا ، تفضلي قعدي .

American: Thanks.

الامركانيّة : شكرا .

Syrian: Are you Lebanese?

السوري : حضرتك لبنانيّة ؟

American: No, I'm American.

الامركانيّة : لا ، انا امركانيّة .

Syrian: We're honored.

السوري : تشرفنا .

Five

Reverse the subjects and objects in the 7 sentences below.

Example:

(Teacher) فريد قاعد جنب سميرة .

(Student) سميرة قاعدة جنب فريد .

٠١ انا قاعد جنب فريدة .

٠٢ نحنا قاعدين جنب الاستاذ .

٠٣ الاستاذ قاعد حد الطلاب .

٠٤ سمير قاعد حدّي .

٠٥ جميل قاعد حدّ فريدة وسميرة .

٠٦ الطلاب قاعدين جنب استاذن .

٠٧ فريد قاعد حدّ اخته .

Six

Using the English clues, answer the following 4 questions.

Example:

No. (Teacher) عفوا أستاذ ، في حدا قاعد جنبك ؟

(Student) لا ، تفضل قعود .

No. ٠١ عفوا يا ست ، في حدا قاعد جنبك ؟

No. ٠٢ عفوا يا افندي ، في حدا قاعد جنبك ؟

Yes, my sister. ٠٣ عفوا يا أخ ، في حدا قاعد جنبك ؟

Yes, my friend. ٠٤ عفوا يا أستاذ ، في حدا قاعد جنبك ؟

Seven

Use the information in the left-hand column to answer the following 5 questions.

Example:

(Teacher) منين حضرة الأخ ؟

Syria (Student) أنا من سوريا منين حضرتك ؟

or أنا سوري منين حضرتك ؟

LESSON 2

DRILLS

the United States

٠١ منين حضرة الاخ ؟

Lebanon

٠٢ منين حضرتكن ؟

Syria

٠٣ منين حضرة الشباب ؟

the United States

٠٤ منين حضرة الست ؟

Lebanon

٠٥ منين حضرة الأفتدي ؟

Eight

Use the information in the left-hand column to answer the 4 questions below.

Example:

• فريد سمعان

(Teacher) اهلا وسهلا شو الاسم الكريم ؟

(Student) اسمي فريد سمعان

• سميرة فارس

٠١ اهلا وسهلا شو الاسم الكريم ؟

• علي شاكرا

٠٢ اهلا وسهلا شو اسمك ؟

• ليلى فارس

٠٣ اهلا وسهلا شو اسمك ؟

• نديم سمعان

٠٤ اهلا وسهلا شو الاسم الكريم ؟

Nine

Use the information in the left-hand column to respond to the 4 statements below.

Example:

• سمير شاكرا

(Teacher) اسمي فريد نصر

(Student) تشرفنا يا اسنان فريد ، أنا اسمي سمير شاكرا

• ليلى بشير

٠١ اسمي جميل سمعان

• جميل نادر

٠٢ اسمي ليلى فارس

• فريدة يوسف

٠٣ اسمي نبيل نصر

• سميرة حمدان

٠٤ اسمي مروان أحمد

Ten

Use the information in the left-hand column to answer the 4 questions below.

Example:

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| • الأستاذ نبيل | مين قاعد جنبك ؟ | (Teacher) |
| | الأستاذ نبيل قاعد جنبني . | (Student) |
| • الست سميرة | •١ مين قاعد جنبك ؟ | |
| • الأستاذ سمير | •٢ جنب مين انت قاعد ؟ | |
| • فريدة | •٣ جنب مين قاعدة سميرة ؟ | |
| • الأستاذ فريد | •٤ مين قاعد جنب ليلي ؟ | |

Eleven

Using the example as a model, make the necessary substitutions in the following 10 sentences.

Example:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| | • أستاذ | زميلي | (Teacher) |
| | • طالب | _____ | (Teacher) |
| | | • زميلي طالب | (Student) |
| •٦ ليلي _____ | | •١ امركاني _____ | |
| •٧ الأستاذ _____ | | •٢ زميلتي _____ | |
| •٨ لبناني _____ | | •٣ لبنانية _____ | |
| •٩ صديقتي _____ | | •٤ زميلي _____ | |
| •١٠ امركانية _____ | | •٥ سوري _____ | |

Twelve

Complete the 6 questions below by adding منين .

Example:

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | • حضرة الأخ | (Teacher) |
| | • منين حضرة الأخ ؟ | (Student) |
| •٣ _____ حضرتك ؟ | •١ _____ حضرة الأخت ؟ | |
| •٤ _____ الست ليلي ؟ | •٢ _____ حضرة الأستاذ ؟ | |

٥٠. _____ زميل سمير ؟

٥٦. _____ سعاد ؟

Thirteen

Use § to answer the following 8 questions in the negative.

Example:

(Teacher) انت اسمك كريم ؟

(Student) لا ، أنا اسمي نبيل .

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| ٥١. انت لبناني ؟ | ٥٥. انت صديقة نبيل ؟ |
| ٥٢. انت استاذ ؟ | ٥٦. انت زميل سعاد ؟ |
| ٥٣. انت اسمك سعاد ؟ | ٥٧. انت بتعرف الاستاذ ؟ |
| ٥٤. انتو سوريين ؟ | ٥٨. انت اخت نديم ؟ |

Fourteen

Change the 10 sentences below using the clues in the left-hand column.

Example:

f. (Teacher) لا ، تفضل قعود .

(Student) لا ، تفضلي قعدي .

- | |
|-------------------------------|
| pl. ٥١. لا ، تفضل قعود . |
| f. ٥٢. أه ، أنا امركاني . |
| f. ٥٣. بحب عرفكن عليه . |
| f. ٥٤. بتعرف وليد ؟ |
| pl. ٥٥. شو اسمك ؟ |
| pl. ٥٦. بتحب تتعرف على سمير ؟ |
| m. ٥٧. انت امركانية ؟ |
| f. ٥٨. حضرتك سوري ؟ |
| pl. ٥٩. ممين أنت ؟ |
| m. ٥١٠. انت صديقة سعاد . |

الكلمات الضائعة

ت	ط	ع	ب	ح	ر	ي	ة	ي	ك
ش	ح	ي	ح	م	ر	م	ة	ل	م
ر	ت	م	ب	د	ن	ق	ا	ي	ب
ف	ر	ق	ة	ا	ع	ح	ل	م	ص
ن	ا	ض	ن	ن	ل	م	ن	ز	ل
ا	ف	خ	ك	ا	ي	ا	ا	ا	د
م	ر	هـ	ي	ب	ل	و	ك	ن	ك
ي	ش	ش	ع	س	ج	ك	د	ت	ف
ر	ا	ل	ك	ر	ي	م	س	ب	ر
م	ت	ح	ع	ف	و	ا	د	و	ع

ابحث من هذه الكلمات في كل الاتجاهات . أي حرف قد يستعمل أكثر من مرة .

عموديا Vertical

بحب
عرفك
على
زميلي
حمدان
تشرفنا
شرف
الناس

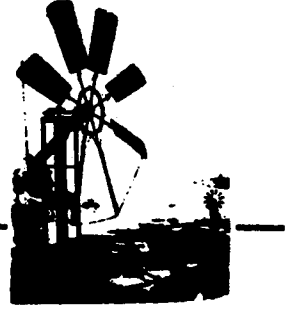
افقيا Horizontal

عفوا
الكريم
رهيب
بحرية
منزل
شعب
فرقة

قطريا Diagonal

ماشي الحال
شتقناك
يا
أخي
نحن
بالأكثر

CLASSROOM EXERCISES



Free Selection

Respond to the following questions and statements.

٠١

- ٠١ يا سمير ، بتعرف الشب اللي مع عمر ؟
- ٠٢ يا فريدة ، بتعرفي الاستاذ اللي مع سميرة ؟
- ٠٣ يا مروان ، بتعرف البنت اللي مع ليلي ؟
- ٠٤ يا سميرة ، بتعرفي اخت مروان ؟
- ٠٥ يا فريد ، بتعرف اخت سميرة ؟

٠٢

- ٠١ يا مروان ، بتحب تتعرف على الشب اللي مع سمير ؟
- ٠٢ يا سميرة ، بتحيي تتعرفي على أخت نبيل ؟
- ٠٣ يا نبيل ، بتحب تتعرف على البنت اللي مع ليلي ؟
- ٠٤ يا ليلي ، بتحيي تتعرفي على استاذنا ؟
- ٠٥ استاذ حميل ، بتحب تتعرف على استاذنا ؟

٠٣

- ٠١ نبيل ، بحب عرفك على زميلي الاستاذ مروان .
- ٠٢ فريدة ، بحب عرفك على زميلتي الست سميرة .
- ٠٣ عمر ، بحب عرفك على صديقي الاستاذ نبيل .
- ٠٤ يا طلاب ، بحب عرفكن على زميلي الاستاذ حميل .
- ٠٥ استاذ سمير ، بحب عرفك على طلابي : مروان - وفريد - وليمي .

٠٤

- ٠١ يا سمير ، مين عرفك على اخت ليلي ؟
- ٠٢ يا سميرة ، مين عرفك على استاذنا ؟
- ٠٣ يا ليلي ، مين عرفك على اختي ؟
- ٠٤ جميل ، مين عرفك على ليلي ؟
- ٠٥ يا فريد ، مين عرفك على الاستاذ اللي مع جميل ؟ انا بحب اتعرف عليه .
- ٠٦ عمر ، مين عرفك على اخت سميرة ؟

٠٥

- ٠١ صباح الخير مروان .
- ٠٢ بتعرف الطالب اللي مع الاستاذ سمير ؟
- ٠٣ هو منين ، وشو اسمه ؟
- ٠٤ شو اسم مديقتة ؟
- ٠٥ منين مديقتة ؟
- ٠٦ ممكن تعرفيني عليه ؟

٠٦

- ٠١ مساء الخير نبيل ، كيفك اليوم ؟
- ٠٢ مين الاستاذ اللي مع سمير ومنين هو ؟
- ٠٣ ومين البنيت اللي قاعدة جنب مديقتك سميرة ؟
- ٠٤ يا نبيل ، اذا ممكن بحب اتعرف على استاذك .

٠٧

- ٠١ صباح الخير سميرة ، كيف حالك اليوم ؟
- ٠٢ يا سميرة ، بحب اتعرف على مديقتك السورية .
- ٠٣ يا سميرة ، مديقتي مروان بيحب يتعرف على اختك .
- ٠٤ وانا بحب اتعرف على الطالب السوري اللي كان معك .

٠٨

- ٠١ صباح الخير يا استاذ ، شو الاسم الكريم ؟
- ٠٢ تشرفنا ، انا اسمي فريد شاكرو .
- ٠٣ منين حضرتك ؟
- ٠٤ انا من سوريا .

٠٩

- ٠١ عفوا يا استاذ ، فيه حدا قاعد جنبك ؟
- ٠٢ عفوا يا ست ، فيه حدا قاعد جنبك ؟
- ٠٣ عفوا يا افندي ، فيه حدا قاعد جنبك ؟

٠١٠

- ٠١ صباح الخير يا ست ، شو الاسم الكريم ؟
- ٠٢ منين حضرتك ؟
- ٠٣ شو اسم الست اللي معك ؟
- ٠٤ شو اسم الشب اللي قاعد جنب الست اللي معك ؟

٠١١

- ٠١ مساء الخير فريد ، مين الشب اللي قاعد جنب سميرة ؟
- ٠٢ طيب ، ومين الست اللي جنبه ؟
- ٠٣ مين البنت اللي قاعده جنب الاستاذ سمير ؟
- ٠٤ الاستاذ سمير منين ، من سوريا أو من لبنان ؟

What Do You Say?

1. You want to introduce your friend, Nabil, to your colleague, Samir. What do you say?
2. You want to introduce your friend, Nabil, to your girl friend from the American University. What do you say?
3. One of your friends introduces his colleague, Nadim, to you. What do you say to Nadim?
4. Ask your friend, Nabil, if he knows Walid so that he can introduce you to him.
5. Walid says that he is honored to meet you. What do you say to Walid?

Role Playing

1. You are looking for a place to sit in a restaurant and notice an unoccupied chair next to a Syrian. Say something to attract the gentleman's attention.

نعم .

Ask him if anyone is sitting next to him.

لا، تفعل قعود .

Express your gratitude.

2. You are in a movie theater. A young Syrian asks about the empty seat next to you.

فيه حدا قاعد جنبك ؟

Invite him to sit down.

حضرتك لبناني ؟

Tell him you are American.

بتعرف عربي منييح .

Thank him and ask what his name is.

اسمي سميرة .

Tell him your name.

LESSON 2

CLASSROOM EXERCISES

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker
(Instructor)

Interpreter
(Student)

Arabic Speaker
(Student)

Situation 1.



What's your name?

اسمي نبيل .

Are you American?

لا ، أنا لبناني .

I'm honored.

الناس الشرف .

Are you a student?

لا ، أنا أستاذ .

Situation 2.

فيه حدا قاعد حذك ؟

No, please sit down.

منين حضرتك ؟

I'm American.

شو الاسم الكريم ؟

My name is James.

تشرفنا ، أنا اسمي نديم .

I'm honored. (The honor is mine.)

Translation Practice

Translate the following 10 sentences orally into English.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| ١. اهلا وسهلا ، تشرفنا . | ٦. منين حضرتك ؟ |
| ٢. منين حضرة الأخ ؟ | ٧. بتحب تتعرف عليه ؟ |
| ٣. لا ، تفضل تعود . | ٨. فيه حدا قاعد جنبك ؟ |
| ٤. اذا ممكن ، منتشرف . | ٩. الناس الشرف يا أستاذ . |
| ٥. شو الاسم الكريم ؟ | ١٠. اه ، أنا أستاذ . |

Dictation Practice

Transcribe the 10 sentences given in Translation Practice.



In the top picture, both Eastern and Western marriage rites are observed as a Syrian Orthodox priest and a Presbyterian minister officiate at this wedding. Below, with the groom's help, the new bride sticks damp yeast over the doorway. This is a folk custom to insure good fortune, both material and spiritual, for the new couple.

HOMEWORK



Exercise One

Translate the 10 recorded sentences into written English.

Exercise Two

Use SATTS to write the 7 recorded sentences.

Exercise Three

You will hear 5 Arabic questions, each followed by 4 responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best response.

٠١

- a. اهلا وسهلا تشرفنا .
- b. نحنا بالاكثر .
- c. اذا ممكن ، منتشرف .
- d. شكرا ، مع السلامة .

٠٢

- a. كنا منتشهيك .
- b. لا ، تفضل قعود .
- c. اه ، بحب اتعرف عليه .
- d. اهلا ، صباح الخيرات .

٠٣

- a. اسمي كريم ، وانت شو اسمك ؟
- b. انا اسمي نبيل .
- c. انا من اميركا .
- d. انا مديقة ليلي من الجامعة .

•٤

- a. اذا ممكن ، منتشرف .
- b. اه ، بتحب تتعرف عليه ؟
- c. الننا الشرف .
- d. اهلا وسهلا ، تشرفنا .

