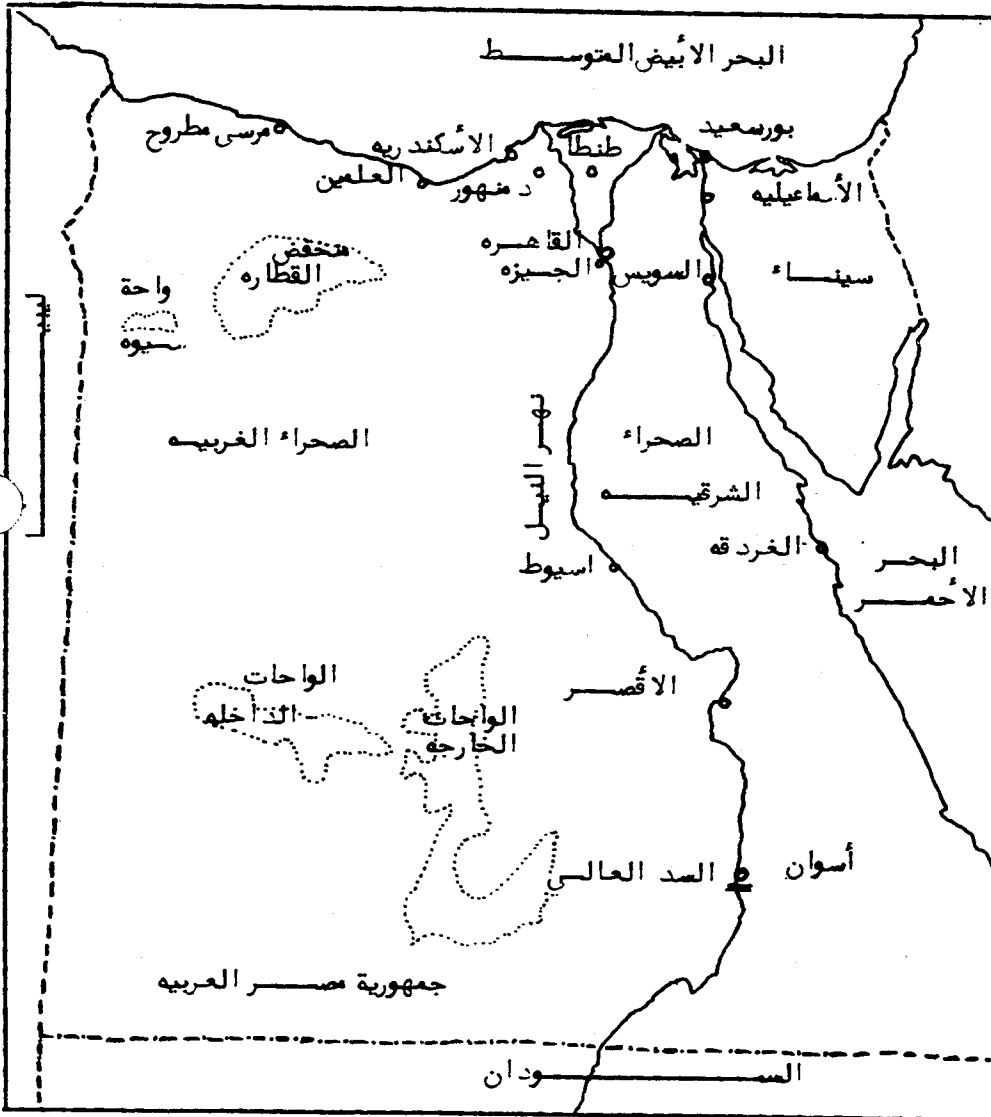


# ARABIC EGYPTIAN COURSE

Module 3  
Lessons 9-12



May 1982

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

## Contents

OBJECTIVES OF MODULE III .....	vi
LESSON 9: ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS .....	1
Objectives .....	1
Grammatical Features .....	2
• ED stress patterns.	
• Different meanings of مشي .	
• Measure I weak verb, initial, وصل ; final, لقي , مشي ; doubled, خَشَّ .	
• Measure II verb حوّد ; weak, عدّى .	
Communicative Exchanges .....	3
Frame I .....	3
Explanatory Notes .....	5
Drills .....	7
Communicative Exchanges .....	13
Frame II .....	13
Explanatory Notes .....	15
Drills .....	17
Classroom Exercises .....	23
Homework .....	30
Summary .....	32
Reference Grammar .....	33
Evaluation .....	36
Enrichment .....	37
Vocabulary .....	39
LESSON 10: USING PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION .....	41
Objectives .....	41
Grammatical Features .....	42
• Masculine form of active particles of measure I verbs with final weak consonants.	
• Shortening of long vowels in ED words.	
• Usage of آدي , أهو , أهى .	
• Numbers 3 to 10.	
• Measure I, ركب ; weak final, فضي . Measure II, نزل , Measure V, اتفضل . weak final, خلتى . وصل	

Communicative Exchanges .....	43
Frame I .....	43
Explanatory Notes .....	45
Egyptian Currency .....	48
Drills .....	54
Communicative Exchanges .....	60
Frame II .....	60
Explanatory Notes .....	62
Drills .....	64
Classroom Exercises .....	69
Homework .....	74
Summary .....	76
Reference Grammar .....	78
Evaluation .....	80
Enrichment .....	81
Vocabulary .....	82
LESSON 11: MAKING PHONE CALLS .....	84
Objectives .....	84
Grammatical Features .....	85
Measure I, طلب - ضرب ; hollow, قال ; doubled, ردّ .	
Measure II, كلم , جرب , جمع . Measure III, حاول .	
Measure V, اتكلم . Irregular, هات .	
Communicative Exchanges .....	86
Frame I .....	86
Explanatory Notes .....	88
Drills .....	90
Communicative Exchanges .....	96
Frame II .....	96
Explanatory Notes .....	98
Drills .....	100
Classroom Exercises .....	108
Homework .....	114
Summary .....	115
Reference Grammar .....	118
Evaluation .....	121
Enrichment .....	122
Vocabulary .....	123

LESSON 12: HEALTH PROBLEMS .....	125
Objectives .....	125
Grammatical Features .....	126
• Conditional sentences with اذا or لو .	
• Usage of خلاص and بلاش .	
• Measure I, weak, جري . Measure II, حرك and طلع	
Measure III, ساعد . Measure V, اتعور . Measure X,	
استعجل and استمر .	
Communicative Exchanges .....	127
Frame I .....	127
Explanatory Notes .....	129
Drills .....	131
Communicative Exchanges .....	137
Frame II .....	137
Explanatory Notes .....	139
Drills .....	143
Classroom Exercises .....	150
Homework .....	153
Summary .....	155
Reference Grammar .....	156
Evaluation .....	158
Enrichment .....	159
Vocabulary .....	161
SELF-EVALUATION TEST .....	163
CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY .....	169

## Objectives

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

- Lesson 9: Asking for Directions
- Lesson 10: Using Public Transportation
- Lesson 11: Making Phone Calls
- Lesson 12: Health Problems

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

### LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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

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

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

WRITTEN INTERPRETATION

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

DICTION

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

SPEAKING

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

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





# LESSON 9

## ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS

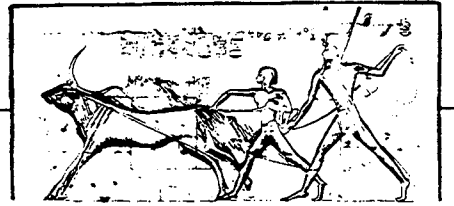


### Objectives

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

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

## GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



1. ED stress patterns
2. Different meanings of the verb رَمَشِي
3. Measure I weak verb (initial) وَصِل
4. Measure I weak verbs (final) كَفَى ، مَشِي
5. Measure I doubled verb حَسَى
6. Measure II verb حَوَدَى
7. Measure II weak verb عَدَى

# Communicative Exchanges

## FRAME I

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

جوزيف : فِينِ الْمَتْحَفِ الْمَصْرِيِّ مِنْ فَطْلِكَ ؟  
المصري : اِمْشِي عَلَى طُولِ وَعْدِي الْكُوْبْرِي .  
جوزيف : وَبَعْدِيْنَ ؟  
المصري : وَبَعْدِيْنَ حَوْدَ شِمَالِ .  
جوزيف : فِي الشَّارِعِ اِلِّي بَعْدَ الْكُوْبْرِي ؟  
المصري : بِالطَّبِطِ - وَعِنْدَ الْهَلْتُونِ خَشَّ فِي اَوَّلِ شَارِعِ عَلَى يَمِينِكَ .



### TRANSLATION

Joseph: Where's the Egyptian Museum, please?

Egyptian: Go straight and cross the bridge.

Joseph: Then what?

Egyptian: Then turn left.

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Example:

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

• **إمشي على طول** .

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

• **إمشي من هنا** .

He left half an hour ago.

• **هو مشي من نص ساعة** .

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

Example:

Come (over) here immediately.

• **تعال هنا على طول** .

3. **عدي** , "to cross," is exclusively Egyptian. The MSA words for "to cross" are **قطع** and **عبر** .

Example:

(MSA) He crossed the bridge.

• **عبر / قطع الجسر** .

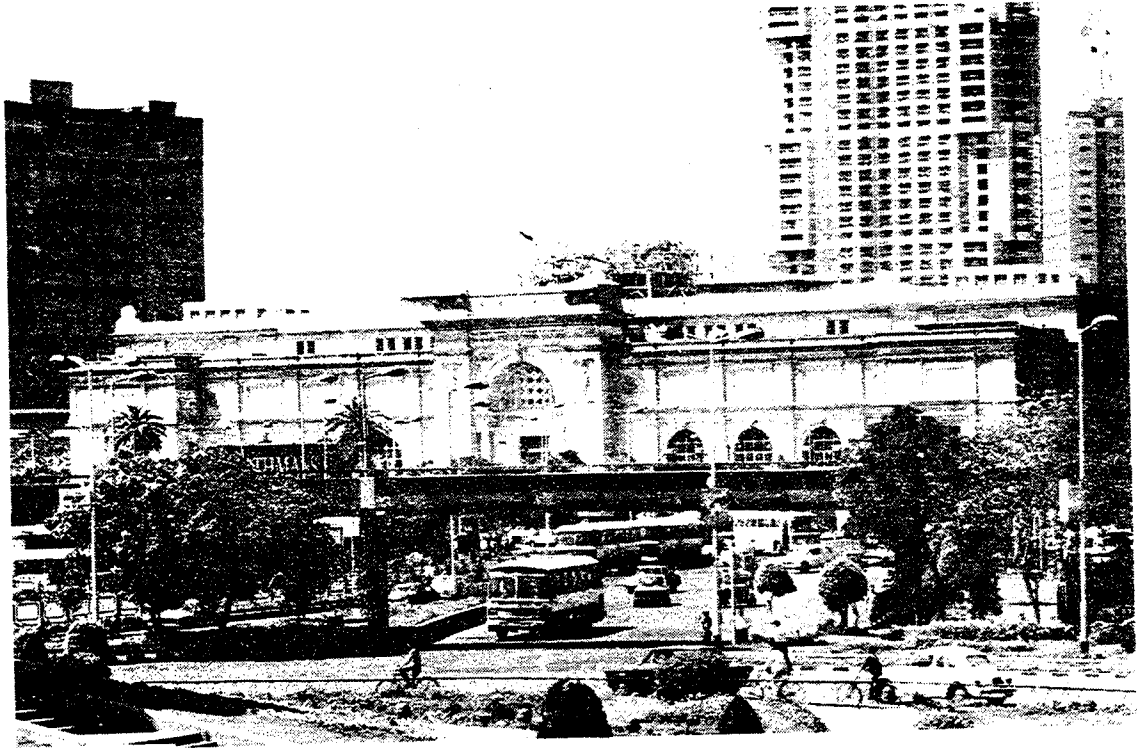
(ED) He crossed the bridge.

• **هو عدي الكوبري** .

4. **كباري** (كُبَّارِي [pl.]) is the ED equivalent of the MSA **جسر** (جُسُور [pl.]), "bridge(s)." .

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

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



The Egyptian Museum in Cairo.

Example:

He entered the school.

خَشَّ الْمَدْرَسَةَ .

He entered (into) the laundry.

خَشَّ دُكَّانَ الْمَكْوَجِي .

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

Example:

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

خَشَّ عِنْدَ الْمُدِيرِ .

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

Example:

He turned into the third street on the right.

خَشَّ فِي الشَّارِعِ الثَّالِثِ عَلَى الْيَمِينِ .

## DRILLS



### One

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

Where's the Egyptian Museum, please?

فَيْنَ المَتَحَفِ المِصْرِيِّ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ ؟  
فَيْنَ ؟

المَتَحَفِ - المَتَاحِفِ

المَتَحَفِ المِصْرِيِّ - المَتَحَفِ الاسْلَامِيِّ

فَيْنَ المَتَحَفِ المِصْرِيِّ ؟

فَيْنَ المَتَحَفِ المِصْرِيِّ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ ؟

Go straight and cross the bridge.

• اِمْشِي عَلَى طُولِ وَعْدِي الكُوَيْتِيِّ .

١ اِمْشِي - اِمْشُوا

٢ عَلَى طُولِ

اِمْشِي عَلَى طُولِ

٣ وَعْدِي - وَعَدُوا

٤ الكُوَيْتِيِّ - الكُبَارِيِّ

عَدِّي الكُوَيْتِيِّ

وَعْدِي الكُوَيْتِيِّ

• اِمْشِي عَلَى طُولِ وَعْدِي الكُوَيْتِيِّ .

Then what?

وَبَعْدَيْنَ ؟

بَعْدَيْنَ

وَبَعْدَيْنَ ؟

Then turn left.

• وَبَعْدَيْنَ حَوْدِ شِمَالِ .

٥ حَوْدِهِ - حَوْدِي - حَوْدُوا

حَوْدِ شِمَالِ

• وَبَعْدَيْنَ حَوْدِ شِمَالِ .

On the street next to (after) the bridge?

فِي الشَّارِعِ الَّلِيِّ بَعْدَ الكُوَيْتِيِّ ؟

فِي الشَّارِعِ

الشَّارِعِ الَّلِيِّ

فِي الشَّارِعِ الَّلِيِّ

بَعْدَ الكُوَيْتِيِّ

فِي الشَّارِعِ الَّلِيِّ بَعْدَ الكُوَيْتِيِّ ؟

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

بِالظَّبْطِ - وَعِنْدَ الْهَيْلْتُونِ خُشٌّ فِي  
أَوَّلِ شَارِعٍ عَلَى يَمِينِكَ .

بِالظَّبْطِ

عِنْدَ الْهَيْلْتُونِ

وَعِنْدَ الْهَيْلْتُونِ

خُشٌّ - خُشِّي - خُشُوا

خُشٌّ فِي أَوَّلِ شَارِعٍ

فِي أَوَّلِ شَارِعٍ

عَلَى يَمِينِكَ - عَلَى شِمَالِكَ

خُشٌّ فِي أَوَّلِ شَارِعٍ عَلَى يَمِينِكَ .

بِالظَّبْطِ - وَعِنْدَ الْهَيْلْتُونِ خُشٌّ فِي أَوَّلِ شَارِعٍ عَلَى يَمِينِكَ .

### Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

• خُشٌّ فِي أَوَّلِ شَارِعٍ عَلَى الْيَمِينِ (Teacher)

• - - - مَكْتَبِ - - - (Teacher)

• خُشٌّ فِي أَوَّلِ مَكْتَبِ عَلَى الْيَمِينِ (Student)

- |  |                                |    |
|--|--------------------------------|----|
| • - - - شَارِعِ - - - ٠٦                                     | • بَيْتٍ عَلَى الشَّمَالِ      | ٠١ |
| • عَلَى الشَّمَالِ - - - حَوْدِ - - - ٠٧                     | • - - - تَالَتِ - - -          | ٠٢ |
| • - - - أَوَّلِ - - - ٠٨                                     | • - - - خُشُوا - - -           | ٠٣ |
| • بَعْدَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ - - - تَالَتِ - - - حَوْدُوا - - - ٠٩ | • تَانِي مَكْتَبِ - الْيَمِينِ | ٠٤ |
| • - - - حَوْدِي - - - ٠١٠                                    | • - - - خُشِّي - - -           | ٠٥ |

### Three

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:


• عُدِّي الْكُوْبِرِي وَبَعْدِيْنَ حَوْدِ شِمَالِ (Teacher)

• - - - يَمِينِ - - - (Teacher)

• عُدِّي الْكُوْبِرِي وَبَعْدِيْنَ حَوْدِ يَمِينِ (Student)



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

Four 

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

Example:

فِين المتحف المصري من فضلك ؟ (Teacher)

on your left (Teacher)

المتحف المصري على شمالك . (Student)

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

Five

Use اللي to combine each pair of sentences.

Example:

• صالح راح عند البقال (Teacher)

• البقال على يمين المزين (Teacher)

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

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

Six

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

Example:

• حاّدي الكوبري دلوقتي (Teacher)

you, pl. (Teacher)

• حتعدّوا الكوبري دلوقتي (Student)

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

- I .٤ انتظرنا كثير لحدما قدرنا نعدّي الكوبري .
- we .٥ امشي في الشارع ده على طول لحدّ ماتوصل السفارة .
- you, m. .٦ خشنا الشارع اللي على الشمال اللي فيه شركة المقاولين .
- you, pl. .٧ عدّي الكوبري وفي آخره حود شمال .
- I will .٨ خشّ في دگان الميكانيكي وانتظرنى هناك .
- we .٩ بامشي في الشارع ده كلّ يوم عشان اروح الشغل .
- you, f. .١٠ امشي على طول وعند مكتب شركة الطيران حودّ يمين .

Seven

Use the particle **ش** ... **ما** with the second person present tense to negate the imperative verbs.

Example:

امشي على طول (Teacher)

ما تمشيش على طول (Student)

- .١ روح المتحف المصري بكرة الصبح .
- .٢ خشّ في أول شارع تقابله على اليمين .
- .٣ عدّي الكوبري اللي عند المعسكر .
- .٤ امشوا لحد مكتب شركة الطيران اللي هناك ده .
- .٥ خشي في الشارع اللي فيه المتحف الاسلامي .
- .٦ انتظري الموظف في مكتبه لحد ما ييجي .
- .٧ اسألني الراجل ده عن دگان الكهربائي .
- .٨ خد الشارع ده وانت راجع من المطار .
- .٩ حودّ شمال قبل ما توصل الكوبري على طول .
- .١٠ روعي السفارة المصرية قبل ما تقابليني في المتحف .

Eight

Change the tenses of the verbs as indicated.

