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ABSTRACT

The textbook in introductory and intermediate Moroccan Arabic is designed for the language and cultural training of Peace Corps volunteers in Morocco and is intended for both teacher and student use. The contents and design are based on a competency-based curriculum model. An introductory section presents general principles for use of Arabic script and for Moroccan Arabic phonology and transliteration, and contains 16 pronunciation drills. Each of the subsequent lesson outlines contains a topic, performance objective, cultural notes, vocabulary list with Arabic script and English transliteration, linguistic structures, and grammar notes. Lesson topics represent a variety of daily living skills and activities, including greetings and introductions, giving and getting personal information, money, travelling, discussing personal experiences, making plans, asking clarification, shopping, bargaining, using the telephone, using postal services, hotels, food and meals, making tea, dealing with local authorities, explaining Peace Corps work, personal interests, invitations, discussing acceptable behavior, and health and illness. Appended materials include cultural information about holidays and festivals, etiquette, idioms and social situations, notes on conjunctions, prepositions, and noun and adjective derivation, a verb list, and meaning and spelling of common names. (MSE)

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MOROCCAN ARABIC

A COMPETENCY BASED CURRICULUM
BEGINNING & INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS

كتاب الطالبة المغربية

PEACE CORPS/MOROCCO

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كتاب الدارجة المغربية

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This book represents the culmination of two years of re-designing Peace Corps/Morocco's Arabic materials to fit the Competency Based Curriculum model now used by Peace Corps world-wide. The process has entailed not only re-working the original texts, but testing them through two pre-service training. Based upon the experience and suggestions of the Volunteers in all sectors during the past two years, these materials have been used and improved.

While no text is a definitive work, we anticipate that having this book as a beginning reference will facilitate each person's Arabic learning. The success of one's experience as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Morocco rests heavily on one's ability to communicate effectively. While that process of becoming "effective" with the language requires effort, time, and practice, we hope this book will be a useful tool both during both the pre-service training and afterwards as resource for grammatical points, phrases and further exercise.

As always, we encourage you to make suggestions for the improvement of this material.

Ellen Paquette
Peace Corps Director/Morocco
May 1994

INTRODUCTION

Moroccan Arabic is actually a combination of three languages: Classical Arabic, French, and Spanish. It is a dialect and not a language, and it is furthermore, only a spoken dialect. However, in order to teach Moroccan Arabic (pronunciation and grammar) we first teach standard Arabic script.

Only basic grammar is described in this book to assure initial communication. It is a foundation for you to continue to build your language capability. One must also develop a strategy for learning those more sophisticated points of grammar.

This book is designed for beginners and intermediate level learners. It is intended to be useful to both students and instructors. The book is based on Peace Corps Competency Based Curriculum model of language learning. This volume is divided by competency; each introduced by the topic and objective. With each competency is a dialogue, followed by a list of corresponding vocabulary. Related grammatical points, cultural references, and a list of useful phrases follow. The phrase lists are divided into three columns: English, Transcription for pronunciation, and Arabic.

At the end of the book are more detailed grammatical notes and additional cultural topics are covered.

To improve the book, I ask each of you who uses it to send me any suggestions you may think of.

Abdelghani Lamnaouar
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MOROCCAN SCRIPT

INTRODUCTION

Morocco uses Classical Arabic as its principal language, which is spoken throughout the Arab countries. However, this is not the only language spoken in Morocco. There are three dialects of Berber as well - Tashelheit, Tamazerght, and Tarifit. Moroccan Arabic is a mix of classical Arabic and some words taken from foreign languages. In the Moroccan Arabic dialect, one does not follow all the formal rules used in classical Arabic. The many vowel endings in classical Arabic are not vocalized in Moroccan Arabic. Moroccan Arabic is, in fact, only a spoken language; all writing is in classical Arabic.

Within Morocco, one finds certain regionalisms in the spoken dialect. These usually reflect the foreign language influences (i.e. Spanish or French) which were previously prevalent in a different parts of Morocco.

ARABIC SCRIPT

General Principles for Writing

1. Arabic script is read and written right to left.
2. Arabic script has a 28-letter alphabet and several diacritical marks.
3. Only vowels with long sounds, are written. Otherwise, vowels with a short sound will be written as small signs above or below the letter. Sometimes the short vowels are not written at all and one must know the words to read them correctly.
4. Words are written separately from each other except in the following cases:
 - articles and prepositions which are only one letter are attached to the words which follow,
 - possessive pronouns are suffixed to verbs or nouns
5. Six letters of the alphabet are never attached. We call these six letters "Doutharz":

دوذارز

6. If there is a word without any of these six letters, all the letters are connected into one word. If there are any of these letters, then the word is broken into parts.
7. The writing of letters in script is modified as follows:
 - initial position = the letter is attached to the letter which follows.
 - middle position = the letter is attached to both the preceding and following letters,
 - final position = the letter is attached to only the preceding letter
 - isolate form = the letter is unattached, it stands alone.
8. All letters but the six follow these changes. The six letters "Doutharz" دوذارز are not attached to letters which follow; they exist only in the isolate and final forms.
9. The other 22 letters have the four forms - initial, middle, final, and isolate.

10. A letter is composed of 3 elements:

- the body of the letter
- one or two attaching strokes
- the tail

For the majority of the letters other than the six of the "Doutharza" there will be:

- a) the body + attaching stroke = initial form
- b) the attaching stroke + body + attaching stroke = middle form
- c) attaching stroke + body + tail = final form
- d) body + tail = isolate form

11. There are no capital letters.

12. The printed letters (i.e. in books) are the same as hand-written.

VERY IMPORTANT: The dialect (Moroccan Arabic) is rarely written. The dialect is written so rarely that one chooses the transcription more or less arbitrarily for writing in the dialect in certain cases. Most writing is done in classical Arabic.

PRONUNCIATION

1- Table of Sounds: Moroccan Arabic has thirty-one consonants and six vowels. Most of the consonants are classified according to the kinds of movements and positions of the lips, tongue, throat, and nasal passages which produce them.

CONSONANTS

	LABIAL	DENTAL	PALATAL	VELAR	PHARYNGEAL	GLOTT
STOPS	ب/ب	ض د ط ت		ق ك ك		ء
FRICATIVES	ف	س ص ز ز	ج ش	خ	ح	ه
NASALS	م/م	ن				
RESONANT		ل/ل	ر/ر		و/ي	

VOWELS

ا - ي - و (fatḥa) - (damma) - (kassra) - (Sokoona)

1-- **Stops** are those sounds which involve, momentarily, a complete blocking of the air stream in speech. For example, notice the complete closure of the lips in the pronunciation of the "b" in the English word "bed".

2-- A fricative is a sound in which the air stream is partly blocked but not completely stopped, with a resulting noisy effect. For example in the "f" of the English word "foot", note the way the air stream escapes through the partial closure of the lower lip against the upper front teeth.

3-- Nasals are sounds which involve a flow of air through the nasal passage e.g. "m".

The term "labials", "dental", "palatal", "velar", "pharyngeal", and "glottal" refer (in going front to back), to the parts of the mouth in which sounds are formed.

"Labial" refers to sounds which involve the lips.

"Dental" refers to sounds which involve the tip of the tongue in the area around the back of the front upper teeth.

"Palatal" refers to sounds formed with the upper surface of the tongue against the roof of the mouth.

"Velar" refers to sounds involving the rear part of the tongue against the rear portions of the roof of the mouth.

"Pharyngeal" refers to sounds formed in the area of the throat above the larynx (the Adam's apple.)

"Glottal" refers to sounds formed in the larynx.

For practical teaching and learning purposes, the sounds known as "resonant" are not usually classified according to the system described above.

B	ببب	بب	بب	بب	بب	الباء
T	تتت	تت	تت	تت	تت	التاء
TH	ثثث	ثث	ثث	ثث	ثث	الثاء
		ـَـَـَ	ـِـِـِ	ـُـُـُ	حركات	
N	ننن	نن	نن	نن	نن	النون
EE/Y	ييي	يي	يي	يي	يي	الياء
AA	ااا	اا	اا	ا/ا	ا	الالف
OO	ووو	وو	وو	وو	وو	الواو
D	ددد	دد	دد	دد	دد	الدال
TH	ذذذ	ذذ	ذذ	ذذ	ذذ	الذال
R(rool)	ررر	رر	رر	رر	رر	الراء
Z	ززز	زز	زز	زز	زز	الززين
S	سسس	سس	سس	سس	سس	السين
SH	ششش	شش	شش	شش	شش	الشين
M	ممم	مم	مم	مم	مم	الميم
H	ححح	حح	حح	حح	حح	الحاء
KH	خخخ	خخ	خخ	خخ	خخ	الغاء
J	ججج	جج	جج	جج	جج	الجيم
L	للل	لل	لل	لل	لل	اللام
AA	ععع	عع	عع	عع	عع	العين
GH	غغغ	غغ	غغ	غغ	غغ	الغين
H	ههه	هه	هه	هه	هه	الهاء
K	ككك	كك	كك	كك	ك/ك	الكاف
F	ففف	فف	فف	فف	فف	الفاء

Q	ققق	ق	ق	ق	ق	القاف
T	ططط	ط	ط	ط	ط	الطاء
TH	ظظظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	الظاء
S	صصص	ص	ص	ص	ص	الصاد
D	ضضض	ض	ض	ض	ض	الضاد

التنوين NUNATION

- (1) (an) َ
- شكراً - تماماً - تقريباً - خصوصاً - فعلاً
- (2) (oon) ُ
- (3) (in) ِ

(2) and (3) does not occur in Moroccan Arabic

Shadda (الشدة)

بُرْ - برأني - بزُرْ - بنأني -
درِي - مليت

Alhamza (الهمزة)

أ - أبريل - أنا - أجي - أكادير
إ - إنسان - إيمان - إسلام
ؤ - رؤوف
ء - ماء - إملاء - إنشاء
ئ - عائلة - سائل

atta almrboota (التاء المربوطة)

ة - طابلة - فاطمة قرعة

Alif al mamdooda (الالف الممدودة)

آ

الحروف القمرية MOON LETTERS
ا - ب - ج - ح - خ - ع - غ - ف - ق - ك - م - ه - و - ي - ء

الحروف الشمسية SUN LETTERS
ت - ج - د - ذ - ر - ز - ص - ض - ط - س - ش - ل - ن .

الحروف الدخيلة BORROWED LETTERS

V / ف

P / ب

G / ك

SEMI VOWEL / SEMI CONSONANT

" ي " as a consonant

at the beginning of a word

ex: ياك - باسمين - يد

before ة of the feminine

ex: ناموسية - شباكية

before the vowels "ا" or "و".

ex: خيوط - ديالي

" ي " as a vowel

before a consonant

ex: قميجة - صيطار - صغير

at the end of a word

ex: جي - مسالي

" و " as a vowel

before a consonant

ex: مسلوق - شكون - كول

at the end of a word

ex: ستيلو - سمعوا

" و " as a consonant

at the beginning of a word

ex: ولد - واش - والو

before the feminine ة

ex: رغوة - كسوة - قهوة

before the vowels "ا" and "ي"

ex: دوار - سروال - زوين

PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

1-PRONUNCIATION DRILLS WITH THE LETTER HAMZA (ء)

THE LETTER HAMZA CAN BE FOUND ON THE TOP OF ON ALIF AS WELL AS UNDER IT (E.G. أَ).
 (أ).

THE HAMZA CAN BE PLACED ON A WAW (و) ON THE LETTER YAA (ي) ON ALIF MAKSURA (ئ)
 (ئ)

OR LONG A (آ). HERE ARE SOME EXAMPLES:

THE LETTER HAMZA	حرف الهمزة
APRIL	أبريل=أ
PERSON	إنسان=إ
NATION	أمة=أ
INNOCENT	بري=ي
QUESTION	سؤال=و
PERPLEXED, CONFUSED	حائر=ي
LONG A=آ	آ=ا+أ
THE HOLY BOOK KORAN	القرآن=آ

2-CONTRAST BETWEEN HAMZA AND AAYN(ع AND ء):

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ء AND ع)		الفرق بين ء و ع	
FULL	عامر	ORDER	أمر
SUFFERING	معذب	POLITE	مأذب
HE CAUSED SUFFERING	عذب	HE DISCIPLINED	أذب
HE DEPENDED ON	عول	FIRST	أول
TORTURE	عذاب	POLITENESS	أداب
WORK	عمل	HOPE	أمل

3-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (ه) AND THE LETTER (ع)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ه) AND (ع)		الفرق بين ه و ع	
HABIT/TRADITION	عادة	THIS (M.S)	هأدا
ARABS	عرب	HE FLEW	هرب
HE MADE	عمل	HE NEGLECTED	همل

MADE	معمول	NEGLECTED	مهمول
AVERAGE;ORDINARY	عادي	THIS (F.S)	هادي
HE COUNTED	عدّد	HE THREATENED	هدّد

4-BECAUSE THE AMOUNT OF CONSTRICTION IN THE AIR PASSAGE FOR THE ARTICULATION OF AAYEN (عين) IS RELATIVELY SLIGHT, SOME PRACTICE IS REQUIRED TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN A (ع) AND (ع):

FEMININE SINGULAR:		MASCULINE SINGULAR:	
HEARING	سامعة	HEARING	سامع
SEVENTH	سابعة	SEVENTH	سابع
FOURTH	رابعة	FOURTH	رابع
RETURNING	راجعة	RETURNING	راجع
INFORMANT	بيّاعة	INFORMANT	بيّاع
SOLD	مبيوعة	SOLD	مبيوع
PROHIBITED	ممنوعة	PROHIBITED	ممنوع
PRINTED	مطبوعة	PRINTED	مطبوع

5-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (ه) AND THE LETTER (ح)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ه) AND (ح)		الفرق بين ه و ح	
HE LOVED	حب	IT BLEW	هب
WE	حنا	HERE	هنا
HE STAINED WITH HENNA	حنّى	HE REASSURED	هنّى
WE STAINED WITH HENNA	حنينا	WE CONGRATULATED	هنينا
HE TRAVELED IN THE EVENING	راح	THERE HE IS	راه!
HE ATTENDED	حضر	HE SPOKE	هضر

6 - CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (ع) AND THE LETTER E(ح)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ع) AND (ح)		الفرق بين ع و ح	
HE BURNED	حرق	HE SWATTED	عرق
HE FELT	حس	HE WATCHED	عس

HE DREAMED	حلم	HE LEARNED	علم
WATERMELON	دلاع	WATERMELON	دلاع
HE REJOICED	فرح	HE BROKE UP	فرع
HE CAUSED S.O.TO SWEAR	حَلَفَ	HE FED (ANIMALS)	عَلَفَ
SWEET	حلو	HEIGHT	علو
A LETTER	حرف	HE KNEW	عرف

7-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (ح) AND THE LETTER E(خ)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ح) AND (خ)		الفرق بين ح و خ	
MY UNCLE	ذالي	MY CONDITION	حالي
THREAD	خيطة	WALL	حيطة
VINEGAR	خل	HE OPENED	حل
HE WALKED	خَلَفَ	TO CAUSE S.O TO SWEAR	حَلَفَ
LAMB	خروف	LETTERS	حروف
HE PIERCED	خرق	HE BURNED	حرق
HE SUCCEEDED	خلف	HE SWORE	حلف
BROTHERS	خوت	FISH	حوت

8-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (خ) AND THE LETTER (غ)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (خ) AND (غ)		الفرق بين خ و غ	
EXPENSIVE	غالي	MY UNCLE	خالي
HE CAUSED S.T TO BE LOST	غَبَرَ	HE INFORMED	خبر
EXCEPT;JUST	غير	GOOD	خير
HE WAS MISTAKEN	غلط	HE REACHED	خلط
HE DROWNED	غرق	HE PIERCED	خرق
CLOUDS	غيام	TENTS	خيام
ABSENT	غايب	UGLY	خايب
HE WAS ABSENT	غاب	HE WAS UGLY	خاب

9-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (ق) AND THE LETTER (ك)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ق) AND (ك)		الفرق بين ق و ك	
IN YOU	فيك	WAKE UP!	فق!
HE ATE	كلى	HE GRILLED	قلى
DOG	كلب	HEART	قلب
TALK	كلام	PENCILS	قلام
HE DOUBTED	شك	TO SPLIT	شق
WALNUT BARK	سواك	MARKETS	سواق
EAT!	كل	SAY!	قل

10-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (ت) AND THE LETTER (ط)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ت) AND (ط)		الفرق بين ت و ط	
ADOBE	طوب	FABRIC/CLOTH	توب
ARMPIT	باط	HE SPENT NIGHT	بات
IT WAS COOKED	طاب	HE REPENTED	تاب
STAMP	طابع	FOLLOWING	تابع
WALL	حيط	BECAUSE	حيث
MUD	طين	FIGS	تين
HE FLEW	طار	HE REVOLTED	تار

11-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (خ) AND THE LETTER (ك)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (خ) AND (ك)		الفرق بين خ و ك	
HE ENLARGED	كَبَّرَ	HE INFORMED	خَبَّرَ
COMPLETE	كامل	LAZY	خامل
CAVE	كاف	HE BECAME AFRAID	خاف
HE CAME EARLY	بَكَرَ	HE EXORCISED	بَخَّرَ
HE WAS	كان	HE BETRAYED	خان
HE THANKED	شكر	HE SNORED	شخر
MANY	كتار	HE CHOICE	ختار

12-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (ض) AND THE LETTER (د)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ض) AND (د)		الفرق بين ض و د	
LANE/QUARTER	درب	BEATING	ضرب
SPEAKING	داوي	LIGHTED	ضاوي
LIMIT	حد	LUCK	حض
PRAISING	حامد	SOUR	حامض
HE COUNTED	عد	TO BITE	عض
HE DEMOLISHED	هدم	HE DIGESTED	هضم
DEMOLISHED	مهدوم	DIGESTED	مهضوم
COUNTED	معدود	BITTEN	معضوض
HE WAS ACCUSTOMED	عود	HE RECOMPENSED	عوض

13-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE LETTER (ص) AND THE LETTER (س)

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN (ص) AND (س)		الفرق بين ص و س	
SWORD	سيف	SUMMER	صيف
TEETH	سنان	STENCH	صنان
ZERO	سفر	YELLOW	صفر
TO ENVY	حسد	HE HARVESTED	حصد
ENVIOLS	حساد	HARVESTER	حصاد
SHAVED	محسن	FORTIFIED	محصن
HE TOOK AWAY	سلب	HE CRUCIFIED	صلب
TAKEN AWAY FROM	مهلوب	CRUCIFIED	مصلوب
HE PRAISED	سبح	SAY "GOOD MORNING"	صبح

14-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE EMPHATIC AND NON-EMPHATIC CONSONANTS

EMPHATIC CONSONANTS (ل)		NON-EMPHATIC CONSONANTS (ل)	
LAMP	لامبة	SUIT/UNIFORM	لبسة
BALLOON	بالون	COLOR	لون
BY GOD!	والله!	ORANGE(S)	ليمونة

TAKE CARE!	تهنئى	ELEPHANT	فيل
GOD	الله	MILK	حليب
DARKNESS	ضلمة	SAFETY/PEACE	سلامة
MINUS QUARTER	لاروب	NIGHT	ليل

15-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE EMPHATIC AND NON-EMPHATIC CONSONANTS

EMPHATIC CONSONANTS (ر)		NON-EMPHATIC CONSONANTS (ر)	
IT CURDLED	راب	TO BE DEMOLISHED	راب
YOGURT	رايب	DEMOLISHED	رايب
TO HAPPEN	جرى	HE RAN	جرى
DUCKS	برك	HE SAT DOWN	برك
CHAMELEON	بكر	FIRST BORN	بكر
HE CURED	برى	HE ACQUITTED	برى

16-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE EMPHATIC CONSONANTS AND NON -EMPHATIC CONSONANTS.

THE EMPHATIC CONSONANTS(ب)		NON-EMPHATIC CONSONANTS(ب)	
BANK	بنك	GIRL, DAUGHTER	بنت
POPE	بابا	HE SPEND THE NIGHT	بات

17-CONTRAST BETWEEN THE EMPHATIC CONSONANTS AND NON -EMPHATIC CONSONANTS.

EMPHATIC CONSONANTS		NON-EMPHATIC CONSONANTS	
MY MOTHER	مى	FROM	من
OWNERS	موالين	MY MONEY	مالى

PERSONAL INFORMATION

TOPIC:

GREETING AND INTRODUCING YOURSELF.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO INTRODUCE HIMSELF /HERSELF AND GREET PEOPLE.

CULTURAL POINTS

THE GREETINGS AND FAREWELLS (GOOD-BYES) ARE TWO IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF MOROCCAN LIFE. GREETINGS ARE NOT TO BE COMPARED WITH THE QUICK AMERICAN "HI". IT TAKES TIME FOR TWO PEOPLE TO EXCHANGE DIFFERENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS WHICH INTEREST THEM ABOUT EACH OTHER, THEIR FAMILIES AND LIFE IN GENERAL. GREETINGS CHANGE FROM ONE REGION TO ANOTHER, BOTH IN THE QUESTIONS POSED AND IN THE FASHION OF THE GREETING (IE. SHAKING HANDS, KISSING CHEEKS HEAD OR HANDS, OR PUTTING ONE'S HAND OVER ONE'S HEART AFTER SHAKING HANDS.).

FOR THIS COMPETENCY, YOU WILL FIND A DIALOGUE AND A TRANSLATED LIST OF ALL THE WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS WHICH HELP YOU USE THE GREETINGS. THERE IS ALSO AN ADDITIONAL LIST OF EXPRESSIONS FOR GREETINGS. THIS IS DIVIDED INTO QUESTIONS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE RESPONSES. (YOU DO NOT NEED TO REMEMBER ALL THESE EXPRESSIONS. THIS LIST IS INCLUDED SO YOU CAN RECOGNIZE THEM.).

IF YOU GREET A GROUP OF PEOPLE, THEN THE WAY YOU GREET THE FIRST PERSON IS THE WAY YOU SHOULD GREET EVERYONE IN THE GROUP. DON'T BE SURPRISED IF YOU ARE GREETED BY A FRIEND BUT HE DOES NOT INTRODUCE YOU TO OTHER PEOPLE WITH WHOM HE MAY BE TALKING. DO NOT BE SURPRISED IF YOU ARE IN A GROUP AND YOU ARE NOT GREETED AS OTHERS ARE IN THE GROUP (PEOPLE MAY BE SHY TO GREET A STRANGER.)

IT IS ALSO NOT NECESSARY TO GIVE AN OVERLY-DETAILED RESPONSE TO A GREETING -- ONLY THE USUAL RESPONSE IS EXPECTED. EX.: "HOW ARE YOU?". AND. ONLY: "FINE, THANKS BE TO GOD."

Grammatical notes to be discovered:

- Suffixed pronouns.
- Independent pronouns.

الضمائر المتصلة

ي+ك +ه +ها

مفردات موجودة بالقسم

الضمائر المنفصلة

هي+هو +انتي+انت +أنا

أدوات الإستفهام

اشنو؛ شنو؛ كيف

VOCABULARY

Peace Be Upon You.	ssalamo ع laykoun	السلام عليكم
And Peace Upon You.	Wa ع laykoun assalam	وعليكم السلام
Name	smiya	سمية
My name	smiti	سميتي
Your name	smitak	سميتك
His name	smitou	سميتو
Her name	smit'ha	سميتها
What...?	shnou.....?	اشنو.....؟
How are you (masc.)?	kif dayer?	كيف داير؟
How are you (fem.)?	kif dayra?	كيف دايرة؟
No problems?	labas?	لاباس؟
No problems, thanks be to God.	labas لِح amdou lah	لاباس الحمد لله
Good bye (Go in peace).	b'slama	بالسلامة
Repeat! (masc.)	ع awed	عاود
Repeat! (fem.)	ع awdi	عاودي
Ask	swal	سول
Ask (fem.) him.	sawlih	سوليه
Ask (fem.) her.	sawliha	سوليها
Good.	mazyan	مزيان
Good.	biخ ir	بخير
Super.	momtaz	ممتاز
May God's Grace be Upon You.	tbark allah ع lik	تبارك الله عليك
No problems with you?	labas ع lik?	لاباس عليك؟
What's the news?	ash بخ barek?	اشخبارك؟
Everything is fine.	koulshi beخ ir	كلشي بخير

التعارف

السلام عليكم	دجون
وعليكم السلام.	محمد
كيف داير؟ لابس؟	دجون
لابس الحمد لله. وانت أش خبارك؟ لابس عليك؟	محمد
لابس الحمد لله.	دجون
شنو سميتك؟	محمد
سميتي دجون، وانت؟	دجون
سميتي محمد.	محمد
متشرفين.	دجون

GREETING

John	=Peace be with you.
Mohamed	=And also with you.
John	=How are you? Fine? (insisting)
Mohamed	=I'm fine, praise God. And you, how are you? Are you okay? (What's new?)
John	=I'm okay.praise God.
Mohamed	=Excuse me what's your name?
John	=My name is John. And you?
Mohamed	=Mohamed.
John	=Pleased to meet you.

"INDEPENDENT PRONOUNS"

These pronouns take the following forms as subjects of a sentence.

As in Spanish and Italian, the use of these pronouns is optional - usually used only to emphasize the subject.

There is no equivalent in Moroccan Arabic of "am, is, are."

Presentation:

أنا	Ana	I
انت	Nta	You (m.s)
انتي	Ntee	You (f.s)
هو	Howa	He
هي	Hiya	She
حنا	حna	We
انتما	Ntouma	You (pl)
هما	Houma	They

Exercise:

Fill in the blank with the missing word(s)

I am Mourad.

أنا مراد

I am busy.

.....

واش انت مريض؟

Are you a tourist?

.....

فين هو؟

Where is she?

.....

مع من حنا؟

Are you (f/s) a volunteer?

.....

فين حنا؟

SUFFIX PRONOUNS/POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

In the Moroccan dialect, one or two letters may be added to words in order to express possession. The various forms of the possessive word "dyal" is used with other words. To distinguish which words take the suffixed possessives and which take the possessive "dyal" takes some time. When discussing members of the family, the possessive "dyal" is never used.

For "his" or "him" the vowel "ي" or the consonant "ه" is added.

"ك" is added to words which end in a consonant and "ا" is added to words which end in a vowel.

Suffixed pronouns are:

ي	ee	ديالي	Dyalee	My, mine
ك	k	ديالك	Dyalek	Your, yours(sg)
و/ه	ou/h	دياله	Dyalou	His
ها	ha	ديالها	Dyalha	Her, hers
نا	na	ديالنا	Dyalna	Our, ours.
كم	koum	ديالكم	Dyalkoum	Your, yours(pl)
هم	houm	ديالهم	Dyalhoum	Their, theirs.

Examples

I went to see him

مشيت نشوفو

I went to his house

مشيت ل دارو

داري	dari	my house	مكاني	maganti	my watch
دارك	darek	your house	مكانتك	magantak	your watch
دارو	darou	his house	مكانتو	magantou	his watch
دارها	darha	her house	مكانتها	magantha	her watch
دارنا	darna	our house	مكانتنا	magantha	our watch
داركم	darkoum	your house	مكانتكم	magantkoum	your watch
دارهم	darhoum	their house	مكانتهم	maganthoum	their watch

INTERROGATION

Interrogation is signaled in one of three ways in Moroccan Arabic

- By an interrogative adverb.
- By an interrogative pronoun.
- By a rising intonation.

The interrogative pronouns

There are five interrogative pronouns.

شكون؟	Shkoun?	Who?
مع من؟	Mε minn?	With whom?
اشنو؟ اش؟	Ashnou? Ash?	What?
ما؟	Ma?	What?
أشمن؟ إينا؟	Ashmin? Inna?	Which?

The form **من** is used only after prepositions for example:

مع من؟	Mε aminn?	With whom?
ديال من؟	Dyalminn?	Whose?

Whose daughter is this ?	Bent minn hadee?	بنت من هادي؟
With or by whom?	Bi minn?	ب من؟
To whom?	Li minn?	ل من؟
In whom?	Fi minn	ف من؟
Of whom, whose?	D' menn	د من؟

شكون؟	Shkoun?	Who?
Who are you?	Shkoun antta?	شكون انت؟
Who(is that)	Shkoun lli?	شكون اللي...؟
Who (is it that)saw you(sg)?	Shkoun lli shafk?	شكون اللي شافك؟
Who did you see ?	Shkoun lli shfti?	شكون اللي شفتي؟
Who is it that you (sg) saw?	Shkoun lli shfti	شكون اللي شفتي؟

اش؟	Ash?	What?
What did you do ?	Shnou dertti?	اشنو درتي؟
What is this (one)?	Ash hada?	اش هادا؟
What with?	Bash?	باش؟
What /Which?	Ash mn?	اش من؟
(At) what time?	Waqt Ash?	وقت اش؟
(On) what day?	Nearash?	نهار اش؟

Do you understand what I'm saying?

Wash fhamti ash kangoul?

واش فهمتي اش كنگول؟

واش؟	wash?	+/-?
------	-------	------

Wash howa?

واش هو؟

Wash hiya?

واش هي؟

ما؟	Ma?	What?
-----	-----	-------

What's wrong, what's the matter

Mal'k?Malou

مالك؟/مالو؟

What are you (sg) screaming for?

Mal'k kat'awwat?

مالك كتغوت؟

إينا	Īnna?	At what time?
------	-------	---------------

(At)what time (hour)did you(sg)come?

F'inna sa' a?

ف إنا ساعة جيتي؟

ف أشمن ساعة جيتي؟

Shnouwa/shnou houwa

اشنو هو - - - - شنوا

Shniya/shnihiya

اشنو هي - - - - شنيا

Shnouma/shnouhouma

اشنو هما - - - - شنما

PERSONAL INFORMATION

TOPIC:

ASKING AND RESPONDING TO PERSONAL QUESTIONS.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT NATIONALITIES, AGE, CITIES AND MARITAL STATUS.

CULTURAL POINTS

AVOID ASKING ABOUT AGE AND SALARY.

PEOPLE SOMETIMES WON'T TELL YOU ABOUT THEIR JOB AND OTHER PERSONAL CONCERNS IF NOT ASKED. RELIGION CAN BE A SENSITIVE ISSUE AND SOMETIMES PEOPLE ARE NOT WILLING TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS.

TRAINEES SHOULD ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- WHAT NATIONALITY ARE YOU ?
- WHERE DO YOU COME FROM ?
- HOW OLD ARE YOU ?
- ARE YOU MARRIED? SINGLE? ETC.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES TO BE DISCOVERED

- _ ADJECTIVES
- _ NATIONALITIES
- _ GENDER

THE MASCULINE FEMININE SINGULAR FORM.

