

ARABIC EGYPTIAN COURSE

Module 4
Lessons 13-16



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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

Abbreviations Used in This Module

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

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Objectives

Upon successful completion of this module, the student will be able to understand and carry out conversations in the Egyptian dialect including the grammatical features and vocabulary of Module 4, and based on the following topics or situations:

Lesson 13: Eating Out

Lesson 14: A Visit to Alexandria

Lesson 15: Shopping

Lesson 16: A Tour of Cairo

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

LISTENING COMPREHNSION

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

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

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

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WRITTEN INTERPRETATION

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

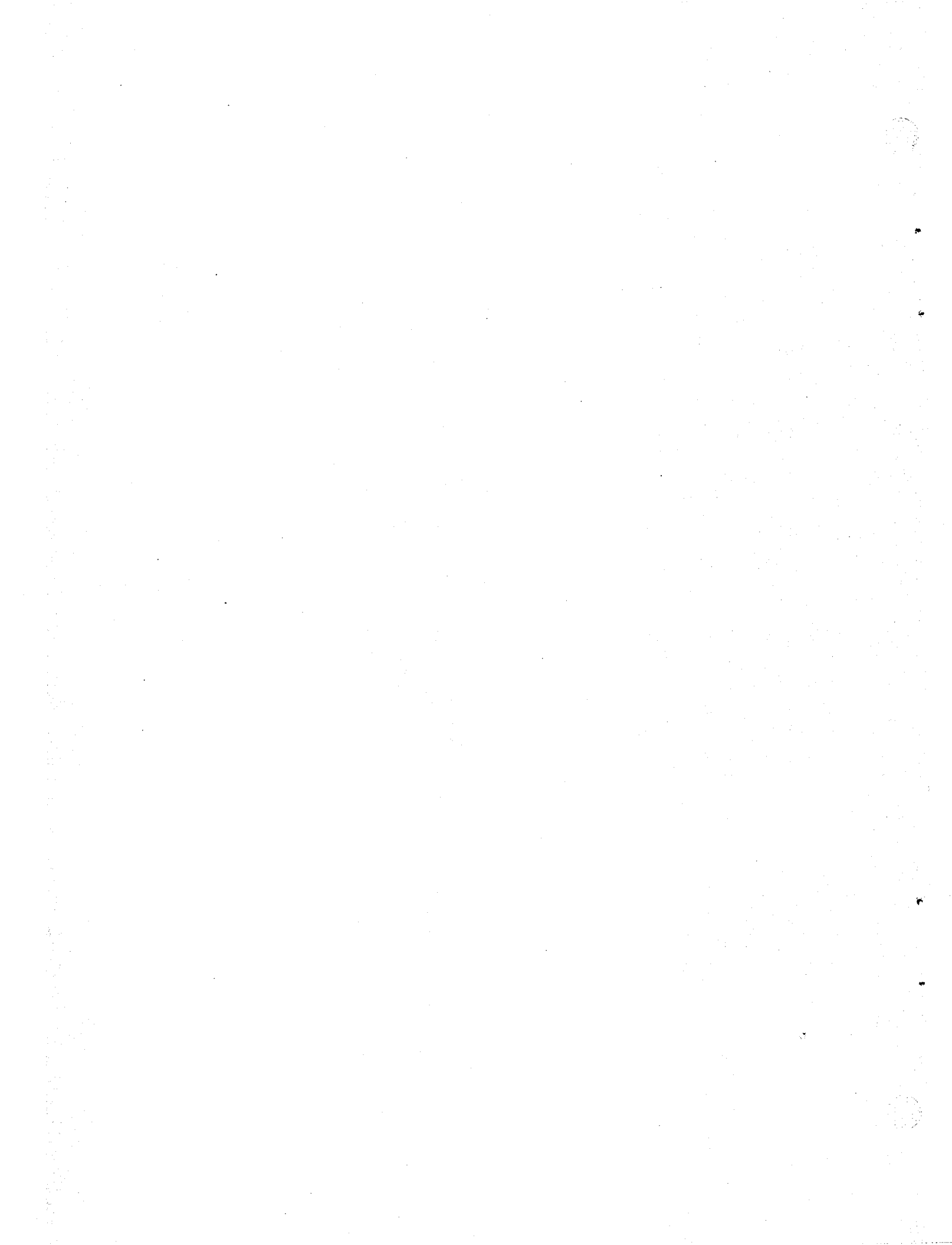
DICTATION

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

SPEAKING

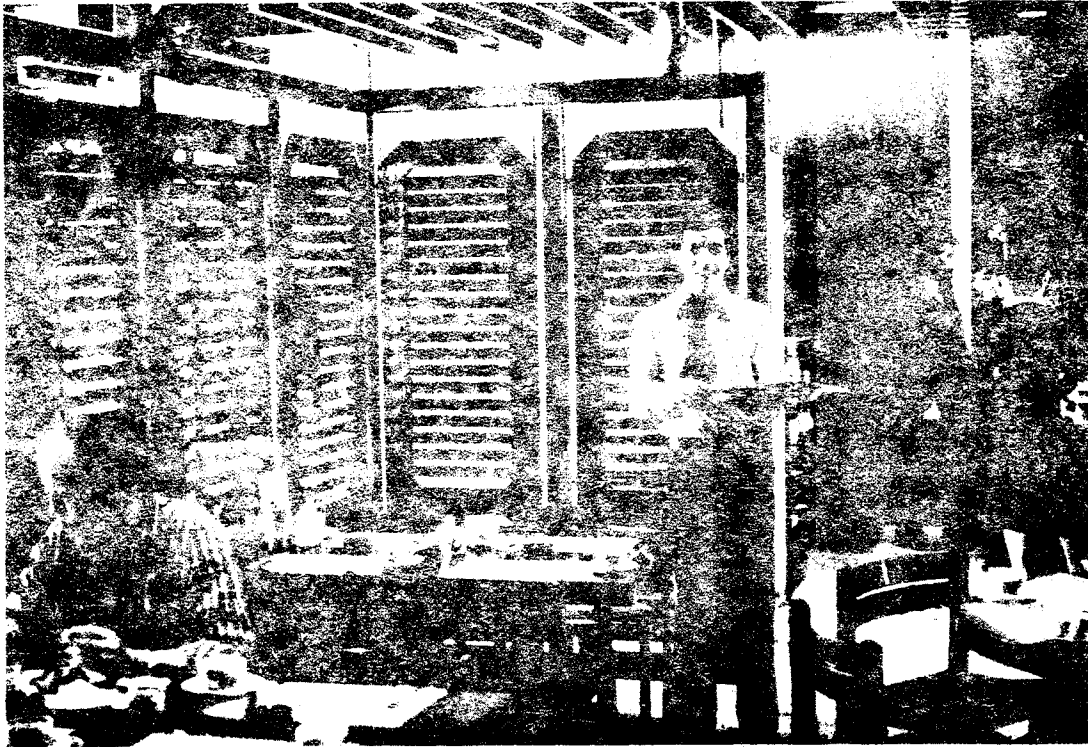
Spoken Interpretation. Given a recorded dialogue between an Egyptian who speaks ED and an American who speaks English, the student orally interprets for both speakers. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

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



LESSON 18

EATING OUT



Objectives

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

- Order a meal in an Egyptian restaurant.
- Make plans for nighttime leisure activities.

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



1. The absence of the particle **ان** between two consecutive verbs.
2. Lengthening of the final vowel of a verb or of a pronoun suffix negated by **ما ... ش**.
3. The expression **يَا**.

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME I

Isma'il invites his friend Gamal to go with him to a restaurant to have their favorite Egyptian dishes. They are sitting at a table and the waiter speaks to them.

الجرسون:	إيه طلبات السيّادة ؟
اسماعيل:	هات لي طاجين كحمة ، ونع كبابٍ ليليّه .
الجرسون:	أجيبك رز مع الطاجين ؟
اسماعيل:	أيوه ، وما تنساش السلطة والعيش .
الجرسون:	عاوزين حاجة تانيّة ؟
اسماعيل:	لا ، بس جيب لنا ميّة ساعة وحياتك .
الجرسون:	حاضر يا بهوات .

**TRANSLATION**

Waiter: What would you like? (What is your excellency's request?)

Isma'il: Give me meat stew, and half a kilo of kabob for the gentleman (here).

Waiter: Shall I bring you (some) rice with the stew?

Isma'il: Yes, and don't forget the salad and the bread.

Waiter: Do you need anything else?

Isma'il: No, but please bring (us some) cold water.

Waiter: Yes, sirs.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. In Lesson 11, the verb **طَلَبَ** meant "to call." In this frame, the plural form of its verbal noun **طَلْبٌ** (**طَلْبَاتٌ** [pl.]) is used to mean "requests" or "orders."

Example:

I called the doctor yesterday.

أنا طلبت الدكتور إمبارح .

I ordered kabob and rice.

أنا طلبت كباب ورز .

2. **طاجين لحمة** is an Egyptian dish similar to an American "meat stew." The first word, **طاجين**, is the ED word for the pot in which the meat is cooked. The second word, **لحمة**, means "meat." Its MSA equivalent is **لحم**.

3. **نعم كيلو كباب** (literally, "half kabob") is short for **نعم كيلو كباب** ("half a kilogram* of kabob"). To order kabob in an Egyptian restaurant, specify the amount of meat by weight. This is equivalent to saying "single order" or "double order" in an American restaurant.

4. The word **بييه** (**بهوات** [pl.]), "bey," is a Turkish word meaning "lord" and "master." In the past it was used as a title by members of the Egyptian upper class. Now, however, it is simply a term of respect similar to **سيادتك**.

Example:

How are you, sir?

إزتيك يا بييه ؟

How are you, sir?

إزاي سيادتك ؟

بك is written with **ك** at the end, which reflects an older Turkish pronunciation. In fact, it is pronounced **bee** (with the long **ee** sound of **فين** or **ليه**).

5. The ED verb **جاء** means "to bring." Its MSA equivalent is **أحضرك**. Note that the imperative form **جيب** can be used interchangeably with the irregular verb **هك**.

Example:

Bring a doctor for the sick man.

جيب (هات) دكتور للمراجل العيان.

* Half a kilogram (kilo) amounts to slightly more than one pound. The metric system is used in Egypt and other Arab countries as well as in much of the rest of the world.

6. The ED word for "slowly" is بشويش . Its MSA equivalent is ببطء .

Example:

This man walks very slowly. • الراجل ده بيمشي بشويش قوي .

This car moves slowly. • العربية دي بتمشي بشويش .

7. In ED the particle أن is not used between two consecutive verbs as it is in MSA.

Example:

(ED) Do you want to have rice with the meat? • تحب تاكل رز مع اللحم ؟

(MSA) Do you want to have rice with the meat? • هل تحب أن تاكل أرزا مع اللحم ؟

8. Whenever an imperfect-tense verb ends in a vowel and is negated with the structure ما ... ش , the vowel at the end of the verb is lengthened before the suffix ش and the stress shifts to the syllable with the long vowel. The alif maqsura changes into a regular alif.

Example:

You forget. (short vowel) • انت بتنسى

(You) don't forget. (long vowel) • انت ما بتنسا^ش

The night shift begins at 5 o'clock. • وردية الليل بتبتدي الساعة خمسة .

The night shift does not begin at 5 o'clock. • وردية الليل ما بتبتديش الساعة خمسة .

They entered the Military Academy. • دخلوا الكلية الحربية .

They did not enter the Military Academy. • ما دخلوش الكلية الحربية .

The same rule is also true of prepositions and their pronominal suffixes.

Example:

We have a car. (short vowel) • عندنا عربية .

We don't have a car. (long vowel) • ما عندناش عربية .

I have a house.	عِنْدِي بَيْتٌ .
I don't have a house.	مَا عِنْدِي بَيْتٌ .
He has children.	عِنْدَهُ أَوْلَادٌ .
He doesn't have children.	مَا عِنْدُوهُ (ما عندهوش) أَوْلَادٌ .

9. The ED expression *حاجة تانية* means "something else" or "anything else."

Example:

This man is something else.	الراجل ده حاجة تانية .
Do you need anything else?	عاوز حاجة تانية ؟

10. *مِيَّةٌ سَاقِعَةٌ* means "cold water." The ED word *مِيَّةٌ* means "water" and has no plural form. Its MSA equivalent is *مَاءٌ* (*مِيَاهٌ* [pl.]). The ED word *سَاقِعَةٌ* is the feminine form of the word "cold." Its MSA equivalent is *مُفْعَةٌ* or *بَارِدٌ وَصَفِيحٌ* .

Example:

The water is very cold.	المِيَّةُ سَاقِعَةٌ قَوِي .
The window is very cold.	الشِّبَاكُ سَاقِعٌ قَوِي .

11. *حَاضِرٌ* in MSA means "ready." In ED it means "yes," and is a response to a command. Notice that *حَاضِرٌ* is not used interchangeably with *أَيْوَهُ* to answer "yes" or "no" questions.

Example:

Did you bring the medicine, Hasan?	جِئْتَ الدَّوَا يَا حَسَنُ ؟
Yes, I brought it yesterday.	أَيْوَهُ جِئْتَهُ إِمْبَارِح .
Bring the medicine, Hasan.	جِئْ الدَّوَا يَا حَسَنُ !
Yes, sir.	حَاضِرٌ يَا بِيه .

12. *جَزْسُونٌ* , meaning "waiter," is borrowed from the French. Usually Egyptian restaurants hire only waiters, whereas western-type restaurants hire waiters and waitresses. *مَطْعَمٌ* , meaning "restaurant," is used in both MSA and ED.

DRILLS



One

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

• هَاتِ طَاجِنَ لَحْمَةٍ وَسَلْطَةَ . (Teacher)

• — نَعْمَ كَبَابَ — (Teacher)

• هَاتِ نَعْمَ كَبَابٍ وَسَلْطَةَ . (Student)

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| • — — عيش — ٠٥ | • — كباب وعيش — ٠١ |
| • كباب ونص — هات ٠٦ | • — طاجن لحمه — ٠٢ |
| • — — سلطة — ٠٧ | • — رز وعيش — ٠٣ |
| • — — ومية ساقعة — ٠٨ | • — وطاجن لحمه — ٠٤ |

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

• هَاتِ لِي طَاجِنَ لَحْمَةٍ وَرِزًّا . (Teacher)

to her (Teacher)

• هَاتِ لَهَا طَاجِنَ لَحْمَةٍ وَرِزًّا . (Student)

- | | |
|---------|---|
| to them | • ٠١ جيب لي نص كباب وسلطة . |
| to him | • ٠٢ هات لنا رز وسلطة وعيش . |
| to us | • ٠٣ جيب له عيش ومية ساقعة . |
| to me | • ٠٤ هات لهم طاجن لحمه ورز وكباب . |
| to her | • ٠٥ جيب لي مية ساقعة مع العيش . |
| to him | • ٠٦ هات لنا كباب وعيش وطاجن لحمه . |
| to them | • ٠٧ جيب لها رز كثير مع السلطة والعيش . |

Three

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example: نَسِي يَطْلُبُ الْكِتَابَ وَطَلَّتْ الْعَيْشُ . (Teacher)

she (Teacher)

. نَسِيَتْ تَطْلُبُ الْكِتَابَ وَطَلَّتِ الْعَيْشُ . (Student)

- they ٠١ بينسى ياخذ الدواء وما بينساش ياكل .
- I ٠٢ سي يروح المطار الحربي وراح المطار الدولي .
- you, m. ٠٣ عاوزه تضرب تليفون عشان تطلب الكتاب ؟
- you ٠٤ نسييت تاخذ الدواء وكلت طاجن اللحمه كله ؟
- he ٠٥ مش حينسوا يشربوا قهوة لو راحوا المطعم .
- we ٠٦ نسي يطلب من الجرسون السلطة مع الكتاب .
- you, f. ٠٧ بينسى يكتب الدرس وما بينساش يروح لصاحبه .
- you ٠٨ لو محتجيب طاجن لحمه هات رز معاه .
- he ٠٩ أنا باجري نص ساعة كل يوم قبل الغدا .
- I ٠١٠ ما بيحبوش ياكلوا بسرعة ، بياكلوا بشويش .

Four

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example: نَسِي يَكْتَبُ الْمَحْضَرَ . (Teacher)

. مَا نَسِيْشْ يَكْتَبُ الْمَحْضَرَ . (Student)

- ٠١ بينسى يجيب العيش .
- ٠٢ وحياتك روجي اضربي تليفون .
- ٠٣ نسينا ناخذ الدواء .
- ٠٤ بينسوا يروحوا المطار .
- ٠٥ بيحبوا يركبوا الطائرة الصغيرة .
- ٠٦ بتحب تاكل الاكل المصري .
- ٠٧ عنده ولاد كتير .
- ٠٨ أشربي مية ساعة عشان انت عيانه .

Five

Make up a question for each of the answers below.

Example:

(Teacher) أحب أكل كباب في المطعم اللي جنب البيت .

(Student) تحب تاكل كباب فيين ؟

- ٠١ أيوه ، أحب آخذ رز مع الطاجن .
- ٠٢ لا ، عاوز نص كباب بس .
- ٠٣ هات لي طاجن لجمة وبلاش تجيب كباب .
- ٠٤ لا ، أنا ما نسيتش الحبوب ، دي موجودة في مكتبي .
- ٠٥ أيوه ، أحب أكل سلطة مع الرز .
- ٠٦ لا ، مش عاوز اطلب عيش ، عاوز سلطة .
- ٠٧ خلاص ، طلبت الأسعاف وجاية في السكة .
- ٠٨ أيوه ، عاوزين مية ساعة من فضلك .
- ٠٩ لا ، أنا باح أمشي بسرعة وأكل بشويش .
- ٠١٠ الأسعاف ماشية بشويش عشان فيها واحد عيان .

Six

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

Example:

(Teacher) طلب سيادتك ايه ؟

(Student) هات لي نص كباب وسلطة وعيش .

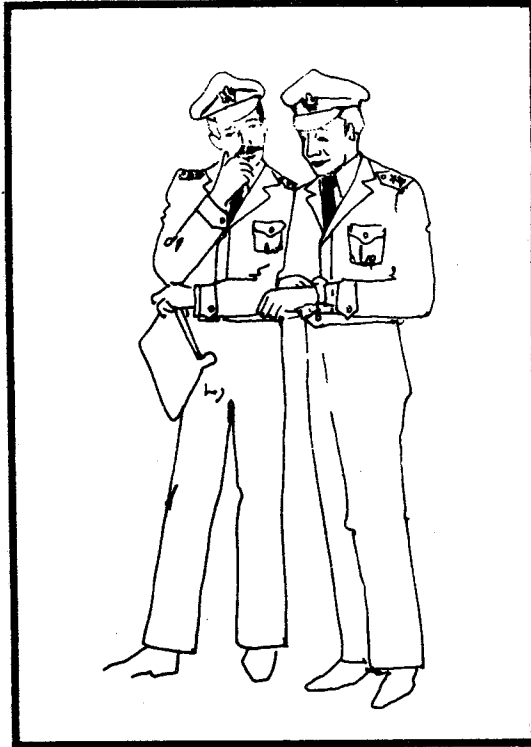
- ٠١ طلباتكم ايه النهارده يا بهوات ؟
- ٠٢ بتطلب الأسعاف اذا كان عندك مغص ؟
- ٠٣ تحب تاكل سلطة مع الكباب ؟
- ٠٤ عاوزة عيش ولأ رز مع الطاجن ؟
- ٠٥ تحب تشرب قهوة بعد الغدا ولأ بعد العشا ؟
- ٠٦ عاوز حاجة تانية من الجرسون ؟
- ٠٧ تحب تشرب مية ساعة مع الدوا ؟
- ٠٨ بتروح انهو مطعم عشان تتغدى ؟
- ٠٩ جيت حاجة معاك من المطعم عشان العشا ؟
- ٠١٠ بتحب تشرب البيرة بسرعة ولأ بشويش ؟

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME II

Two young air force captains, Abd al Salam and Ihsan, have finished their military duty and are planning a night on the town.

عبد السلام: حَنَرُوحِ فِىنِ اللَّيْلَةِ ؟
احسان : يَا لآ نَرُوحِ كَارِيَنُو شَهْرَزَادَ .
عبد السلام: وَحَنَعْمَلِ اِيَهْ هِنَاكَ ؟
احسان : حَنَشْرَبِ بِيْرَةَ وَنَاكُلُ مَرَّةً وَنَتَفَرَّجُ عَلٰى الرَّقْصِ
الْبَلَدِي .
عبد السلام: وَاللّٰهَ دِي فِكْرَةٌ كَوَيِّسَةٌ .
احسان : تَعَالُ مَعَايَا نَضْرِبُ تَلِيْفُوْنَ عَشَانَ نَحْجِزُ طَرَابِيْرَةَ .

**TRANSLATION**

Abd al Salam: Where are we going tonight?

Ihsan: Let's go to the Scheherazade Nightclub.

Abd al Salam: What are we going to do there?

Ihsan: We'll drink beer and eat hors d'oeuvres and watch the belly dancing.

Abd al Salam: Indeed, it's a good idea.

Ihsan: Come with me, and we'll (make a) call (in order) to reserve a table.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. In Lesson 5, الليل had the meaning "night," and بالليل meant "in the evening." In this lesson, الليلة means "tonight."

Example:

I'll go to the airport at nine o'clock in the evening. . حاروح المطار الساعة تسعة بالليل .

I'll go to the airport tonight at nine o'clock. . حاروح المطار الليلة الساعة تسعة .

2. يالآ is a dialect expression meaning "Come on," "Let's go," "Hurry up" and so on. It is used to urge someone to perform an action.

3. كارينو is a combination nightclub and restaurant (often open air). Beverages such as beer, and hors d'oeuvres and snacks are served. Entertainment consists of belly dancing and musical performances.

4. بيرة is the Egyptian for the English "beer."

5. مرّة ("snacks," "hors d'oeuvres" and "appetizers") are usually served along with beverages at a كارينو . المرّة may consist of pickles, cheeses, nuts and so on.

6. رقص بلدي (literally, "native dancing") means "Middle Eastern dancing" or "belly dancing." Western "social dancing" is called رقص أجنبي (literally, "foreign dancing"). The verbal noun رقص is derived from the measure I verb رقص . The ED word رقص (m.) and رقصاة (f.), meaning "dancer," is derived from the measure II verb رقص .