Example:

• خَشِيتَ فِي أَوَّلِ دِكَّانٍ (Teacher)

future (Teacher)

• حَاخَشَ فِي أَوَّلِ دِكَّانٍ (Student)

past

• ٠١ حَيَعَدُوا الْكُوْبِرِي عِنْدَ شَارِعِ عَبَّاسِ الْأَوَّلِ

present continuous

• ٠٢ صَالِحٌ رَاحَ الشَّغْلَ مَشِي عِشَانَ هُوَ سَاكِنٌ قَرِيبٌ

future

• ٠٣ الرَّقِيبَ جَمَالَ بَقِيَ ظَابِطَ الشَّهْرِ دَهْ

future

• ٠٤ العَرِيفَ سَكَنَ فِي الشَّارِعِ الَّلِي جَمَبَ المَعْسَكِرْ

future

• ٠٥ الطَّيَّارَةَ لِأَزْمَ تَحَوَّدَ شَمَالَ قَبْلَ مَا تِيْجِي عَلَى المَطَارِ

past

• ٠٦ بِنَمَشِي سَاعَةَ وَنَصْرَ كُلِّ يَوْمٍ بَعْدَ العِشَاءِ

past

• ٠٧ حَيَخَشَ البَيْتَ الَّلِي سَاكِنٌ فِيهِ أَخُوهُ

future

• ٠٨ حَوَّدَتِ فِي الشَّارِعِ الَّلِي فِيهِ المَتَحَفْ

future

• ٠٩ خَشِيتَ عِنْدَ الرِّيسِ عِشَانَ اسْأَلَهُ عَنَ اجَاذَتِي السَّنَوِيَّةِ

present

• ٠١٠ لِأَزْمَ رَوَّحْتُ بَعْدَ الشَّغْلِ عَلَى طَوْلِ

Nine

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

• ٠١ إِيهِ اسْمُ الشَّارِعِ الَّلِي فِيهِ المَتَحَفُ المِصْرِي ؟

• ٠٢ إِزَايَ أَوْصَلَ لِمَكْتَبِ شَرِكَةِ مِصْرَ لِلطَّيْرَانِ ؟

• ٠٣ هِيَ السَّفَارَةُ المِصْرِيَّةُ قَرِيبَةً مِّنَ الهِلْتُونِ ؟

• ٠٤ إِزَايَ أَرُوحَ لِلْمَطَارِ الدُّوَلِيِّ مِّنْ هُنَا ؟

• ٠٥ مَشْ لِأَزْمَ نَحُوْدُ فِي الشَّارِعِ الجَايِ عِشَانَ نُوْصَلُ لِلْمَتَحَفِ ؟

• ٠٦ إِزَايَ يَتَوَصَّلُ لِكُوْبِرِي الجَامِعَةِ مِّنْ بَيْتِكَ ؟

• ٠٧ لِأَزْمَ اءَعْدِيْ اءْنْهِيْ كُوْبِرِي عِشَانَ أَرُوحَ جَامِعَةَ القَاهِرَةِ ؟

• ٠٨ إِزَايَ أَرُوحُ مِّنَ الهِلْتُونِ لِلْمَتَحَفِ المِصْرِي ؟

• ٠٩ هُوَ مَكْتَبُ شَرِكَةِ المَقَاوِلِيْنَ العَرَبِ جَمَبَ شَرِكَةِ الطَّيْرَانِ ؟

• ٠١٠ إِزَايَ أَوْصَلَ لِكُوْبِرِي الجَامِعَةِ مِّنْ فِطْكَ ؟

# Communicative Exchanges

FRAME II



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

## مكتب الاستعلامات

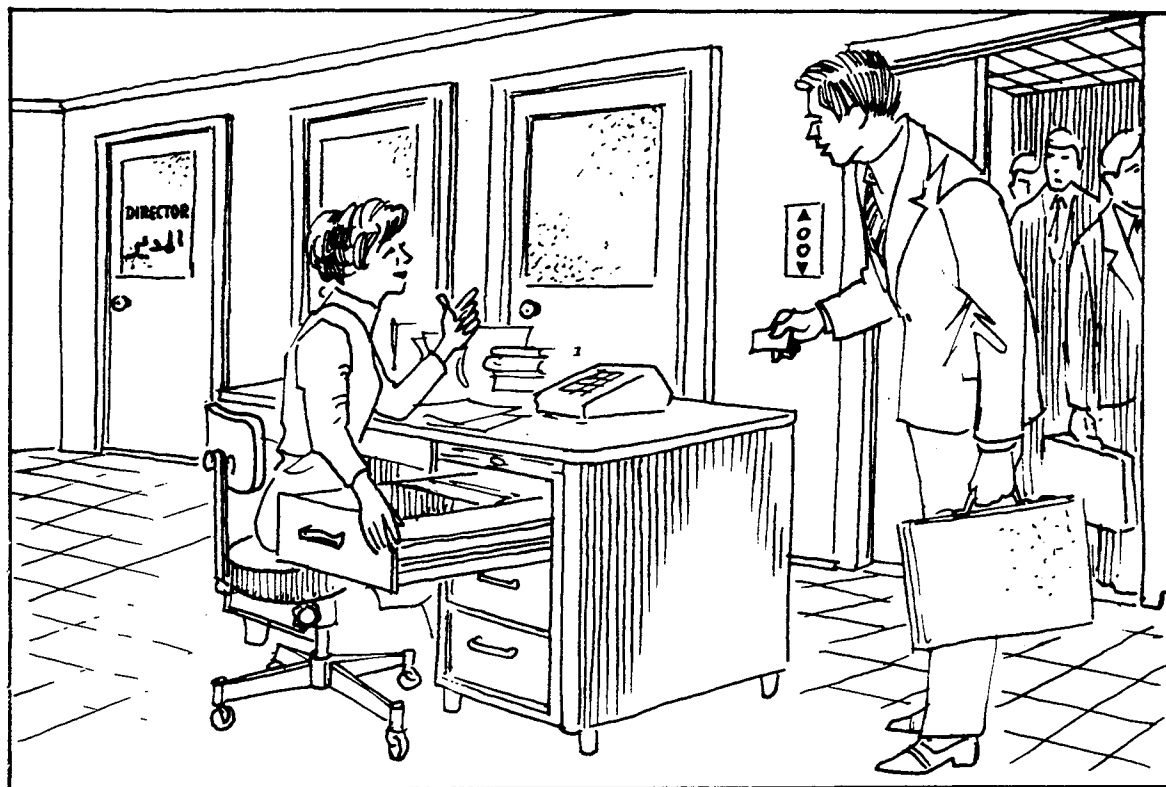
جونسن: مِنْ فَضْلِكَ يَا أَسْتَاذَ فَيَنْ مَكْتَبَ مُدِيرِ الْمَصْلُحَةِ؟  
موظف الاستعلامات: خذُ الْأَسَانِسِيرَ لِلدُّورِ التَّالِيَةِ .

## في مكتب استعلامات الدور الثالث

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

## في مكتب سكرتيرة المدير

جونسن: هُوَ دَهْ مَكْتَبَ مُدِيرِ الْمَصْلُحَةِ يَا هَانِمَ؟  
السكرتيرة: أَيُّوَهْ ، بَسَّ السَّيِّدِ الْمُدِيرِ مَشَّ مَوْجُودَ النَّهَارِ دَهْ .



### TRANSLATION

#### At the Information Desk

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

Information clerk: Take the elevator to the third floor.

#### Information Desk on the Third Floor

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

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

#### In the Office of the Director's Secretary

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Example:

Would you introduce me to Mr. Gamal Sa'd id-din?      مُمْكِنٌ تَعْرِفُنِي عَلَى الْأُسْتَاذِ جَمَالِ سَعْدِ الدِّينِ؟

Professor Samira Abdel Rahman, chairwoman of the Arabic Department.      الْأُسْتَاذَةُ سَمِيرَةُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ ،  
رَئِيسَةُ الْقِسْمِ الْعَرَبِيِّ .

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

<u>English</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
government agency	مُطْلَحَةٌ	مُطْلَحَةٌ
school	مَدْرَسَةٌ	مَدْرَسَةٌ
lady	سَيِّدَةٌ	سَيِّدَةٌ
traveling	مَسَافِرَةٌ	مَسَافِرَةٌ

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

• تَلَاقِي بِقَالَ جَنْبَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ .

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

• وَتَلَاقِي بِقَالَ جَنْبَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ .

You will find a grocer next to the school.

• حَتَلَاقِي بِقَالَ جَنْبَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ .

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

Example:

Please have a seat, Mrs. Su'ad.

• اِتْفَضِّلِي اِسْتَرِحِي يَا سَعَادَ هَانِم .

Mrs. Samira is a fine teacher.

• سَمِيرَةَ هَانِم مَدْرَسَةٌ كَوَيِّسَةٌ .



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



## DRILLS



One 

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

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

مِنْ فَضْلِكَ يَا أَسْتَاذَ ، فَيَنْ  
مَكْتَبَ مُدِيرِ الْمَصْلُحَةِ ؟

مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

أَسْتَاذَ

يَا أَسْتَاذَ

مِنْ فَضْلِكَ يَا أَسْتَاذَ

فَيَنْ؟

مَكْتَبَ مُدِيرِ الْمَصْلُحَةِ

الْمَصْلُحَةِ

مُدِيرِ الْمَصْلُحَةِ

مَكْتَبَ مُدِيرِ الْمَصْلُحَةِ

فَيَنْ مَكْتَبَ مُدِيرِ الْمَصْلُحَةِ ؟

مِنْ فَضْلِكَ يَا أَسْتَاذَ ، فَيَنْ مَكْتَبَ مُدِيرِ الْمَصْلُحَةِ ؟

Take the elevator to  
the third floor.

خُذْ الْأَسَانِسِيرَ لِلدُّورِ الثَّلَاثِ .

خُذْ الْأَسَانِسِيرَ

الْأَسَانِسِيرَ

لِلدُّورِ

لِلدُّورِ الثَّلَاثِ

خُذْ الْأَسَانِسِيرَ لِلدُّورِ الثَّلَاثِ .

Where's the director's office,  
please?

فَيَنْ مَكْتَبَ الْمُدِيرِ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ ؟

مَكْتَبَ الْمُدِيرِ

فَيَنْ مَكْتَبَ الْمُدِيرِ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ ؟

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

آخِرَ مَكْتَبَ عَلَى الشِّمَالِ ، وَحِتْلَاقِي عَلَيَّ

يَافِطَةَ .

آخِرَ

آخِرَ مَكْتَبَ

مَكْتَبَ

عَلَى الشِّمَالِ

آخِرَ مَكْتَبَ عَلَى الشِّمَالِ

- ٥ تَلَاقي  
وَحْتَلَاقي يَأْفِطَة - وَحْتَلَاقي يَفْط  
وَحْتَلَاقي عَلَيْهِ يَأْفِطَة  
• آخِر مَكْتَبٍ عَلَى الشِّمَالِ ، وَحْتَلَاقي عَلَيْهِ يَأْفِطَة .

Miss, is this the office  
of the agency director?

هُوَ دَه مَكْتَبِ مَدِيرِ المَصْلَحَةِ يَا هَانِم ؟  
هُوَ دَه ؟

هُوَ دَه مَكْتَبِ مَدِيرِ المَصْلَحَةِ ؟

هَانِم - هَوَانِم ٦

Yes, but the director is  
not in today.

يَا هَانِم  
هُوَ دَه مَكْتَبِ مَدِيرِ المَصْلَحَةِ يَا هَانِم ؟

أَيُّوَه ، بَسِ السَّيِّدِ المَدِيرِ مِشْ مَوْجُودِ  
النَّهَارِ دَه .

بَسِ

السَّيِّدِ

السَّيِّدِ المَدِيرِ

مَوْجُودِ - مِشْ مَوْجُودِ

بَسِ السَّيِّدِ المَدِيرِ مِشْ مَوْجُودِ

النَّهَارِ دَه

أَيُّوَه ، بَسِ السَّيِّدِ المَدِيرِ مِشْ مَوْجُودِ النَّهَارِ دَه .

### Two


Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example: (Teacher) مكتب المدير في الدور الثالث .

(Teacher) — — — — الأول .

(Student) مكتب المدير في الدور الأول .

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

Three 

Change the verbs to the tenses indicated.

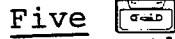
- Example:                           . خدت الأسانسير للدور الثالث     (Teacher)  
  future     (Teacher)
- . حاخذ الأسانسير للدور الثالث     (Student)
- future                           . ٠١ خشينا في أوّل شارع على الشمال ودخلنا في ثالث عمارة .
- past   . ٠٢ حيسكن في الدور الأرضي على اليمين .
- future                                       . ٠٣ لقينا اسمه مكتوب على يافطة صغيرة .
- present continuous                         . ٠٤ حاعدّي الكويري اللي جنب الهلتون .
- past   . ٠٥ حنمشي على طول لحد ما نلاقي المتحف .
- future                                       . ٠٦ سكنت في تامن دور في عمارة رمسيس .
- future                                       . ٠٧ رجعنا من المتحف بعد الظهر .
- future                                       . ٠٨ وصلت المطار قبل الطائرة ماتيجي .
- present continuous                         . ٠٩ سأل السكرتير عن الدور اللي فيه مكتب المدير .
- future                                       . ١٠ حضرتك ساكن في أنهو دور ؟

Four

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

- Example:                           ؟ فين مكتب مدير المصلحة     (Teacher)
- ground floor     (Teacher)
- . مكتب مدير المصلحة في الدور الأرضي     (Student)
- third office on the right   ؟ فين مكتب الرقيب صالح     ٠١
- on the top floor   ؟ فين مكتب الأستاذ فوءاد     ٠٢
- Go straight to the end of the street and turn left.   ؟ فين كويري الجامعة من فضلك     ٠٣
- a sign with his name on it   ؟ فيه ايه على مكتب المدير     ٠٤
- No. He's in the office of the agency director.   ؟ السيد ابراهيم موجود في مكتبه     ٠٥
- There is no elevator in this building.   ؟ فين الأسانسير من فضلك     ٠٦

- seventh floor      ٠٧ مكتب الأستاذ محمد المحاسب في أنهو دور ؟
- written on the sign      ٠٨ الشارع ده اسمه ايه ؟
- in building No. 79 on your left      ٠٩ فين مكاتب شركة المقاولين العرب ؟
- Go straight on Ramasis St. then turn left at Fu'ad St.      ١٠ ازاي ارواح مكتب شركة مصر للطيران ؟

Five

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

Example:

(Teacher) مدير المصلحة موجود النهارده ؟

(Student 1) . مدير المصلحة موجود .

(Student 2) . لا ، مدير المصلحة مش موجود .

- ٠١ فيه يافطة على باب المكتب ؟
- ٠٢ هو الأسانسير على يمينك ؟
- ٠٣ هي السفارة السعودية جنب الهلتون ؟
- ٠٤ الرقيب صالح بيشتغل في المصلحة دي ؟
- ٠٥ هي الهانم دي متجوزة ؟
- ٠٦ هي السفارة الأمريكية في العمارة دي ؟
- ٠٧ هو الملازم حسن عنده سبع عيال ؟
- ٠٨ هي يفت الشوارع في مصر مكتوبة بالعربي ؟
- ٠٩ هي سميرة هانم بتشتغل صيدلية ؟
- ١٠ هي العمارة اللي انت ساكن فيها ١٠ ادوار ؟

Six

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

Example:

(Teacher) أنا خشيت الجيش سنة ٧٥ .

he (Teacher)

(Student) هو خش الجيش سنة ٧٥ .

- she • حودنا شمال في أول شارع • ٠١
- they • حيدخل الجامعة ويبقى مهندس • ٠٢
- we • حياخذ الأسانسير للدور التامن • ٠٣
- you, pl. • كتبت الياطة بالعربي • ٠٤
- you • حامشي على طول لحد المتحف • ٠٥
- you, f. • حنكون في المصلحة الساعة ٩ الصبح • ٠٦
- he • حيلاقوا الأسانسير في آخر دور • ٠٧
- they • حتوصل المتحف الساعة كام ؟ • ٠٨
- we • أمشي منين عشان الاقي الهلتون ؟ • ٠٩
- you, pl. • حتعدّي الكوبري عند أنهو شارع ؟ • ٠١٠

Seven

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

Student 2. Translate the combined sentences into English.

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

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

(Student 1) • انتظرنى عند المدرسة اللي في المعسكر

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

(Student 3) ما تنتظرنيش عند المدرسة اللي في المعسكر

- ٠١ • انتظروني عند العمارة • العمارة فيها السفارة السعودية
- ٠٢ • السفير ساكن في الشارع القريب • الشارع فيه مباني السفارة
- ٠٣ • شركة الهندسة الكهربائية في العمارة الكبيرة • العمارة دي فيها المقاول
- ٠٤ • عدّي الكوبري عند شارع رمسيس • شارع رمسيس فيه المتحف المصري
- ٠٥ • حود في الشارع الجاي • الشارع ده فيه مدرسة اللغات
- ٠٦ • امشي على طول لحد ما تلاقي العمارة • العمارة فيها حسن المكوجي
- ٠٧ • روح مكتب شركة الطيران • مكتب الشركة في العمارة نمرة ٦٠٧

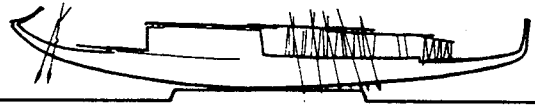
- ٠٨ مكتبي موجود في الدور الخامس • الدور الخامس فيه مكتب مدير المصلحة •
- ٠٩ خش في أول مكتب على الشمال • المكتب عليه يافطة باسم الشركة •
- ٠١٠ ازاي اوصل للشارع ؟ الشارع ده فيه المتحف المصري •

Eight

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

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

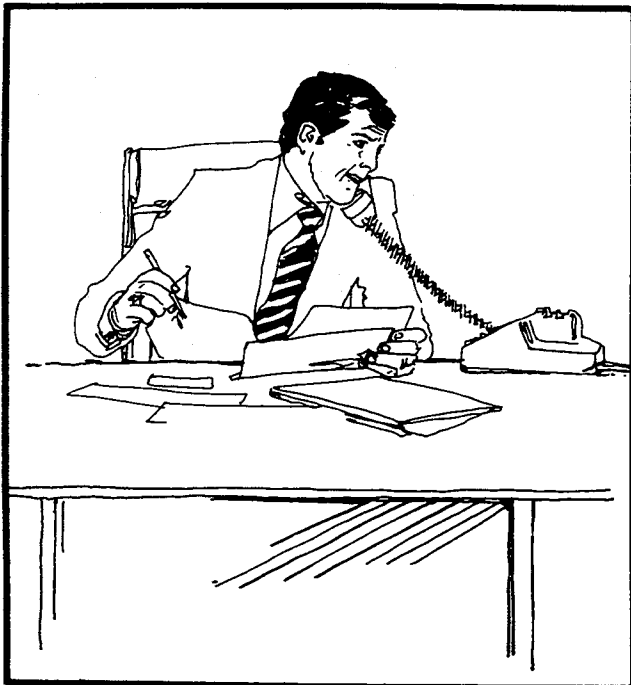
## CLASSROOM EXERCISES



### What Do You Say?

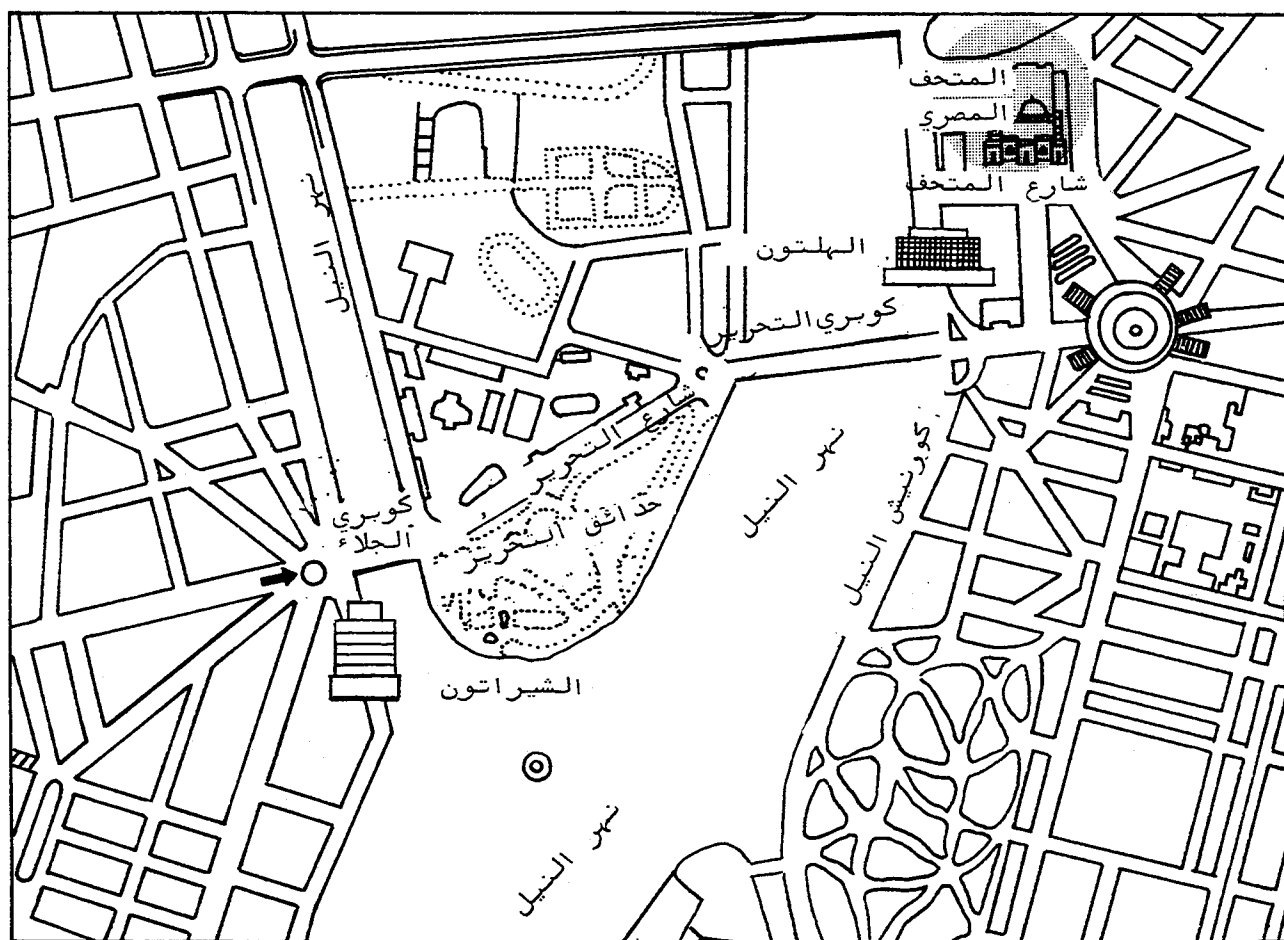
Your Egyptian friend Yussif, who has just arrived in Cairo from Alexandria, is on the phone talking to you.