VOCABULARY

What's this(mas.sing)	shnou hada?	شنو هادا؟
What's this(fem sing)	shnou hadi?	شنو هادي؟
I'm from the US	ana min mirikan	أنا من مريكان
I'm American	ana mirikani(ya)	أنا مريكاني(ة)
I'm from Morocco	nta min mġrib	أنا من المغرب
I'm Moroccan	nta maġribi(ya)	أنا مغربي (ة)
Where are you from (masc s)	mnin nta?	منين انت؟
Where are you from (fem s)	mnin nti?	منين انتي؟
Are you French?	wash nt(a/i) fransawi(ya)?	واش انت(ي)فرنساوي(ة)
Where are you from in the US?	mnin nta min mirikan?	منين انت من مريكان؟
The state of California	wilayat kalifornya	ولاية كاليفورنيا
California is a state.	kalifornya wilaya	كاليفورنيا ولاية

I am from...	ana min.....	أنا من.....
Are you from?	wash nta min.....?	واش انت من.....؟
And you (fem sing)?	u nti?	وانتي؟
Where is he from?	mnin howa?	منين هو؟
Where is she from?	mnin hiya?	منين هي؟
Not	mashi.....	ماشي.....
Excuse me (to masc sing)	smaح li	اسمح لي
Excuse me (to fem sing)	samح li	اسمحي لي
Not yet	la mazal	لا مزال
Not yet	la baقي	لا باقي
Are you a tourist?	wash nta touris	واش انت تورييس؟
I work with the Peace Corps.	ana دхам م ع a haylat salam	أنا خدام مع هيئة السلام
But	wa lakin	ولكن

City	mdina	مدينة	I have	ع andi	عندي
Country	blad	بلاد	You have	ع andak	عندك
State	wilaya	ولاية	He has	ع ando	عندو
Big (fem)	kbira	كبيرة	She has	ع andha	عندها
Small (fem)	sغira	صغيرة	I don't have	ma ع andish	ما عنديش
Married	mzawaj(a)	مزوج(ة)	You (sing) don't have	ma ع andaksh	ما عندكش
Single (masc)	ع azri	عزري	He doesn't have	ma ع andoush	ما عندوش
Single (fem/virgin)	ع azba	عزبة	She doesn't have	ma ع andhash	ما عندهاش

ANNISBA

A. Countries

Countries	Geog N	Adj (M.S)	Adj (pl)	Adj (F.S)	
USA	مريكان	مريكاني	مريكان	مريكانية	mirican(i/iya)
France	فرنسا	فرنساوي	فرنسويين	فرنسوية	fransa(wi/wiya)
Spain	سبانيا	سبليوني	سبليون	سبليونية	sbalyoun(i/iya)
Italy	الطليان	طلياني	طليان	طليانية	talyan(i/iya)
England	الانكليز	انكليزي	انكلزة	انكليزية	nagliz(i/iya)
Tunisia	تونس	تونسي	توانسة	تونسية	touns(i/iya)
Algeria	الجزائر	جزائري	جزائريين	جزائرية	jazair(i/iya)
Morocco	المغرب	مغربي	مغاربة	مغربية	maغrib(i/iya)

B. Cities

Cities	Geog N	Adj (M S)	Adj (F S)	Adj (M PL)	Adj (F PL)	
Rabat	الرباط	رباطي	رباطية	رباطيين	رباطيات	rbat(i/iya)
Marrakech	مراكش	مراكشي	مراكشية	مراكشيين	مراكشيات	maraksh(i/iya)
Fes	فاس	فاسي	فاسية	فاسيين	فاسيات	fas(i/iya)
Meknes	مكناس	مكناسي	مكناسية	مكناسيين	مكناسيات	meknas(i/iya)
city	مدينة	مديني	مدينية	مدينيين	مدينيات	mdini/ya
Country:(rural)	عروبية	عروبي	عروبية	عروبيين	عروبيات	roubi/ya

*It is very common to derive adjectives or nouns from geographical nouns (countries, cities, etc.) as follows:

المغرب (Morocco) مغربي (Moroccan: that is a native of Morocco or pertaining to it.)

أمريكا (American) أمريكي (American: i.e. a native of America or something pertaining to it.)

This method is called Annisba (النسبة)

اشكون انتما؟

السلام عليكم.	فاطمة
وعليكم السلام.	بوب
اسمح لي ، واش انت فرنساوي؟	فاطمة
لا أنا مريكاني.	بوب
متين ف مريكان؟	فاطمة
من مدينة لوس أنجلس ف ولاية كاليفورنيا و انت ؟	بوب
من الرباط.	فاطمة
اسمحي لي شحال من عام عندك ؟	بوب
شحال ف عمرك؟/شحال عندك من عام ؟	فاطمة
اتنين و عشرين عام.وانت ؟	بوب
ربعة و ثلاثين عام.	فاطمة
واش انت مزوج ولا مازال ؟	بوب
لا مازال ، وانتي ؟	فاطمة
لا باقية. واش انت تورييس؟	بوب
لا خدام مع هيئة السلام.	فاطمة
بالسلامة.	بوب
نشوفك من بعد.	بوب

WHO ARE YOU

Fatima	= Peace be upon you.
Bob	= And also upon you.
Fatima	= Excuse me, are you French?
Bob	= No, I'm American.
Fatima	= Where are you from in the U S?
Bob	= I'm from the city of Los Angeles in the state of California. And you?
Fatima	= From Rabat.
Bob	= Excuse me ! How old are you?
Fatima	= I'm 22 and you?
Bob	= I'm 34
Fatima	= Are you married or not yet?
Bob	= No, not yet. and you?
Fatima	= Not yet Are you a tourist (in Morocco)?
Bob	=No, I work with Peace Corps/Morocco.
Fatima	=Goodbye.
Bob	= See you later.

USEFUL PHRASES

Where are you from?	منين انت(انتى)؟	innin nta(anti)?
I'm from...	انا من	na min
What are you doing here in Morocco?	اشنو كتدير هنا ف المغرب	ashnou katdir f'elmaغreb
I'm not a tourist.	انا ماشي توريست	ana mashi tourist
I'm working in Morocco.	انا خدام(ة) ف المغرب	ana kanخdam(a) f'lmaغreb
I'm working with Peace Corps.	انا كنخدم مع هيئة السلام	ana kanخdem
I'm a Peace Corps Volunteer.	انا متطوع مع هيئة السلام	ana moutatawiغ mغا hay'lat ssalam.
What's your nationality?	شنو الجنسية ديالك؟	shnou jinssiya dyalik
I'm an American from New York.	انا مريكاني من نيويورك	ana mirikani min New York
What is your religion?	اشنو الدين ديالك؟	shnou d'din dyalik
I'm Christian.	انا مسيحي(ة)	ana massiح(a)
I'm Jewish.	انا يهودي(ة)	ana yhoudi(ya)
How old are you?	شحال ف عمرك؟	sh'al f' عمourak?
I'mold. (See the numbers chapter for your particular age.)	عندي عام.	عandi..... عام.
What is your occupation?/Job?	اش كتعمل(ي)	ash kataعmal(i)?
English Teacher	استاد و انكليزية	usstad d' lingliziya
Teacher of O+M	استاد ديال المكفوفين	usstad dyal makfoufin.
Veterinarian	بيطري	baytari
I work at the M.A.R.A.	خدام مع وزارة الفلاحة	خdam mغا wizaretalfilaغا
I work at the M.O.P.H.	خدام مع وزارة الصحة	خdam mغا wizaret ssiغا
I work for the program on Health Education.	خدام مع برنامج التربية الصحية	خdam mغا barnamaj attarbiya ssiغاiya
I work with the Department of "Eaux et Forets"	انا كنخدم مع مصلحة المياه و الغابات.	ana kanخdem mغا maslaحat lmiyah wa لغabat.

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

The near and the far demonstrative forms are:

This (m)	hada	هادا
This (f)	hadi	هادي
These (pl)	hadou	هادوا
That (m)	hadak	هاداك
That (f)	hadik	هاديك
Those (pl)	hadouk	هادوك

These forms almost always have a specific noun antecedent and are often translated as 'this one', 'that one', 'these (ones)' eg هادي مزيانة hadi mezyana This one is good.

These forms are scarcely ever used in the sense of English "This" or "That" referring to a general situation. Generally, without a specific noun antecedent the usage is هاد الشي (had ashi) this (thing) and دك الشي (dak shi) (that things). Compare

What is this (one)?	ash hada?	أش هادا؟
What is this (situation, affair)?	ash had ashi?	أش هاد الشي؟
I want that one.	bغ it hadak.	بغيت هاداك
That's what I want.	dak ashi lli bغ it.	داك الشي اللي بغيت.

With a durative verb form, an active participle indicating current or present activity, or in an equational sentence هادي is used in equivalents to the English present perfect tense for example:

I've been waiting for him for two hours.	hadi saغ tayen u ana kantsanak.	هادي ساعتين وأنا كنتسناك
He's been asleep for a (long) time.	hadi mouda u howa naغ as.	هادي مدة وهو ناعس.
He's been in Morocco for three years.	hadi talt snine u howa flmaغ reb	هادي تلت سنين وهو ف المغرب

This and that

This	had	هاد
This one	hada	هادا
These	hadou	هادوا
That (m)	hadak	هاداك
That (f)	hadik	ديك
Those	hadouk	هادوك
That (m)	dak	داك
This one (f)	hadi	هادي
Those	douk	دوك
That one (f)	hadik	هاديك

These things or This thing, situation had ashi هاداشي

That thing, situation. dak ashi داكاشي

There is(m.s)	kayen	كايين
There is not (m.s)	makayensh	ماكاينش
There is (f.S)	kayna	كايينة
There is not (m.f)	makaynash	ماكاييناش
There are (pl)	kaynin	كايينين
There are not (pl)	makayninsh	ماكايينينش

NUMERALS

From Numbers one through twelve, Moroccan has separate forms for cardinal and ordinal numbers. From two through ten, there are separate fractional forms. From eleven on, fractions are not definable, and from thirteen on there is no distinction of form between cardinal and ordinal.

The cardinals:

There are individual forms for the numbers from one through nineteen, for the tens from twenty through ninety, for a hundred, for a thousand, for a million, and for a billion. The form for these are given below. For the complex numbers.

(a) The cardinals from one through ten:

Full Forms		Short Form		
واحد	waḥed	One(m.s)	none	
وحدة	waḥda	One(m.f)	none	
وحدین	waḥdīn	One(pl)	none	
جوج	jouj	two	none	
تین/تینین	tnin/tnayeen	two	ثلاث	talt
ثلاثة	tlata	three	ربع	rbaع
ربعة	rabع a	four	خمسة	خams
خمسة	خ amssa	five	ست	set
سنة	sla	six	سبع	sbaع
سبعة	sabع a	seven	ثمان	tman
ثمانية	tminya	eight	تسع	tsaع
تسعود	tasع oud	nine	عشر	ع asher
عشرة	ع ashra	ten		

When used directly before a noun in counting, the form is:

Number (Full Forms) + ة (d') + noun(plural)

Number (Short Form)+ noun(plural)

خمسة دراهم	خamsa d'drahem	five dirhams
تسع شهور	tasع shhour	nine months

Remark:

The numeral واحد waḥed (one) differs from all other numerals in being an adjective. It occupies the same place in the sentence as other adjectives and similarly agrees in gender with whatever noun it modifies, e.g. كتاب واحد, ktab waḥeed (one book).

For 'two' the form **تئين** tain is used in compound numerals such as **عشرين و اثنين** tshayn u ashraeen (twenty-two), etc. Otherwise **جوج** jouj is used, e.g. **جوج د الكتب** jouj d laktoub (two books).

Dual nouns

The dual must be used when referring to two things. Although this is not very common in practice you should at least learn to recognize it.

Some examples:

	Singular		Dual noun	
Day	يوم	youm	يومين	youmayeen
Month	شهر	shhar	شهرين	shhrayeen
Year	عام	am	عامين	amayeen
Week	سبعمائة	simana	جوج د السبعمائة	jouj d' ssimanat
Minute	دقيقة	d'qaa	جوج دقائق	jouj d' qayeeq

(b) The cardinals from eleven through nineteen.

حداش	dash	eleven
طناش	tnash	twelve
تلتاش	taltash	thirteen
ربعاش	rba'ash	fourteen
خمستاش	amstash	fifteen
ستاش	st'ash	sixteen
سبعاش	sba'ash	seventeen
تمنطاش	tman'ash	eighteen
تسعطاش	tsa'ash	nineteen

When used directly before a noun in counting, the form is:

The number + ة (er) or ل (el) + noun(singular)

ستاش ل عام	st'ash l'am	Sixteen years
ربعاش ل بنت	rba'ash l'bent	Fourteen girls

The cardinal decades:

عشرين	ashreen	twenty
تلاتين	tlateen	thirty
ربعين	rab'een	forty
خمسين	amscen	fifty

ستين	sateen	sixty
سبعين	sab'een	seventy
ثمانين	tman'een	eighty
تسعين	tas'een	ninety

When used directly before a noun in counting, the form is:

Number + noun(singular)

عشرين عام	ashreen' am	twenty years
ثلاثين درهم	lathreen dirhams	thirteen dirhams

The hundreds:

مئة	mya	one hundred
مئتين	myatayn	two hundred
ثلاث مئة	telt-mya	three hundred
ربعمئة	reb'emya	four hundred
خمس مئة	ams-mya	five hundred
ست مئة	sett-mya	six hundred
سبع مئة	seb'emya	seven hundred
ثمان مئة	temn-mya	eight hundred
تسع مئة	tse'emya	nine hundred

When used directly before a noun in counting, the form is:

Number + ت (t)+ noun(singular)

ربعمئة كتاب	reb'emya t ktab	four hundred books
تسع مئة ريال	tes'emya t ryal	nine hundred Ryal

The thousands:

ألف	alf	one thousand
ألفين	alfayen	two thousand
ثلاث الاف	telt-alf	three thousand
ربعمئة الاف	reb'emya-alf	four thousand
خمس الاف	ams-alf	five thousand
ست الاف	sett-alf	six thousand
سبع الاف	seb'emya-alf	seven thousand
ثمان الاف	temn-alf	eight thousand
تسع الاف	tes'emya-alf	nine thousand

When used directly before a noun in counting, the form is:

Number + noun(singular)

Number +(ا)+ noun(plural)

خمسة الاف د الناس	rebع-alaf d' nass	four thousand people
ثمان الاف درهم	temn-alaf dirham	eight thousand dirhams

Larger numbers

'Million' مليون (malyoun)(sg), ملايين (mlyeen)(pl.)

'Billion' مليار (mlyar)(sg) ملايير (mlyeer)(pl.).

تسعة د الملايين	tasعoud del mlyeen	nine million
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The Ordinals

الاول	luwel	first
الثاني	tani	second
الثالث	talet	third
الرابع	رابع	fourth
الخامس	خامس	fifth
السادس/السادس	sades	sixth
السابع	سابع	seventh
الثامن	tamen	eighth
التاسع	taseع	ninth
العاشر	عاشر	tenth
الحامس	حامس	eleventh
العاشر	عاشر	twelfth

The forms listed are the in masculine singular. The feminine and plural forms are regular, formed with the ending ة (a) and ين (in) respectively.

The Fractions:

	Singular		Plural	
half	ness	نصف	nsas	نصاف
third	tulut	ثلث	tulutat	ثلثات
fourth	rubuع	ربع	rubuع at	ربعات
			rbaع	رباع

fifth	خumus	خمس	خumusat	خمسات
	خoms	خمس	خmas	خماس
sixth	sudus	سدس	sudusat/sdas	سدسات/سداس
seventh	subuع	سبع	subuع at	سبعات
	sbeع	سبع	sbaع	سباع
eighth	tumun	تمن	tumunat	تمنات
	tmen	تمن	tman	تمان
ninth	tusuع	تسع	tusuع at	تسعات
tenth	ع ushur	عشر	ع ushurat/ع shar	عشرات/عشار

The fraction from one third to one tenth show a considerable amount of variation. The use of the alternate forms differs from speaker to speaker and in different counting situations.

VOCABULARY

الساعة

one (fem)	lwaح da	الوحدة	seven	sabع a	السبعة
two	jouj	الجوج	eight	tmany	التمنية
three	tlata	الثلاثة	nine	tasع oud	التسعود
four	rabع a	الرابعة	ten	ع ashra	العشرة
five	lخamsa	الخمسة	eleven	لح dash	الحضاش
six	seta	الستة	twelve	ط nash	الطناش
before minus	ق al	قل	twenty minutes	toloot	تلت
and	u	و	half	nas	نص
exactly	nishan	نیشان	quarter to	laroob	لارب
quarter	رbaع	ربع	five minutes	ق sem	قسم

What time is it?	shح al hadi f' saع a	شحال هادي ف الساعة؟
It is exactly one o'clock.	hadi lwaح da nishan	هادي الوحدة نیشان.
It is five minutes past two.	hadi jouj u ق sam	هادي الجوج و قسم.
It is ten minutes past three.	hadi tlata u ق smayen	هادي الثلاثة و قسمين.
It is a quarter past four.	hadi rabع a u رbaع	هادي الرابعة و ربع
It is twenty-five past five.	hadi lخamsa u ق samsam	هادي الخمسة و خمس قسام
It is six thirty.	hadi seta u ness	هادي الستة و نص
It is seven thirty-five.	hadi sabع a u sabع k ق sam	هادي السبعة و سبع قسام
It is twenty to eight.	hadi tmany ق al touloot	هادي التمنية قل تلت
It is a quarter to nine.	hadi tsع oud laroob	هادي التسعود لاروب
It is ten minutes to ten.	hadi tsع dash ق al smayen	هادي الحضاش قل قسماين
It is five minutes to eleven.	hadi ط nash ق al samsam	هادي الطنash قل قسم
It is twenty past three.	hadi tlata u touloot	هادي الثلاثة و تلت

GETTING STARTED SHOPPING

A COMPLETE SHOPPING COMPETENCY WILL COME LATER. THIS UNIT IS JUST TO GIVE YOU A FEW USEFUL PHRASES TO GO TO THE MARKET OR TO THE STORE.

التقديية	
السلام عليكم.	دجينييفر
وعليكم السلام، شنو بغيتي ألالا؟	مول الحانوت
واش عندك الشكلاط؟	دجينييفر
إييه موجود ألالا.	مول الحانوت
عطيني جوج بكيات. بشحال؟	دجينييفر
طناش الدرهم.	مول الحانوت
هاك، بارك الله فيك.	دجينييفر
بلا جميل.	مول الحانوت

Exercise:

Translate into English the dialogue above.

VOCABULARY

I want	bغ it	بغيت.....
I want a pencil.	bغ it lam	بغيت قلم
What do you want?	shno bغ iti	اشنو بغيتي؟
Give me	ع tini	عطيني
Give me a pen.	ع tini stilou	عطيني ستيلو
Do you have?	wesh ع andek.....?	واش عندك.....؟
How much? (price)	bshح al.....?	بشحال.....؟

I want	bغ it	بغيت	I don't want	mabغ itsh	مابغيتش
You (sing) want	bغ iti	بغيتي	You don't want	mabغ itish	مابغيتيش
You (fem) want	bغ iti	بغيتي	You (fem) don't want	mabغ itish	مابغيتيش
He wants	bغ a	بغى	He doesn't want	mabغ ash	مابغاش
She wants	bغ at	بغات	She doesn't want	mabغ atsh	مابغاتش

MONEY الغلوس

dirham	darhem	درهم	centime	santim	سنتيم
franc	frank	فرنك	ryal	ryal	ريال

1 dirham = 100 centimes = 20 ryals

When converting ryals to dirhams, drop the final 0 and divide by 2. For example: 100 ryals = 10 divided by 2 = 5 dirhams

Do you have change?	wash ع andak sarf	واش عندك الصرف؟
Can you have change for a .?	wash ع andak sarf dyal...?	واش عندك الصرف ديال ..؟
Yes	iyeh	إييه
No, I don't have any.	la ma ع andish	لا ما عنديش
Yes, there is (ready).	iyeh moujoud	إييه موجود
God protect you (please).	llah y ع alik	الله يخليك
God's grace be upon you (thank you).	baraka llah ofik	بارك الله فيك
Please.	ع afek	عفاك
You're welcome/Don't mention it.	bla jmil	بلا جميل
Make change for me please.	saref li ع afek	صرف لي عفاك
I don't have change for a ...	ma ع andish ssaref dyal.....	ما عنديش الصرف ديال ...
Do you have thisin change?	wesh ع andek hadi.....drahem	واش عندك هادي ..دراهم

TIME (Usual Phrases)

This year	had l' am	هاد العام
Last year	l' am lli fat	العام اللي فات
Next year	l' am li jay	العام اللي جاي
Next year	l' am lmaji	العام الماجي
On.....	n'har	نهار.....
Today	lyoum	ليوم
Week	simana	سيمانية
Month	sh'har	شهر
Century	qarn	قرن
Morning	sbaح	صباح
Afternoon	la' shiya	لعشية
At noon	ع and adhour	عند الظهر
Night	lil	ليل
Yesterday	lbaraح	لبارح
Midnight	nas lilil / tnash d' lilil	نص الليل
Sunrise	shrouق shams	شروق الشمس
Sunset	roub shams	غروب الشمس
The day after tomorrow	ba' d غ ada	بعد غدا
Next week	ssimana lmajia	السيمانية الماجية
In a week or two	min hna simana aw jouz	من هنا سيمانة أو جوج
Yesterday at midnight	lbarح f' nas lilil	لبارح ف نص الليل
From the morning to the afternoon	men sbaح ata l' ' shiya	من الصباح حتى ل العشية
In a week's time	men hna simana	من هنا سيمانة
From now (on)	min hna	من هنا
Today or tomorrow	lyoum ula غ ada	ليوم و لا غدا
May be in a month	yemken min ona sh'har	يمكن من هنا شهر
At the beginning of the year	f' rass l' am	ف راس العام
This year	had l' am	هاد العام
On Monday	nhar tnin	نهار التنين
On.....	nhar l'.....	نهار ال.....
From now (on)	min daba ل dam	من دبا القدام
Afternoon	la' shiya	العشية
Dawn	lafjar	الفجر
As soon as possible	f' la' rab wa' qat mounkeen	ف اقرب وقت ممكن
Now	daba	دبا
Weekly	kool osboع/koul simana	كل اسبوع/كل سيمانة
Yearly	kool ع am/sanawi	كل عام/سنوي

Monday	tneen	الإثنين	daily	yawmiyan	يوميًا
Tuesday	tlat	الثلاثاء	Autumn	خrif	الخريف
Wednesday	larba	الأربعاء	Winter	shta	الشتا
Thursday	lax mis	الخميس	Spring	rbi	الربيع
Friday	jam a	الجمعة	Summer	صef	الصيف
Saturday	sch	السبت	Season	fasl	فصل
Sunday	lax ad	الأحد	Seasons	fousol	فصول

January	yanayer	يناير	July	yolyouz	يوليوز
February	fabrayer	فبراير	August	غousht	غشت
March	mars	مارس	September	shotanber	شتنبر
April	abril	أبريل	October	oktober	أكتوبر
May	may	ماي	November	nowanber	نونبر
June	yonyo/jwan	يونيو/جوان	December	doujanber	دجنبر

السنة الهجرية

1	mou	محرم	7	rajab	رجب
2	safar	صفر	8	sha	شعبان
3	rbi	ربيع الأول	9	ramdan	رمضان
4	rabi	ربيع الثاني	10	shawal	شوال
5	joumada l' wla	جمادى الأولى	11	tho	ذو القعدة
6	joumada taniya	جمادى الثانية	12	tho	ذو الحجة

Useful Expressions

Excuse me	smah li	سمح لي
Please	ع afak	عفاك
Watch out	ع andak	عنداك
Move aside	balak	بلاك
Be careful	red balak	رد بالك
Not yet	mazal	ما زال
Not yet	بقا	باقي
Is it clear/understood/agreed upon	safi	صافي
Wait	blati	بلا تي
Slow down	b'shwiya ع lik	ب الشوية عليك
Go away	سير ف ج alek	سير ف حالك
Leave me alone	ع tini attisa	عطيني التساع
Get away from me	بع ad meni	بعد مني
That doesn't interest me	dak ashi mayomnish	داك المشي ما يهمنيش
Slowly	b'shwiya	ب الشوية
Quickly, hurry up	دغ ya	دغية
Hurry up	sarbi	سربي
Hurry up	b'zarba	بالزربة
It is not your business	mashi shou ع lak	ماشي شغلك
a little, a few	shwiya	شوية
a lot, very	bazaf	بزاف
Take care of yourself	thalla f rassak	تهلا ف راسك
Really	bssa ح	بصح

Getting Started: Traveling

A complete travelling competency will follow later. This unit is just to give you a few beginning phrases.

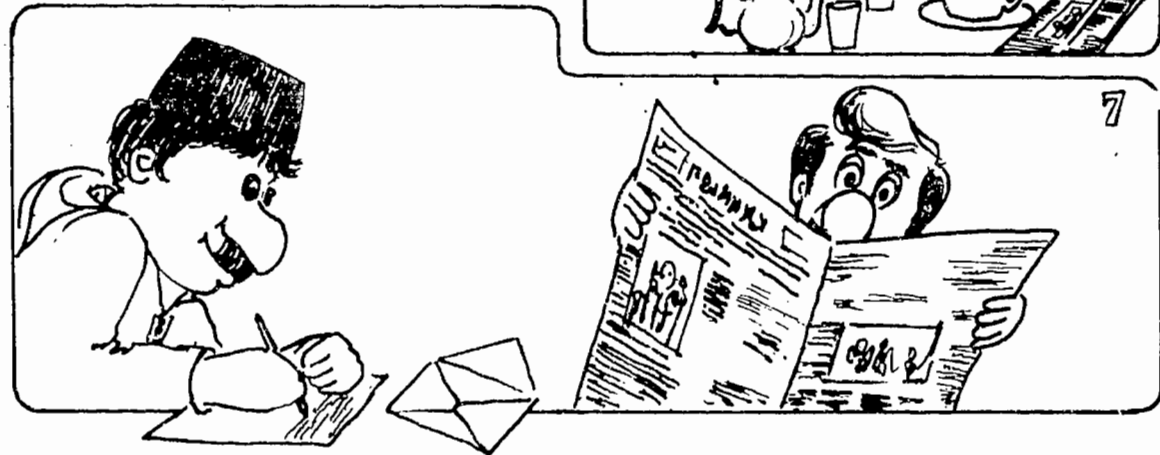
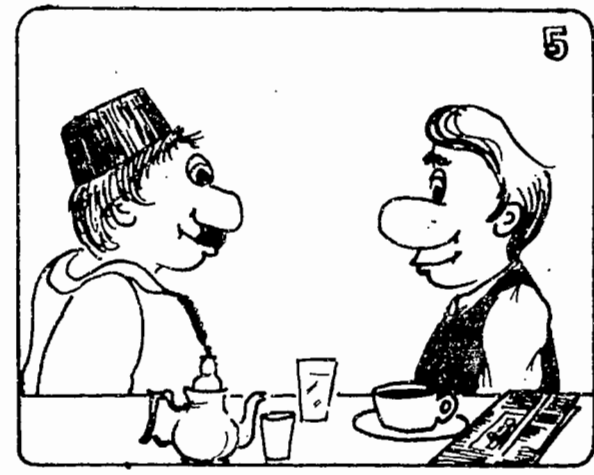
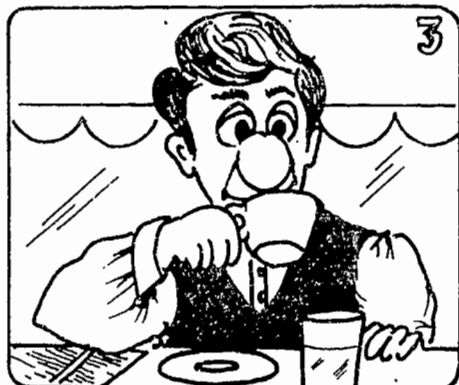
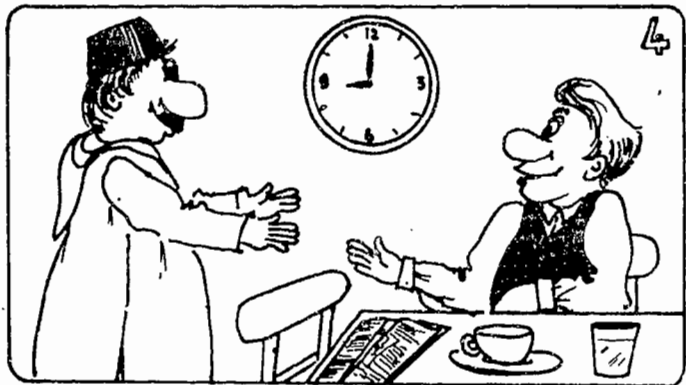
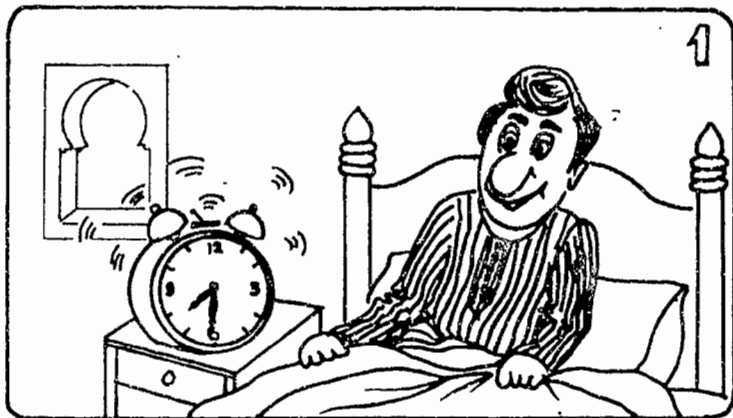
السفر	
بشحال الورقة ل مراكش؟	المتطوع
تمنين درهم.	مول الوراق
فوقاش؟	المتطوع
ف الثلاثة.	مول الوراق
عطيني ورقة وحدة.	المتطوع
هاك.	مول الوراق
بارك الله فيك.	المتطوع
بلاجميل. طريق السلامة.	مول الوراق
الله يسلمك.	المتطوع

Exercise :

Translate into English the above dialogue.