7. فكرة (أفكار [pl.]) means "idea" or "thought."

Example:

Their idea is to go to Egypt. . عندهم فكرة يروحوا مصر .

8. طرابيزة is the ED word for "table," the MSA equivalent of which is طولة or مائدة . Each major Arabic dialect uses a distinctive word for "table." This is because for a long time Arabs did not use tables and chairs but sat on carpeted floors or on floor-level cushions, crossed their legs, and ate from

trays. This is still the custom today in village homes and in humble urban dwellings.

9. In Lesson 3, والله was used before a verbal sentence to mean "By God." In this frame it is used with an equational sentence and has the meaning of "really" or "indeed."

Example:

Indeed (really), it is a good idea. . والله دي فكرة كويسة .

By God, you are coming with me. . والله لأنت جاي معايا .

10. In Lesson 10, the ED word فاضي meant "free," "vacant" or "not busy." In this lesson it has the meanings "available" and "not reserved."

Example:

This taxi is vacant. . التاكسي ده فاضي .

The commander is free now. . القائد فاضي دلوقتي .

This table is available. . الطرايزة دي فاضية .



DRILLS



One

Follow the pattern established by the example.

- Example:
- | | | |
|---|--|-----------|
| • | يَا لَ نَرُوحْ نَضْرِبْ تَلِيْفُونْ . | (Teacher) |
| • | نَحْجِزْ طَرَايِيْزَة — — | (Teacher) |
| • | يَا لَ نَرُوحْ نَحْجِزْ طَرَايِيْزَة . | (Student) |
-
- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|---|---|--------|---|---|---|
| • | — | روحوا | • | — | احجزوا | • | — | • |
| • | — | اطلبوا الكباب . | • | — | — | • | — | • |
| • | — | جيب السلطة و — | • | — | — | • | — | • |
| • | — | والعيش . | • | — | — | • | — | • |
| • | — | هات بسرعة . | • | — | — | • | — | • |

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

- Example:
- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| • | حنروح ناكل في المطعم وبعدين حنروح . | (Teacher) |
| | he | (Teacher) |
| • | حبروح ياكل في المطعم وبعدين حبروح . | (Student) |
-
- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| you, pl. | • | هات المية الساقعة والمزة من فضلك . |
| they | • | عنده فكرة انه يروح يتفرج على الرقص في الكازينو . |
| you, f. | • | سلامتك ، عندك ايه النهارده ؟ |
| you, m. | • | عاوزين حاجة تانية من المطعم ؟ |
| he | • | كلنا طاجن لحمة على الغدا وشربنا بيرة ساقعة . |
| we | • | حبروح يشتغل ولا حبروح يشرب بيرة في الكازينو . |
| they | • | حجزنا طراييزات وكراسي كتيرة للظباط الامريكان . |
| she | • | دول طلبوا المطعم عشان يحجزوا طراييزة للغدا . |
| you, m. | • | يالآ اأعدوا اكتبوا المحضر وبعدين روحوا البيت . |
| you, pl. | • | جابت الكباب والعيش ونسيت تجيب المية . |

Three

Use ولا in each of the sentences below and follow the pattern established by the example.

- Example: راح — البيت — الكازينو؟ (Teacher)
 عاوز تروح البيت ولا الكازينو؟ (Student 1)
 عاوز أروح الكازينو. (Student 2)

- | | | | | | | |
|------|---|--------|-------|---|---------|---------|
| شرب | — | بيرة | ساعة | — | مئة | ساعة |
| أكل | — | نص | كباب | — | طاجن | لحمة |
| طلب | — | مزة | | — | سلطة | . |
| سافر | — | عربية | | — | طيارة | |
| بقي | — | مهندس | | — | دكتور | |
| قابل | — | الطابط | | — | العسكري | |
| خش | — | الجيش | | — | الطيران | |
| خد | — | دوا | للمفص | — | دوا | للاسعال |

Four

Follow the pattern established by the example.

- Example: حتروح فين الليلة. (Teacher)
 casino (Teacher)
 حاروح كازينو شهرزاد. (Student)

- | | | |
|-----------------|----|-----------------------------|
| restaurant | 01 | حتاكل كباب فين؟ |
| cold water | 02 | حتشرب أيه مع الاكل؟ |
| kabob and salad | 03 | كلت أيه امبارح على العشا؟ |
| policeman | 04 | حتطلب مين بالتليفون دلوقتي؟ |
| cold beer | 05 | عاوز حاجة من البقال؟ |
| bus | 06 | حتروح المطار بأيه؟ |
| next week | 07 | حتسافر مصر امتي؟ |
| two hours | 08 | بتاخذ الدوا ده كل قد أيه؟ |
| injured friend | 09 | بتستعجل الاسعاف ليه؟ |

Five

Student 1. Use the words given by the teacher in complete sentences.

Student 2. Respond to Student 1's statements.

Example:

يَا لَّا — الكَارِينُو . (Teacher)

يَا لَّا نِرُوحِ الكَارِينُو . (Student 1)

مُتَأَسِّفًا أَنَا مَشْعُولٌ . (Student 2)

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|------------|-----|-----------|---|--------|-----|
| • طرابيزة | — | • ما تنساش | • ٥ | • بيرة | — | • تعال | • ١ |
| • الدكتور | — | • اطلب | • ٦ | • الأسعاف | — | • روح | • ٢ |
| • مطعم شهرزاد | — | • احب | • ٧ | • وَلَا | — | • تاكل | • ٣ |
| • من الجرسون | — | • اطلب | • ٨ | • الدوا | — | • لازم | • ٤ |

Six

Make up a question for each of the responses below.

Example:

أحب اشرب بيرة ساعة كل ليلة . (Teacher)

تحب تشرب أيه كل ليلة ؟ (Student)

- ١ حنروح الكارينو الليلة عشان نتفرج على الرقص البلدي .
- ٢ أيوه حآخذ رز مع طاجن اللحمة .
- ٣ العسكري نسي يكتب المحضر .
- ٤ لآ ، مشعاوزه عيش ، هات سلطة بس .
- ٥ لآ ، ما بشرش بيرة مع العشا .
- ٦ هات لي كباب وسلطة وهات طاجن لحمة للبيه .
- ٧ قابلت الرقيب في الكارينواللي جنب المدرسة .
- ٨ أيوه ، دي فكرة كويسة قوي .
- ٩ أيوه ، عندي طرابيزة فاضية عشانكم .
- ١٠ لآ ، أنا مشفاضي النهارده بعد الظهر .

Seven

Negate the underlined words by following the pattern established by the example.

Example:

• بيتغدي مع صاحبه كل يوم (Teacher)

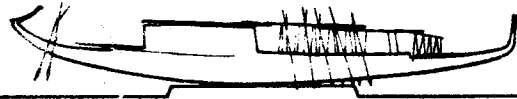
• ما بيتغداش مع صاحبه كل يوم (Student)

- ١ نسيوا يطلبوا السلطة مع الكباب .
- ٢ هم جيم امبارح بالليل وأنا جيت الليلة .
- ٣ احنا شربنا من المية الساقعة دي وتعبنا .
- ٤ هي بتتعشى في المطعم كل ليلة وبتروح الكازينو مع صاحبها .
- ٥ أنا ابتديت الخدمة سنة ٧٥ ورجت مصر سنة ٧٧ .
- ٦ الأسعاف جت بسرعة والطايط سألنا عن المحضر .
- ٧ هم شربوا بيرة وأنا طلبت قهوة .
- ٨ الشاي ده بارد والبيرة دي ساقعة .
- ٩ صاحبي كان جعان وأنا كنت تعبنا .
- ١٠ هي شربت بيرة ، وعاوزة ترقص .



A line of smiling dancers enlivens a theatrical performance in Cairo.

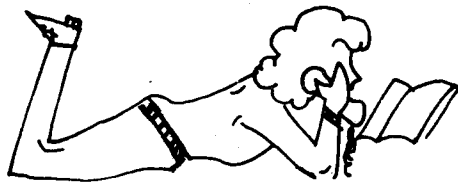
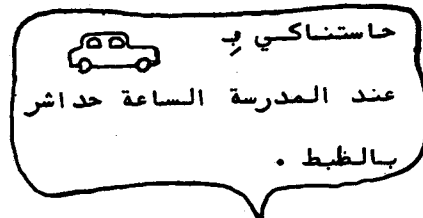
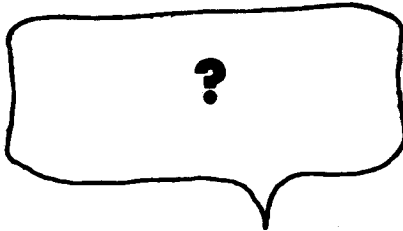
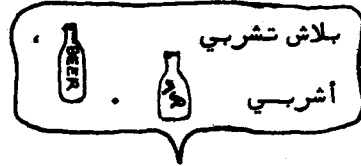
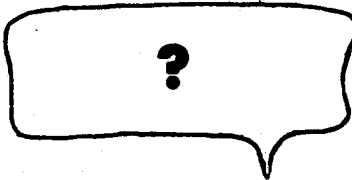
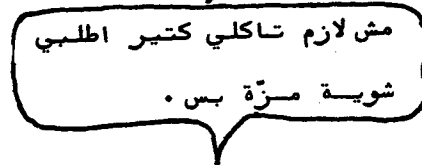
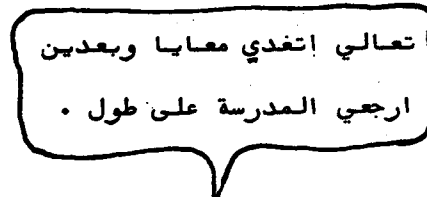
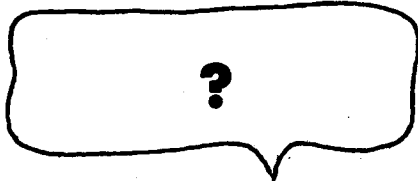
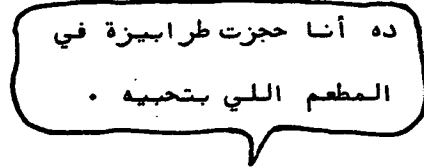
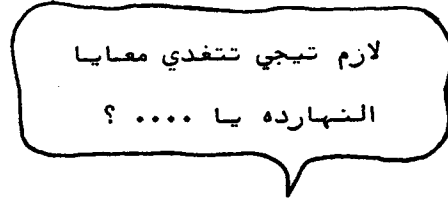
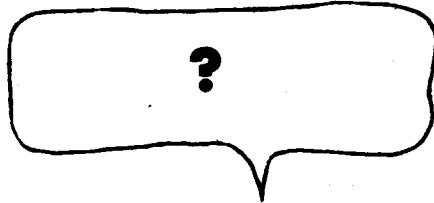
CLASSROOM EXERCISES



What Do You Say?

1. The waiter tells you that he has kabob and meat. Ask him to bring you one meat stew and half a kilo of kabob.
2. Ask him if he has (some) rice.
3. The waiter brings you everything except the salad. Politely ask him to hurry and get it for you.
4. The waiter didn't bring the bread you ordered. Ask him about it.
5. Tonight you will go to a nightclub. Ask your friend to come along.
6. Your friend told you that he was tired of going to the movies. Suggest to him that he go with you to the Scheherazade Club.
7. Ask your friend whether he prefers to drink cold beer or cold water.
8. Politely ask your Egyptian girl friend if she would like to dance with you.
9. You invited your Egyptian friend out. Tell him to have some beer and snacks.
10. Ask the restaurant manager if he has a table available for tonight.

11. Your boyfriend is calling to invite you to lunch. You are busy with your Arabic classes at school, but he insists and finally you agree. What do you say?



Role Playing

Situation 1. You are in a restaurant and the waiter approaches you. Respond to him.

مساءء النور .

Greet him.

طلبات السيادة ؟

Ask him what he has.

عندنا كباب وطواجن لحمه .

Ask him to bring you half a kilo of kabob.

تحب تشرب ايه مع الاكل ؟

Ask him to bring you a cold beer.

لا متأسف ما عندناش .

Ask him to bring you coffee.

طيب .

Tell him to please hurry up with the coffee.

Situation 2. Two colleagues are discussing their plans for a day's vacation.

انت عندك اجازة بكرة ؟

Yes, you have.

حتروح فين في الاجازة ؟

You reserved a table at the Nile Nightclub.

حتمعمل ايه في الكازينو ده ؟

You'll meet your friends, then you'll dine with them.

حترقصوا ؟

Of course, you'll drink and dance.

حترفرجوا على الرقص البلدي ؟

They don't have belly dancing at the Nile Nightclub.

آجي معاكم ؟

This is a great idea. Ask him to come.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker

Interpreter

Arabic speaker

Situation 1.



I have an appointment with a friend.

الساعة كام ؟

At four o'clock.

تحتب تبيجي معايا البيت لما ترجع من عند صاحبك ؟

I reserved a table in a nightclub.

طيب ، اروح أنا البيت وأنت روح الكازينو .

Why don't you come with me?

حتعمل ايه في الكازينو ؟

We will eat, drink beer and watch the belly dancing.

لا ، أنا ما باشربش بيرة .

It is not necessary to drink beer, you can have tea or coffee.

Situation 2.



I would like to reserve a table.

امتى يا بيه ؟

Tonight at 8 o'clock.

عاوز طرابيزة لكام واحد ؟

Seven.

حتتفشوا هنا ؟

Yes, of course. What do you have for dinner?

طواجن لحمة وكباب ورز وكل حاجة .

We would like to have kabob
and salad.

حاضر يا بيه . أنا حاجز لكم طرابيزة كبيرة .

When does the belly dancing start?

الساعة تسعة بالليل .

Thank you.

العفو .

Translation Practice

Translate the following 10 sentences orally into English.

١. تحب تاكل ايه النهارده يا بيه ؟
٢. جيب رز وسلطة وطاجن لحمة كبير .
٣. احجز لي طرابيزة الليلة عشان اتفرج على الرقاصة الشاطرية .
٤. ما تنساش تجيب العيش والمية الساقعة وحياتك .
٥. هات نص كباب وسلطة واتنين بييرة ساقعة من فضلك .
٦. اذا كنت جعان اجيب لك العيش والسلطة دلوقتي والكياب بعد شوية .
٧. تعالي عندي الليلة اعشيك طاجن لحمة ورز .
٨. انت نسيت تحجز لنا طرابيزة في الكازينو الجديد ؟
٩. عاوزين يروحوا الكازينو الليلة عشان شهرزاد حترقص هناك .
١٠. تعالي اشربك بييرة الليلة ، عندي بييرة ساقعة قوي ومزّة .

Dictation Practice

Listen to your instructor read the same 10 sentences again.
Write them in SATTS.

HOMEWORK



Exercise One

Use SATTS to write the 10 recorded sentences.

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

Exercise Two

Translate the 10 recorded sentences into written English.

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

Exercise Three

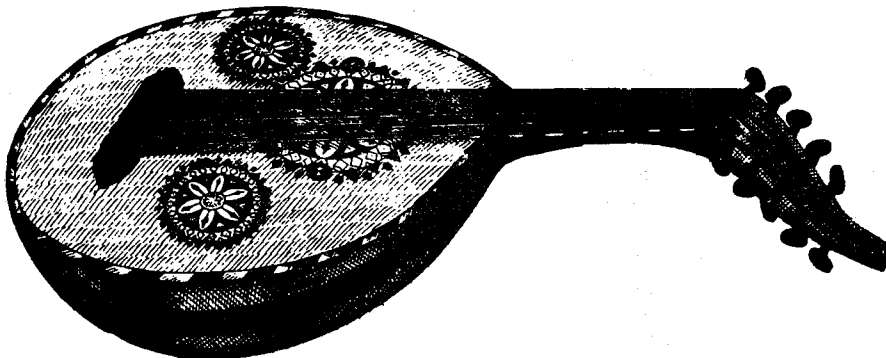
Listen to the recorded Arabic conversation, then answer the questions based on it.

1. Where did the two friends decide to have lunch?
2. Why did Isma'il refuse to make reservations?
3. What will Isma'il and his friend have for lunch?
4. Who will drink beer?
5. Why can't his friend drink beer?

Exercise Four

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

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



The "lute," عود , is a popular musical instrument used in Arabic bands.

SUMMARY



1. نُمْ كَيْبَابٌ (literally, "half kabob") is short for نُمْ كَيْلُو كَيْبَابٌ , "half a kilogram of kabob." Half a kilo is slightly more than one pound.
2. بَيْكٌ , "bey," is a Turkish word meaning "lord" and "master." In the past it was used as a title by members of the Egyptian upper class.
3. In ED the particle أَنْ does not fall between two consecutive verbs. Compare the ED with the MSA.
Example:
(ED) Would you like to eat (take) rice with the stew? تحب تاخذ رز مع الطاجن ؟
(MSA) Would you like to eat (take) rice with the stew? هل تحب أن تأخذ أرزا مع الطاجن ؟
4. Whenever any verb form ends in a vowel and is negated with the structure مَا ... ش , the vowel at the end of the verb is lengthened before the suffix ش .
Example:
I have a house. عِنْدِي بَيْتٌ .
I don't have a house. مَا عِنْدِي بَيْتٌ .
5. يَا is a dialect expression meaning "Come on," "Let's go," "Hurry up" and so on.
6. كَارِينُو is a "combination nightclub and restaurant."
7. مَزَّةٌ means "snacks," "hors d'oeuvres" and "appetizers."
8. رَقْعٌ بِلْدِي (literally, "native dancing") is "Middle Eastern dancing" and "belly dancing."
9. طَرَايِزَةٌ is the ED word for "table."

REFERENCE GRAMMAR

VERBS

1. Measure I verb, رَقَمَ , to dance
Conjugated the same as قَعَدَ in Lesson 2.
Active participle, راقم
Verbal noun, رُقْم
2. Measure I doubled verb, حَبَّ , to love, to like
Conjugated the same as حَجَّ in Lesson 6.
Active participle, not in use.
Verbal noun, حُب
3. Measure I weak verb, نَسِيَ , to forget
Conjugated the same as نَقِيَ in Lesson 8.
Active participle, ناسي
Verbal noun, نسيان
4. Measure II verb, فَرَجَ , to show
Conjugated the same as عَرَفَ in Lesson 2.
Active participle, مَفْرُج
Verbal noun, not in use.
5. Measure V sound verb, اِتَّفَرَجَ , to watch
Conjugated the same as اِتَّفَضَلَ in Lesson 10.
Active participle, مِتَّفَرِج
Verbal noun, فُرْجَة

EVALUATION



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

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

Part B. Translate the five recorded sentences into English.

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

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

1. Who ate kabob last night?
2. Where is the restaurant?
3. What time did they go to the restaurant?
4. What did they order at the restaurant?
5. At what time did Sa'id call me?
6. How did Sa'id go to the doctor?
7. What did the doctor give them.
8. Where did Sa'id want to go today? And why?

ENRICHMENT



A. Two dishes are often eaten for breakfast and are also served in sandwiches in small specialized restaurants.

Fava beans cooked overnight on a low heat. فول مدمس .

Patties of crushed fava beans and vegetables fried in oil. طعمية

Example:

For breakfast he had one fuul sandwich and one taameyya sandwich. فطر سندوتش فول وسندوتش طعمية .

B. Most Egyptian men spend their afternoons and evenings playing backgammon and chatting in coffee shops. The ED word for "coffee shop" is القهوة , and for "backgammon," طاولة .

Example:

He went to play backgammon at the coffee shop. راح يلعب طاولة في القهوة .

C. Some coffee shops and restaurants have licenses to serve alcoholic beverages. Beer is always served in bottles. The ED word for "bottle" is ازازة . In MSA it is قنية and/or زجاجة .

Example:

I want a cold (bottle of) beer. عاوز ازازة بيرة ساقعة .

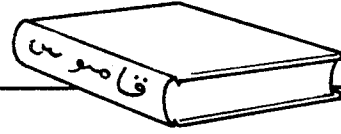
D. The ED word for "tip" is بقشيش .

Example:

The waiter took (the) tip from this man. الجرسون خد البقشيش من الراجل .

E. Belly dancing is not the only kind of dancing in Egypt. A well-known dancing troupe, "Reda Company (Troupe) for Folkloric Arts," فرقة رضا للفنون الشعبية , performs every night in Cairo. This company is considered one of the best dancing troupes in the Middle East.

VOCABULARY



<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
Abd al Salaam (name)		عبد السلام
appetizer, hors d'oeuvre	مَزَّة	
beer	بيرة	
belly dancing	رقص بلدي	
bey(s)	بيه (بك) - بهوات (ج)	
bread	عش	
casino, cabaret, nightclub	كازينو	
casserole(s)	طاجن - طواجن (ج)	
dance (to)		رقص
dancer	رقاص (m.) رقاصة (f.)	راقص (m.) راقصة (f.)
forget (to)		نسي
idea(s)		فكرة - افكار (ج)
kabob		كباب
Let's go.	يَا	
like, love (to)		حَبَّ
meat	لحمة	
rice	رز	
salad		سلطة
Scheherazade (name)		شهرزاد
show (to)	فَرَّجَ	
slowly	بشويش	
table	طرابيزة	

ENGLISHEDMSA

tonight

الليلة

waiter

جرسون

watch, see (to)

اتفرح



High school girls perform an Egyptian folkloric dance.

LESSON 14

A VISIT TO ALEXANDRIA

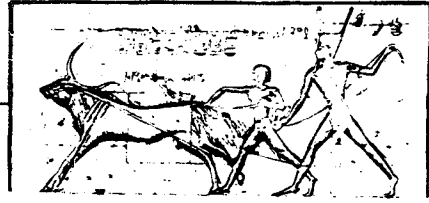


Objectives

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

- Purchase a train ticket.
- Check into a hotel room.