•٥

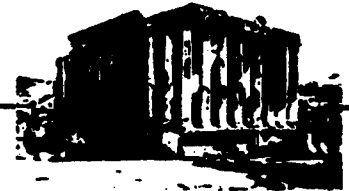
- a. انا اميركاني ، وانت منين ؟
- b. اهلا وسهلا ، شو الاسم الكريم ؟
- c. اه ، منتشرف .
- d. اهلا وسهلا ، تشرفنا .

Exercise Four

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

1. When did the conversation take place?
2. What were the nationalities of the two speakers?
3. What were their names?
4. What cities did they come from?
5. Who asked the first question after the greeting?
6. What was the question about?
7. What was the response to that question?

SUMMARY



1. **بَتَعْرِفُ الشَّبَّ الَّذِي مَعَ وَلِيدٍ ؟** , "Do you know the (young) man who is with Walid?" is an example of an interrogative by intonation.
هل تعرف , "Do you know?" is the SD equivalent of the MSA **بَتَعْرِفُ** .
2. In SD, **اللي** , "who," is the equivalent of all MSA relative pronouns.
3. **مَعَ** is "with" in both SD and MSA. A pronominal suffix attached to the preposition **مع** indicates possession.
4. **أه** is an informal SD word meaning "yes." (**ايوه** is used in the same sense.) In SD the MSA **نعم** , "yes," is a respectful reply.
5. **إِذَا مُمَكِّنْ** is "If it is possible." The **ن** of **إِذَا** , "if," is pronounced like **ز** in SD.
6. **مِيتَشَرَفْ** means "I would be honored." It is used before one person is introduced to another.
7. **النَّا الشَّرَفْ** , "The honor is mine" (literally, "ours"), or simply "It's my pleasure," is a response to **تَشَرَّفْنَا** .
8. **عَفْوًا** , "Excuse me," is used in an apologetic manner to attract attention and in reply to **شُكْرًا** , "Thank you."
9. In SD, **فِيه** , "There is (are)" and "Is (are) there?", is sometimes used as an interrogative particle.

10. **أحد** , "anyone, someone," is the SD version of the MSA **حدا** .
11. **قَاعِد** , "sitting," is the active participle of the verb **قَعَد** , "to sit down." The **ق** in **قَاعِد** is pronounced as a hamza (glottal stop).
12. **جَنَبُكَ** , "next to you," is the MSA **جنب** and the pronominal suffix **ك** . **حَدُّكَ** is used interchangeably with **جَنَبُكَ** .
13. **لا** is an emphatic negative reply.
14. **قُعُود** , "Sit down," is the imperative of **قَعَد** . It is the equivalent of the MSA imperative **اُقْعِد** .
15. **مَيْنِ** or **مِنْ وَيْنِ** , "Where from?" is a combination of the preposition **من** , "from," and the interrogative particle **اين** , "where."
16. **حُضْرَة** , "you" (literally, "presence"), is a respectful form of address. **حُضْرَة** is used in construct with another noun such as **الأخ** , "brother," **الاستاذ** , "Mr., sir," and **افندي** , afendi. It is also used less formally with a pronominal suffix such as **حُضْرَتِكَ** , "you" (literally, "your presence").
17. **الأخ** , "brother," is used impersonally to add a tone of formality.
18. **انا مِنْ اميركا** , "I'm from the United States," is interchangeable with **انا امركاني** , "I'm an American." The feminine form of **امركاني** is **امركانية** .

LESSON 2

SUMMARY

19. a. **شَوِ الْاِسْمِ الْكَرِيمِ**, literally, "What is the noble name (of yours)?" is a polite way of saying, "What is your name?" A less formal way of asking is **شَوِ اِسْمُكَ ؟** (m.) and **شَوِ اِسْمِكِ ؟** (f.).

b. **شُو** is the SD interrogative particle "what." **اِسْم** is "name" and "noun," and **كَرِيم** is "noble," or, more commonly, "generous."

REFERENCE GRAMMAR



Verbs

1. Measure I verbs.

a. عَرَفَ , "to know"

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>	
he	هو	عَرَفَ	يَعْرِفُ - ب		
she	هي	عَرَفَتْ	تَعْرِفُ - ب		
they	هِيَ	عَرَفُوا	يَعْرِفُونَ - ب		
you, m.	انت	عَرَفْتَ	تَعْرِفُ - ب	عَرَفْ	عَرُوفْ
you, f.	انت	عَرَفْتِ	تَعْرِفِي - ب		عَرُوفِيْ
you, pl.	انتو	عَرَفْتُمْ	تَعْرِفُوا - ب		عَرُوفُوا
I	أنا	عَرَفْتُ	أَعْرِفُ - ب*		
we	نحن	عَرَفْنَا	نَعْرِفُ - م		
Active participle,		عَارِفٌ			
Verbal noun,		مَعْرِفَةٌ			

* يَعْرِفُ is pronounced عَارِفٌ

b. قعد *, "to sit"

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	قَعَدَ	يَقْعُدُ - ب	
she	هي	قَعَدَتْ	تَقْعُدُ - ب	
they	هني	قَعَدُوا	يُقْعِدُوا - ب	
you, m.	انت	قَعَدْتَ	تَقْعُدُ - ب	قَعُدْ
you, f.	انت	قَعَدْتِ	تَقْعُدِي - ب	اقْعُدِي ، قَعُدِي
you, pl.	انتو	قَعَدْتُوا	تَقْعُدُوا - ب	اقْعُدُوا ، قَعُدُوا
I	انا	قَعَدْتُ	اقْعُدْ - ب	
we	نحن	قَعَدْنَا	نَقْعُدْ - م	

Active participle, قَاعِد

Verbal noun, قَعُود

*The ق sound is pronounced as a hamza (glottal stop).

2. Doubled verb --, حَبَّ , "to like, to love"

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	حَبَّ	يَحَبُّ - ب	
she	هي	حَبَّتْ	تَحَبُّ - ب	
they	هني	حَبُّوا	يَحَبُّوا - ب	
you, m.	انت	حَبَبْتَ	تَحَبُّ - ب	حَبِّ
you, f.	انت	حَبَبْتِ	تَحَبِّي - ب	حَبِّي
you, pl.	انتو	حَبَبْتُوا	تَحَبُّوا - ب	حَبُّوا
I	انا	حَبَبْتُ	احَبِّ - ب*	
we	نحن	حَبَبْنَا	نَحَبِّ - ب	

Active participle, حَابِب

Verbal noun, حَبِّ

*حَبَّ pronounced حَابِب

3. Measure II verb --, عَرَفَ , "to introduce"

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	عَرَفَ	يَعْرِفُ - ب	
she	هي	عَرَفَتْ	تَعْرِفُ - ب	
they	هني	عَرَفُوا	يَعْرِفُوا - ب	
you, m.	انت	عَرَفْتَ	تَعْرِفُ - ب	عَرَفْ
you, f.	انت	عَرَفْتِ	تَعْرِفِي - ب	عَرَفِي
you, pl.	انتو	عَرَفْتُوا	تَعْرِفُوا - ب	عَرَفُوا
I	انا	عَرَفْتُ	أَعْرِفُ - ب *	
we	نحننا	عَرَفْنَا	نَعْرِفُ - ب	

Verbal noun, تعريف

Active participle, معرّف

 * بعَرَفَ is pronounced ب اعرف

4. Measure V verbs.

a. تعرّف , "to meet someone"

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	تعرّف	ب - يتعرّف	
she	هي	تعرّفت	ب - تتعرّف	
they	هني	تعرّفوا	ب - يتعرّفوا	
you, m.	انت	تعرّفت	ب - تتعرّف	تعرّف
you, f.	انت	تعرّفت	ب - تتعرّفي	تعرّفي
you, pl.	انتو	تعرّفتم	ب - يتعرّفوا	تعرّفوا
I	انا	تعرّفت	ب - اتعرّف *	
we	نحن	تعرّفنا	م - نتعرّف	

Active participle, متعرّف

Verbal noun, تعرّف

* يتعرّف is pronounced باتعرّف

b. تشرف , "to be honored"

Conjugated the same as تعرف above.

Verbal noun, تشريف

Active participle, متشرف

c. تفضل , "be so kind as to, please"

Conjugated the same as تعرف above.

Verbal noun, not in use.

Active participle, متفضل

Prepositions and Pronominal Suffixes

1. مع and pronominal suffix

I have	مَعِيَ
you have, m.	مَعَكَ
you have, f.	مَعِكَ
he has	مَعَهُ
she has	مَعَهَا - مَعِهَا
we have	مَعَنَا
you have, pl.	مَعَكُمْ - مَعَكُنَّ
they have	مَعَهُنَّ - مَعِهِمْ

2. على and pronominal suffix

(to, on, at) me	عَلَيَّ
you, m.	عَلَيْكَ
you, f.	عَلَيْكِ
him	عَلَيْهِ
her	عَلَيْهَا - عَلَيْهَا
us	عَلَيْنَا
you, pl.	عَلَيْكُمْ - عَلَيْكُنَّ
them	عَلَيْهِمْ - عَلَيْهِنَّ

LESSON 2

REFERENCE GRAMMAR

3. إلى and pronominal suffix

to me

إلي

to you, m.

إلك

to you, f.

إلك

to him

إله

to her

إلا - إلهها

to us

إلنا

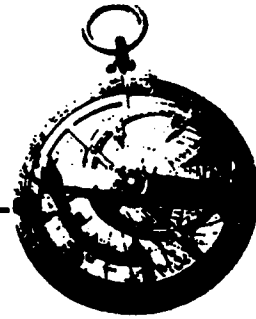
to you, pl.

إلكم - إلكم

to them

إلهم - إلههم

EVALUATION



Part A You will hear 8 Syrian sentences. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best translation for each sentences.



1.

- a. Do you know the young man and the teacher?
- b. Would you like to meet the young man who is with the teacher?
- c. Do you know the young man who is with the teacher?
- d. Were you introduced to the young man who is with the teacher?

2.

- a. Who is sitting next to you?
- b. Is (there) anyone sitting next to you?
- c. Did anyone sit next to you?
- d. Can anyone sit next to you?

3.

- a. Yes, sit down.
- b. No, please sit there.
- c. Yes, please have a seat.
- d. No, please sit down.

4.

- a. Who is the brother?
- b. Where is your brother from?
- c. Where is your friend from?
- d. Where is the brother from?

5.

- a. Do you know (Ms.) Samira?
- b. I'd like to introduce you to (Ms.) Samira.
- c. Would you like to be introduced to (Ms.) Samira?
- d. I wanted to introduce you to (Ms.) Samira.

6.

- a. What is your name, sir?
- b. Is the professor's name Karim?
- c. What is the name of the professor?
- d. The professor's name is Karim.

7.

- a. Is your professor an American?
- b. Excuse me, sir, I'm an American.
- c. Excuse me, sir, are you an American?
- d. Excuse me, sir, aren't you an American?

8.

- a. If it's possible, I'll drink it.
- b. If it's possible, I'd be honored.
- c. Possibly, I'd be honored.
- d. It's possible. I'd be honored.

Part B



On a separate sheet of paper, write the English equivalent for each of the following 5 recorded sentences.

Part C



Using SATTS, transcribe the following 5 recorded sentences.

ENRICHMENT



A. Like other Arabic dialects, Syrian is replete with courtesies. Giving and receiving compliments, which is highly appropriate and an indication of proper upbringing, is a source of pleasure for Arabic speakers. For instance, الشاب , "young man" is used interchangeably with several titles: خوجة (gentleman), استاذ (Mr., professor), عريس (bridegroom), and افندي (effendi). An introduction elicits responses such as منتشرف (I'd, or we'd, be honored); بيحصل لنا الشرف , (The honor will overtake us); and سيكون لنا الشرف (The honor will be ours).

B. نعم has three different meanings depending upon the context.

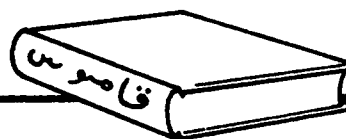
1. نعم , "yes," is a polite and formal answer to a question or a response to someone's name being called.

2. نعم , a question by intonation, means "I beg your pardon." The person so addressed is expected to repeat what he has just said.

3. نعم , "What can I do for you," is used when someone comes to your desk to ask for something.

مبلى , the SD equivalent of the MSA بلى , means "yes." It is similar to آيه and آه .

VOCABULARY



<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>SYRIAN</u>	<u>MSA</u>
Ali (name)		علي
America		اميركا
American	امركاني - امركان	اميركي
American University		الجامعة الاميركية
anyone	حدا	
Bashir (name)		بشير
colleague		زميل
Danny Roberts (name)		داني روبرتس
excuse me		عفوا
Faris (name)		فارس
friend		صديق
from		من
girl		بنت
Hamdan (name)		حمدان
honored, I'm (we're)		تشرفنا
honored, I'll be (we'll be)		نتشرف
honor is mine (ours), the	الناس الشرف	
I		انا
If it's possible.		اذا ممكن
introduce you (to)	عرفك على	
Is (are) there? There is (are)	فيه	
Jamil (name)		حميل

LESSON 2

VOCABULARY

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>SYRIAN</u>	<u>MSA</u>
know (to)		عرف
lady (Ms.)	الست	
Lebanese		لبناني
Leila (name)		ليلي
like (to)		حبّ
Marwan (name)		مروان
meet him (to)		تتعرّف عليه
Mr., sir		استاذ
Mr., sir	الهندي	
Nabil (name)		نبيل
Nader (name)		نادر
Nadim (name)		نديم
name, noble		الاسم الكريم
name(s)	اسامي (ج)	اسم
Nasr (name)		نصر
next to you	جنبك	
next to you	هناك	
no	لا	لا
Omar (name)		عمر
please, be so kind as to	تفضل	
honor (your)		حفرة
Sa'id Faris (name)		سعيد فارس
Samira (name)		سميرة
Shaker (name)		شاكّر
Simaan (name)		سمعان
sister		اخت
sit down	تعود	

LESSON 2

VOCABULARY

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>SYRIAN</u>	<u>MSA</u>
sitting		قاعد
student		طالب
Syria		سوريا
Syrian		سوري
thank you		شكرا
Walid (name)		وليد
what	شو	
where from	منين	
who	اللي	
with		مع
yes	اه - ايوه	نعم
young man	الشب	
young woman		صبية
Yousif (name)		يوسف

LESSON 3

INVITING AND VISITING PEOPLE



OBJECTIVES

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

Offer coffee, tea and sweets to a guest, and accept or decline a similar offer.

Invite someone to eat with you and accept or decline a similar invitation.

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



1. Introducing the idiomatic expressions من كل بيد and بعدي
2. The use of the negative particle ما to negate both perfect and imperfect forms of the verb.
3. Various aspects of لازم
4. The word يدك
5. عندنا , a short form of عندنا
6. The expression عمول حسابك
7. Various uses of the word بيش
8. Verbs
Measure I صار — شرب
Measure V تغذي

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME I

Samir is visiting his friend Nadim. His host immediately offers him coffee, tea and sweets.

- نديم : شو بتحب تشرب ، قهوة ولا شاي ؟
سمير : ما شي ، شكرا . هلق بعديني شارب .
نديم : لاما بيمير ، لازم تشرب شي .
سمير : طيب ، يشرب فنجان قهوة .
نديم : بتحب قطعة بقلوة او كاتو مع القهوة ؟
سمير : بقلوة عال ، شكرا .

**TRANSLATION**

Nadim: What would you like to drink, coffee or tea?