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



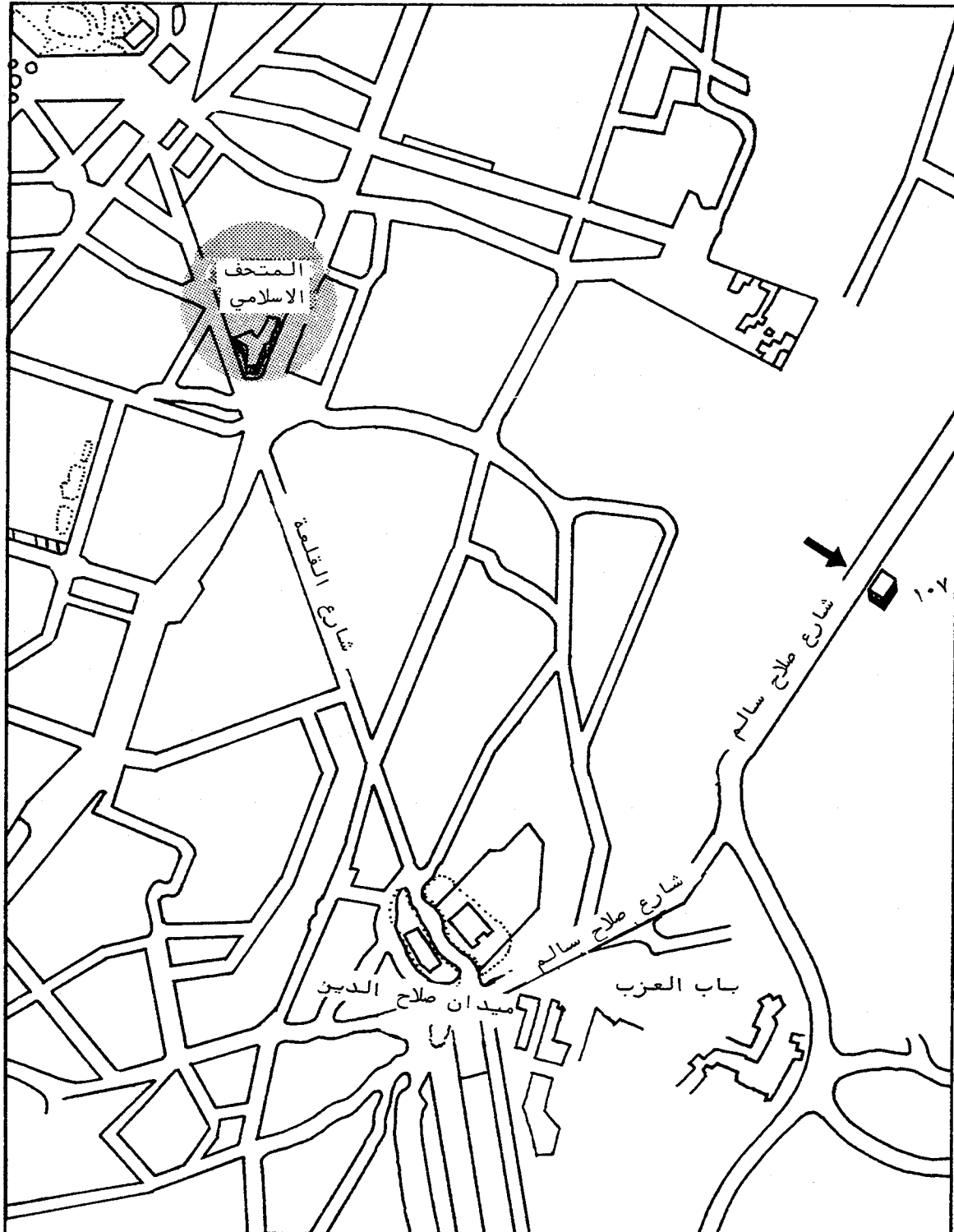
Role Playing

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





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



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

1

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

2

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

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speakerInterpreterArabic speaker

Situation 1.



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

سيادتك عاوز تقابل مين في مكتب القائد؟

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

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

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

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

Which floor is the colonel's office on?

مكتبه في الدور الرابع .

Is there an elevator in that building?

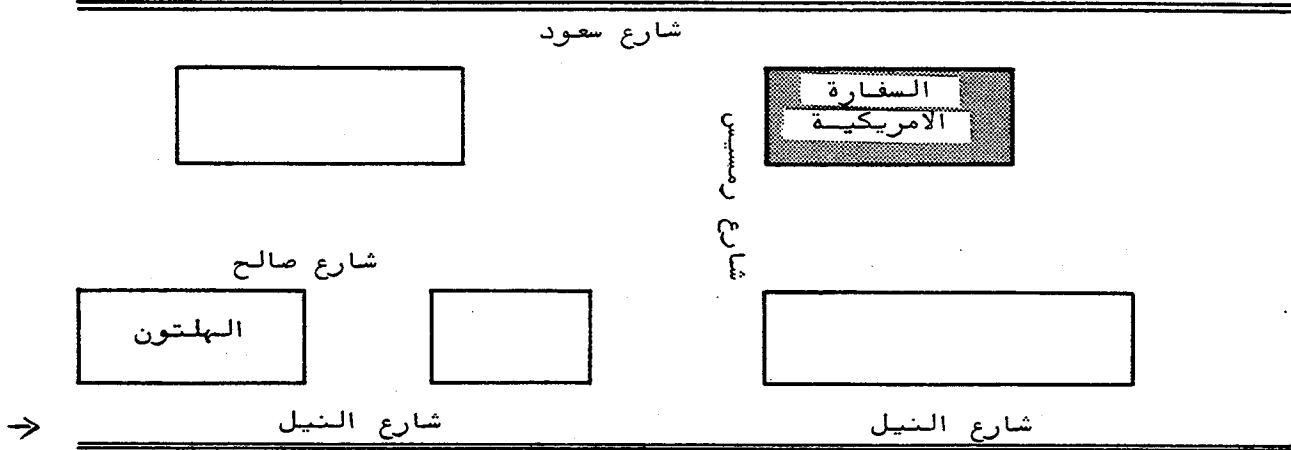
أيوه يا افندم . ممكن تاخد الاسانسير من الدور الارضي .

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

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

Thank you very much. I'll find it.

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



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

امشي في شارع النيل لحدما تلاقي  
شارع رمسيس •

What street is the embassy on?

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

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

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

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

شارع واحد بس •

What is the name of that street?

اسمه شارع صالح •

Does Sa'ud Street come right  
after Sa'lih Street?

بالظبط •

Then shall I turn left on  
Sa'ud Street?

لا • حوّد يمين في شارع سعود •

Thank you very much.

Translation Practice

Translate the following 10 sentences orally into English.

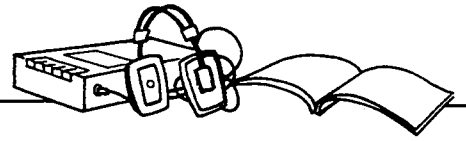
- ٠١ انتظرني عند باب العمارة اللي فيها السفارة السعودية .
- ٠٢ بامشي في شارع ابراهيم كلّ يوم عشان اروح المكتب .
- ٠٣ خلتيك ماشي على اليمين وبعدين حوّد في أوّل شارع يقابلك .
- ٠٤ مكتبي موجود في نفس الدور اللي فيه مكتب مدير المصلحة .
- ٠٥ شركة مصر للطيران ليها مكتب في شارع ابراهيم ومكتب في شارع الجامعة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

Dictation Practice

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

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

# 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. \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise Three

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

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

Exercise Four

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

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



## SUMMARY



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

Example:

(his excellency) the commander

السَيِّدُ الْقَائِدُ

sir

يَا سَيِّدُ

Mr. Ahmed

السَيِّدُ أَحْمَدُ

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example:

You find - and you find - you will find

تِلَاقِي - وَتِلَاقِي - حَتَلَاقِي

he finds - and he finds - he will find

يِلَاقِي - وَيِلَاقِي - حِيَلَاقِي

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



## REFERENCE GRAMMAR

### VERBS

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

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>		<u>Imperative</u>
he	لَقِيَ	يَلْقَى	يَلْقَى*	Not used.
she	لَقِيَتْ	تَلْقَى	تَلْقَى	
they	لَقُوا	يَلْقُوا	يَلْقُوا	
you, m.	لَقَيْتَ	تَلْقَى	تَلْقَى	
you, f.	لَقَيْتِ	تَلْقِي	تَلْقِي	
you, pl.	لَقَيْتُمْ	تَلْقُوا	تَلْقُوا	
I	لَقَيْتُ	أَلْقَى	أَلْقَى	
we	لَقِينَا	نَلْقَى	نَلْقَى	

Verbal noun, لقاء - ملاقاتة

\*\*Active participle, مُلَاقِي

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

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

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

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

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

Conjugated as شَرِبَ in Lesson 3.

Verbal noun, وَصُولٌ

Active participle, وَاصِلٌ

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

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

Verbal noun not in use.

Active participle, خَاشِشٌ

5. Measure II verb, حَوَّدَ , to turn

Same as قَدِمَ in Lesson 2.

Verbal noun, تَحْوِيدٌ

Active participle, مَحْوُودٌ

6. Measure II weak verb, عَدَى , to cross

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	عَدَى	يَعْدِي	
she	عَدَتْ	تَعْدِي	
they	عَدُوا	يَعْدُوا	
you, m.	عَدَيْتَ	تَعْدِي	عَدِي
you, f.	عَدَيْتِ	تَعْدِي	عَدِي
you, pl.	عَدَيْتُمْ	تَعْدُوا	عَدُوا
I	عَدَيْتُ	أَعْدِي	
we	عَدَيْنَا	نَعْدِي	
Verbal noun, تَعْدِيَةٌ			
Active participle, مَعْدِي			

## EVALUATION



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

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

PART B. Translate the five recorded sentences into English.

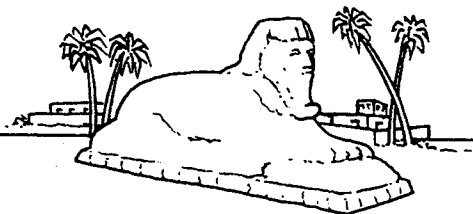
PART C. Use SATTS to write the five recorded sentences.

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

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

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

## ENRICHMENT



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

Example:

sidewalk

الرَّصِيف

Stay on the sidewalk.

خَلِّيكِ عَلَى الرَّصِيفِ

traffic

المُرُور

in front of

قُدَّام

behind

وَرَاء

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

الهِلْتُون قُدَّامَكِ وَالْكُوبْرِي وَرَاءَكِ .

crowded

زَحْمَةٌ

traffic jam

زَحْمَةٌ مُرُور

The traffic is always heavy (jammed).

المُرُور دَائِمًا زَحْمَةٌ .

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

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

Example:

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

أَيْوَهُ بَعِيدٌ . خُذْ تَاكْسِي .

It's near, you can walk.

قُرْبًا . مُمَكِّنْ تَمْشِي .

C. The ED word for "street corner" is **نَاصِيَةِ الشَّارِعِ** , as in **حَوِّدْ شِمَالاً عِنْدَ النَّاصِيَةِ الْجَايَةِ** , "Turn left at the next corner."

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

Example:

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

فِيهِ إِشَارَةٌ مُرُورٍ عِنْدَ نَاصِيَةِ الشَّارِعِ .

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

Example:

The office is at the end of the hallway.

الْمَكْتَبُ فِي آخِرِ الطُّرُقَةِ .

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

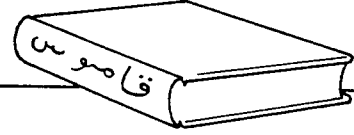
Example:

The director's office is in the last room.

مَكْتَبُ الْمُدِيرِ فِي آخِرِ أُودَةٍ .



# VOCABULARY



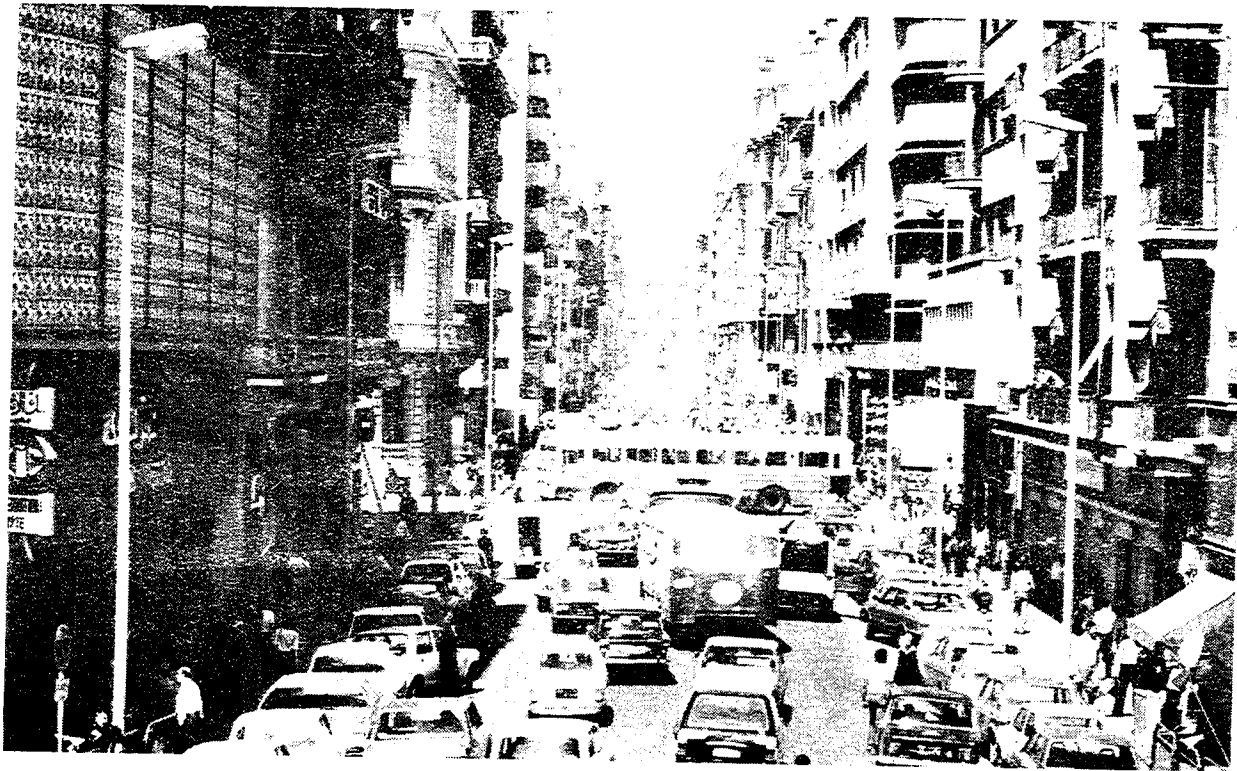
<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
Abdel Hameed (name)		عَبْدُ الْحَمِيدِ /
arrive at, get (to)		وَصَلَ
billboard(s), sign(s), name plaque(s)	يَافِطَةٌ - يُفِط (ج)	
bridge(s)	كُوبِرِي - كُكَّارِي (ج)	
building		عِمَارَةٌ
building(s)	مَبَانِي (ج)	مَبَنَى
command, leadership		قِيَادَةٌ
cross (to)	عَدَى	
door(s)		بَاب - أَبْوَاب (ج)
eighth	تَامِين	
elevator	أَسَانِسِير	
enter, turn into, go in (to)	خَشَّ	
existent, present		مَوْجُود
find (to)	لَقَى	يَلَاقِي
floor(s)	دُور - أَدْوَار (ج)	
fourth		رَابِع
government administration(s)		مَمْلَحَةٌ - مَمَالِح (ج)
government agency (agencies)		مَمْلَحَةٌ - مَمَالِح (ج)
ground floor	دُورِ أَرْضِي	
hand(s)	أَيْدٍ - أَيْدِين (ج)	
headquarters		مَرَكَزُ الْقِيَادَةِ
Hilton (name)		الهِلْتُون
Islamic		إِسْلَامِي

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



# LESSON 10

## USING PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION



### Objectives

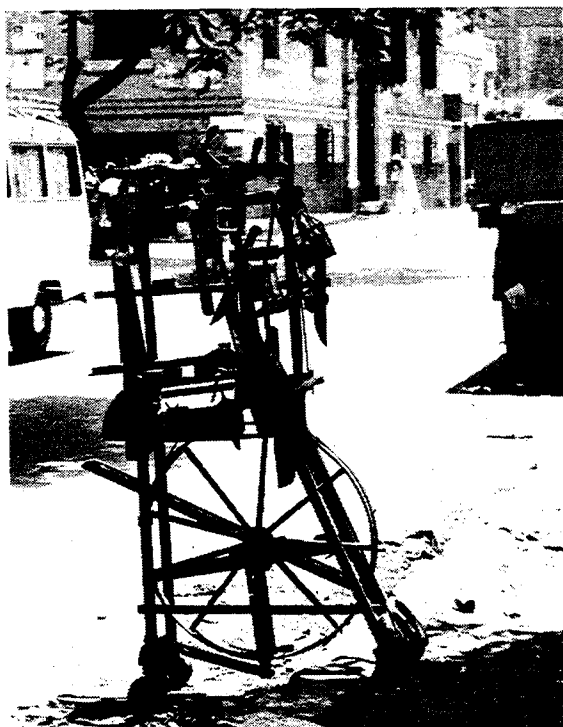
Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

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

## GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



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



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

# Communicative Exchanges

## FRAME I

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

عثمان : فاضي يا أسطى ؟

السواق : حضرتك رايح فين ؟

عثمان : ميدان الجيش .

السواق : إتفضل إركب .

في ميدان الجيش

عثمان : نزلني هنا من فضلك . حسابك كام ؟

السواق : تمانين قرش بس .

عثمان : إتفضل آدي جنيه أهو ، وخلي الباقي عشانك .



TRANSLATION

Uthman: Are you free (mister)?

Driver: Where are you going, sir?

Uthman: Al Gaysh Square.

Driver: (Please) get in.

At Al Gaysh Square

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

Driver: Only 80 piasters.

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Example:

with definite article

الْفَاضِي

الثَّانِي

without definite article

فَاضٍ

ثَانٍ

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

Example:

الْفَاضِي

الثَّانِي

فَاضِي

ثَانِي

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

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

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

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

Example:

<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
حَلَّاقِينَ	حَلَّاقِينَ
أَسَابِيعَ	أَسَابِيعَ
دَكَكِيْنَ	دَكَكِيْنَ
سِفَارَات	سِفَارَات
مَطَارَات	مَطَارَات

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

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

Example:

Where's the book?  
Here it is.

الْكِتَابُ فِيْنَ ؟  
أَهْوُ .

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

الْكِتَابُ مَعَكَ ؟  
أَهْوُ الْكِتَابُ .

(Please) here's a pound.

إِتْفَضْ جِنِيْهَ أَهْوُ .

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

Example:

Where's the konafa?  
Here it is.

الْكُنَافَةُ فِيْنَ ؟  
أَهِي .

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

الظُّبَّاطُ هُنَا ؟  
أَهْمُ الظُّبَّاطُ .

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

Example:

Here is the book.

آدي الكتابُ أهو .

Here is the konafa.

آدي الكنافة أهي .

Here are the officers.

آدي الطباطُ أههم .

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

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

Example:

Do you have change?

معاك فِكة ؟

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

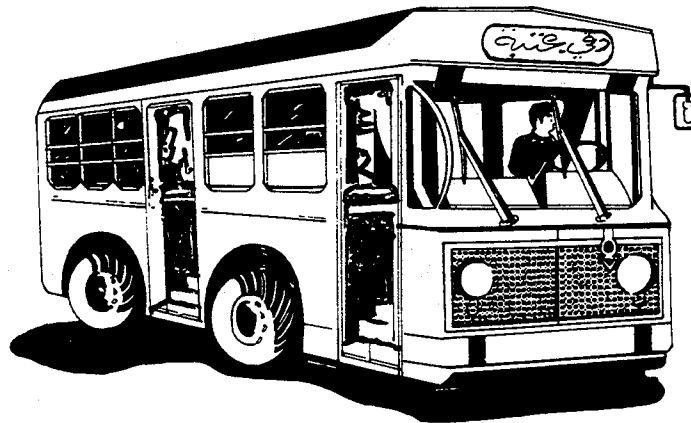
Example:

Keep the change (for you).

خَلي الباقي عشانك .