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



1. Word order of nouns and pronouns in sentences with the verb

إِنِّي

2. Lengthening and stressing of the pronoun object in

حَاتِيهِوْ لَكَ

3. The words

يَتَاعُ - يَتَاعِةٌ - يَتُوْعُ

4. Measure I initial weak verb

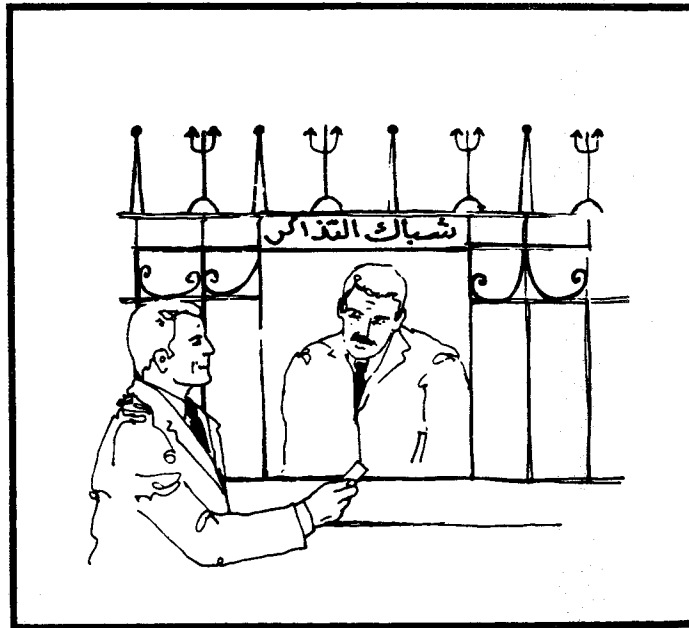
وَقِفْ

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME I

Stephen, an American executive with an insurance company in Cairo, has to go to Alexandria on business. He arrives at the train station and is talking to the ticket agent.

- ستيفن : إِيْنِي تَذْكُرَة لِاسْكَنْدِرِيَّة فِي الْقَطْر بِتَاع السَّاعَة ٦ الصُّبْح .
الموظف : التَذْكُرَة بِجِنِيهِ وَنُص .
ستيفن : إِتْفَضَّل جِنِيهِ وَنُص أَهْو ... وَالْقَطْر دَه حَيَّوَصِل اسْكَنْدِرِيَّة
السَّاعَة كَام ؟
الموظف : حَيَّوَصِل السَّاعَة ٩ وَأَرْبَع دَقَائِق .
ستيفن : هُوَ يَبْقَف فِي دَمْنَهْوَر ؟
الموظف : لَآ ، دَه دِيرَل وَيَبْقَف فِي طَنْطَا وَسِيْدِي جَابِر بَس .



TRANSLATION

Stephen: Give me a ticket to Alexandria on the 6 a.m. train.

Ticket Agent: The ticket costs one and a half pounds.

Stephen: Here you are - one and a half pounds. What time will this train arrive in Alexandria?

Ticket Agent: It'll arrive at 9:04.

Stephen: Does it stop at Damanhur?

Ticket Agent: No, this is a diesel. It stops only at Tanta and Sidi Gabir.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The past tense of the ED verb "to give" is **إَدَى** (ending with **ياء مقصورة**). Its imperative form is **إَدِي** (ending with **ياء**). The word order of sentences containing **إَدِي** is exactly the same as in English. For example, in English the indirect object of "Give me the car" is "me." When saying "it" instead of "car," change the order of the words, precede "me" with "to" and say "Give it to me."

Example:

Give me the car.	• إَدِينِي الْعَرَبِيَّةَ
Give it to me.	• إَدِيهَا لِي
They gave me the ticket.	• إَدُونِي التَّدْكَرَةَ
They gave it to me.	• إَدُوْهَا لِي
I'll give you the book.	• حَادِيكَ الْكِتَابَ
I'll give it to you.	• حَادِيْهُوَ لَكَ

Notice in the example above that the masculine direct object, which is usually the sound **h**, becomes an elongated **هو**. In all of the examples, which have pronouns for direct and indirect objects, the stress falls on the syllable with the direct object containing the long vowel.

حَادِيْهُوَ لَكَ - إَدُوْهَا لِي - إَدِيْهَا لِي

2. The ED word **بِتَاع** (**بِتَاعِيَّة** [f.], **بِتَاع** [pl.]) has no equivalent in MSA. Used to show possession, usually it is translated as "my," "your," "his" and so on, although literally it means "belonging to me" ("you," "him" and so on). The form of **بتاع** depends on the number and gender of the principal noun in the sentence.

Example:

My house is big.	m. sing.	• الْبَيْتُ بِتَاعِي كَبِير
Your car is new.	f. sing.	• الْعَرَبِيَّةُ بِتَاعَتِكَ جَدِيدَة
Our books are new.	f. pl.	or الْكِتَابُ بِتَاؤُنَا • الْكِتَابُ بِتَاعَتُنَا جَدِيدَة
His students are smart.	m. pl.	• التَّلَامِذَةُ بِتَاؤُهُ شَاطِرِينَ

The principal noun in the sentence is always definite and comes before **بتاع**, whereas the phrase which comes after **بتاع** describes that principal noun.

Example:

The 6 a.m. diesel left
(took off) on schedule.

الدِّيزِلُ بِسَاعَةِ السَّاعَةِ ٦ الصُّبْحِ
قَامَ فِي مِيعَادِهِ .

3. The preposition بِ means "with," "in," "by means of," "at a cost of" and "at a price of." It is used to ask or quote prices. In this case, there is no equivalent English word. Compare the English and ED.

Example:

(At a cost of) How much is
the ticket?

بِكَمِ التَّدْكَرَةِ ؟

The ticket is (at a cost of)
1½ pounds.

التَّدْكَرَةُ بِحِجَّتِهِ وَوُضِعَ .

4. Usually the hamza sound in ED words does not occur in the middle or at the end of the word, that is, unless the word contains the ED version of the MSA sound ق or unless the word was borrowed from the more refined MSA. When an MSA word that contains a hamza is used as a dialect word, the hamza sound usually disappears and the sound is pronounced according to the chair of the hamza.

Example:

<u>English</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
minutes	دَقَائِقِ	دَقَائِقُ
to start	تَبْتَدِيْ	تَبْتَدِيْءُ
to take	تَأْخُذُ	تَأْخُذُ
we eat	نَأْكُلُ	نَأْكُلُ
dinner	عِشَاءُ	عِشَاءُ

5. You have already learned how Egyptians tell time on the hour, half hour, quarter hour and at five-minute intervals. When Egyptians want to tell time by the minute, they give the time on the hour and add the number of minutes.

The word for "minute," دَقِيْقَةٌ , is either singular or plural, depending on the number used with it. السَّاعَةُ ٩ وَأَرْبَعُ دَقَائِقِ means "(At) 9:04 " or "(At) 4 minutes after 9."

Example:

8:12	السَّاعَةُ ثَمَانِيَةٌ وَأَسْثَاسِرُ دَقِيقَةٌ .
10:47	السَّاعَةُ عَشْرَةٌ وَسَبْعَةٌ وَأَرْبَعِينَ دَقِيقَةٌ .
3:09	السَّاعَةُ ثَلَاثَةٌ وَتِسْعُ دَقَائِقَ .
5:22	السَّاعَةُ خَمْسَةٌ وَإِثْنِينَ وَعِشْرِينَ دَقِيقَةٌ .

6. ديزلُ, "diesel," is expressed differently from قَطَرُ, "train" (قَطَرَاتُ or قَطَرَةٌ [pl.]). Both run on the same railway tracks, سِكَّةَ حَدِيدٍ. The diesel, however, is more expensive because it is more modern and more comfortable to ride. It runs only between major cities.

7. قَامَ - يَقُومُ has two meanings in ED. One is the MSA "to stand up" and the other is the ED "to take off."

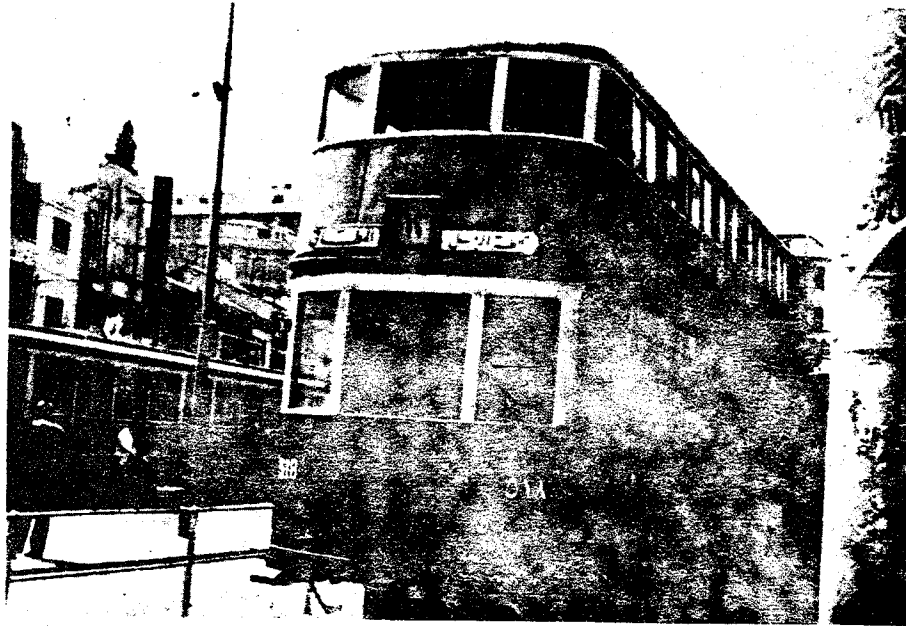
Example:

The train leaves (takes off)
at 7 o'clock.

القَطَرُ يَتَقَدَّمُ السَّاعَةَ سَبْعَةَ .

The man stood up to greet the
officer.

الرَّاجِلُ قَامَ عَشَانَ يَسْتَلِمُ عَلَى
الطَّابِطِ .



A two-level tramcar at "Al Raml Station," محطة الرمل, in Alexandria.

DRILLS



One

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

- إِدِينِي تَذْكَرَةَ لِأَسْكَندَرِيَّةٍ مِنْ فُضْكَ . (Teacher)
- — — لِطَنْطَا — — (Student)
- إِدِينِي تَذْكَرَةَ لَطَنْطَا مِنْ فُضْكَ . (Student)

- — — وَنِصْ — — ٠١
- — — حَتَّى كِنَافَةِ وَحَيَاتِكَ . ٠٢
- — — — — أَدِيلَهُ ٠٣
- — — دَوَا لِلإِسْهَالِ أَعْمَلُ مَعْرُوفٌ . ٠٤
- — — أَدِينَا تَذْكَرَتَيْنِ لِأَسْكَندَرِيَّةٍ — ٠٥
- — — بِيرَةٌ وَمِزَةٌ يَاجْرَسُونُ . ٠٦
- — — طَاجِنُ لَحْمَةٍ — ٠٧
- — — العَرَبِيَّةُ بِتَاعَتِكَ يَاسْعَادُ . ٠٨
- — — — — أَدِيهَا ٠٩
- — — بِتَاعَتِكَ يَاحْسَنُ . ٠١٠

Two

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

Example:

- إِدِينِي لَهَا التَّذْكَرَةَ بِتَاعَتِهِ . (Teacher)
- — — — — her . (Teacher)
- إِدِينِي لَهَا التَّذْكَرَةَ بِتَاعَتِهَا . (Student)

me

- ٠١ أَعْمَلُ مَعْرُوفٌ أَدِينُهُمُ التَّذَاكِرَ بِتَاعَتِهِمْ .

them

- ٠٢ مِنْ فُضْكَ أَدِي لَهَا التَّذْكَرَةَ بِتَاعَتِهِ .

us

- ٠٣ مِمَّنِ اللَّيْلِ حَيْدِينِي الحُبُوبَ بِتَاعَتِي ؟

him

- ٠٤ وَحَيَاتِكَ أَدِي لَهَا التَّذْكَرَةَ بِتَاعَتِهَا .

her

- ٠٥ بَكْرَةٌ حَادِيهِمُ الكُتُبَ بِتَاعَتِهِمْ .

you, sing.

٠٦ لازم أدّيكُم الاكل بتاعكم دلوقتي .

them

٠٧ مين اللي بيديها الدوا بتاعها ؟

you, pl.

٠٨ امتي المدرس حيديهم الامتحانات ؟

her

٠٩ بلاش تديني الاقراض بتاعة الاسهال .

Three

Replace the underlined nouns in the following sentences with pronouns.

Example:

٠ ادي الشاي للتعريف قبل ما يبرد . (Teacher)

٠ اديه للتعريف قبل ما يبرد . (Student)

٠١ حيدي العربية للظابط في المطار .

٠٢ بيدوا التذاكر للمعلمات ببلاش .

٠٣ ادّيهم الكتب بسرعة .

٠٤ ادّي الكتاب للبيه من فضلك .

٠٥ ادّيت المحضر للظابط امبارح .

٠٦ ادّيني العربية بتاعتك من فضلك .

٠٧ حيدوا الادوية للعيانين بالليل .

٠٨ بتدي البطاقات للعساكر الجداد بس .

Four

Replace the two nouns in each of the following sentences with pronouns.

Example:

٠ ادّي القهوة للدكتور . (Teacher)

٠ ادّيهها له . (Student)

٠١ جيب الكتاب للمدرس .

٠٢ ادّي الساعة للباشمهندس .

٠٣ هات العربية للضيوف .

٠٤ ادّي الكتاب لصاحبي .

٠٥ جيب الطرايبزة للعسكري .

٠٦ خدوا الطاجن للتلامذة .

- ٠٧ ادي الدوا للعيان .
 ٠٨ هات الكنافة للبنت الحلوة .
 ٠٩ ادوا الامتحانات للمدرس .
 ٠١٠ خدوا العربية للقائد .

Five

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

Example:

القائد وصل المعسكر الساعة ٦ . (Teacher)

future (Teacher)

القائد حيوصل المعسكر الساعة ٦ . (Student)

- future ٠١ الديزل كان في المحطة الساعة خمسة بالظبط .
 present ٠٢ الرقيب ركب في العربية بتاعتي .
 present ٠٣ القطر ده وقف في طنطا بس .
 past ٠٤ الظابط حياخذ القطر بتاع الساعة ٩ بالليل .
 past ٠٥ العربية بتاعتهم بتقف في السكة .
 future ٠٦ اديتوا التذاكر لمين ؟
 present ٠٧ الطائرة حتوصل المطار الحربي بسرعة .
 past ٠٨ المدرسة حتدينا التذاكر ببلاش .
 active participle = present ٠٩ انا سكنت في الشارع بتاع المدرسة .
 active participle = present ٠١٠ انا رحت اسكندرية في القطر بتاع ٦ الصبح .

Six

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

Example:

عاوز كام تذكرة لطنطا ؟ (Teacher)

two (Teacher)

عاوز تذكرتين لطنطا . (Student)

Tanta only

٠١ الديزل بيوقف في شبين الكوم ؟

airport	٠٢ العربية بتاعتك فين ؟
four	٠٣ عاوز كام تذكرة لاسكندرية ؟
6 p.m.	٠٤ حتركب انهو ديزل ؟
slowly	٠٥ القطر ده بيمشي بسرعة ؟
7:40	٠٦ الساعة كام من فضلك ؟
within an hour	٠٧ صاحبك حيوصل المحطة امتى ؟
Alexandria	٠٨ حضرتك مولود فين ؟

Seven

Use the information in the left-hand column to make up questions for the following answers.


Example: القطر وقف بعيد عن المحطة . (Teacher)

where (Teacher)

القطر وقف فين ؟ (Student)

how many	٠١ عاوز ثلاث تذاكر لاسكندرية .
to whom	٠٢ اديتها للرقيب حسن .
where	٠٣ العربية بتاعته عند الميكانيكي .
which one	٠٤ حيوصلوا في الديزل بتاع اسكندرية .
what	٠٥ حنطلب كباب وسلطة .
when	٠٦ بآخذ الدوا كل ساعتين .
where	٠٧ محمد اتعور في راسه .
how	٠٨ بيروح اسكندرية بالطيارة .
which one	٠٩ اديتها العربية الكويسة .
who	٠١٠ قابلت الرقاصة في الكازينو .

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME II 

Stephen arrives in Alexandria and decides to stay at the Palestine Hotel. He has no reservation, but it is a large hotel and he is sure he can get a room. He is talking with the desk clerk.

الموظف : أَي خِدْمَة يَا حَضْرَة ؟
ستيفن : عَاوِرْ أُوْدَة بِسْرِيرِزْ وَاحِدْ مِنْ فَطْلِك .
الموظف : حَنْفُضَلْ مَعَانَا كَام يَوْم ؟
ستيفن : لَيْلَة وَاحِدَة بَسْ .
الموظف : عِنْدِي أُوْدَة بِسْرِيرِين بِ ٢٠ جِنِيه فِي اللَّيْلَة .
ستيفن : كَوَيْس حَاخُدْهَا - إِنْفُضَلْ الْفُلُوس أَهِيه .
الموظف : إِنْفُضَلْ إِكْتَب إِسْمَك وَعِنْوَانَك هِنَا
وَأَدِي مُفْتَا ح الْأُوْدَة بِعَمْرَة ٢٧ .

**TRANSLATION**

Desk clerk: What can I do for you, sir?

Stephen: I'd like a room with one bed, please.

Desk clerk: How many days are you going to stay with us?

Stephen: Just one night.

Desk clerk: I have a room with two beds for 20 pounds a night.

Stephen: OK, I'll take it. (Please) here's the money.

Desk clerk: Please write your name and address here. (Here you are) this is the key to room 27.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The expression أَتِي خِدْمَةً means "May I help you?" The verbal noun خِدْمَةٌ is derived from the verb خَدَمَ, meaning "to serve." خِدْمَةٌ is used for all kinds of services offered at hotels and restaurants.

Example:

The service in this restaurant
is good.

• الخِدْمَةُ فِي المَطْعَمِ دَه كَوَيِّسَةٌ .

2. The ED word أُودَةٌ was taken from the Turkish "oda," meaning "room." MSA uses either غُرْفَةٌ or حُجْرَةٌ.

3. The preposition بِـ means "with" in the sense of "having" and is used to describe given characteristics.

Example:

A room with one bed.

• أُودَةٌ بِسِرِيرٍ وَاحِدٍ .

A room with two beds.

• أُودَةٌ بِسِرِيرَيْنِ .

4. The ED verb most frequently used to mean "to stay" or "to remain" is فَضَلَ. A hotel clerk may ask حَتْفُضَلْ كَام يَوْم؟ "How many days are you going to stay?"

You will recall from Lesson 8, Frame I, that فَضَلَ, when followed directly by another verb, means "to continue" or "to keep on (doing something)." In MSA, the verb used in this sense is ظَلَّ. The principal MSA verb meaning "to stay" or "to remain" is بَقِيَ. Remember that the ED counterpart of this verb, بَقِيَ, does not mean "to stay" or "to remain," but "to be" or "to become."

Example:

(ED) How many days are you
going to stay?

• حَتْفُضَلْ كَام يَوْم؟

(MSA) How many days are you
going to stay?

• سَتَبْقَى كَمْ يَوْمًا؟

(ED) He kept on studying until
he became an engineer.

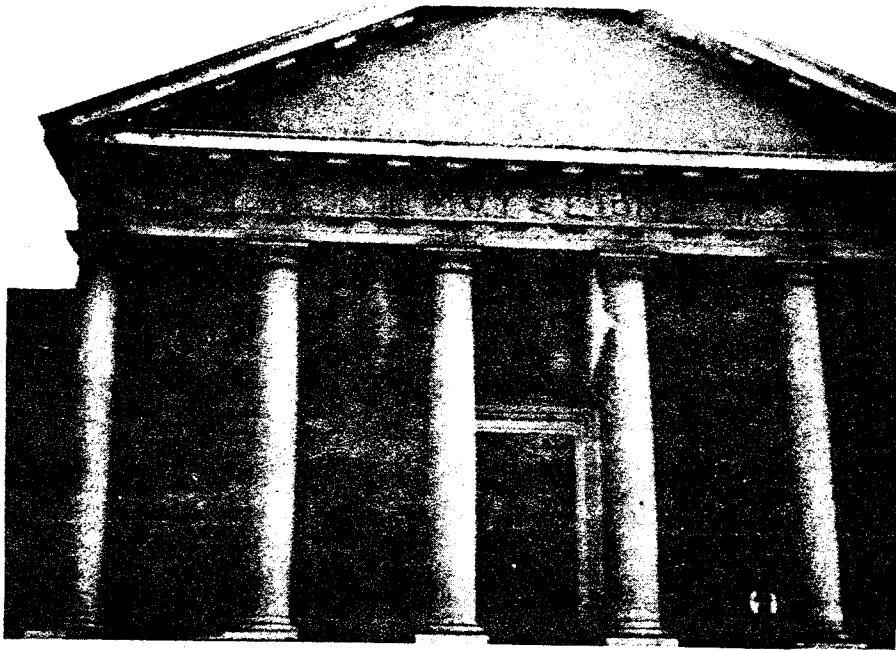
• فُضِلَ يَتْرَسَ لِخَدْمَا بَقِيَ مَهْنَدِسًا .

(MSA) He kept on studying until
he became an engineer.

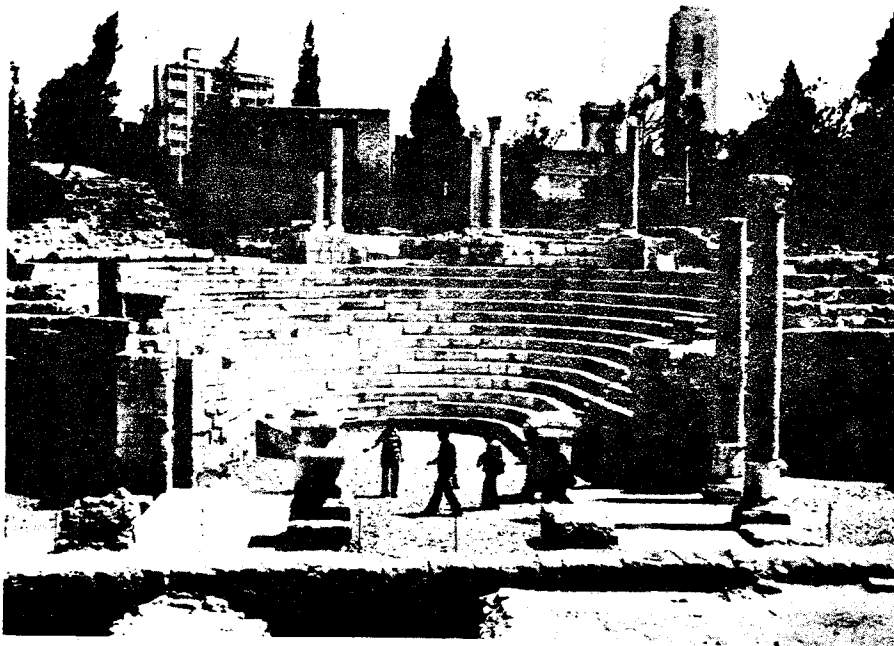
• ظَلَّ يَدْرُسُ حَتَّى أَصَحَّ مَهْنَدِسًا .