Samir: Nothing, thank you. I just had some. (I've just drunk some.)

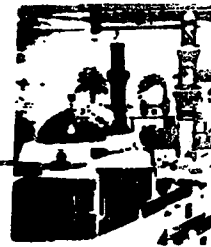
Nadim: No, that can't be; you must have (drink) something.

Samir: OK, I'll have (drink) a cup of coffee.

Nadim: Would you like a piece of baklava or cake with the coffee?

Samir: Baklava is fine, thank you.

EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. The SD word شو is equivalent to the MSA particles ماذا and ما .

Examples:

What would you like to drink?	شو بتحب تشرب؟	(SD)
	ماذا تحب ان تشرب؟	(MSA)
What's this?	شو هذا؟	(SD)
	ما هذا؟	(MSA)

Notice that the د in هذا changes to د in هدا .

2. The SD ولا is equivalent to the MSA أم .

Examples:

<u>English</u>	<u>MSA</u>	<u>SD</u>
coffee or tea	قهوة أم شاي؟	قهوة ولا شاي؟
you or I	انا ام انت؟	انا ولا انت؟

3. "nothing," is the SD equivalent of the MSA expression لا شيء. Note that the negative particle لا is replaced by ما and the word شيء drops its hamza and becomes شي, which is consistent with the change in مساء, "evening," to مسا (see Lesson 1, page 5).

4. The SD هلق (pronounced 'هل') has the same meaning as the MSA الآن, "now."

Examples:

<u>English</u>	<u>MSA</u>	<u>SD</u>
What would you like to drink now?	ماذا شربت الآن؟ ماذا تحب ان تشرب الآن؟	شو شربت هلق؟ شو بتحب تشرب هلق؟

5. a. **بَعْدَنِي** is an idiomatic expression consisting of the preposition **بَعْدَ** and the first person singular pronominal suffix **ـني**. In general, if **بعد** and a pronominal suffix are followed by an active participle, **اسم الفاعل**, the term has the connotation of "to have just finished doing something."

Examples:

I've just finished
drinking coffee.

• بعدني شارب قهوة

He's just entered the office.

• بعده داخل المكتب

b. However, if **بعد** and a pronominal suffix are followed by a verb, an adverb or prepositional phrase, then it means "still."

Examples:

English

MSA

SD

I'm still at the office.

• لا يزال في المكتب

• بعدني بالمكتب

They're still here.

• لا يزالون هنا

• بعدن هون

• لا يزال يدرس

• بعده عم يدرس

6. a. **يَصِير**, "it becomes," is the SD imperfect-tense form of the verb **صار**, "to become." **صَائِرٌ** is the SD active participle of the verb **صار**.

Example:

Farid has reached the stage
where he knows Arabic well.

• فريد صائر بيعرف عربي منيح

b. **ما يَصِير**, "It cannot be," is the negative form of **يَصِير**. In SD the negative particle **ما** is used to negate both the perfect and imperfect tenses of a verb.

Examples:

English

MSA

SD

I don't like coffee.

• لا أحب القهوة

• ما بحب القهوة

I didn't like coffee.

• ما حببت القهوة

• ما حببت القهوة

7. a. لازم , "should" or "must," is the active participle
 اسم الفاعل of the verb لزم , "to be needed." It is most often
 used in SD before a verb in the imperfect tense and in that case
 it means يجب ان , "should."

Example:

English

MSA

SD

You should drink
 something.

يجب ان تشرب شيئا .

لازم تشرب شي .

b. However, if the word لازم is used with a pronominal suffix,
 then لازم means "need."

Examples:

What do you need?

شو لازمك ؟

I need a good book on Arabic.

لا زمني كتاب عربي منيح .

8. a. قطعة "piece" (pronounced قطعة or إلمة) is used in
 expressions like those below.

a piece of baklawa

قطعة بقلوة

a piece of land (a lot)

قطعة ارض

b. شقفة (pronounced شاقفة) conveys the same meaning as
 قطعة .

Examples:

a piece of baklawa

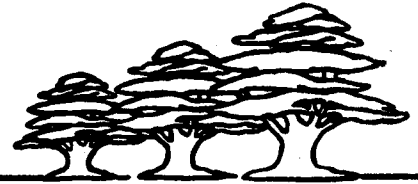
شقفة بقلوة

a piece of land (a lot)

شقفة ارض

9. كاتو , "cake," comes from the French word "gâteau." It
 entered the Syrian Dialect during the period of the French
 mandate over Syria and Lebanon.

DRILLS



One 

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

What would you like to drink, coffee or tea?

شو بـتـحـب تـشـرب قـهـوة و لا شاي ؟

٠١ شو

شو بـتـحـب ؟

شو بـتـحـب تـشـرب ؟

قهوة ولا شاي ؟

٠٢ ولا

ولا شاي

شو بـتـحـب تـشـرب قـهـوة و لا شاي ؟

Nothing, thank you. I just had some. (I have just drunk some.)

ما شي شكرا . هلق بعدني شارب .

ما شي شكرا .

٠٣ ما شي

ما شي شكرا .

٠٤ هلق

٠٥ بعدني

بعدني - بعدك - بعدن - بعدنا - بعدكن

هلق بعدني شارب .

ماشي شكرا . هلق بعدني شارب .

No, that can't be; you must have (drink) something.

لا . ما بـيـصـير ، لـازـم تـشـرب شي .

٠٦ بـيـصـير

ما بـيـصـير

لا . ما بـيـصـير

٠٧ لازم

لازم تشرب

تشرب

تشرب شي

لازم تشرب شي .

لا . ما بيسير ، لازم تشرب شي .

OK, I'll have (drink) a cup of coffee.

طيب ، يشرب فنجان قهوة .

طيب

يشرب

فنجان

يشرب فنجان قهوة .

طيب ، يشرب فنجان قهوة .

Would you like a piece of baklava or cake with the coffee?

يتحب قطعة بقلابة او كاتو مع القهوة ؟

٠٨ قطعة

قطعة بقلابة

٠٩ كاتو

قطعة بقلابة او كاتو ؟

قطعة بقلابة مع القهوة .

قطعة كاتو مع القهوة .

يتحب قطعة بقلابة او كاتو مع القهوة ؟

Baklava is fine, thank you.

بقلابة عال ، شكراً .

بقلابة عال .

كاتو عال .

كاتو عال ، شكراً .

بقلابة عال ، شكراً .

Two

Repeat after the model.

- Nadim: What would you like to drink Samir, coffee or tea? : نديم : شو بـتـحـب تـشـرب يا سمير ، قـهـوة ولا شاي ؟
- Samir: Nothing, thank you, I just had some. : سمير : ما شي شكرا . هلق بعدني شارب قهوة .
- Nadim: That can't be; you must have something. : نديم : ما بـيـصـير لازم تشرب شي .
- Samir: OK, I'll drink a cup of coffee. : سمير : طيب ، بشرب فنجان قهوة .
- Nadim: Would you like baklava or cake with your coffee? : نديم : بـتـحـب بـقـلاوة او كاتو مع القـهـوة ؟
- Samir: OK, a piece of baklava is fine. : سمير : طيب ، قـطـعة بـقـلاوة عال .

Three

Repeat after the model.

- Samira: Good morning, Jamila. : سميرة : صباح الخير جميلة .
- Jamila: Good morning, and welcome (hello), Samira. : جميلة : صباح النور واهلا وسهلا بسميرة .
- Jamila: Would you like to have a cup of coffee with us? : جميلة : بـتـحـبـي تـشـربي فنجان قـهـوة معنا ؟
- Samira: No, thank you. I just had some coffee. : سميرة : لا . شكرا ، هلق بعدني شاربة قهوة .
- Jamila: That can't be. You must drink something. : جميلة : ما بـيـصـير لازم تـشـربي شي .
- Samira: No, nothing. Thanks, Jamila. : سميرة : لا ، ما شي شكرا يا جميلة .

LESSON 3

DRILLS

Four

Repeat after the model.

Farid : Good morning, Samira.

فريد : صباح الخير سميرة .

Samira: Good morning.

سميرة : صباح النور واهلا بفريد .

Welcome, Farid.

Farid : What would you (f.)
like to drink, coffee
or tea?

فريد : شو بتحبني تشربي قهوة ولا شاي ؟

Samira: I'll drink a cup of
tea.

سميرة : بَشْرَبْ فِنْجَانْ شاي .

Farid : OK, what would you like
with the tea--a piece
or baklava or cake?

فريد : طيب ، شو بتحبني مَعَ الشاي
شَقْفَة بِقْلَاوَة وَلَا كَاتو ؟

Samira: Cake is fine, thanks.

سميرة : كَاتو عال ، شكرا .

Five

Respond to the following 5 questions by making a definite choice.

Example:

(Teacher) بتشرب شاي وَلَا قهوة ؟

(Student) بَشْرَبْ قهوة .

٠١ بتحب فنجان قهوة وَلَا شاي ؟

٠٢ شرب جميل قهوة وَلَا شاي ؟

٠٣ شو لازمك اليوم ؟ بقلاوة وَلَا كاتو ؟

٠٤ بتحبوا قطعة بقلاوة وَلَا كاتو ؟

٠٥ بتحبني البقلاوة وَلَا الكاتو ؟

Six

Using the clues in the left-hand column, make all necessary changes in the following 8 sentences.

Example:

you, f.	• شرب القهوة	(Teacher)
	• شربت القهوة	(Student)
they	• ١. يحب فنجان شاي	
you, f.	• ٢. هلق بعدني مون	
you, pl.	• ٣. تفضل فنجان قهوة	
we	• ٤. هلق بعدني شارب قهوة	
you, pl.	• ٥. لازم تشرب شي	
I	• ٦. بيحب فنجان قهوة	
you, f.	• ٧. بتحبوا قطعة بقلادة ؟	
they	• ٨. بتشرب قهوة	

Seven

Using the clues in the left-hand column, make all necessary changes in the following 6 sentences.

Example:

m.	• شو بتحبي ؟	(Teacher)
	• شو بتحب ؟	(Student)
pl.	• ١. بيشر قهوة	
pl.	• ٢. طيب ، شو بتشرب ؟	
f. sing.	• ٣. شو بتشربوا اليوم ؟	
f.	• ٤. تفضل شراب فنجان شاي	
pl.	• ٥. ما بيصير ، لازم تشرب شي	
pl.	• ٦. يحب اشرب شاي	

Eight

Change the following 5 statements into questions by using the interrogative "what."

Example:

بچب اشرب شاي (Teacher)

شو بچب تشرب ؟ (Student)

۰۱ هي بچب تشرب قهوة

۰۲ بيحبوا يشربوا شاي

۰۳ حبيننا نشرب شاي

۰۴ حيث اشرب قهوة

۰۵ منحب نشرب شاي

Nine

Answer the following 5 questions using the Arabic expression for "Nothing, I (or we) just had some, thank you."

Example:

يا سميرة ، شو بچبي تشربي قهوة ولا شاي ؟ (Teacher)

ما شي شكرا ، هلق بعدني شاربة (Student)

۰۱ يا فريد ، شو بچب تشرب قهوة ولا شاي ؟

۰۲ يا طلاب ، شو بچبوا تشربوا قهوة ولا شاي ؟

۰۳ يا استاد ، شو بچب تشرب قهوة ولا شاي ؟

۰۴ يا شباب ، شو بچبوا تشربوا قهوة ولا شاي ؟

۰۵ يا فريدة ، شو بچبي تشربي قهوة ولا شاي ؟

Ten

Change the person to plural in the following 10 sentences and make any other necessary changes.

Example:

هلحق بعدني شارب (Teacher)

هلحق بعدنا شاربين (Student)

۰۲ هلحق بعدا شاربة

۰۱ هلحق بعده شارب

LESSON 3

DRILLS

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| ٠٤ شو بتحبني تشربي ؟ | ٠٣ شو بتحب تشرب ؟ |
| ٠٦ أنا مشتقلك . | ٠٥ شو بيحب يشرب ؟ |
| ٠٨ تفضل قعود جنبني . | ٠٧ أنا سلمت عليه . |
| ٠١٠ منين حضرتك ؟ | ٠٩ بتعرف الشب اللي مع الأستاذ ؟ |

Eleven

Using the example as a model, answer the following 8 questions.

Example:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| I just had some coffee. | (Teacher) شو بتحب تشرب ؟ |
| (Student) ماشي شكرا ، هلق بعدني شارب قهوة . | |

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| OK, a cup of tea. | ٠١ ما بيصير لازم تشرب شي . |
| Baklawa is fine. | ٠٢ بتحب قطعة بقلابة أو كاتو مع الشاي ؟ |
| I just had some. | ٠٣ شو بتحبني تشربي قهوة ولا شاي ؟ |
| No, have a seat, please. | ٠٤ عفوا أستاذ ، فيه حدا قاعد جنبك ؟ |
| Syria. | ٠٥ منين حضرة الأخ ؟ |
| American. | ٠٦ حضرتك سوري ؟ |
| I just had coffee. | ٠٧ شو بتحبوا تشربوا ؟ |
| Lebanese. | ٠٨ استاذكن سوري ولا اميركاني ؟ |

Twelve

Change the following 4 sentences according to the given clues.

Example:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Farida, cake, tea | (Teacher) سمير بيحب قطعة بقلابة مع القهوة . |
| (Student) فريدة بتحب قطعة كاتو مع الشاي . | |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Samir, baklawa, coffee | ٠١ فريد بيحب شقفة كاتو مع الشاي . |
| the young men, baklawa, coffee | ٠٢ سميرة بتحب الكاتو مع الشاي . |
| my sister, cake, tea | ٠٣ أنا بحب البقلابة مع القهوة . |
| Samira, cake, coffee | ٠٤ فريد ما بيحب البقلابة مع الشاي . |

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II

Samir invites Nadim to lunch, but Nadim has guests and declines the invitation. He promises to lunch with Samir the following day.

- سمير : بَدْكَ تَجِي تَتَفَدِّي مَعِي الْيَوْم .
- نديم : صَعْتَيْن وَمَا فِيهِ ، بَس الْيَوْم مَا بِقَدِّر .
- سمير : لَيْه ، شَوْ فِيهِ ؟
- نديم : مَعْنِي ضُيُوف مِّن الْجَبَل الْيَوْم .
- سمير : طَيِّب ، مَعْمُول حَسَابِكَ نَتَفَدِّي سَوَا بُكْرَه .
- نديم : مِّن كُلُّ بَدْ ، شُكْرًا جَزِيلًا .

TRANSLATION

Samir: I'd like you to come to lunch with me today.

Nadim: Good appetite, but I can't today.

Samir: Why? What's going on?

Nadim: I have guests from the village (mountain) today.

Samir: OK, then. (Keep in mind) plan to have lunch with me (together) tomorrow.

Nadim: By all means, many thanks.

EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. **بَدَّ** , "you want," is an SD term consisting of **بَدَّ** and the second person singular pronominal suffix **كَ** . (**بَدَّكَ** has the same meaning as the MSA verb **يُرِيدُ** .)

Note: The shadda on the **د** is dropped when **بَدَّ** has the pronominal suffixes **نَا** or **كُنْ** . Say, **بَدَّنَا** , "we want," and **بَدَّكَ** , "you want."