VOCABULARY

How much is a ticket to...?	bshal lwarqa l.....?	بشحال الورقة ل.....؟
Give me one ticket.	ctini warqa wa hda	عطيني ورقة وحدة
Here you are.	hak	هاك
When is the bus for...?	fouqash kayen lkar l'.....?	فوقاش كاين الكار ل.....؟
When...?	fouqash?	فوقاش؟
Thank you.	baraka lla hoofik	بارك الله فيك
Bon voyage.	qri slama	طريق السلامة
(answer to the above)	Allah ysalmak	الله يسلمك
Welcome back.	g la slamtek	على سلامتک
(answer to the above)	Allah ysalmak	الله يسلمك



PERSONAL ACTIVITIES

TOPIC:

TALKING ABOUT PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCES.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO USE VERBS IN THE IMPERATIVE FORM AND IN THE PAST TENSE WHEN TALKING ABOUT PAST EVENTS.

TO BE DISCOVERED

DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF VERBS AS FAR AS CONJUGATION IS CONCERNED:

- _ REGULAR VERBS: NO LONG VOWELS.
- _ IRREGULAR VERBS TYPE 1 :VOWEL AT THE END.
- _ IRREGULAR VERBS TYPE 2:VOWEL IN THE MIDDLE.
- _ PLURAL PRONOUNS.

TEACHERS MAY CHOOSE APPROPRIATE VOCABULARY WHILE DEALING WITH VERBS IN THE PAST.

الأفعال
في الأمر
جا ، جلس ، ناخس ، مشى ، عاود ، دخل ، حط ، شرب ، سوكول ، جاروب ،
حل ، سد ، نعتس
في الماضي
جلس ، شرب ، نعتس ، دخل ، ناخس ، دار ، زاد ، بغى ، مشى ، جا ، سافر
عاود

الغزيرف
ف ، من ، ل ،
اليوم ، البارح ، غدا ، نهار —
التنين ، التلات ، اللاربع ،
الخميس ، الجمعة ، السبت ، الحد
أدرات الإستلهاهم
فرقاش ، إمتى ، وقتاش ، نهارش ، اشمن نهار
واش ، شنو ، فين ، مع من ، فاش ، كيفاش

WHAT DID YOU DO YESTERDAY ?

Yesterday, I woke up at 7:30 and went to the cafe and drank a coke. At 9:00, Mohammed came and sat with me and drank tea. I had another coffee. Afterwards, I read the paper and he wrote a letter.

شنو درتي البارح؟

البارح نضت ف السبعة ونص و مشيت ل
القهوة وشربت قهوة . ف التسعود جا
محمد و جلس معايا و شرب أتاي و
أنا زدت قهوة أخرى. و من بعد قرئت
الجورنال ، وهو كتب برا.

VERBS

Regular verbs:

All verbs without the long vowels alif "ا" or waw "و" or ya "ي"

Irregular verbs:

All verbs which have at least one long vowel : alif "ا" or waw "و" or ya "ي"

PAST TENSE

Regular verbs

Regular verbs are conjugated in the past tense by adding the following suffixes according to "person".

(I)	T	ت.....
(YOU Mas)	TEE	تي.....
(YOU Fem.)	TEE	تي.....
(HE)	
(SHE)	AT	ت.....
(WE)	NA	نا.....
(YOU PL.)	TOO	توا.....
(THEY)	OO	وا.....

Example: Verb "To drink" **SHRB** شرب

شربت	SHRBt	I drank
شربتتي	SHRBtti	You (m)drank
شربتتي	SHRBtti	You (m)drank
شرب	SHRB	He drank
شربات	SHRBaat	She drank
شربنا	SHRBna	We drank
شربتوا	SHRBtoo	You (pl.)drank
شربوا	SHRBoo	They drank

Irregular verbs

1) Irregular verbs -

The type with the long (ا) alif in the middle are conjugated in the past by

Keeping the (ا) for the persons (He and they)

Dropping this alif (ا) for the others and

adding the ending given above for regular verbs.

Examples: Verb "To see" **SHAAF** شاف

شفت	SHEFt	I saw
شفتي	SHEFti	You (M)saw
شاف	SHEFti	You (F)saw
شافت	SHAAF	He saw
شافتا	SHAAFat	She saw
شفتنا	SHEFna	We saw
شفتوا	SHEFtou	You (pl) saw
شافوا	SHAAFou	They saw

Other verbs

كان	Kcen	TO BE	لا ح	Laح	DUMP
دار	Daar	TO DO/TO MAKE	داز	Daz	PASS
ناض	Nad	TO GET UP/TO STAND UP	فات	Fat	PASS
جاب	jab	BRING	مات على	mat ع la	LOVE
كال	gal	SAY	زاد	zad	INCREASE

2) Irregular verbs -

The type with the long (ا) alif or (اي) alif makssoura at the end are conjugated in the past by:

Changing the long (ا) alif or (اي) alif makssoura into (يا) ya for the persons (I, you, we)

Keeping the long (ا) alif for the persons (he,she, they) and adding the ending given below for regular verbs.

Example: Verb "to go" **MSHA** مشى

مشيت	MSHEET	I WENT
مشيتي	MSHEETTI	You (M)WENT
مشيتي	MSHEETTI	You (F)WENT
مشى	MSHA	He WENT
مشات	MSHAT	She WENT
مشينا	MSHEENA	We WENT
مشيتوا	MSHEETOO	You (PL.)WENT
مشاوا	MSHAOO	They WENT

Other examples

كلى	KLA	TO EAT
بدي	BDA	TO START
تعشى	Tع ASHA	TO HAVE DINNER
كرى	KRA	TO RENT
تهلى ف	THALLA F'	TAKE CARE OF'

Other verbs:

سالى	SALA	TO FINISH	خبى	خ BAA	TO HIDE
قلى	ق LA	TO FRY	غنى	غ NAA	TO SING
داوى	DAWA	TO CURE	صلى	ص LAA	TO PRAY
خوى	خ OUA	TO EMPTY	جرى	ر AA	TO RUN
مشى	MSHA	TO GO	ورى	و AA	TO SHOW
سنى	SNA	TO SIGN	بكى	ك BAA	TO CRY

3) OTHERS VERBS

Examples: Verb "To CLOSE" **SED** سد

سدت	SADEET	I closed
سدتي	SADEETI	You closed(M)
سدتي	SADEETI	You closed(F)
سد	SED	He closed
سدات	SEDAT	She closed
سدنا	SEDINA	We closed
سدتوا	SEDITOU	You closed(PL.)
سدوا	SADOU	They closed

Other verbs:

حل	ح AL	TO OPEN	مل	ط L	TO PEER
مد	MED	TO HAND TO	حب	ح EB	TO LOVE
شم	SIEM	TO SMELL	مل	MEL	TO BE BORED

PERSONAL ACTIVITIES

TOPIC:

TALKING ABOUT YOUR (LIFE) EXPERIENCES.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO TALK ABOUT PAST EVENTS WITH AN EMPHASIS ON TIME /NUMBERS WITH AN INTRODUCTION OF DAYS OF THE WEEK, MONTHS, PARTS OF THE DAY.

TO BE DISCOVERED

EXPLAIN HOW TO USE NUMBERS WITH : DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS, YEARS AND MINUTES.

REVIEW OF THE PAST.

مراجعة الأرقام من واحد حتى ل ألف
مراجعة الساعة
مراجعة أيام الأسبوع
مراجعة الأفعال في الماضي باستغلال ماسبق(الساعة، الأيام
تقديم: الصباح، المشية، الليل
تقديم الشهور: يناير، فبراير، مارس، أبريل، ماي، يونيو، يوليو، غشت، شتنبر
أكتوبر، نونبر، جنتير
استعمال الأرقام مع (سيمانة، عام، شهر، يوم)
مثلا: سيمانة وحدة، جرح السيمانات، ثلاثة السيمانات
عام، عامين، تلت سنين، ربيع سنين

NEGATION

1. Basic Procedure:

Normal verb negation consists of prefixing *ma-* to a verb form and suffixing *-s*. Instead of *-s* some Moroccans say *-si*. A slightly more emphatic negative is indicated by *-say* instead of *-s*.

Some examples:

He didn't/hasn't come"	ma-za-sh	ما جاش
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"he certainly did not/has not come"	ma-za-shay	ما جاشاي
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he isn't eating/he doesn't eat"	ma-ka-yakol-sh	ما كياكلش
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we won't go/let's not go"	ma-nemshiw-sh	مانمشيوش ماغادي نمشيوش
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The procedure is the same with verb forms which have pronoun endings attached. For example:

"he didn't write them for me/to me"	ma-ktebhom-li-sh	ماكتبهوليش
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"I don't see them every day"	ma-ka-nshufhom-sh koll nhar	ماكتشوفهمش كل نهار.
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"they won't/aren't going to tell (it to) us"	ma-iguluha-lna-sh	مايكولو هاناش
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2. The Negative Imperative:

The imperative forms are not negated. The corresponding second person imperfect forms are used instead. For example:

"tell (sing.) them "	gul-lhom!	كول لهم
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"don't (sing.) tell them!"	ma-tgul-lhom-sh !	ماتقولهمش
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"give (pl.) to him!"	ع tiweh-lu !	عطيوه له
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"don't (pl.) give it to him!"	ma-teع tiweh-lu-sh !	ماتعطيوه لوش
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The irregular imperatives *sir!* سير "go!" and *aji!* "اجي come!" have the negative forms:

"don't (sing.) go!"	ma-temshi-sh!	ماتمشيش
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don't (pl.) go!"	ma-temshiw-sh!	ماتمشيوش
------------------	----------------	----------

"don't (sing.) come!"	ma-dج i-sh!	ماتجيش
-----------------------	-------------	--------

"don't (pl.) come!"	ma-dج iw-sh!	ماتجيوش
---------------------	--------------	---------

Some speakers also have a special negative form for *ara!* ارا "hand over/ give!":

"don't (masc.) hand over!"	ma-tara-sh!	ماتراش
----------------------------	-------------	--------

"don't (fem.) hand over!"	ma-tari-sh!	ماترايش
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"don't (pl.) hand over!"	ma-taraw-sh!	ماتراوش
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The substitution of *la-* ل for *ma* م - in the negative imperative has a more general advisory or morally admonishing implication. For example:

don't (sing.) go!"	ma-temshi-sh!	ماتمشيش
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"you (sing) shouldn't go/ I advise you not to go	la-temshi-sh!	لا تمشيش
--	---------------	----------

don't (pl.) lie!"	ma-tkedbu-sh!	ماتكديوش
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"you (pl.) shouldn't lie/you are not to lie"	la-tkedbu-sh!	لا تكديوش
--	---------------	-----------

3. Additional Negative Forms:

The following negatives call for a verb form with *ma-* لا prefixed but without the final *-s*. ش

"nothing"	walu	والو
"nothing"	(etta-)ح aza.	حتى حاجة
nothing"	(etta-) shi	حتى شي
"no one"	(etta-)ح edd.	حتى حد
"no one"	(eeta) waح ed	حتى واحد
"neither .	la...wa-la	لا...ولا

"never"(plus pronoun endings)	ع emmer (plus pronoun endings)	عمر
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(Some speakers place the *ma-* لا before *emmer* عمر rather than before the verb, e.g.

*ma*ع marni *ma*ح dameet " I never work." Some speakers also use the ending *-i* ي instead of *-ni* ني in the first person, thus *emmeri* عميري or *emmerni* عميرني "I never."

Some examples of the use of these forms:

"I didn't make (earn) anything/ I earned nothing."	ma-rbeح walu	ماربحت والو
"They aren't going to take anything."	ma-ddiw ح etta-ح aza	مايديوا حتى حاجة
"We didn't see anyone/We saw no one."	ma-shefna ح edd	ماشقنا حد
"He didn't come with anyone. He came with no one."	ma-ja meح a ح edd	ماجا مع حد
"He doesn't take care of either his sister or his mother/ He takes care neither of his sister nor his mother."	ma-ka-ithella la fe- ح tu u-la fe-mu	ماكيتيها لا ف ختو ولا ف مو.
"I ate neither bread nor meat/ I didn't eat either bread or meat"	ma-klit la ح obz wa-la ح cm	ماكلت لا خبز ولا لحم

"until he no longer could find either Nothing to eat or nothing to drink"	hetta ma-bقa-sh ka- iج ber la ma yakol wa-la ma ishrob	حتى مبقاش كيجبر لا ما يكل و لا ما يشرب.
"he accomplished nothing"	shi ma-قda	شي ما قضي
"I never work."	ع emmerni ka- neخ dem	عمرني كنخدم
They have never seen him/They never saw him."	maع emmerhom ma-shafuh	ماعمرهم ماشفوه.

The preposition *gir* غير is used with a negative verb in the sense of "only, nothing but", and it calls for the omission of -s with the verb form. For example:

"I only earned one DH."	ma-rbcح t ir darham	ماربحت غير درهم
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4. The Categorical Negative:

When the direct object or the complement of a negative verb refers to a whole category rather than to some specific item or member of a category, the verb is also negated by *ma-* alone without -s being suffixed.

Some examples:

"I didn't find (any) money."	ma-ج bert flus	ما جبرت فلوس
"I didn't find the money."	ma-ج bert-sh l'flus	ما جبرتش لفلوس
"He didn't eat bread."	ma-kla خ obz	ما كلا خبز.
"He didn't eat the bread."	ma-kla-sh l-خ obz	ما كلاش الخبز.

Such expressions as *ma-kla ma-sreb* "He neither ate nor drank," with a categorical denial of the action of the verb itself, also belong to this classification.

5. Verb Phrases:

In verb phrases, the negative particles are attached to the auxiliary. Some examples:

"I don't want to take it."	ma-bغ it-sh nddiha	ما بغيتش نديها.
"We weren't talking with anyone."	ma-konna ka-nhedru م ع a ج edd	ما كنا كنهدرنا مع حد.
"They don't work at our place any more."	ma-bqaw-sh iخ edmu ع endna	ما بقاوش يخدموا عندنا.
"They are never going to do it."	maع emmerhom ma- غ adi idiruha	ماعمرهم غادي يديروها.

6. Negation in Subordinate Clauses:

Negation in subordinate clauses is usually the same as elsewhere, e.g. *craftoom mayjiwsh* عرفتهم ماجيوش "I was afraid they weren't going to come/ might not come/ wouldn't come." Negative purpose in a subordinate clause is, however, usually expressed by *la-* without a final *-s*, e.g. *seddu la-yitih* شدو لا يطيح "grab him so he won't fall."

The optional use of *la-* in such constructions where fear or doubt rather than purpose is expressed does not indicate negation of the verb to which it is prefixed but rather the contrary desire of the subject of the main clause,

e.g. *efnah la-itih* خفناها لا تطيح "we were afraid that we might go" (and they hoped we wouldn't). It is possible to omit *la-* in constructions of this sort expressing fear or doubt.

FAMILY

TOPIC:

DESCRIBING ONE'S FAMILY.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO DESCRIBE THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS.

CULTURAL POINTS

FAMILY TIES ARE VERY STRONG.

CHILDREN REMAIN IN TOUCH /LIVE WITHIN THE FAMILY EVEN IF THEY GET MARRIED (TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION SPACE AVAILABLE IN HOUSE).

MEN ARE NOT EXPECTED TO HELP IN THE KITCHEN.

ROLES OF MEN AND WOMEN IN THE CITY AND IN THE COUNTRY.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES TO BE DISCOVERED

INTRODUCE VERBS INCLUDED IN THE LESSON, AND THOSE INTRODUCED IN PREVIOUS LESSONS INSISTING ON PRESENT TENSE (EVENTS).

USING MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY WITH SUFFIXED PRONOUNS.

المفردات

أب ، أم ، أخت ، أخ ، ولد ، بنت ، جدة (ة) ، خوت ، خوات
تستعمل هذه المفردات مع الضمائر المتصلة
رجل ، رجال ، ولد ، ولاد ، بنت ، بنات ، مرا ، عيالات ، دراري
سعية ، شركة ، المدرسة ، الجامعة

الأفعال

خدم ، قرى ، مشى ، سكن ، تزوج (تصرف في الحاضر)
الرقام التوتيبية (مراجعة)
اللؤل ، اللولة ، الثاني ، الثانية ، العاشر ، العاشرة ، اللخر ، اللخرة
أدوات الإستفهام
شمال من ؟ ، شمال د ؟
المقارنة : كبر من ، صغر من ، قدقد ، قد(ي)ك ، ه ، ها

تراكييب

جالس(ة)-اللي -من بعد -من بعدي -من بعدك -من بعده - من بعده

العائلة

اسميتي دجون با سميتو بوب مي سميتها إليزابيث. عندي ثلاثة د الخوت:

عندي جوج د البنات و ولد .خويا اللي كبر مني مزوج و عندي جوج دراري : ولد و بنت

الولد باقي صغير و عندي تلت شهور و البنات عندها تمن سنين كتعشيل المدرسة.

وختي اللي صغر مني مزال كتقري ف الجامعة، باقية ماتزوجاتش (عزبة؟) و دبا جالسة

معا جدا اللي كتسكن حدا الجامعة.

أسئلة:

- بات دجون شنو سميتو؟
- و مو شنو سميتها؟
- دجون شحال د الخوت عندي؟
- واش هو الكبير فيهم؟
- شكون الصغير ف العائلة دبال دجون؟
- خت دجون الكبيرة شنو كتدير؟
- و الصغيرة شنو كتدير؟
- واش بنت خت دجون خدامة؟ شنو كتدير؟
- واش جدات دجون مزالة عايشة؟
- تكلم على العائلة دبالك.

FAMILY TIES

Father	ab/lbo	أب / لبو	Brother(s)	ax/ox/ot	أخ-خو/خوت
Mother	om/lom	أم/لم	Sister(s)	ox/watat	أخت-خت/خوات
Parents	lwalidin	الوالدين	Wife	mra/zawja	مرا/زوجة
Grandfather(s)	jad/jdoud	جد / جدود	Husband	rajel/zawj	رجل/زوج
Grandmother(s)	jada/jadat	جدة/جدات	Male cousin on paternal side	waled l'am	ولد العم
Son	wald	ولد	Female cousin on paternal side	bent l'am	بنت العم
Daughter	bent	بنت	Male cousin on maternal side	wald l'ax	ولد الخال
Children	wlad/drari	ولاد/دراري	Male cousin on maternal side	wald bib	ولد حبيب
Uncle on paternal side	am/mam	عم/عمام	Female cousin on maternal side	bent l'ax	بنت الخال

Aunt on paternal side	ama/ع mat	عمة/عمات	Female cousin on maternal side	bent l'ح bib	بنت الحبيب
Uncle on maternal side	al/خ wal	خال/خوال	Nephew on brother's side	wald l'أa خ	واد الأخ
Uncle on maternal side	ح bib	حبيب	Niece on brother's side	bent l'أa خ	بنت الأخ
Aunt on maternal side	ala/خalat	خالة/خالات	Nephew on sister's side	waled l'و خ t	ولد الأخت
In law(s)	nsib/nsab	النسب/النساب	Niece on sister's side	bent l'و خ t	بنت الأخت
Step-son step-daughter	rbib(a)	الربيب(ة)	Mother-in-law (old woman)	ع goz	المكوز

my father	ba	با	my brother	خ oya	خويا
your father	bak	باك	your brother	خ ok	خوك
his father	bah	باه	my sister	نا خ	ختي
her father	baha	باها	your sister	نا خ tak	ختك
my mother	mi	مي	my Female cousin on paternal side	waled ع ami	ولد عمي
your mother	mmaak	مك	my female cousin on maternal side	bent لti خ	بنت خالتي
his mother	mo	مو	my grandmother	jda	جدة
her mother	mha	مها	my grandfather	jadi	جدي

SOME USEFUL PHRASES

How is Mohammed related to you?	Ash kayjik Moحamed	اش كيچيك محمد
How is Laila related to you?	Ash katjik laila	اش كتچيك ليلي
Is this girl your sister?	wash had lbent خ tak?	واش هاد البنت ختک؟
Is this man your uncle? (on your father's side)	wash had rrajel ع amek?	واش هاد الرجل عمك؟
Is this woman your aunt? (on your father's side)	wash had lamra ع amtek?	واش هاد المرا عمتك؟
I have a brother who works here.	عandi خ ouya kay خdam hna	عندي خويا كيخدم هنا.
My mom doesn't work.	mwi ma خadamash	مي ماخداش.
My mom stays at home.	mwi galssa f'dar	مي كالتسة ف الدار
My mom and dad are divorced.	ba u mi m ط in	با و مي مطلقين
My dad died when I was young.	ba mat mli kount ع ir	با مات ملي كنت صغير
I look like my dad.	ana kenshbeh l' ba	أنا كنشبه ل با
My sister looks like my mom.	ti katshbeh l'mi خ	ختي كتشبه لمي
I have twin siblings.	عandi jouj خ out twam	عندي جوج خوت توام

My cousin and I are the same age.	ana u wald ع mi ق ad ق ad	أنا وولد عمي قد قد
My older sister is a teacher.	ti lli kbar mni ustada خ	ختي اللي كبر مني أستاذة
My younger brother goes to school.	ay lli sgar mni kay ق ra	خاي اللي صغر مني كيقري
Kelly and Mike look like each other.	Kelly u Mike kaytshabhou	كيلي و مايك كيتشابهوا
My dad and his girlfriend live together.	ba u saح abtou kayع ishou majmouع cen	با و صاحبتو كيميشوا مجمعين
My married sister lives in New York.	ti lli mzawja sakna f' nyoyork	ختي اللي مزرجة ساكنة ف نيويورك
My younger niece(my sister's daughter) is 3 years old.	bent ع andha talt snin خ بنت	بنت ختي عندها تلت سنين

FAMILY (Translation)

My name is John. My father's name is Bob. And my mother's name is Elizabeth. I have 3 siblings: Cathy, Mary and Jim. Jim, who is older than me, works in a company and is still single. Cathy, who's younger than me, is married. She has two children: one boy, one girl. The boy is still a baby. He's only 3 months old. The girl is 8 years old and goes to the school. My sister, Mary is the youngest, and she is still in college, not yet married and now she is living with our grandmother who lives next to the school.

Questions

- 1-What's John's father's name?2-And his mother's name?
 - 3-How many siblings does John have?
 - 4-Is he the oldest?
 - 5-Who is the youngest in his family?
 - 6-Of the two sisters what does the older one do?
 - 7-And the younger sister, what does she do?
 - 8-Is John's sister's daughter working?
 - 9-What does John's sister's daughter do?
 - 10-Is his grandmother still living?
- Talk about your family.

PRESENT TENSE

When **ك** (k) is prefixed to an imperfect tense, and is considered as a conjugated verb in the present tense, it is considered as :

- Present tense : when the action is taking place in the present.
- Progressive tense: when the action is continuous in the present.
- Habitual tense : when used with an expression of time.

Regular verbs

Regular verbs are conjugated in the present tense by adding the following prefixes and suffixes according to "person".

(I)	KAN.....كن
(YOU Mas)	KAT.....كت
(YOU Fem.)	KAT.....EE	كت.....ي
(HE)	KAY.....كي
(SHE)	KAT.....كن
(WE)	KAN..... OO	وا.....وا
(YOU PL.)	KAT..... OO	وا.....وا
(THEY)	KAY.....OO	وا.....وا

Examples: Verb "To drink" **SHRB** شرب

كنشرب	KAN SHRB	I drink
كتشرب	KAT SHRB	You drink(M)
كتشربي	KAT SHRBEE	You drink(F)
كيشرب	KAY SHRB	He drinks
كنشربوا	KAN SHRBOO	We drink
كتشربوا	KAT SHRBOO	You drink(PL.)
كيشربوا	KAY SHRBOO	They drink

Irregular verbs

Irregular verbs are conjugated in the present tense by:

- In some verbs the long vowel "ا" changes to the long vowel "و" with the addition of the some prefixes and suffixes as with the regular verbs:

Examples: Verb "To see"

SHAAF شاف

كنشوف	KANSHOUF	I see
كتشوف	KATSHOUF	You see(M)
كتشوفي	KATSHOUFEE	You see(F)
كيشوف	KAYSHOUF	He sees
كتشوفوا	KATSHOUF	She sees
كتشوفوا	KANSHOUFOO	We see
كيشوفوا	KATSHOUFOO	You see(PL.)
كيشوفوا	KAYSHOUFOO	They see

Other verbs

صام	Saam	TO FAST	ساس	Saas	TO SHAKE OUT
كان	Kan	TO BE	داق	Daq	TO TASTE
عام	am	TO SWIM	لاح	La	TO THROW
زار	Zaar	TO VISIT			

2) In other verbs the long vowel "ا" changes to long vowel "اي" with the addition of the same prefixes and suffixes as with the regular verbs.

Example: Verb "to bring" **JAAB** جاب

كنجيب	KANJEEB	I bring
كتجيب	KATJEEB	You bring(M)
كتجيبى	KATJEEBEE	You bring(F)
كيجيب	KAYJEEB	He brings
كتجيب	KATJEEB	She brings
كنجيبوا	KANJEEBOO	We bring
كتجيبوا	KATJEEBOO	You bring(PL.)
كيجيبوا	KAYJEEBOO	They bring

Other examples

طاح	Taaح	To fall	دار	Daaر	To do
طار	Taaر	To fly	باع	Baaغ	To sell

3) In other verbs the long vowel "ا" changes with the addition of the same prefixes and suffixes as with the regular verbs.

Example: Verb "to spend the night" BAAt بات

کنبات	KAN <u>BAA</u> t	I spend the night
کتبات	KAT <u>BAA</u> t	You spend the night
کتباتي	KAT <u>BAA</u> tEE	You spend the night
کيات	KAY <u>BAA</u> t	He spends the night
کتبات	KAT <u>BAA</u> t	She spends the night
کنباتوا	KAN <u>BAA</u> tOO	We spend the night
کتباتوا	KAT <u>BAA</u> tOO	You spend the night
کياتوا	KAY <u>BAA</u> tOO	They spend the night

Other examples

خاف	af	Be afraid	بان بحال	ban h	al	Look like	بان	ban	Appear, seem
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4) Verbs ending with the long vowel "ا" or "اي" are conjugated in the present tense by sometimes changing the long vowel into "ي" and adding the same prefixes and suffixes as with the regular verbs.

Examples: Verb "To rent" KRAA كرى

کنکري	KAN <u>KREE</u>	I rent
کتکري	KAT <u>KREE</u>	You rent(M)
کترى	KAT <u>KREE</u>	You rent(F)
کیکري	KAY <u>KREE</u>	He rents
کنکريوا	KAN <u>KREE</u> W	She rents
کتکريوا	KAT <u>KREE</u> W	We rent
کیکريوا	KAY <u>KREE</u> W	You rent(PL.)
		They rent

Other verbs:

سالى	SALLA	TO FINISH	خبي	خBAA	TO HIDE
قللى	LAQ	TO FRY	غنى	غANNA	TO SING
داوى	DAWA	TO CURE	صللى	صALLA	TO PRAY
خوى	WA	TO EMITY	جرى	JARRA	TO RUN
مشى	MSHA	TO GO	ورى	WARAA	TO SHOW
سنى	SNA	TO SIGN	بكى	BKAA	TO CRY

5) In some verbs, the long vowel " **ي** " does not change when conjugated in the present tense except for the second person feminine (becomes " **ي** ") and the plural (becomes " **ا** ").

Example: Verb "To find" **لَقَا** **لَقَى**

كُنَلَقَى	KANL ق AA	I find
كَتَلَقَى	KATL ق AA	You find(M)
كَتَلَقَاي	KATL ق AA Y	You find(F)
كَيَلَقَى	KAYL ق AA	He finds
كَتَلَقَى	KATL ق AA	She finds
كُنَلَقَاوَا	KANL ق AA W	We find
كَتَلَقَاوَا	KATL ق AA W	You find(PL.)
كَيَلَقَاوَا	KAYL ق AA W	They find

Other verbs

تَمَشَى	TMMASHA	TO WALK	بَقَى	B ق AA	TO REMAIN
تَحَدَى	T ح ADA	TO DEFY	تَسَنَى	TSANA	TO WAIT
تَمَنَى	TMAN ن AA	TO WISH	تَفَلَى	TFALLA	TO JOKE
تَلَقَى	TLA ق AA	TO MEET			

6) In some verbs ending with the long vowel " **ا** ", the letter does not change. The verb is conjugated the same as the regular verbs

Example: Verb "To read" **قَرَا** **قَرَى**

كُنَقَرَى	KAN ق RAA	I read
كَتَقَرَى	KAT ق RAA	You read(M)
كَتَقَرَاي	KAT ق RAA Y	You read(F)
كَيَقَرَى	KAY ق RAA	He reads
كَتَقَرَى	KAT ق RAA	She reads
كُنَقَرَاوَا	KAN ق RAA OO	We read
كَتَقَرَاوَا	KAT ق RAA OO	You read(PL.)
كَيَقَرَاوَا	KAY ق RAA OO	They read

Other verb: to start **بَدَا** **بَدَى**

7) Some irregular verbs are conjugated in the present tense by changing their internal structure.

Example: Verb "To eat" **KLAA** كلى

كناكل	KANAKOOL	I eat
كتاكل	KATAKOOL	You eat(M)
كتاكلتي	KATAKOOLY	You eat(F)
كياكل	KAYAKOOL	He eats
كتاكل	KATAKOOL	She eats
كناكلوا	KANAKLOO	We eat
كتاكلوا	KATAKLOO	You eat(PL)
كياكلوا	KAYAKLOO	They eat

Other verb: to TAKE **DAA** خدى

NEGATIVE FORM

The negative form

Use ماشي (Mashi) with nouns and adjectives

Examples:

I am not French.	Ana mashi Franssaoui	أنا ماشي فرنساوي
This coffee is not good.	Had qahwa mashi mezyana	هاد القهوة ماشي مزيانة

Use ماشي.....ما (Ma.....shi) with verbs.

Example:

We don't have time.	Ma andnash lwa	ما عندناش الوقت
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Nouns and adjectives are also sometimes prefixed with ما (Ma) and suffixed with شي (Shi) or شاي (Shay) or ش (Sh) eg.

Not big	Makbeersh	ماكبيرش
Not big at all	Makbeershay	ماكبيرشاي
Not big	Mashi kbir	ماشى كبير

Other examples

I'm not hungry	Mafceyash joo	ما فياش الجوع
There's no harm in it. That's all right.	Mafeeha bass	ما فيها باس
I don't have the money.	Ma ndi flouss	ما عنديش الفلوس

TRAVEL

TOPIC:

MAKING PLANS.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO TALK ABOUT FUTURE PLANNING AND ACTIVITIES THEY ARE INTENDING TO DO.

IN THIS SECTION, YOU WILL BE EXPOSED TO DIFFERENT MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION IN MOROCCO, AND YOU WILL HAVE AN IDEA OF HOW PEOPLE BEHAVE IN TICKET OFFICES, BUSES AND TAXIS.