5. The word for "money" in ED is **فُلُوس**. **فُلُوس** is the plural form of **فِلْس**, "fils," a traditional monetary unit of the Arab world. It is still in use (as 1/1000 of a dinar) in Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait. In MSA, "money" in the sense of "cash" is **نَقُود**, whereas "money" in the sense of "wealth" or "property" is **مَال**.

(a)



(b)



(a) The Greek Museum and (b) The Greek Amphitheater in Alexandria.

DRILLS



One

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

• عَاوِزُ أُوْدَةَ بِشْرِيْرُ . (Teacher)

• بِشْرِيْرِيْنُ — — (Teacher)

• عَاوِزُ أُوْدَةَ بِشْرِيْرِيْنُ . (Student)

- — — أُوْدَتِيْنُ . ٠١
- — — فِي اللُّوْكَانْدَةِ دِي . ٠٢
- — — — — حِيْفْضَلُ يَوْمِيْنِ . ٠٣
- — — — — الأُوْدَةَ بِتَاعَتِهِ . ٠٤
- — — — — لَيْلَتِيْنِ . ٠٥
- — — — — بِتَاعَتِهَا . ٠٦
- — — — — يَوْمِيْنِ . ٠٧

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

• اِنْفُضَّلَ مُفْتَاْحُ الأُوْدَةِ بِعَمْرَةَ ١٥ . (Teacher)

• — — — — دَهْ . (Teacher)

• دَهْ مُفْتَاْحُ الأُوْدَةِ بِعَمْرَةَ ١٥ . (Student)

- — — العَرَبِيَّةُ الْجَدِيْدَةُ . ٠١
- — — — — اِتْفَضَلُ مِفَاتِيْحِ . ٠٢
- — — — — اَدِّيْنِي بِتَاعَتِي . ٠٣
- — — — — البَابِ دِهْ . ٠٤
- — — — — الأُوْدَةِ دِي . ٠٥
- — — — — اللُّوْكَانْدَةَ — . ٠٦
- — — — — الشَّرْكَةَ بِتَاعَتِكَ . ٠٧
- — — — — الشَّرْكَةَ اَدِّيْهَا . ٠٨

Three

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

- الخدمة في الكازينو ده كويسة . (Teacher)
- — — اللوكاندة دي — (Teacher)
- الخدمة في اللوكاندة دي كويسة . (Student)

- — في الدكان ده — ٠١
- — سلاح الطيران — ٠٢
- — اللي ببلاش — ٠٣
- — في الشركة دي — ٠٤
- — شركة الطيران — ٠٥
- — القطر ده — ٠٦
- — الديزل — ٠٧

Four

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

Example:

- حتفضل كام يوم في اللوكاندة دي ؟ (Teacher)
- they (Teacher)
- حيفضلوا كام يوم في اللوكاندة دي ؟ (Student)

she

- ٠١ كتب اسمه وعنوانه في اللوكاندة بالعربي .

we

- ٠٢ حأطلب اللوكاندة عشان عاوز أودة بسريرين .

they

- ٠٣ فضل يخدم في الطيران لحد ما بقى ظابط .

I

- ٠٤ راح الكازينو وبعدين روج مع صاحبه .

you, pl.

- ٠٥ خد مفتاح الأودة وسافر مصر .

you, sing.

- ٠٦ ادّوا مفاتيح العربية للعسكري .

Five

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

Example:

عِنْدَكَ أُودَةٌ بِشَرِيرٍ وَاحِدٍ ؟ (Teacher)

two (Teacher)

لَا عِنْدِي أُودَةٌ بِشَرِيرِينَ . (Student)

- | | | |
|---------------------|----|------------------------|
| hotel | ٠١ | انت ساكن فين ؟ |
| 7 University Street | ٠٢ | عنوان بيتك أيه ؟ |
| diesel | ٠٣ | حتسافر اسكندرية بأيه . |
| my car | ٠٤ | فين مفتاح البيت ؟ |
| tonight | ٠٥ | حتروح الكازينو امتي ؟ |
| three | ٠٦ | عاوز كام تذكرة ؟ |
| Alexandria | ٠٧ | رايح فين بعد بكرة ؟ |
| president | ٠٨ | بتاعة مين الطائرة دي ؟ |
| the hotel's door | ٠٩ | عاوز تنزل فين ؟ |

Six

Change the underlined verbs to the tenses indicated.

Example:

هُوَ خَدَّ مُفْتَاخَ الْأُودَةِ مَعَاهُ ؟ (Teacher)

present (Teacher)

هُوَ بِيَأْخُذُ مُفْتَاخَ الْأُودَةِ مَعَاهُ ؟ (Student)

- | | | |
|---------|----|--|
| future | ٠١ | اداني فلوس عشان أسافر مصر . |
| past | ٠٢ | بيفعلوا يشربوا لحد الصبح . |
| present | ٠٣ | العربية دي مشيت بسرعة قوي . |
| future | ٠٤ | نسوا يكتبوا عنوان اللوكاندة قبل ما يسافروا . |
| future | ٠٥ | اديتهم كل الفلوس اللي معايا عشان خدموني . |
| present | ٠٦ | راحت المطار عشان تدي لهم (تديهم) التذاكر . |
| past | ٠٧ | العسكري حيجي يكتب المحضر بعد الاسعاف ما تمشي . |

Seven

Answer the following questions in the negative.

Example:

اديتها الفلوس اللي طلبتها ؟ (Teacher)

لا، ما اديتهاش الفلوس . (Student)

- ٠١ خدت منهم مفاتيح الأود ؟
- ٠٢ كتبوا اساميهم وعناوينهم ولا لا ؟
- ٠٣ وصلتوا اسكندرية بسرعة ؟
- ٠٤ حتروح اللوكاندة بعد العشا ؟
- ٠٥ حتفضل هنا ليلتين ؟
- ٠٦ عاوز أداة بسريرين ؟
- ٠٧ القطر ده بيقف في طنطا ؟
- ٠٨ حتتجوز السنة دي يا سمير ؟
- ٠٩ طلبت كباب وسلطة من الجرسون ؟
- ٠١٠ حجت أداة في اللوكاندة الجديدة ؟

Eight

Use بتوع , بتاعة or بتاع with each noun in construct. Do not change the meaning of the sentences.

Example:

كتاب المدرس على الكرسي . (Teacher)

ال + كتاب + بتاع + المدرس على الكرسي . (Student)

- ٠١ ديزل اسكندرية بيقف في طنطا وسيدي جابر .
- ٠٢ مفاتيح الأودة في مكتب المدرس الجديد .
- ٠٣ عساكر المطار جعانين وتعبانين قوي .
- ٠٤ طرايبيرات الكازينو محجوزة كلها للضيوف .
- ٠٥ ظباط القيادة سافروا في الطائرة .
- ٠٦ ساعة السكرتيرة مش مظبوطة .

- ٠٨ تليفون الدكتور ما يجمعش ليه ؟
- ٠٩ معسكر العباسية مش بعيد من هنا .
- ٠١٠ معلمين المدرسة مشغولين قوي النهارده .

Nine

Student 1. Ask questions about the arrival and departure of a specific train and purchase tickets for it.

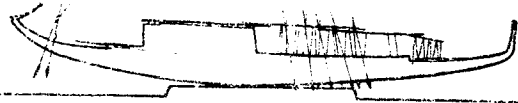
Student 2. Use the information from the schedule below to answer Student 1's questions in complete sentences.

الساعة	محطة الوصول	الساعة	محطة القيام	نمرة القطر
٠٧ ، ٥٥	طنطا	٠٥ ، ٤٥	القاهرة	١٥
٠٩ ، ٠٨	القاهرة	٠٦ ، ٥٥	اسكندرية	٤٢
١١ ، ١٥	اسكندرية	٠٨ ، ٢٠	طنطا	٠٨
١٥ ، ٣٠	سيدي جابر	١٢ ، ٣٠	القاهرة	١٩
١١ ، ٤٥	القاهرة	٩ ، ١٥	بورسعيد	٢٣
١٨ ، ٠٠	القاهرة	١٥ ، ١٠	السويس	١٦



Sidi Gabir Railway Station
in Alexandria.

CLASSROOM EXERCISES



What Do You Say?

1. You are waiting at the train station. How do you ask the ticket agent when the diesel that goes to Alexandria will arrive?
2. How do you tell the ticket agent to give you a ticket to Damanhur?
3. You are on the train to Cairo. How do you ask the conductor if the train stops at Tanta?
4. How do you ask a passerby where the train station is?
5. You reserved two seats on the train, one for you and one for your wife. Someone is sitting in your wife's seat. What do you say to him?
6. The person informs you that he reserved this seat, and he shows you his ticket. He is right - apparently you took a seat that does not belong to you. What do you say to apologize?
7. You move around looking for the seats you had reserved. How do you ask the conductor to help you find them?
8. The conductor looks at your tickets and tells you that you are on the wrong train. How do you ask him about the destination of this train?
9. The conductor tells you that this train is going to Port Said. How do you ask the conductor if it stops in Alexandria?
10. The conductor tells you that the train was not going to Alexandria at all. The train is now going full speed. How do you ask the conductor what you should do?

Role Playing

Situation 1. Place: A bus station in Cairo.
Time: 8 a.m.
Situation: The purchase of two tickets, one to Tanta and one to Damanhur.

Greetings.

• صباح النور

Ask about the bus schedule to Damanhur.

فيه اتوبيس الساعة عشرة وفيه ١٢ الظهر .

Ask what time the 12 o'clock bus arrives in Damanhur.

يوصل دمنهور الساعة اتنين .

Ask whether this bus stops at Tanta.

ايوة يا افندم .

Request a ticket to Tanta and another to Damanhur.

خمسة جنيه من فضلك .

Give the required cash and thank the agent.

Situation 2. You made a reservation in a hotel by phone. The following day you arrive at the hotel and learn that there is no reservation in your name. Discuss the problem with the hotel manager.

Ask whether he is the hotel manager.

ايوة ، أي خدمة ؟

Tell him that you made a reservation yesterday.

اسم حضرتك ايه ؟

Give your name.

ازاي عملت الحجز ؟

Tell him you made the reservation by phone.

انا متأسف ما فيش حجز باسمك .

Ask him if he has a room available.

لا متأسف ما فيش أود فاضية -
تحب احجز لك في لوكاندة تانية ؟

Agree to his proposal and ask whether the hotel is far from where you are now.

• لا مش بعيدة ، دي قريبة قوي .

Thank him.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker

Interpreter

Arabic speaker

Situation 1.



Are you the manager of this hotel?

• أيوة يا افندم ، أي خدمة ؟

I am Kelly Anderson.

• تشرفنا يا افندم .

I reserved a room in this hotel by phone.

• حضرتك حجزت من امتي ؟

I reserved a room with one bed two days ago.

• أيوة يا افندم مطبوط اودة نمرة ١٧ .

May I have the key?

• طبعا اتفضل ادي مفتاح الاودة .

Thank you. What floor is room 17 on?

• اتفضل خد الاسانسير للدور الثاني .

How much will you charge me per day?

• حضرتك حتفضل قد ايه ؟

Three days.

• خمستاشر جنيه بس .

Situation 2.



Did you make a reservation?

• أيوة حجزت لك في ديزل الساعة ستة الصبح .

What time will I arrive in Tanta?

• حتكون في طنطا الساعة تمانية .

Did you reserve a room for me?

• أيوة حجزت لك في لوكاندة مصر .

Who will give me a ride from Tanta
Railway Station to the hotel?

• سمير حيستناك في العربية بتاعته عند محطة طنطا .

Are you going to be in Tanta
tomorrow?

• متأسف ، مش حاقدر .

Translation Practice

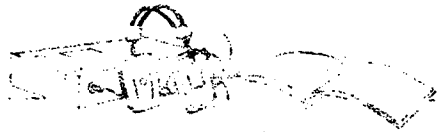
Translate the following 10 sentences orally into English.

- ١ الأودة بتاعتي فيها سريرين كبار .
- ٢ فين مفتاح الأودة بتاعتي ؟
- ٣ اكتب اسمها وعنوانها في لوكاندة اسكندرية .
- ٤ حتستنى في اللوكاندة كام ليلة ؟
- ٥ القائد حيوصل اسكندرية الساعة اربعة .
- ٦ أي خدمة يا حضرة الطابط ؟
- ٧ الديزل حيوصل الساعة كام من فضلك ؟
- ٨ القطر حيقوم الساعة كام من طنطا ؟
- ٩ حتوصل اسكندرية نسي الليل ان شاء الله .
- ١٠ دول مفاتيح الأبواب بتاعتكم .

Dictation Practice

Listen to your instructor read the same 10 sentences again.
Write them in SATTS.

HOMEWORK



Exercise One

Use SATTs to write the 10 recorded sentences.

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

Exercise Two

Translate the 10 recorded sentences into written English.

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

Exercise Three

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

1. When is Anderson going to Alexandria?
2. At what time does the diesel leave Cairo Station?
3. How many hours will it take Anderson to arrive in Alexandria?
4. Which hotel will Anderson stay in?
5. Why did Samir reserve a room with two beds?
6. Why is Samir going to wait for Anderson at the Alexandria Railway Station?

Exercise Four

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

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

SUMMARY



1. In ED, "to give" is **إَدَى** . The imperative form is **اَدِي** .

Example:

Give me the car. **إِدِينِي الْعَرَبِيَّةَ** .

Give it to me. **إِدِيهَا لِي** . or **إِدِيهَا لِي** .

2. The ED word **بتاع** (**بتاعة** [f.], **بتوع** [pl.]) has no equivalent in MSA. It is used to show possession or that one noun is closely associated with another. The form of **بتاع** depends on the noun referred to.

Example:

my house **الْبَيْتُ بَتَاعِي**

my houses **الْبُيُوتُ بَتَاعِي** or **الْبُيُوتُ بَتُوعِي**

3. The preposition **بِ** , which means "with," "in" and "by means of," also means "at a cost of."

Example:

The ticket is (at a cost of) **التَّدَكُّرَةُ بِجَنِيهِ وَنُصْرٍ** .
1½ pounds.

4. When an MSA word containing a hamza is used as a dialect word, the hamza sound usually disappears and the sound is pronounced according to the chair of the hamza.

Example:

تَاخُدُ ، دَقَائِقُ ، يَسْتَدِي ، عَشَا

5. To tell time to the minute, give the time on the hour and then add the number of minutes. **دَقِيقَةٌ** is either singular or plural, depending on the number used with it.

Example:

(At) 9:04. **السَّاعَةُ تِسْعَةٌ وَأَرْبَعُ دَقَائِقٍ** .

(At) 9:14. **السَّاعَةُ تِسْعَةٌ وَ ١٤ دَقِيقَةً** .

6. The ED word **أُودَةٌ** was taken from the Turkish word "oda," meaning "room."

7. The preposition **بـ** means "with" in the sense of "having."

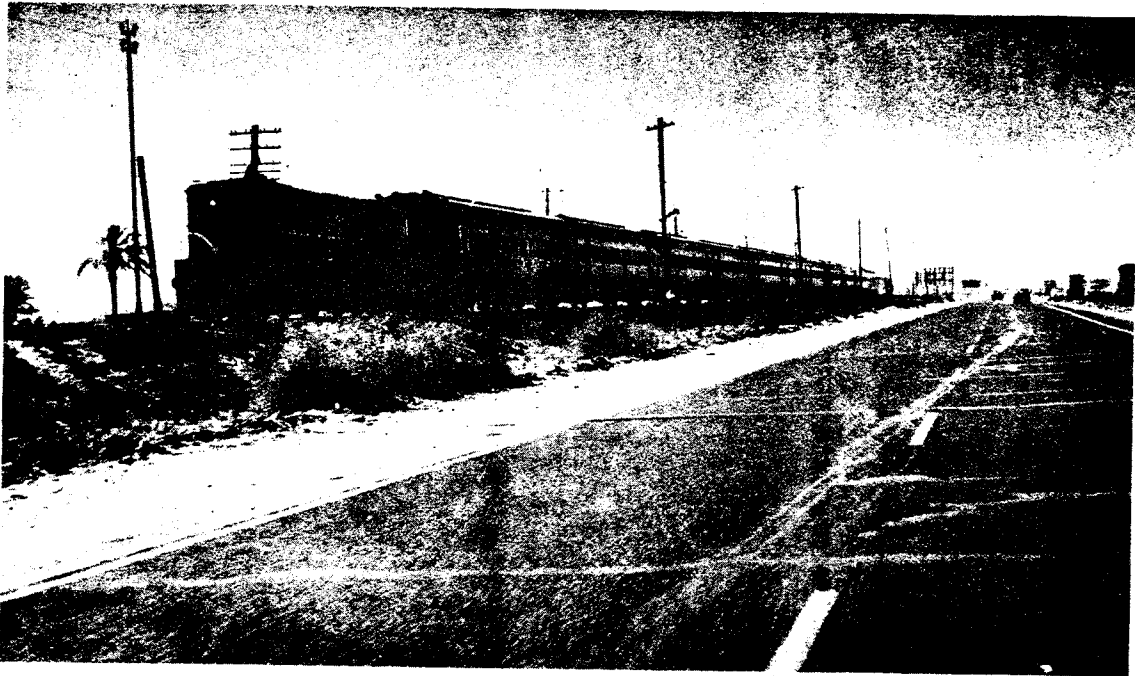
Example:

A room with one bed.

أُودَة بِسْرِيرٍ وَاحِدٍ .

8. The most frequently used verb for "to stay" or "to remain" is **فعل**. The MSA verb meaning "to stay" is **بقي**. Do not forget that in ED **بقي** means "to be" or "to become."

9. "Money" is **فُلوس**. This word is the plural of **فلس**, a monetary unit traditionally used in several Arab countries.



The passenger train between Cairo and Alexandria runs along a four-lane highway (الطريق الزراعي) across the Nile Delta.

REFERENCE GRAMMAR

VERBS

1. Measure I initial weak verb, وَقَفَ , to stop, to stand up

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	وَقَفَ	يُقِفُّ	
she	هي	وَقَفَتْ	تُقَفِّي	
they	هم	وَقَفُوا	يُقَفُّوا	
you, m.	انت	وَقَفْتَ	تُقَفُّ	أَقِفْ
you, f.	انت	وَقَفْتِ	تُقَفِّي	أَقِفِي
you, pl.	انتو	وَقَفْتُمْ	تُقَفُّوا	أَقِفُوا
I	انا	وَقَفْتُ	أَقِفُ	
we	احنا	وَقَفْنَا	نُقَفُّ	

Active participle, وَاقِفٌ

Verbal noun, وُقُوفٌ

2. Measure II defective verb, إَدَّى , to give

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	إَدَّى	يَدِّي	
she	هي	إَدَّتْ	تَدِّي	
they	هم	إَدُّوا	يَدُّوا	
you, m.	انت	إَدَيْتَ	تَدِّي	إَدِّي
you, f.	انت	إَدَيْتِ	تَدِّي	إَدِّي
you, pl.	انتو	إَدَيْتُمْ	تَدُّوا	إَدُّوا
I	انا	إَدَيْتُ	أَدِّي	
we	نحننا	إَدَيْنَا	نَدِّي	

Active participle, not used.

Verbal noun, not used.

3. Measure X verb, إِسْتَنْى, to wait

Conjugated the same as إِسْتَمَر in Lesson 12.

Active participle, مُسْتَنْى

Verbal noun, is not used.

The Imperative إِذى + ل + Pronoun

<u>Pronunciation</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Imperative Singular</u>	<u>English</u>
إِذىنِى	نِى	+	إِذى	I
إِذىنَا	لِنَا	+	إِذى	us
إِذىهَا - إِذىهَا	لِهَا	+	إِذى	her
إِذىهُ - إِذىهُ	لَهُ	+	إِذى	him
إِذىهُم - إِذىهُم	لَهُم	+	إِذى	them

<u>Pronunciation</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Imperative Plural</u>	<u>English</u>
إِذونِى	نِى	+	إِذُوا	i
إِذونَا	لِنَا	+	إِذُوا	us
إِذوها - إِذولها	لِهَا	+	إِذُوا	her
إِذوه - إِذوله	لَهُ	+	إِذُوا	him
إِذوهم - إِذولهم	لَهُم	+	إِذُوا	them

EVALUATION



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

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

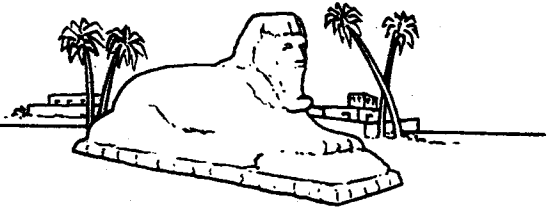
Part B. Translate the five recorded sentences into English.

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

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

1. Where does Sa'id live?
2. Where does his family live?
3. Why is Munir coming to Alexandria?
4. Who reserved a room at the hotel?
5. On what day will Munir arrive in Alexandria?
6. Why doesn't Munir stay with his brother?
7. What time will his train arrive?
8. How long will Munir stay in Alexandria?

ENRICHMENT



A. **قَطَعَ** means "to cut" and is used with "ticket." It means "to buy a ticket for a trip on a train or on a bus."

Example:

He bought a ticket on the
9 o'clock train.

• قَطَعَ تَذْكَرَةً فِي دِيْزَلِ السَّاعَةِ ٩ .

B. There is more than one way to travel from Cairo to Alexandria.

Example:

by train

قَطَّرَ - دِيْزَلِ

by bus

أَتُوْبِيْسِ

by private or rented car

عَرَبِيَّةَ مَلَأَكْسِي (أَوْ) أَجْرَةَ

C. You can drive to Alexandria on either of two highways.

Example:

One goes through the fertile Delta:

• الطَّرِيْقَ الزِّيْدَاعِي

The other runs parallel to the desert:

• الطَّرِيْقَ الصَّحْرَاوِي

D. The best way to travel to Luxor, the famous city of Egyptian antiquities in Upper Egypt, is by "plane," الطَّيَّارَةَ .

Example:

We traveled by plane to Luxor
and Aswan.