Examples:

<u>English</u>	<u>MSA</u>	<u>SD</u>
What do you want?	ماذا تريد ؟	شُو بَدَّكَ ؟
I want a cup of coffee.	اريد فنجانا من القهوة	بَدِّي فنجان قهوة

2. **تَجِي** , "you come," is the second person singular imperfect-tense of **جاء** , "to come."

Literally, **بَدَّكَ تَجِي** means "You want to come," but when the stress is on the word **بَدَّكَ** , **بَدَّكَ تَجِي** means "I want you to come" or "I'd like you to come" (implied meaning).

Example:

I want you (I'd like you) to come for lunch with me today. **بَدَّكَ تَجِي تَتَغَدَّى مَعِي الْيَوْمَ .**

3. **تَتَغَدَّى** , "you eat lunch," is the same as the MSA **تَتَغَدَّى** .

4. **صَحْتَيْن وَعَافِيَة** , "Good appetite," is an SD expression addressed to someone who is eating. This expression is also used by someone who is invited to eat, but must decline the invitation.

صَحْتَيْن is the dual form of, **صَهْ** , "Health." Usually **صَحْتَيْن** is used alone in the same situations as **صَحْتَيْن وَعَافِيَة** . **عَافِيَة** is "Good health," "Well-being."

5. The SD **بَسْ** , "but," has the same meaning as the MSA **لَكِنِّي** or **لَكِنِّي** , **لَكِنَّه** , **وَلَكِنْ** , **وَلَكِنْ** .

Examples:

I know the professor,
but I don't know the
students.

بَعْرِفُ الأستاذَ بِسَ مَا بَعْرِفُ الطَّلَابَ . (SD)

أَعْرِفُ الأستاذَ وَلَكِنِّي لَا أَعْرِفُ الطَّلَابَ . (MSA)

Drink tea but don't
drink coffee.

شَرَابُ شَايٍ بِسَ لَا تَشْرَبُ قَهْوَةً . (SD)

أَشْرَبُ الشَّايَ وَلَكِن لَا تَشْرَبُ الْقَهْوَةَ . (MSA)

Tea is good but
coffee isn't.

الشَّايُ مَنِيحٌ بِسَ الْقَهْوَةُ (مَش) مَنِيحَةٌ . (SD)

الشَّايُ جَيِّدٌ وَلَكِن الْقَهْوَةُ (غَيْر) جَيِّدَةٌ . (MSA)

6. "I can" (pronounced بِئَدْر) is the first person singular imperfect tense of the MSA verb قَدَر . (In SD, يَدِر .) .
ما بِقَدْر is "I cannot."

7. The SD لِه has the same meaning as the MSA لِمَاذَا , "Why?"

Examples:

Why don't you
drink coffee?

لِه مَا بَتَشْرَبُ قَهْوَةً ؟ (SD)

لِمَاذَا لَا تَشْرَبُ الْقَهْوَةَ ؟ (MSA)

Why do you like coffee?

لِه بَتَحِبُّ الْقَهْوَةَ ؟ (SD)

لِمَاذَا تَحِبُّ الْقَهْوَةَ ؟ (MSA)

8. The obvious meaning of شَوْفِه is "What does it contain?" or "What's there?" However, شَوْفِه has a more far-reaching meaning, "What's the reason?" Notice that this meaning is implied in "What's there?" Thus, when you decline an invitation to do something with me and I say, شَوْفِه , لِه , I mean, "Why, what's the reason?"

9. ضُيُوفُ مِنَ الْجَبَلِ , "guests from the mountain" is a reference to visitors from the many villages in the mountains of Syria and Lebanon.

10. **عمول** is the SD imperative form of **عمل**, "to do." The corresponding imperative in MSA is **إعمل**.

11. **حسابك** consists of **حساب** "account," and the pronominal suffix **ك**. Thus, **حسابك** is literally "your account." The idiomatic meaning of the expression **عمل حسابك** is "plan to."

12. **سوا**, "together," is the same as the MSA **سوية**.

Example:

I'd like us to have lunch together today.	• بدي نتفدى سوا اليوم	(SD)
	• اريد ان نتفدى سوية اليوم	(MSA)

13. **من كل بد** is an SD idiomatic expression meaning "for sure," "certainly." Some SD speakers say **من كل بد**.

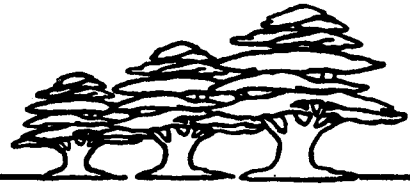
Example:

I'd like us to have lunch together tomorrow for sure.	• بحب نتفدى سوى بكره من كل بد	(SD)
	• اود ان نتفدى سوية غدا بالتاكيد	(MSA)

14. **شكرا جزيلا** means "many thanks" in both SD and MSA.

15. **عنا**, "at our place" or "we have," has the same meaning as the MSA expression **عندنا**. This is the only time the letter **د** is omitted from **عند** when a pronominal suffix is added. (See Reference Grammar, this lesson.)

DRILLS



One 

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

I'd like you to come to lunch with me today.

• بِذَكَرٍ تَجِي تَتَغَدَّى مَعِيَ الْيَوْمَ .

بَذَكَ

• ١. بَذِي

بَذَن

• ٢. تَجِي

تَجُوا

يَجُوا

• ٣. تَتَغَدَّى

يَتَغَدُّوا

نَتَغَدَّى

• بِذَكَرٍ تَجِي تَتَغَدَّى .

• بِذَكَرٍ تَجُوا تَتَغَدُّوا .

• بِذَكَرٍ تَجِي تَتَغَدَّى مَعِيَ الْيَوْمَ .

Good appetite,
but today I can't.

• صَحْتَيْنِ وَعَافِيَةٍ ، بَسَ الْيَوْمَ مَا بِقَدْرٍ .

• ٤. صَحْتَيْنِ وَعَافِيَةٍ .

• ٥. بَسَ

بَسَ مَا بِقَدْرٍ

• ٦. بِقَدْرٍ

مَا بِقَدْرٍ

مَنْقَدْرٍ

مَا بِيَقْدَرُوا

• صَحْتَيْنِ وَعَافِيَةٍ ، بَسَ الْيَوْمَ مَا بِقَدْرٍ .

LESSON 3

DRILLS

Why? What's going on?

ليه ، شو فيه ؟

٧ . ليه ؟

٨ . شو فيه ؟

ليه ، شو فيه ؟

I have guests from the
(mountain) village.

عندي ضيوف من الجبل .

عندي ضيوف .

٩ . ضيوف من الجبل .

عندي ضيوف من الجبل .

OK, then plan to have lunch
with me (together) tomorrow.

طيب ، عمول حسابك نتفدى سوا بكره .

طيب

١٠ . عمول حسابك .

١١ . عمول

حسابك

١٢ . عمول حسابك نتفدى سوا .

سوا

طيب ، عمول حسابك نتفدى سوا بكره .

Certainly, thanks a lot.

من كل بد ، شكرا جزيلا .

١٣ . من كل بد .

من كل بد ، شكرا .

شكرا جزيلا .

من كل بد ، شكرا جزيلا .

Two

Repeat after the model.

Nadim: I'd like you to come
to lunch with me today.

نديم : بَدُّكَ تَجِي تَتَغَدَّى مَعِيَ الْيَوْمَ

Samira: (Have a nice lunch) but
today I can't.

سميرة : صَحْتِينَ وَعَافِيَةً ، بَسَ الْيَوْمَ
مَا بَاقْدِرْ .

Nadim: Why, what's going on?

نديم : لِيْهِ ، شَوْ فِيْهِ ؟

Samira: We have guests from
the (mountain) village
today.

سميرة : عِنَّا ضُيُوفٌ مِنَ الْجَبَلِ الْيَوْمَ .

Nadim: OK, plan (f.) to have
lunch with me tomorrow.

نديم : طَيِّبٌ ، عَمَلِي حَسَابِكِ نَتَغَدَّى
سَوَا بُكْرَةٍ .

Samira: By all means. Thanks,
Nadim.

سميرة : مِنْ كُلِّ بَدٍّ ، شَكَرًا يَا نَدِيمُ .

Three

Repeat after the model.

Jamil: Where are your guests
from, Farid?

جميل : مَنِينِ ضُيُوفُكَ يَا فَرِيدُ ؟

Farid: My guests are from the
(mountain) village.

فَرِيدُ : ضُيُوفِي مِنَ الْجَبَلِ .

Jamil: I'd like you and your
guests to come and have
lunch with us today.

جميل : بَدُّكَ أَنْتَ وَضُيُوفُكَ تَجِوْا تَتَغَدَّوْا
مَعَنَا الْيَوْمَ .

Farid: No, thank you. We
can't today.

فَرِيدُ : لَا ، شَكَرًا الْيَوْمَ مَا مَنِقْدِرْ .

Jamil: OK, plan (pl.) to have
lunch with me tomorrow.

جميل : طَيِّبٌ ، عَمَلُوا حَسَابَكُمْ نَتَغَدَّى
سَوَا بُكْرَةٍ .

Farid: By all means. Thanks,
Jamil.

فَرِيدُ : مِنْ كُلِّ بَدٍّ شَكَرًا يَا جَمِيلُ .

LESSON 3

DRILLS

Four

Repeat after the model.

- Jamila: Farida cannot have lunch with us today. جميلة : فريدة ما بتقدر تتغدى معنا اليوم .
- Samira: Why? What's her excuse? سميرة : ليه ، شوفيه عندها ؟
- Jamila: She has guests from the (mountain) village. جميلة : عندها ضيوف من الجبل .
- Samira: OK, can't she have lunch with us tomorrow? سميرة : طيب وبكره ، ما بتقدر تتغدى معنا ؟
- Jamila: By all means. She should (have) lunch with us tomorrow. جميلة : لازم تتغدى معنا بكره من كل بد .

Five

Change the following 5 sentences to the plural.

Example:

- (Teacher) بذك تجي تتغدى معي اليوم .
- (Student) بمكن تجوا تتغدوا معنا اليوم .

- ٠١ بذه بجي يتغدى معي اليوم .
- ٠٢ بذا تجي تتغدى معي اليوم .
- ٠٣ بذي اجي اتغدى معك اليوم .
- ٠٤ بذك تجي تتغدى معي اليوم .
- ٠٥ انا بحب القهوة اكثر من الشاي .

Six

Change the following 10 sentences, using the example as a model.

Example:

- (Teacher) انا عامل حسابي اتغدى مع سمير اليوم .
- (Student) سمير عامل حسابيه يتغدى معي اليوم .

- ٠١ سميرة عاملة حسابها تتغدى معي اليوم .
- ٠٢ فريد عامل حسابيه يتغدى مع سميرة اليوم .

- ٣. الطلاب عاملين حسابن بتغدوا مع استاذن اليوم .
- ٤. جميل عامل حسابه يتغدى مع سمير وفريدة اليوم .
- ٥. علي وفريد وجميل عاملين حسابن بتغدوا معنا اليوم .
- ٦. انا بدي اتغدى مع فريدة اليوم .
- ٧. الاستاذ بده يتغدى مع طلابه اليوم .
- ٨. جميل بده يتغدى معنا اليوم .
- ٩. انا ما بدي اتغدى مع فريد وجميل اليوم .
- ١٠. انا عامل حسابي اتغدى مع فريد وسمير اليوم .

Seven

Use the information in the left-hand column to answer the 5 questions below.

Example:

I can't.

(Teacher) يا جميل بذك تجي تتغدى معي اليوم ؟

(Student) صحتين وعافية ، بس اليوم ما بقدر .

I can't.

١. يا سميرة بذك تجي تتغدى معي اليوم ؟

We can't.

٢. يا شباب بذكن تجوا تتغدوا معي اليوم ؟

guests from the (mountain)
village

٣. مين عندك اليوم ؟

Certainly.

٤. طيب عمول حسابك نتغدى سوا بكره ؟

I can't.

٥. يا سمير ، بذك تجي تتغدى معي اليوم ؟

Eight

Change the following 5 sentences into plural.

Example:

(Teacher) عندي ضيوف من الجبل .

(Student) عنا ضيوف من الجبل .

- ٠١ . عنده ضيوف اليوم .
- ٠٢ . عمول حسابك تجي معي .
- ٠٣ . بذك تجي بكره .
- ٠٤ . طيب ، بكره بقدر .
- ٠٥ . عملت حسابها تجي معك .

Nine

Change the following 5 sentences into feminine.

Example:

• عنده ضيوف اليوم (Teacher)

• عندا ضيوف اليوم (Student)

- ٠١ . عمول حسابك نتغدى سوى .
- ٠٢ . بذك تجي معي اليوم .
- ٠٣ . ما رح بقدر يجي يتغدى معنا .
- ٠٤ . بذك تتغدى معن بكره ؟
- ٠٥ . سمير عامل حسابك يجي معي .

Ten

Make the 5 statements below into questions by changing the intonation of your voice.

Example:

• بذك تجي اليوم (Teacher)

• بذك تجي اليوم ؟ (Student)

- ٠١ . عندك ضيوف اليوم يا جميل .
- ٠٢ . لازم تجي بكره يا سمير .
- ٠٣ . بذك تجي معي بكره .
- ٠٤ . ما هيقدر يجي معك اليوم .
- ٠٥ . لازم تتغدى معهن يا فريدة .

CLASSROOM EXERCISES



What Do You Say?

1. Samir has come to visit you. Offer him coffee and tea.
2. You are asked to have some coffee. What do you say if you have just had some?
3. Your friend insists on your having tea or coffee. Accept one of the two.
4. Your boss asks you for lunch. Tell him you cannot make it today.
5. Your friend wants to know why you did not accept his invitation to lunch. Explain that you have guests from the (mountain) village.
6. Ask a friend to have lunch with you tomorrow.
7. Ask your guest if he would like a piece of baklava or cake with his coffee.
8. Accept a piece of baklava from your hostess.

Role Playing

Situation 1.

You stop by to see Samir and you find him having tea.

سمير : بتحب تشرب معي فنجان شاي ؟

Decline because you just
had some.

سمير : ما بيمير ، لازم تشرب شي .

Accept.

سمير : شو بتحب مع الشاي بقلادة ولا كاتو ؟

Cake is fine.

Situation 2.

Nabil invites you to have lunch, but you are not able to go.

بتتغدى معي اليوم يا جميل ؟

Respond in the negative.

وبكره يا جميل ؟

Accept Nabil's invitation.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker
(Instructor)

Interpreter
(Student)

Arabic speaker
(Student)



Situation 1. Bill is a guest at Farid's house. Farid's mother does not speak English. When she comes into the room and offers Bill coffee, Farid interprets.

شو بتحب تشرب قهوة ولا شاي ؟

Nothing, thank you.
I just had some.

لا ما بيمصير ، لازم تشرب شي .

OK, I'll have some
tea (cup).

بتحب بقلادة مع الشاي ؟

Baklawa is fine, thanks.

Situation 2. You are at Mr. Hadad's store and you invite him to lunch. You want to invite his brother also, but he does not speak English. Mr. Hadad interprets for you.

Do you want to have
lunch with us?

صحتين وعافية بس اليوم ما بقدر .

Why? What's going on?

عندي ضيوف .

Tomorrow.

طيب ، بكره بقدر .

Free Selection

Respond to the following 10 questions and statements.