BY THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO :

- IDENTIFY THE DIFFERENT MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION
- EXPLAIN THE WAY PEOPLE GET THEIR TICKETS AND GET ON BUSES AND INTO TAXIS.
- USE APPROPRIATE EXPRESSIONS FOR TRAVEL.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES TO BE DISCOVERED

INTRODUCING VERBS INCLUDED IN THE LESSON, AND THOSE INTRODUCED IN PREVIOUS LESSONS INSISTING ON FUTURE TENSE (EVENTS).

الانفعال

دخول ، وصول ، سافر ، جلس ، كمل ، بات ، درّج

غادي ، غادية ، غاديين ، غادي ، غ

المفردات

باكاج ، البيت ، لوطيل ، الماكلة ،

CULTURAL POINTS

PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN MOROCCO IS BOTH INEXPENSIVE AND EASY TO USE. BETWEEN MAJOR CITIES, TRAINS ARE THE QUICKEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE MEANS OF TRAVEL, ALTHOUGH THEY CAN BE CROWDED AT CERTAIN TIMES OF YEAR. BUSES ARE THE CHEAPEST CHOICE AND CAN VARY IN TERMS OF SPEED AND COMFORT.

BETWEEN CITIES:

CTM: THE NATIONAL BUS LINE, VERY COMFORTABLE, ON SCHEDULE, SEATS ARE RESERVED AND CAN BE PURCHASED IN ADVANCE IN MOST PLACES. (UNACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE CAN BE SENT VIA CTM.)

SOUK BUSES: IN EACH LARGE TOWN THERE IS A BUS STATION, SUCH AS QUAMRA IN RABAT. ONE CAN BUY A TICKET ONE DAY IN ADVANCE AND FARES ARE SET. SOMETIMES THE TICKET IS FOR A RESERVED SEAT, OTHER TIMES IT IS FOR WHATEVER SEAT IS OPEN WHEN THE BUS GOES THROUGH TOWN. A TICKET DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THERE IS A REAL SEAT EITHER. SOMETIMES THERE ARE ADDITIONAL PLACES SET-UP IN THE AISLE. YOU HAVE TO BARGAIN FOR THE PRICE YOU PAY FOR YOUR LUGGAGE IF THIS GETS STORED ON TOP OF THE BUS. THE PRICE

DEPENDS UPON THE SIZE OF THE PIECE. IT IS ADVISABLE TO CARRY SMALLER PIECES OF LUGGAGE YOU CAN STORE IN THE BUS ITSELF.

SOUK BUSES DO NOT ALWAYS LEAVE OR ARRIVE ON TIME. THEY MAY STOP IN THE MIDDLE OF NOWHERE. THEY MAY ALSO STOP IN TOWNS ALONG THE WAY LOOKING FOR ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS.

TRAIN: THERE ARE TWO CLASSES - FIRST AND SECOND. THE PRICE OF ANY TRAIN CAR WITH AIR CONDITIONING WILL BE HIGHER. SOMETIMES THERE ARE SCHEDULE CHANGES, BUT NO AVAILABLE PRINTED TIMETABLES. CHECK TO BE SURE THAT THE TIME YOU WISH TO TRAVEL IS STILL ACCURATE. TRAIN TICKETS CAN BE BOUGHT IN ADVANCE, AND THIS IS THE ONLY FORM OF LOCAL TRANSPORTATION ON WHICH YOU CAN BUY A ROUND-TRIP TICKET.

GRAND TAXIS: TRAVEL BETWEEN LARGE TOWNS AND CITIES. THEY CARRY 6 PASSENGERS, HOWEVER, SINCE THE FARE IS PER SEAT, IF YOU WANT, YOU CAN PAY FOR EMPTY SEATS SO THAT THE TAXI GOES EARLIER. ASK THE OTHER PASSENGERS IN THE CAR WHAT THE REGULAR FARE SHOULD BE, DO NOT ASK THE DRIVER FIRST. IF YOU WANT TO TAKE THE ENTIRE TAXI FOR YOURSELF, ASK FOR A TAXI COURSA. BAGGAGE DOES NOT COST EXTRA IN A TAXI.

PICK-UP TRUCK (CAMIO): IN SOME AREAS WHERE NO PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IS AVAILABLE, PEOPLE USE THEIR PERSONAL TRUCKS TO CARRY SUPPLIES TO THEIR DOUARS, THEY ALSO TAKE PASSENGERS AT A RATE THAT THEY DETERMINE THEMSELVES.

AIRPORT TRANSPORTATION: THERE ARE AIRPORT BUSES AND TRAINS WHICH RUN FROM RABAT VILLE TO THE CASABLANCA AIRPORT. THERE ARE ALSO AIRPORT BUSES WHICH CONNECT THE AIRPORT TO CASABLANCA BUT FROM RABAT/SALE AIRPORT THERE ARE ONLY TAXIS.

WITHIN CITIES:

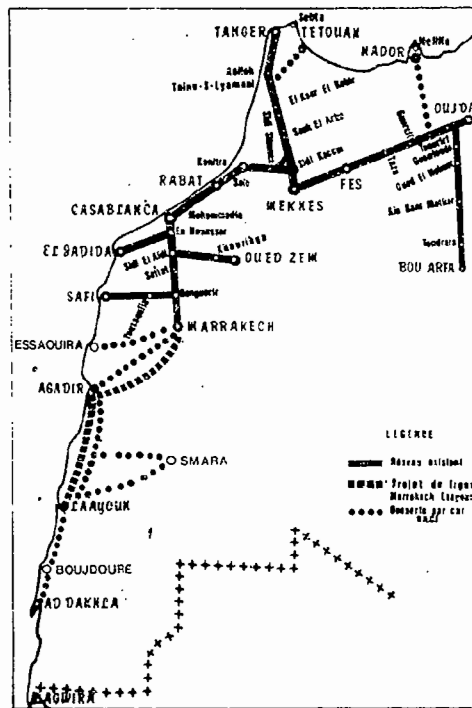
PETIT TAXIS: EVERY CITY HAS PETIT TAXIS WHICH CARRY THREE PASSENGERS. THE FARE IS CALCULATED BY METER. WHEN YOU GET IN THE TAXI, ASK THAT THE METER BE TURNED ON. IF THERE IS NO METER, OR IF IT DOES NOT WORK, ASK THE PRICE BEFORE YOU BEGIN.

SINCE THE TAXI CAN TAKE 3 PASSENGERS, IF YOU ARE THE ONLY ONE GETTING IN, HE CAN PICK UP OTHER PASSENGERS. IF YOU ARE THE SECOND OR THIRD PERSON ENTERING THE TAXI, ASK THE PRICE FOR YOUR TRIP.

AT NIGHT (USUALLY BY 8 PM) UNTIL SUNRISE, THE FARE IS 50% MORE THAN THE DAYTIME FARE.

CHARIOTS: IN VERY SMALL VILLAGES, THE CHARIOTS ARE USED TO GET PEOPLE TO THE WEEKLY SOUK OR TO TOWNS ON THE MAIN ROAD, WHERE LARGER TRANSPORTATION IS AVAILABLE FOR FARTHER DISTANCES.

FOR EXTENSIVE TRAVEL, SUCH AS BY BOAT OR PLANE, CONTACT YOUR NEAREST TRAVEL AGENT. FOR VERY SHORT TRAVEL NEEDS, TRY *TAXI II* (I.E. WALKING). TEACHER SHOULD EXPLAIN THE USAGE OF THE EXPRESSION "INSHA'ALLAH".



Imprimerie O.N.C.F. Rabat, Agdal

MARRAKECH → CASA → RABAT → T.S. LYAMANI → TANGER → T. LYAMANI → RABAT → CASA → MARRAKECH
 TANGER → T. LYAMANI → RABAT → CASA → MARRAKECH
 TETOUAN → T. LYAMANI → RABAT → CASA → MARRAKECH

GARES		22	23	24
MARRAKECH	D	9.10	15.50	19.45
SETTAT	D	11.26	17.53	22.04
BERRECHID	D	11.51	18.16	22.32
L'OASIS	A	12.12	18.35	22.55
MERS SULTAN	A	12.16	18.39	22.59
CASA NOUVELLE MEDINA	A	12.19	18.42	23.02
CASA VOYAGEURS	A	12.24	18.47	23.09
CASA PORT	D	12.30	18.50	23.20
AIN SEBAA	D	7.10		
MOHAMMEDIA	D	7.20	12.38	18.58
RABAT AGDAL	D	8.06	13.26	19.41
RABAT VILLE	D	8.13	13.33	19.48
SALE VILLE	D	8.21	13.42	19.56
SALE TABRIQUET	D	8.25	13.46	20.00
KENTRA	D	8.44	14.05	20.17
KENTRA MEDINA	D	8.49	14.10	20.22
SIDI SLIMANE MEDINA	D	9.32	14.57	21.16
SIDI SLIMANE	D	9.36	15.01	21.21
SIDI KACEM	A		15.18	
SOUK EL ARBA	A	10.44	16.24	22.27
EL KSAR	A	11.22	17.05	23.03
(Moulay el Mehdi)				
TNINE SIDI LYAMANI	A	11.56		23.35
TNINE S. LYAMANI	D	12.01	21.43	
TETOUAN	A	12.25	1.05	
ASILAH	A	12.14	18.12	23.53
TANGER GARE	A	13.03	19.00	0.40
TANGER PORT	A	13.18	19.15	5.50

GARES		25	26	27	28	29
TANGER PORT	D	-	-	-	16.05	23.30
TANGER GARE	D	8.10	9.45	13.40	16.25	23.40
ASILAH	D	8.54	10.34	14.27	17.09	0.26
TETOUAN	D	7.30			15.33	
TNINE S. LYAMANI	A	8.50			17.19	
TNINE S. LYAMANI	D	9.12			17.27	
EL KSAR	D	9.45	11.33	15.18	17.58	1.07
(Moulay el Mehdi)						
SOUK EL ARBA	D	10.21	12.12	15.57	18.34	1.43
SIDI KACEM	A		13.02	16.47		
SIDI KACEM	D		13.48	17.39		
SIDI SLIMANE	D	11.34			19.51	2.59
SIDI SLIMANE MEDINA	D	11.39	14.08	17.59	19.57	3.04
KENTRA MEDINA	D	12.24	14.57	18.44	20.46	3.49
KENTRA	D	12.28	15.02	18.49	20.50	3.53
SALE TABRIQUET	D	12.50	15.30	19.11	21.12	4.15
SALE VILLE	D	12.54	15.36	19.15	21.16	4.19
RABAT VILLE	A	13.01	15.43	19.22	21.23	4.26
RABAT AGDAL	A	13.08	15.51	19.29	21.30	4.33
MOHAMMEDIA	A	13.42	16.41	20.04	22.04	5.17
AIN SEBAA	A	13.53	16.55	20.15	22.15	5.30
CASA PORT	A				22.25	
CASA VOYAGEURS	A	14.02	17.03	20.24		5.38
CASA NOUVELLE MEDINA	A	14.09				6.25
MERS SULTAN	A	14.12				6.33
L'OASIS	A	14.16				6.34
BERRECHID	A	14.35				7.05
SETTAT	A	15.01				7.35
MARRAKECH	A	17.15				10.11

FUTURE TENSE

Conjugated in the some manner as the present tense, one changes
the "غادي" to "ك" or "ع"

Example:

(I)	غ adee.....	غادي
(YOU Mas)	غ adee.....	غادي
(YOU Fem.)	غ adya.....	غادية
(HE)	غ adee.....	غادي
(SHE)	غ adee.....	غادي
(WE)	غ adyeen.....	غاديين
(YOU PL.)	غ adyeen.....	غاديين
(THEY)	غ adyeen.....	غاديين

Example: Verb "To drink" **SHRB** شرب

غادي نشرب	غ adee NSHRB	I will drink
غادي تشرب	غ adee TSHRB	You will drink(M)
غادية تشربي	غ adya TSHRBEE	You will drink(F)
غادي يشرب	غ adee YSHRB	He will drink
غادية تشرب	غ adya TSHRB	She will drink
غاديين نشربوا	غ adyeen NSHRBOO	We will drink
غاديين تشربوا	غ adyeen TSHRBOO	You will drink(PL.)
غاديين يشربوا	غ adyeen YSHRBOO	They will drink
غنشرب	غا NSHRB	I will drink
غتشررب	غا TSHRB	You will drink(M)
غتشرربي	غا TSHRBEE	You will drink(F)
غنيشرب	غا YSHRB	He will drink
غتشررب	غا TSHRB	She will drink
غنشربوا	غا NSHRBOO	We will drink
غنشربوا	غا TSHRBOO	You will drink(PL.)
غنيشربوا	غا YSHRBOO	They will drink

Remark: To remember the conjugation of a verb in present or future, one remembers the imperative and adds the "ك" for present and "ع" or "غادي(ة)"

خرجوا/خرجي/خرج
كنخرج/كتخرج/كيخرج/كتخرج/كنخرجوا/كتخرجوا/كيخرجوا.
غنخرج/غنخرج/غنخرجي/غنخرجي/غنخرجوا/غنخرجوا/غنخرجوا

THE AUXILIARY غ ADI

This auxiliary is invariably followed by the imperfect and indicates future time e.g.:

What am I going to wear?	ash غ adi nlbass ana?	أش غادي نلبس أنا؟
And what are you going to put it in	u fash غ adi tdiroo	وفاش غادي تديره؟
We're going to draw lots	غ addeen ndarboo ل غ ood	غاديين نضربوا العود
I'm going to go to sleep	غ adi n ع es	غادي نعس

Preceded by the perfect of kan, the auxiliary غ adi indicates a past future, e.g.

He was going to pay me	kan غ adi y خ alassni	كان غادي يخلصني
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The use of غ adi as an auxiliary is to be distinguished from its use as a simple active participle meaning 'going'

He was going, was on his way to the market with his stick in his hand	kan غ adi l 'sou ق غ satou f'yadou	كان غادي ل السوق بعصاتو ف يدو
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As an auxiliary غ adi is usually invariable in number and gender. As a participle, the feminine is غ adya or غ ada and the plural is غ adyen or غ adin. Often at normal conversational speed, غ adi is shortened to غ ad or even غ a, e.g.

I'm going to write to you tomorrow	غ anakteb lak غ ada.	غنكتب لك غدا
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Verb	Present tense first person singular	Past tense first person singular	Imperative masculine	Imperative feminine	Imperative plural	Verb
To want	b غ it	b غ it	b غ i	b غ i	b غ iw	بغى
To say	kangul	galt	goul	gouli	goulou	قال
To do	kandir	dart	dir	diri	diro	دار
To go	kanemshi	mshit	sir	siri	siro	مشى

USUAL PHRASES

Taxi

Please, take me to.....	wassalni ع afak l'.....	وصلني عفاك ل.....
Where is the taxi stand?	fin blsst taxiyat	فين بلاصة الطاكسيات؟
Where do the taxis stop?	fin kaywa ق fou taxsiyat?	فين كيوقفوا الطاكسيات؟
Go slower please.	sir b'shwiya ع fak	سير بالشوية عفاك
I'm in a hurry.	ana zarban(a)	انا زربان(ة)
I want to go to this address	b غ it namshi lhad ل غ ounwan	بغيت نمشي لهاد العنوان
Please, take me to.....	dini ع afak l'.....	ديني عفاك ل.....
Wait a minute for me.	tsanani ع afak wa ح ed shwiya	تسانني عفاك واحد الشوية

How much please?	shح al ع afak?	شحال عفاك؟
I always pay 4 DH for this trip.	kanamshi ع ir b'rabع a drahem	كنمشي غير بربعة الدراهم
I'm used to paying 4 DH.	mwalif(a) namshi b'rabع a drahem	مولفة نمشي ب ربعة الدراهم
Turn on the meter please.	خ addm alkontour ع fak	خدم الكونتور عفاك
I want a taxi by myself.	bغ it taxi koursa	بغيت طاكسي كورسة
Stop a taxi for me please.	waق af li shi taxi ع afak	وقف لي شي طاكسي عفاك
Why did you change the route?	ع lash baddalti ttreق	علاش بدلتني الطريق؟
Stop here please.	wق af hna ع fak	وقف هنا عفاك
Stop right here please.	wق af ع ir hna ع afak	وقف غير هنا عفاك
Stop at the end of the street.	wق af li f' rass zanق a	وقف لي ف راس الزنقة
Drive and I'll show you the way.	shad اطره ق u ana nwarik	شد الطريق وأنا نوريك
The teacher's school in Akkari, please.	ع afak madrassat lmouع alimin dyal ع akkari	عفاك مدرسة المعلمين ديال الكاري
Coach(bus) station please.	maح at lkiran ع afak	محطة الكيران عفاك
The medina please.	lamdina ع afak	المدينة عفاك
The train station please.	lagar ع afak	لاكار عفاك
Taxi driver	shifour dyal taxi	الشيفور ديال الطاكسي
Taxi driver	moul taxi	مول الطاكسي
Baggage	lbage	الباكاچ
Trunk	lkoufr	الكوفر
Taxi number	namra dyal taxi	التمرة ديال الطاكسي
Small taxi	taxi سغ ir	طاكسي صغير
Large taxi	taxi kbir	طاكسي كبير
This is not the price we agreed upon	hada ..mashi.. tamanlli tafق na ..ع lih	هادا ماشي التمن اللي تفقنا عليه

BUS

City bus station	maح at toubissat	محطة الطوبيسات
City bus station	blasat toubisat	بلاصة الطوبيسات
City bus	toubis	الطوبيس
City bus #	namra dyal toubis	تمرة ديال الطوبيس
What is the bus #?	shح al namra toubis	شحال تمرة الطوبيس؟
The cheap bus	toubis ع adi	الطوبيس العادي
The express bus/sit down	toubis sariع	الطوبيس السريع
Does the bus stop here?	wash kaywق af toubis hna?	واش كيوقف الطوبيس هنا؟
When does the bus come?	fouق ash kayji toubis	فوقاش كييجي الطوبيس؟
Does this bus go by.....?	wash had toubis kaydouz ح da.....	واش هاد الطوبيس كيدوز حدا.....

Does this bus go by.....?	wash had toubis kaydouz علا.....	واش هاد الطوبيس كيدوز على.....
Where do I need to get off to go to	fin xassni nzal illa b'it namshi l'.....	فين خصني نزل إلا بغيت نمشي ل.....
Which bus do I need to take to go to.....?	ashmen toubis xassni na'oud illa b'it namshi l'...	اشمن طوبيس خصني ناخذ إلا بغيت نمشي ل.....
Does this bus stop at.....?	wash had toubis kaywaf qaf da.....	واش هاد الطوبيس كيوقف حدا
City bus station	lma'ach a dyaal toubis	المحطة ديال الطوبيس
Last station /terminus	lma'ach a lla'ra	المحطة للخرة
Driver	shifour	الشيفور
Ticket taker	roosoovoor	الروسوفور
Can you stop here?	wash yamken lak tawqaf hna	واش يمكن لك توقف هنا؟
Change (money)	ssarf	الصرف
Don't you have change?	wash ma'andaksh ssarf	واش ما عندكش الصرف؟
Tell me when I have to get off.	goul li fouqash xassni nzel	كهل لي فوقاش خصني ننزل

SOUK BUS

City bus	kar	الكار
city bus station	ma'ach a lkiran	محطة الكيران
Which bus is going to.....?	ashmen kar x'adi l'.....	أشمن كار غادي ل.....؟
Where can I catch a bus to..?	fin yamken li nba'q lkar..l'.....	فين يمكن لي نقبط الكار ل.....؟
When is the bus going to come?	fouqash x'adi yji lkar?	فوقاش غادي يجي الكار؟
How many buses per day go to.....?	sh'al min kar kaymshi l' f'nhar.	شحال من كار كييمشي لف النهار؟
Is.....far from here?	washb'ed min hna?	واشبعيد من هنا؟
Is.....near here?	wash.....q'rib min hna?	واشقريب من هنا؟
Please, tell me when we arrive at.....	afak illa wsalna l'..... goul lha lina	عفاك إلا وصلنا ل..... كولها لي.
I want to keep my bags with me	b'it ndir bagaje dyali ch'aya	بغيت ندير الباكاج ديالي حدايا
Driver	shefour	الشيفور
Driver's assistant	grisoun	الكريسون
Ticket	warq/nfoola	الورقة/النفولة

TRAIN

Train	tran	التران/المشينة
Train station	lagar/ma'ach at ar	لاجار/محطة القطار

Is there a train to?	wash kayen shi tran l'.....	واش كايين شي تران ل.....
When does the train toleave?	fouqash kaymshi tran l'	فوقاش كييمشي التران ل...
When does the train fromarrive?	fouqash kaywsal tran l'.....	فوقاش كيوصل التران ل.....
Where do they take tl tickets please?	fin kayق at oo lawraق ع afak	فين كيقتعوا الوراق عفاك
I want to know if I can reserve a sleeper car to Oujda	bغ it naع raf wash yamken li nrizirvi koushette l' wajda?	بغيت نعرف واش يمكن لي نريزرفي كوشيت ل وجدة؟
Is this seat empty?	wash had lblasa ع amra?	واش هاد البلاصة خالية؟
Can I sit here?	wash yamken li nglees hna?	واش يمكن لي نجلس هنا؟
Can I shut the door?	wash yemken li nsad l bab?	واش يمكن لي نسد الباب؟
Can I open the door?	wash yamken li nح al l bab?	واش يمكن لي حل الباب؟
This seat is full	had lblasa ع amra	هاد البلاصة عامرة
Can I keep my ticket for my records?	wash yemken li nح ali ع andi lwarق l' idara dyali	واش يمكن لي تخلي عندي الورقة ل الإدارة ديالي؟
I want to keep my ticket.	bغ it nح tafed belwarق a	بغيت نحتفض بالورقة
How much is the ticket to..?	bش حال lwarق a l'.....?	بشحال الورقة ل.....؟
Give me 2nd class a ticket to.	ع tini warق a l'..... douzyam	عطيني ورقة لدوزيام
I want a ticket to how much?	bغ it warق a l' beshح al?	بغيت ورقة ل...بشحال؟

شنو غادي تدير؟

شنو غادي تدير السيمانة اللي جاية؟	علي
غادي نساقرل فاس.	مارك
فاش غادي تمشي؟	علي
ف التران و لا ف الستيام.	مارك
فوقاش غادي تخرج من الرباط؟	علي
غادي نخرج ف التمنية و نحد الصباح.	مارك
فين غادي تجلس؟	علي
ف لو طيل.	مارك
شحال غادي تدوز من نهار ف فاس؟	علي
تلت ايام ولا ربع ايام.	مارك
واش غادي تاكل ف لو طيل؟	علي
لا كنضن غادي تاكل ف الريسطورة	مارك
ف المدينة علاحقاش بغيت نضور مزيان	
ف المدينة باش نعرف فاس.	

النص الثاني

الوكائد اللي جاي ماري و كاتي غادي يسافروا ل تطوان. غادي يجلسوا ف لوطيل
وغادي يباتوا فيه جوج ليلا. غادي ياكلوا غير الفطور و العشا ف لوطيل . ملي
غادي يوصلوا غادي يحطوا الباكاج ف البيت و غادي يخرجوا باش يضوروا ف المدينة

Read and translate into English

IMPERFECT TENSE

IMPERFECT TENSE = PRESENT TENSE WITHOUT ك KAF

Imperfect tense is used when it is preceded by another verb as in the following examples:

1) Verb + Verb (Imperfect)

I want to go to the sea.	b'it namshi lb'ar	بينييت نعيشي لبحر
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2) Verb + غادي (adi)

I'm going to stay at home.	'adi naglas f'dar	غادي تجلس ف الدار
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3) The imperfect is also used after the linking word باش (bash) in order to.

I went to the post office in order to telephone.	mshit l'bosta bash ndrab tilifon	مشيت ل البوسطة باش تضرب التيلفون
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4) The imperfect is also used after خص (as) need

Verb need + Verb (Imperfect)

I need to rest.	asni narta'ch	خصني نرتاح
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4) The imperfect is also used after the word يمكن (yemken)

Verb (Imperfect)+ Pronoun+ يمكن ل

Can you help me ?	wash yamken lek t'awni	واش يمكن لك تعاوني؟
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6) After certain adverbs of time.

As soon as you arrive, ring me up	'ir twsal drab li tilifon	غير توصل ضرب لي التيلفون
After you come back, call on me	ba'dma tarja douz 'andi	بعدهما ترجع ، دوز عندي

LEARNING STRATEGIES

TOPIC:

EXPRESSING CONFUSION, ASKING FOR CLARIFICATION , DEFINITION, OR EXPLANATION.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO ASK FOR CLARIFICATION, EXPLANATION AND EXPRESS CONFUSION .

CULTURAL POINTS

AT YOUR PRESENT LEVEL OF FLUENCY, YOU WILL HAVE THE LANGUAGE FOR SMALL-TALK. HOWEVER, DO NOT BE SURPRISED BY SOME MOROCCANS' RESPONSE TO YOU. IF SOMEONE LAUGHS WHEN YOU SPEAK, IT IS SINCE THEY ARE SURPRISED, BECAUSE MOROCCANS DON'T EXPECT YOU TO TALK IN ARABIC, AND NOT BECAUSE OF YOUR PRONUNCIATION OR WHAT YOU SAID. ONE SHOULD RESPOND WITH A SMILE. DO NOT INTERPRET THE LAUGHTER AS MOCKERY. DON'T DIVERT FROM YOUR DIALOGUE BY ASKING QUESTIONS LIKE "DID I SAY SOMETHING WRONG?". DON'T EXPECT VERBAL/ORAL FEEDBACK.

TO BE DISCOVERED

INSIST ON USING THE VERB + VERB STRUCTURE TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THAT THE SECOND VERB SHOULD BE USED WITHOUT "KAF" OF THE PRESENT.

المفردات

العرف ، الكلمة ، الجملة ، المعنى ، الشرح ، التفسير ، الترجمة ، النطق

الافعال

شرح ، فسر ، ترجم ، عني ، عاود ، كتب ، فهم ، نطق ، تكلم ، كال ، سمع ،

قوت ، هضر

P+ يمكن ل

كاين ، ماكاينش ، كايبة ، ماكايناش ،

هاد ال

USUAL PHRASES

Can you?	wash yamken lik	واش يمكنك.....؟
..... explain this word?	tashreح li had lkalma?	واش يمكن لك تشرح لي هاد الكلمة؟
..... explain this word?	tfasser li had lkalma?	واش يمكن لك تفسر لي هاد الكلمة؟
..... translate this word?	tarjjem li had lkalma?	واش يمكن لك ترجم لي هاد الكلمة؟
..... repeat this word?	taعawed li had lkalma?	واش يمكن لك تعاود لي هاد الكلمة؟
..... pronounce this word?	tanطق li had lkalma?	واش يمكن لك تنطق هاد الكلمة؟
What's the meaning of'?	shnu lmaع na dyal?	اشنو المعنى ديال ؟
What does that mean?	ashnu kataع ni?	اشنو كتعني ؟
What are you trying to say?	shnu bع iti tgul?	شنو بغيتي تكول ؟
I don't understand. Can you repeat that please?	mafhamtsh عawed ع afak!	ما فهمتش عاود بالشوية عفاك

How do I say "pen" in arabic ?	kifash kangulu belع arbiya pen?	كيفاش كنكولوا بالعربية pen
Is there another word for?	wash kayna shi kalma خ ra?	واش كاينة شي كلمة اخرى
How do you write that word?	kifash kakteb had lkalma?	كيفاش كتكتب هاد الكلمة؟
How do we write that?	kifash kanktebu had lkalma?	كيفاش كنكتبوا هاد الكلمة؟
Did you understand?	wash fhamti?	واش فهمتي؟
What did you understand?	wash fhamti?	واش فهمتيني؟
Why are you laughing? Didn't you understand?	ع lash katadح ak mafhamtinish?	علاش كتضحك ما فهمتنيش؟
Why are you laughing? I didn't say it well.	ع lash katadح ak magulthash mazyan	علاش كتضحك ما كتهاش مزيان؟
Is there a word like that that's easier to pronounce?	wash kayna shi kalma shal min hadi ف نا ط e.ق.	واش كاينة شي كلمة سهل من هادي ف النطق ؟

Verbs conjugated with suffixes

Auxiliary Can (able to/It is possible for)	<u>YAMKEN L</u>	يمكن ل
--	-----------------	--------

I can	<u>YAMKEN LEE</u>	يمكن لي
You can	<u>YAMKEN LAK</u>	يمكن لك
He can	<u>YAMKEN LOO</u>	يمكن لو
She can	<u>YAMKEN LHA</u>	يمكن لها
We can	<u>YAMKEN LNA</u>	يمكن لنا
You can	<u>YAMKEN LKOOM</u>	يمكن لكم
They can	<u>YAMKEN LHOOM</u>	يمكن لهم

Examples:

Is it possible for me to take this? wash yemken lee naخoud had ashi?
واش يمكن لي ناخذ هاد الشي؟

Do I need to say :manaع rafsh or manaع raf?
shnou yamken lee ngoul :manع rafsh wula manaع raf?
شنو يمكن لي نكول :مانعرفش ولا مانعرف؟

Be able to (present)	<u>KAYAMKAN L'</u>	كيميكن ل
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I can	<u>KAYAMKAN LEE</u>	كيميكن لي
You can	<u>KAYAMKAN LAK</u>	كيميكن لك
He can	<u>KAYAMKAN LOU</u>	كيميكن لو
She can	<u>KAYAMKAN LHA</u>	كيميكن لها
We can	<u>KAYAMKAN LNA</u>	كيميكن لنا
You can	<u>KAYAMKAN LHOO</u>	كيميكن لكم
They can	<u>KAYAMKAN LKOO</u>	كيميكن لهم

Examples:

I can run 10 Km.

kayemkan lee njri ع ashra kilometre.

كيميكن لي نجرى عشرة كيلومتر.

I can't say غ.

mayemk lish ngoul غ.

مايميكن ليش نكول غ.

To be able to(It was possible for ...)	<u>KAN YAMKEN L'</u>	كان يميكن ل
--	----------------------	-------------

I was able to	<u>KAN YAMKEN LEE</u>	كان يميكن لي
You were able to	<u>KAN YAMKEN LAK</u>	كان يميكن لك
He was able to	<u>KAN YAMKEN LOU</u>	كان يميكن لو
She was able to	<u>KAN YAMKEN LHA</u>	كان يميكن لها
We were able to	<u>KAN YAMKEN LNA</u>	كان يميكن لنا
You were able to	<u>KAN YAMKEN LKOO</u>	كان يميكن لكم
They were able to	<u>KAN YAMKEN LHOO</u>	كان يميكن لهم

Examples:

It wasn't possible for me to talk with him because he was in a hurry.

makansh yemken lee ntkalam معاه ماعاش قاش كان mazroob.

ماكانش يميكن لي نتكلم معاه ماعاش قاش كان مزروب.