• سَافِرْنَا بِالطَّيَّارَةِ لِلْأَقْصَرِ وَاسْوَانِ .

E. To reserve a room with a bath in a hotel, say, عَاوِزَ أُودَةَ بِحَمَّامٍ ,
"I want a room with a bath."

If you want a room without a bath say, عَاوِزَ أُودَةَ بِدُونِ حَمَّامٍ
or عَاوِزَ أُودَةَ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَمَّامٍ , "I want a room without a bath."

F. If you prefer to spend your vacation in a furnished apartment rather than in a hotel, say عَاوِزَ أَجْرَ شَقَّةٍ مَفْرُوشَةٍ ,
"I want to rent a furnished apartment."

VOCABULARY



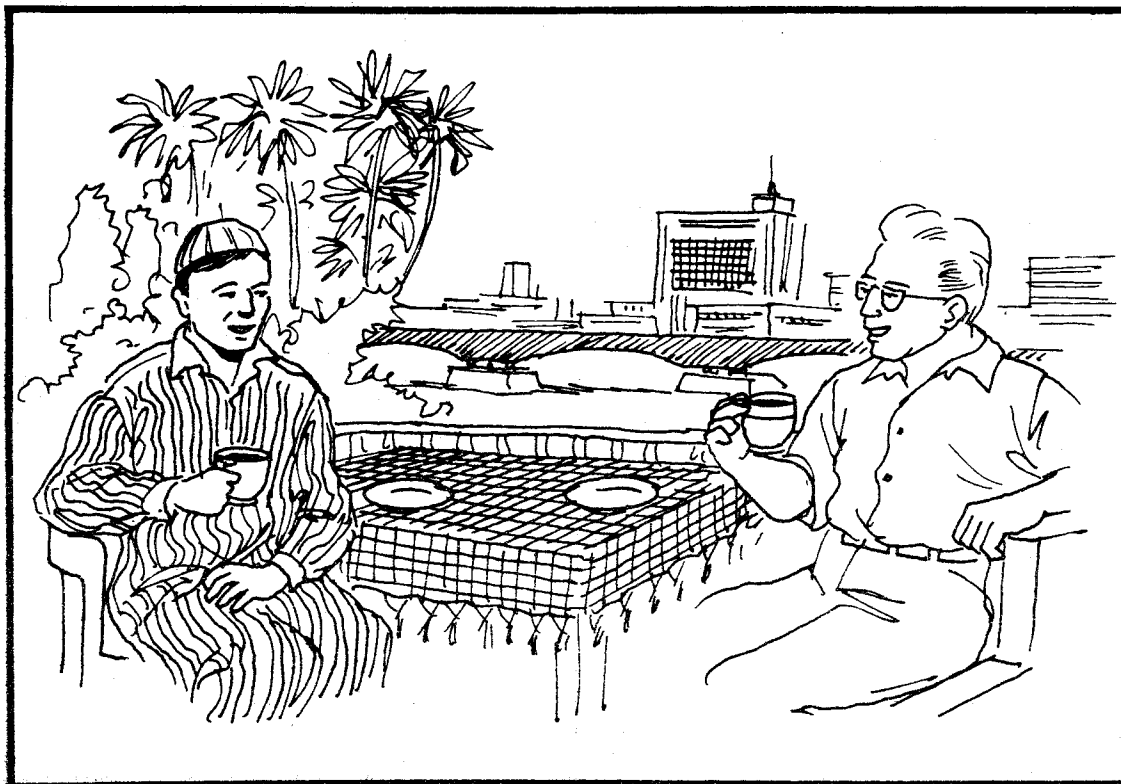
<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
address		عنوان
bed(s)	سرير - سراير (ج)	
belongs to	يتبع - يتاعه - يتوع	
coming by myself (alone)	جاي لوحدي	
Damanhur (name)		دمهور
diesel (train)	ديزل	
fifteen	خمستاشر	
give (to)	اڏي	
hotel	لوكاندة	
key(s)		مفتاح - مفاتيح (ج)
May I help you?	أي خدمة؟	
money		فلوس
railway		سكة حديد
room(s)	أودة - أود (ج)	
service		خدمة
Sidi Gabir (name)		سیدی جابر
stand, stop (to)		وقف
stand up (to)		قام
take off (to)	قام	
Tanta (name)		طنطا
train(s)	قطر - قطارات (ج)	
wait (to)	استنى	
window(s)		سان - سانيك (ج)

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME I

An American is spending his last evening in Cairo and his friend Munir is wondering what they should do.

- الامريكي : عَاوِزْ أَشْتَرِي شَوِيَّةَ هَدَايَا قَبْلَ مَا أَسَافِرُ ، أَشْتَرِيهَا مِنْين؟
- منير : تَعَالِ أُوَدِّيكْ خَانَ الْخَلِيلِي ، حَتَلَقِي هِنَاكْ كُلَّ حَاجَةٍ .
- الامريكي : هُوَ خَانَ الْخَلِيلِي دَهْ سُوْقْ وَلَا دَكَّانْ ؟
- منير : دَهْ سُوْقْ كَبِيرْ قَوِي جَنْبَ حَيِّ الْحَسِينِ .
- الامريكي : وَحَلَقِي فِيهِ كُلُّ الْهَدَايَا إِلِّي أَنَا عَاوِزُهَا ؟
- منير : طُبْعًا دَهْ سُوْقْ مَشْهُورْ وَفِيهِ تَحَفٌ كُلُّهَا شُغْلٌ يَدٌ .

TRANSLATION

American: I want to buy some gifts before I leave.
Where can I buy some?

Munir: Come on, I'll take you to Khan Al Khalili.
You'll find everything over there.

American: Is Khan Al Khalili a bazaar or a store?

Munir: It's a big bazaar next to the area (called) Al Husayn.

American: Will I find all the gifts that I want there?

Munir: Of course. It's a famous bazaar that has
handicrafts and works of art made by hand.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The question word **مِنْ أَيْنَ** is the ED version of the MSA **مِنْ أَيْنَ** , meaning "From where?"

Example:

(ED) Where are you from?

(MSA) Where are you from?

إِنْتَ مِنْين؟
مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ؟

2. The verb **وَدَى** means "to take" in the sense of "taking somebody or something from one place to another." (**خَدَّ** also has this same meaning.) If "to take" has the connotation of "to take something for oneself" ("I'll take this book.") then the verb **خَدَّ** is used.

3. **سُوقٌ** means "market," "bazaar," "shopping center" and "business area."

4. Khan Al Khalili, **خَانُ الْخَلِيلِي** , is a bazaar in which handicrafts, jewelry, clothing, embroidered fabrics and many more items are sold. It is one of Cairo's chief tourist attractions along with the pyramids and the sphinx.

Example:

I bought a handmade gift
at Khan Al Khalili.

إِشْتَرَيْتُ هَدِيَّةً شُعْلَ يَدٍ مِنْ
خَانِ الْخَلِيلِي .

5. Next to Khan Al Khalili is Al Husayn area, **حَيُّ الْحُسَيْنِ** , and Al Husayn Mosque, **جَامِعُ الْحُسَيْنِ** . **حَيٌّ** is also translated "neighborhood."

Example:

Al Husayn area is a popular
neighborhood.

حَيُّ الْحُسَيْنِ مِنَ الْأَحْيَاءِ
الشَّعْبِيَّةِ .

6. Near Khan Al Khalili and Al Husayn Mosque is "Al Azhar Mosque," **جامع الأزهر** , and "Al Azhar University," **جامعة الأزهر** . Al Azhar University is an important center of Islamic thought and learning. Also in this area is the Citadel, the Ahmad Ibn Touloun Mosque and many other places of historic interest.



One

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

- عاوز أشترى هدية من السوق النهارده (Teacher)
- ————— عربية جديدة ————— (Teacher)
- عاوز أشترى عربية جديدة النهارده (Student)
- عاوزين نشترى ————— ٠١
- بيرة من البقال ده ————— ٠٢
- هدايا من خان الخليلى ————— ٠٣
- لازم أشترى ————— ٠٤
- اشتروا ————— شغل يد ٠٥
- من الدكان الجديد ————— ٠٦
- عاوزين يشتروا ————— ٠٧
- كباب من المطعم ————— ٠٨

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

• لقي الهدايا اللي هو عاوزها (Teacher)

they (Teacher)

• لقوا الهدايا اللي هم عاوزينها (Student)

we

• ودّيني الدكان بتاع التحف عشان اشترى هدية ٠١

you, f.

• تعال أوديك السوق وأفرجك على التذاكين اللي هناك ٠٢

he

• اشترينا تحف شغل يد وبعدين كلنا في المطعم ٠٣

she

• سافرنا مصر عشان نشترى هدايا من خان الخليلى ٠٤

you, pl.

• كلت كباب كويس في المطعم اللي في جنب حيّ الحسين؟ ٠٥

they

• منين جيتي الهدية اللي حتخديها معاكي امريكا؟ ٠٦

- we .٧ لقوا الهدايا التي هم عاوزينها في دكان صغير .
- I .٨ وَدِينَا الكاتب المشهور الكازينو وعشينا مزة وبيرة .
- she .٩ بيسافروا كل يوم خميس عشان بيشتغلوا في اسكندرية .
- he .١٠ أنا عملت كنافه وحاخدها معايا للرئيس بتاعي .

Three

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

حاشترى هدايا قبل السفر . (Teacher)

past (Teacher)

أشتريت هدايا قبل السفر . (Student)

- future .١ لقى العربية بتاعته جنب محطة السكة الحديد .
- future .٢ وَدَانِي دكان في حي الحسين وأشتريت هدايا .
- past .٣ حيشتروا تحف شغل يد من خان الخليلي .
- present .٤ خدم السوق التي جنب المطار في عربية صاحبه .
- future .٥ لقينا كل الحاجات التي احنا عاوزينها في دكان واحد .
- past .٦ حيوَدِيهم الكازينو قبل ما يسافروا وحيترفرجوا على الرقص .
- future .٧ راحت المطعم معايا وقعدت جنب صاحبي الامريكاني .
- present .٨ طلبوا طاجن لحمه وشربوا معاه بيرة ساقعة .

Four

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

انت ساكن فين ؟ (Teacher)

camp (Teacher)

انا ساكن في المعسكر . (Student)

- gift .١ حتروح خان الخليلي النهارده ليه ؟
- casino .٢ صاحبك وداك فين امبارح ؟
- restaurant .٣ بتاكل كباب كويس فين ؟

- busy ٠٤ تحب أوديك السوق دلوقتي ؟
- cold beer ٠٥ طلبت أيه من الجرسون ؟
- Khan Al Khalili ٠٦ حتشتري هديه لصاحبك منين ؟
- Al Husayn area ٠٧ انت ساكن فين ؟
- car ٠٨ رحى السوق ازاي ؟

Five

Negate the following sentences.

Example:

- (Teacher) لقيت تحفة واحدة كويسة في الدكان ده .
- (Student) مالمقيتش تحفة واحدة كويسة في الدكان ده .

- ٠١ الهدية دي كويسة عشان صاحبتى الأمريكية .
- ٠٢ السوق ده مشهور وفي حي شعبي .
- ٠٣ اشتروا عربية جديدة السنة دي .
- ٠٤ الطائرة وصلت المطار في الميعاد .
- ٠٥ القطر قام الساعة تسعة وتلات دقائق .
- ٠٦ انا عاوز الساعة دي دلوقتي .
- ٠٧ وداني خان الخليلى قبل ما أسافر .
- ٠٨ كل حاجة هنا شغل يد .

Six

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

• عاوز اشترىها قبل السفر • (Teacher)

when (Teacher)

• عاوز تشتريها امتى ؟ (Student)

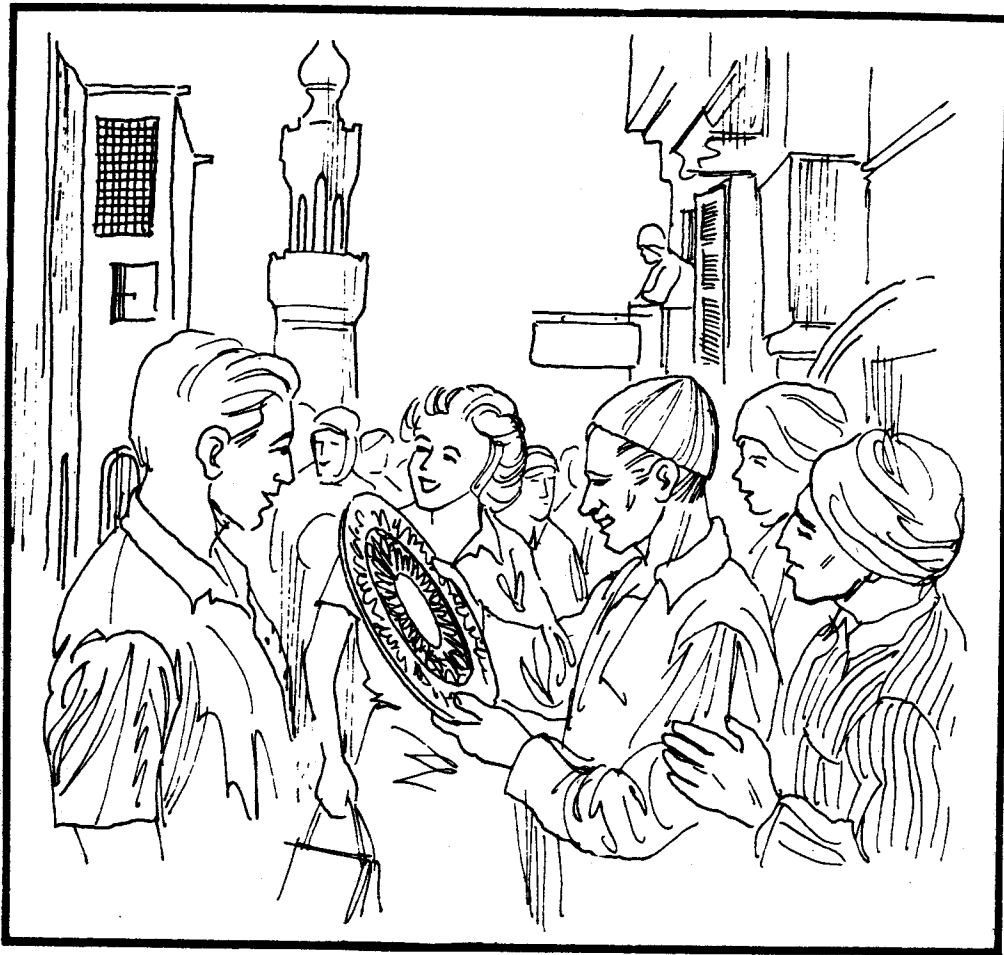
- | | |
|------------|--|
| what | • لقيت كتاب كويس في الدكان ده • ٠١ |
| where | • راحوا سوق مشهور قوي امبارح • ٠٢ |
| from where | • اشتريت الهدية دي من خان الخليلى • ٠٣ |
| why | • رحى حى الحسين عشان اكل كباب • ٠٤ |
| who | • الظابط ده هو اللي ودانى محطة السكة الحديد • ٠٥ |
| when | • اشتريت الساعة دي امبارح • ٠٦ |
| when | • القطر ده قام فى الميعاد • ٠٧ |
| who | • صاحبي خدنى المطار بعربيته • ٠٨ |
| where | • قابلت الدكتور المشهور فى المطعم • ٠٩ |
| what | • طلبت شاي من الجرسون بعد الاكل • ١٠ |

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME II

Munir and his American friend are at Khan Al Khalili, and the American has found a souvenir shop that appeals to him. As he strolls around, the shopkeeper looks at him out of the corner of his eye. The American spots a beautiful copper tray and asks about the price.

الامريڪاني : بڪام ياعم الصنيّة التّحاسّدي ؟
البياع : ب ٤٥ جنيّه .
الامريڪاني : طيبّ والجلابيّة دي ؟
البياع : ب ١٥ جنيّه ، كلّ حاجة عندنا مسعّرة .
الامريڪاني : تاخذ في الاثنين ٤٥ جنيّه ؟
البياع : لا ما يخلص ، ادفع خمسين جنيّه ومبروك عليك .

**TRANSLATION**

American: How much is this copper tray?

Merchant: Forty-five pounds.

American: OK. And how much is this galabiya?

Merchant: Fifteen pounds. Everything is at fixed prices, sir.

American: Will you take 45 pounds for the two (items)?

Merchant: No, that won't do. Pay (me) 50 pounds, and they're all yours (and may they be blessed upon you).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. **يا عم** (literally, "Hey, Uncle") is an informal manner of addressing someone who is older than you and who is of humble status or profession.

2. ED uses nouns as adjectives. The form of the noun is not changed to a relative adjective.

Example:

(ED) the copper tray

الصينية النحاس

(MSA) the copper tray

الصينية النحاسية

3. A galabiya, **جَلَابِيَّة**, is a long, loose, shirtlike garment worn by peasants and humble urban classes. Galabiyas are made from material of various colors, often with a pattern of vertical stripes. Tourists frequently buy galabiyas made to order at Khan Al Khalili.

4. **مُسَعَّر** (literally, "priced") is the passive participle of **سَعَّرَ**, "to price," "to set a price." The merchant sets a price as a bluff and fully expects you to bargain with him.

5. **ما يخطمني**, "That won't do," literally means "It does not free you from an obligation." The idea is that you won't get away with anything.

6. a. **مُبْرُوك** (literally, "blessed") is an expression directed to someone who has just bought something for himself or has received a present. It conveys a wish that the new item be blessed by God while it is in the possession of the new owner. **مُبْرُوك عَلَيْكَ** ("Blessings upon you.") is said to someone who has just bought, or received as a gift, a new item of clothing. The idea is "May God bless this item of clothing as you wear it."

b. The expression **مُبْرُوكٌ عَلَيْكَ أَوْ مُبْرُوكٌ** is used in a variety of situations to convey congratulations. **اللَّهُ يَبَارِكُ فِيكَ**, "May God bless you," is a standard response to **مُبْرُوك**.

Example:

When a boy is born to someone, you say, مَبْرُوكُ الْوَالِدِ .

When someone passes a test, you say, مَبْرُوكُ النِّجَاحِ .

When someone gets married, you say, مَبْرُوكُ الْجُورِ .

7. When used in a question or negation, حَاجَةٌ , "thing," also means "anything."

Example:

Should I bring you anything to eat? أَجِيبُ لَكَ حَاجَةً تَأْكُلُ ؟

I want to eat something (anything). عَاوِزُ أَكُلُ أَيَّ حَاجَةٍ .

There is nothing (not anything) in the box. مَا فِيشُ حَاجَةٌ فِي الصَّنَدُوقِ .

8. خُلِّصَ is "finished." خَلَّصَ means "to finish something."

Example:

The lesson is finished. الدَّرْسُ خُلِّصَ .

The instructor finished the lesson. الْمُدَرِّسُ خَلَّصَ الدَّرْسَ .

DRILLS



One

Follow the pattern established by the example.

- Example: عاوز كام ياعم في الجلابية ؟ (Teacher)
يا حضرة — — — (Teacher) ؟
عاوز كام يا حضرة في الجلابية ؟ (Student)

- ٠١ — — — ايه يا استاذ من التلميذ ؟
- ٠٢ — — — يا سيد — — — ؟
- ٠٣ — — — يا بيه — — — الجرسون ؟
- ٠٤ خدت كام ياعم — — — السبه ؟
- ٠٥ — — — ياسمير — — — صاحبك ؟
- ٠٦ عاوز ايه — — — الجرسون ؟
- ٠٧ كام ياعم في الساعة ؟
- ٠٨ حتاخذ — — — الصينية ؟

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

- Example: دفعت كام جنيه في الصينية دي ؟ (Teacher)
future (Teacher)
حتدفع كام جنيه في الصينية دي ؟ (Student)

- ٠١ حتشتري الجلابية دي بكام ياسمير ؟
past
- ٠٢ وديته السوق علشان يتفرج على الدكاكين .
present
- ٠٣ خدتهم الكازينو وفرجتهم على الرقص .
future
- ٠٤ الضيف بتاع القائد بيشر بويتعش في المطعم ده .
past
- ٠٥ القطر قام في ميعاده ووصل اسكندرية بالليل .
future
- ٠٦ وردية الليل خلصت الساعة ١١ والباشمهندس روج .
future

- present • طلبنا الدواء من الصيدلي بعد ما خلص على طول . ٠٧
- past • الميكانيكي حخلص العربية بتاعتي بعد الظهر . ٠٨
- future • الدكتور اشترى جلابية وخذها معاه أمريكا . ٠٩
- active participle = present • انا سكنت في حي الحسين مع عيلتي . ٠١٠

Three

Student 1. Answer the questions in the affirmative.

Student 2. Answer in the negative.

Example:

(Teacher) الصينية دي نحاس ياعم ؟

(Student 1) ايوه الصينية دي نحاس .

(Student 2) لا الصينية دي مش نحاس .

٠١. الدواء ده مسعريا حضرة ؟
٠٢. حتاخذ الهدية دي لصاحبك ؟
٠٣. حتشتري ساعة من الدكان ده ؟
٠٤. بتحب تاكل كباب في المطعم ده ؟
٠٥. الجلابيه دي عشانك يافندم ؟
٠٦. العربية دي عشانك يابيه ؟
٠٧. هي الصينية دي شغل يد ياعم ؟
٠٨. حتدفع خمسين جنيه في الصينية دي ؟
٠٩. هو دكان المزين جنب دكان البقال ؟
٠١٠. حتدخل الجامعة السنه دي ؟

Four

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

Example:

(Teacher) فيه سوق في الحتة دي ولا لا؟

(Student) ايوه فيه سوق في الحتة دي .

- ٠١ حتروح الكازينو الأول ولا السوق ؟
- ٠٢ حتشتري الساعة دي ولا الصينية ؟
- ٠٣ الهدية دي عشان المدير ولأعشان السكرتيرة ؟
- ٠٤ الأدوية دي مسعره ولا لا؟
- ٠٥ انت مسافر بالقطر ولا بالديزل ؟
- ٠٦ حتركب تاكسي ولا أتوبيس ؟
- ٠٧ ضربت له تلفون في المعسكر ولا نسيت ؟
- ٠٨ حتتعشى معايا ولأمعاهها ؟
- ٠٩ التلامذة بتوعك خلصوا الكتاب ده ولالسة ؟

Five

Use the measure II verb **خلم** instead of the measure I verb **خلم**. Make any changes necessary.