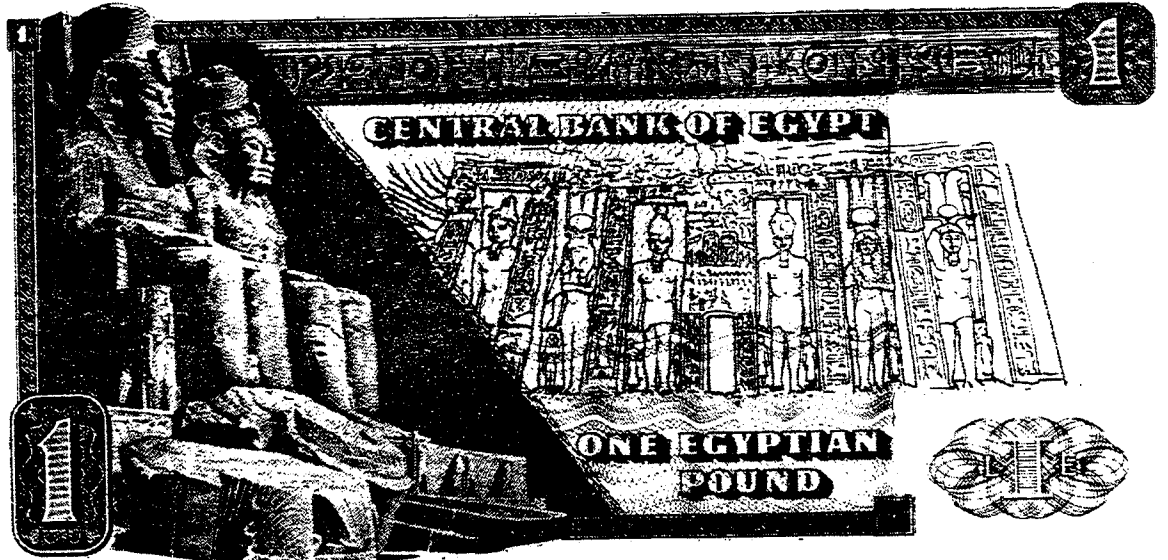
Keep this food for Uthman.

خَلي الاكل ده عشان عثمان .



# Egyptian Currency

(Bank Notes)



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



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





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



A mosque.



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



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



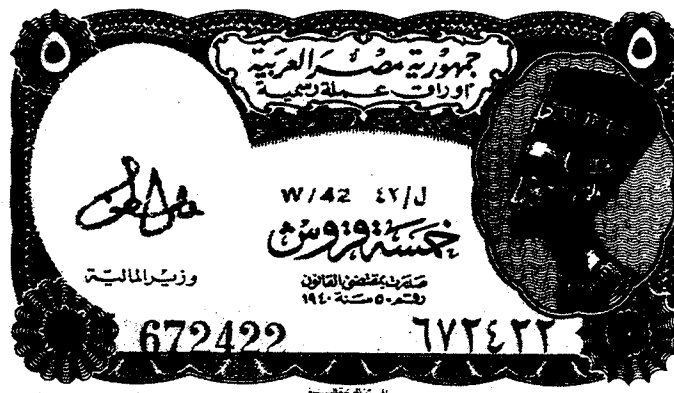
A ten-piaster bank note.



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

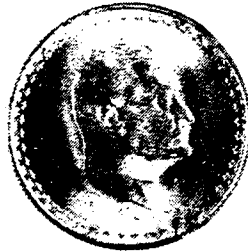
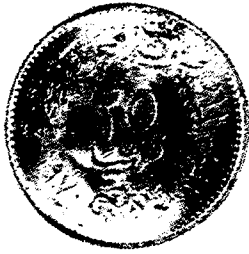


A five-piaster note.



The well-known head of Queen Nefertiti.

*Egyptian Currency*  
(Coins)



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



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



Five piasters.



One piaster equals ten milliemes.



One-half piaster is five milliemes.

## DRILLS



One 

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

Are you free (mister)?

فَاضِي يَا أَطْطَى ؟

١ فَاُضِي - فَاُضِيَّة - فَاُضِيَّين

٢ أَطْطَى - أُطْطَوَات

يَا أَطْطَى

فَاضِي يَا أَطْطَى ؟

Where are you going, sir?

حَضْرَتِكَ رَايْحَ فِينِ ؟

حَضْرَتِكَ

رَايْحَ - رَايْحَةَ - رَايْحِيْنَ

فِينِ ؟

حَضْرَتِكَ رَايْحَ فِينِ ؟

Al Gaysh Square.

• مِيدَانِ الْجَيْشِ

مِيدَانِ - مِيدَانِيْنَ

الْجَيْشِ

• مِيدَانِ الْجَيْشِ

(Please) get in.

إِتْفَضْ اِرْكَبْ .

إِرْكَبْ - إِرْكَبِي - إِرْكَبُوا

إِتْفَضْ إِرْكَبْ

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

نَزِّلْنِي هِنَا مِنْ فَضْلِكَ . حِسَابِكَ كَامِ ؟

(m. sing. imperative)

٣ نَزِّلْ

(f. sing. imperative)

نَزِّلِي

(pl. imperative)

نَزِّلُوا

نَزِّلْنِي - نَزِّلْهُ - نَزِّلْهُمْ

نَزِّلْنِي هِنَا مِنْ فَضْلِكَ .

٤ حِسَابِكَ كَامِ ؟

حِسَابُ

حِسَابِكَ - حِسَابُهُ - حِسَابِهِمْ

جَسَابِكْ كَام ؟  
نَزَلْنِي هِنَا مِنْ فَضْلِكَ . جَسَابِكْ كَام ؟

Only 80 piasters.

تَمَانِينَ قِرْشِ بَسْ .

تَمَانِينَ ٥

قِرْشِ - قِرْشِ

بَسْ

تَمَانِينَ قِرْشِ بَسْ .

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

إِتْفَضْ آدِي جِنِيهِ أَهْوُ ، وَخَلِّي الْبَاقِي عَشَانِكَ .

جِنِيهِ - جِنِيهِاتُ ٦

أَهْوُ - أَهِي - أَهْمُ ٧

آدِي

خَلِّي - خَلُّوا ٨

وَخَلِّي

الْبَاقِي ٩

وَخَلِّي الْبَاقِي عَشَانِكَ

عَشَانُهُ - عَشَانَهَا - عَشَانَهُمْ - عَشَانَا

إِتْفَضْ آدِي جِنِيهِ أَهْوُ ، وَخَلِّي الْبَاقِي عَشَانِكَ .

Two ٥٥

Repeat after the model.

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

ممکن اروچ معاك النهارده بعد المدرسة ؟

انت ساكن فين ؟

• أنا ساكن في شارع احمد فوءاد ، قريب من المتحف .

• ممكن أوصلك بعد شوية عشان أنا مش فاضي دلوقتي .

• طيب . حاكون منتظرك عند باب المدرسة .

TRANSLATION

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

Where do you live?

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

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

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

Three

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

• المقدم ركب في التاكسي (Teacher)

• — نزل من — (Teacher)

• المقدم نزل من التاكسي (Student)

• ٠١ الرقيب — —

• ٠٢ ركب في —

• ٠٣ المقدم — —

• ٠٤ نازل من —

• ٠٥ الرقيب — —

• ٠٦ ركب في —

Four

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

Example:

• خد آدي جنيه أهو وخلي الباقي عشانك (Teacher)

you, pl. (Teacher)

• خدوا آدي جنيه أهو وخلوا الباقي عشانكو (Student)

she

• ٠١ خلي باقي الجنيه عشانك

pl.

• ٠٢ التاكسي ده نازل فاضي

you, pl.

• ٠٣ عاوز تنزل فين يا استاذ؟



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

Five

Use مش to negate the following sentences.

Example:

(Teacher) انا حاركب تاكسي .

(Student) انا مش حاركب تاكسي .

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

Six

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

Example:

(Teacher) فين الكتاب ؟

(Student) الكتاب أهو .

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

Seven

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

Example:

(Teacher) فين السِّفارة السعودية لَوَّ سَمَحْتْ ؟

(Student) آدي السِّفارة أَهِي .

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

Eight

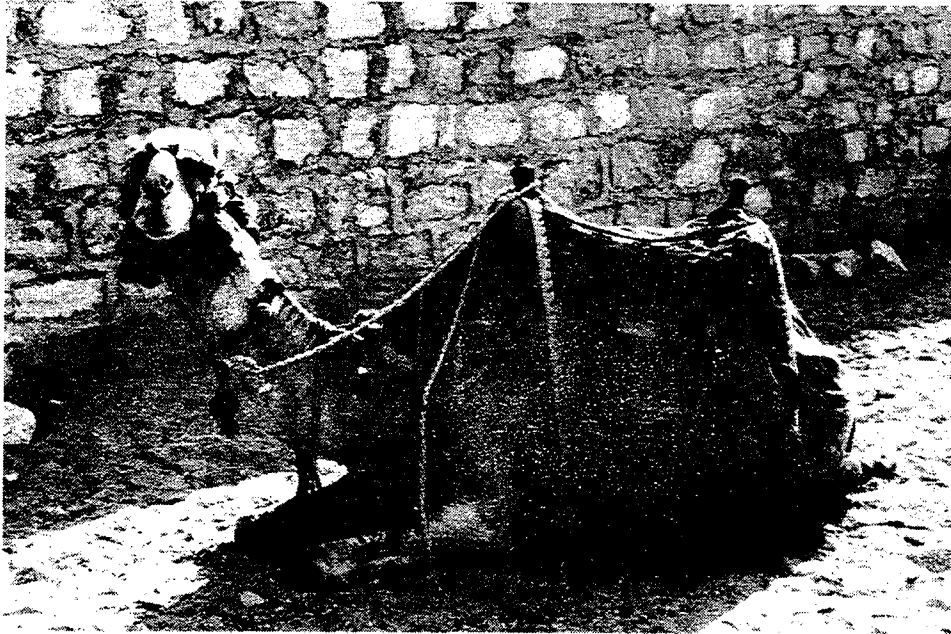
Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

Example:

حتروح المطار أزاى ؟ (Teacher)

• حاخذ تاكسي لحد المطار . (Student)

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



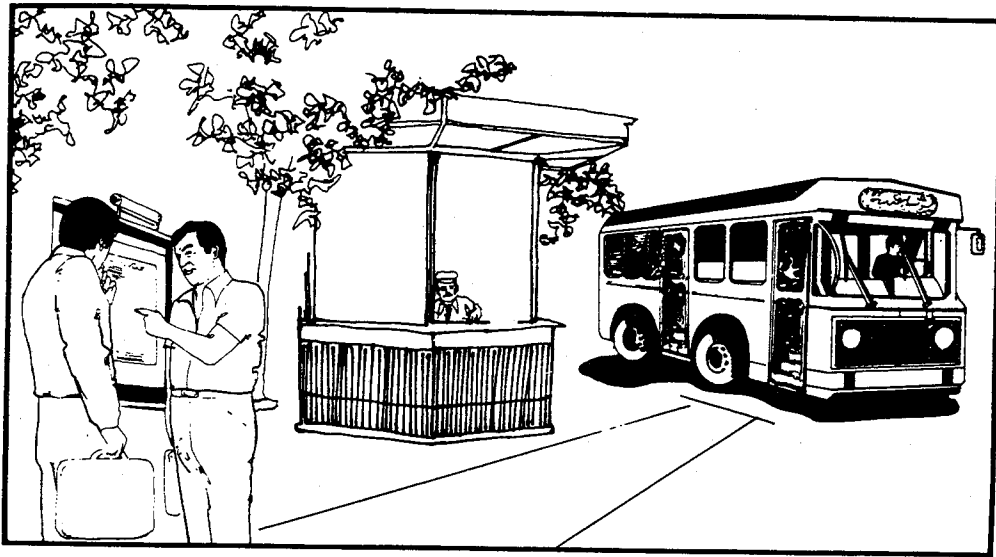
A one-humped camel wearing a wooden saddle. Camels are seldom used for transportation in modern Egypt. This one is ridden by tourists at the pyramids.

# Communicative Exchanges

## FRAME II

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

- سليمان: أَنهُوَ أُتُوْبِسُ بِبِرُوحِ مِيدَانِ التَّحْرِيرِ ؟
- راجل : خُذْ أُتُوْبِسَ نِمْرَةَ ٤٦ مِنْ المِحْطَةِ دِي .
- سليمان: تَعْرِفُ التَّدْكَرَةَ بِكَامِ ؟
- راجل : التَّدْكَرَةُ بِسِتْ فُرُوشِ (بِسِتَّةِ صَاغِ) .
- سليمان: دَرَجَةُ أُوْلَى وَلَا دَرَجَةَ تَانِيَةَ ؟
- راجل : الأُتُوْبِسُ كُلُّهُ دَرَجَةَ أُوْلَى مُوَحَّدَةً .

TRANSLATION

Solayman: Which bus goes to Al Tahrir Square?

Man: Take bus No. 46 from this stop.

Solayman: Do you know how much a ticket is?

Man: Six piasters.

Solayman: First or second class?

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

2. نَمْرَةٌ , "number," is used more often in ED than رَقْمٌ . نَمْرَةٌ is used to refer to numbers as "figures" or to numbers associated with a noun (as in نَمْرَةُ التِّلْفُونِ , "telephone numbers" and نَمْرَةُ الْبَيْتِ , "house numbers").

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

a. A number independent of or not directly linked to a noun. These numbers are always feminine ( ثَلَاثَةٌ , اَرْبَعَةٌ , خَمْسَةٌ , سِتَّةٌ , سَبْعَةٌ , ثَمَانِيَةٌ , تِسْعَةٌ , عَشْرَةٌ ). This form is also used when the numbers 3 through 9 are part of a compound number, as in خَمْسَةٌ وَعِشْرِينَ , or whenever the number stands alone.

Example:

How many pounds do you have?

(مَعَاك) عِنْدَكَ كَمَا جِنِيهِ ؟

Eight.

ثَمَانِيَةٌ .

Fifty-seven.

سَبْعَةٌ وَخَمْسِينَ .

b. Numbers are always masculine ( ثَلَاثٌ , اَرْبَعٌ , خَمْسٌ , سِتٌّ , سَبْعٌ , ثَمَانٍ , تِسْعٌ , عَشْرٌ ) before plural nouns. Some nouns that begin with an alif create exceptions to this rule.

Example:

6 piasters

سِتُّ قُرُوشٍ

10 tickets

عَشْرُ تَذَاكِرٍ

8 houses

ثَمْنُ بَيْوتٍ

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

Example:

11 piasters

حَدَاشِرٌ قُرُوشٍ

100 schools

مِائَةٌ (١٠٠) مَدْرَسَةٍ

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

Example:

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

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

Example:

7 piasters	سَبْعُ قُرُوشٍ
7 piasters	سَبْعَةُ صَاغٍ

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

Example:

7 piasters	سَبْعَةُ صَاغٍ
37 piasters	سَبْعَةُ وَثَلَاثِينَ صَاغٍ
70 piasters	سَبْعِينَ صَاغٍ

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

Example:

(ED) Do you like to drink coffee or tea? تَحِبُّ تَشْرَبُ قَهْوَةً وَلَا شَايَ ؟

(MSA) Do you like to drink coffee or tea? هَلْ تَحِبُّ أَنْ تَشْرَبَ قَهْوَةً أَمْ شَايًا ؟

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

## DRILLS



### One

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

Which bus goes to Al Tahrir Square?

أَنَّهُو أُتُوْبِيْسِ بِيْرُوْجِ مِيْدَانِ التَّحْرِيْرِ ؟

أَنَّهُو ؟

أُتُوْبِيْسِ - أُتُوْبِيْسَاتِ

بِيْرُوْجِ

أَنَّهُو أُتُوْبِيْسِ ؟

بِيْرُوْجِ مِيْدَانِ التَّحْرِيْرِ ١

مِيْدَانِ - مِيَادِيْنِ

التَّحْرِيْرِ

أَنَّهُو أُتُوْبِيْسِ بِيْرُوْجِ مِيْدَانِ التَّحْرِيْرِ ؟

Take bus No. 46 from this stop.

خُذْ أُتُوْبِيْسِ نِمْرَةَ ٤٦ مِنْ الْمِحْطَةِ دِي .

أُتُوْبِيْسِ نِمْرَةَ ٤٦

نِمْرَةَ ٤٦ - نِمْرَةَ - نِمْرُ ٢

مِحْطَةُ - مِحْطَاتِ

الْمِحْطَةُ - الْمِحْطَاتِ

مِنْ الْمِحْطَةِ دِي

خُذْ أُتُوْبِيْسِ نِمْرَةَ ٤٦ مِنْ الْمِحْطَةِ دِي .

Do you know how much a ticket is?

تَعْرِفُ التَّذْكَرَةَ بِكَامِ ؟

تَذْكَرَةَ - تَذَاكَرِ

التَّذْكَرَةَ - التَّذَاكَرِ

بِكَامِ ؟

تَعْرِفُ التَّذْكَرَةَ بِكَامِ ؟

Six piasters.

٣ التَّذْكَرَةَ بِيْسِتِ قُرُوْشٍ - التَّذْكَرَةَ بِيْسِتَةَ صَاغِ

٤ سِتِ قُرُوْشٍ - بِيْسِتِ قُرُوْشٍ

سِتَةَ صَاغِ - بِيْسِتَةَ صَاغِ

First or second class?

دَرَجَةَ أُوْلَى وَلَا دَرَجَةَ تَانِيَةَ ؟

دَرَجَةَ - دَرَجَاتِ



دَرَجَةٌ أُولَى - دَرَجَةٌ تَانِيَةٌ  
وَلَا ٥

دَرَجَةٌ أُولَى وَلَا دَرَجَةٌ تَانِيَةٌ ؟

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

٦ الأتوبيس كُلُّهُ دَرَجَةٌ أُولَى مُوَحَّدَةٌ .  
مُوَحَّدَةٌ  
دَرَجَةٌ مُوَحَّدَةٌ  
الأتوبيس كُلُّهُ دَرَجَةٌ أُولَى مُوَحَّدَةٌ .

### Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

• ركب الاتوبيس نمرة ٤٦ (Teacher)

• درجة أولى — — (Teacher)

• ركب الأتوبيس درجة أولى (Student)

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

### Three

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

Example:

• الاتوبيس راح ميدان التحرير (Teacher)

future (Teacher)

• الاتوبيس حيروح ميدان التحرير (Student)

present continuous

• ٠١ الاتوبيس وصل الساعة خمسة بعد الظهر

future

• ٠٢ انتظر لحد ما خد الباقي من السواق

future

• ٠٣ نزلني عند محطة اتوبيس نمرة ٤٢

present

• ٠٤ المدير كان فاضي من الساعة عشرة الصبح

- future ٥٥ . الاتوبيس التي جه درجة أولى موحدة .
- present continuous ٥٦ . العريف وصل الرائد المطار .
- past ٥٧ . سواق التاكسي حياخذ ٢٧ قرش من كل راكب .
- future ٥٨ . نزل من التاكسي في أول شارع على اليمين .
- future ٥٩ . الاتوبيس التي بيروح المتحف موجود في المحطة .
- past ٥١٠ . حاسأل الاسطى حسابه كام .

**Four**

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

Student 2. Answer the questions in complete sentences.

Example:

(Teacher) تشرب - قهوة - شاي .

(Student 1) حتشرب قهوة ولأ شاي ؟

(Student 2) اشرب قهوة .

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

Five

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

Example:

(Teacher) رحمت المتحف المصري ؟

(Student) لا ، ما رحتش .

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

Six

Make up questions for the following responses.

Example:

(Teacher) اتوبيس نمرة ٤٦ بيروح ميدان التحرير .

(Student) انهو اتوبيس بيروح ميدان التحرير ؟

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

Seven

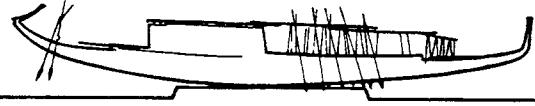
Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

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

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

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

## CLASSROOM EXERCISES



### What Do You Say?

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

### Role Playing

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

Ask the taxi driver if he is free.

أيوه رايح فين ؟

Latin America Street.

في أول الشارع و لا فين ؟

At the beginning of the street.

اتفضل اركب .

Thank him.

أهو ده شارع امريكا اللاتينية ، عاوز تنزل فين ؟

Get off at the American Embassy.

آدي السفارة الامريكية أهي ؟

Ask how much the fare is.

ثمانية وسبعين قرش .

Give him a pound.

بس ما عنديش فكة يا استاذ .

It's all right. Keep the change.

الف شكر . مع السلامة .

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

Greet the cashier (morning).

صباح الفل .

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

نازل فين ؟

Cairo.

تذكرة درجة أولى ولا ثانية ؟

First class.

جنيه وعشر قروش .

Two pounds.

اتفضل الباقي .

Thanks!

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

Student 2. Play the cabdriver's role.

1

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

2

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

Interpretation practice

Act as interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker

Interpreter

Arabic speaker

Situation 1.



• أنا مسافر مصر بكرة .

Are you going to take the bus?

• ان شاء الله .

Did you buy a ticket?

• أيوة . حجزت في أول اتوبيس .

Will you go first  
or second class?

حجرت درجة ثانية .

Situation 2.