I was able to go /It was possible for me to go.

kan yemken lee namshi.

كان يميكن لي نمشي .

DIRECTIONS

TOPIC:

LOCATING PEOPLE, PLACES, THINGS, AND GIVING DIRECTIONS.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO LOCATE THINGS, PEOPLE AND GIVE DIRECTIONS.

CULTURAL POINTS

PEOPLE DON'T GIVE THE RIGHT DISTANCE.

PEOPLE ARE NOT USED TO READING MAPS.

YOU RARELY FIND SIGNS FOR DIRECTIONS.

PEOPLE GIVE DIRECTIONS USING MOST OF THE TIME THEIR HANDS(GESTURES).

GRAMMATICAL NOTES TO BE DISCOVERED

USE IMPERATIVE AND PREPOSITION OF LOCATION .

المفردات

صاكة ، البرمطة ، لوطيل ، البتكة ، المننما ، الريسطورة ، القهوة ،
الكومسارية ، العاتوت ، لاكار ، محطة د الكيران ، محطة د الطربيبسات ،
البار ، العمام ، المارشى ، باتيسرى ، الفرسيان ، مدرسة
الزنتة ، الشارع ، لادوني

الأرقام

اللول ، اللولة ، الثاني ، الثانية ،
اللخر ، اللخرة

الأفعال (في الأمر)

مخى ، همار ، زاد ، وقف
كاين ، ماكاينش ، كايبة ، ماكيناش ، كاينين ، ماكينينش
حتى ل ، من — حتى ، ومن بعد

المسروف

قدام ، تحت مورا ، ورا ، فوق ، هل ليمن ، هل ليمس ، نيشان
بين ، بينات

VOCABULARY

near	ح da	حدا	far	بع id	بعيد
behind	mura	مورا	close	ق rib	قريب
in front of	د dam	قدام	until	ح ata l'	حتى ل
on your right	ع alimen	عل ليمن	here	hna	هنا
on your left	ع alissar	عل ليسر	just here	hnaya	هنايا
between	bin	بين	just there	tama	تما
in the middle	ط f'lwase	ف الوسط	just there	tmaya	تمايا
under	ت ح et	تحت	just there	tam	تم
on, above	ق fu	فوق	over there	lhih	لهيه
the corner	الق anet	القنت	go a bit	zid shwiya	زيد شوية
facing	م ع a m	مقابل مع	next to	janeb	جنب

straight	nishan	نیشان	on	ع la	على
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in front of	قddam	قدام	behind	mura	مورا	next to	ح da	حدا
me	قddami	قدامي	me	muraya	مورايا	me	ح daya	حدايا
you	قddamak	قدامك	you	muraak	موراك	you	ح dak	حداك
him	قddamu	قدامو	him	murah	موراه	him	ح dah	حداه
her	قddamha	قدامها	her	muraha	موراها	her	ح daha	حداها
us	قddamna	قدامنا	us	murarana	موراننا	us	ح dana	حدانا
you(pl)	قddamkum	قدامكم	you(pl)	murakum	موراكم	you(pl)	ح dakum	حداكم
them	قddamhum	قدامهم	them	murahum	موراهم	them	ح dahum	حداهم

USUAL PHRASES(Around town)

Whatis this?	ashmenhadi?	اشمنهادي؟
City	mdina	مدينة
Street	zanقa	زقة
Boulevard	shareع	شارع
Where is.....?	feen	فين؟
a bank	kayna shi banka	كاينة شي بانكة
The post office	busطa	البوسطة
The police station	kumissariya	الكوميسارية
the town hall	baladiya	البلدية
a barber	kayen shi حajjam	كاين شي حجام
the market	kayen lmarshi	كاين المارشي
the open air market	kayen souق	كاين السوق
the.....embassy.	kayna sifara dyal.....	كاينة السفارة ديال
the old city.	kayna lmdina قldima	كاينة المدينة القديمة
How far is	shحal بعeeda	شحال بعيد؟
I am looking for the.....	kanقleb ع la.....	كنقلب على.....
What time do they open?	waقtash kayحloo	وقتاش كيحلوا؟
What time do they close?	waقtash kayssadoo	وقتاش كيسدوا؟
Are they still open?	wash mazal حallin	واش مازال حالين؟
I am lost	tlaft ع la ق.riط	تلفت على الطريق

INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS

The principal interrogative adverbs are:

فاين؟/فين	Fayeen?feen?	Where?
Where are you going	فين غادي؟	fin غادي?

لاين؟	Layeen?	To where?
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Both layeen and fayeen also translate "nowhere" and "anywhere" in negative expressions.

e.g:

ماغادي فايين	Maغadee fayeen	I'm not going anywhere.
ماجبر فايين يديرها	Majber fayeen ydeerha	He didn't find anywhere to put it.

كيف؟، كيفاش؟	Keef?, Keefash?	How?
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How are you?	kif dayer?	كيف داير؟
How did you go?	kifash mshiti?	كيفاش مشيتي؟

منين؟	Mneen?	From where?
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Where are you from?	mnin anta?	منين انت؟
Where did you come from?	mnin jiti?	منين جيتي؟

شحال؟	Shحال?	How much? How many?
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When governing a following noun, شحال shحال? is followed by د (d) "of" . or من (minn) "of, from".

The usage with د (d) requires a plural of countable nouns or singular uncountables

eg: How much time? شحال د الوقت؟ shحال d'lwaqt

and the usage with من (minn) requires a singular, e.g.:

How many books?.

شحال من كتاب؟ or شحال د الكتوب؟
shحال minn ktab? or shحال d laktoub?

In referring to prices, شحال shحال is almost always preceded by the preposition ب (b) with, by means of e.g.:

(for) how much is this car?, how much does this car cost?

بشحال هاد الطوموبيل؟
B'sحال had toumoubil?

How much did you (sg) pay for them? how much did they cost you?

بشحال شريتيم؟
B'sحال shreetechoum?

يمتى؟/فوقاش/ايمتى	Yeemta?/fouقash?	When?
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When did you come?

ايمتى جيتي؟ / فوقاش جيتي / يمتى جيتي
yamta jiti? / fouقash jiti / imta jiti?

لياہ؟	Lyah?	Why?
علاش؟	ع lash?	Why?

The form علاش ع lash? why? is a compound of ع lla? عمل (on) and ash اش what?(On what) Compare such an English expression where ع lash means (What for?) to the way ع lash is used in Moroccan Arabic.

Why did you come late?

علاش جيتي معطل؟
ع lash jiti mع atal

Tell me why.

كول لي علاش؟
gool lee ع lash?

Why don't you fast?

علاش ماكتصومش؟
ع lash makatص oomsh?

SHOPPING

TOPIC:

PURCHASING FOOD, PERSONAL ITEMS, FOOD AND DRINK.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO BUY ITEMS HE /SHE NEEDS.

TO BE DISCOVERED

THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:

AT THE GREEN-GROCER, AT THE GROCER AND AT THE UTENSIL-SELLER.

CULTURAL POINTS

TEACHERS INTRODUCE/TALK ABOUT DIFFERENT KIND OF SHOPS AND WHERE TO GET CERTAIN ITEMS.

STORE	حانوت ANOOT	الحانوت	HARDWARE	DROGRI	الذروكري
SPICE SELLER	طابع AAR	الطابع	SHOE REPAIRER	خارrez	الخراز
TABACCO SHOP	سكا SAKA	الصكاة	KITCHENWARE	LWANI	اللواني

متد مول الخضيرة

- السلام

- الأفعال: عبر ، وزن ، خنار ، نار ، بلى
- المفردات : كيلو ، نس كيلو ، رابعة ، ربع كيلو
بعض الخضرة ، بعض الفواكه
بشمال ؟
الفلوس : الدرهم ، الدراهم ، الريال ، السنتميم

الصرف

الصكاة/متد مول الحانوت

- السلام

- المواد الغذائية: حليب سكر ، زيت شكلاط ، مشروبات ، فروماج
- المفردات : بكية ، كارطونة ، قرعة ، الغاوي ، كراتطي ، صندوق
بعض التوابير : موجود ، ماموجودش
بشمال ؟ واش عندك ؟ واش كاين ؟
الفلوس : الدرهم ، الدراهم ، الريال ، السنتميم

الصرف

متد مول اللواني

- السلام

- اللواني : الخبيصيل ، الطباصل ، إلخ
- المفردات : بلاستيك ، حديد ، فخار ، إلخ
بعض التوابير : موجود ، ماموجودش
بشمال ؟ واش عندك ؟ واش كاين ؟
الفلوس : الدرهم ، الدراهم ، الريال ، السنتميم

الصرف

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

التقديمية

سوزان	صباح الخير.
الخضار	صباح الخير، ابنتي أش حب خاطر؟
سوزان	بفيت جوج كيلو د خيزو ، و كيلو د مطيشة، ونص كيلو د الباربة و ختار لي عفاك شي حاجة مزيانة. عبر لي كيلو و ربع د البصلة
الخضار	صافي ابنتي ؟
سوزان	بشحال التفاح ؟
الخضار	سطاش ل درهم ل الكيلو.
سوزان	واخا عبر لي كيلو لارب.آه نسيت اعطيني شوية د القصبور و المعدنوس
الخضار	هانتني ابنتي.
سوزان	بشحال كلشي ؟
الخضار	عندك ابنتي تسعمية و ستين ريال.
سوزان	شحال من درهم ؟
الخضار	تمنة و ربعين درهم.
سوزان	هاك أسيدي ، الله يعاون.
الخضار	الله يخلف ابنتي.

يعاد النص في الحالات التالية:

- عند الجزائر/ - عند الحوات/ - عند العطار- / عند مول الحانوت/ - عند مول اللواني.

SHOPPING

where is.....?	fin.....?	فين.....؟
A small food and dry goods shop	kayen shi حانوت؟	كاين شي حانوت
A book shop	kayna shi maktaba	كاينة شي مكتبة
The open air market	kayen shi souق	كاين شي سوق
The fish market	kayen shi marshi dyal حانوت؟	كاين شي مارشي ديال الحوت؟
Spice shop keeper	عطار atar	العطار
Kitchenware	moul lwani	مول اللواني
A tobacco shop	kayna shi saka	كاينة شي صاكة
A hardware shop	kayen shi drogri	كاين شي دروكري
The fruit and veg market	kayen lmarshi	كاين المارشي
Butcher	lgazzar	الجزار
Shopkeeper	moul حانوت	موا الحانوت
Do you have.....?	wash ع andek.....?	واش عندك.....؟
English newspapers	ljaraid b' ngliziya	الحرائد ب النكليزية
Film	film d'	الفيلم د
a sheet of paper	wa حed lwarق	واحد الورقة
Toilet paper	papie jinik	بابيي جينيك
Where can I buy....?	fin غ adi nshri.....?	فين غادي نشري...؟

TOILETRIES

Brush	bros	بروس	Soap	saboun	صابون
Comb	mashta	مشطة	Razor	razwar	رزوار
Towel	fouta	فوطه	Shampoo	shampwan	شمبوان
Toothpaste	dantifris	معجون الأسنان/دنتيفريس	After-shave/ perfume	riحa	ريحة

CLOTHING

Robe with a hood	jlaba	جلابة	Hat	tarboush	طربوش
Slippers	balغa	بلغة	Jacket	kabout	كبوط
	tshamir	تشمير	Pants	sarwal	سروال
Kaftan	قاftan	قفطان	Shirt	قامija	قاميجة
Skirt	saya	صاية	Shoes	طsaba	صباط
Coat	fista	فيسته	Socks	تqasher	تقاشر
Belt	samta	صمطة	Sports shoes	sbardila	سبرديلة
Scarf	foular	فولار	Sweater	triko	تريكو

HOUSE FURNITURE

Citrus juicer	ع assara	عصارة	Dinnerware	mwaع in	المواعن
Funnel	dwaz	الدراز	Plate/plates	طabsil	الطبسيل
Sieve	sfaya	الصفاية	Glass	kas	الكاس
Bottle opener	ح lala del عraq i	حلالة القرامس	Teapot	barad	البراد
Couscous kettle	bama d' kaskas	البرمة والكسكاس	Water pitcher	ع araf	غراف
Pressure cooker	kokot	كوكوت	Knife	mous	موس
Cooker	tanjra	الطنجرة	Spoon	مقالع a	معلقة
Pan	ماق la	المقلي	Fork	fourshet	فورشيط
Coffee maker	kafityar	كافيتيير	Iron	م' louص	المصاوح
Blender	طح ana	الطحانة	Brush	shataba	الشطابة
Refrigerator	tlaja	التلاجة	Floor brush	طbada/kara a	كرامة/الجادة
Oven	faran	الفران	Wash rag	jfaf	الجفاف

The Auxiliary 'عass'

The auxiliary 'عass' must, to have to' خص

This auxiliary is quite common. The pattern is for it to take object pronoun ending which serves as the subject followed by the imperfect verb form.

Some examples

I have to work today	خ asni nخ dam lyoum	خصني نخدم اليوم
You (sg.) must (i.e. please do) give me a phone call	خ aseks tadrab tilifon	خصك تضرب لي التليفون
She has to go to the market	خ asha tamshi l souق	خصها تمشي ل السوق

To indicate a habitual or repetitive situation, the durative **كيفص** is sometimes used

She has to go to the market every day	kaخ asha tamshi l' souق koul nhar	كيفصها تمشي ل السوق كل نهار
She has to go to the market today	خ asha tamshi l' souق youm	خصها تمشي ل السوق اليوم
You all should have given them to me	kan خ askoum taغ tiwhoum li	كان خصكم تعطيوهم لي

The Auxiliary 'عawed'

The auxiliary is عawed 'to return' عاود

This auxiliary is combined with a verb in the sense of 'again'. The perfect of عawed calls for the perfect of the verb. Other forms of عawed (imperfect, durative, imperative) call for the imperfect of the verb.

Some examples

She spent another year with him	عawedt dawezet ع andou ع am	عاودت دوزت عندو عام
He told him again	عawed gal lou	عاود كال لو
She went in again	عawdat daخ lat	عودات دخلات
Don't see him any more, again	matعawedsh tshoufou	ماتعاودش تشوفو
If you happen to see her again	illa mshiti ح ata mshiti عawdti shaftiha	إلا مشيتي حتى عاودتي شفتها
Every time he comes to the market, he comes to greet me and(then) goes shopping and (then) comes to see me again	fouق ma kayji l'souق kayji ysalam ع liya u yamshi yatق adda u عawed yji yshoufni	دوقما كيحي ل السوق كيحي يسلم عليا ويمشي يتقضى حاجة وعاود يحي يتولني

SHOPPING

TOPIC:

BARGAINING.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO BARGAIN FOR ITEMS THEY WANT TO BUY USING SPECIFIC EXPRESSIONS FOR BARGAINING.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES TO BE DISCOVERED

THE IMPERATIVE FORM.
CLOTHING AND COLORS.

CULTURAL POINTS

STRATEGIES OF BARGAINING WILL BE DISCUSSED.
MORE EXPRESSIONS ABOUT STRATEGIES OF BARGAINING WILL BE GIVEN BY TEACHERS.

الأفعال :

فعلٌ ، عجب ، تشطّر ، قيس ، شري ، باع ، خلص ، نقم ، صاوب

أرا ، هاك

فضل على

Preposition + فعل

التعريف :

الألوان (مدكر مؤنث)

غالي ، رخيص ، واسع ، ضيق ، قاسح

التعابير

انت قاسح / التمن معقول / التمن محدد - محدود / بارك عليك / صاوب شي تمن مزيان / الشطارة
الله يجيب التمبر / الله يسهل / الله يستر.

التشطار
عند مول الحوايج

مايكل	السلام عليكم.
مول الحوايج	وعليكم السلام تفضل أسيدي ، أش حب خاطر؟
مايكل	بغيت شي جندورة عفاك.
مول الحوايج	موجودة أسيدي، أشمن نمرة؟
مايكل	مانعرف.
مول الحوايج	قيس هادي .أه جات معاك.
مايكل	كاين غير هاد اللون.
مول الحوايج	لا. كاين ف اللون كاين ف البيخ و الصفرة و البيج و الكحل.
مايكل	أرا نشوف لبيخ عفاك.
مول الحوايج	هاك أسيدي.
مايكل	يشحال هاد الشي؟
مول الحوايج	هادي أسيدي ب ألفين ريال.
مايكل	غالية بزاف، غادي نعطيك غير تمنمية ريال.
مول الحوايج	لأ نقصتي بزاف، خدها ب ألف و خمسمية.
مايكل	لأ بزاف بالسلامة.
مول الحوايج	أجي، أجي . عطيني غير ألف و ميتين ريال.
مايكل	غادي نعطيك ألف ريال بغيتي مزيان ، مابغيتش الله يسهل.
مول الحوايج	أرى أسيدي ألف ريال ، شي باس ماكاين.

BARGAINING

How much?	bshح al	بشحال؟
It is too much for me.	bzaf ع liya	بزاف عليا
That is very expensive.	غ ali b'zaf	غالي بزاف
Give me a reasonable price.	dir م ع aya wa ح ed taman moonasib	دير معايا واحد التمن مناسب
What is the last price?	A ح ir taman shح al?	آخر تمن شحال؟
That is my last price	A ح ir taman dyali howa hada	آخر تمن ديالي هو هادا
Is there one cheaper than this?	wash kayen shi wa ح ed r ح as min hada?	واش كاين شي واحد رخص من هادا؟
Is there one cheaper than this?	wash kayen shi wa ح id r ح is ع la hada?	واش كاين شي واحد رخيص على هادا؟
How much is this.....?	bshح al had.....?	بشحال هاد.....؟
How much is this.....?	bshح al ع adi t ح liha li?	بشحال غادي تخليها لي؟
No , I don't want to buy any thing.	mabغ it nshri walou	لا مابغيت نشري والو
Now I don't need anything	daba ma ح asni ح ata ح aja	دابا ماخصني حتى حاجة

I don't have money with me.	mahazash mاع aya lflouss	ماهازاش معايا الفلوس
I don't have enough money.	maع andish kamlin	ماعنديش كاملين
It is still too expensive.	غ ali zaf ع liya	غالي بزاف عليا
Tell me the price.	goul liya taman	كول ليا التمن
This is your last price.	hada hoowa ا خ ir taman	هادا هو آخر تمن ديالك
It is still too expensive.	mazal غ ali	مازال غالي
This is not what I want.	mashi dak shi lli bغ it	ماشى داك الشى اللي بغيت
I can't add even a centime.	manzid ح ata frank	مانزيدك حتى فرنك
Is this from here or is it imported?	wash dyal hna wla dyal lخ ariz	واش ديال هنا ولا ديال الخارج
Do you have another brand of this?	wash ع andek marka خ ra min غ ir hadi	واش عندك ماركة اخرى من غير هادي
Can I change this?	wash yemken li nbadelha	واش يمكن لي تبديلها؟
Is this "sell and exchange"?	wash biع u مق al	واش بيع و مقال؟
You didn't give me back the money?	maغ adish trajja ع li lflouss	ماغاديش ترجع لي الفلوس؟
If this doesn't really fit, can you change it?	ila majatsh ق adi tbadalha lee	إلا ماجاتش قدي تبديلها لي؟
Not too big not too small.	makbira masغ ira	ماكبيرة ماصغيرة
P+ size.	ق ad+i/ak/ou/ha	P+ قد
I will arrange a price.	nsaweb م ع ak	نصاوب معاك
Give a good price.	saweb م ع aya	صاوب معايا

Size and comparison	ق yas u lmoo ق arana	القياس و المقارنة
Big	kbir	كبير
Bigger than this	kbar min hada	كبير من هادا
Too big for me	kbir ع liya	كبير عليا
Small	سغ ir	صغير
Smaller than this	سغ ar min hada	صغر من هادا
too small for me	سغ ir ع liya	صغير عليا
Tight	mzeyer	مزير
Long	ط weel	طويل
Too much	bzaf	بزاف

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives come after the nouns they modify, opposite of English, as in خبز مزيان (good bread).

The Moroccan equivalent for the English "one" is an adjective which has both masculine and feminine forms. As is true of all adjectives, it follows the noun, as in كتاب واحد (one book), بيضة وحدة (one egg).

Moroccan adjectives are commonly used as nouns, as in (the big). Note that there is no equivalent in Moroccan Arabic for "one" in such uses.

	<i>M/S</i>	<i>F/S</i>	<i>M/PL</i>	<i>F/PL</i>	
Pretty/Handsome	زوين	زويانة	زوينين	زوينات	zween (a/in/at)
Good	مزيان	مزيانة	مزيانين	مزيانات	mzyan (a/in/at)
Happy	فرحان	فرحانة	فرحانين	فرحانات	farحan (a/in/at)
Ugly/Bad	خايب	خايبة	خايبين	خايبات	aycb (a/in/at)
Tired	عيان	عيانة	عيانين	عيانات	yyan (a/in/at)
Dirty	موسخ	موسخة	موسخين	موسخات	waseح (a/in/at)
Late	معطل	معطلة	معطلين	معطلات	atal (a/in/at)
Hurried	مزروب	مزروبة	مزروبين	مزروبات	mzroub (a/in/at)
Angry	مقلق	مقلقة	مقلقين	مقلقات	qaleق (a/in/at)
Expensive	غالي	غالية	غاليين	غاليات	ali (a/in/at)
Fresh	طري	طرية	طريين	طريات	ri (a/in/at)
Another	اخر	اخرى	اخرين		our (a/in/at)
Reasonable	معقول	معقولة	معقولين	معقولات	maع koul (a/in/at)
Clean	نقي	نقية	نقيين		nق (a/in/at)
Married	مزوج	مزوجة	مزوجين	مزوجات	mzouaj (a/in/at)
Thirsty	عطشان	عطشانة	عطشانين	عطشانات	atshan (a/in/at)
Hungry	جيعان	جيعانة	جيعانين	جيعانات	jjan (a/in/at)
Last	الفايت	الفايتة	الفايتين	الفايات	alfayet (a/in/at)
Salty	مالح	مالحة	مالحين	مالحات	maliح (a/in/at)
Bland/Tasteless	مسوس	مسوسة	مسوسين	مسوسات	msous (a/in/at)

Spicy	حار	حارة	حارين	حارات	ح ar (a/in/at)
Sweet	حلو	حلوة	حلوين	حلوات	ح lou (wa/in/at)
Delicious	بنين	بنينة	بنينين	بنينات	bnin (a/in/at)
Grilled/Fried	مقلي	مقلية	مقليين	مقليات	ماق li (ya/in/at)
Large	واسع	واسعة	واسعين	واسعات	wasceع (a/in/at)
Harsh	حرش	حرشة	حرشين	حرشات	ح rash (a/in/at)
Busy	مشغول	مشغولة	مشغولين	مشغولات	مashغ oul (a/in/at)
Enough	كافي	كافية	كافيين		kafi (a/in/at)
Absent	غائب	غائبة	غائبين	غائبات	غ ayeb (a/in/at)
Present	حاضر	حاضرة	حاضرين	حاضرات	ح ader (a/in/at)
Lazy	معكاز	معكازة	معكازين	معكازات	ماع gaz (a/in/at)
Soft	رطب	رطبة	رطبين	رطبات	rط ab (a/in/at)

	M/S	F/S	M/PL	F/PL	
Old (something)	قديم	قديمة	قدام		دق dim (a), د dam
Big - Old (someone)	كبير	كبيرة	كبار		kbir(a), kbar
Small- Young (someone)	صغير	صغيرة	صغار		سغ ir(a), سغ ar
New	جديد	جديدة	جداد		jdid(a), jdad
Far	بعيد	بعيدة	بعاد		bع id (a), بع ad
Long	طويل	طويلة	طوال		ط wil (a), ط wal
Near	قريب	قريبة	قرب		ق rib (a), ق rab
Short	قصير	قصيرة	قصار		ق sir (a), ق sar
Strong/Right	صحيح	صحيحة	صحاح		سح iح (a), سح aح
Cheap	رخيص	رخيصة	رخاص		rخ is (a), rخ as
Easy	بسيط	بسيطة	بساط		bsit (a), bsat
Poor	مسكين	مسكينة	مساكن		maskin (a), msaken
Sick	مريض	مریضة	مراض		mrid (a), mrad

Colors	Lwan	لون	Color	lon	لون
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White	buyad	بويض	bida	بيضة	byad	بيض
Blue	zuraق	زورق	zarقa	زرقة	zraق	زرق
Black	kuحal	كوحل	kaحla	كحلة	kحal	كحل
Reed	حumar	حومر	حamra	حمرة	حmar	حمر
Yellow	sufar	صوفر	safra	صفرة	sfer	صفر
Green	خudar	خوضر	خdra	خضرة	خder	خضر
Blond	zuعar	زوعر	zaعra	زعرة	zعرer	زعر
Black(skin)	sumer	سومر	samra	سمرة	smer	سمر
Faded	buhat	بوهت	bahta	باهتة	bahet	باهت
Soft/Smooth	mulas	مولس	malsa	ملسة	mlas	ملس
Brown	قahwiyin	قهويين	قahwiya	قهوية	قahwi	قهوي
Orange	limuniyin	ليمونيين	limoniya	ليمونية	limoni	ليموني
Pink	wardiyin	ورديين	wardiya	وردية	wardi	وردي
Purple	حajriyin	حجريين	حajriya	حجرية	حajri	حجري
Purple	mdadiyin	مداديين	mdadiya	مدادية	mdadi	مدادي
Grey	rmadiyin	رماديين	rmadiya	رمادية	rmadi	رمادي
Dark	maغloقin	مغلوقين	maغloقا	مغلوقة	maغloق	مغلوق
Golden	dahbiyin	دهبيين	dahbiya	دهبية	dahbi	دهبي
Bright	nasعin	ناصعين	naseعا	ناصعة	naseع	ناصع

Bargaining Information

Where you buy some things may influence whether or not you bargain for it. Some items are sold at fixed prices in a hanout (eg. laundry soap, vegetables, eggs) which one might bargain for in the souk or from a street vendor.

The following lists outline items one could bargain for and others which have fixed prices.

USUALLY BARGAINED FOR	SELDOM BARGAINED FOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any article of clothing - any household or kitchen utensil, appliance, or furniture - rent for a house or apartment - taxi fares on unscheduled runs - <u>anything</u> bought in a souk (eg. grains in bulk, animals, rugs, etc.) - anything bought from a street vendor who has no regular shop - petit taxi fares if the meter does not work - anything used second-hand - domestic help and services (maid, plumber, electrician, etc. Determine the price <u>before</u> the work is done. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - things which are literally bought every day: mint, parsley, bread, coriander - refill on a gas bottle - cigarettes and alcohol - meals or beverages in restaurants - bus fares between scheduled stops - taxi fares on regular runs - price-controlled staple foods: sugar, oil, tea, flour, milk, butter, etc. - anything bought in a pharmacy - meat and vegetables, if the price per kilo is posted - school supplies

Things to Consider:

A successful purchase is often psychological as well as a monetary victory; a great deal of bargaining success is often the result of "out-psyching" or being a better actor than the seller. The ways of accomplishing this can be described as bargaining tactics. The following list, while not exhaustive, are things you can try when bargaining and things to be aware of in the seller.

BUYERS' TACTICS	SELLERS' TACTICS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not showing too much enthusiasm for buying - walking away when the seller has named the "lowest" price - pointing out defects in the merchandise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not showing too much enthusiasm for selling - turning away when the buyer has named the "highest" price - noting the superior quality in the merchandise

- quoting a lower price for an identical item in another shop
- claiming not to have enough money to meet the seller's "lowest" price
- complimenting or flattering the seller (on his shop, merchandise, children, friendliness)
- acting insulted by the seller's price
- arguing that the difference between the seller's price and the price offered is insignificant; ie. the seller should come down to the offered price
- pulling out one's money as if the offered price has been agreed upon
- insisting that goods in other shops are not of the same quality
- claiming that in selling at the buyer's "highest" price he would be taking a loss
- complimenting or flattering the buyer (on his or her language ability, friendliness, expertise in bargaining)
- acting insulted by the buyer's offer
- arguing that the difference between the buyer's price and his price is insignificant and the buyer should come up
- wrapping up the purchase as if the asking price has been agreed upon

As a buyer, there are a few other things that one should avoid doing. Failure to observe these could give the seller an unfair advantage.

AVOID:

- * showing too much interest in, or too great a need for a particular item
- * carrying large sums of money, carrying expensive, previously-bought items, looking like a tourist
- * having no idea what an item is really worth, or what is a fair price for that type of item
- * being in a hurry
- * buying with a guide (he gets a percentage of what you pay)

Not everyone is happy at the end of a bargaining session. And a merchant may act disgruntled with your price. Always be prepared to pay a price you have named. Do not get too far into bargaining for something if you do not intend to buy it. If you are not clear on the currency in which you are bargaining (ie. riyals) proceed slowly.

TOPIC:

MAKING A LONG DISTANCE COLLECT CALL.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE A LONG DISTANCE COLLECT CALL.

CULTURAL POINTS

THE TRAINEE SHOULD HAVE AN IDEA ABOUT THE PROCEDURE OF THE PHONE
 USING OF COINS : 1.50 DH 5 DH.
 USING A PHONE-CARD: 50 UNITS, 70 UNITS, 120 UNITS.

الافعال :

دار ، مشور ، هتوب ، هيط ، كلم ، تكلم ، على ، قطع ، هفسر ، تمنى ، شد

المفردات :

ب س ف ، تليفون ، النمرة ، النوبة ، الكود ، لنديكاتيف ، كابين ، الخط

النحو :

لمن ؟ / لين ؟ / شكون ؟ / حيت / ملامش ؟ / ملحقاش / ملامش / لا /
 بلى + فعل

التليفون فابور ب الب. س . ف.

صباح الخير.	إيمي
صباح الخير.	الموظف
عفاك بغيت ندير التليفون .	إيمي
فين ألالا؟	الموظف
ل مريكان أسيدي ب الب . س . ف.	إيمي
واخا ألالا اعطيني النمرة و النسمية.	الموظف
اسميتي إيمي فيرميت النمرة واحد وخمسين ستة وستين	إيمي
تنين و خمسين صفر صفر تسعود نيويورك.	الموظف
لمن غادية تعيطي؟	الموظف
ريتشارد غيري.	إيمي
شدي النوبة.	الموظف
ربوع ساعة من بعد.	الموظف
نيويورك كابين ثلاثة.	الموظف
واخا، أسيدي.	إيمي
ألو، ألو،.....(بيب، بيب....).	إيمي
الخط تقطع أسيدي .	إيمي
واخا ألالا تسناي غادي نعاود.	الموظف

LIST OF VERBS CONJUGATED WITH SUFFIXES

To have	ع AND	فعل: عند
I have	ع ANDI	عندي
you have(sing)	ع ANDEK	عندك
He has	ع ANDOU	عندو
She has	ع ANDHA	عندها
We have	ع ANDNA	عندنا
You have(pl)	ع ANDKOOM	عندكم
They have	ع ANDHOOM	عندهم

Examples:

I have a lot of work.