Example:

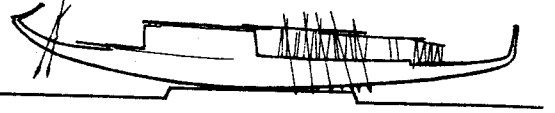
(Teacher) الادوية خلصت يادكتور .

(Teacher) العيان

(Student) العيان خلم الادوية يادكتور .

- | | | |
|------------|----|--------------------------|
| المدرس | ٠١ | الدرس حيلخص دلوقتي . |
| التلامذة | ٠٢ | الامتحان خلم من ساعة . |
| المهندس | ٠٣ | الشغل خلم بسرعة . |
| صاحبي | ٠٤ | الأكل خلم كله . |
| أنا | ٠٥ | الاجازة خلصت النهارده . |
| الميكانيكي | ٠٦ | العربية حتخلص بعد شوية . |
| العساكر | ٠٧ | اللحمة خلصت كلها . |
| الضيوف | ٠٨ | الشاي والكنافة خلصوا . |

CLASSROOM EXERCISES



What Do You Say?

1. One of your Egyptian friends tells you that he has been promoted in his job. What do you say to congratulate him?
2. One of your friends congratulates you on your promotion. How do you respond to him?
3. Tell the taxi driver to take you to Khan Al Khalili.
4. Tell the taxi driver to drop you off at the marketplace.
5. Tell your Egyptian friend to take you to the market.
6. Tell your friend that you want to buy a present for him before you leave the country.
7. Ask your friend to show you the handicraft he bought.
8. Ask the salesman about the price of the copper tray.
9. Ask the salesman whether everything is sold at fixed prices.
10. Tell the salesman that you will pay 10 pounds for this galabiya.

Role Playing

Situation 1. It is 9 a.m. You are visiting a gift shop to buy a galabiya. Simulate a conversation with the salesman.

Greet him.

صباح الفل ، أي خدمة ؟

Ask if he has any galabiyas.

ايوه ، وعندني صواني نحاس وكل حاجة .

Ask about the price of the galabiya.

١٠ جنيه بس . كل حاجة مسعرة في الدكان .

Tell him that you are willing to pay two pounds.

عاوز كام واحدة ؟

Say only four galabiyas.

طيب مبروك عليك .

Respond.

Situation 2. Yesterday you went to the market to buy some presents to take back to the United States. A friend of yours asks you some questions.

انت كنت فين امبارح ؟

Tell him that you went to the market.

ليه ؟

Tell him to buy some presents.

لمين اشتريت الهدايا ؟

Say for my friends in the United States.

واشتريت ايه ؟

Tell him you bought a few copper trays and some galabiyas.

دفعت كام في الحاجات اللي اشتريتها ؟

Tell him for only 150 pounds.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker

Interpreter

Arabic speaker

Situation 1.



How much is this galabiya?

اربعة جنيه .

If I take three, how much money will you charge me?

اتناشر جنيه . كل حاجة مسعرة .

I will pay you eight pounds .
for the three galabiyas.

لأما يخلص .

Good-bye, then.

استني شوية - ادفع سبعة جنيه في الأثنين .

No, I'll take all of them
and pay you eight pounds.

طيب مبروك عليك . عاوز حاجة تانية ؟

Yes, show me this copper tray.

اتفضل . الواحدة بعشرة جنيه .

Five pounds each.

لا والله ما يخلص . انت عاوز حاجة ببلاش ؟

No, I don't want anything
free. I'll pay.

Situation 2.



Today we would like to visit
the section where the common
people live.

تخبوا تروحوا حي الحسين ؟

Can we buy things from there?

عاوزين تشتروا آيه ؟

Some presents such as trays
or garments.

طيب ، انا حاوديكوا سوق مشهور قوي .

What is the name of this
famous market?

خان الخليلي .

Is everything sold at fixed
prices over there in the market?

لا ، ما فيش حاجة مسعرة في السوق ده .

Translation Practice

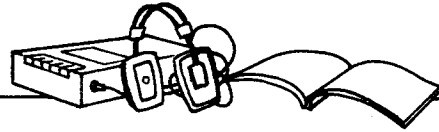
Translate the following 10 sentences orally into English.

- ٠١ . عندك شغل ولأعندك أجازة النهارده ؟
- ٠٢ . لقيت الدكان بتاع الهدايا اللي سألتني عنه ؟
- ٠٣ . راحت السوق عشان تشتري هدية بخمسين جنيه .
- ٠٤ . الدكان ده فيه تحف كويسة قوي وكلها شغل يد .
- ٠٥ . تعال أوديك سوق النحاس عشان تشتري صواني .
- ٠٦ . الحاجات اللي هنا مسعرة وأسعارها كويسة .
- ٠٧ . السوق اللي حنروحه قريب من حي الحسين واحياء شعبية تانية .
- ٠٨ . لا والله ما يخلص ، أدفع سبعتاشر جنيه .
- ٠٩ . الجلابية الواحدة بأربعة جنيه ونص والتلات جلابيات بتناشر جنيه بس .
- ٠١٠ . اشتريت صينية نحاس شغل يد ودفعت فيها جنيه ونص .

Dictation Practice

Listen to your instructor read the same 10 sentences again.
Write them in SATTS.

HOMWORK



Exercise One

Use SATTTS to write the five recorded sentences.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Exercise Two

Translate the five recorded sentences into written English.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Exercise Three

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

1. Where is Jerry going?
2. Why did Hasan call Jerry?
3. With whom did Jerry go to the market?
4. Which market did Jerry visit?
5. What did Jerry buy from the market?
6. How much money did Jerry pay for all those things?

Exercise Four

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

1. a b c

6. a b c

2. a b c

7. a b c

3. a b c

8. a b c

4. a b c

9. a b c

5. a b c

10. a b c



An open-air store near the pyramids.
It sells galabiyas to tourists.

SUMMARY



1. ^{وَدَى} means "to take" in the sense of "taking somebody or something from one place to another."

Example:

I'll take you to Khan Al Khalili.

كَاوَدِيكَ خَانَ الْخَلِيلِي .

2. ^{سُوقٌ} means "market," "bazaar," "shopping center" and "business area."

3. Khan Al Khalili is a bazaar in which all sorts of handicrafts are sold.

4. Next to Khan Al Khalili is Al Husayn area, ^{حَيِّ الْحُسَيْنِ}, with Al Husayn Mosque, ^{جَامِعِ الْحُسَيْنِ}. Nearby are Al Azhar Mosque, Al Azhar University, the Citadel and Ahmad Ibn Touloun Mosque.

5. ^{يَا أَعْمَى} (literally, "Hey, Uncle") is a very informal manner of addressing someone who is older than you and who is of a humble status or profession.

6. Occasionally in ED a noun follows another noun and modifies it. This is not a genitive construct because the second noun functions as an adjective.

Example:

the copper tray

الصِّينِيَّةُ النِّحَاسُ

7. ^{جَلَابِيَّةٌ}, galabiya, is a long, loose, shirtlike garment worn by peasants and humble urban people.

8. ^{مِسْعَرٌ} (literally, "priced") is the passive participle of ^{سَعَرَ}, "to set a price."

9. ^{مَا يَخْلُصُ}, "That won't do," literally translated, "It does not free you from an obligation."

10. ^{مَبْرُوكٌ}, "blessed," is a congratulatory response used in a variety of situations. The standard response made by the second speaker is ^{اللَّهُ يَبَارِكُ فِيكَ}, "(May) God bless you."

REFERENCE GRAMMAR

1. Measure I sound verb, دَفَعَ , to pay
 Conjugated the same as سَمَحَ in Lesson 4.
 Active participle, دَافِعٌ
 Verbal noun, دَفْعٌ

2. Measure II sound verb, خَلَّمَ , to finish
 Conjugated the same as عَرَفَ in Lesson 2.
 Active participle, مَخْلُمٌ
 Verbal noun, تَخْلِيمٌ

3. Measure II defective verb, وَدَى , to take someone or something
 someplace

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	وَدَى	يُودِي	
she	هي	وَدَت	تُودِي	
they	هم	وَدُوا	يُودُوا	
you, m.	انت	وَدَيْتَ	تُودِي	وُدِي
you, f.	انت	وَدَيْتِ	تُودِي	وُدِي
you, pl.	انتو	وَدَيْتُوا	يُودُوا	وَدُوا
I	انا	وَدَيْتُ	أُودِي	
we	احنا	وَدَيْنَا	نُودِي	

Active participle, not in use.

Verbal noun, not in use.

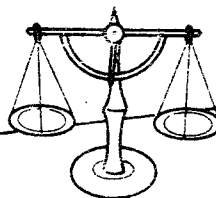
4. Measure VIII defective verb, اشتری , to buy

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	اشتری	یشتری	
she	هی	اشترت	تشتري	
they	هم	اشتروا	یشتروا	
you, m.	انت	اشتریت	تشتري	اشتری
you, f.	انت	اشتریت	تشتري	اشتری
you, pl.	انتو	اشتریتوا	تشتروا	اشتروا
I	انا	اشتریت	أشتری	
we	احنا	اشترینا	نشتری	

Active participle, شاری

Verbal noun, شرا

EVALUATION



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

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

Part B. Translate the five recorded sentences into English.

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

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

1. When did Robert travel to Egypt?
2. When did he return to the United States?
3. Where did he live in Cairo?
4. Where did he like to go every week?
5. Where did he buy the gifts?
6. For whom did he buy the galabiyas?
7. What did he buy for his friend Randy?
8. How much did he pay for his friend's gift?

ENRICHMENT



A. Some handmade gifts that can be purchased at Khan Al Khalili:

leather wallet

محفظة جلد

backgammon set made of wood
inlaid with ivory

طاولة خشب مطعمه بالعاج

silver candlestick

شمعدان فضة

B. The ED verb for "to bargain" is فاصل .

Example:

You have to bargain
before you buy the gift.

لازم تفاصل قبل ما تشتري
الهدية .

C. "Expensive" is غالي ; "inexpensive" is رخيص .

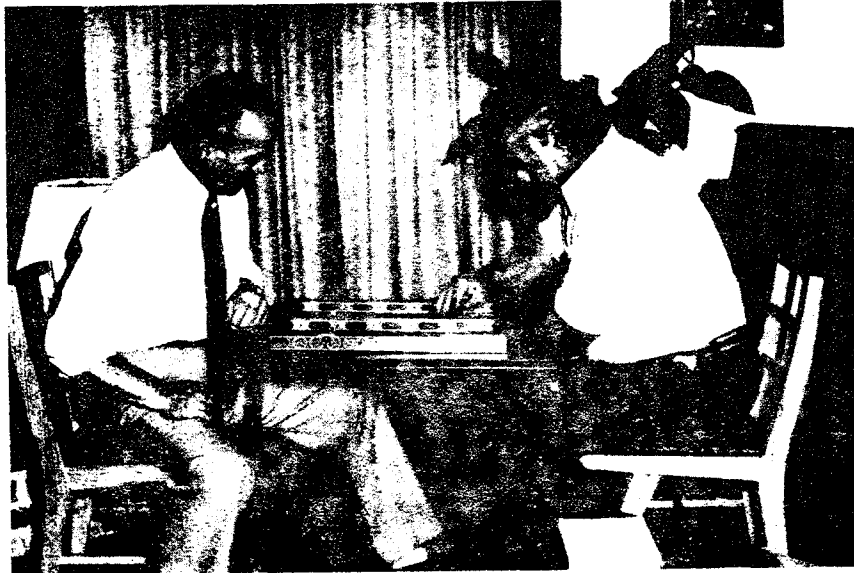
Example:

This tray is very expensive,
lower the price a little.

الصينية دي غالية قوي رخصها
شوية .

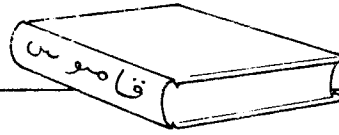
There is no bargaining,
sir (bey).

ما فيش فصال يا بيه .



A backgammon set made of wood inlaid with ivory.

VOCABULARY



<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
artifact(s)		تحفة - تحف (ج)
blessed (you are), congratulations	مروك عليك	
buy, purchase (to)		اشترى
buyer	شاري	
common, popular		شعبي
complete, finish (to)	خلص	
completed, finished (to be)	خلص	
copper		نحاس
district(s), neighborhood(s)		حيّ - احياء (ج)
famous		مشهور
garment(s), galabiya(s)	جلابية - جلابيب (ج)	
gifts(s), present(s)		هدية - هدايا (ج)
God bless you.		الله يبارك فيك .
handmade		شغل يد
Husayn, Al (name)		الحسين
in front of	قدام	
Khan Al Khalili (name)		خان الخليلي
market(s)		سوق - اسواق (ج)
Munir (name)		منير
pay (to)		دفع
priced (fixed)		مستعر
salesman, seller, vendor	بياع	
send, take (someone to someplace) (to)	ودى	

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
thing	حِجَابَة	
tray(s)	عَوَالِي (ج)	صَنِيَّة
unacceptable	مَا يَخْلَص	
uncle(s)		عم - اعمام (ج)
Where from?	مَنِين ؟	

LESSON 16

A TOUR OF CAIRO

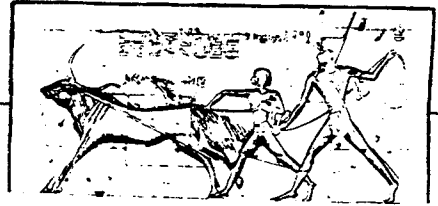


Objectives

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

- Tell a tour guide what sights you want to see.
- Visit a tourist attraction in Cairo.

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



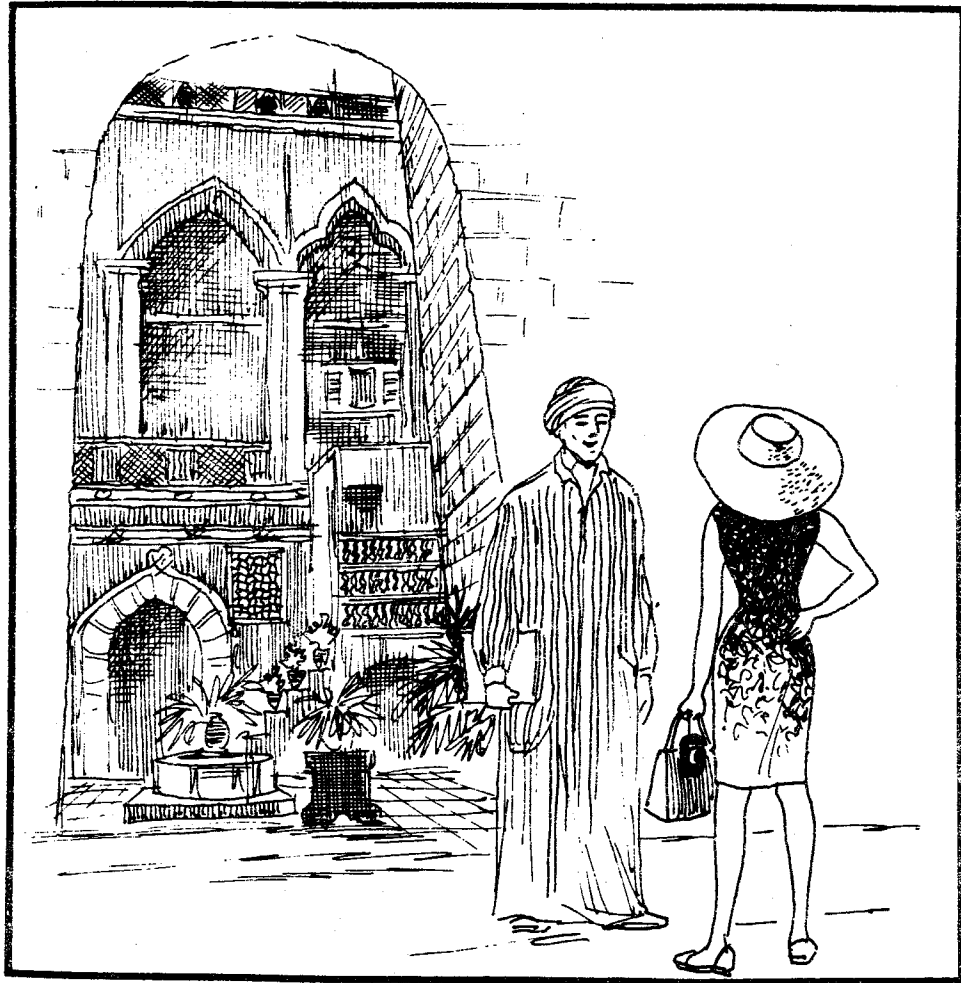
1. The difference in meaning between the two verbs, **وَرَى** and **شَافَ** .
2. Verbal noun + **مَمْنُوع** .
3. Pronoun suffix with **رَهُ** or **هُوَ** .

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME I

Judy Thurman, an American high school history teacher, is a tourist in Cairo. She is staying in the Semiramis Hotel and has contracted an Egyptian guide to show her the sights. She has just met the guide and is asking him about the main attractions.

- جودي : إيه الأماكن اللي أقدر أشوفها في القاهرة ؟
الدليل : الأهرامات والمتاحف والآثار الإسلامية والآثار القبطية كمان .
جودي : انا عايزة أشوف المتحف المصري أول حاجة .
الدليل : طيب ، حاوريني المتحف المصري بكرة .
جودي : وإمتى حنزور الآثار الإسلامية والقبطية ؟
الدليل : بعد بكرة حأخذك أوريكي جامع الأزهر وبعد كده كنيسة العذرا .

**TRANSLATION**

Judy: What are some places I should (can) see in Cairo?

Guide: The pyramids, museums and the Islamic and Coptic antiquities.

Judy: I want to see the Egyptian Museum first thing.

Guide: OK. I'll show you the Egyptian Museum tomorrow.

Judy: And when will we visit the Islamic and Coptic antiquities?

Guide: The day after tomorrow I'll take you to Al Azhar Mosque, and after that to the Church of the Virgin Mary.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Egypt's history is that of an ancient people that witnessed the rise and fall of the pharaohs, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Arabs, Mamluks, Ottoman Turks and British. It was only in 1922 that Egypt became an independent state.

Religion has always played an important role in the life of the Egyptians. As early as the pharaonic period, people believed in spiritual life and immortality, and most, if not all, of the monuments erected during that time were the reflection of their religious beliefs. The pyramids were the burying places of the bodies and treasures of the dead kings and queens, and the sphinx was erected to guard the royal graves forever. Giza and Sakkara are the locations of the most important pyramids. The pyramids at Giza and the sphinx are located about nine miles from Cairo. Everyday a sound and light show projects and narrates in Arabic, French, English and German the history of Egypt. The sphinx's body of a lion measures 240-ft. long and 66-ft. high, and its head of a human, 13-ft. wide. Some say that the face is that of Khufu, the pharaoh after which the Great Pyramid is named.

During the first six centuries of Christianity in Egypt, about two-thirds of the population became christianized. After the Arab conquest of the seventh century, Islam dominated, and today only seven percent of the population is Christian. The majority of these Christians belong to the Coptic Church, which is the Egyptian Christian church.

Numerous churches and monasteries were built to commemorate the journey of the Holy Family from Palestine to Egypt. The best known of these are the Church of Virgin Mary and Al Moalaka Church in Old Cairo.

After Islam became the dominant religion, the Muslims constructed many mosques and castles, one of them Al Azhar Mosque in Cairo. Also a famous university of Islamic studies, Al Azhar was built by the Fatimids in 972 A.D. Cairo itself was constructed by the Fatimid military leader Gohar in 969 A.D. and became the capital of Egypt in 972 A.D. Sultan Al Guri Mosque in Cairo is named after a Mamluk sultan who ruled Egypt just before the Ottomans took over.

Antiquities, ruins and monuments throughout Egypt, and relics in museums both in Egypt and abroad, bear witness to the country's long history. The Egyptian Museum is known for its pharaonic collection, especially the treasures of King Tut. The Coptic Museum in Old Cairo houses a rare collection of objects from the Christian era.

2. هَرَم , "pyramid," has two plurals: أَهْرَام and أَهْرَامَات . They can be used interchangeably.

Example:

I'll visit the pyramids tomorrow. . حَازِرُ الأَهْرَامِ بَكْرَةَ .

I'll visit the pyramids tomorrow. . حَازِرُ الأَهْرَامَاتِ بَكْرَةَ .

When referring to a number of pyramids, use only أَهْرَامَات .

Example:

I visited three pyramids yesterday. . زَرْتُ ثَلَاثَ أَهْرَامَاتِ امْبَارِحِ .

3. شَافَ , "to see," is used in ED and other colloquial Arabic dialects but never in MSA. The MSA equivalent is رَأَى . شَافَ is conjugated like other hollow verbs.

4. دَلِيلٌ means "guide." In this frame the phrase دَلِيلُ السَّيَّاحِ means "tourist guide." دَلِيلٌ also means "directory."

Example:

Please give me the telephone directory. . هَاتِ دَلِيلَ التَّلِفُونِ مِنْ فَطْرِكَ .

5. a. The difference between the measure I verb شَافَ , "to see," and the measure II verb وَرَى , "to show something to someone," is that شَافَ takes one object and وَرَى takes two objects.

Example:

He saw the museum. (measure I) . شَافَ المْتَحَفَ .

He showed the tourist the museum. (measure II) . وَرَى السَّيَّاحِ المْتَحَفَ .

The first noun, السَّيَّاحِ , is the indirect object, and the second, المْتَحَفِ , the direct object.

b. When the direct object المْتَحَفِ falls after the verb, then use the preposition لـ before the noun السَّيَّاحِ .

Example:

He showed the tourist the museum. . وَرَى المْتَحَفَ لِلْسَّيَّاحِ .

5. c. To replace the two objects in the previous example with pronouns, follow the rule given in Lesson 14 for the verb أَدَى , "to give."

Example:

وَرَى المتحف للسائح .
 وَرَى + هو + له = وَرَىهُ
 وَرَى السائح المتحف .
 وَرَى + هو + له = وَرَىهُ
 وَرَى المتحف .
 وَرَى + هو + لي = وَرَىهُ

6. In the ED sentence حَاخَذَكَ الْجَامِعَ الْأَزْهَرَ , "I'll take you to Al Azhar Mosque," the directional "to" is not spelled out, contrary to the MSA, which reads سَاخَذَكَ إِلَى الْجَامِعِ الْأَزْهَرِ .