- ٠١ شو بهتجب تشرب يا سمير ؟
- ٠٢ يا فريد شو شربت اليوم عند سمير ؟
- ٠٣ شو يا جميل ، انت بهتجب القهوة اكثر من الشاي ؟
- ٠٤ يا سميرة مع مين هذك تتغدي اليوم ؟
- ٠٥ بهتحي تتغدى سوا ؟
- ٠٦ شو يا فريد ، عندك ضيوف اليوم ؟
- ٠٧ منين ضيوفك يا فريدة ؟
- ٠٨ شو بهتجب يا سمير قطعة بقلالة ولا كاتو ؟
- ٠٩ شو بهتحي تشربي يا فريدة فنجان قهوة ولا شاي ؟
- ٠١٠ ما بهيصير ، لازم تشربي شي .

Translation Practice

Translate the following 10 sentences orally into English.

- ٠١ سمير بهتجب القهوة بس ما بهتجب الشاي .
- ٠٢ جميل عنده ضيوف من الجبل .
- ٠٣ الاستاذ بده يتغدى مع طلابه اليوم .
- ٠٤ انا عامل حسابي اتغدى مع سمير بكره .
- ٠٥ ما بهيصير ، لازم نتغدى سوا اليوم .
- ٠٦ شو يا سمير ، انت بهتجب الكاتو اكثر من البقلالة ؟
- ٠٧ يا فريد هذك تبي تتغدى معي بكره من كل بد .
- ٠٨ انا وفريد عاملين حسابنا نتغدى سوا بكره ، بهتجب تبي تتغدى معنا يا سمير ؟
- ٠٩ اليوم سمير تغدى مع فريد وبكره بده ببي يتغدى معي .
- ٠١٠ انا بهتجب قطعة بقلالة مع القهوة وفريد بهتجب شقفة كاتو مع الشاي .

Dictation Practice

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

١. عمول حسابك نتغدى سوا .
٢. محتر وعامية يا فريد .
٣. من كل سد بكرة يتغدى معك .
٤. لازم تشرب شي يا استاذ .
٥. بس اليوم ما بقدر يا مروان .
٦. عمول حسابك نتغدى سوا بكرة .
٧. شرب فنجان قهوة يا سميرة .
٨. عندي ضيوف من الجبل اليوم .

اللي ما عنده عتيق ما عنده جديب

HOMEWORK



Exercise One

Translate the 5 recorded sentences into written English.

Exercise Two

Use SATTS to write the 5 recorded sentences.

Exercise Three

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

٠١

- a. تغدينا سوا اليوم .
- b. نعم ، اليوم بقدر .
- c. ما تغديت معك اليوم .

٠٢

- a. عتّا ضيوف اليوم .
- b. نحنا من الجبل .
- c. مندي ضيوف من الجبل .

٠٣

- a. من كل يد بقدر احي .
- b. قدرت احي معك .
- c. بهقدروا بجوا معك .

٥٤

- a. شربت فنجان شاي .
- b. بشرب فنجان قهوة .
- c. انا شربت مسجارت قهوة .

٥٥

- a. شرب الضيف فنجان شاي .
- b. بقلوة عال ، شكرا .
- c. حب قطعة بقلوة .

٥٦

- a. لازم تشربوا شي .
- b. مش شارب شاي .
- c. طيب بشرب فنجان شاي .

٥٧

- a. عتّا ضيوف اليوم .
- b. ما عندكن شي اليوم .
- c. عندي ضيوف من الجبل .

٥٨

- a. اجي وشرب شاي .
- b. جيت وشربت شاي .
- c. نعم ، بجي اشرب شاي .

٥٩

- a. طيب ، بشرب شاي .
- b. شرب الضيف قهوة .
- c. لازم تشربوا قهوة .

•١٠

- a. هلق بعدني شارب •
- b. شرب الاستاذ قهوة •
- c. شربوا التلاميذ شاي •

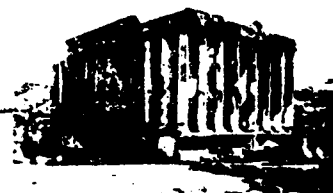
Exercise Four

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

Questions

1. What did Samir offer Nadim?
2. What was Nadim's answer?
3. Why didn't he accept a drink?
4. Did Samir insist? What did he say?
5. Did Samir offer him something else? What?
6. Did Nadim accept? What did he want?

SUMMARY



1. **شَو** , is the SD equivalent of the MSA **مَاذَا** and **مَا** .

Example:

What would you like
to drink?

شو بتحب تشرب ؟

2. The SD **وَلَا** , "or," is equivalent to the MSA **أَمْ** .

Example:

Coffee or tea?

قهوة ولا شاي ؟

3. **هَلَا** (هَلَا) is SD for the MSA **الآن** , "now."

4. **بعد** , is used with a pronominal suffix and an active participle to show that something has just been done.

Example:

I have just finished
drinking coffee.

بعدني شارب قهوة .

5. **ما يصير** means "It can't be."

6. When an imperfect verb follows **لازم** , the prefix **بـ** is dropped.

Example:

You should drink something.

لازم تشرب شي .

7. In the invitational expression for lunch, **بذك تجي تتغدى معي** ,
"I would like you to come to lunch with me," **بذك تجي** is stressed.

8. صحتين وعافية and صحتين , "Good appetite," are used to wish acquaintances a pleasant meal or to decline an invitation to eat with someone.
9. ولكن is the same as the MSA word .
10. The SD شوفيه means "What is the reason?" The MSA equivalent is ما السبب .
11. عمول حسابك means "plan to."
12. من كل بد means "certainly." The MSA equivalent is بالتأكيد .
13. سوا is "together" in SD and سوية in MSA.
14. عنا , "we have," and "at our place," is the equivalent of the MSA عندنا .

REFERENCE GRAMMAR



VERBS

1. Measure I verb, شرب , "to drink"

	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	شَرِبَ	يَشْرَبُ - ب	
she	هي	شَرِبَتْ	تَشْرَبُ - ب	
they	هني	شَرَبُوا	يَشْرَبُوا - ب	
you, m.	انت	شَرِبْتَ	تَشْرَبُ - ب	شَرَاب
you, f.	انت	شَرِبْتِ	تَشْرَبِي - ب	شَرَبِي
you, pl.	انتو	شَرَبْتُوا	تَشْرَبُوا - ب	شَرَبُوا
I	انا	شَرِبْتُ	اشْرَبُ - ب	
we	نحننا	شَرَبْنَا	نَشْرَبُ - م	

Verbal noun, شُرْب

Active participle, شَارِب

* بِشْرَب is pronounced بِشَرَب

2. Measure I verb, صار , "to become"

	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	صار	ب - يصير	
she	هي	صارت	ب - تصير	
they	هني	صاروا	ب - يصيروا	
you, m.	انت	صرت	ب - تصير	صير
you, f.	انت	صرت	ب - تصيري	صيري
you, pl.	انتو	صرتوا	ب - تصيروا	صيروا
I	انا	صرت	ب - اصير	
we	نحن	صرنا	م - نصير	

Verbal noun, مَصِير , "destiny." Has limited use.

Active participle, صائر . Widely used.

* بصير is pronounced بصير .

3. Measure V defective verb, تَغَدَّى , "to eat"

	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	تَغَدَّى	ب - يَتَغَدَّى	
she	هي	تَغَدَّتْ	ب - تَتَغَدَّى	
they	هني	تَغَدَّوْا	ب - يَتَغَدَّوْا	
you, m.	انت	تَغَدَّيتَ	ب - تَتَغَدَّى	تَغَدَّى
you, f.	انت	تَغَدَّيتِ	ب - تَتَغَدِّي	تَغَدِّي
you, pl.	انتو	تَغَدَّيْتُوا	ب - تَتَغَدَّوْا	تَغَدَّوْا
I	انا	تَغَدَّيتُ	ب - اتَغَدَّى	
we	نحن	تَغَدَّيْنَا	م - نَتَغَدَّى	

The measure V verbal noun is not used. Instead use غَدَا (in MSA, غداء). The Measure I verbal noun is used.

Active participle, متَغَدِّي

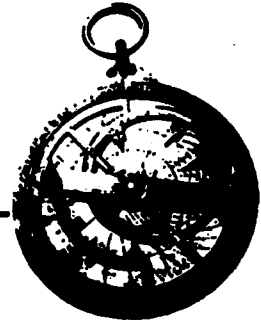
* يتَغَدَّى is pronounced يتَغَدَّى .

4. عند "has, with" with pronominal suffixes

<u>English</u>	<u>SD</u>
he has	عندهُ (عندو)
she has	عندها (عندا)
they have	عندهن (عندهن)
you have, m.	عندك
you have, f.	عندكِ
you have, pl.	عندكن
I have	عندي
we have	عندنا

*Notice how different عند is from its MSA equivalent عندنا .

EVALUATION



Part A

You will hear 5 sentences in Syrian. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best translation.

1.
 - a. Who is she going to have lunch with today?
 - b. Who are you going to have lunch with today?
 - c. Who wants to have lunch with you today?
 - d. With whom did you have lunch today?

2.
 - a. She likes baklawas more than cake.
 - b. She likes baklawas but not cake.
 - c. She likes cake more than baklawas.
 - d. She likes more baklawas and cake.

3.
 - a. The students are planning to have coffee with their teacher tomorrow.
 - b. The students are having lunch with one of their teachers tomorrow.
 - c. The students are planning to have lunch with their teachers tomorrow.
 - d. The students are planning to have lunch together tomorrow.

4. a. Samir likes a cake with a cup of tea.
 b. Samir likes a piece of cake with a cup of tea.
 c. Samir does not like a piece of cake with a cup of tea.
 d. Samir likes a piece of cake without a cup of tea.
5. a. I can't do it now, but I'll do it tomorrow.
 b. I can't now, but tomorrow for sure.
 c. He can't now, but tomorrow for sure.
 d. I can't now, but maybe tomorrow.

Part B

Write the English equivalent for each of the following 5 recorded sentences.

Part C

Use SATTS to transcribe the following 5 recorded sentences.

ENRICHMENT



A. Some SD speaking people may use أش (pronounced اش) instead of شو in questions such as:

What do you like to drink?

شو بتحب تشرب قهوة ولا شاي ؟

What did you have for lunch today?

شو تغديت اليوم ؟

B. ولا can be used in combination with ي to mean "either... or."

Example:

Either you come to lunch with me today or I will not go to lunch with you tomorrow.

ي بتتغدى معي اليوم ولا ما بتغدى معك بكره ؟

Either you introduce me to the girl who was in your company or I will not introduce you to our professor.

ي بتعرفني على البنت اللي كانت معك ولا ما بعرفك على استاذنا .

C. When you say صحتين or صحتين ومافيه to someone who is eating, you will hear responses such as:

Two healths to your heart.

صحتين على قلبك (البك) .

Or, simply

على قلبك .

Or, you may hear

Please share with us.

تفضل شاركنا .

- D. To the above statements,
you may say:

I am grateful.
I have just eaten.

ممنون سبق (سبأ) الفضل هلق بعدني
أكل .

On a joyful occasion(s),
God willing.

سالعرج انخالله
لأمرأاح انخالله .

Many thanks, but
now I can't.

ممنون كنبر بس هلق ما بقدر .

- E. When you finish eating with people at their home, you
may say:

God willing, there will
always be plenty on your
table.

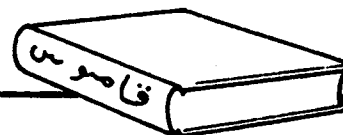
سفرة دايمه انخالله .

or simply

دايمه انخالله .

اللي بيتقى الجلفه منى منى اللى ببعدها

VOCABULARY



<u>English</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>MSA</u>
able (to be)		قدر
Arabic		عربي
baklawa		بقلاوة
book		كتاب
By all means.	من كل بد	
cake	كاتو	
cause		سبب
coffee		قهوة
come (to)	جا	جاء
cup		فنجان
drink (to)		شرب
good, a double health	صحتين وعافية	
guest		ضيوف / ضيف (ج)
happen (to)		صار
have (to)		عند
just finished drinking	بعدني شارب	
land		ارض
like (to)		حب
lot (a)		جزيل
lunch (to have)		تغذي
mountain		جبل
must		لازم
not		ما
nothing	ما شي	

LESSON 3

VOCABULARY

<u>English</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>MSA</u>
now	هَلْآن	الآن
only	بَسْ	فقط
or		أو
piece	شَقْفَة	قطعة
plan (to)	عمول حسابك	
something, some	شي	شي
still, I am	بعديني	
tea		شاي
Thanks a lot.		شكرا جزيلا
together	سوا	سويه
tomorrow	بكره	غدا
want (you)	بذك	
What's going on?	شو فيه ؟	
why	ليه	
with me		معي

LESSON 4

A VISIT TO AN OFFICE



OBJECTIVES

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

Visit an office and request to see someone with whom you have an appointment.

Deal with an office situation in which you do not have an appointment and you are asked to wait before you can see the desired person.

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



1. Difference between **من فعلك** and **اتفعل** .
2. Compound words such as **قله** .
3. **في** with pronominal suffixes such as **فني** and **فني** .
4. The use of the verb, **نظر** instead of the verb, **انتظر** .
5. Assimilation of the sound of the pronominal suffix in words such as **معه** and **قله** .
6. Verbs
Measure I hollow verbs, **قال** , **شاف**
Measure II weak verb, **خلى**
Measure X weak verb, **استراح**

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME I

Samir has come to see the chairman of the department. He first speaks to the secretary.

- سمير : من فضلك ، مُمكن شوف المُدير ؟
السكرتيرة : معك موعد معه شي ؟
سمير : نعم ، انا على الوقت تمام .
السكرتيرة : شو اسمك حتى قلّه ؟
سمير : اسمي سمير خليل .
السكرتيرة : طيب ، المُدير ناطرك ، تفعل .
سمير : شكرا جزىلا .

TRANSLATION

Samir: May I see the chairman, please?

Secretary: Do you have an appointment with him?

Samir: Yes, I'm right on time.

Secretary: What's your name so I can tell him?

Samir: My name is Samir Khalil.

Secretary: OK, the chairman is waiting for you.
Please go ahead.

Samir: Many thanks.

EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. من فضلك , "please," (literally, "From your generosity" or "From your kindness"), is used to request something. اتفضل , which also means "please," is used to offer something to someone or to oblige him in some way.

2. اشوف , "I see," is pronounced شوف . (See the conjugation of شاف in the Reference Grammar on page 170.)

3. مَعَكَ مَوْعِدٌ مَعَهُ شَيْءٌ , "Anyhow, do you have an appointment with him?" In this expression شَيْءٌ emphasizes the need for an appointment. Without this emphasis the question reads:

مَعَكَ مَوْعِدٌ مَعَهُ .

4. مَعَهُ , "with him," is pronounced مَعُو . This pronunciation applies to all prepositions, nouns and verbs with the pronominal suffix هـ . The exception is when هـ falls after a ي , in which case the ي sound is stretched slightly.

Example:

مَدِيْقُهُ	مَدِيْقُو
مَدِيْقَتُهُ	مَدِيْقَتُو
عَرَفَهُ	عَرَفُو
فِيهِ	فِي (ي)
عَلَيْهِ	عَلِي (ي)

5. عَالُوْتُ , "on time," is pronounced على الوُتْ .