أنا رايح المعسكر تيجي معايا ؟

Sorry, I have to go to  
Midan Al Gaysh.

تعرفين المعسكر اللي فيه سلاح المدرعات ؟

Yes. It's near Midan Al Gaysh.

آخذ اتوبيس نمرة كام من ميدان التحرير؟

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

هو الاتوبيس ده بيخس في المعسكر ؟

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

Situation 3.



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

صباح الفل .

Can I catch bus to Cairo from  
this bus terminal?

أيوة يا استاذ . عاوز تروح فين ؟

I want to go to Alexandria.

في اتوبيس كل ساعة .

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

الاتوبيس ده ما فهوش اماكن فاضية .

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

أيوة .



How much is the ticket?

درجة أولى ولا درجة ثانية ؟

First class.

ب ١٢٠ قرش .

Here's two pounds.

آدي تذكرتك وآدي الباقي تمانين قرش .

Thank you very much.

مع السلامة .

### Translation practice

Translate the following passage orally into English.

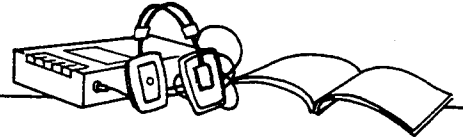
تقدر تاخذ اتوبيس ٢٦ من ميدان التحرير عشان تروح المتحف الاسلامي ، الاتوبيس  
حيمشي في شارع التحرير على طول . وبعدين بيخش في ميدان الأزهار ويعدي  
على ميدان الجمهورية اللي فيه القصر الجمهوري . وبعدين الاتوبيس بيحود  
شمال في شارع عبد العزيز . وبعد كده يحود يمين في شارع القلعة ،  
وحينزلك الاتوبيس عند المتحف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

### Dictation practice

Close your book and write the following sentences in SATTS.

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

# 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. \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise Three

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

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

Exercise Four

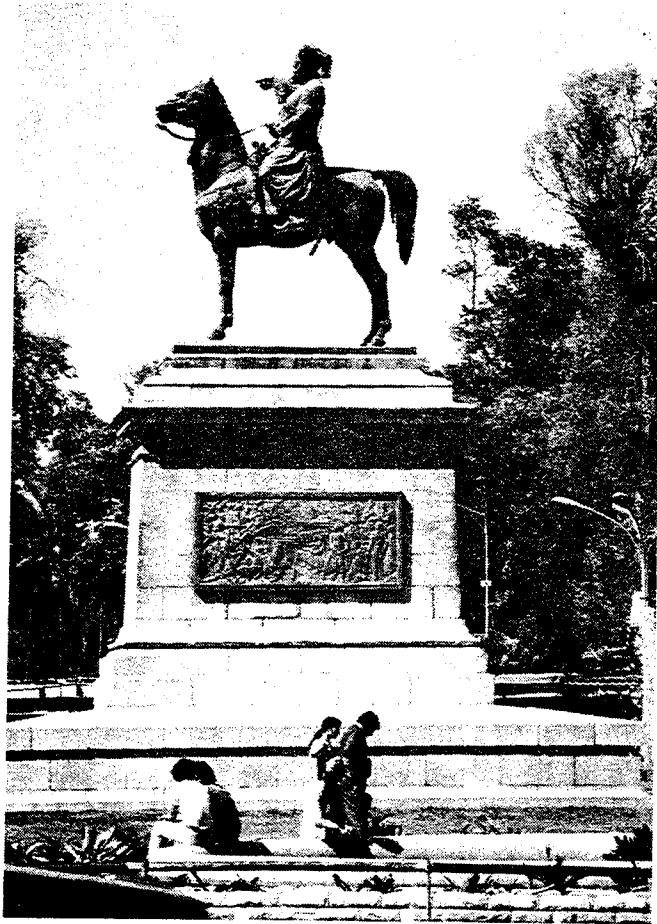
You will hear 10 Arabic questions, each followed by three responses. Circle the letter which corresponds to the best response.

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



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

- a. Isolated numbers are feminine.

Example:

three                      ثَلَاثَةٌ

six                              سِتَّةٌ

- b. Numbers preceding most nouns are masculine.

Example:

10 tickets                      عَشْرُ تَذَاكِرٍ

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

Example:

nine months                      تِسْعَةُ أَشْهُرٍ

## REFERENCE GRAMMAR

### MEASURE I VERBS

1. Measure I sound verb, رَكِبَ , to ride  
Conjugated the same as شَرِبَ in Lesson 3.  
Verbal noun, رُكُوبٌ  
Active participle, رَاكِبٌ
2. Measure I sound verb, نَزَلَ , to get off  
Conjugated the same as شَرِبَ in Lesson 3.  
Verbal noun, نَزُولٌ  
Active participle, نَازِلٌ
3. Measure I verb with weak final consonant, فَضِيَ , to be free  
Conjugated the same as مَشِيَ in Lesson 9.  
Verbal noun, فَضَاٌ  
Active participle, فَاضِيٌ

### MEASURE II VERBS

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

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

Verbal noun, not used.

Active participle, not used.

### MEASURE V VERB

7. Measure V sound verb, اِتَّفَعَلَ , please

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

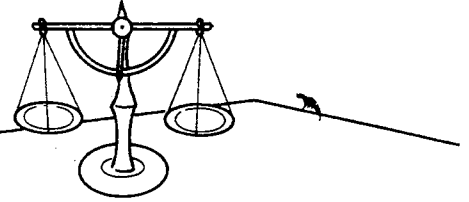
Verbal noun, not used.

Active participle, not used.



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

## EVALUATION



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

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

Part B. Translate the five recorded sentences into English.

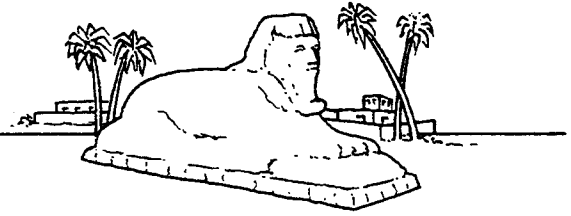
Part C. Use SATTS to write the five recorded sentences.

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

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



## ENRICHMENT



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

المِتْرُو , an electric-powered train.

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

الأُتُوْبِيس , buses.

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

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

قَطْر , trains that serve the suburbs.

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

الأُوتُوْبِيس , buses which serve all neighborhoods.

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

Example:

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

حَنْرِكِب حَنْطُور وِنُرُوح مِحْطَة الرَّمْل .

D. أُجْرَة is the ED word for "fare."

Example:

I'll pay the fare to the carriage driver.

حَادِفَع الأُجْرَة لِلْعَرَبِجِي .

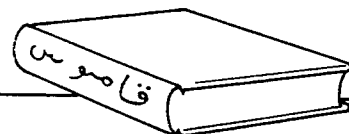
E. Cairo offers a beautiful boat ride on the Nile at sunset. The ED word for "boat" is فُلُوكَة or مَزْكِب .

Example:

We'll take a boat ride tonight.

حَنْرِكِب فُلُوكَة اللَّيْلَة .

## VOCABULARY



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

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

# LESSON 11

## MAKING PHONE CALLS



### Objectives


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

## GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



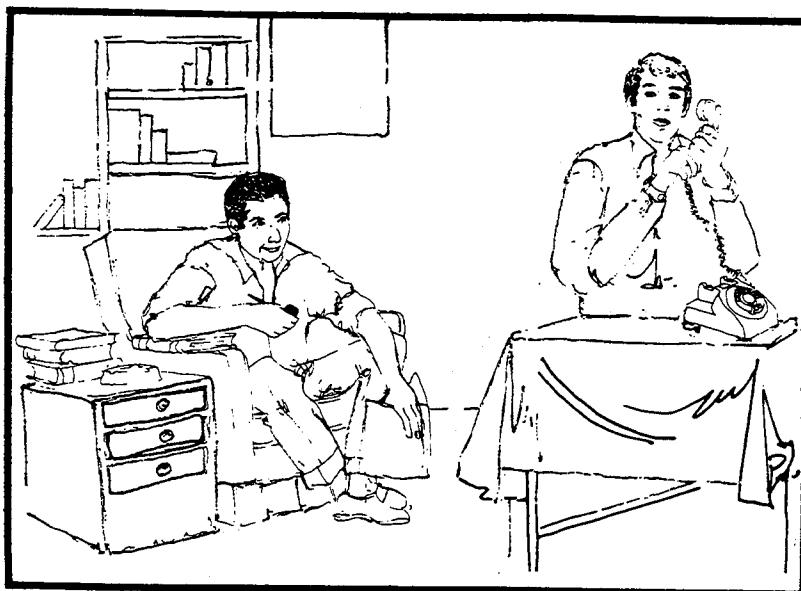
- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Measure I sound verbs  | ضَرَبَ - طَلَبَ            |
| 2. Measure I hollow verb  | قَالَ                      |
| 3. Measure I doubled verb | رَدَّ                      |
| 4. Measure II verbs       | جَمَعَ - جَرَّبَ - كَلَّمَ |
| 5. Measure III verb       | حَاوَلَ                    |
| 6. Measure V verb         | إِنكَلَّمَ                 |
| 7. Irregular verb         | هَسَّ                      |

# Communicative Exchanges

FRAME I 

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

جيمس :	مُمْكِن أَضْرَب تَلِيفُون لِّلْمَعْسَكِر ؟
محمد :	مَتَأَسَف . التَلِيفُون مَا يَنْجَمَعَش .
جيمس :	خَلِينِي اِحَاوَل النُّمْرَة دِي تَانِي ٧٢٢٣٥ .
	الو - مَعْسَكِر العَبَّاسِيَّة ؟ - مُمْكِن أَكَلِم العَرِيف سَلَامَة ؟
عاملة التليفون :	لِحِظَة وَاحِدَة - خَلِيكَ عَلَى الخَطِّ - العَرِيف سَلَامَة مَعَاك .

TRANSLATION

- James: May I call (phone) the base (camp)?
- Muhammad: Sorry, the telephone is out of order (not making a connection).
- James: Let me try this number again - 72235.  
Hello, Abbasiyya Base (camp)?  
May I speak to Corporal Salaamah?
- Telephone Operator: One moment. Stay on the line (hold on).  
Corporal Salaamah is on the line (is with you).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Example:

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| I am calling (phoning) the camp.  | • باضْرِبْ تَلِفُونَ لِلْمَعْشَرِ .       |
| I called (phoned) the lieutenant. | • انا ضَرَبْتُ تَلِفُونَ لِلْمَلْأَمِ .   |
| When did you (pl.) call him?      | • ضَرَبْتُمْ لَهُ تَلِفُونَ إِمْتَى؟      |
| We called him an hour ago.        | • ضَرَبْنَا لَهُ تَلِفُونَ مِنْ سَاعَةٍ . |

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

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

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

Example:

- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| I spoke to (with) the director. | • انا كَلَّمْتُ الْمَدِيرَ . |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|

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

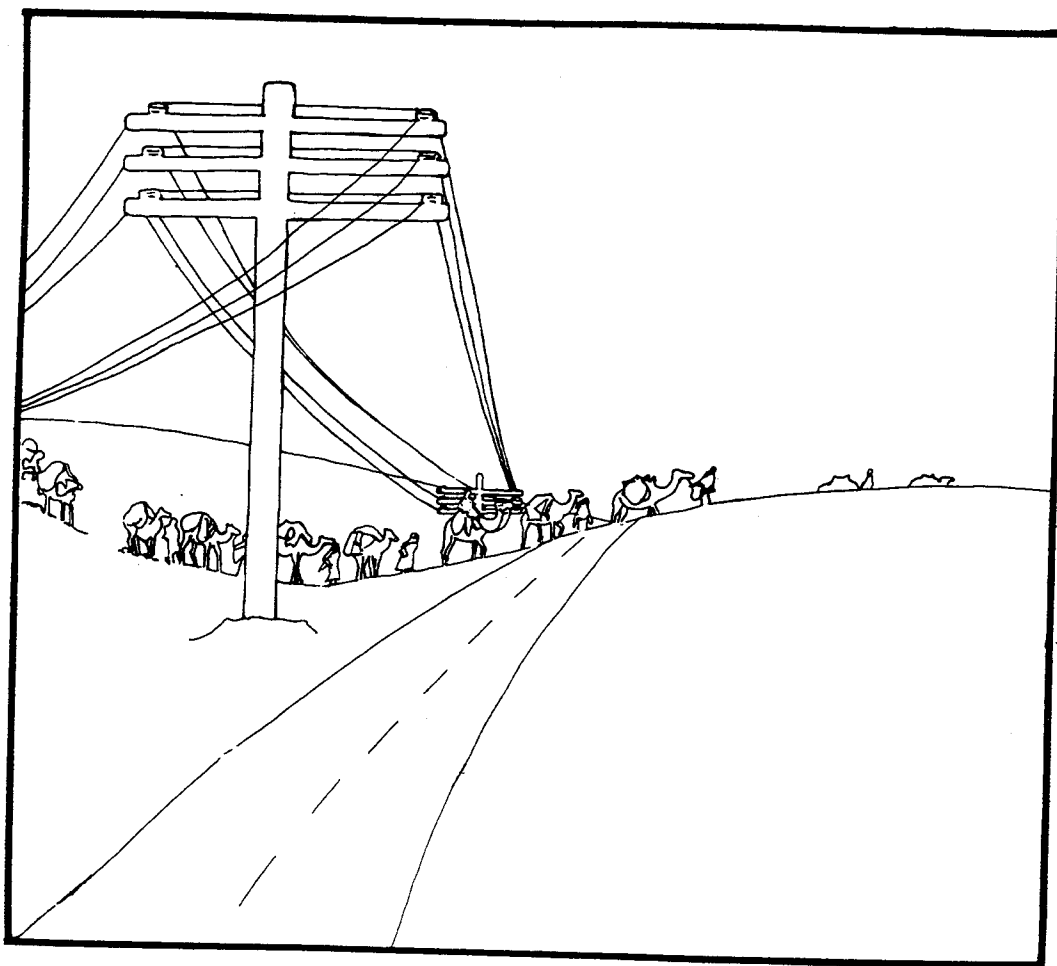
Example:

- |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| one moment | لَحْظَةٌ واحدة  |
| one second | ثَانِيَةٌ واحدة |
| one minute | دَقِيقَةٌ واحدة |



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

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



## DRILLS



One



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

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

مُمْكِنٌ أَضْرِبُ تَلِيفُونَ لِلْمَعْسُكِرِ؟  
مُمْكِنٌ؟

أَضْرِبُ - تَضْرِبُ - يَضْرِبُ  
أَضْرِبُ تَلِيفُونَ ١

مُمْكِنٌ أَضْرِبُ تَلِيفُونَ؟  
لِلْمَعْسُكِرِ

مُمْكِنٌ أَضْرِبُ تَلِيفُونَ لِلْمَعْسُكِرِ؟

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

مُتَأَسِّفٌ . التَلِيفُونَ مَا يَجْمَعُش .

التَلِيفُونَ مَا يَجْمَعُش .

جَمَعَ - يَجْمَعُ - يَجْمَعُ ٢

التَلِيفُونَ يَجْمَعُ

التَلِيفُونَ مَا يَجْمَعُش

مُتَأَسِّفٌ . التَلِيفُونَ مَا يَجْمَعُش

Let me try this number  
again - 72235.

خَلِّينِي أَحَاوِلِ النِّمْرَةَ دِي تَانِي ٧٢٢٣٥ .

خَلِّي - خَلِّينِي

حَاوِلْ - يَحَاوِلْ - أَحَاوِلْ

خَلِّينِي أَحَاوِلْ

نِمْرَةٌ - نِمْرُهُ

النِّمْرَةَ دِي

خَلِّينِي أَحَاوِلِ النِّمْرَةَ دِي .

تَانِي

خَلِّينِي أَحَاوِلِ تَانِي

خَلِّينِي أَحَاوِلِ النِّمْرَةَ دِي تَانِي ٧٢٢٣٥ .

Hello, Abbasiyya Base (camp)?

٣ الو - مَعْسَكَرِ الْعَبَّاسِيَّةِ ؟

الْعَبَّاسِيَّةِ

مَعْسَكَرِ الْعَبَّاسِيَّةِ

٤ الو - مَعْسَكَرِ الْعَبَّاسِيَّةِ ؟

May I speak to Corporal Salaamah?

٥ مُمَكِّنِ أَكَلِمِ الْعَرِيفِ سَلَامَةَ ؟

مُمَكِّنِ أَكَلِمِ الْعَرِيفِ ؟

٦ كَلِمَ - يَكَلِّمُ - أَكَلِمَ

مُمَكِّنِ أَكَلِمِ الْعَرِيفِ سَلَامَةَ ؟

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

٧ لَحْظَةَ وَاحِدَةً . خَلِّيكَ عَلَى الْخَطِّ .

الْعَرِيفِ سَلَامَةَ مَعَاكَ .

لَحْظَةَ - لَحْظَاتٍ - لَحْظَةً وَاحِدَةً

ثَانِيَةً - ثَوَانِي - ثَانِيَةً وَاحِدَةً

خَلِّي - يَخَلِّي

٨ خَلِّيكَ عَلَى الْخَطِّ .

الْعَرِيفِ سَلَامَةَ مَعَاكَ

لَحْظَةَ وَاحِدَةً - خَلِّيكَ عَلَى الْخَطِّ - الْعَرِيفِ سَلَامَةَ مَعَاكَ .

Two 

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

Example:

• هُوَ مِشْ قَادِرٌ يَضْرِبُ تَلِفُونَ (Teacher)

f. (Teacher)

• هِيَ مِشْ قَادِرَةٌ تَضْرِبُ تَلِفُونَ (Student)

f.

١. إِتَفَضَّلِ الْخَطِّ مَعَاكَ .

pl. (the gun)

٢. خَلِّينِي أَحَاوِلِ أَضْرِبِ الْبُنْدُقِيَّةَ .

f.

٣. إِتَفَضَّلِ كُلَّ الْكُنَافَةِ دِي .

f.

٤. فِيهِ حَدٌّ كَلِمَتِهِ النَّهَارُذَهُ ؟

m.

٥. هِيَ مَشْغُولَةٌ دَلُوقَتِي ، حَاخَلِيهَا تَكَلِّمَكَ بَعْدَ شَوِيَّةِ .

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

Three

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

- Example: ضربت تليفون للمعسكر ؟ (Teacher)
- ما بيجمّتش (Teacher)
- التليفون ما بيجمّتش . (Student)

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

Four

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

- Example: باحاول اضرب تليفون . (Teacher)
- they (Teacher)
- بيحاولوا يضربوا تليفون . (Student)

- he ٠١ خَلَّيْهِمْ يجربوا البندقية الجديدة .
- you, f. ٠٢ حَضَلَيْتُكَ تضرب تليفون لاخوك من هنا .
- they ٠٣ مافيش حدّ كَلِمَك النهارده .
- we ٠٤ حاحاول اكلمك قبل ما اركب الطائرة .
- she ٠٥ ممكن تَخَلِّيْهِ على الخط معايا ؟
- you, pl. ٠٦ اضرب لي تليفون قبل ما تيجي .
- she ٠٧ عاوز اضرب تليفون أَسْأَلُ عن اتوبيس اسكندرية .
- you, f. ٠٨ كَلِّمْنِي في المكتب من المطار أول ما توصل .
- he ٠٩ حَاجَرَبْ اكلمه تاني في البيت بعد العشا .
- she ٠١٠ بقى لي ساعة باحاول اضرب تليفون للمحطة بس التليفون ما بيجمّتش .

Five

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

Example:

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

- ٠١ قَدَر يكلم ولاده في مصر .
- ٠٢ كَلَّمْت اخوها في التليفون من اسبوع .
- ٠٣ ضَرَبْت تليفون للسكرتيرة امبارح الضهر .
- ٠٤ اتَكَلَّم مع القائد في المعسكر يوم التلات .
- ٠٥ خَلَّتْنِي اضرب لها تليفون في البيت بعد الشغل .
- ٠٦ حَاوَلْت اكلم الرائد حسنين في معسكر اسكندرية .
- ٠٧ كَلَّمْهُ في التليفون عشان يبلغه عن وصول الطائرة .
- ٠٨ ضَرَبْت لي تليفون من المحطة عشان اروح أوصله .
- ٠٩ حَاوَل يكلمك تاني عشان الخط كان مشغول .
- ٠١٠ جَرَبْنَا نكلّم الطيارين في المطار الحربي .

Six

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

Example:

الرجل - ضرب - العيال (Teacher)

to hit (Teacher)

الرجل حيزرب العيال . (Student)

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

Seven

Substitute the appropriate pronouns for the underlined nouns.