ع andi bzaf d'ladma

عندي بزاف د الخدمة..

Do you have someone in the house?.

wash ع andek shi wa عed f' addar?.

واش عندك شي واحد ف الدار.

When did you go to Mohammed's house?.

foo قash mshitee ع and Mohammed?.

فوقاش مشيتي عند محمد؟.

From whom did you buy the saffron?.

min ع and min shriti za عfran l عoor?.

من عند من شريت الزعفران الحر؟.

I bought it from Attar.

shritou men ع and l'Attar.

شريتو من عند العطار.

I have nothing to do.

ma ع andi mandir.

ما عندي ماندير.

He does not have what you have.

ma ع andoush alli ع andek.

ما عندوش اللي عندك..

Verb to need	ع ASS	فعل: خص
I need	ع ASSNEE	خصني
You need	ع ASSAK	خصك
He needs	ع ASSOU	خصو
She needs	ع ASSHA	خصها
We need	ع ASSNA	خصنا
You need	ع ASSKOOM	خصكم
They need	ع ASSHOOM	خصهم

Examples:

I need an Arabic book.

خassni ktab dyal algarbiya.

خصني كتاب ديال العربية.

Do you need to go to Rabat?

wash xassek tamshi l'rbat?.

واش خصك تمشي ل الرباط؟

Who needs a bolt?

shkoun xasou bouloun?.

شكون خصو بلون؟

Hi Mr. Naked what do you need ?

ashnou xassak algaryan?

اشنو خصك أالريان؟

I need a ring ,sir.

xassni xatem amoulay.

خصني خاتم أمولاي.

TOPIC:

BUYING STAMPS, SENDING LETTERS, PARCELS AND TELEGRAMS.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO BUY STAMPS AND ASK ABOUT THE POSTAGE RATES TO THE COUNTRY TO WHICH THEY ARE SENDING A LETTER. TRAINEES WILL HAVE A GENERAL IDEA ABOUT POST OFFICE FORMS.

CULTURAL POINTS

THE TRAINEE SHOULD HAVE AN IDEA ABOUT STAMPS AND ENVELOPES AVAILABLE AT THE TOBACCO SHOPS.

TASK:

TRAINEES VISIT THE POST OFFICE TO GET A BETTER IDEA OF THE ACTIVITIES WHICH TAKE PLACE THERE.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES TO BE DISCOVERED

USE OF VERBS WITH PRONOUNS.

المفردات:

البراءة ، الجوهر ، كتيرة ، كلية ، براءة ، روكومندي ، تلوكرام ، مائدة ، رسالة ، لدريسة ، الرمز البريدي ، لكارط د التليفون ، الكارشي ، كارط تاسيونال ، الملبومات ، لكيشي ، الإرشادات ، إكسبيريس

الأفعال:

صيفط ، رسل ، جا ، لعتق ، كتب ، شد ، توصل ب

الضمير:

من عند ، من عند من ، ل ، من ، ب

ف البوسطة

بغيت التنابر الله يخليك.	كاتي
فين غادية تصيفطي البروات؟ هنا ف المغرب؟	الموظف
غادية ننصيفط وحدة ل المريكاز ووحدة ل مصر و الثالثة هنا ف المغرب.	كاتي
واخا ألالا.	الموظف
و أنا بغيت نصيفط واحد الروكوماندي و عندي كلية.	بوب
شوف الجيشي رقم خمسة.	الموظف
بغيت نصيفط واحد البرقية (تليجرام).	بوب
خد واحد الطبوع من الجيشي ديال الإرشادات.	الموظف
بلاتي تسنانني بغيت نضرب التليفون.	كاتي
خصك تخرجني ل براء.	بوب
يا الله نخرجوا.	كاتي
واش عندك الصرغ : درهم و خمسة د الدراهم.	بوب
نشريوا لكارط احسن.	كاتي
فكرة مزيانة تبارك الله عليك.	بوب

POST OFFICE

I want:	bغعت	بغيت:
to buy stamps	nshri shee tanber	نشري شي تنبر
to send a telegram	nصifet waحid telegram	نصيفط واحد التليگرام
to send a package	nصifet waحid alkoulyya	نصيفط واحد الكولية
to send this registered	nصifet hadi rokomonde	نصيفط هادي روكوموندي
to make a phone call	ndir tilifoon	ندير التليفون
to make a collect call	ndir tilifoun b' P.C.V	ندير التايخون ب ب.س.ف
stamps for the U.S	tnaber bash nصifec l' mirikan	تنابر باش نصيفط ل المريكان
to send this letter	bغيت nصifet had l'bra	بغيت نصيفط هاد البرة:
Air mail	b'طeyara	ب الطيارة
Normal class mail	ع adiya	عادية
Registered	rekomonde	روكوموندي
Have any letters come for me?	wash jawni she brawat	واش جاوني شي براوات؟
Has my money arrived or not yet?	wash laflous dyali wصloo u la mazal?	واش الفلوس ديالي وصلوا ولا مازال؟
why don't letters arrive quickly?	ع lash brawat makaywasloush daغya?	علاش البروات ماكيوصلوش دغية
How much time will it take for it to arrive?	shحal dyal alwaق at kayخas bash ywaslou?	شحال ديال الوقت كيخص باش يوصلوا؟
Didn't any letters arrive for me?	majatni ح ata bra?	ماجتني حتى برا؟
Give me a receipt please.	ع tini l'faktoura ع afak	عطيني فاكثورة مفاك
Where do I need to sign?	fin ح asni nsni?	فين خصني نسني؟
I want to call this number.	bغيت nع ayec l had namra	بغيت نعيطل هاد النمرة
Here's the number.	hahiya annamra	هاهي النمرة
This isn't the number I asked for.	mashi hiya nnamra lli ط lhet	ماشي هي النمرة اللي طاب
The line was cut off.	alحعت ع taqa	الخط تقطع
How much time do I need to wait	shحal d' alwaق at ch asni ntsana	شحال د الوقت خصني نتسني
Offices	almakatib	المكاتب:
Stamps	ط awabi ع baridiya	طوابع بريدية
Money orders	ح awalat	حوالات
Telegraph	atiliغ raf	التلغراف
Telephone	alhatif	الهاتف
Postal money orders	ح awalat baridiya	حوالات بريدية
Postal package	ط oroud baridiya	طرود بريدية
Postman	faktour/moul albousط a	الفاكتور/مول البوسطة
Package	koulyya	الكولية
String/cord	ق anneb	القنب

Tape	skotch	السكوتش
Wrapping paper	lka ee طغ	انكاغيط
Glue	llsa ق	النماق

VERBS + PREPOSITION

ف	F'	IN
على	ع LA	ON/ABOUT
ب	B'	WITH
ل	L'	TO
مع	Mع A	WITH(S.O)(S.TH)
من	MIN	FROM

To	L'	ل
to me	li/liya	لي/ليا
to you	leek	ليك
to him	leeh	ليه
to her	liha	ليها
to us	lina	لينا
to you	likoom	ليكم
to them	lihoom	ليهم

See	Hear, listen	Explain	Understand	Give back	Say
shaf	sma ع	fassar	faham	radd	gal
شاف	سمع	فسر	فهم	رد	قال

On	ع la	على
me	liya	عليا
you	lik	عليك
him	lih	عليه
her	liha	عليها
us	lina	علينا
you	likoum	عليكم
them	lihoum	عليهم

defend	speak	call	laugh	get to know	
dafa ع	tkalam	ط ya ع	dح ak	ع rraf	
دافع	تكلم	ميط	ضحك	تعرف	
die	grect	look for	ignore	beat	lie
mat	salem	قالab	myeck	drab	kdab
مات	سلم	قلب	ميك	ضرب	كذب

In	F'	ف
me	fiya	فيا
you	feek	فيك
him	fech	فيه
her	fiha	فيها
us	fina	فينا
you	fikoom	فيكم
them	fihoom	فيهم

trust	ask	think	take care	participate	talk
ثق	swal	fakkar	thalla	sharek	hdar
تاق	سؤل	فكّر	تهلّا	شارك	هضر

الجوع العطش-السخانة الدوخة -
hunger, thirst, fever, dizziness.

فيا الجوع/ فيك العطش/ فيه السخانة/ فيها الدوخة.

From	min	من
me	menee	مني
you	menak	منك
him	menou	منو
her	menha	منها
us	mena	منا
you	menkoom	منكم
them	menhoom	منهم

go away	be paid	let go	ask	lend	leave
باع ad	تخلص	طلق	طلب	tssalaf	تفرق
بعّد	تخلص	طلق	طلب	تسلّف	تفرق

With	B'	مع
me	mعا aya	معايا
you	mعا ak	معاك
him	mعا ah	معاه
her	mعا aha	معاها
us	mعا ana	معنا
you	mعا akoum	معاكم
them	mعا ahoum	معاهم

laugh	be helpful	shake hands	meet	stay	argue
dحak	tعawen	tssalem	tلاقa	bقاa	tحassem
ضحك	تعاون	تسالم	تلاقى	بقى	تخاصم

With	B'	ب
me	beeya	بيا
you	beek	بيك
him	bech	بيه
her	beeha	بيها
us	beena	بيننا
you	beekoom	بيكم
them	bechoom	بيهم

believe	be responsible	dream	marry	welcome
amen	tkalef	حlam	tzwaj	رحab
أمن	تكلف	حلم	تزوج	رحب

TRAVEL / TRANSPORTATION

TOPIC:

SELECTING MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION/MAKING TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION, THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO SELECT MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND MAKE TRAVEL AND HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES TO BE DISCOVERED

PRESENTING VERBS INCLUDED IN THE LESSON, AS WELL AS THOSE INTRODUCED IN PREVIOUS LESSONS, INSISTING ON REVISION OF THE PREVIOUSLY COVERED TENSES.

الأفعال

دخل، توصل، سافر، جلس، كَلَّ، بات، دَوَّرَ

المفردات

ياكاج، البيت، لوطيل، الماكلة،

ف الكراج د الكيران

السلام عليكم.	مارك
وعليكم السلام، أشنتو بغيتي؟	مول الوراق
فوقاش كيخرج الكار ديال مراكش؟	مارك
كاين واحد كيخرج ف السبعة د الصباح و واحد ف الربعة د العشية.	مول الوراق
فوقاش كيوصلوا؟	مارك
اللؤل كيوصل ف الحضاش و نص.	مول الوراق
و الثاني؟	مارك
ف التمنية و نص د الليل.	مول الوراق
بشحال الورقة عفاك؟	مارك
خمسة و ستين درهم.	مول الوراق
عطيتني ثلاثة د الوراق عفاك.	مارك
واخا أسيدي، هاك.	مول الوراق
بارك الله فيك أسيدي.	مارك
يلا جميل، طريق السلامة.	مول الوراق
الله يسلمك.	مارك

VERBS + PRONOUNS

Imperative + Pronouns

Example 1:

Give	ع ta	عطى		
nee		ني	ع tee	عطي
ou/h		و/ه	ع tee	عطى
ha		ها	ع tee	عطى
na		نا	ع tiou	عطيو
hoom		هم		

Examples:

دسى (dda) ورسى (warra) - عاون (ween) (ع)

Example 2: VERB ل+(L)+ pronouns

To bring	jab	جاب		
lee		لي	jeeb	جيب
lou		لو	jeebi	جيبى
l'ha		لها	jeebou	جيبوا
l'na		لنا		
l'hoom		لهم		

Examples:

سمج (sma) - كالج (gal)

Example 3: VERB على (ع LA) + pronouns

To greet	salam	سلم		
ع liya		عليا	sellem	سلم
ع lih		عليه	selmee	سلمى
ع liha		عليها	sellmoo	سلموا
ع lina		علينا		
ع lihoom		عليهم		

Examples:

قلب (lab) - عيط (ayye) (ع)

Example 4: VERB مع (Mع a) + pronouns

To talk	tkalam	تكلم		
مع aya		معايا	tkalam	تكلم
مع ah		معاه	tkalmi	تكلمى
مع aha		معاهها	tkalmoo	تكلموا
مع ana		معانا		
مع akoom		معاكم		

Examples:

بقى (b) (ع)

Example 5: Verbs ف+ (F) + pronouns

To see	shaf	شاف		
fiya		فيا	shouf	شوف
fiha		فيه	shoofee	شوفي
fina		فيها	shoufoo	شوفوا
fihoum		فيها		
		فيهم		

Examples: سول (sawwal) تسنى (tsenna)

Example 6: Verbs من + (men)+ pronouns

To ask	tlab	طلب		
menee		مني	tlab	طلب
mnak		منك	talbee	طلبي
mnoo		منو	talbou	طلبوا
mnha		منها		
menna		منا		
menkoom		منكم		

Example: تسلف (tsallaf) / تعلم (allem)

PAST TENSE + PRONOUNS

Example 7: Verbs + pronouns

Verb : to want bغ a بغي

V/P	أنا	انت	انتي	هو	هي	حنا	انتما	هما
أنا	X	بغيتك	بغيتك	بغيتو	بغيتها	X	بغيتكم	بغيتهم
انت	بغيتيني	X	X	بغيتيه	بغيتها	بغيتينا	X	بغيتيهم
انتي	بغيتيني	X	X	بغيتيه	بغيتها	بغيتينا	X	بغيتيهم
هو	بغاني	بغاك	بغاك	بغاه	بغاهها	بغانا	بغاكم	بغاهم
هي	بغاني	بغاك	بغاك	بغاتو	بغاتها	بغاتنا	بغاتكم	بغاتهم
حنا	X	بغيناك	بغيناك	بغيناها	بغيناها	X	بغيناكم	بغيناهم
انتما	بغيتوني	X	X	بغيتوه	بغيتوها	بغيتونا	X	بغيتوهم
هما	بغاوني	بغارك	بغارك	بغاره	بغارها	بغارنا	بغاركم	بغارهم

Verb: to give ع ta عطى

V/P	أنا	انت	انتي	هو	هي	حنا	انتما	هما
أنا	---	عطيتك	عطيتك	عطيتو	عطيتها	عطى	عطيتكم	عطيتهم
انت	عطيتيني	عطيتك	عطيتك	عطيتيه	عطيتها	عطيتينا	---	عطيتيهم
انتي	عطيتيني	عطيتك	عطيتك	عطيتيه	عطيتها	عطيتينا	---	عطيتيهم
هو	عطاني	عطاك	عطاك	عطاه	عطاهها	عطانا	عطاكم	عطاهم
هي	عطاني	عطاك	عطاك	عطاتو	عطاتها	عطاتنا	عطاتكم	عطاتهم
حنا	---	عطيناك	عطيناك	عطيناها	عطيناها	---	عطيناكم	عطيناهم
انتما	عطيتوني	---	---	عطيتوه	عطيتوها	عطيتونا	---	عطيتوهم
هما	عطاوني	عطارك	عطارك	عطاره	عطارها	عطارنا	عطاركم	عطارهم

Other examples

عطيتوه لي	ع titouh lee	You gave it to me.
عطيناك لك	ع tinah lak	We gave it to you (m).
عطاهها لها	ع taha lha	He gave it (f) to her.
عطاه لو	ع tah lou	He gave it (m) to him.

V/P	أنا	انت	انتي	هو	هي	حنا	انتما	هما
أنا	--	شفتك	شفتك	شفتو	شفتها	---	شفتكم	شفتهم
انت	شفتيني	---	---	شفتيني	شفتيها	شفتينا	---	شفتيهم
انتي	شفتيني	---	---	شفتيني	شفتيها	شفتينا	---	شفتيهم
هو	شافني	شافك	شافك	شافو	شافها	شافنا	شافكم	شافهم
هي	شافني	شافك	شافك	شافتو	شافتها	شافتنا	شافكم	شافتهم
حنا	---	شفتناك	شفتناك	شفتناه	شفتناها	---	شفتناكم	شفتناهم
انتما	شفتوني	---	---	شفتوه	شفتوها	شفتونا	---	شفتوهم
هما	شافوني	شافوك	شافوك	شافوه	شافوها	شافونا	شافوكم	شافوهم

V/P	أنا	انت	انتي	هو	هي	حنا	انتما	هما
أنا				شريتو	شربتھا			شريتھم
انت				شريتھ	شربتھا			شريتھم
انتي								
هو				شريتو	شربتھا			شريتھم
هي				شربتاتو	شربتاتھا			شربتاتھم
حنا				شربتناھ	شربتناھا			شربتناھم
انتما				شريتوھ	شريتوھا			شريتوھم
هما				شريتوھ	شريتوھا			شريتوھم

WRITING EXERCISE

V/P	أنا	انت	انتي	هو	هي	حنا	انتما	هما
أنا								
انت								
انتي								
هو								
هي								
حنا								
انتما								
هما								

V/P	أنا	انت	انتي	هو	هي	حنا	انتما	هما
أنا								
انت								
انتي								
هو								
هي								
حنا								
انتما								
هما								

At the Hotel

TOPIC:

GETTING A HOTEL ROOM

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO GO AND LOOK FOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

CULTURAL POINTS

HOTELS ARE CLASSIFIED INTO CATEGORIES

FROM ZERO NON-CLASSIFIED TO FIVE -STAR-HOTELS

REDUCTION OF 25% ON THE SECOND DAY FOR MOROCCAN AND FOREIGNERS

RESIDENT IN MOROCCO

THE REDUCTION OF 25% ONLY IN CLASSIFIED HOTELS.

ف الأوطيل

كاين شي شامبر؟	مايكل
إبيه كاين ديال فراش واحد و كاين جوج الفرشات.	مول الوطيل
بغيت بيت ديال فراش واحد و فيه الحمام.	مايكل
بكل الفرغ.	مول الوطيل
بشحال ليلة وحدة؟	مايكل
تمنين درهم.	مول الوطيل
هادي لاكارط ديالي.	مايكل
عمر هاد الورقة (ورقة المعلومات) الله يخليك كتب عليها سميتك و العنوان ديالك و رقم الباسبور ديالك.	مول الوطيل
تفضل أسيدي صافي عمرتها.	مايكل
شكرا. هاساروت ديال البيت سبعة و خمسين كاين ف الطبقة الخامسة. السانسور عل ليمن ديالك ولا تسنى حتى يجي الخدام و يمشي معاك.	مول الوطيل
لا ماكاين مشكل فين جات الريسطورة الله يخليك؟	مايكل
قدامك عل ليسر.	مول الوطيل

AT THE HOTEL

At the hotel	f'loطil	ف الأوطيل
Do you know any good hotel	wash katعraf shi wtil mazyan?	واش كتعرف شي أوطيل مزيان؟
It's not expensive	laغalish bazaf	ماغاليش يزاف
It's not expensive	mashi غali	ماشى غالى
outside the town	عla bara d'lamdina	على برا د المدينة
In the centre of town	f'centre d'lamdina	ف السونطر د المدينة
Is it far from here?	wash bعيد min hna	واش بعيد من هنا؟
Do people go to it?	wash kayjioo lih annass	واش كيجيووا ليه الناس؟
Am I going to be comfortable in it?	wash غadi nkun filh martaغ	واش غادي نكون فيه مرتاح؟
Is it a big hotel?	wash huwa وطil kber	واش هو أوطيل كبير؟
I'd say that you sent me	غadi ngul hali sifطtini nta	غادي نجول بلى صفتيتنى انت
Do you have any idea about the price of the room?	wash اندek shi fikra عla taman d'lbit	واش عندك شي فكرة على الثمن دالبيت
The reception	la reception	لاريسيپسون
Do you have a free room?	wash اندek shi bit خawi	واش عندك شي بيت خاوي؟
Frist floor if it's possible	ila yamken فطabاق lawlla	إلا يمكن ف الطبقة اللولة
A room for one person a single bedroom.	bit dyal frash waغed	بيت ديال فراش واحد
A room over looking the garden	bit kayطal ع la jarda	بيت كيطل على الجردة
Is there a swimming pool?	wash kayen la pisine	واش كاين لابييسين؟
Can I see the room?	wash yamken li nshuf albit	واش يمكن لي نشوف البيت
I like this room?	had lbit ع jabni	هاد البيت عجبنى
How much is this room?	shحال taman dyal had lbit	شحال الثمن ديال هاد البيت
I'll rent /take it for 2 nights	غadi nakrih juj lilat	غادي نكريه جوج ليلات
Bring up my clothes please	طلع الحوايج دىالي ع la wayej dyali فek	طلع الحوايج دىالي عفاك
Bring it up to my room	طلعوا ل البيت دىالي عoo l'bit dyali	طلعوا ل البيت دىالي
As soon as comes, call me	kif yji ع ayya طliya	كيف يجي عيط ليا
When he comes , call me	mli yji ع ayya طliya	ملي يجي عيط ليا
Today someone is going to come to see me.	lyoum shi حد غadi yji yshufni	اليوم شي حد غادي يجي يشوفنى
Wake me up atplease.	غadda fayya عني ماعا.....	غدا فيقنى مع
Add another blanket on my bed	zid baطaniya fu ق lfrash dyali	زيد بطانية فوق الفراش دىالي
It's cold at night	kaykun لال bared	كيكون الحال بارد ف الليل
Change the light please	baddal lbula حit mjahda	بدل البولة حيث مجهدة
Where can I take a bath?	fin yamken li ناغed لhamam	فين يمكن لي ناخذ الحمام

Today I'm going to eat out	lyoum غ adi nakol barra	اليوم غادي نكول برا
Here is the key	ha sarut	ها الساروت
Give me the key	ع tini sarut #	عطيني الساروت
Sheet	lizar	ليزار
Blanket	baطaniya	البطانية
Bed	namussiya	نعوسية
Pillow	lamخada	المخدة
Curtain	خ amiya /rido	الخامية/الريдо
Window	sarjem	السرجم
Bathroom	ح amem	الحمام
Cold water	lma bared	الما بارد
Hot water	lma سخun	الما سخون
Wardrobe	lmariyou	الماريو
Night light	viyouse	الفيوز
Mirror	mraya	المرايا
Outlet	prise	البريز
Tomorrow I'm leaving	غ ada غ adi namshi	غدا غادي نمشي
Prepare my bill/receipt	wajjed laح sab dyali	وجد لي الحساب ديالي
I lost the key	msha li sarut	مشي لي الساروت
I dont know where I lost the key	laح refet fin jlil sarut	ماعرفت فين جليت الساروت
I lost the key	tlaf li sarut	تلف لي الساروت
Didn't you find any.....	wash malقitush shi	واش مالقتوش شي.....

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

Moroccan nouns and adjectives have two main grammatical features. There are two genders, masculine and feminine, and two numbers, singular and plural. Some nouns and adjectives ending in - a have a special combining form, and a few nouns show a dual number. Nouns also take the suffixed pronoun endings, which adjectives do not.

I. Gender

1. The Adjective: The base form of the adjective is the masculine singular, which must be learned as a lexical item. The feminine is formed by adding a (ة) to the masculine.

Some examples:

English	Masculine	Feminine	Phonetic
Happy	فرحان	فرحانة	farحan(a)

Hot	سخون	سخونة	sχoun(a)
Big	كبير	كبيرة	kbir(a)
Bitter	مر	مرة	mar(a)
Alive	حي	حية	χay(a)

Most participles which end in *i* (هي), change the *i* (هي) to *y* (ية) before adding the feminine *a*. (ة) For example:

English	Masculine	Feminine	Phonetic
Walking,going	ماشى	ماشية	mashi(ya)
Having(been) raised,educated	مربى	مربية	mrabi(yi)

All other adjectives ending in *i* add *y* before adding the feminine *a*.. There are a large number of adjectives of this sort. Some examples:

English	Masculine	Feminine	Phonetic
Clean	نقى	نقية	nqi(ya)
(having been)bought	مشرى	مشرية	mshri(ya)

2. **The Noun:** Nouns ending in *a* are usually feminine, for example (لحية) "beard", while nouns not ending in *a* are generally masculine, for example (كتاب) "book". Nouns, unlike adjectives, usually have fixed gender, a most nouns are either inherently between gender and sex.

Some examples:

English	Masculine	Feminine	Phonetic
Guest	ضيف	ضييفة	dyaق(a)
Widower,Widow	هجال	هجاله	hjal(a)
King,Queen	مالك	مالكة	mlik(a)
Ogre,Ogress	غول	غولة	χoul(a)
Horse,Mare	عود	عودة	χawd(a)
Love	حبيب	حبيبة	χbib(a)
(Boy/Girl)Friend	صاحب	صاحبة	saχib(a)

FOOD AND DRINK

TOPIC:

ORDERING A MEAL AND EXPRESSING PREFERENCES IN FOOD AND DRINK.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO EXPRESS LIKES AND DISLIKES; AND ORDER A MEAL.

CULTURAL POINTS

THE VEGETARIAN CONCEPT IS NOT SOMETHING COMMON IN MOROCCO.

PRICES AND MENUS ARE SOMETIMES NOT SHOWN OR GIVEN AT FIRST.

TIPS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN MOST RESTAURANTS.

T.V.A. SHOULD BE EXPLAINED; DIFFERENTIATING IT FROM THE TIP.

BREAD IS ALWAYS AVAILABLE.

IF A PERSON WANTS TAP WATER INSTEAD OF BOTTLED WATER, S/HE SHOULD ASK FOR "SIDI ROBINET."

ف الريسطورة

تفضلوا . أسيدي !	كارسون
شكرا . شنو كاين اليوم أسيدي؟	سكات
ها المونيو. كاين طجين د الفنمي بالبطاطا و شلاضة و الحوت.	كارسون
بغيت شلاضة ف اللول و الطجين.	سكات
حتى أنا شلاضة ، جيب لي غير الخضرة بلالحم.	دجين
واخا الللا. تشربوا شي حاجة؟	كارسون
علاش لا ! جيب لي واحد سيدي علي .	سكات
وانتي ؟	كارسون
أنا الما عادي "سيدي روبيني"	دجين
أجي أسي محمد شحال عندي عفان ؟	سكات
عندكم ستمين درهم و السيدة ثلاثين درهم.	كارسون
هاك أسيدي.	سكات
بالصحة و الراحة.	كارسون
الله يعطيك الصحة	سكات
بارك الله فيك	دجين

THE REFLEXIVE VERB عَجِبَ

The reflexive verb عَجِبَ (ajeb) "to please, to like, to be fond of"

This verb is made of many parts which play an important role in the conjugation. It includes ك (k) which introduces the idea of the present tense, the infix ي (y) or ت (t) which agrees with the subject, so if the latter is masculine (singular or plural), the infix is (y), the infix (y) is also used with the feminine plural and if it is feminine singular, the infix is (t), and last but not least, the pronominal suffix. However, if the subject is plural, (u) is added before the pronominal suffix. This verb with the different components can be outlined in the following manner:

It (m/s) pleases me	kayع jebni	كيعجبني
It (f/s) pleases me	katع jabni	كتعجبني
It (m/pl) pleases me	kayع ajbuni	كيعجبوني
It (f/pl) pleases me	kayع ajbuni	كيعجبوني

Pronominal suffix agrees with person	For plural subject	verb root	infix agrees with subject	introduces present tense
ني	و	عجب	ـيـ	ك
ك			(masculine)	
هـ			(sing or pl)	
ها			ـتـ	
نا			(feminine)	
كم			ـيـ	

Past tense of عَجِبَ

1. Using with masculine singular objects

I liked breakfast.	ع jabni lfط oor	عجبني الفطور
You (mas/fem) liked lunch.	ع jbek laغ da	عجبك الغدا
He liked dinner.	ع jboo laغ sha	عجبه العشا
She liked gold.	ع jabha dhab	عجبها الذهب
We liked Morocco.	ع jabna maغ reb	عجبنا المغرب
You liked milk.	ع jabkoom laح lib	عجبكم الحليب
They liked tea.	ع jabhoom atay	عجبهم أتاى

2. Using with feminine singular objects

I liked beer.	عجباتني البيرة	عجباتني البيرة
You (mas/fem) liked coffee.	عجباتك القهوة	عجباتك القهوة
He liked salad.	عجباتو الشلابة	عجباتو الشلابة
She liked America.	عجباتها مريكان	عجباتها مريكان
We liked France.	عجباتنا فرنسا	عجباتنا فرنسا
You liked Switzerland.	عجباتكم سويسرا	عجباتكم سويسرا
They liked the house.	عجباتهم الدار	عجباتهم الدار

3. Using with plural objects

I liked the tea.cup.	عجبوني الكيسان د أتاي	عجبوني الكيسان د أتاي
You (mas/fem) liked magazines.	عجبوك المجلات	عجبوك المجلات
He liked kids.	عجبوه الدراري	عجبوه الدراري
She liked newspapers.	عجبوها الجرائد	عجبوها الجرائد
We liked money.	عجبونا الفلوس	عجبونا الفلوس
You liked cars.	عجبوكم الطوموبيلات	عجبوكم الطوموبيلات
They liked books.	عجبوهم الكتب	عجبوهم الكتب

Present tense of عجب

1- Using with masculine singular objects

	عجبني الطجين	عجبني الطجين
	عجبني الحليب	عجبني الحليب

2- Using with feminine singular objects

	عجبني الحريرة	عجبني الحريرة
	عجبني البصطيلة	عجبني البصطيلة

3- Using with plural objects

	عجبوني الكتب	عجبوني الكتب
	عجبوني الشلايذ	عجبوني الشلايذ

CAFE

Café	القهوة	القهوة
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Black coffee	قهوة كحلة	قهوة كحلة
Coffee with milk	قهوة بالحليب	قهوة بالحليب
Half coffee/Half milk	قهوة نص نص	قهوة نص نص

Hot milk	حليب سخون lib s'oun	حليب سخون
Cold milk	حليب بارد lib bared	حليب بارد
Weak coffee	قهوة خفيفة ahwa خ flfa	قهوة خفيفة
Strong coffee	قهوة حارة/إسبريس ahwa ح ara/experss	قهوة حارة/إسبريس
Coffee with a little milk	قهوة مهرسة ahwa mharsa	قهوة مهرسة
Orange juice	عصير الليمون ع asir d'limoun	عصير الليمون
Apple milk frappe	عصير التفاح ع asir d'tafa	عصير التفاح
Banana milk frappe	عصير البنان ع asir delbanane	عصير البنان
Almond milk frappe	عصير اللوز ع sir d'louz	عصير اللوز
Glass of mint tea	كاس د أتاي kas d'atay	كاس د أتاي
Pot of mint tea	براد د أتاي berad d'atay	براد د أتاي
Put in a lot of mint	دير بزاف د النعناع dir bazaf d'na'na'ع	دير بزاف د النعناع
Not very sweet	مايكونش حلو بزاف maykounsh ح lou bazef	مايكونش حلو بزاف
Glass of cold water	كاس د الماء بارد kas d'lma bared	كاس د الماء بارد
Glass of water	كاس د الماء kas d'lma	كاس د الماء
Bottle of..	قرعة د ع a d'.....	قرعة د
Spoon	معلقة م'ع al	معلقة
Some sugar	شوية د السكر shwiya d'skar	شوية د السكر