6. حَتَّى قُلْتُ , "So I can tell him," is the SD equivalent of the MSA لَكِي أَقُولُ لَهُ . It is pronounced حَتَّى أَلُو .

7. أَقُولُ لَهُ , "I tell him," is a short form of أَقُولُ لَهُ . Notice that the و is omitted and the two ل are replaced with a ج . This rule applies in the singular form of the verb (except in

the second person feminine). It also applies in the first person plural of the same tense. Study the conjugation of this verb under Reference Grammar and find out when a similar rule is applied in the perfect tense involving the ا (alif).

Examples:

You (m.) tell him.	انت بتقلّه .
You (f.) tell him.	انت بتقوليله .
We tell him.	نحننا منقلّه .
They tell him.	هني بيقولوله .

8. ناطر , "He is waiting for you," is the SD equivalent of the MSA انتظر . هو في انتظار . ناطر is the active participle of the verb نظر .

DRILLS



One 

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

May I see the chairman,
please?

من فضلك ، مُمْكِن شُوف المَدير ؟

m.

٠١ من فضلك

f.

من فضلك

pl.

من فضلكن

ممكن شوف المدير ؟

٠٢ شوف

I

ممكن شوف

we

ممكن نشوف

من فضلك مُمْكِن شُوف المَدير ؟

Do you have an appointment
with him?

٠٣ مَعَكَ مَوْعِدٌ مَعَهُ شَي ؟

مَعَكَ مَوْعِدٌ

مَعِيَ مَوْعِدٌ

مَعَنَا مَوْعِدٌ

٠٤ مَعَهُ

شَي

مَعَكَ مَوْعِدٌ مَعَهُ شَي ؟

Yes, I'm right on time.

نَعَمْ ، انا على الوَقْتِ تمام .

نعم

انا على الوَقْتِ .

- ٥٠ . على الوقت
 على الوقت تمام .
 نعم ، انا على الوقت تمام .

What's your name so I can
 tell him?

شو اسمك حتى قلّه

شو اسمك ؟

٦٠ . حتى قلّه

٧٠ . قلّه

So I can tell him.

حتى قلّه

So I can tell her.

حتى قلّها

So I can tell them.

حتى قلن

شو اسمك حتى قلّه ؟

My name is Samir Khalil.

اسمي سمير خليل

اسمي

اسمي سمير خليل .

OK, the chairman is waiting
 for you. Please go ahead.

طبيب ، المدير ناظرک ، تفضل .

طبيب

٨٠ . ناظرک

المدير ناظرک ، اتفضل .

تفضل (اتفضل)

تفعلني (اتفعلني)

تفعلوا (اتفعلوا)

طبيب ، المدير ناظرک ، تفضل .

Many thanks.

شكرا جزيلاً .

شكرا

شكرا جزيلاً .

LESSON 4

DRILLS

Two

Repeat after the model.

- Ali: Please madam, is it possible to see the principal of the school? علي : من فضلك يا ست ، ممكن شوف رئيس المدرسة ؟
- Secretary: Do you have an appointment? السكرتيرة : معك موعد معه شي ؟
- Ali: Yes, now. علي : نعم ، هَلَق .
- Secretary: What is your name so I may tell him? السكرتيرة : شو اسمك حتى قلّه ؟
- Ali: My name is Ali Shaker. I'm the new teacher. علي : اسمي علي شاكر وانا المعلم الجديد .
- Secretary: Fine, the principal is waiting (Mr.) Ali. السكرتيرة : طيب الرئيس ناظرَك يا استاذ علي .
- Ali: Thanks, madam. علي : شكرا يا ست .

Three

Repeat after the model.

- Farid: Please, madam, is it possible to see the chairman? فريد : من فضلك يا ست ، ممكن نشوف المدير ؟
- Secretary: Do you have an appointment with him? السكرتيرة : عندكم موعد معه شي ؟
- Farid: Yes, we are on time exactly. فريد : نعم ، نحنا على الوقت تمام .
- Secretary: OK, what are your names so I can tell him? السكرتيرة : طيب ، شو اساميكن حتى قلّه ؟

LESSON 4

DRILLS

Farid: My name is Farid : أنا اسمي فريد سمعان
Simon and my col- وزميلي اسمه شاكِر .
league's name is
Ali Shaker.

Secretary: OK. Come in, please, : طيب ، نَظَلُّوا ، المدير
the chairman is
waiting for you. ناظرَكُن .

Farid: Thanks a lot. : شكرا جزيلا .

Four 
Repeat after the model.

Samira: Good morning. Please, : صباح الخير ، من فضلك
is it possible to
see the chairman? ممكن شوف المدير ؟

Secretary: Do you have an : عندك موعد معه ؟
appointment?

Samira: Yes (I have one) : ايوه عندي ، مُلَّق .
now.

Secretary: What is your name : شو اسمك حتى قلُّه ؟
so I can tell him?

Samira: My name is Samira : اسمي سميرة أحمد .
Ahmad.

Secretary: OK. Come in (Miss) : طيب اتفخلي يا ست سميرة
Samira, the chairman
is waiting for you. المدير ناظرَك .

Samira: Thank you. : شكرا .

LESSON 4

DRILLS

Five

Change the following 5 sentences to feminine.

Example:

المدير ناطرك (Teacher)

المدير ناطرك (Student)

١. معك موعد مع المدير .

٢. شفت السكرتيرة ؟

٣. تفضل شوف المدير .

٤. شو اسمك حتى قلّه ؟

٥. من فضلك يا سمير .

Six

Change the following 5 sentences to plural.

Example:

معك موعد مع المدير ؟ (Teacher)

معكن موعد مع المدير ؟ (Student)

١. ممكن شوف المدير ؟

٢. شو اسمك حتى قلّه ؟

٣. طيب ، المدير ناطرك .

٤. تفضل هلق شوف المدير .

٥. من فضلك يا ست .

Seven

Change the following 5 questions according to the given clue.

Example:

pl.

شو اسمك حتى قلها ؟ (Teacher)

شو اساميكن حتى قلها ؟ (Student)

f.

١. شو اسمك حتى قلّه ؟

pl.

٢. شو اسمه حتى قلّه ؟

LESSON 4

DRILLS

- | | |
|-----|------------------------|
| m. | ٣. شو اسمها حتى قلته ؟ |
| f. | ٤. شو اسمك حتى قلته ؟ |
| pl. | ٥. شو اسمك حتى قلته ؟ |

Eight

Use the information in the left-hand column to change the underlined words in the 5 sentences below.

Example:

- | | |
|-----|--|
| pl. | (Teacher) من فضلك يا ست ممكن شوف المدير ؟ |
| | (Student) من فضلك يا ست ممكن نشوف المدير ؟ |

- | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------|
| pl. | ١. من فضلك يا شيب ممكن شوف الأستاذ ؟ |
| sing. | ٢. من فضلك يا ستات ممكن نشوف المدير ؟ |
| m. sing. | ٣. شو بدكن منه حتى قلته ؟ |
| f. sing. | ٤. المدير ناظر كن ، تفضلوا معي . |
| sing. | ٥. نحنا ناظرين المدير . |

Nine

Reverse the subjects and objects of the following 15 sentences.

Example:

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| (Teacher) | نحننا منتخب نشوف المدير . |
| (Student) | المدير بيحب يشوفنا . |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ٩. أنا قلتله كل شي . | ١. أنا ناظر سميرة . |
| ١٠. نحنا قلنا لن كل شي . | ٢. الأستاذ ناظر الطلاب . |
| ١١. شو قلتاتين ؟ | ٣. أنا كنت ناظر كن . |
| ١٢. شو بدّه بقلتي ؟ | ٤. هلق انت مين ناظر ؟ |
| ١٣. معي موعد معه . | ٥. أنا نظرتك كتير . |
| ١٤. سمير معه موعد مع سميرة . | ٦. أنا شفت سمير بالمدرسة . |
| ١٥. أنا شفت المدير بوقت الموعد تمام . | ٧. بحب شوف المدير . |
| | ٨. أنا شفت مروان بس هو ما شافني . |

ب	و	ل	ن	م	ع	هـ	د	ص	ب
د	ر	ق	ا	س	ل	و	م	ع	ش
ك	ب	ش	ش	ق	م	هـ	ح	ا	ل
ر	ي	ك	ت	ب	ي	ط	ر	ا	ت
ط	ر	ل	ط	ب	ك	ب	ا	س	ح
ا	و	س	ع	و	ح	ل	ث	م	م
ن	ص	د	ت	ن	ق	ت	ع	ك	م
ع	ن	ل	ق	هـ	ط	د	ب	ل	ك
ي	س	م	و	ي	ل	ا	ك	و	ن
ج	ر	ة	ى	د	غ	ت	ن	ب	ش

ابحث عن هذه الكلمات في كل الاتجاهات . أي حرف قد يستعمل أكثر من مرة .

عموديا
Vertical

وقت
اسمك
حكيم
شكل
ممکن
ناطرك
محراث

افقيا
Horizontal

عمول
حسابك
نتفدى
سوا
اليوم
طيب
من
كل بد

قطريا
Diagonal

شو بتحب تشرب
ما شي
شكرا
هلق
بعدني
شارب
قهوة

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II

Nabil has come without an appointment to see the chairman of the department. The secretary informs him that the chairman is busy and he'll have to wait.

- نمیل : صباح الخير ، بقدر شوف المدير بدون موعد ؟
السكرتيرة : معقول ، خليني شوف اذا عنده حدا .
نمیل : طيب ، ممنون .
السكرتيرة : هلق مشغول شوي ، بتحب تنظر ؟
نمیل : نعم بنظر اذا في شوفه بعد شوي .
السكرتيرة : معلوم ، تفضل ستريح .

TRANSLATION

- Nabil: Good morning. May I see the chairman without an appointment?
- Secretary: It's possible (reasonable). Let me see if he's with anyone (has anybody).
- Nabil: That's fine; I'm grateful.
- Secretary: He's a little busy right now. Would you like to wait?
- Nabil: Yes. I'll wait if I can see him after a while.
- Secretary: Of course. Please have a seat.

EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. بدون , "without," is synonymous with two other SD terms, بلا and من غير .

Example:

Without an appointment. بدون موعد - من غير موعد - بلا موعد

2. مَعْقُول , literally, "comprehensible," means "possible." It is pronounced معقول . مش معقول is a frequently used SD expression meaning "hard to believe."

3. خُطِبْنِي شَوْف , "Let me see," is the SD equivalent of the MSA expression دَعْنِي أَرَى . خُطِبْنِي consists of خُطِبَ , "leave alone," the imperative of the measure II form of the verb خَلَا and the pronominal suffix نِي .

4. اِذَا , "if," is pronounced اِذَا .

5. مَمْنُون , "grateful," is the passive participle of the verb مَنَّ , "to bestow blessings." It is often used with pronominal suffixes as shown in the examples below.

Examples:

I am grateful to you (m.). مَمْنُونُكَ .

I am grateful to you (f.). مَمْنُونُكَ .

I am grateful to you (pl.). مَمْنُونُكُمْ .

You may also say اَنَا مَمْنُونُكَ .

6. فَيِّ , "I can," has another form, فَيِّ , which is widely used in Lebanon. (See Reference Grammar, this lesson.)

7. بعد شوي . قليل MSA "a little" is equivalent to the means "after a while" or "soon."

8. معلوم , "of course" (literally, "it is known" or "understandable"), is the passive participle of علم , "to know."

9. استريح , سريح "Have a seat," is the SD imperative form of the MSA استراح meaning "rest." In SD the imperative form means "Have a seat," and the other forms mean "to rest."

Examples:

Please have a seat.

اتفضل استريح .

Are you comfortable (resting)?

انت مستريح ؟

خبي قرشك الابيض ليومك الاسود

DRILLS



One 

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

Good morning, may I see the chairman without an appointment?

صباح الخير ، بِقَدْرِ شَوْفِ المَدِيرِ بِدُونِ مَوْعِدٍ ؟

بِقَدْرِ شَوْفِ المَدِيرِ ؟

١. بدون موعد ، بلا موعد ، من غير

مَوْعِدٍ ؟

بِقَدْرِ شَوْفِ المَدِيرِ بِدُونِ مَوْعِدٍ ؟

صباح الخير بِقَدْرِ شَوْفِ المَدِيرِ بِدُونِ

مَوْعِدٍ ؟

It is possible (reasonable).
Let me see if he is with anyone (has anybody).

مَعْقُول ، خَلِّبْنِي شَوْفِ إِذَا عِنْدَهُ حَدا .

٢. معقول

٣. خَلِّبْنِي شَوْفِ

خَلِّبْنِي شَوْفِ إِذَا عِنْدَهُ حَدا .

٤. إِذَا (إِذَا)

إِذَا عِنْدَهُ حَدا .

مَعْقُول ، خَلِّبْنِي شَوْفِ إِذَا عِنْدَهُ حَدا .

That's fine, I'm grateful.

طَيِّبٌ مَعْنُون .

He's a little busy right now.
Would you like to wait?

هَلَقْ مَشغول شوي ، بِتَحَبُّ تَنْطَرُ ؟

هَلَقْ مَشغول .

۰۵ مشغول

هَلَقْ مَشغول شوي .

بِتَحَبُّ تَنْطَرُ ؟

هَلَقْ مَشغول شوي ، بِتَحَبُّ تَنْطَرُ ؟

Yes. I'll wait if I can see
him after a while.

نعم ، بَنْطَرُ اِذَا فِتِّي شَوْفَه بَعْد شوي .

نَعَمْ بَنْطَرُ

اِذَا فِتِّي

۰۶ فِتِّي

اِذَا فِتِّي شَوْفَه .

اِذَا فِتِّي شَوْفَه بَعْد شوي .

۰۷ شوي

بعد شوي .

نَعَمْ بَنْطَرُ اِذَا فِتِّي شَوْفَه بعد شوي .

Of course. Please have a seat.

مَعْلُوم تَفْضَل سَتَرِيح .

۰۸ مَعْلُوم

تَفْضَل سَتَرِيح .

۰۹ سَتَرِيح

سَتَرِيحِي

سَتَرِيحُوا

مَعْلُوم ، تَفْضَل سَتَرِيح .

Two

Repeat after the model.

- Nabil: Good morning, may I see the chairman without an appointment? : صباح الخير ، يقدر شوف المدير من غير موعد ؟ نabil
- Secretary: It's possible. Let me see if he's busy now. : السكرتيرة : معقول ، خلييني شوف اذا مشغول هلق .
- Nabil: OK. I'm grateful. : نabil : طيب ، معنون .
- Secretary: The chairman is a little busy. Would you like to wait? : السكرتيرة : هلق المدير مشغول شوي ، بتحب تنظر ؟
- Nabil: Yes. I'll wait if I may see him later (in a little while). : نabil : ايوه بنظر ، اذا ممكن شوفه بعد شوي .
- Secretary: Of course. Please have a seat. : السكرتيرة : معلوم ، تفضل ستريح .

Three

Repeat after the model.