Example:

انا ضربت تليفون للملازم حسن . (Teacher)

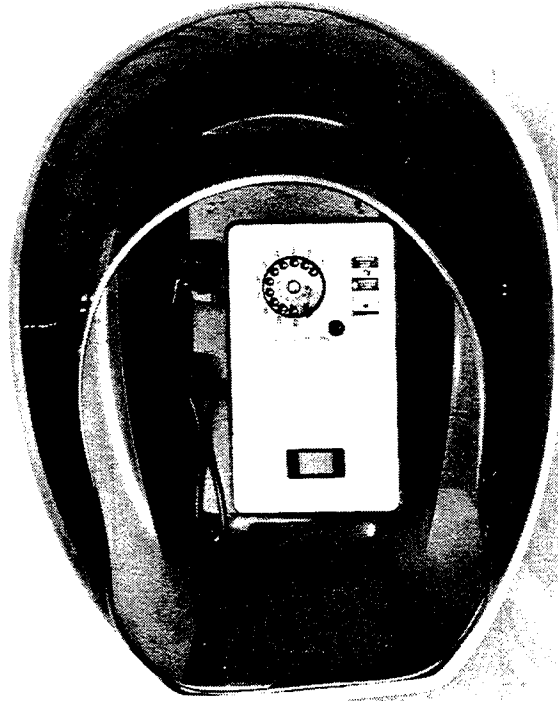
انا ضربت له تليفون . (Student)

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

Eight

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

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



An Egyptian pay phone.

# Communicative Exchanges

## FRAME II

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

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



TRANSLATION

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Example:

I want to make a long-distance call.

انا عاوز اعْمَل مُكالمَة خارجِيَة .

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

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

Example:

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

طَلَبْتُ مِنِّي أَقَابِلُه الساعَة سبعة .

The boss called you on the phone five minutes ago.

الرئيس طَلَبَك في التليفون مِن خَمْس دقايق .

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

اطْلُبْ لي مكتب العقيد يا رقيب سالم .

Would you please dial Alexandria 35213 for me?

اطْلُبْ لي ٣٥٢١٣ اسكندرية لو تَسْمَح .

Did anybody call me today?

فيه حدّ طَلَبَنِي النهارده ؟

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

Example:

Give me 16 piasters.

هَاتْ سِتَّاشَرِ فِرْش .

Bring me two books (with you).

هَاتُوا لِي كِتَابِينَ مَعَاكُو .

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

هَاتِي لِي فِتْجَانِ شَايٍ وَحِطَّةَ كُنَافَةَ .

Bring that chair and sit here.

هَاتِ الْكُرْسِي دَهْ وَأُقْعِدْ هِنَا .

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

5. نِمْرَةٌ , "number," ( نِمْرَةٌ [pl.]) is the Egyptian equivalent of the MSA رَقْمٌ ( أَرْقَامٌ [pl.]).

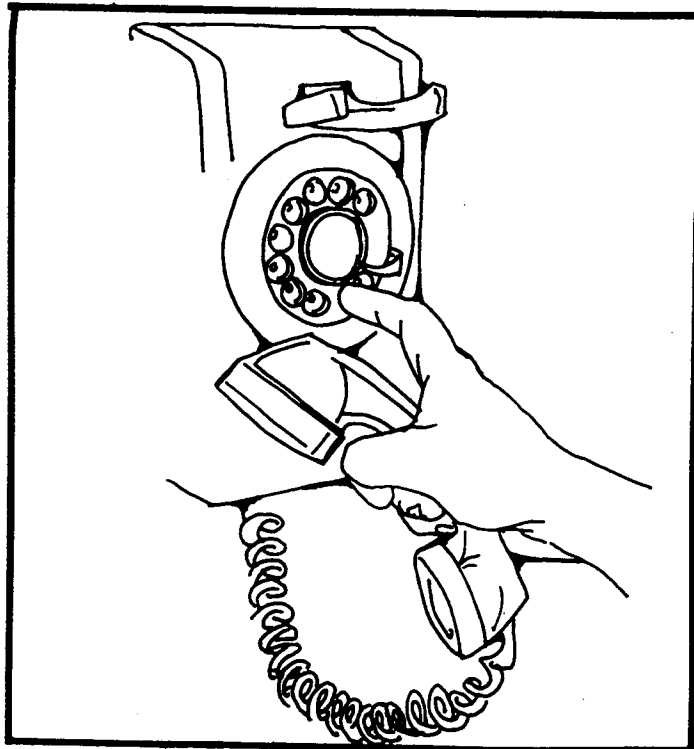
Example:

What is your telephone number?

نِمْرَةَ تَلِيْفُونِكَ كَمَا ؟

6. تَلِيْفُونٌ , "telephone," is a word coined from western influence. Its MSA equivalent is هَاتِفٌ .

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



## DRILLS



### One

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

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

أنا عاوزُ أَعْمِلُ مكالمة خارجية  
لاسكندرية . يكام المكالمة ؟

عاوِزُ - عاوِزَة - عاوِزِينُ

أَعْمِلُ - يَعْْمِلُ - تَعْمِلُ ١

مكالمة - مكالمات

٢ مكالمة خارجية

مُكالمَة خَارجِيَّة لاسكندرية

يُكَّامُ المُكالمَة ؟

يُكَّامُ المُكالمَة لاسكندرية ؟

أنا عاوزُ أَعْمِلُ مكالمة خارجِيَّة لاسكندرية . يكام المكالمة ؟

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

أَوَّلُ ٣ دَقائِقِ ١٦ قرش ،  
وَكُلُّ دَقِيقَة بَعْدَ كِدْه بَارِبعَة صاغ .

أَوَّلُ - تَانِي - تَالِتُ

أَوَّلُ ٣ دَقائِقِ

تَانِي دَقِيقَة - تَالِتُ دَقِيقَة

دَقِيقَة - دَقائِقُ

١٦ قُرَش

بِئْسَعُ قُرُوشُ - بِئْسَعَة صاغ

أَوَّلُ ٣ دَقائِقِ ١٦ قُرَش .

كُلُّ دَقِيقَة - وَكُلُّ دَقِيقَة

بَعْدَ كِدْه

بِأَرْبَعَة صاغ - بِأَرْبَع قُرُوش

بِئْسَة صاغ - بِئْسَة قُرُوش

وَكُلُّ دَقِيقَةٍ بَعْدَ كِدِّهِ بِأَرْبَعَةِ صَاغٍ .

أَوَّلُ ٣ دَقَائِقٍ بِ ١٦ قَرَشٍ ، وَكُلُّ دَقِيقَةٍ بَعْدَ كِدِّهِ بِأَرْبَعَةِ صَاغٍ .

Would you please dial  
Alexandria 59047 for me?

لَوْ سَمَّحْتَ تُطَلِّبُ لِي ٥٩٠٤٧ اسكندرية .

لَوْ سَمَّحْتَ - لَوْ سَمَّحْتَ - لَوْ سَمَّحْتُوا

لَوْ تَسْمَحُ - لَوْ تَسْمَحِي - لَوْ تَسْمَحُوا

٣ طَلَّبَ - يَطْلُبُ

أَطْلَبُ - تَطْلُبُ - تَطْلُبُوا

أَطْلَبُ لِي - تَطْلُبُ لِي

طَلَبَهُ - طَلَبَكَ

٥٩٠٤٧

تِسْعَةَ وَخَمْسِينَ - صِفْرٌ - سَبْعَةَ وَأَرْبَعِينَ

لَوْ سَمَّحْتَ تُطَلِّبُ لِي ٥٩٠٤٧ اسكندرية .

Are you going to talk  
from here or from home?

حَتِّتُكَلِّمُ مِنْ هُنَا وَلَا مِنْ الْبَيْتِ ؟

حَاتُكَلِّمُ - حَتِّتُكَلِّمُ - حَتِّتُكَلِّمُ

مِنْ هُنَا - مِنْ هُنَاكَ

وَلَا

مِنْ الْبَيْتِ - مِنْ الْمَكْتَبِ

وَلَا مِنْ الْبَيْتِ

حَتِّتُكَلِّمُ مِنْ هُنَا وَلَا مِنْ الْبَيْتِ ؟

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

حَاتُكَلِّمُ مِنْ هُنَا ، ٣ دَقَائِقٍ بَسَّ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ .

حَاتُكَلِّمُ مِنْ هُنَا

٣ دَقَائِقٍ - ٧ دَقَائِقٍ

١٥ دَقِيقَةً

٣ دَقَائِقٍ بَسَّ

مِنْ فَضْلِكَ - مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

حَاتُكَلِّمُ مِنْ هُنَا ، ٣ دَقَائِقٍ بَسَّ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ .

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

طَيِّبْ هَات سِتَّاشَرِ قَرَشْ ،  
وَأَنَا حَاطَلْبُ لَكَ إِسْكَندَرِيَّةَ حَالًا .

طَيِّبْ

٤ هَات - هَاتِي - هَاتُوا

• هَات سِتَّاشَرِ قَرَشْ .

• هَاتِي عَشْرَةَ صَاغ .

• هَاتُوا ٣ جَنِيه .

أَنَا بَاطَلْبُ - أَنَا حَاطَلْبُ

إِحْنَا طَلَبْنَا - إِحْنَا حَنْطَلْبُ لَكَ

أَنَا حَاطَلْبُ لَكَ إِسْكَندَرِيَّةَ

حَالًا

وَأَنَا حَاطَلْبُ لَكَ إِسْكَندَرِيَّةَ حَالًا

طَيِّبْ هَات سِتَّاشَرِ قَرَشْ ، وَأَنَا حَاطَلْبُ لَكَ إِسْكَندَرِيَّةَ حَالًا .

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

• اتَفَضَّلْ . آدِي سِتَّاشَرِ قَرَشْ .

• الف شُكْر .

إِتَفَضَّلْ - إِتَفَضَّلِي - اتَفَضَّلُوا

آدِي

سِتَّاشَرِ قَرَشْ

الف شُكْر

• اتَفَضَّلْ . آدِي سِتَّاشَرِ قَرَشْ . الف شُكْر .

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

(Teacher) عاوز اتكلم من البيت .

(Teacher) — — في التليفون .

(Student) عاوز اتكلم في التليفون .

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

Three

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


Example:

(Teacher) عاوز تتكلم من هنا ؟

yes (Teacher)

(Student) أيوة ، عاوز اتكلم من هنا .

- |                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| make a long-distance call           | • ٠١ حضرتك عاوز ايه ؟                |
| 764981                              | • ٠٢ نمرة تليفونك كام ؟              |
| the company president               | • ٠٣ عاوز تكلم مين في مصر ؟          |
| No, talk from the office.           | • ٠٤ ممكن اتكلم من البيت عندك ؟      |
| my children                         | • ٠٥ عاوز تطلب مين في اسكندرية .     |
| Sergeant Salaamah                   | • ٠٦ بتتكلمي مع مين ؟                |
| First Lieutenant McFatty            | • ٠٧ فيه حد طلبني ؟                  |
| No, this telephone doesn't connect. | • ٠٨ ممكن أضرب تليفون لاسكندرية ؟    |
| All lines are busy.                 | • ٠٩ ليه مش قادر تتكلم في التليفون ؟ |
| the secretary                       | • ١٠ مين رد على التليفون ؟           |

Four 

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

Example:

• عاوز يتكلم من البيت (Teacher)

she (Teacher)

• عاوزة تتكلم من البيت (Student)

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

## Five

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

Example:


• عمل مكالمة خارجية (Teacher)

• كان بيعمل مكالمة خارجية (Student)

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| • المكالمة <u>كاتب</u> ب ٣٦ قرش بعد الساعة ثمانية الصبح | • ١ |
| • الخطوط الخارجية <u>كانت</u> مشغولة في النهار          | • ٢ |
| • عامل التليفون <u>خشي</u> على الخط معنا                | • ٣ |
| • <u>راح</u> البيت عشان ينتظر مكالمة خارجية             | • ٤ |
| • <u>انتظرت</u> في المكتب لحد ما اكلمها                 | • ٥ |
| • <u>ضرب</u> تليفون للمطار يحجز تذكرة على طيارة نيويورك | • ٦ |



- ٠٧ . قُلْتُ لَهُ أَنِي طَلَبْتَهُ أَمْبَارِح .  
 ٠٨ . بِنْتِي ضَرَبَتْ لِي تَلِيْفُون بَعْدَ الْعِشَاءِ .  
 ٠٩ . قُلْتُ لِصَاحِبِكَ أَيَّهُ عَلَى التَلِيْفُون ؟  
 ٠١٠ . السُّكْرَتِيْرَةُ رَدَّتْ عَلَى التَلِيْفُون عَلَى طَوْلِ .

Six 

Use ما ... ش to negate the following sentences.

Example:

- (Teacher) . كَلَّمَ الْعَرِيْفَ أَحْمَدَ سَلَامَةَ .  
 (Student) . مَا تَكَلَّمَ الْعَرِيْفَ أَحْمَدَ سَلَامَةَ .

- ٠١ . كَلِّمَهُ فِي الْبَيْتِ .  
 ٠٢ . الطَّابِطُ يَبْرُدُ عَلَى التَلِيْفُون .  
 ٠٣ . خَذْ إِذْنَ مِنَ الْقَائِدِ قَبْلَ مَا تَمْشِي .  
 ٠٤ . قَوْلِي لَهُ يَكَلِّمُنِي فِي التَلِيْفُون .  
 ٠٥ . اِعْمَلِ مَكَالِمَةَ خَارِجِيَّةَ لِمِصْرَ .  
 ٠٦ . حَذِّ طَلِبْنِي النَّهَارِدَهُ ؟  
 ٠٧ . اظْلُبْنِي فِي الْمَكْتَبِ قَبْلَ السَّاعَةِ اِتْنَاشِرَ .  
 ٠٨ . اَضْرِبْ لَهُمْ تَلِيْفُون بَعْدَ السَّاعَةِ تَمَانِيَّةَ بِاللَّيْلِ .  
 ٠٩ . رَدُّوا عَلَى التَلِيْفُون عَلَى طَوْلِ .  
 ٠١٠ . اظْلُبِيهِ تَانِي بَكْرَةَ .

Seven

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

Example:

- (Teacher) . قَوْلْ لَهُ يَبْرُدُ عَلَى التَلِيْفُون .  
 (Teacher) . Tell Su'ad.  
 (Student) . قَوْلْ لِسَعَادِ تَرْدُ عَلَى التَلِيْفُون .

Tell Samir.

٠١ . قَوْلْ — — — التَلِيْفُون .

Tell Samira.

٠٢ . قَوْلْ — — — التَلِيْفُون .

Tell her.

٠٣ . قَوْلْ — — — التَلِيْفُون .

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

Eight

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions

من ، مع ، في ، or ل .

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

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

Nine

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

Example:

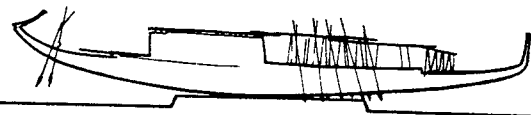
خذت اذن من الطابط . (Teacher)

عاوز آخذ اذن من الطابط . (Student)

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



## CLASSROOM EXERCISES



### What Do You Say?

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

### Role Playing

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

Greet the employee.

• عليكم السلام

long-distance call

لفين ؟

California

عاوز نمرة كام ؟

no. 422-3617

حتتكلم من هنا والا من البيت ؟

house

نمرة تليفونك كام ؟

no. 577321

عاوز تكلم كاليفورنيا امتى ؟

tomorrow at 4 a.m.

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

كلمت حسن في التليفون ؟

No, did not.

ليه ؟

Line is busy.

• طيب حاول النمرة دي ٧٧٦٤٥١

Telephone is not working.

• خليني احاول

Please go ahead.

• اتفضل الخط معاك

Thanks.

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

1

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

2

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

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speakerInterpreterArabic speaker

Situation 1.



• هات ثلاثة صاغ

Why?

• عشان اضرب تليفون

Whom are you going to call?

• العريف محمد حسن

Let me dial his number for you.

• اتفضّل ، حاول

The line is busy.

• طيّب حاول النمرة دي ٠٣٣١٧١

The telephone is not working.

Situation 2.



• فيه حد طلبيني ؟

Yes, the secretary called you.

• اتكلمت الساعة كام ؟

Twenty minutes ago.

• كانت عاوزة ايه ؟

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

• هي نمرة المكتب كام ؟

867864.

Situation 3.



حتكلم محمد حسن النهارده ؟

Who is Muhammad Hasan?

• قائد سلاح المدرعات .

What is his phone number?

• ٧٧٥٢١٣

I have been trying to phone him for an hour.

• قدرت تكلمه ؟

No. His phone had been busy.

• هو عنده تليفون واحد بس في مكتبه ؟

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

### Translation Practice

Translate the following 10 sentences orally into English.

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



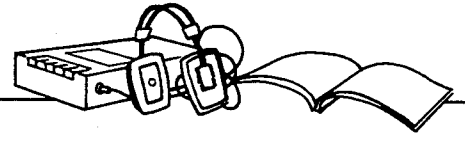
Dictation Practice

Close your book and write the following sentences in SATTS.

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



# HOMEWORK



## Exercise One

Use SATTS to write the 10 recorded sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise Two

Translate the 10 recorded sentences into written English.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise Three

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

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

Exercise Four

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

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. a b c | 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. "To phone" or "to call on the phone" is literally: "to strike the telephone."
2. Literally, **جَمَعَ** means "to assemble." In Frame I it means "to make a connection" at a telephone switchboard."
3. **أَلُو** , which means "hello," is used only in telephone conversations.
4. **الْخَطُّ مَعَكَ** , "You've got a line," is literally "The line is with you."
5. In both ED and MSA, "to speak to" or "to speak with" is not followed by a preposition as it is in English. **اتكلم** , a measure V verb, which also means "to talk (to, with, at)," and "to speak (to, with, at)," is intransitive and is therefore followed by a preposition.  
Example:  
I spoke with the director on the phone from home. **أنا كلّمت المدير في التليفون من البيت .**  
I talked to him, or I spoke with him. **أنا اتكلّمت معاه**  
I spoke (at, in) the meeting. **أنا اتكلّمت في الاجتماع .**
6. **لَحْظَةً وَاحِدَةً** , **ثَانِيَةً وَاحِدَةً** and **دَقِيقَةً وَاحِدَةً** are expressions for "Just a moment," "Just a second" and "Just a minute."
7. In ED **حَدٌ** means "someone" or "somebody." Its MSA equivalent is **أَحَدٌ** .
8. **خَلِّي** means "to let," and in its imperative form it means "Stay." **خَلِّيكِ عَلَى الْخَطِّ** means "Stay on the line."
9. **مُكَالِمَةٌ خَارِجِيَّةٌ** is a "long-distance call" made either within the country or overseas.

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

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

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



## REFERENCE GRAMMAR

### VERBS

1. Measure I sound verb, ضَرَبَ , to dial, to strike  
Conjugated the same as سَمَّحَ in Lesson 4.  
Verbal noun, ضَرْبٌ . Not used in relation to telephone calls.  
Active participle, ضَارِبٌ . Not used in relation to telephone calls.
2. Measure I sound verb, طَلَبَ , to request, to ask for,  
to make a call  
Conjugated the same as قَعَّدَ in Lesson 2.  
Verbal noun, طَلَبٌ  
Active participle, طَالِبٌ
3. Measure I hollow verb, قَالَ , to say, to tell  
Conjugated the same as رَاحَ in Lesson 5.  
Verbal noun, قَوْلٌ  
Active participle, قَائِلٌ
4. Measure I verb, doubled form, رَدَّ , to answer, to respond  
Conjugated the same as خَشَّ in Lesson 9.  
Verbal noun, رَدٌّ  
Active participle, not in use.
5. Measure II sound verb, جَمَعَ , to gather  
Conjugated the same as عَرَفَ in Lesson 2.  
Verbal noun, تَجْمِيعٌ  
Active participle, مَجْمَعٌ

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

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	اِتَّكَمَ	يَتَّكِمُ	
she	اِتَّكَمَتْ	تَتَّكِمُ	
they	اِتَّكَمُوا	يَتَّكِمُوا	
you, m.	اِتَّكَمْتَ	تَتَّكِمُ	اِتَّكِمْ
you, f.	اِتَّكَمْتِ	تَتَّكِمِي	اِتَّكِمِي
you, pl.	اِتَّكَمْتُمْ	تَتَّكِمُوا	اِتَّكِمُوا
I	اِتَّكَمْتُ	اِتَّكِمُ	
we	اِتَّكَمْنَا	نَتَّكِمُ	

Verbal noun, not used.

Active participle, مِتَّكِمٌ

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

Pronoun

you, m.

you, f.