Restaurant	restora	الريسطورة
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Do you have...?	wash عندكم.....? ع andkoun.....?	واش عندكم.....؟
Please bring me... the menu	مفاك جيب لي.....? ع afak jib li.....?	مفاك جيب لي.....؟ المينو
a glass of water	واحد الكاس د الماء wa'ed lkas d' lma	واحد الكاس د الماء
the bill/the check	الحساب l'ssab	الحساب
We want a table for 4 people	بغيتنا واحد الطابلة بغينا wa'ed tabla ع ina	بغيتنا واحد الطابلة
outside	ديال ربعة د الناس dyal rab'ع a d' nas	ديال ربعة د الناس
inside	على برا ع la bara	على برا
away from other people	لداخل lda'ع el	لداخل
away from the restroom	معزولة ma'ع zoula	معزولة
What do you have today?	بعيدة من بيت الماء b'ع ida min bit lma	بعيدة من بيت الماء
What is there on the menu?	شئو عندكم اليوم? shnou ع andkoun alyoum	شئو عندكم اليوم؟
I want it without...	شئو كاين ف المينو? shnou kayen f'lmenu	شئو كاين ف المينو؟
What do you have for breakfast?	كنفضل بلا kanfadal bla	كنفضل بلا
What do you have for lunch?	شئو عندكم ف الفطور? shnou ع andkoun f'l'ط oor	شئو عندكم ف الفطور؟
What do you have for dinner?	شئو عندكم ف الغدا? shnou ع andkoun f'ع da	شئو عندكم ف الغدا؟
Give me a glass of water	شئو عندكم ف العشا? shnou ع andkoun f'ع sha	شئو عندكم ف العشا؟
Give me an empty glass.	عطيتني كاس د الماء ع tini kas d'lma	عطيتني كاس د الماء
Is there anything...hot?	عطيتني شي كاس حاوي ع tini shi kas ح awi	عطيتني شي كاس حاوي
	واش كاين شي حاجة wash kayen shi ح aja	واش كاين شي حاجة
	سخونةs'ouna	سخونة

.....cold?barda	باردة
.....spicy?حارة	حارة
Give me a glass of mint tea.	ع tini shi kas d'atay	عطيني شي كاس د اناي
Is there any food without meat?	wash kayna shi makla bla lham	واش كاينة شي مأكلة بلالحم
What do you have for dessert?	shnou ع andkoum f'dissir?	شئو عندكم ف الديسير؟
How do you like the food?	kif jatak lmakla	كيف جاتك المأكلة؟
I have no complaints.	maع ndi mangoul	ما عندي مانكول
To your health.	Allah ye tikoum saح a	الله يعطيك الصحة
The food is delicious.	lmakla ldida	المأكلة لذيذة
Here, may God help you.	hak Allah eع awan	هاك الله يسانون
May God reward you.	Allah yaح lef	الله يخلف
To your health.	b'ssaح a	بالصحة
And to yours (health).	Allah yaع tik assaح a	الله يعطيك الصحة
I'm still hungry.	mazal fiya jouع	ما زال قيا الجوع
I'm not full yet.	mazal ma shbaع t	ما زال ما شبعت
That's it, I'm full.	safi shbaع t	صافي شبعت

Meat		lham		اللحم	
Lamb	ع anmi	الغنمي	Chicken	djaj	الدجاج
Beef	bagri	البكري	Brochettes	broushet	بروشيط
Liver	kabda	الكبد	Fish	lح out	الحوت
Eggs	lbed	البيض	Meat	lح am	اللحم

Vegetables		lchoudra		الخضرة	
Potatoes	btata	البطاطا	Vegetables	لchoudra	الخضرة
French fries	frit	الفريت	Radish	lafjal	لفجل
Tomatoes	maط isha	مطيشة	Eggplant	danjal	دنجال
Carrot	ح izou	خيزو	Artichoke stalks	ق nariya/ح rshout	قنارية/خرشف
Green peppers	falfla	الفلفل	Sweet potato	btata ح louwa	بطاطة حلوة
Zucchini	garع a	الكرمة	Cauliflower	shiffour	شيففور
Turnip	laft	اللفت	Beet	barba	الباربة
Artichoke	ق ouق	القوق	Leeks	pwarou	البوارو
Rice	rouz	الروز	Lettuce	ح oss	شلاصة
Gourd	slawiya	سلوية			

Legumes		ق outniya		القطنية	
Beans	loubya	الملوبية	Lentils	laع das	لعدس
Lima beans	foul	الفول	Chick peas	ح amas	الحمص

Spices	lġatriya		العطرية		
Salt	malġa	الملحة	Coriander	qazbour	القصبور
Pepper	libzar	ليزار	Parsley	maġdnous	المعدنوس
Ginger	skinjbir	سكينجبير	Mint	naġnaġ	النعناع
Cumin	kamoun	الكامون	Absinth	shiba	الشيبة
Saffron	zaġfran	الزعفران	Verbecna	lwiza	اللويزة
Turmeric	arġoum	الخرقوم	Spices mix	rasġanout	راس الحانوت
Hot pepper	falflaġara	الفلفل حارة	Cinnamon	qarfa	القرفة
Red hot pepper	soudaniya	السودانية	Oregano	zaġtar	الزيمتر
Cloves	ranfal	القرنفل	Nutmeg	gouza	كوزة
Garlic	touma	التومة	Celery	krafes	كرافس
Coriander+ Parsely	rbeeġ	الربيع	Peppermint	fliyou	فليو
Thyme	ġalġal	الحلحال	Basil	qbaġ	الحبق

Dessert	fakiha		فاكهة		
Orange	limoun	الليمون	Kiwi	kiwi	كيوي
Mandarin	mandline	ماندلين	Avocado	lavoka	لافوكا
Lemon	ġamed	الهامض	prickley pears	zaġaboul	زعبول
Pear	bouġwiyed	بوعويد	Pomegranate	raman	الرمان
Apple	tafaġ	التفاح	Fig	karmous	الكرموس
Japanese plum	lamzaġ	لمزاح	Grape	ġinab	العنب
Banana	banan	بنان	Cherry	ab lamlouk	حب الملوك
Pineapple	ananas	أناناس	Plum	barqouq	برقوق
Peanut	kawaw	كاوكاو	Apricot	mashmash	مشماش
Almond	louz	اللوز	Peach	ġoux	الخوخ
Walnut	gourgaġ	كركاع	Ice cream	laglass	لاكلاص

How would you like it? kifash bġitiha? كيفاش بڡيتها؟

Well baked	mġamar	محممر	Fried	maqli	مقلي
Steamed	mbaġar	مبخر	Roasted	mashwi	مشوي
Raw	ġdar	خضر	Well done	ayeb	طايب
Mashed	matġoun	مطحون	Poached	maslouq	مسلوق

How do you like the food? kifash jatek lmaġla? كيفاش جاتك الماكلة؟

delicious	ldide	لديد	bitter	mar	مر
delicious	bnin	بنين	sweet	lou	حلو
salty	maleġ	مالع	cold	bared	بارد
bland	msous	مسوس	hot	sġoun	سخون
sour	ġamed	حامض	tepid	dafi	دافي

FOOD AND DRINK

TOPIC:

MAKING TEA.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO PREPARE TEA OR HAVE AN IDEA ABOUT HOW TO MAKE / PREPARE TEA.

TEACHERS PRESENT THE STEPS A TRAINEE NEEDS TO GO THROUGH TO PREPARE TEA. TRAINEES SHOULD TALK ABOUT THOSE STEPS AND NAME THE INGREDIENTS.

CULTURAL POINTS

SHARING A GLASS OF TEA IS A MEANS OF SHOWING HOSPITALITY AND IS A VERY SOCIAL EVENT. MINT TEA IN MOROCCO IS HEAVILY SWEETENED, BUT AN EXCELLENT THIRST QUENCHER IN THE HOT SUMMER. TEA IS USUALLY ACCOMPANIED BY A VARIETY OF COOKIES.

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

Comparatives

COMPARATIVES		COMPARATIVES	ADJECTIVES		ADJECTIVES
Better (than)	حssan min	حسن(من)	Good	mzyan	مزيان
Nicer (than)	draf min	ضرف(من)	Nice	dryaf	ضريف
Taller/longer (than)	طwal min	طول(من)	Tall/Long	twil	طويل
Smaller(than)	sغ ar min	صغر(من)	Small	sغ ir	صغير
Older(than) (things only)	دق dam min	قدم(من)	Old/Ancient	دق dim	قديم
Bigger/Larger(than) older(age)	kber min	كبر(من)	Big/Large	kbir	كبير
Shorter(than)	قsar min	قصر(من)	Short	قssir	قصير
Thicker/Fatter(than)	غlad min	غلض(من)	Thick/Fat	غlid	غليض
Dearer (than)	ع az min	عز(من)	Dear	ع ziz	عزيز
Lighter(than)	خaf min	خف(من)	Light	خfif	خفيف
Fewer(than)	قل al min	قل(من)	Few	قلil	قليل

examples

Omar is a tall boy	Omar wald طwal	عمر ولد طويل
Farid is a short boy	Farid wald قssir	فريد ولد قصير
Omar is taller than Farid	Omar طwal min Frid	عمر طول من فريد
Our house is bigger than your house	Darna kber min darkoum	دارنا كبر من داركم

The school is older than the mosque	medrassa قديم من الجامع	المدرسة قدم من الجامع
Hassan is older than Khalid	حassen kber mn خالد	حسن كبر من خالد

Superlatives

The Superlative adjectives in Moroccan Arabic are expressed in two ways:

1) By prefixing the article ل (L) to the basic adjectives and inserting the pronouns لنا (an), انت (ant), انتي (anti), هو (howa), هي (hiya), هنا (na), انتم (antouma), هما (houma). as the auxiliary (to be)

Examples:

Omar is a bright student.	Omar tilmid dki	عمر تلميذ دكي
Omar is the brightest student in the class.	Omar hoowa tilmid addki f'lqissam	عمر هو التلميذ الدكي ف القسم
Susan is a pretty girl.	Susan bent zwina	سوزان بنت زوينة
Susan is the prettiest girl at the party.	Susan hiya albent azwina f'alqifla.	سوزان هي البنت الزوينة ف الحفلة.

2) By prefixing ا (alif) to the comparative adjectives

Examples:

Omar is older than all the students in his class.	Omar kbar min kool t'lamed f'lqissema dyaloo.	عمر كبر من كل التلامد ف القسم ديالو
Omar is the oldest student in the class.	Omar Akber tilmid f'lqissam	عمر أكبر تلميذ ف القسم
Casablanca is the largest city in Morocco.	Addar albayda hiya Akbar mdina f'lmaqrib.	الدار البيضاء هي أكبر مدينة ف المغرب
The highest mountain in the High Atlas is Touboukal.	Aq la jbal f'atlas lakabir howa touboukal.	أعلى جبل ف الأطلس الكبير هو توبقال.

AT YOUR SITE

TOPIC:

RENTING A HOUSE/APARTMENT.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO TALK TO THE REAL ESTATE AGENT AND TAKE THE NECESSARY STEPS TO RENT A HOUSE/ APARTMENT.

CULTURAL POINTS

- _ DESCRIBE THE WORD "SEMSAR".
- _ THE STEPS YOU GO THROUGH TO RENT A HOUSE /FLAT. (MOUL L'HANOUT, MOULDDAR...).
- _ DEPOSIT.(NO SPECIFIC LAW).
- _ TAXES (GARBAGE).

عند السمسار

مارك	مسا الخير.
السمسار	مسا الخير.
مارك	واش كاين شي محل ل الكرا؟
السمسار	فين كتفضل تسكن، ف المدينة الداخل ولا برا د المدينة.
مارك	مانكرهش إلا كاين شي محل قريب ل الخدمة ديالي.
السمسار	واش بغيتي محل كبير ولا صغير؟
مارك	بغيت دار ولا بطمة ف الوسط المدينة فيها صالون و بيت النعاس والدوش و كوزينة و كتدخل ليها الشمس.
السمسار	كاينة واحد البرطمة ف وسط المدينة ولكن غالية شوية.
	فيها جوج بيوت و بالكون زيادة على الصالون و الكوزينة و الدوش. و التمن ديالها ربعين ألف ريال. و خصك تعطيني شهرين تسبيق.
مارك	لا، هاد الشي بزاف عليا، علاحقاش أنا غير بوحيدي. و ماغاديش نقدر نخلص هاد التمن و زايدون غادي نكلس غير عامين و لا تلت سنين.
السمسار	شحال بغيتي تخلص؟
مارك	نقدر نخلص حتى ل ربعة و عشرين ألف ريال ف الشهر.
السمسار	إوا ف هاد الساعة ماموجوداش شي حاجة ب هاد التمن. و لكن مرة مرة رجع ل عندي إلا جبرت لك شي حاجة غادي نعلمك.
مارك	واخا أسيدي. ماتنسانيش و بارك الله فيك. الله يعاونك.
السمسار	يعاوننا و يعاونك.

AT YOUR SITE

I am looking for a house.	kanqalab ع la shi dar	كنقلب على شي دار			
I want to rent a house.	bغ it nkri shi dar	بغيت نكري شي دار			
It must have hot water.	darouri ykoun fiha lma سخون	ضروري يكون فيها الماء سخون			
Where is it located?	ashman blasa	اشمن بلاصة			
Can you show it to me?	wash ymken lak twariha li	واش يمكن لك توربها لي			
Show me where it is.	wrini fin jat	وريني فين جات			
Give me directions to it.	nغ at li fin jat	نعت لي فين جات			
Can I see it?	wash yamken li nshoufha	واش يمكن لي نشوفها			
a house just for myself	dar liya bouح di	دار ليا بوحدي			
How many rooms does it have?	shحال fiha men bit	شحال فيها من بيت؟			
neighbors	jiran	الجيران			
Which floor?	ashmen طب abقا	اشمن طبقة؟			
Is the roof for common use?	wash staح mashrouk	واش الصطح مشروك			
For how much will you let it?	bshحال تخ aliha	بشحال تخليها؟			
Rental agency	wakala ع a ق ariya	وكالة عقارية			
Rental agent	asamsar	السمسمار			
How much for an advance?	shحال dyal tasbiق?	شحال ديال التسبيق؟			
living room	saloun	صالون	kitchen	kouzina	كوزينة
small room	bit سغ ir	بيت صغير	bath	ح mmam	حمام
Hall	wast dar	وسط الدار	shower	doush	دوش
balcony	balkon	بالكو	courtyard	mرا ح	مراح
elevator	sansour	سانسور	stairs	drouj	الدروج
bathroom	bit lma	بيت الماء	toilet	kabina	كابينة
bedroom	bit-nع as	بيت النعاس	open roof	dwaya	ضواية

PRESENTATIONAL PARTICLES

The two particles ها (ha) and را (ra) have approximately the meaning: "here is, here are", e.g. ها هو قدامك ha huwa dameek or راهو قدامك rahuwa dameek. "Here it is in front of you"

These particles take either the independent pronouns or suffixed pronouns e.g.

هانا / هاني - رانا راني -	hana/hanee - rana/rance	Here I am
هانت - راك	Hanta - rak	Here you are.

The ة articles are sometimes used to reinforce the subject of a sentence

e.g. ها هو ماجي hahuwa majee Here he comes

Take a taxi and he'll get you (sg) there خود طاكسي وراه يوصلك
خoud taxi u rah yw صalak

Give Khadija a telephone call, she's at home.. ضرب ل خديجة التيليفون راهاف الدار.
dreeb l Khadija ateelefoun raha f addar.

The vocative

The vocative particles usually ا (a), less commonly يا (ya) is not translatable into English. although certain colloquial uses of 'hey' for hailing purposes are sometimes roughly equivalent e.g.

Hey, kids, don't make a racket. ا دراري ماديروش الصداغ
a ddrari maddirush asdaغ

Hey, sir would you come, please? أسيدي ، أجي عفاك .
Asidi, ajee ع afek

AT YOUR SITE

TOPIC:

HAVING THE ELECTRICITY METER READ.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO ARRANGE TO HAVE THE ELECTRICITY METER READ.

CULTURAL POINTS

_ IF A TRAINEE RENTS A HOUSE WITH THE ELECTRICITY METER ALREADY INSTALLED HE/SHE SHOULD MAKE SURE THAT THE LAST TENANT HAS PAID THE ELECTRIC BILL.

_ IF A TRAINEE IS ONLY OCCASIONALLY AT HOME THAT IS TO SAY IF HE/SHE IS AWAY MOST OF THE TIME, HE/SHE SHOULD INFORM THE MOUL DAOU (R.E.D) OF THE CAPACITY CONSUMED BY THE METER EITHER BY PUTTING A NOTE ON THE DOOR (IN BIG CITIES) OR LEAVE A NOTE AT MOUL HANOUT IF HE /SHE IS FAMILIAR WITH HIM.

ف لاسامدي / لاراد

كريس	السلام عليكم .
الموظف	وعليكم السلام.
كريس	بغيت ندخل الما و الضو الله يخليك.
الموظف	واخا أسيدي. هاك هاد الورقة ديها ل مول الدار يعمرها ويسنيها و جيبها لنا مع التوصيل د الكرا.
كريس	واخا أسيدي . بارك الله فيك.
(لا غد ليه مع التسعود د الصباح)	
كريس	السلام عليكم . هاك أسيدي ها الورقة و ها التوصيل د الكرا.
الموظف	أرى الكارني ديالك عفاك .
كريس	هاك أسيدي.
الموظف	سني عفاك هنا. غادي تسبق لنا ستمية درهم. و غدا إنشاء الله غادي نجيبوا لك الما و ديال الضو. غادي يكون شي واحد ف الدار، ياك؟
كريس	واقيلة، ولكن غادي نحاول إنشاء الله. الله يعاون.

HOUSE FURNITURE

House dar دار

table	ط abla	طايلة	broom	shtaba	شطابية
chair	koursi	كرسي	squeedgee	jbada	جبادة
bed	frash	فراش	oven	fran	فران
covering	لغ ta	لغطي	refrigerator	tlaja	تلاجة
electric outlet	priz	بريز	gas tank	boutagaz	بوطة كاز
lantern	ق andil	قنديل	water heater	bouta d'ح mam	بوطة د الحمام
candle	shamع a	شمعة	iron	ح maslou	مصلوح
closet	mariyo	ماريو	sink	lavabo	لافابو
desk	birou	بيرو	faucet	س قaya robini	سقاية روبيني
light bulb	hola	بولة	tank (toilet)	lashas	لاشاس
electric cord	خ d' ouض	خيطة د الضو	shower head	ras doush	راس الدوش
hose	tiyou	تيو	switch or key	sarout	ساروت

kitchen kouzina كوزينة

plate	ط bsil	طبسيل	fork	ط a fourshi	فور شيطه
plates	ط basel	طباسل	forks	frashet	فراشط
spoon	م ع a قا	معلقة	basin	banyou	بانيو
spoons	م ع ale قا	معالق	pail	ط al	سطل
fork	shouka	شوكه	bowl	zlafa	زلافة
forks	shoukat	شوكات	bowls	zlayef	زلايف
glass	kas	كاس	teapot	barad	براد
glasses	kisan	كيسان	kettle	م ق raj	مقراج
ladle	م ع arfa	مغرفة	frying pan	م قا	مقلي
ladles	م ع aref	مغارف	pan	ط anjra	طنجرة
strainer	sfaya	صفاية	brazier	majmar	مجمر
coffee pot	ع sara d' ahwa	عصارة د القهوة	bottle	ع ar قا	قرعة
juicer	ع sara d' limoun	عصارة د الليمون	bottles	ع ra قا	قراعي
tea glass	kas d' atay	كاس د أتاي	water glass	kas d' lma	كاس د الما
tajine pot	ط ajeen	طجين	grill	shwaya	شواية
tajine pots	ط wajin	طواجين	skewer	ق tib/ ق ban	قطيب/قطبان
pan	gamila	كميلة	couscous pot	kaskas	كسكاس
pans	gwamil	كوامل	sift	ع ar bal	غربال
tray	siniya	صينية	pan	barma	برمة
pan	ع a gas	كصعة	cleaver	م ق ada	مقده

	room	lbit	البيت		
table	ط wabel/ط bla	طابلة/طوابيل	mat	سira ح	حصيرة
chair	koursi/krasa	كرسى /كراسى	pillow	mخada	مخدة
sponge	pounj	بونج	pillowcase	خlaf d'lmخada غ	غلاف د المخدة
sofa	foutay	فوتاي	sheet	طtlame	تلامط
Bench/stool	tabouri	طابوري	curtain	ridou/ridowat	ريدو/ريدوات
wardrobe	mariyou	ماريو	chandelier	triya	تريية
drawer	mjar/mjoura	مجر/مجورة	light bulb(s)	boula/bwali	بولة/بوالي
mirror	mraya	مرايا	floor	l'ard	الأرض
carpet	طmouki	موكيط	ceiling	sقaf	السقف
rug	zarbiya	زربية	wall	طzha	الحيط

carpenter	annajar	النجار
plumber	plombi	البلومبي
window repairmen	moul jaj	مول الجاج
garbage man	zabhal	الزيال
kitchenware merchant	moul lwani	مول اللواني
electric company agent	moul dou	مول الضو
electrician	trissyan	تريسيان

AT YOUR SITE

TOPIC:

DEALING WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION THE TRAINEE WILL BE ABLE TO TALK CLEARLY ABOUT HIS/HER JOB AND TASKS AND TO UNDERSTAND THE AUTHORITIES' REQUIREMENTS.

CULTURAL POINTS

- _ DOCUMENTS DIFFER FROM ONE SITE TO ANOTHER.
- _ YOUR DOCUMENTS MAY TAKE LONGER TO PROCESS THAN YOU ARE INITIALLY TOLD..

لاكارط سيجور

السلام عليكم.	تيم
و عليكم السلام. شنو بغيتي؟	البوليسي
الله يخليك بغيت نصاب لكارط د سيجور (فيرط).	تيم
أشنو كتدير؟	البوليسي
أنا متطوع مع هيئة السلام و كنقري ف مدرسة المكفوفين.	تيم
خصك طناش ل تصويرة و شهادة العمل و قرار التعيين و الباسبور دياك.	البوليسي
واش عندك هاد الوراق كاملين؟	تيم
لا مازا، خصني التصاور.	البوليسي
ملي توجد كلشي أجي ف الصباح مع التمنية و نص .	تيم
واش خصني نعمل شي ورقة؟	البوليسي
حتى تجي و نعطيوك واحد المطبوع تعمرو، ماتنساش تجيب معاك واحد التنبر	تيم
ديال الكيطاتس ديال ستين درهم.	البوليسي
الله المعين .	تيم
بالسلامة.	البوليسي

SOME PARTICIPLE AND ADJECTIVE DERIVATION

عربية	ENGLISH	مثال	
كاتب	kateb	*having written	كان كاتب الدرر دياك kan kateb addarss dyalou
حال	hall	having opened	كان حال البيت kan حال albeet
بايع	bayeع	Having sold	كانت بايعة الدار kaneet baye'a addar
شاري	shari	Having bought	كان شاري الغبز kan sharee alxoubz
مكتوب	maktoub	*(Having been) written	كانت مكتوبة ف الحيط kant maktouba fel c'et

محلول	mahloul	Open, (Having been) opened	البراء كانت محلولة	labra kant maḥloula
مبيوع	mabyouع	(Having been) sold	الجرنال مبيوع	ajournal mabyouع
مشري	mashri	(Having been) bought	الكبوت مشري من تطوان	alkbout mashree meen teeطوان
مغطي	mghati	Having covered; (having been) covered	التلفزيون مغطي بمنديل	atelvezyou mḡtee bel mandeel
مسافر	msafeer	Traveling	محمد مسافر لوجدة	mohamed missafer l oujda
مرتاح	martaeع	Resting	انا مرتاح بها	Ana marteeع
مخبي	mkhabi	Having hidden	كان مخبي في الكوزينة	Kan mḡbec fel kouzeena
مداري	mdayi	Having (been) cared for, having taken care of oneself	مداري على المدة	Mdawi ع la almaع da
واكل/مكول	wakeel/moukoul	Having eating/having been eaten	كنت واكل مزيان	koun wakeel mezyan
واخذ/بوخذ	wakhed/moukho ud	having taken/having beentaken	واخذ واحد الكينة و الثماس	waخذd waheed alkeena d'nḡees
داي/مدي	daay/madee	having taken/having been taken	كنت داي هي بروت ل البوسطة	kount day shee brawatt l boussta
جاي/مجي	jaay/majee	coming	كنت جاي ولكن كانت الخشا	Kount jay walakeen kant eshitta
جاية/مجيبة	jayaa/jayeen	Coming	كانت جاية ولكن مابقاتش	kant jayya walaken mabkaatsh
دهشان	dahshan	Astonished	مالك دهشان	maleek dahsheen
فرحان	ferhaan	Happy	شفتك اليوم فرحان مع راسك	Shafttak alyoum farعان mḡa rassek
هربان	harbaan	Running away, in flight	شفتك هربان من هنا	shafttou harbban meen hna
سبخان	ssakhfaan	Out of breath, winded	شفتك اليوم سبخان مالك؟	shafttak alyoum sḡfan maleek
سكران	ssakraan	Drunk	البارح محمد كان سكران	albareh M kan sekraan
زربان	zrbaan	In a hurry, hurrying	مالك زربان باك ما مادك هي هنا؟	maleek zerban yak ma ع ndek she shḡoul
غضبان	ع dbaan	Angry	سعاد غضبانة عند باها	Souad ع dbana and baha
حيران	ع yraan	Perplexed, Puzzled	واني حيران حاموف مانديرا	Ranee ع yran maع reef t mandeer
عريان	ع ryaan	Naked	عريانة مالاينة والوا	ع aryanaa malabssa walou
مرقان	ع rkaan	Sweating	ملي جريت وليت كلي مرقان	mlee jreet waleet koulee ع arعeen
عطشان	ع tshaan	Thirsty	ملي نتكون عطشان خصمني شرب المي كان	meeli kankoun ع atshan ع assnee neshroub
عيان	ع yaan	Tired, Ill	رخت مليا راني عيان	Rḡf ع leeya ranee ع ryan
القسيم	laksseen	* Division, Partition	القسيم اليوم ماصيبنيش	Lakssem alyoum maع jbnesh
الربيط	arbeet	Tying	الربيط ف شي شكل	Erbeet f shee shikal
الغسيل	laع seel	Washing	الغسيل ببال العوايج فرية	laع seel dyal laع wayeej ferya
الضرب	adaarb	*Hitting	التربية بالضرب مامزيناهاش	attarbeeya b'dareeb mamezyanashi
الضحك	adaع k	Laughing, Laughter	كترتني من الضحك باركة؟	ketertee men adaع k
الطرش	ataع sh	Embroidering, embroidery	واش بلفيني الطرش؟	wash bḡceti attaresh
الغش	alḡesh	Cheating, trickery	بركة من الغش	baraka men alḡeesh
التفتيش	attaftesh	Inspection	كان التفتيش ف ماحله	Kan attafteshi f mahalou
التجديد	atajdeed	Renewing, Renewal	خمننا لبد من التجديد	ع ssna labouda men attajdded

التغيير	attaغeer	Changing, Change	التغيير لابد منه	attaغeer labouda menou
المسامحة	almoussamaha	*Pardon, Pardoning	طلبت منها المسامحة	leebt menha almoussamaغa
المراجعة	almourajaa	Review, Reviewing	باش تفهمي خصك المراجعة	Bash tfehnee غssak almourajaغ
المداومة	almdawma	Continuation	لغسلك المداومة باش تبقي صحيح	غssak almouddawama bash tbka غج
المعاودة	almغawda	Repetition	كترتي من المعاودة	keeterti men مغawda
البنني	albnee	* Verbal Noun from to build	بن مامشيتي كتلف البنني	Feen mamsheetikatelka labnee
التضميم	attادغeem	V.N to be buried	مايش لمير ف التضميم	غayeesh غeer f'attادغeem
التولية	athhlya	V.N to take care of, to look after	التولية ف الدراري مزيانة	athhlya f'drari mezyana
التقديم	attakdeem	V.N to be presented, to advance	مامجبديش هاد التقديم	ماغjbneesh had attakdeem
المعانقة	almغanka	V.N to embrace, to hug (one another)	كترتي من المعانقة مع البنات	ketrtte men مغانقا مغ labneet
المعاونة	almغawna	V.N to help one another	هاد المعاونة زيدها ف راسك	Had مغawna zeedha f'rassck

COMMUNITY / LEISURE

TOPIC:

DESCRIBING THE PEACE CORPS MISSION IN MOROCCO.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO TALK ABOUT THE THREE GOALS OF PEACE CORPS AND THE NATURE OF THEIR WORK.

واش كتعرف هيئة السلام؟

اسمع لي ، واش يمكن لي نجلس حداك؟	طوم
معلوم! اتفضل أسيدي.	سعيد
بارك الله فيك.	طوم
شحال و انت ف المغرب؟	سعيد
تلت شهور هادي ، و غادي نجلس هنا عامين و لالت سنين إنشاء الله.	طوم
ولفتي شي شوية؟	سعيد
شوية و صافي.	طوم
شنو كتدير؟	سعيد
كنخدم مع هيئة السلام.	طوم
مع من؟	سعيد
هيئة السلام منظمة أمريكية كتصيف المتطوعين للدول النامية و الهدف ديالها اللول هو التعاون التقني.	طوم
إيوا حتى انت ف هاد العامين غادي تعرف المغرب مزيان.	سعيد
إييه هاد حتى هو من الأهداف ديال المنظمة :	طوم
نعرف المغرب و المغاربة و نعرف بهم ف الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.	سعيد
تبارك الله عليك.	طوم
الله يبارك فيك.	طوم

THE AUXILIARY

THE AUXILIARY Kan

there is (mas)	kayeen	كاين
there is (fem)	kayna	كاينة
there are (mas)	kaynin	كاينين
there are (fem)	kaynat	كاينات

I was	kunt	كنت
-------	------	-----

You were	kunti	كنتي
He was	kan	كان
She was	kant	كانت
We were	kuna	كنا
You were	kunto	كنتوا
They were	kano	كانوا

I'm (Habitual/Always)	kankun	كنكون
You are (mas sing)	katkun	كتكون
You are (mas sing)	katkuni	كتكوني
He is	kaykun	كيكون
She is	katkun	كتكون
We are	kankuno	كنكونوا
You are	katkono	كتكونوا
They are	kaykun	كيكونوا

I will be	غ adi'nkun	غادي نكون
You will be	غ adi'tkun	غادي تكون
You will be	غ adya'tkuni	غادية تكوني
He will be	غ adi'ykun	غادي يكون
She will be	غ adi'tkun	غادية تكون
We will be	غ adyeen'nkuno	غادين نكونوا
You will be	غ adyeen'tkono	غادين تكونوا
They will be	غ adyeen'ykun	غادين يكونوا

Forms of ken 'to be' are used before the perfect, the imperfect, the duration, and the active participle of verbs. The most common "kan" as an auxiliary is in the perfect tense in combination with a following durative or with active participles which are equivalent to English progressives. The meaning is that of past habitual, repetitive, durative, or progressive action. The distinction between progressive as opposed to habitual, repetitive with verbs of motion is maintained in the past.