- Marwan: Good morning. May I see the chairman without an appointment? : مروان : صباح الخير ، يقدر شوف المدير بلا موعد .
- Secretary: It's possible. Let me see if he's busy now. : السكرتيرة : معقول ، خلييني شوف اذا مشغول هلق .
- Secretary: The chairman is a little busy now. Would you like to wait? : السكرتيرة : المدير مشغول شوي هلق ، بتحب تنظر .
- Marwan: Yes, I'll wait if it's possible to see him. : مروان : ايوه ، بنظر اذا ممكن شوفه .

Secretary: Of course. Have
a seat.

السكرتيرة : معلوم ، تفضل سترجح .

Four



Repeat after the model.

Samira: Good morning. May
I see the principal
without an appoint-
ment?

سميرة : صباح الخير ، يقدر شوف
الرئيس بدون موعد ؟

Secretary: It's possible. Let
me see if he's with
(has) someone now.
Who are you so I
can tell him?

السكرتيرة : معقول ، خميني شوف اذا
عنده حدا هلق .
مين حضرتك حتى قله ؟

Samira: I'm the new teacher
at the school and
my name is Samira
Faris.

سميرة : انا المعلمة الجديدة
بالمدرسة واسمي سميرة
فارس .

Secretary: Please come in
(Miss) Samira. The
principal is wait-
ing for you.

السكرتيرة : تفضلي يا ست سميرة
الرئيس ناظرِك .

Five

Change the following 5 sentences into feminine.

Example:

(Teacher) هلق مشغول شوي .

(Student) هلق مشغولة شوي .

١ . شوف اذا عنده حدا .

٢ . معلوم ، بتحب تنظر ؟

٣ . يقدر يشوف المدير هلق ؟

٤ . صباح الخير يا سمير ، تفضل سترجح .

٥ . هلق بعده شارب قهوة .

Six

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

Example:

	(Teacher)	بتحب تنظر شوي ؟
pl.	(Student)	بتحبوا تنظروا شوي ؟
pl.	٠١	ما بتقدر تنظر المدير ؟
pl.	٠٢	ما بتقدر تشوف المدير من غير موعد .
m.	٠٣	بتقدر تشوفي المدير هلق .
pl.	٠٤	خليتي شوف اذا عنده حدا .
pl.	٠٥	انا مشغول شوي ، مع الطالب الجديد .
pl.	٠٦	اذا ممكن بنظر الست .
pl.	٠٧	عنده موعد معه .
f.	٠٨	معلوم اذا بتحب تنظر .
f.	٠٩	تفضل ستريح شوي .
pl.	٠١٠	هلق بعدي شارب قهوة .

Seven

Conjugate the following 6 verbs by using "if" and the clue in the left-hand column.

Example:

	(Teacher)	بيعرف
f.	(Student)	اذا بتعرف
they	٠١	يشرب
you, m.	٠٢	بيقدر
he	٠٣	بتقعد
you, pl.	٠٤	بتحب
they	٠٥	بتنظر
you, pl.	٠٦	بتشوف

Eight

Negate the following 5 imperative statements using "You cannot" with the proper form of the verb in each case.

Example:

• شوف المدير (Teacher)

• ما بتقدر تشوف المدير (Student)

١. • قعود جنب سميرة

٢. • نظور السكرتيرة هلق

٣. • تفضل عند المدير من غير موعد

٤. • ستريح شوي

٥. • تعرّف على المدير

Nine

Using the example as a model, reverse the subjects and the objects of the verbs in the 10 sentences below.

Example:

• ما بقدر شوف المدير من غير موعد (Teacher)

• المدير ما بقدر يشوفني من غير موعد (Student)

١. • ما بقدر انظر سمير

٢. • بقدر شوفك اليوم المسا

٣. • مين شاف المدير بدون موعد ؟

٤. • الاستاذ بيحب يتفدى مع طلابه

٥. • سميرة ما خلتنى اقعد جنبها

٦. • انا عرّفت نبيل على استاذنا

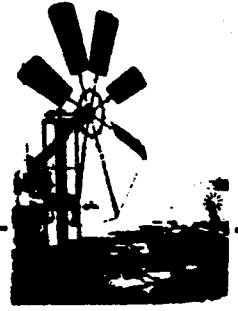
٧. • انت مين ناظر هلق ؟

٨. • معقول شوف المدير بلا موعد

٩. • خلتنى شوف المدير

١٠. • الطلاب ما حبوا ينظروا الاستاذ

CLASSROOM EXERCISES



Free Answer Exercise

Answer the following 19 questions.

- ٠١ من فضلك يا ست فيشوف المدير ؟
- ٠٢ شو اسمك حتى قول للمدير ؟
- ٠٣ يا سمير معك موعد مع المدير اليوم ؟
- ٠٤ يا فريد منين الشب اللي كان معك ؟
- ٠٥ مير الست اللي كانت مع سميرة ؟
- ٠٦ يا جميل مين انت ناظر هلق ؟
- ٠٧ يا ليلي حدا فيه يشوف الرئيس بلا موعد ؟
- ٠٨ مع مين بتشرب قهوة كل يوم يا مروان ؟
- ٠٩ يا جميلة منين الضيوف اللي عندك اليوم ؟
- ٠١٠ عمول حسابك نتغدى سوا اليوم يا احمد .
- ٠١١ مين منكن تعرف على المعلم الجديد ؟
- ٠١٢ مين عرفكن عليا ؟
- ٠١٣ شو قالت لك سكرتيرة المدير ؟
- ٠١٤ وانت شو قلتها ؟
- ٠١٥ مين قللك المدير مشغول اليوم ؟
- ٠١٦ مين قللك المدير ناظر ؟
- ٠١٧ يا فريدة بتحبي تشربي قهوة معنا اليوم ؟
- ٠١٨ يا جميل بذك تعمل حسابك نتغدى سوا ؟
- ٠١٩ من فضلك يا ست ممكن شوف المدير بلا موعد ؟

What Do You Say?

1. You have an appointment with the chairman of Bata, a shoe-store in Beirut. Tell the secretary that you want to see the chairman.
2. You are Mr. Hadad. The secretary asks you to identify yourself. What do you say?
3. The secretary takes you to the chairman's office. Express your gratitude.
4. Someone comes to your office to meet the Colonel. Ask him to identify himself.
5. You have learned that the commander is busy. Ask the visitor to wait a little while.
6. The commander tells you he is ready to see the visitor. Inform the visitor that the commander is waiting.

Role Playing

Situation 1.

You have come to a departmental office. Tell the secretary that you want to see the chairman. She asks if you have an appointment, which you do.

Ask to see the chairman.

معك موعد معه شي ؟

Respond.

شو اسمك حتى قلّه ؟

Respond.

طيب المدير ناظرك ، تفضل .

Respond.

Situation 2.

You're secretary to the chairman of the department. Nabil has no appointment but wants to see the chairman anyway. Ask him to wait.

يغدر شوف المدير من غير موعد ؟

Say that it's possible and that you'll check.

شكرا

Say that the chairman is and that Nabil will have to wait.

اه ، اذا ممكن .

Ask him to have a seat.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker
(Instructor)

Interpreter
(Student)

Arabic speaker
(Student)

Situation 1.



May I see the chairman?

معك موعد معه شي ؟

Yes, now.

شو اسمك حتى قلّه ؟

My name is Bob Smith.

طيب المدير ناظرنا ، تفضل .

Many thanks.

Situation 2.

May I see the chairman
without an appointment?

معقول خليهني شوف اذا عنده حدا .

Thank you.

هلق مشغول شوي ، بهتجب تنظر ؟

Yes, if it is possible to
see him after a short while,
I'll wait.

معلوم ، تفضل ستریح .

Translation Practice

Translate the following 8 sentences orally into English.

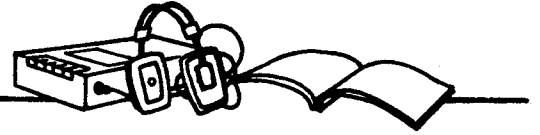
۱. معك موعد مع المدير ؟
۲. اسمي سمير حداد .
۳. شو اسمك حتى قلّه ؟
۴. المدير ناظرک با استاذ .
۵. ممکن شوف المدير من غير موعد ؟
۶. معك موعد معه شي ؟
۷. طيب ، تفضل ، ستریح .
۸. المدير ما شافني بدون موعد .

Dictation Practice

Close your book and using SATTS, write the 8 sentences the teacher dictates.

۱. هلق الرئيس مشغول شوي .
۲. ممکن شوفه بعد شوي ؟
۳. طيب ، المدير ناظرک هلق .
۴. معك موعد معه شي ؟
۵. بهتجب تنظر حتى قلّه ؟
۶. المدير هلق مشغول .
۷. خلبني شوف اذا عنده حدا .
۸. ما فيك تشوفه بدون موعد .

HOMEWORK



Exercise One

Translate the 5 recorded sentences into written English.

Exercise Two

Transcribe the 6 recorded sentences.

Exercise Three

You will hear 8 Arabic questions, each followed by three responses. Write on a separate sheet of paper the letter which corresponds to the best response.

1. ٠١
 - a. نعم ، تفضل يا استاذ .
 - b. الاستاذ شاف المدير .
 - c. نحنا شفنا المدير .
2. ٠٢
 - a. المدير معه موعد هلق .
 - b. معي موعد معه هلق .
 - c. المدير ناظرك يا استاذ .
3. ٠٣
 - a. معلوم المدير شاف الطالب .
 - b. معلوم المدير شاف الاستاذ .
 - c. معلوم ، تفضل ستريح .

LESSON 4

HOMEWORK

4. ٠٤
- a. اسمي سميرة خليل .
 - b. اسمي سمير خليل .
 - c. اسمه سمير خليل .
5. ٠٥
- a. المدير ما شافك اليوم .
 - b. المدير يشوفك اذا ينتظر .
 - c. مين شاف المدير اليوم ؟
6. ٠٦
- a. نحنا نظرنا المدير .
 - b. المدير مشغول مع الاستاذ .
 - c. اذا ممكن ، بنظر المدير .
7. ٠٧
- a. عال ، انا ممنونك .
 - b. المدير ممنونك .
 - c. انت ممنونة من المدير .
8. ٠٨
- a. شفت المدير بالمكتب .
 - b. يكون ممنونك يا ست .
 - c. بحب شوف مكتب المدير .

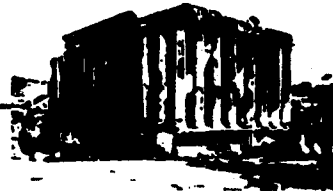
Exercise Four

Listen to the recorded Arabic conversation, then answer the 5 questions based on it.

1. Did Samir have an appointment with the chairman?
2. What did the secretary ask him first?
3. What did he answer?
4. Because the chairman was busy, what did the secretary ask Samir to do?
5. Was he willing to do it?

الله يعطى جمال لازم يعطى باب داره

SUMMARY



1. مِنْ فَطْلِكَ means "please."
2. مَعَكَ مَوْعِدٌ مَعَهُ شَيْءٌ is "Do you have an appointment with him?" In this expression شَيْءٌ adds emphasis to the question.
3. Assimilation of the pronominal suffix هـ in words such as:
عَرَفَهُ (عَرَفُو) ، صَدِيقُهُ (صَدِيقُو) ، مَعَهُ (مَعُو)
4. مُنْتَظَرُكَ is equivalent to the MSA انتظارك .
5. بِدُونِ ، بِلَا and مِنْ غَيْرِ all mean "without."
6. The negative of مُمْكِنٌ ، "possible," is مُسْتَعِصِمٌ ، "impossible."
7. مُشْكُرٌ is "I am grateful," or, simply, "grateful."
can be used with pronominal suffixes in expressions such as:
مُشْكِرٌ ، مُشْكِرَةٌ and مُشْكِرَةٌ .
8. فَيَنْ ، "I can," is used more frequently than فَيَسْ .
9. اسْتَريحْ is the imperative form of اسْتراحَ . Literally, it means "Have a rest," but it is translated "Have a seat."
تَفْعَلْ اسْتَريحْ is "Please, have a seat."

REFERENCE GRAMMAR



Verbs

Measure I

1. Measure I hollow verb, شاف , "to see"

	<u>Pronouns</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	شاف	ب يشوف	
she	هي	شافت	ب تشوف	
they	هني	شافوا	ب يشوفوا	
you, m.	انت	شفت	ب تشوف	شوف
you, f.	انت	شفت	ب تشوفي	شوفي
you, pl.	انتو	شفتوا	ب تشوفوا	شوفوا
I	انا	شفت	* ب اشوف	
we	نحننا	شفتنا	ب نشوف	
Verbal noun,	شوف			
Active participle,	شاف			

* ب اشوف , is pronounced like ب شوف , "I'll see."

2. Measure I weak verb, قال (, آل "to say"

	<u>Pronouns</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	قال	يَقُولُ	
she	هي	قالت	تَقُولُ	
they	هني	قالوا	يَقُولُوا	
you, m.	انت	قلت	تَقُولُ	قُولُ
you, f.	انت	قلتِ	تَقُولِي	قُولِي
you, pl.	انتو	قلتوا	تَقُولُوا	قُولُوا
I	انا	قلت	أَقُولُ	
we	نحن	قلنا	نَقُولُ	

Verbal noun, قَوْلُ

Active participle, قائل (pronounced آيل)

* هوول , is pronounced like ب أقول *

3. Measure II weak verb, خلى , "to let"

	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	خلى	يَخْلِي	
she	هي	خلت	تَخْلِي	
they	هني	خلوا	يَخْلُوا	
you, m.	انت	خلت	تَخْلِي	خَلِي
you, f.	انت	خلتِ	تَخْلِي	خَلِي
you, pl.	انتو	خلتوا	تَخْلُوا	خَلُوا
I	انا	خلت	أَخْلِي	
we	نحن	خلينا	نَخْلِي	

Verbal noun, تخلية . Seldom used.

Active participle, مخلي . Also seldom used.

* بهخلي is pronounced ب اخلي *

LESSON 4

REFERENCE GRAMMAR

4. Measure X weak verb, سراح (, استراح) "to rest"

	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	سراح	بِـسْتَرِج	
she	هي	ستراحت	بِـتَسْتَرِج	
they	هني	استراحوا	بِـسْتَرِجُوا	
you, m.	انت	سَرَحْتَ	بِـتَسْتَرِج	سْتَرِج
you, f.	انت	سَرَحْتَ	بِـتَسْتَرِجِي	سْتَرِجِي
you, pl.	انتو	سَرَحْتُوا	بِـتَسْتَرِجُوا	سْتَرِجُوا
I	انا	سَرَحْتُ	بِـاَسْتَرِج	
we	نحننا	سَرَحْنَا	مِـنَسْتَرِج	

Verbal noun, استراحة

Active participle, مُسْتَرِج

* بِـاَسْتَرِج is pronounced like بَسْتَرِج .

5. Verb قال with pronominal suffixes as objects of the verb.

	<u>Pronouns</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	قاله *	يقاله	
she	هي	قالته	يقالته	
they	هني	قالوه	يقولوه	
you, m.	انت	قلتله **	يقالته	قله
you, f.	انت	قلتيله	يقوليله	قوليله
you, pl.	انتو	قلتولوه	يقولولوه	قولولوه
I	انا	قلتله **	يقاله	
we	نحن	قلنالاه	يقالناه	

* قاله is a short form of قال له . In this case the long vowel, alif, is dropped.