7. The word كَمَا means "also." Its MSA equivalent is أَيْضًا .

Example:

We visited the mosque and
we also visited the church.

زَرْنَا الْجَامِعَ وَزَرْنَا الْكَنِيسَةَ كَمَا .

In another context, it means "more."

Example:

I ate the konafa and I would
like (need) some more.

أَنَا كَلْتُ كَنَافَةً وَعَاوَزْتُ كَمَا .

DRILLS



One

Follow the pattern established by the example.

- Example: • عاوز أشوف المتحف المصري النهارده (Teacher)
• — — — — أروح — (Teacher)
• عاوز أروح المتحف المصري النهارده (Student)

- عاوزين شوغوا — — — — ٠٦ • السياح حشوفوا — — — —
• فدروا — — — — ٠٢ • والاهرامات — — — —
• عاوزة تشوف — — — — ٠٣ • هي شافت — — — — ٠٨
• أنا شفت — — — — ٠٤ • القبطي — — — — ٠٩
• احنا حشوف — — — — ٠٥ • بعد بكره • ٠١٠ لازم تشوف — — — — النهارده •

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

- Example: • ورّيني المتحف دلوقتي من فضلك • (Teacher)
• — — — — الاهرامات — — — — (Teacher)
• ورّيني الاهرامات دلوقتي من فضلك • (Student)

- ورّيه — بكره وحياتك • ٠١
• ورّيهما المتحف — — — — • ٠٢
• ورّيهم — — — — • ٠٣
• بيورّيهم — المصري دلوقتي • ٠٤
• بيورّينا — — — — • ٠٥
• حأوريك — والاهرامات بكره • ٠٦
• حأوريكم — — — — • ٠٧
• حنوريه — — — — • ٠٨
• ورّونا — امبارح • ٠٩
• ورّاهم — — — — • ٠١٠

Three

Substitute the appropriate pronoun suffixes for the underlined nouns and phrases.

- Example: • ورّاني الصينية النحاس امبارح • (Teacher)
• ورّهاني امبارح • (Student)

- ٠١ شافت المتحف المصري والاهرامات النهارده .
- ٠٢ الدليل حيورّي الجامع والكنيسة للرقيب .
- ٠٣ امتى حتشوفوا الآثار الاسلامية ؟
- ٠٤ ورّاني المتحف القبطي بعد ما شفت الهرم .
- ٠٥ شاف الجامع الازهر الصبح وحنورّيه الكنيسة بعد الضهر .
- ٠٦ حيورّي الهيه لصاحبه لندا .
- ٠٧ ورّت الكتاب العربي للمدرس بتاعها .
- ٠٨ ورّوا الطارات الجديدة للظباط الامريكان .
- ٠٩ ورّسي الساعة دي من فضلك يا عم .
- ٠١٠ شافوني أنا وأصحابي الامريكان في حي الحسين .

Four

Replace each of the underlined words with the correct pronoun from the left-hand column.

Example:

خدني معا في العربة تاعته . (Teacher)

they (Teacher)

خدوني معام في العربة تاعتهم . (Student)

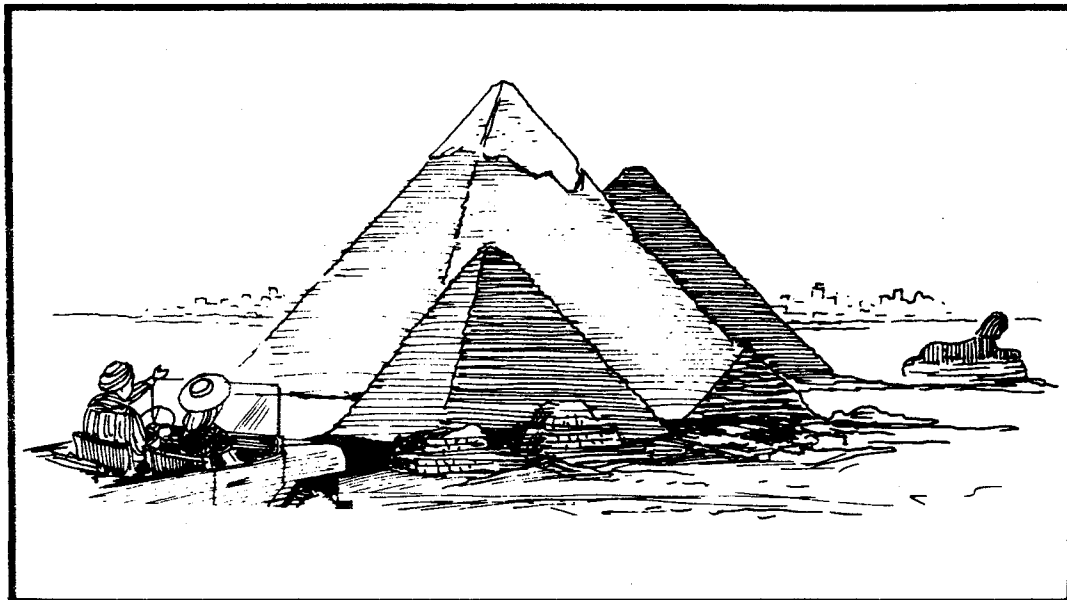
- | | |
|---------|--|
| I | ٠١ <u>حيزوروا</u> <u>الآثار</u> <u>الاسلامية</u> و <u>الآثار</u> <u>القبطية</u> <u>كمان</u> . |
| they | ٠٢ <u>شفا</u> <u>الاهرامات</u> <u>امبارح</u> و <u>حنشوف</u> <u>المتحف</u> <u>بعد</u> <u>بكره</u> . |
| she | ٠٣ <u>عاوزين</u> <u>بيوروني</u> <u>كل</u> <u>حاجة</u> <u>في</u> <u>مصر</u> <u>قبل</u> <u>ما</u> <u>آسافر</u> . |
| he | ٠٤ <u>ودّيت</u> <u>السياح</u> <u>المتحف</u> و <u>فرجتهم</u> <u>على</u> <u>الآثار</u> . |
| we | ٠٥ <u>شاف</u> <u>الجامع</u> <u>الازهر</u> و <u>عاوز</u> <u>يزور</u> <u>كنيسة</u> <u>العذرا</u> <u>كمان</u> . |
| you, m. | ٠٦ <u>هي</u> <u>اللي</u> <u>طلت</u> <u>من</u> <u>الدليل</u> <u>بيورّيه</u> <u>المتحف</u> <u>المصري</u> . |
| they | ٠٧ <u>ورّيني</u> <u>السكة</u> <u>للمتحف</u> <u>القبطي</u> <u>من</u> <u>فضلك</u> <u>يا</u> <u>حسن</u> . |
| you, f. | ٠٨ <u>بلاش</u> <u>تروحوا</u> <u>الهرم</u> <u>دلوقتي</u> <u>شوفوا</u> <u>المتحف</u> <u>الاول</u> . |

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME II

Judy and her guide set out to visit the pyramids, one of the most famous sightseeing spots in the world. She discovers, much to her surprise, that the pyramids are on the outskirts of Cairo.

- الدليل : إْحْنَا دِلْوَقْتِي طَالُعِين لِّلْهَرَمِ الْأَكْبَرِ، شَائِفَاه هِنَاكَ ؟
جودي : أَيَوِه شَائِفَاه ، مُمَكِّن أَحْسُ جُوهِ الْهَرَمِ ؟
الدليل : طَبْعَا مُمَكِّن ، وَيَعْدُ كِدَه حَتْرُكْبِي جَمَلٍ وَحَتَشُوفِي أَبُو الْهَوْلِ .
جودي : الْعُرْضُ يَتَاعِ الصَّوْتِ وَالضَّوْءِ بِيْبِتْدِي السَّاعَةَ كَامَ ؟
الدليل : الْعُرْضُ بِيْبِتْدِي السَّاعَةَ ٩ بِالْلَيْلِ وَحِيَكُونُ بِالْأَنْجِلِيزِي النَّهَارُكَه .

**TRANSLATION**

Guide: Right now we are coming up to the Great Pyramid.
Do you see it?

Judy: Yes, can I go inside the Pyramid?

Guide: Of course. And then you will ride a camel
and you'll see the sphinx.

Judy: What time is the sound and light show? (What time
does the sound and light show start?)

Guide: The show begins at 9 p.m. Today it will be in
English.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. طالعين is the plural of طالع , which is the active participle of the measure I verb, طلع . The several meanings of طالعين depend on the context.

Example:

I saw you climbing the pyramids.	• شفتكو طالعين الهرم
We are going towards the pyramids.	• احنا طالعين الهرم
We are leaving the house.	• احنا طالعين من البيت

2. a. جَوْه means "inside," and بَرّه means "outside."

Example:

I'll go inside.	• أنا حاخش جَوْه
I'll go outside.	• أنا حاطلع بره

When followed by a noun or pronoun, جَوْه and بَرّه also mean "inside," "outside," and "inside of," "outside of."

Example:

I saw you (inside of) the house. (inside)	• أنا شفتك جَوْه البيت
I saw you (inside of) it. (inside)	• أنا شفتك جَوَاه

Notice that when a pronoun suffix is added to either جَوْه or بَرّه , the final هـ is replaced by an الف before the suffix is added. جَوْه becomes جَوَاه and جَوَاهَا .

b. The MSA equivalents for جَوْه ("inside of") and بَرّه ("outside of") are داخل and خارج .

Example:

inside (of) the house	داخل البيت
outside (of) the house	خارج البيت

When they are used as adverbs (Nothing follows them.) they are expressed as *في الخارج* and *في الداخل*.

Example:

Is the man home?

هل الرَّجُلُ فِي الْبَيْتِ؟

No, he's outside.

لا، هو في الخارج .

In ED the answer is *لا، هُوَ بَـرَّة*.

3. A sign often seen in Egyptian museums is *مَمْنُوعُ التَّصْوِيرِ*, literally, "Photographing is forbidden." *التَّصْوِيرُ* is the verbal noun of the measure II verb *صَوَّرَ*, literally, "to take a photograph," and *مَمْنُوعٌ* is the passive participle of the measure I verb *مَنَعَ*, "to forbid."

Example:

Smoking is forbidden.

مَمْنُوعُ التَّدخينِ .

Stopping is forbidden.

مَمْنُوعُ الوُقُوفِ .

4. Because tourism is an important source of income, the Egyptian government issues licenses to tourist guides. A guide, *الدليل*, usually speaks at least two foreign languages in addition to Egyptian.

5. The word for "tourist" is *سائح*. (The MSA equivalent is *سائح*.) Remember that when an MSA *همزة* occurs in the middle of a word, it is replaced by the sound of its chair, in this case a *ياء*.



DRILLS



One

Follow the pattern established by the example.

- Example:
- راح جنب ابو الهول عشان يتصّور . (Teacher)
 - — — الهرم الاكبر — — (Teacher)
 - راح جنب الهرم الاكبر عشان يتصّور . (Student)

- ١ وقف جنب الهرم الاكبر عشان يتصّور .
- ٢ خش جوه — — يتفرج .
- ٣ — — الهرم الاكبر — —
- ٤ طلع بره — — بعد ساعتين .
- ٥ — — فوق — —
- ٦ وقف قدام — — عشان يصوره .
- ٧ — — ورا ابو الهول — —

Two

Conjugate the verbs in the following sentences in the tenses indicated in the left-hand column.

- Example:
- طلعتنا الهرم في نص ساعة بس . (Teacher)
 - future (Teacher)
 - حنطلع الهرم في نص ساعة بس . (Student)

- present • ١ طلع بره ورجع قبل الساعة واحدة بالليل .
- future • ٢ بيطلعوا من المدرسة الساعة ٤ بعد الظهر .
- past • ٣ الرقيب حسن حيطلع من الجيش بعد خدمة عشرين سنة .
- future • ٤ انا طلعت معاه لحد آخر دور عشان أتعشى عنده .
- future • ٥ طلع يركب فوق الجمل والدليل بيصوره .
- past • ٦ جنروح مصر القديمة بالاتوبيس وحنشوف الكنيسة .
- present • ٧ رحنا اتفرج على الآثار مع اصحابي المصريين .
- future • ٨ هو ساكن في حي الحسين وبيزور عيلته في مصر القديمة .

Three

Use the words in the left-hand column to make up questions for the responses below. Make sure to use complete sentences.

Example:

• خشيت الهرم مع الدليل (Teacher)

with whom (Teacher)

• خشيت الهرم مع مين ؟ (Student)

- | | |
|------------|---|
| which | • ١ خشفي أول شارع على اليمين • |
| when | • ٢ حيطلع من الجيش السنة دي • |
| from where | • ٣ بأشترى الصواني من خان الخليلي • |
| where | • ٤ شفته جوه مع القائد والسكرتيرة • |
| when | • ٥ رايح عرض الصوت والضوء النهارده بالليل • |
| why | • ٦ عشان العرض النهارده بالانجليزي • |
| who | • ٧ العسكري منعه يصور المطار • |
| from where | • ٨ بأشترى الكباب من المطعم اللي في خان الخليلي • |

Four

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

Example:

• العرض بيبتدي الساعة كام ؟ (Teacher)

9 o'clock (Teacher)

• بيبتدي الساعة ٩ (Student)

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| yes | • ١ فيه ضوء جوه الهرم ؟ |
| slowly | • ٢ طلعت الهرم بسرعة ؟ |
| airplane | • ٣ أه الصوت ده ؟ |
| camel | • ٤ حتركب ايه عند الهرم ؟ |
| the guide | • ٥ من حوريك الآشار القبطية ؟ |
| under | • ٦ العربية عدت فوق الكوبري ؟ |

out

٠٧ شفت السايح جوه الهرم ؟

a German tourist

٠٨ بتاعة مين العربية دي ؟

my brother

٠٩ بتوع مين الصور دي ؟

Five

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

انا طالع الهرم بشويش . (Teacher)

احنا (Teacher)

احنا طالعين الهرم بشويش . (Student)

٠١ هيخش جوه الهرم . هم

٠٢ عدى تحت الكوبري . انت

٠٣ هو طلع بره ليه ؟ انتو

٠٤ بيشوفوا العرض بتاع الجيش . هو

٠٥ مشي ورا عربية القائد . احنا

Six

Replace the underlined nouns in the following sentences with the correct pronoun.

Example:

ممکن اصور الآثار الاسلامية ؟ (Teacher)

ممکن اصورها ؟ (Student)

٠١ حنזור الجامع الازهر بعد بكرة .٠٢ خشنا كنيسة العذرا عشان نتفرج عليها .٠٣ خدني في الطيارة بتاعتك .٠٤ شافوا عرض الصوت والضوء بالانجليزية .٠٥ وري العربية للطايط عشان عاوز يشتريها .٠٦ خش جوه الهرم وطلع بعد نص ساعة .٠٧ هي طلعت فوق الهرم الاكبر .٠٨ ساعدني اطلع محمد من العربية .

Seven

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

Example:

مين وراك المتحف القبطي ؟ (Teacher)

the guide (Teacher)

• الدليل وراي المتحف القبطي . (Student)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| the Coptic museums | ٠١ | ايه اسم المتحف اللي حتزوره النهارده ؟ |
| Al Azhar Mosque | ٠٢ | اتفرجت على ايه أمبارح ؟ |
| your American friend | ٠٣ | شفت مين في خان الخليلي ؟ |
| Photographing is forbidden. | ٠٤ | ممكن اصور الطيارة دي يا حضرة الطباط ؟ |
| the day after tomorrow | ٠٥ | امتى حتشوف الاهرامات ؟ |
| the guide | ٠٦ | مين حيوريك كنيسة العذرا ؟ |
| the policeman | ٠٧ | مين منعك تصور السياح ؟ |
| forbidden | ٠٨ | اقدر أشوف المطار الحربي ؟ |
| Khan Al Khalili | ٠٩ | اشتريت دي منين ؟ |

Eight

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

Example:

تحب تشوف ايه الليلة ؟ (Teacher)

• أحب آشوف ... الآثار ، الرقص البلدي ، الخ . (Student)

- | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|
| ٠١ | شفت الهرم الاكبر من جوه ؟ |
| ٠٢ | ركبت جمل امتى ؟ |
| ٠٣ | ايه الاماكن اللي تحب تشوفها في مصر ؟ |
| ٠٤ | تحب تاكل أكل مصري ؟ |
| ٠٥ | عرض الصوت والضوء بيكون بالعربي بس ؟ |

CLASSROOM EXERCISES



What Do You Say?

1. Tell your Egyptian friend that you want to see the pyramids.
2. Ask the Egyptian guide what time the sound and light show will take place.
3. Tell the Egyptian guide that you want to see the inside of a pyramid.
4. Ask your Egyptian friend to take a picture of you riding a camel.
5. Tell the taxi driver to stop the taxi so that you can take a picture of the sphinx.
6. Ask the Egyptian guide if it is possible for you to enter the mosque.
7. Tell the guide that you want to see the Islamic and Coptic antiquities.
8. Your Egyptian friend told you that he has some pictures of the Egyptian Museum. Ask him to show them to you.
9. The American Embassy is showing a motion picture about life in California. Tell your Egyptian friends that the show will start at 9 p.m. at the embassy.
10. Tell your Egyptian friends that the show will be in Arabic.

Role Playing

Situation 1. You are on a tourist bus on the way to the pyramids. Converse with the guide.

Ask when you will reach the pyramids.

• بعد خمس دقائق .

Tell him that you would like to climb a pyramid.

• طيب وتحب تتفرج عالهرم من جوه .

Tell him yes and ask him if you may take some photographs.

• أيوه ممكن طبعا .

Tell the guide to (please) stop the bus.

ليه ؟

Tell him that you want to take some photographs of the camels and the Great Pyramid.

• طيب .

Situation 2. You are asking the guide about Al Azhar.

Ask him whether the mosque you're looking at is Al Azhar.

• أيوه ، ده الجامع الازهر .

Ask him if you can enter the mosque.

• طبعا تقدر تدخل الجامع .

Ask him if you can take photographs.

• لأ ممنوع التصوير جوه الجامع .

Ask him if you can enter the mosque now.

• طبعا اتفضل خش .

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situation.

English speakerInterpreterArabic speaker

Situation 1.



Yesterday.

انت امتى رجعت من مصر ؟

اتفرجت على ايه في مصر ؟

The pyramids, the Egyptian Museum
and the Islamic and Coptic antiquities.

ركبت جمال عند الهرم ؟

Yes, and I took some photographs.

ممکن توريني الصور دي ؟

Of course. Here's one.

انت اللي راكب الجمال ده ؟

No, this is my friend George.

انا عاوز اتفرج على صورك بس .

Here's one. This is a photograph
taken in front of the sphinx.

Situation 2.

Ask your friend whether he would
like to see the photographs
you took in Cairo.

طبعاً .

Show your friend the photograph
of the Egyptian Museum.

انت اللي في الصورة دي ؟

Tell him that he is your friend Gamal.

صورت المتحف من جوه ؟

Tell him that it is against the law
(forbidden) to do that.

ودي صورة مين دي ؟

Tell him that this is a photograph
taken at the airport.

عندك صور تانية ؟

Show him the photograph of
the Mosque of Al Guri.

الصور دي حلوة ، انت شاطر في التصوير .

Thank him.

Translation Practice

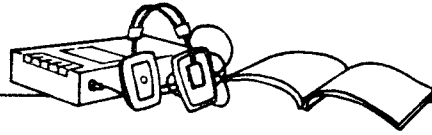
Translate the following 10 sentences orally into English.

- ٠١ ممنوع التصوير جوه المتحف المصري .
- ٠٢ انا زرت كلّ الاثار الاسلامية اللي في القاهرة .
- ٠٣ خدت صورة للسواح عند الهرم الاكبر .
- ٠٤ نزلني عند الجامع الازهر من فضلك يا أسطى .
- ٠٥ ورييني الصور اللي خذتها امبارح يا سعاد .
- ٠٦ الصور لسه ما جتش من عند صاحبي .
- ٠٧ تحب تتفرج عالجامع من جوه ؟
- ٠٨ خد لنا صورة جنب الجمل ده وحياتك .
- ٠٩ فين دليل التليفون يا استاذ من فضلك ؟
- ٠١٠ الدليل حياخد السواح ويفرجهم على كل الآثار .

Dictation Practice

Listen to your instructor read the same 10 sentences again.
Write them in SATTS.

HOMWORK



Exercise One

Use SATTs to write the 10 recorded sentences.

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

Exercise Two

Translate the 10 recorded sentences into written English.

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

R

recorded conversation, then answer the questions

ast five things that George did in the morning.

George do at noon?

George do after lunch?

George do after 3?

take any pictures? If yes, name at least
he took pictures of.

10 Arabic questions or statements, each followed
nses. Circle the letter which corresponds to the

6. a b c

7. a b c

8. a b c

9. a b c

10. a b c

aph

o show

Imperfect

Imperative

يُورِي

تُورِي

يُورُوا

تُورِي

تُورِي

تُورُوا

اورِي

نُورِي

وَرِي

وَرِي

وَرُوا



أَهْرَامَات and أَهْرَام ,"

MSA equivalent is رَأَى .

وَرِي and شَأْف is similar to "show" and "to see."

nd وَدَى , do not need implied.

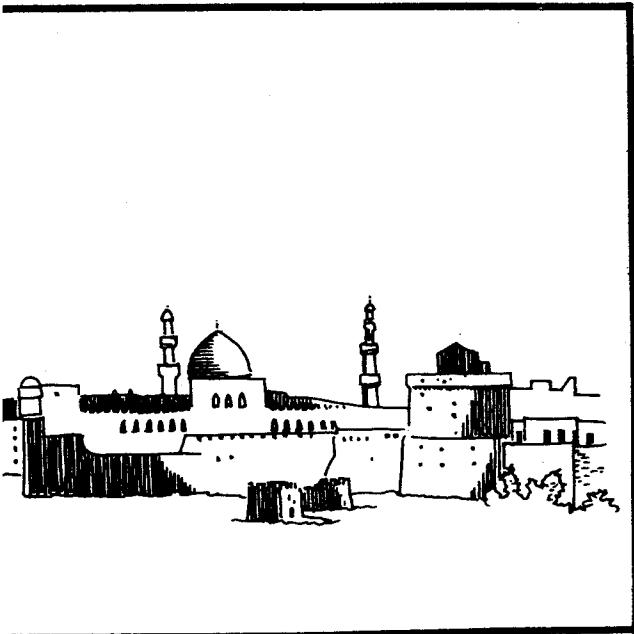
حَاخُذَكَ الْجَامِعَ الْأَزْهَرَ .

use.

is allowed to work as (سَوَاح [pl.]). The sign en posted in Egyptian

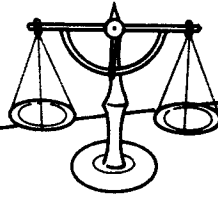
ط . Depending on the "wards" and "leaving."