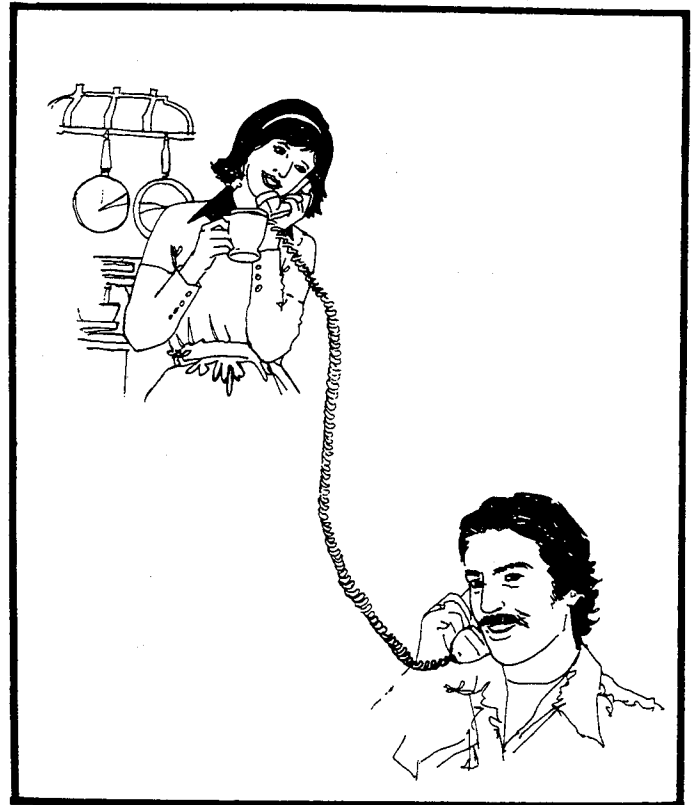
you, pl.

Imperative

هَات

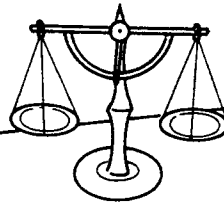
هَاتِي

هَاتُوا





## EVALUATION



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

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

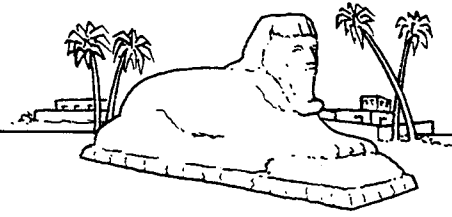
Part B. Translate the five recorded sentences into English.

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

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

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

## ENRICHMENT



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

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

Example:

The telephone directory is on the desk.

دَفْتَرُ التِّلِفُونِ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ .

The telephone is ringing.

( جَرَسَ ) التِّلِفُونِ يَبِينُ .  
( جَرَسَ ) التِّلِفُونِ يَبِضْرِبُ .

The telephone dial is broken.

قُرْصُ التِّلِفُونِ مَكْسُورٌ .

The receiver is off the phone.

سَمَاعَةُ التِّلِفُونِ مَرْقُوعَةٌ .

The telephone set is new.

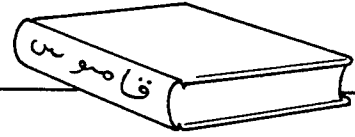
عِدَّةُ التِّلِفُونِ جَدِيدَةٌ .

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

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

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

## VOCABULARY



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

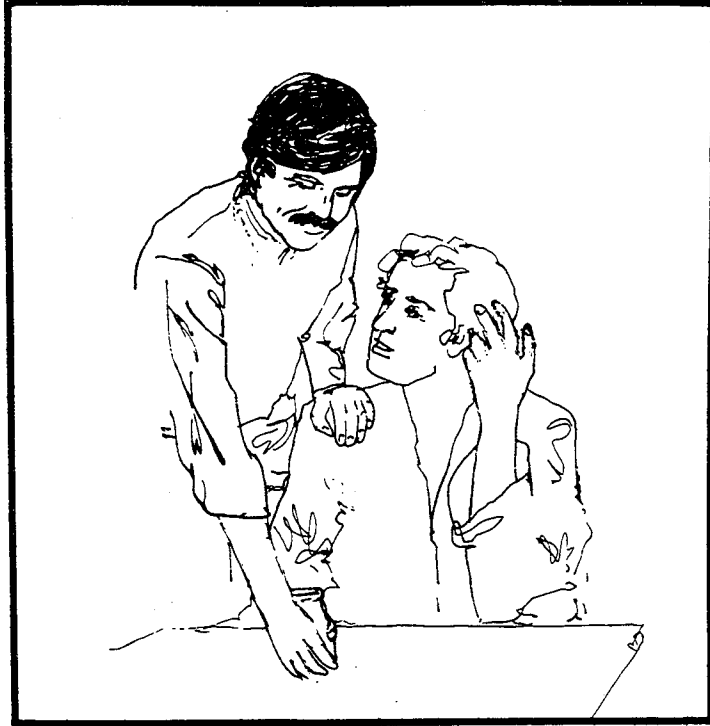
<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
Salaamah (name)		سَلَامَة
say, tell (to)		قَالَ
second(s)	ثَوَانِي (ج)	ثَانِيَة
speak, talk, call (to)	اَتَكْتَم	كَلَّمَ
telephone	تَلِيْفُون	
telephone clerk	مَوْظِف التِّلِيْفُونَات	

# Communicative Exchanges

## FRAME I

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

رجب : سَلَامَتَكَ ، عِنْدَكَ إِيه ؟  
الأمريڪاني: عِنْدِي مَغَصٌ وَإِسْهَالٌ .  
رجب : عِنْدِي دَوَا كَوَيْسٍ لِلْإِسْهَالِ ، خُدِّ مِنْهُ حَبِيَّتَيْنِ كُلِّ سَاعَةٍ  
وَإِشْرَبْ سَوَائِلَ كَثِيرًا وَمَا تَاكُلْشَ حَاجَةَ النَّهَارِ .  
الأمريڪاني: فِيهِ لُزُومٌ أَرْوَحُ لِلدُّكْتُورِ ؟  
رجب : مَا فِيشْ لُزُومٌ دِلْوَقْتِي ، بَسْ إِذَا إِسْتَمَرَ الْإِسْهَالُ  
إِبْقَى رُوحٌ لِلدُّكْتُورِ .

**TRANSLATION**

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

**American:** I have a stomachache and diarrhea.

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

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

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

# LESSON 12

## HEALTH PROBLEMS



### Objectives

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

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

## GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



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



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Example:

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

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

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

Example:

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

My daughter is sick today. . بِنْتِي عَيَانَةُ الْيَوْمِ .

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

Example:

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

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

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

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

7. Conditional sentences are of two types:

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



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

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

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

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

Example:

Do go to the doctor.

**إِنْفَى** رُوْحٍ إِلَى الدُّكْتُورِ .

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


Example:

After I took the medicine the pain vanished.

**بَعْدَمَا** خَذْتُ الدَّوَا الوَجَعُ رَاحَ .

## DRILLS



One 

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

Hope you get well soon.  
What do you have?

١ سَلَامَتُكَ ، عِنْدَكَ إِيه ؟

سَلَامَةٌ

سَلَامَتُكَ - سَلَامَتُهُ - سَلَامَتُهُمْ

عِنْدَكَ إِيه ؟

سَلَامَتُكَ ، عِنْدَكَ إِيه ؟

I have stomachache  
and diarrhea.

٢ عِنْدِي مَغْصٌ وَإِسْهَالٌ •

مَغْصٌ

عِنْدِي مَغْصٌ

إِسْهَالٌ

عِنْدِي إِسْهَالٌ

• عِنْدِي مَغْصٌ وَإِسْهَالٌ •

I have medicine that is  
good for diarrhea.

• عِنْدِي دَوَاٌ كَوَيْسٌ لِإِسْهَالٍ •

دَوَاٌ - أَدْوِيَةٌ

دَوَاٌ كَوَيْسٌ لِإِسْهَالٍ

عِنْدِي دَوَاٌ كَوَيْسٌ لِإِسْهَالٍ

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

٣ خُذْ مِنْهُ حَبَّتَيْنِ كُلِّ سَاعَةٍ وَإِشْرَبْ

سَوَائِلَ كَثِيرًا •

خُذْ - خُذِي

٤ حَبٌّ - حَبَّتَيْنِ - حُبُوبٌ •

خُذْ مِنْهُ حَبَّتَيْنِ

كُلِّ سَاعَةٍ

خَذْ مِنْهُ حَبَّتَيْنِ كُلِّ سَاعَةٍ

وإِشْرَبْ سَوَائِلَ كَثِيرٍ

إِشْرَبْ - إِشْرَبِي - إِشْرَبُوا

سَائِلٍ - سَوَائِلٍ ٥

إِشْرَبْ سَوَائِلَ كَثِيرٍ

خَذْ حَبَّتَيْنِ كُلِّ سَاعَةٍ وَإِشْرَبْ سَوَائِلَ كَثِيرٍ

and don't eat anything today.

وَمَا تَكُلْ حَاجَةَ النَّهَارِ

وَمَا تَكُلْ

حَاجَةَ - حَاجَاتِ

النَّهَارِ

وَمَا تَأْكُلْ حَاجَةَ النَّهَارِ .

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

فِيهِ لُزُومٌ أُرُوحَ لِلدُّكْتُورِ؟

دُكْتُورٌ - دُكْتُورَةٌ - لِلدُّكْتُورِ ٦

فِيهِ لُزُومٌ ؟

فِيهِ لُزُومٌ أُرُوحَ لِلدُّكْتُورِ ؟

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

مَا فِيهِ لُزُومٌ دِلْوَقْتِي - بَسَّ إِذَا

إِسْتَمَرَ الإِسْهَالُ إِبْقَى رُوحَ لِلدُّكْتُورِ .

مَا فِيهِ لُزُومٌ

دِلْوَقْتِي

مَا فِيهِ لُزُومٌ دِلْوَقْتِي

بَسَّ إِذَا اسْتَمَرَ الإِسْهَالُ ، إِبْقَى رُوحَ لِلدُّكْتُورِ .

إِسْتَمَرَ - يَسْتَمِرُّ ٧

إِذَا اسْتَمَرَ الإِسْهَالُ

بَسَّ إِذَا اسْتَمَرَ الإِسْهَالُ

إِبْقَى رُوحَ لِلدُّكْتُورِ ٨

إِبْقَى (m.) - ابقي (f.) - ابقوا (pl.)

رُوحٌ لِلدُّكْتُورِ

إِتَّقَى رُوحٌ لِلدُّكْتُورِ

مَا فَيْشَ لِرُومٍ دِلْوَقْتِي - بَسَّ إِذَا  
إِسْتَكْرَ الْإِسْهَالَ بِإِتَّقَى رُوحٌ لِلدُّكْتُورِ.

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example: • لازم أروح للدكتور النهارده (Teacher)

• \_\_\_\_\_ مش (Teacher)

• لازم اروح للدكتور النهارده (Student)

• \_\_\_\_\_ ما فَيْشَ لِرُومٍ

• \_\_\_\_\_ تاخذ الدواء النهارده

• \_\_\_\_\_ مش لازم

• \_\_\_\_\_ ياكل حاجة النهارده

• \_\_\_\_\_ تاخذ الدواء

• لازم تشرب سوايل كتير

• \_\_\_\_\_ مع الدواء

• \_\_\_\_\_ أروح للدكتور وآخذ

• \_\_\_\_\_ تروحي للدكتور وتاخدي

• لازم \_\_\_\_\_ وماتكلش حاجة

Three


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

Example: سلامتك ، عندك ايه؟ (Teacher)

stomachache and diarrhea (Teacher)

• عندى مغص واسهال (Student)

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

Four 

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

- Example: انت ماكلتش حاجة النهاره ليه ؟ (Teacher)
- you, pl. (Teacher)
- انتو ماكلتوش حاجة النهارده ليه ؟ (Student)

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

Five 

Change the tenses of the verbs as indicated

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

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

Six

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

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

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

Seven

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

Example:

(Teacher) حتاخذ من أنهو دوا ؟

(Student) حاخذ من الأقراص دي .

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



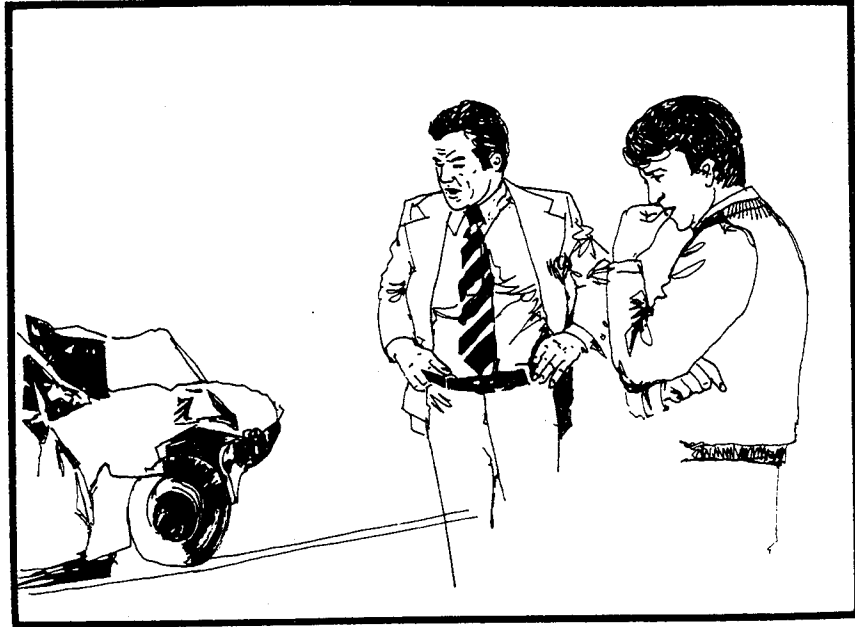


# Communicative Exchanges

## FRAME II

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

- فارس : إِجْرِي أَطْلُبُ الْإِسْعَافَ يَا حِلْمِي .
- حلمي : خَلَّصَ الْعَسْكَرِي طَلَبَهَا ، وَأَهُوَ جَائِي يَكْتَبُ الْمُحَضَّر .
- فارس : إِيْدُكَ مَعَايَا نِطْلَعُ مُحَمَّدٌ مِنَ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ .
- حلمي : لَا بَلَّاشَ نَحْرُوكَ أَحْسَنُ دَهْ مِتَعَوَّرَ فِي رَأْسِهِ .
- فارس : إِعْمَلْ مَعْرُوفَ رُوحٍ إِسْتَعَجِلِ الْإِسْعَافَ وَحَيَاتِكَ .
- حلمي : أَهِي عَرَبِيَّةُ الْإِسْعَافِ جَائِيَّةٌ فِي السُّكَّةِ .

TRANSLATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Example:

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

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

Example:

Hurry up the ambulance, Hilmi. . إسْتَعْجِلِ الإسْعَافَ يا حلمي .

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

Example:

first aid box	صَنْدُوقُ الإسْعَافِ
first aid building	مَبْنَى الإسْعَافِ
ambulance	عَرَبِيَّةُ الإسْعَافِ

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

Example:

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

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

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

Example:

policeman

عَسْكَرِي بُولِيس

soldier in the army (usually  
of a low rank)

عَسْكَرِي فِي الْجَيْش

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

Example:

minutes of a meeting, session or trial

مُحَضَّر الْجُلْسَة

police report

مُحَضَّر الْبُولِيس

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

Example:

I have a pain in my right hand.

عِنْدِي وَجَعٌ فِي اِيْدِي الْيَمِينِ .

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

Example:

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

اِيْدُكَ مَعَايَا نِطْلَعْ مُحَمَّدٌ مِنَ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ .

Help me to get Muhammad out  
of the car.

سَاعِدْنِي اِطْلَعْ مُحَمَّدٌ مِنَ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ .

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

Example:

Stick your hand out of the window.

طَلَعَ اِيْدُكَ مِنَ الشِّبَاكِ .

Get your hand out of the box.

طَلَعَ اِيْدُكَ مِنَ الصَّنَدُوقِ .

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

Example:

ambulance	عَرَبِيَّةٌ إِسْعَافٍ
transport vehicle (truck)	عَرَبِيَّةٌ نَقْلِ

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

Example:

Don't eat today.	بَلَّاشٌ تَأْكُلِ النَّهَارَ ذَهْ .
(Don't eat today.) No eating today.	بَلَّاشٌ أَكَلِ النَّهَارَ ذَهْ .
Don't move the car.	بَلَّاشٌ تَحْرِكِ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ .

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

Example:

Education in Egypt is free.	التَّعْلِيمُ فِي مِصْرٍ بِلَّاشٌ .
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10. أَحْسَنٌ means "better" in ED and MSA, and also means "as," "because" and "for" in ED.

Example:

My car is better than my brother's.	عَرَبِيَّتِي أَحْسَنُ مِنْ عَرَبِيَّةِ أَخِيكَ .
We must not move him because he is injured.	بَلَّاشٌ تَحْرِكُهُ أَحْسَنُ ذَهْ مِتْعَوْرٌ .

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

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

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

Example:

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

إِتَّفَضَّلْ

Please, do me the favor, be so kind.

مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

Please, if you would allow, if you please.

كَلِمَةً تَسْمَحُ

Please, I beg you, I implore you.

وَحَيَاتِكَ

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

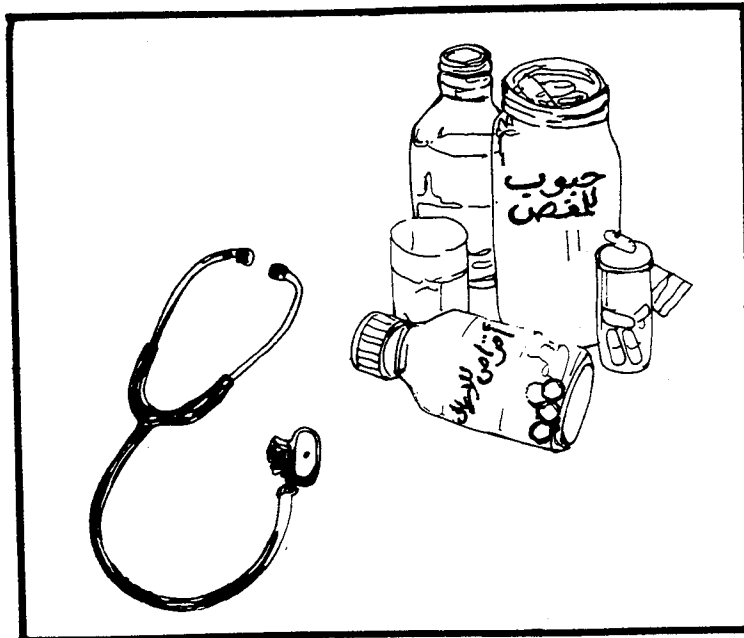
Example:

The ambulance is coming down the road.

الإسعاف جايء في السكة .

The soldier's food is coming down the road.

أكل العساكر جايء في الطريق .



## DRILLS



### One

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

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

• إِجْرِي أَطْلُبِ الإسْعَافَ بِسُرْعَةٍ يَا حَلْمِي .

١ جَرِي - يَجْرِي

إَجْرِي - إِجْرُوا

أَطْلُبْ - أَطْلُبِي - أَطْلُبُوا

٢ إِسْعَاف - الإسْعَاف

سُرْعَةٌ - بِسُرْعَةٍ

• إِجْرِي أَطْلُبِ الإسْعَافَ بِسُرْعَةٍ يَا حَلْمِي .

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

• خَلَّصَ العَسْكَرِي طَلْبَهَا وَأَهُوَ جَائِي يَكْتُبُ المَحْضَرَ .

٣ خَلَّصَ

٤ عَسْكَرِي - عَسَاكِر

العَسْكَرِي - العَسَاكِرُ

العَسْكَرِي طَلْبَهَا الإسْعَافَ

خَلَّصَ العَسْكَرِي طَلْبَهَا

وَأَهُوَ جَائِي يَكْتُبُ المَحْضَرَ

أَهُوَ - وَأَهُوَ

وَأَهُوَ جَائِي

٥ مَحْضَرَ - مَحَاضِر

المَحْضَرَ - المَحَاضِرُ

وَأَهُوَ جَائِي يَكْتُبُ المَحْضَرَ

• خَلَّصَ العَسْكَرِي طَلْبَهَا وَأَهُوَ جَائِي يَكْتُبُ المَحْضَرَ .

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

• إِيْدِكَ مَعَايَا نِطَّلَعَ مُحَمَّدٌ مِنَ العَرَبِيَّةِ .

٦ إِيْدِكَ - إِيْدِكَ - إِيْدِيكَو

إِيْدُكَ مَعَايَا

إِيْدُكَ مَعَايَا

(pl.) إِيْدِيكُو مَعَانَا

٧ طَلَعَ - يَطْلَعُ - نِطْلَعُ

٨ عَرَبِيَّةٌ - عَرَبِيَّاتٌ

العَرَبِيَّةُ - العَرَبِيَّاتُ

مِنَ العَرَبِيَّةِ

. إِيْدُكَ مَعَايَا نِطْلَعُ مُحَمَّدٌ مِّنَ العَرَبِيَّةِ .