** قلتله is pronounced قلتله , by most SD speakers, with a shadda on the second ل; however, many SD speakers will say it without the shadda which is more appropriate with the established pattern.

6. Preposition في with pronominal suffixes

either	or	
in it	he can	فيه
in it	she can	فيها
in them	they can	فيهم (فيهن)
	you can, m.	فيك
	you can, f.	فيكِ
	you can, pl.	فيكن
	I can	في (فيني)
	we can	فينا

EVALUATION



Part A

You will hear 5 sentences in the Syrian dialect. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best translation.

1. a. I have an appointment with the chairman today.
b. She has an appointment with the chairman.
c. I have an appointment with the chairman now.
d. He has an appointment with the chairman now.
2. a. May I wait for the principal, please?
b. May we see the chairman, please?
c. May she see the principal, please?
d. May I see the principal, please?
3. a. Did the secretary tell the chairman that you are busy?
b. Did the chairman tell the secretary that he is busy?
c. Did the secretary tell you that the chairman is busy?
d. Did the chairman tell you that the secretary is busy?
4. a. Let her see if he has someone with him.
b. Let me see if he has someone with him.
c. Let him see if she has someone with her.
d. Let her see if I have someone with me.

5. a. If you have a seat, the chairman will see you after a while.
- b. Please have a seat, the chairman will see you after a while.
- c. If you can wait, the chairman will see you after a while.
- d. Please have a seat, the chairman may see you after a while.

Part B

Write the English equivalent for each of the following 5 recorded sentences.

Part C

Use SATTS to transcribe the following 5 recorded sentences.

ENRICHMENT



A. As you already know, من فضلك means "Please." Another expression that is used in similar situations is اذا سمحت, "with your permission." Literally, "if you allow," .

B. انا على الوقت تمام , "I am right on time," may also be expressed as انا واصل على الوقت تمام .

or انا جاي على الوقت تمام

C. If the secretary says: هلق المدير مشغول شوي بتحب تنظر meaning "The chairman is a little busy right now. Would you like to wait?" You may say:

I am in a hurry and I have
an important matter I would
like to discuss with him.

انا مستعجل وعندني قضية مهمة
بحب ابحتها معه .

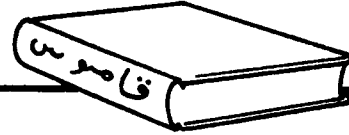
Then she may say:

Let me see if he can see
you immediately.

طيب خليني شوف اذا فيه يشوفك هلق
دغري

Your answer may be: ممنون لطفك meaning "Thanks to your kindness" or ممنون مساعدتك which means "Thanks for your help" or ممنون اهتمامك which is "thanks for your concern."

VOCABULARY



<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
Ahmed (name)		احمد
appointment		موعد
busy		مشغول
can (I)	فِي	
chairman		مدير
course (of)	معلوم	
exactly		تمام
grateful		ممتون
have (to)		عند
if		إذا
Khalil (name)		خليل
let me	خلييني	
little	شوي	
Nabil (name)		نبيلة
new	جداا	جديد
on time		على الوقت
please (if you)	من فضلك	
possible	معقول	
possible (is it?)	ممکن ؟	
principal, president		رئيس
rest (you), have a seat	مستريح	
school		مدرسة

LESSON 4

VOCABULRY

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>MSA</u>
secretary		سكرتيرة
see	شوف	
Shaker (name)		شاكر
so that		حتى
tell	قول	
time		وقت
wait (to)	نظر	
waiting for you (is)	ناطرك	
with		مع
without	بلا	من غير

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Part One

Section A.

You will hear 10 SD sentences, each followed by 4 choices. Write the letter which corresponds to the best translation of the sentence in each case.

1.
 - a. Good morning, Samir, how was your vacation?
 - b. Good morning, Samir, how are you today?
 - c. Good evening, Samir, how are you today?
 - d. Good afternoon, Samir, how are you today?
2.
 - a. Welcome back. How was your vacation?
 - b. When did you return from your vacation?
 - c. Welcome back. How long was your vacation?
 - d. Hi! Did you say you are going on vacation?
3.
 - a. Farid knows the young man who is sitting next to Samira.
 - b. Farid, does Samira know the lady who is sitting next to her?
 - c. Farid, would you like to be introduced to the lady who is sitting next to Samira?
 - d. Farid, do you know the young man who is sitting next to Samira?
4.
 - a. Jamil, do you know our teacher?
 - b. Jamil, did you meet our teacher?
 - c. Jamil, would you like to be introduced to our teacher?
 - d. Jamil, does our teacher know you?

- 5.
- a. Farida does not want a piece of baklava with her coffee.
 - b. Farida likes coffee, but doesn't like baklava.
 - c. Farida likes a piece of baklava with her coffee.
 - d. Farida, would you like a piece of baklava with your coffee?
- 6.
- a. Samir, I would like you to come to lunch with me tomorrow.
 - b. Samir, I would like you to come to dinner with me today.
 - c. Samir likes to come to lunch with me tomorrow.
 - d. Samir likes to come to dinner with me tomorrow.
- 7.
- a. The secretary told me the name of the chairman.
 - b. The secretary reports all names to the chairman.
 - c. The secretary did not tell my name to the chairman.
 - d. The secretary told my name to the chairman.
- 8.
- a. If you can wait, the chairman will see you soon.
 - b. Have a seat; I'll find out if the chairman can see you.
 - c. Have a seat and relax before you go in to see the chairman.
 - d. Have a seat and relax; the chairman will see you after a while.
- 9.
- a. Let me see if the chairman is busy now.
 - b. Let me see if the chairman can see you now.
 - c. I am going to let you see the chairman now.
 - d. I can't let you see the chairman now.
- 10.
- a. Excuse me, sir, did anyone sit next to you?
 - b. Excuse me, sir, is there anyone sitting next to you?
 - c. Excuse me, sir, who is sitting next to you?
 - d. Excuse me, sir, do you mind if I sit next to you?

Section B.

You will hear 10 SD questions or statements, each followed by 4 choices. Write the letter which corresponds to the best choice for each item.

11.

- a. انا منيح كيفك انت ؟
- b. كانت عال ، كنا منشتهيك .
- c. كنت بالشام وببيروت .
- d. الله يسلمك انا عال .

12.

- a. ما فيه حدا حدي .
- b. تفضلي قعدي .
- c. حد فريدة .
- d. هي جنب الاستاذ .

13.

- a. المدير شاف سليم هلق .
- b. انا ما في شوفك اليوم .
- c. المدير شافني عالوقت تمام .
- d. ممكن ، خليهني شوف اذا عنده حدا .

14.

- a. فريد بيعرف سميرة .
- b. فريد ما بيعرف سميرة .
- c. سميرة ما بتعرف فريد .
- d. انا كنت بعرف سميرة منيح .

15.

- a. اسمه فريد خليل .
- b. اسمها سميرة خليل .
- c. اسمي فريدة خليل .
- d. اسمي جميل خليل .

16.

- a. زميلي لبناني .
- b. زميلي اميركاني .
- c. زميلي سوري .
- d. زميلي استاذ ممتاز .

- 17.
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
- المدير شاف جميل هلق .
 انا شفت المدير هلق .
 هلق المدير شاف زميلك .
 هلق المدير كثير مشغول .
- 18.
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
- شو اسمك حتى قلّه ؟
 ايوه ، صديقتي فريدة .
 سميرة قاعدة حد جميل .
 انت عندك موعد مع سميرة ؟
- 19.
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
- الله يسلمك يا استاذ سمير .
 الحمد لله عاالسلامة يا استاذ سمير .
 الشرف الناي استاذ سمير .
 كيفك انت يا استاذ سمير ؟
- 20.
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
- شكر جزيل يا ست .
 بخاطرك يا ست .
 الله يسلمك ، يا ست .
 كيف صحتك ، يا ست .

Section C.

Listen to the following SD dialogue, 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 10 printed questions. After the second reading, you will have one more minute to complete your answers. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper. You are advised to take notes during the first reading of the dialogue.

Questions

1. Who was the girl sitting next to Samira?
2. Did Nabil know her?
3. Did Farid know her?
4. What did Farid say about her?
5. What kind of plan did Nabil make?
6. Did the plan work well?

7. Who suggested introducing Farid to Jamila?
8. Who did the introduction?
9. What did Farid say to Jamila?
10. What did Jamila answer?

Part Two

Written Interpretation

Translate the following 10 SD sentences into written English. You will have 35 seconds to write each translation.

Part Three

Dictation

Using SATTS, write the following 10 SD sentences. Each sentence will be read twice. Each reading will be followed by a 20-second pause.

Part Four

Interpreting/Role Playing

Section A.

Act as an interpreter in a conversation between a SD speaker and an American. You will hear each line only once. The SD speaker will begin the conversation.

Section B.

Samir is just back from a vacation. He goes to visit Jamil in the evening.

Samir: Greet your host.

Jamil:

Samir: Ask how he is.

Jamil:

Samir: Tell Jamil that you missed him.

Jamil:

Samir: Decline because you just has some.

Jamil:

Samir: Tell him you wish he had been with you.

Jamil:

Samir: Tell him it was two weeks.

CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY

١

L1	good-bye (response)	مع السلامة (س)
L1	vacation	أجازة
L4	Ahmed (name)	أحمد
L2	sister	أخت
L1	brother	أخي
L4	if	إذا
L2	if it is possible	إذا ممكن (س)
L3	land	أرض - أراضي (ج)
L2	name	أسم / أسامي (س)
L2	Mr., sir	أستاذ
L1	We missed you.	اشتقتالك (س)
L2	Mr., sir	أفندي (س)
L2	name (the noble)	الأسم الكريم
L2	American University	الجامعة الأميركية (س)
L1	Welcome back.	أحمد لله عاالسلامة (س)
L2	lady (the)	ألسن (س)
L1	May God keep you safe.	أله يسلمك (س)
L2	who, which	أللي (س)
L2	honor is mine (ours), the	ألسا الشرف (س)
L1	today	ألسوم
L2	America	أميركا (س)
L2	American	أميركي (س)
L2	I	أنا
L1	you (m.)	أنت
L1	you (f.)	أنت

MODULE 3

CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY

L1 you (pl.)

انتو (س)

L2 yes

اه - ايوه (س)

L1 Welcome.

اهلا وسهلا

L3 or

او

ب

L1 lot (a)

بالاكثر (س)

L1 good-bye

بخاطرك (س)

L3 want (to)

بذ (س)

L3 only

بس (س)

L2 Bashir (name)

بشير

L3 still (I am)

بعدني (س)

L3 just finished drinking

بعدني شارب (س)

L3 baklawas

بقلاوة

L3 tomorrow

بكره (س)

L4 without

بلا (س) / من غير

L2 girl

بنت

ت

L2 honored (I am-we are)

تشرّفنا

L2 meet him (to)

تعرّف عليه

L3 lunch (to have)

تغدى

L2 please, be so kind as to

تفضل

L4 exactly

تمام

ج

L3	come (to)	جا (س)
L3	mountain	جبل
L4	new	جدا (س) / جديد
L3	lot, a	جزيل
L2	Jamil (name)	جميل
L2	next to you	جنبك (س)

ح

L1	state, condition	حال
L2	like (to)	حب
L4	so that	حتى
L2	anyone	حدا (س)
L2	next to you	حداك (س)
L2	honor (your)	حضرة
L2	Hamdan (name)	حمدان

خ

L4	Khalil (name)	خليل
----	---------------	------

د

L2	Danny Roberts (name)	داني روبرتس
----	----------------------	-------------

ر

L4	principal, president	رئيس
----	----------------------	------

ز

L2 colleague

زميل

س

L3 cause

سبب

L4 rest, have a seat

ستريح (س)

L2 Su'ad (name)

سعاد

L2 Sa'id Farris (name)

سعيد فارس

L4 secretary

سكرتيرة (س)

L2 Simaan (name)

سمعان

L1 Samir (name)

سمير

L1 Samira (name)

سميرة

L3 together

سوا (س)

L2 Syrian

سوري

L2 Syria (country)

سوريا

ش

L2 Shaker (name)

شاكِر

L3 tea

شاي

L2 young man

شباب (س)

L3 drink (to)

شرب

L3 piece

شقفة (س) / قطعة

L2 thank you

شكرا

L3 thanks a lot

شكرا جزيلا

L2 what

شو (س)

L3 What is going on?

شو فيه ؟ (س)

L4 see

شوف (س)

MODULE 3

CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY

L4	little	شوي (س)
L3	something, some	شي (س)

ص

L3	happen (to)	صار
L1	good morning	صباح الخير
L1	good morning (response)	صباح النور
L2	young woman (pl.)	صبية - صبايا (ج)
L3	good, a double health	محتين وعافية (س)
L1	health	محة
L2	friend	صديق

ض

L3	guest	ضيف - ضيوف (ج)
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ط

L1	student	طالب - طلاب (ج)
L1	long	طويل
L1	OK	طيب (س)

ع

L1	fine	عال (س)
L3	Arabic	عربي
L2	know (to)	عرف
L2	introduce (to)	عرفك على
L1	great	عظيم
L2	excuse me	عفوا
L4	on time	على الوقت
L2	Ali (name)	علي

MODULE 3

CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY

L2	Omar (name)	عمر
L3	plan (to)	عمول حسابك (س)
L3	at our place	عنتا (س)
L3	have (to)	عند

ف

L2	Farris (name)	فارس
L1	Farid (name)	فرید
L3	cup	فنجان
L2	is there, there is	فيه (س)
L4	can (I)	فيّ (س)

ق

L2	sitting	قعد
L3	can (to be able)	قدر
L1	short	قصير
L2	sit down	قعود (س)
L3	coffee	قهوة
L4	tell	قول

ك

L3	cake	كتو (س)
L1	was (f.)	كانت
L3	book	كتاب
L1	much	كثير (س)
L1	We wished you had been with us.	كتا منشتهيك (س)
L1	how	كيف
L1	How are you?	كيفك (س)

ل

L2	no	لا / لا (س)
L3	must	لازم
L2	Lebanese	لبناني
L2	Leila (name)	ليلى
L3	why	ليه (س)

م

L3	not	ما
L3	nothing	ما شي (س)
L1	pretty well	ماشي الحال (س)
L4	school	مدرسة
L4	chairman	مدير
L2	Marwan (name)	مروان
L1	good evening	مساء الخير
L4	busy	مشغول
L2	with	مع
L4	possible	معقول (س)
L4	of course	معلوم (س)
L1	very good, excellent	ممتاز
L4	possible	ممکن
L4	grateful	ممنون
L2	from	من
L4	please (if you)	من فضلك (س)
L3	by all means	من كلّ بد (س)
L1	good	منيح - مناح (ج) (س)
L2	from where	منين (س)
L4	appointment	موعد

ن

L2	Nader (name)	نادر
L4	waiting for you	ناطرك (س)
L2	Nabil (name)	نبيل
L4	Nabila (name)	نبيلة
L2	honored (I'll be, we will be)	نتشرف
L1	we	نحننا (س)
L1	Nadim (name)	نديم
L2	Nasr (name)	نصر
L4	wait (to)	نظر (س)

ه

L3	now	هلق (س)
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و

L4	time	وقت
L2	Walid (name)	وليد

ي

L1	oh, hey (vocative particle prefacing a name to get that person's attention)	يا
L2	Yousif (name)	يوسف