' can also mean "inside" ألف replaces the final



li and the Citadel in Cairo.

EVALUATION



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

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

Part B. Translate the five recorded sentences into English.

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

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

1. What is the name of the girl?
2. Where is she from?
3. What does she do in Egypt?
4. When did Su'ad meet her?
5. What did Su'ad's brother do for a living?
6. Where did Su'ad meet the girl?
7. Where is Su'ad going tonight?
8. Is he going to spend the night by himself?

Exercise Three

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

1. Name at least five things that George did in the morning.
2. What did George do at noon?
3. What did George do after lunch?
4. What did George do after 3?
5. Did George take any pictures? If yes, name at least two things he took pictures of.

Exercise Four

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

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

SUMMARY



1. The two plurals for هَرَم , "pyramid," are أَهْرَام and أَهْرَامَات .
2. شَافٌ "to see," is colloquial. Its MSA equivalent is رَأَى .
3. The difference between the Egyptian وَرَى and شَافٌ is similar to the difference between the English "to show" and "to see."
4. Some ED verbs, such as طَلَعَ , نَزَلَ and وَدَى , do not need the directional "to." The meaning is implied.

Example:

I'll take you to Al Azhar Mosque. حَاخَذَكَ الْجَامِعَ الْأَزْهَرَ .

5. In Egypt only a licensed individual is allowed to work as a "guide," دَلِيل , for "tourist(s)," سَاحِج (سَوَاح [pl.]). The sign ممنوع التصوير , "No photographs," is often posted in Egyptian museums.
6. طَالِعٌ is the active participle of طَلَعَ . Depending on the context, it means "climbing," "going towards" and "leaving."
7. جَوْهٌ , "inside," and بَرْهٌ , "outside," can also mean "inside of" and "outside of." In both words the ألف replaces the final هـ when a pronoun suffix is added.

REFERENCE GRAMMAR

VERBS

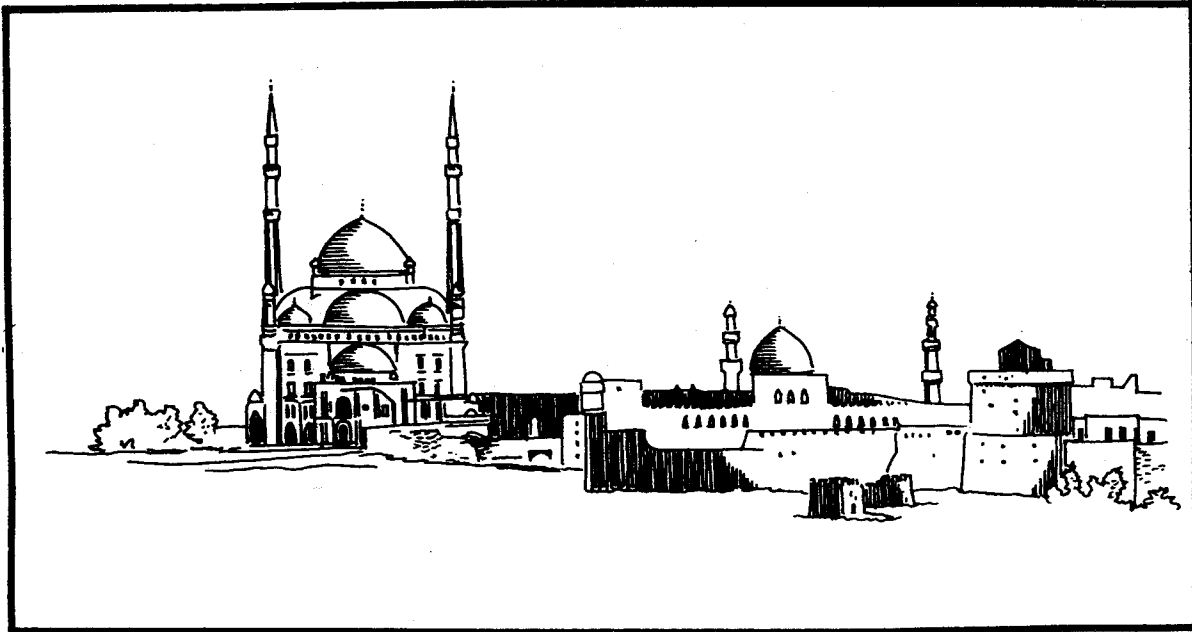
1. Measure I verb, منع , to forbid
Conjugated the same as سمح in Lesson 4.
Active participle, مانع
Verbal noun, منع
2. Measure I verb, خرج , to go out
Conjugated the same as قعد in Lesson 2.
Active participle, خارج
Verbal noun, خروج
3. Measure I verb, طلع , to go out, to quit
Conjugated the same as شرب in Lesson 3.
Active participle, طالع
Verbal noun, طلوع
4. Measure I hollow verb, شاف , to see
Conjugated the same as راح in Lesson 5.
Active participle, شاف
Verbal noun, not in use.
5. Measure II verb صور , to take a photograph
Conjugated the same as عرف in Lesson 2.
Active participle, مصور
Verbal noun, تصوير

6. Measure II verb, وَرَى , to show

	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	وَرَى	يُورِي	
she	هي	وَرَتْ	تُورِي	
they	هم	وَرَوْا	يُورُوا	
you, m.	انت	وَرَيْتَ	تُورِي	وَرَى
you, f.	انت	وَرَيْتِي	تُورِي	وَرَى
you, pl.	انتو	وَرَيْتُوا	تُورُوا	وَرُوا
I	انا	وَرَيْتُ	أُورِي	
we	احنا	وَرَيْنَا	نُورِي	

Active participle, not in use.

Verbal noun, not in use.



The Mosque of Muhammad Ali and the Citadel in Cairo.

EVALUATION



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

1. a b c

2. a b c

3. a b c

4. a b c

5. a b c

Part B. Translate the five recorded sentences into English.

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

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

1. What is the name of the girl?
2. Where is she from?
3. What does she do in Egypt?
4. When did Su'ad meet her?
5. What did Su'ad's brother do for a living?
6. Where did Su'ad meet the girl?
7. Where is Su'ad going tonight?
8. Is he going to spend the night by himself?

ENRICHMENT



A. Three pyramids called أهرامات الجيزة and the sphinx are located in the Cairo suburb of "Giza," الجيزة . The pyramid at Sakkara is هرم سقارة المدرج , "Step Pyramid."

Example:

We saw the pyramids at Giza, then شفنا اهرامات الجيزة وبعدين
we saw the Step Pyramid at Sakkara. • شفنا الهرم المدرج في سقارة .

B. A man who is born and raised in Upper Egypt is called صعيدي (صعيدة [pl.]). Egypt is divided geographically into two parts: "Lower Egypt," الوجه القبلي or الدلتا , and "Upper Egypt," الصعيد or الوجه القبلي .

Example:

In Upper Egypt there are في الصعيد فيه معابد فرعونية كثيرة .
many pharaonic temples.

C. Two famous temples in Luxor are معبد الكرنك , the "Karnak Temple," and معبد الدير البحري , the "Deir Al Bahri Temple."
معبد فيلة , the "Philae Temple," and معبد ابوسمبل , the "Abu Simbel Temple," are in Aswan.

D. Alexandria is the city of المتحف اليوناني , the "Greek Museum,"
and المسرح اليوناني , the "Greek Theater."

Example:

The Greek Theater is near the المسرح اليوناني جنب محطة
railway station in Alexandria. • اسكندرية للسكة الحديد .

E. Several beautiful beaches are to be found along the Mediter-
ranean seashore west of Alexandria: سيدي عبد الرحمن , "Sidi Abdel
Rahman,"; العلمين , "Al Alamein"; and مرسى مطروح , "Marsa Matruh."
The "World War II Military Museum," المتحف الحربي في العلمين ,
is near Al Alamein and Marsa Matruh.

Example:

We'll drive the car to حنوق العربية لحد العلمين
Al Alamein and Marsa Matruh. • ومرسى مطروح .

F. The ED word for "tourist guide" is ترجمان. An Egyptian turguman is usually dressed in the native garment جلابية and speaks two languages in addition to Egyptian.

Example:

This guide speaks
English and French.

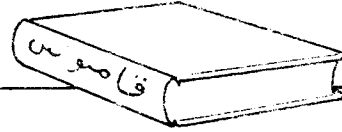
الترجمان ده بيتكلم انجليزى

وفرنساوى.



camel driver waiting for a tourist in front of the sphinx.

VOCABULARY



<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
also, more	كمان	
Azhar, Al (name)		الأزهر
behind, rear		وراء
build (to)		بنى
camel(s)		حمل - جمال (ج)
church(es)	كنائس (ج)	كنيسة
climb, go out/up, quit (to)	طلع	
Coptic		قبطي
forbid, prevent, prohibit (to)		منع
forbidden, prevented, prohibited		ممنوع
go out (to)		خرج
guide(s)		دليل - أدلة (ج)
inside	جوة	
light(s)		ضوء - أضواء (ج)
mosque(s)		جامع - جوامع (ج)
No admittance.		• ممنوع الدخول
No photographing.		• ممنوع التصوير
No smoking.		• ممنوع التدخين
No stopping.		• ممنوع الوقوف
Old Cairo (name)	مصر القديمة	
old (ones)	قدام (ج)	قديم

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
out, outside	برّة	
photograph (to take a)		صوّر
photograph(s)		صورة - صور (ج)
pyramid(s)		هرم - اهرام ، اهرامات (ج)
relic(s), antiquities monument(s)		آثار
see (to)	شاف	
show (to)	ورّى	
show(s), parade(s)		عرض - عروض (ج)
sound(s)		صوت - اصوات (ج)
sphinx		ابو الهول
tourist(s)	سايح - سواح (ج)	
under		تحت
up, above		فوق
virgin(s)		عذراء - عذارى (ج)
Virgin's Church (the)	كنيسة العدرا	
visit (to)		زار

SELF-EVALUATION TEST



Part One Listening Comprehension

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

1.

- a Show me the pictures you took in Egypt.
- b Give me the things he brought from Cairo.
- c Bring the presents you brought from Egypt.
- d Let him have the pictures you brought from Cairo.

2.

- a They went to the Pyramids Night Club.
- b They'll go to a night club near the pyramids.
- c We can see the pyramids from the night club.
- d We left the night club to visit the pyramids.

3.

- a I reserved a room for you with two beds.
- b I reserved a table for her in the night club.
- c I'll reserve a ticket for him on the night train.
- d Reserve the chair next to you.

4.

- a I wrote down the name and address.
- b Take his name and address.
- c Write down her name and address.
- d Give him your name and address.

- 5.
- a What time will the train arrive in Alexandria?
 - b How long is the train going to stay in Alexandria?
 - c What time will the train leave Alexandria?
 - d Are you going to take the train from Alexandria?
- 6.
- a You must have a salad and some meat and rice.
 - b Forget about the meat, bring the salad and some rice.
 - c Bring me some kabob but no salad.
 - d Let's eat the kabob and rice.
- 7.
- a Do you like to dance?
 - b Let's go see the belly dancing.
 - c Do you like the belly dancing?
 - d Where did you see her dancing?
- 8.
- a Hurry up and call an ambulance.
 - b Wait, don't call an ambulance.
 - c The ambulance is coming.
 - d The ambulance arrived.
- 9.
- a I saw him photographing the mosque.
 - b Photographing is forbidden inside the mosque.
 - c I took him with me to photograph the mosque.
 - d He was sitting in the mosque for a while.
- 10.
- a I bought her a present from the market.
 - b I bought the present before I went to work.
 - c I went to the market to buy a present.
 - d I say her buying the presents.

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

1.

- a . الديزل وصل الساعة اربعة .
- b . ديزل الساعة ١٢ .
- c . الديزل حيقف في محطة اسكندرية .
- d . حاحجز في لوكاندة التحرير .

2.

- a . عند شاك التذاكر .
- b . بعد ما آكل .
- c . قبل ما ازور حسن .
- d . سافر امبارح .

3.

- a . في الجامع .
- b . جوة الهرم .
- c . في الكازينو .
- d . آخر النهار .

4.

- a . عشان اشوف الجامع الازهر .
- b . عشان اتفرج على المتحف المصري .
- c . عشان ما عنديش شغل في مصر .
- d . عشان ازور القاهرة .

5.

- a . دي فكرة كويسة .
- b . كياب ورز .
- c . اسمي جون .
- d . حاطلب منه شغل .

- 6.
- a . سرير
 - b . النيل
 - c . أودة
 - d . تذكرة
- 7.
- a عاوزة كام ؟
 - b عنوانك ايه ؟
 - c نازلة فين ؟
 - d رايحة امتى ؟
- 8.
- a بكرة ان شاء الله .
 - b حمد الله على السلامة .
 - c بالاتوبيس .
 - d مع السلامة .
- 9.
- a فيه كل التحف .
 - b ده سوق مشهور .
 - c قبل ما اسافر .
 - d عاوز اسافر .
- 10.
- a خمسة جنيه .
 - b ١١ جلابية .
 - c ٧ تذاكر .
 - d اودتين .

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

1. When did Mr. Steve Anderson make his reservation?
2. Where did Mr. Anderson call from?
3. Whom did Mr. Anderson contact to make his reservation?
4. How many rooms did Mr. Anderson reserve?
5. What does Mr. Anderson do for a living?
6. What is Mr. Anderson's address?
7. What suggestion did the employee offer Mr. Anderson?
8. What is the name of the hotel?
9. How many vacant rooms are there in the hotel?
0. What is the hotel's telephone number?

Part Two

Written Interpretation

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

Part Three

Dictation

In this part of the test write in SATTS the following 10 sentences. Each sentence will be read twice. Each reading will be followed by a 25-second pause.

Part Four

Spoken Interpretation/Role Playing

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

Section B. You're the only one in your tourist group who can speak the Egyptian Dialect. Discuss tomorrow's tour with the Egyptian guide. You may base your conversation on the questions below or generate original dialogue.

Where will you go tomorrow?

When will he take you to the pyramids?

Where will you have lunch?

When will he take you to the market?

What time will you return?

CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY



Arabic-English

٩

L16	sphinx	* ABW AL?WL	ابو الهول
L13	watch, see (to)	# ATFRJ	إتفرّج
L16	relics, antiquities, monuments	* ACAR	آثار
L14	give (to)	# ADI	إدى
L14	wait (to)	# ASTNI	إستنى
L15	buy, purchase (to)	* A:TRI	إشترى
L16	Azhar, Al (name)	* ALA;?R	الأزهر
L15	Husayn, Al (name)	* ALHSIN	الحسين
L15	God bless you.	* ALL? IBARK FIK	الله يبَارِك فيك
L13	tonight	* ALLIL?	الليلة
L14	room(s)	# AWD? - AWD (J)	أودة - أودّ (ج)
L14	May I help you?	# AI ODM?	أيّ خدّمه ؟

ب

L14	belongs (to)	# BTA" (M) - BTA"? (F) BTW" (J)	بتاع - بتاعه - بتوع
L16	out, outside	# BR?	بيرة
L13	slowly	# B:WI:	بشويش
L16	build (to)	* BNI	بنى
L15	salesman, seller, vendor	# BIA"	بيّاع
L13	beer	# BIR?	بيرة
L13	bey(s)	# BI? (BK) - B?WAT (ج) (J)	بيّه (بك) - بهوات (ج)

ت

L16	under	* THT	تحت
L15	artifact(s)	* THF? - THF (J)	نحفة - تحف (ج)

ج

L16	mosque(s)	* JAM" - JWAM" (J)	جامع - جوامع (ج)
L14	coming by myself (alone)	# JAI LWHDI	جائي لُوْحْدِي
L13	waiter	# JRSWN	جَرْسُون
L15	garment(s), galabiya(s)	# JLABI? - JLALIB (J)	جَلَابِيَّة - جَلَالِيْب (ج)
L16	camel(s)	* JML - JMAL (J)	جمل - جمال (ج)
L16	inside	# JW?	جَوَّة

ح

L15	thing	# HAJ?	حَاجَة
L13	like, love (to)	* HB	حَبَّ
L15	district(s), neighborhood(s)	* HI - AHIAE (J)	حَيَّ - احياء (ج)

خ

L15	Khan Al Khalili (name)	* OAN ALOLILI	خان الخليلي
L14	service	* ODM?	خِدْمَة
L16	go out (to)	* ORJ	خَرَجَ
L15	complete, finish (to)	# OLX	خَلَصَ
L15	completed, finished (to be)	# OLX	خُلِّصَ
L14	fifteen	# OMSTA:R	خمستاشر

د

L15	pay (to)	* DF"	دَفَعَ
L16	guide(s)	* DLIL - ADL? (J)	دليل - أدلة (ج)
L14	Damanhur (name)	* DMN?WR	دمنهور
L14	diesel (train)	# DI/L	ديزل

ر

L13	rice	# R;	رز
L13	dancer	# RQAX (M) RQAX? (F)	راقص - راقصة / رَقَّاصٌ - رَقَّاصَة
L13	dance (to)	* RQX	رَقَصَ
L13	belly dancing	# RQX BLDI	رَقَصَ بَلَدِي

ز

L16	visit (to)	* ;AR	زار
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س

L16	tourist(s)	# SAIH * SWAH (J)	سايح - سَوَاح (ج)
L14	bed(s)	# SRAIR (J) * SRIR	سرير - سراير (ج)
L14	railway	* SK? HDID	سِجَّة حديد
L13	salad	* SLU?	سَلْطَة
L15	market(s)	* SWQ - ASWAQ (J)	سُوق - اسواق (ج)
L14	Sidi Gabir (name)	* SIDI JABR	سيدي جابر

ش

L15	buyer	# :ARI	شَارِي
L16	see (to)	# :AF	شَاف
L14	window(s)	* :BAK - :BABIK (J)	شباك - شبابيك (ج)
L15	common, popular	* :BI	شعبي
L15	handmade	# :G1 ID	شُغْل يَد
L13	Scheherazade (name)	* :?R;AD	شهر زاد

ص

L16	sound(s)	* XWT - AXWAT (J)	صوت - اصوات (ج)
L16	photograph (to take a)	* XWR	صَوَّر
L16	photograph(s)	* XWR? - XWR (J)	صُورَة - صُور (ج)
L15	tray(s)	* XINI? - XWANI (J)	صنينة / صواني (ج)

ض

L16 light(s) * VWE - AVWAE (J) ضوء - اضواء (ج)

ط

L13 casserole(s) # UAJN - UWAJN (J) طاجن - طواجن (ج)
 L13 table # URBI? طرابيزة
 L16 climb, go out/up, quit (to) # UL" طلع
 L14 Tanta (name) * UNUA طنطا

ع

L13 Abd al Salam (name) * "BDALSLAM عبد السلام
 L16 virgin(s) * "ZRAE - "ZARI (J) عذراء - عذارى (ج)
 L16 show(s), parade(s) * "RV - "RWV (J) عرض - عروض (ج)
 L15 uncle(s) * "M - A"MAM (J) عم - اعمام (ج)
 L14 address * "NWAN عنوان
 L13 bread # "I: عيش

ف

L13 show (to) # FRJ فرج
 L13 idea(s) * FKR? - AFKAR (J) فكرة - افكار (ج)
 L14 money * FLWS فلوس
 L16 up, above * FWQ فوق

ق

L14	take off (to)	# QAM	قام
L14	stand up (to)	* QAM	قام
L16	Coptic	* QBUI	قبطي
L15	in front of	# QDAM	قُدَام
L16	old (ones)	# QDAM (J) * QDIM	قَدِيم / قُدَام (ج)
L14	train(s)	# QUR - QUARAT (J)	قَطْر - قطارات (ج)

ك

L13	cabaret(s), casino(s), nightclub(s)	# KA;INW - KA;INW?AT (J)	كارينو
L13	kabob	* KBAB	كَبَاب
L16	also, more	# KMAN	كَمَان
L16	church(es)	# KNAIS (J) * KNIS?	كنيسة - كنايس (ج)
L16	Virgin's Church (the)	# KNIS? AL"DRA	كنيسة العذرا

ل

L13	meat	# LHM?	لَحْمَة
L14	hotel	# LWKAND?	لوكاندة

L15	unacceptable	# MA IOLX	ما يَخَلَص
L15	blessed (you are), congratulations	# MBRWK "LIK	مبروك عليك
L13	appetizer, hor d'oeuvre	# M;?	مَزَّة
L15	priced (fixed)	* MS"R	مُسَعَّر
L15	famous	* M:?WR - M:?WRIN (J)	مَشْهُور
L16	Old Cairo (name)	# MXR ALQDIM?	مصر القديمة
L14	key(s)	* MFTAH - MFATIH (J)	مفتاح - مفاتيح (ج)
L16	forbidden, prevented, prohibited	* MMNW"	ممنوع
L16	No smoking.	* MMNW" ALTDGIN	ممنوع التدخين
L16	No photographing.	* MMNW" ALTXWIR	ممنوع التصوير
L16	No admittance.	* MMNW" ALDOWL	ممنوع الدخول
L16	No stopping.	* MMNW" ALWQWF	ممنوع الوقوف
L16	forbid, prevent, prohibit (to)	* MN"	مَنَعَ
L15	Munir (name)	* MNIR	منير
L15	Where from?	# MNIN	منين؟

L13	forget (to)	* NSI	نَسِيَ
L15	copper	* N?AS	نحاس

هـ

- L15 gift(s), present(s) * ?DI? - ?DAIA (J) هدية - هدايا (ج)
- L16 pyramid(s) * ?PRM - A?RAM - (ج) اهرامات ، اهرام ، هرم - A?RAMAT (J)

و

- L15 send, take (someone to someplace) (to) # WDI وَدَى
- L16 behind, rear # WRA وراء / ورا
- L16 show (to) # WRI وَرَى
- L14 stand, stop (to) * WQF وقف

ي

- L13 Let's go. # IALA يَأْ