No, we must not move him

لَا بَلَّاشَ نِحْرَكْهُ

لَا

٩ بَلَّاشَ

لَا بَلَّاشَ

حَرَكَ - يَحْرِكُ - نِحْرِكُ

حَرَكَهُ - حَرَكَهَا - حَرَكْتَهُمْ

لَا بَلَّاشَ نِحْرَكْهُ

because his head is injured.

. أَحْسَنُ دَهْ مِتْعَوْرٌ فِي رَأْسِهِ .

١٠ أَحْسَنُ

١١ دَهْ مِتْعَوْرٌ - دِي مِتْعَوْرَةٌ

رَأْسٌ - رُؤْسٌ

رَأْسُهُ - رَأْسُهَا - رُؤْسُهُمْ

فِي رَأْسِهِ - فِي رَأْسِهَا

مِتْعَوْرٌ فِي رَأْسِهِ

أَحْسَنُ دَهْ مِتْعَوْرٌ فِي رَأْسِهِ

. لَا بَلَّاشَ نِحْرَكْهُ أَحْسَنُ دَهْ مِتْعَوْرٌ فِي رَأْسِهِ .



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

إِعْمَلْ مَعْرُوفٌ رُّوحٌ إِسْتَعْجِلِ الْإِسْعَافَ  
وَحَيَاتِكَ .

١٢ إِعْمَلْ مَعْرُوفٌ - إِعْمَلِي مَعْرُوفٌ

رُّوحٌ - رُّوحِي - رُّوحُوا

رُّوحٌ إِسْتَعْجِلِ الْإِسْعَافَ

رُّوحِي إِسْتَعْجِلِي الْإِسْعَافَ

١٣ وَحَيَاتِكَ - وَحَيَاتِكَ

إِعْمَلْ مَعْرُوفٌ رُّوحٌ إِسْتَعْجِلِ الْإِسْعَافَ وَحَيَاتِكَ .

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

أَهِي عَرَبِيَّةٌ الْإِسْعَافُ جَائِيَةٌ فِي السِّكَّةِ .

أَهِي

عَرَبِيَّةٌ الْإِسْعَافُ

جَائِيَةٌ

أَهِي عَرَبِيَّةٌ الْإِسْعَافُ جَائِيَةٌ

١٤ السِّكَّةُ - السِّكَّةُ

سِكَّةٌ - سِكَّةٌ

فِي السِّكَّةِ

أَهِي عَرَبِيَّةٌ الْإِسْعَافُ جَائِيَةٌ فِي السِّكَّةِ .

### Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example: . العسكري طلب الأسعاف وحت بسرعة . (Teacher)


. — — — استعجل — (Teacher)

. العسكري استعجل الأسعاف وحت بسرعة . (Student)

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

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

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

Three 

Change the tenses of the underlined verbs as indicated.

- Example: • العسكري حيجي ويكتب المحضر (Teacher)  
past (Teacher)
- العسكري جه وكتب المحضر (Student)
- past • الأسعاف بتسيجي بسرعة لو حيطلبيها العسكري ٠١
- active participle • انت اتعورت في راسك ولا في ايدك ؟ ٠٢
- future • العسكري ساعدني اطلع محمد وبعد كده كتب المحضر ٠٣
- future • استعلجنا الأسعاف وجرينا طلعنا الراجل المتعور ٠٤
- past • صاحبيتها ساعدتها عشان تكتب الدرس ٠٥
- future • الطباط بيجري بسرعة والعسكري ده ما بيقدرش يجري ٠٦
- ٠٧ • الدكتور كتب لي دوا كويس للمغص وخده بسرعة •

Four

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

- Example: • اطلب الاسعاف بسرعة يا حلمي (Teacher)  
• خلاص طلبت الاسعاف يا فارس (Student)
- ٠١ • اكتب المحضر وحياتك يا .....  
٠٢ • من فضلك اضرب تليفون للدكتور يا .....  
٠٣ • لو تسمح ساعد محمد عشان يكتب الدرس بسرعة •  
٠٤ • خذ الدوا وأشرب شاي •  
٠٥ • اشرب سوايل كتير وروح للدكتور •  
٠٦ • استعجل العربية وطلع التلامذة من المدرسة •  
٠٧ • اجري كل الأكل قبل ما يبرد •  
٠٨ • روح اطلب المدرس قبل الغدا •

Five

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

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

Example:

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

Six

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

Example:

(Teacher) طلبت الاسعاف يا سمير ؟

(Student) لا ، ما طلبت الاسعاف يا حسن .

- ٠١ طلعت الراجل المتعور من العربية ؟
- ٠٢ فيه لزوم للمحضر يا أفندم ؟
- ٠٣ خدت الدواء وكلت حاجة ؟
- ٠٤ ضربت تليفون للدكتور وطلبت منه الدواء ؟
- ٠٥ كتبوا المحضر وراحو المطار ؟
- ٠٦ عندها وجع في راسها .
- ٠٧ جريت بسرعة مع صحابك الأمريكان ؟
- ٠٨ شربوا سوايل كتير وخذوا الحبوب ؟
- ٠٩ خدت الدواء معاك للمدرسة ؟
- ٠١٠ عنده اسهال ومغص ؟

Seven

Follow the pattern established by the example.

- Example:
- انا باجري بسرعة (Teacher)
  - he (Teacher)
  - هو ييجري بسرعة (Student)

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

Eight

Use بلاش to negate the following sentences.

- Example:
- خد ميعاد مع الدكتور (Teacher)
  - بلاش تاخذ ميعاد مع الدكتور (Student)

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

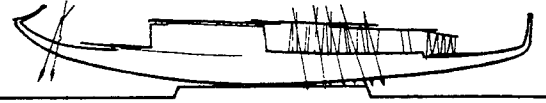
Nine

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

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



## CLASSROOM EXERCISES



### What Do You Say?

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

### Role Playing

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

Ask whether there is a phone.

أىوة .

Request that someone call an ambulance.

ليه فيه ايه ؟

Say that one of your friends  
has been injured.

فين صاحبك ده ؟

Say that he's sitting in your car.

طيب خليك هنا لحد ما تيجي .

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

ازيك يا بيلي ؟

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

انت ما بتتكلمش ليه ؟ انت تعبان ؟

Tell him that you have a stomachache.

عندك اسهال ؟

Say that you have a little  
diarrhea.

انا عندي دوا كويس لك .

Tell him that you don't need  
any medicine.

ده دوا كويس قوي .

Say no thank you.

### Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker

Interpreter

Arabic speaker

Situation 1.

انا طلبت الاسعاف .

Did you call the police too?

أيوه طلبت البوليس .

Why did the ambulance not  
arrive until now?

الأسعاف جاية في السكة .

Please go and hurry the ambulance.

عربية الأسعاف اهي وصلت .

Tell the police to write the report before I leave.

طيب .

Situation 2.

ازيك دلوقتي ؟

Good, praise be to God.

خذت الدوا اللي كتبه الدكتور ؟

Yes, two pills.

امتى خدت الحبتين ؟

One hour ago.

طيب ما تكلش حاجة النهارده .

But I am very hungry.

خد سوايل بس .

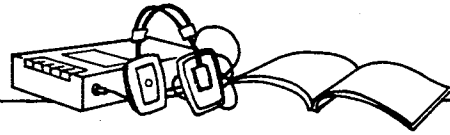
### Translation Practice

Translate the following 10 sentences orally into English.

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



# HOMEWORK



## Exercise One

Use SATTS to write the 10 recorded sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise Two

Translate the 10 recorded sentences into written English.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise Three

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

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

Exercise Four

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

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

## SUMMARY



1. Conditional sentences in ED are of two types:

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

Example:

Would you please?

إِذَا سَمَّحْتَ

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

Example:

Would you please?

لَوْ تَسَمَّحْتَ

2. Frequently, إِسْعَافٌ, "aid," is used with the definite article الْأَسْعَافُ to mean "ambulance."

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

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

5. مَحْضَرٌ is "police report." Any other report is تَقْرِيرٌ .

6. The MSA equivalent of the ED طَلَعَ , "to force," "to come out," is أَخْرَجَ .

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

Example:

transport vehicle (truck)

عَرَبِيَّةٌ نَقْلِ

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

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

## REFERENCE GRAMMAR

### VERBS

1. Measure I weak verb, جَرِيَ , to run  
Conjugated the same as مَشِيَ in Lesson 9.  
Verbal noun, جَرِي  
Active participle, جَارِي
2. Measure II sound verb, طَلَعَ , to get out  
Conjugated the same as عَرَفَ in Lesson 2.  
Verbal noun, تَطْلِعُ  
Active participle, not used.
3. Measure II sound verb, حَرَكَ , to move  
Conjugated the same as عَرَفَ , in Lesson 2.  
Verbal noun, تَحْرِيكُ  
Active participle, مَحْرُكُ
4. Measure III sound verb, سَاعَدَ , to help  
Conjugated the same as سَافَرَ in Lesson 4.  
Verbal noun, مُسَاعَدَةٌ  
Active participle, مُسَاعِدُ
5. Measure V weak verb, اتَّعَوَّرَ , was injured  
Conjugated the same as اتَّفَعَلَ in Lesson 10.  
Verbal noun, تَعْوِيرُ  
Active participle, مَتَّعَوِّرُ

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

<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	إِسْتَعْجَلَ	يَسْتَعْجَلُ	
she	إِسْتَعْجَلَتْ	تَسْتَعْجَلُ	
they	إِسْتَعْجَلُوا	يَسْتَعْجَلُونَ	
you, m.	إِسْتَعْجَلْتَ	تَسْتَعْجَلُ	إِسْتَعْجَلْ
you, f.	إِسْتَعْجَلْتِ	تَسْتَعْجَلِي	إِسْتَعْجَلِي
you, pl.	إِسْتَعْجَلْتُمْ	تَسْتَعْجَلُوا	إِسْتَعْجَلُوا
I	أَسْتَعْجَلْتُ	أَسْتَعْجَلُ	
we	أَسْتَعْجَلْنَا	نَسْتَعْجَلُ	

Verbal noun, إِسْتِعْجَالٌ

Active participle, مُسْتَعْجِلٌ

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

Conjugated the same as يَسْتَعْجَلُ in the imperfect tense.

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

Verbal noun, إِسْتِمْرَارٌ

Active participle, مُسْتَمِرٌّ

## EVALUATION



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

1. a b c

2. a b c

3. a b c

4. a b c

5. a b c

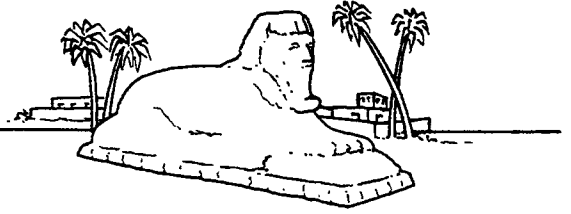
Part B. Translate the five recorded sentences into English.

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

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

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

## ENRICHMENT



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

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

Example: He has pain in his back. . عِنْدَهُ وَجَعٌ فِي ظَهْرِهِ .  
or  
. ظَهْرُهُ يَبِوْجَعُ .

2. headache, صُدَاعٌ

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

3. surgical operation, عَمَلِيَّةٌ

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

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

C. Names of some health-care professionals:

medical doctor (internal medicine) دُكْتُورٌ بَاطِنِي

dentist دُكْتُورٌ سِنَانٌ ، حَكِيمٌ سِنَانٌ

surgeon دُكْتُورٌ جِرَاحٌ ، حَكِيمٌ جِرَاحٌ

nurse تَمْرُجِيَّةٌ (f.) تَمْرُجِي (m.)

Example: I talked to the dentist's nurse. . اِتَكَلَّمْتُ مَعَ تَمْرُجِي دُكْتُورِ السِّنَانِ .

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

Example: There is a big pharmacy near the house. . فِيهِ أُجْرَخَانَةٌ كَبِيرَةٌ جَمْبَ الْبَيْتِ .

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

Example:

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

عَرَبِيَّةُ الْأَسْعَافِ مَكْتُوبَةٌ عَلَيْهَا  
 الْهَيْلَالُ الْأَحْمَرُ .

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

Example:

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

عِيَادَةُ الدُّكْتُورِ الْبَاطِنِيِّ  
 فِي شَارِعِ صَلَاحِ سَالِمٍ .

G. "Prescription" is رُوشَّةٌ .

Example:

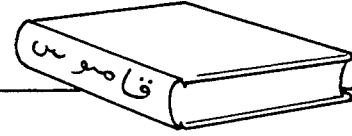
The doctor wrote a prescription  
 for me yesterday.

الدُّكْتُورُ كَتَبَ لِي رُوشَّةً  
 إِمْبَارِحَ .





# VOCABULARY



## ENGLISH

## ED

## MSA

ambulance	اَسْعَاف (عَرَبِيَّة)	
appointment(s), date(s)		مِيعَاد - مَوَاعِيد (ج)
better, as, because, for	أَحْسَن	
car, vehicle	عَرَبِيَّة	
continue (to)		اسْتَمَرَ
continuously		بِاسْتِمْرَار
diarrhea		اسْهَال
doctor(s)	دُكْتُور - دُكَاثِرَة (ج)	
Do me a favor.	اعْمَلْ مَعْرُوف	
do not	بَلَّاش	
Faris (name)		فَارِس
finished, already done	خَلَاص	
get...out, take...out (to)	طَلَعَ	
Give me a hand.	اِيْدِكَ مَعَايَا .	
head(s)	رَاس - رُوس (ج)	
help, aid, assist (to)		سَاعَد
Hilmi (name)		حِلْمِي
hurry up, speed up (to)		اسْتَعْجَل
if	لَوْ	اِذَا
Ihsaan (name)		اِحْسَان
ill, sick	عَيَّان	
injure (to)	عَوَّر	
injured (to be, to get)	اِتَعَوَّر	
Ismail (name)		اِسْمَاعِيْل

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
liquid(s)	سَائِل - سَوَائِل (ج)	
medicine(s)	دَوَا	أَدْوِيَّة (ج)
move (to)		حَرَك
necessary		ضُرُورِي
pain(s)		وَجَع - أَوْجَاع (ج)
pill(s)	قُرُص - أَقْرَاص (ج)	حَبَّة - حُوب (ج)
Please, would you...?	وَحْيَاتِكَ...؟	
police	الْبُولِيْس	
quickly, fast		بِسْرَعَةٍ
Ragab (name)		رَجَب
report(s)	مَحَضَّر - مَحَاضِر (ج)	
run (to)		جَرِي
see (to)	شَافَ	
speed		سُرْعَة
stomach(s)		مِعْدَة - مِعَد (ج)
stomachache	مَعَص	
tablet(s)		قُرُص - أَقْرَاص (ج)
thing	حَاجَة	
ways(s), road(s)	سَبِيلَة - سَبَك (ج)	طَرِيق - طَرُق (ج)

# SELF-EVALUATION TEST

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## Part One

### Listening Comprehension

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

1.
  - a Sir, go straight ahead!
  - b Sir, turn to the right!
  - c Sir, stop here!
  - d Sir, take the elevator!
  
2.
  - a He called the agency chief.
  - b Let me off at the telephone agency.
  - c They want to meet you at the agency.
  - d I'm calling you from the agency.
  
3.
  - a Which bus goes to Al Tahrir Square?
  - b Is there any bus that goes to Al Tahrir Square?
  - c Can I take the bus to Al Tahrir Square?
  - d Does this bus go to Al Tahrir Square?
  
4.
  - a OK, I'll take you to the office.
  - b Yes, it's not taken; please get in.
  - c OK, keep the change, please.
  - d Yes, he's free; go with him!

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

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

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

- 8.
- a . كل ساعة
  - b . كل الاتوبيسات
  - c . كل المحطات
  - d . كل شارع
- 9.
- a . تليفونه ٢٢٢٧٥٣
  - b . تليفونها ٢٢٢٧٥٣
  - c . تليفوني ٢٢٢٧٥٣
  - d . تليفونا ٢٢٢٧٥٣
- 10.
- a . عشان انا مش فاضي
  - b . عشان بيتي بعيد
  - c . عشان عندي اسهال
  - d . عشان الدكتور مشغول

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

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

## Part Two

## Written Interpretation

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

## Part Three

## Dictation

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

## Part Four

## Spoken Interpretation/Role Playing

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

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

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

Greet the receptionist.

• صباح النور اهلا وسهلا .

Ask the receptionist if Mr. Muhammad Hasan is in.

• أيوه موجود .

Ask if you can see him.

حصرتك مين ؟

Answer his question.

اهلا وسهلا ، السيد المهندس منتظوك اتفضل .

Ask where his office is.

في الدور الرابع ؟

Ask if there is an elevator.

طبعاً على ايدك اليمين .



# CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY



## Arabic-English

L12	injured (to be, to get)	# AT"WR	إِثْعُورٌ
L11	speak, talk, call (to)	# ATKLM * KLM	إِتْكَلِمَ
L10	twelve	# ATNA:R	إِتْنَاشَرٌ
L10	bus	# ATWBIS	أَتُوْبِيْسٌ
L12	Ihsaan (name)	* AHSAN	إِحْسَانٌ
L12	better, as, because, for	# AHSN	أَحْسَنَ
L10	Here you are.	# ADI	آدِي
L11	pass, permit, permission	# A;N * AZN	إِذْنٌ / إِزْنٌ
L 9	elevator	# ASANSIR	أَسَانْسِيرٌ
L12	hurry up, speed up (to)	* AST"JL	إِسْتَعْجَلِ
L12	continue (to)	* ASTM R	إِسْتَمِرْ
L10	blue-collar worker(s)	# ASUI - ASUWAT (J)	أَسْطُوَاتٌ - أَسْطُوَاتٌ (ج)
L12	ambulance	# AS"AF ("RBI?)	إِسْعَافٌ (عَرَبِيَّةٌ)
L10	sorry	* ASF	آسَفٌ
L 9	Islamic	* ASLAMI	إِسْلَامِيٌّ
L12	Ismail (name)	* ASMA"IL	إِسْمَاعِيلٌ
L12	diarrhea	* AS?AL	إِسْهَالٌ
L12	Do me a favor.	# A"ML M"RWF	إِعْمَلْ مَعْرُوفٌ
L12	police .	# ALBWLIS	الْبُولِيْسِ

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

## ب

L 9	door(s)	* BAB - ABWAB (J)	بَابٌ - أَبْوَاب (ج)
L12	continuously	* BASTMRAR	بِاسْتِمْرَار
L12	quickly, fast	* BSR"?	بِسْرْعَة
L10	afternoon	# B"D ALV?R	بَعْدَ الظُّهْرِ
L10	For how much ?	# BKAM	بِكَا م ؟
L12	do not	# BLA:	بَلَا ش
L11	rifle(s) shotgun(s)	* BNDQI? - BNADQ	بُنْدُقِيَّة - بِنَادِق (ج)

## ت

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

## ث

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

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

## ح

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

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

# خ

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

# د

L10	class	* DRJ?	دَرَجَة
L12	doctor(s)	# DKTWR - DKATR? (J)	دُكْتُور - دُكَاثِرَة (ج)
L12	medicine(s)	# DWA * ADWI? (J)	دَوَا / اَدْوِيَة (ج)
L 9	floor(s)	# DWR - ADWAR (J)	دُور - اَدْوَار (ج)
L 9	ground floor	# DWR ARVI	دُور اَرْصِي

ر

L 9	fourth	* RAB"	رَابِع
L12	head(s)	# RAS - RWS (J)	رَاسٌ - رُؤُسٌ (ج)
L12	Ragab (name)	* RJB	رَجَب
L11	answer, respond (to)	* RD	رَدُّ
L10	ride (to)	* RKB	رَكَبَ
L 9	Ramsis (name)	* RMSIS	رَمْسِيس

س

L 9	seventh	* SAB"	سَابِع
L 9	sixth	* SADS	سَادِس
L12	help, aid, assist (to)	* SA"D	سَاعِد
L12	liquid(s)	# SAIL - SWAIL (J)	سَائِل - سَوَائِل (ج)
L12	speed	* SR"?	سُرْعَة
L 9	Saud (name)	* S"WD	سُعُود
L12	way(s), road(s)	# SK? - SKK (J) * سَكَة / URIQ - URQ (J)	طَرِيق - طَرِيق (ج) / سَكَة سَكَّك (ج)
L10	road(s), way(s)	# SK? - SKK (J)	سَكَّة - سَكَّك (ج)
L11	Salaamah (name)	* SLAM?	سَلَامَة
L10	Solayman (name)	* SLIMAN	سَلِيمَان
L10	driver	# SWAQ	سَوَاق

ش

L12	see (to)	# :AF	شَاف
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## ض

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

## ط

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

## ع

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

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

## ف

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

## ق

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

## ك

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

L11	moment	* LHY?	لَحْظَة
L 9	find (to)	# LQI	لَقِيَ / يَلْقَى
L12	if	# LW * AZA	لو / اذا

## م

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



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

## ن

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

## هـ

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

و

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

ي

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