Some examples:

I used to work, I was working.	kunt kanخ dam	كنت كنخدم
We used to look for them, we were looking for them.	kuna kanق lbou غ lihoum	كنا كنقلبوا عليهم
I didn't know them	makuntsh kanع ralhoum	ماكنتش كنعرفهم
He used to ride, he used to mount, he was mounting this horse	kun kayrkub غ la had غ oud	كان كيركب على هاد العود

They used to go out at nine o'clock	kanou kayخارجوا f' tsعود	كانوا كيخرجوا ف التسعود
They were going out (once, at a specific moment) at nine o'clock	kanu خارجين f' tasعود	كانوا خارجين ف التسعود
Did you used to go , were you going (regularly, habitually) to this school?	wash kunti katmshi l' had madrasa	واش كنتي كتمشي ل هاد المدرسة
were you going(on your way at a given moment) to this school?	wash kunti mashi l' had madrasa	واش كنتي ماشي ل هاد المدرسة
He was waiting for them	kun wajed lhoum	كان واجد لهم
When you come tomorrow, he will have finished his work	mli tji غada غadi ykun msali خadma dyalou	ملي تجي غدا غادي يكون سالي الخدمة ديالو
By nine o'clock every day, she has returned	kul nwar katkoun rajz at f' tasعود	كل نهار كتكون رجعات ف التسعود
everyday at nine o'clock she's on her way back	kul nwar katkoun rajz a f' tasعود	كل نهار كتكون راجعة ف التسعود

The Auxiliary 'عawed'

The auxiliary is عawed 'to return' عاود

This auxiliary is combined with a following verb in the sense of 'again'. The perfect of عawed calls for the perfect of the following verb. Other forms of عawed (imperfect, durative, imperative) call for the imperfect of the following verb,

Some examples

She spent another year with him	عawedt dawezet عandou عam	عاودت دوزت عندو عام
He told him again	عawed gal lou	عاود كال لو
She went in again	عawdat داخlat	عودات دخلات
Don't see him any more, again	matعawedsh tshoufou	ماتعاودش تشوفو
If you happen to see her again	illa mshiti حata mshiti عawdshi shafih	إلا مشيتي حتى عاودتي شفتيها
Every time he comes to the market, he comes to greet me and(then) goes shopping and (then) comes to see me again	fou قma kayji l'sou ق kayji ysalam عliya u yamshi yat قadda u عawed yzi yshoufni	فوقما كيحي ل السوق كيحي يسلم عليا ويمشي يتقضى حاجة وعاود يجي يشوفني

THE AUXILIARY بَغَا "TO WANT"

Verbs following 'to want' بَغَا 'b'ā' are invariably in the imperfect, e.g. 'I want to go : بَغَا it namshi بَغَايت نَمَشِي . The perfect of بَغَا is usually equivalent to the English present tense, e.g. 'we want to see you all' بَغَا ina nshoufoukoum.

In contexts where a perfect tense form of بَغَا 'b'ā' refers to past tense of English 'wanted' is usually not an appropriate translation, since the past tense of English 'to want' refers to a state rather than an action. Usual translations of بَغَا in such cases are to be about to, to decide to, or, in the negative, to refuse to. Some examples:

He refused to see me, he wouldn't see me	mab'āsh yshoufni	ما بَغَاش يَشُوفُنِي
They dug a hole and were about to throw him into it	afrou wa'ud afra u b'āw ysaybouh fiha	حَفَرُوا وَاحِدَ الْحَفْرَةِ وَبَغَاوُ يَسْبِيوُهُ فِيهَا

The active participle of بَغَا preceded by the perfect of kan translates into English as 'wanted'.

e.g.

I wanted to go with them but they didn't let me	kunt ba'gi namshi ma'ahoum bel'ah ma'alawnish	كُنْتُ بَاغِي نَمَشِي مَعَهُمْ بِالْحَقِّ مَا خَلَوْنِيش.
--	---	--

The imperfect of بَغَا is usually translatable as 'would like'

e.g.

We haven't seen you at all as (much as) we would like to.	ga' mashefnak kif b'āina (nab'āiw)	كَاعِ مَا شَفْنَاكَ كَيِّ بَغَاينَا (تَبَغَايُوا).
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The Auxiliary 'temm'

This auxiliary is used only before the active participle of verbs of motion or before the participle forms with meanings equivalent to the active participle of verbs of motion. In this construction "temm" has no meaning of its own. The content is the meaning of the specific verb involved combined with the tense of "temm", and such phrases are interchangeable with the simple tense of the specific verb in the construction.

Some examples

He came up to them	tem maji l'andhoum	تَمَّ مَاجِي لَعِنْدَهُمْ
They picked up their provisions and set off	rafdou la'win dialhoum u tamou 'adyin	رَفَدُوا لَعَوِينِ دِيَالِهِمْ وَتَمَّوْا غَادِيينَ
He followed him	tem tab'ou	تَمَّ تَابَعُوا
He came to his wife and said to her.....	tem maji l'and mratou u gal lha	تَمَّ مَاجِي لَعِنْدِ مَرَاتُو وَكَالِ لِهَا

We went to Mohamed's house	tamina ع adyin and moحamed	تمينا غادين عند محمد
He went down	tem hwwad	تم هواد

The Auxiliary 'بقا " to remain"

This auxiliary is followed by the durative or by the active participle when it corresponds to an English progressive.

Some examples

She kept waiting for them	بقا at katع aynhoom	بقات كتعاينهم
He kept on searching in the well for a long time('until he got tired')	بقا kayfittash f'lbir ح ta ع ya.	بقى كيفتتش ف البير حتى عبي
He kept on eating, he continued eating.	بقا kaykul	بقى كيكل
He kept going (habitually)	بقا kaymshi	بقى كيمشي
He kept going, continued on his way(once, on a given occasion)	بقا mashi	بقى ماشي
I kept smoking.	mabق itsh kankmi	ما بقيتش كنكمي

COMMUNITY / LEISURE

TOPIC:

DESCRIBING PERSONAL INTERESTS.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO TALK ABOUT THEIR HOBBIES AND COMPARE THEM TO MOROCCAN ONES .

CULTURAL POINTS

TALK ABOUT DIFFERENT HOBBIES MOROCCANS ARE FAMILIAR WITH.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES TO BE DISCOVERED:
PAST CONTINUOUS.

كيفاش كتدور النهار

سوزان طبيبة بيطرية . كتخدم كل نهار ف الصباح . ف العشية كتقدي و كتطيب وبعض المرات كتلاقي مع صاحبها و كيمشيوا يضوروا شي شوية ، إلا ماسفراش ، ف الصباح كتدير الفوتينج كتمشي ل الحمام و كتفطر ف القهوة . ف العشية كتكتب البروات و كتساري ف المدينة إلا ما كان مايدار . ف الليل مولفة ديما تقرى قبل ماتنعس .
أسئلة:

شئو كتدير سوزان ؟
واش كتخدم ف العشية ؟
شئو كتدير كل نهار ؟
و ف الويكاند ؟
فوقاش كتكتب البروات ؟
شئو مولفة تدير قبل ماتنعس ؟
شئو تاري تدير ف الويكاند ؟

PAST CONTINUOUS

The Auxiliary *kan* كان : Forms of *kan* 'to be' are used before the perfect, the imperfect, the durative, and the active participle of verbs. The most common use of *kan* كان as an auxiliary is in the perfect tense in combination with a following durative or with active participles which are equivalent to English progressives. The meaning is that of past habitual, repetitive, durative, or progressive action

So when the Auxiliary *kan* كان : Forms of *kan* 'to be' are followed by the present tense, to mean either that an action was taking place at a certain time in the past, or that it used to be a habit:

Examples:

I used to work, I was working.	kunt kanخ dem	كنت كنخدم
I didn't know them.	makuntsh kanع rafhoum	ماكنتش كنعرفهم
Did you used to go , were you going (regularly, habitually) to this school?	wash kunti katamshi l'had lmdrasa	واش كنتي كتمشي ل هاد المدرسة
Were you going (on your way at a given moment) to this school?	wash kunti mashi l' had lmdrasa	واش كنتي ماشي ل هاد المدرسة
I was writing a letter when the phone rang.	kunt kanktab bra mli sarsar tilifon	كنت كنكتب برا ملي سرسر التليفون
When I was in Al Hoceima, I used to eat fish every day.	mli kunt f' l'ousima kunt kanakoul l' out kul nhar	ملي كنت ف الحسيمة كنت كناكل الحوت كل نهار
They were going out(once, at a specific moment) at nine o'clock.	kanu خارjin f' tsع oud	كانوا خارجين ف التسعود
They used to go out at nine o'clock.	kanu kayخrjou f' tasع oud	كانوا كيخرجوا ف التسعود

COMMUNITY / LEISURE

TOPIC:

OFFERING INVITATIONS/ACCEPTING AND DECLINING INVITATIONS.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO OFFER AN INVITATION, AND ACCEPT OR DECLINE ONE USING SOME APPROPRIATE EXPRESSIONS.

CULTURAL POINTS

Social niceties.(See list at end of book)

Grammatical notes to be discovered

Conditional.

واش انتي منفخة علينا؟	
علاش مابقتيش كتجي عندنا ؟	عائشة
مشقولة . عندي بزاف د الخدمة.	سيندي
ونهار السبت ف العشية؟	عائشة
إوا ! كتعرفي هاداك هو النهار اللي كنرتاح فيه شوية و لا كنصبين حوايجي،	سيندي
ولا كنوجد الخدمة ديالي ، و إلا ماكاين ما يدار كنمشي نشوف صحابي	
وحنا ماشي صحابك؟	عائشة
غير ماكيكونش عندي الوقت و صافي.	سيندي
إوا ألدابا السبت اللي جاي راكي معروضة عندنا .	عائشة
واخا ألا إنشاء الله.	سيندي

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

There are two basic types of conditional sentences in Moroccan Arabic depending on whether the if-clause represents a possible or an impossible condition. The two types are distinguished from one another by the particle which introduces the if-clause.

Conditional type I

If I travel I'll bring you a gift.	Ila safert غادي njib lak kadou	إلا سافرت غادي نجيب لك كادو
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In Moroccan Arabic conditional type I is composed of the simple past + the future. This is used in the same context as English to express a future probable condition

Conditional type II and III

	koun.....koun	كون.....كون
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In Moroccan Arabic the structure كون.....كون is used for both conditional type II and III

If I traveled, I'd send you a letter	koun safert koun sifaط t lik bra	كون سافرت كون صيفطت ليك برا
If you had phoned me last week, I would have come.	simana lli fatet koun drabti li tilifon koun jit	السيمانية اللي فاتت كون ضربتني لي التليفون كون جيت

In English conditional type II expresses an impossible condition in the present.

Whereas conditional type III expresses a hypotheses about the past.

The condition كون.....كون in Moroccan Arabic is used in both cases.

Other examples:

If they hadn't caught her, she would have finished off the whole thing for them.	kun mafقoush biha kun raha ق dat lhoum dak shi koulou	كون مافقوش بيها كون راهها قضات لهم داك الشي كولو
If he had kept quiet, he would have gotten away.	kun skat kun flat	كون سكت كون فلت
If I had any brains in my head, I wouldn't have come back this way.	kun f rassi shi muخ kun min hna la rjaع t	كون ف راسي شي مخ كون من هنا لا رجعت

HAVE YOU EVER

Translate into English the following list:

	wash ع amri	واش عمري
	wash ع amtek	واش عمرك
	wash ع amro	واش عمرو
	wash ع amr'ha	واش عمرها
	wash ع amma	واش عمرنا
	wash ع amrkoom	واش عمركم
	wash ع amrthoom	واش عمرهم

The verb that follows **عمر** is often in the past tense.

examples:

have you ever been to France?	wash ع amrek mshiti l'fransa.	واش عمرك مشيتي ل فرنسا
Have they ever eaten couscous	wash ع amrthoom klaw ksakso	واش عمرهم كلوا الكسكسو

Have you ever drunk mint tea in America	wash ڤامركوم shrabtoo atay b'naڤnaڤ f'mirican	واش عمركم شربتوا اتاي بالنعناع ف مريكان
--	---	--

Have never..... Maڤ ammar ماعمر

The phrase ماعمر can be conjugated in the following manner:

	maڤ amarni	ماعمرني
	maڤ amrek	ماعمرك
	maڤ amro	ماعمرو
	maڤ amarha	ماعمرها
	maڤ inarna	ماعمرنا
	maڤ amarekoom	ماعمركم
	maڤ amarchoom	ماعمرهم

N.B The verb that follows is often in the past.

I have never eaten hamburger.	maڤ amrni klit hamberger	ماعمرني كليت الهمبركر
She has never been abroad	maڤ amarha safrat l'xarcj	ماعمرها سافرات ل الخارج
Don't ever say this (again)	maڤ mrekk tgooll had shi	ماعمرك تكول هاد الشي.

COMMUNITY / LEISURE

TOPIC:

ASK FOR AND RECEIVE INFORMATION ABOUT SOCIAL NORMS AND ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO KNOW ABOUT SOCIAL NORMS, NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS .
TRAINEES HAVE ALSO TO KNOW ABOUT APPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR FOR EACH OCCASION.

لعراضة

دون جول لي الله يخليك معروض ل واحد العرس ديال واحد صاحبي. ولكن حاير
 ماعرفت شنو ندي ليه
بوشعيب كيضهر لي دي ليه شي صينية د الفضة و لاشي سرييس د القهوة ولا شي حاجة من
 مريكان غير ماتكونش قديمة.
دون هادي فكرة مزيانة، و لكن سمعت كنتديوا حتى السكر ياك ؟
بوشعيب على حساب، و لكن ماشي ضروري جوج حاجات . حاجة وحدة كافية.
دون اشنو خصني نلبس ؟
بوشعيب غير ماتمشيش بالدجين و السبرديلة و لبس اللي بغيتي.
دون واخا أسيدي ، واش يمكن لي نجلس معاهم غير شوية و نخرج .
بوشعيب لا حشومة خصك تبقى حتى تتعشا. و خصك تعرف بلي العشا كيكون معطل.

Making intransitive verbs transitive:

Intransitive verbs are verbs that do not require a direct object such as :

to come in	dخal	دخل
to go out	جraj	خرج
to laugh	dحak	ضحك
to climb down	hباط	هبط
to climb up	عlaط	طلع

All these verbs are trilateral (ie. they are made up of three consonants) and they can be made transitive by doubling their middle consonant (ie. putting a shadda شدة -on it) as show below:

to make (someone or something) enter to bring in	dخal	دخّل
bring in your friend	dخal saحbek	دخّل صاحبيك
to make (someone or something) go out/ to take out	خrrej	خرّج
I made the student leave the classroom	خrrejet tlmid mn قism	خرّجت التلميذ من القسم
to make laugh	dخek	ضحك
this film makes one laugh	had lfilm kaydخek	هاد الفيلم كيضحك
to bring down , to demote	hbbaط	هبّط
Hassan brought down the suitcase from the bus baggage rack	Hassan hbbaط lbaliza min lkar	حسن هبّط البليزة من الكار
to make climb, to promote, to take up.	عllaط	طلع
Fatima took the laundry up to the roof.	عllaط at Fatima لc wayej حطاسط	طلّعات فاطمة العوايج ل السطح

PASSIVE VERBS

Transitive verbs can be made passive by adding ت(t) to them, as show below:

to write	kteb	كتب
to be written (mas)	takteb	تكتب
to be written (fem)	tketbat	تكتبات
to be written (pl)	tkatboo	تكتبوا
to understand	fhem	فهم
to be understood(mas)	tfhem	تفهم
to be understood(fem)	tfahmat	تفهّمت
to be understood(pl)	tfahmoo	تفهّموا
to buy	shra	شري
to be bought (mas)	tshra	تشرى
to be bought (fem)	tshrat	تشرات
to be bought (pl)	tshraw	تشرأوا
The lesson was written.	daress kteb	الدرس تكتب
The food was bought	makla tashret	الماكلة تشرات
The money was stolen	flous tsarقoo.	الفلوس تسرقوا

MEDICAL

TOPIC:

DESCRIBING COMMON AILMENTS.

OBJECTIVE:

AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TRAINEES WILL BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY BODY PARTS AND KINDS OF DISEASES THEY MAY SUFFER FROM .

CULTURAL POINTS

TEACHERS SHOULD GIVE A CLARIFICATION ABOUT COMMON MEDICINES FOR COMMON DISEASES (COLD, TOOTHACHE, ETC) GIVING THE NAME OF LOCAL MEDICINES.

TEACHERS SHOULD COVER WITH TRAINEES THE STEPS THEY HAVE TO GO THROUGH ONCE THEY ARE IN AN EMERGENCY (BEING SERIOUSLY ILL).

MANY MOROCCANS BELIEVE ONLY IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINES AND WILL NOT GO TO A CLINIC OR HOSPITAL. THEY WILL NOT REGULARLY VISIT A DOCTOR OR DENTIST BUT BELIEVE ONLY IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINES.

الإغاشة

لطيفة ياك لابس؟
 كاتي طحت من الدروج و يمكن تهرست.
 لطيفة يالطيف!!! كيفاش يمكن لي نعاونك؟ شنو خصني ندير؟
 كاتي عفاك ضربتي لي التليفون ل بيرو ديال هيئة السلام ف الرباط :
 صفر سبعة - سبعين - ستين - عشرين و خبريهم بلي كاتي يمكن مهرة.
 لطيفة واخا ، مايكون باس .
 كاتي لهلا يوريك باس أختي و سمحي لي .

The human body

Head	rass	راس	Elbow	ق marfa	مرفق
Face	wjah	وجه	Hand	yed	يد
Hair	shع ar	شعر	Finger	sbaع	صبع
Forehead	jabha	جبهة	Finger nail	dfar	ضفر
Temples	nwadeer	نواضر	Thigh	fخ ad	فخذ
Eye Brows	ح jban	حجبان	Knee	roukba	ركبة
One eye	ع in	عين	Heel	gdam	كدم
Eyes	ع aynnin	عينين	Foot/Leg	rjal	رجل
Nose	Neef	نيف	Ankle	kaع ba	كعبه

Mouth	Foum	فم	Lungs	reeya	رية
Lips	Shnayef	تنانف/شنايف	Heart	قalb	قلب
Beard	Laحya	لحية	Liver	kabda	كبدة
Cheek	حank	حنك	Intestine	msaran	مسارن
Tongue	Lsan	لسان	Gall bladder	mrara	مرارة
Tooth	San/sana	سنن/سنة	Kidney	kalwa	كلوة
Teeth	Snan	سنان	Penis	dkar	ذكر
Gums	Lحam d'snan	لعمد السنان	Vagina	farj	فرج
Ear	wdan	ودن	Bladder	nboula	نبولة
Ears	wadnin	ودنين	Flesh	لام	لحم
Neck	قanc	عنق	Bones	دام	عظام
Throat	قارjouta	قرجوطة	Blood	dam	دم
Back	dhar	ظهر	Sweat	قارar	لعرق
Butt(behind)	lor	اللور	Saliva	dfal	الذفال
Chest	sdar	صدر	Running nose	لامnouna	الخنونة
Rib	دالعا	ضلعة	Urine	lboul	البول
Stomach	kcersh	كرش	Feces	لامra	لخرا
Shoulder	ktaf	كتف	Stomach	الامda	المعدة
Armpit	bat	باط	Adam's apple	balhouha	بلحوحة

Some verbs used with human body

Stand up	wقaf	وقف	Pant	nhaj	نهج
Sit down	gliss	جلس	Sigh	tnahad	تنهد
Squat	قrrad	قرد	Moan	nan/kaynin	نان/كينين
Sleep	nعass	نعس	Speak	tkalam	تكلم
Bend down/stoop	لامna	تحنى	Whisper	twasswess	توسوس
Move	لامrak	حرك/تحرك	Mumble	bargam	بركم
Go	msha	مشى	Yell/shout	لامwat	غوت
Go forward	zad	زاد	Whistle	saffar	صفر
Hurry	zreb	زرب	To be silent	sket	سكت
Run	jraa	جرى	Spit	dfal	تفل
Jump	nقaz	نقز	Snore	لامshar	شخر
Stretch out	tkassal	تكسل	Yawn	tfawah	تفوه
Touch	لامmass/قas	مس/قاس	Laugh	لامdحak	ضحك
Scratch	لامak	حك	Smile	tbassam	تبسم
Tickle	hr	هر	Kiss	bass	باس
Breathe	tnafass	تنفس	Make faces	لامwaj f'	عوج ف

Strangle	زوق	قبح/خنق	Suck	mass	مص
Smell	sham	شم	Taste	داق	داق
Sneeze	ع tas	عطس	Bite	ع ad	عض
Burp	تغara	تكرع	Chew	مداغ	مضغ
Look at	shaf	شاف	Swallow	srat	صرط
Wink	غ maz	غمز	Puff out	خ nfa	نفخ
Cry	غ awat	غوت	Listen	ع sma	سمع
Urinate	bal	بال	Embrace	ع anak/ع nag	عنق/عنك
Defecate	خ ra	خرى	Step on	ع wta/ع fat	وطى/عفت
Shake hands with	ع la sallam	سلم على	Lick	lhass	لحس
Feel	ح ass	حس	Hurt	Dar	هنر

MEDICAL

I feel sick from yesterday	min lbareح kanح as brasi f'shishkal	من البارح كنت حس راسي ف شى شكل
I'm very tired/exhausted	ع ayyan bazaf	عيان بزاف
I need to see a doctor	ع assni nshoof ح bib	خصني نشوف الطبيب
I have a fever	ع andi sخ ana	عندي السخانة
I have a fever	fiya sخ ana	فيا السخانة
I don't sleep well I have a fever.	makanع ash mazyan	ماكنميش مزيان
My head turns	rassi kaydor	راسي كيدور
I have fire in my stomach	ع andi ع afya	عندي العافية ف المعدة ديالي
I eat nothing	makankul waloo	ماكنكل والو
I don't know what's wrong with me	ما ع refet mali	ماعرفت مالي
It aches	kayreح ni	كيحرقني
It aches	katح ra ni	كتحرقني
They aches	kayح ar oni	كيحرقوني
I have a toothache	ع andi waح ed daressa katdarni	عندي واحد الخوسة كتخبرني
Call a doctor quickly	ع ayyet liya ح bib داغ ya	عيط ليال الطبيب دغية
Call the ambulance	ع ayyet liya labilanss	عيط ليال البيلانسس
We must go to the hospital	ع sa nmshioo l'sbiح ar	خصنا نمشيوا ل الصبيطار
I lost too much blood	msha mani dam bazef	مشى مني الدم بزاف
I think I have a broken bone	kanddan لا ع dam mharres	كنتظن العضم مهرس
I'm injured	tajraح et	تجرحت
I'm burnt	تا ح reح t	تحرقت
A dog bit me	ع adni kalb	عضني كلب

I don't feel well	ana mashi حatta l'tama	أنا ماشي حتى ل تما
I'm sick	ana mrid	أنا مريض
I feel dizzy	kanحes b'ddouخa	كنحس بالدوخة
The ache is here	laحriق hna	الدريق هنا
My ear aches	wadni katddarni	ودني كتضمرني
My body aches	dati katحraقni	داتي كتحرقني
I have a fever	kanحes b'sخana	كنحس بالسخانة
I'm constipated	عandi طاabق	عندي القبط
I'm constipated	karshi kasحa	كرجي قاسمة
I have a cold	drabni lbard	ضربني البرد
I'm not allergie	maحndish حsasiya	ماعنديش حساسية

LIST OF TECHNICAL TOPICS

A) LIST OF TECHNICAL TOPICS FOR Large Animal husbandry (Arabic-Berber)

- DOMESTIC ANIMALS
- ANIMAL ANATOMY
- ANIMAL FEEDS
- ANIMAL DISEASES
 - A) RABIES
 - B) MASTITIS
 - C) FOOT ROT, FOR EXAMPLE IN COWS
 - D) BRUCELLA DISEASE
 - E) TUBERCULOSIS
- HYDATIDOSIS
- TREATMENT/PROPHYLAXIS
- ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES (IN FRENCH AS WELL AS ARABIC)

B) LIST OF TECHNICAL TOPICS FOR HEALTH/SANITATION (Arabic/Tashalhit/Tamazight)

- ANATOMY/BODY PARTS
- WATER SOURCES AND WATER STORAGE
- METHODS OF WATER SANITATION
- CONSTRUCTION TOOLS
- POSTERS AND VISUALS
- CAUSES OF DIARRHEA
- PREPARING ORS (ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION) AND HOMEMADE MEDICINE
- CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINES
- WELL ASSESSMENT
- HAND-WASHING
- DENTAL CARE
- LIST OF TECHNICAL TERMS
- ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES (IN FRENCH AS WELL AS THE LANGUAGES ABOVE)

C) LIST OF TECHNICAL TOPICS FOR EDUCATION:ESP & U/TEFL (Arabic)

- ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES (IN FRENCH AS WELL AS ARABIC)
 - A. HIERARCHY
 - B. ARRANGEMENT OF SCHEDULE
 - C. EXAMINATION TO DETERMINE PROFICIENCY LEVELS
 - D. DELIBERATIONS
- LIST OF CLASSROOM/EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS
- MAKING STENCILS

- CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT
- RELATING CONTENT OF LESSON OR CURRICULUM

D) LIST OF TECHNICAL TOPICS FOR MOBILITY & ORIENTATION:

- MOBILITY, INCLUDING USE OF THE LONG CANE
- EYE FUNCTIONS AND OPTICS
- CAUSES OF BLINDNESS AND RECOGNIZING VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS
- BRAILLE
- SELF ESTEEM BUILDING.
- SOCIAL/CULTURAL ASPECTS OF BLINDNESS
- GROSS MOTOR GAMES
- ASSESSMENTS.
- DAILY LIVING SKILLS
- LANGUAGE COMPETENCIES FOR O&M
- PEDAGOGY+V.I ED NEEDS.

E) LIST OF TECHNICAL TOPICS FOR PWEES:

- PARKS AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
- ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION
- RURAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/RURAL APPRAISAL
- LAND OWNERSHIP
- LAND-USE PRACTICES:
 - FUELWOOD GATHERING
 - LAND CULTIVATION/FARMING
 - GRAZING
- ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES:
 - REFORESTATION
 - DUNE STABILIZATION
 - LAND EROSION
 - POLLUTION
 - PESTICIDE USE
- GENERAL AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES
- ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION RELATED TO NATIONAL PARKS AND BIOLOGICAL RESERVES (FRENCH ALSO)
- MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE HIERARCHY (FRENCH ALSO)
- ENDANGERED SPECIES OF MOROCCO
- MAJOR PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES AND ECOSYSTEMS
- NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC/ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS (FRENCH)

F) LIST OF TECHNICAL TOPICS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH:

- BIRTH/BIRTH CONTROL
- PILLS
- BREAST FEEDING/MILK
- PREGNANT/PREGNANCY
- DELIVERY
- WEANING
- NURSERY
- BABY/TODDLER
- PRE-NATAL CARE
- POST-NATAL CARE
- DIARRHEAL DISEASES
- ORS
- COUNSELING/MATERNAL/CHILD CARE
- CHECK-UPS
- VACCINATION/MEDICATION
- WEIGHING THE BABY
- COUNSELING/NUTRITION/DIET

GREETING AND FAREWELLS (GOOD-BYES)

English Questions	استئلة/العربية	English Responses	اجوبة/العربية
Peace be upon you	assalamou عalaykoug	السلام عليكم	وعليكم السلام
Good morning	sbaح alxir	صباح الخير	صباح الخير
How did you wake up?	kif sbaحti	كيف سبحتي؟	لاباس
Good afternoon	msa alxir	مساء الخير	مساء الخير
Good night	laila saحida	ليلة سعيدة	ليلة سعيدة
May your night be w/baraka	laila mabrouka	ليلة مباركة	ليلة مباركة
You wake up with goodness	tsbaح alxir	تصبح على خير	وانت من اهل
Good afternoon	allah ymassik ع alxir	الله بمسبك على خير	وانت من اهل الخير
How are you?	labass?	لا باس؟	لاباس
How are you?	biحir	بخير؟	بخير الحمد لله
How are you?	kif dayer(a)?	كيف داير(ة)؟	لاباس
How are you?	kidayer(a)?	كيداير(ة)؟	الحمد لله
What is your news?	ash barek?	اش خبارك؟	لاباس ربي يخليك
How is your health?	ash bar assaحa	اش خبار الصيحة؟	الصيحة لاباس
How is your family?	ash bar alaila	اش خبار العائلة؟	لاباس
How is your family?	ash bar adrari	اش خبار الدراري؟	كيعديوا
How is your husband?	ash bar moulat adar	اش خبار مول الدار؟	يحمد الله
How is your wife?	ash bar moulat adar?	اش خبار مولات الدار؟	لاباس عليها
How is your family?	ash bar mwalin adar?	اش خبار موالين الدار؟	لاباس الحمد لله
Is your health all right?	assaح labas?	الصحة لاباس؟	لاباس
Is your family all right?	alaila labas?	العائلة لاباس؟	لاباس
Are your children well?	adrari labas?	الدراري لاباس؟	لاباس
Are you happy?	nash(a)?	ناشط(ة)؟	ناشط(ة)
Are you tranquil?	hani(ya)?	هاني(ة)؟	هاني(ة)
Is everything fine?	wash koulshi biحir?	راش كلشي بخير؟	كلشي يحمد الله
No problem on you.	labass عlik?	لاباس عليك	لاباس بارك الله بك
Are you in God's security?	f aman allah?	ف امان الله؟	الممد الله هاد الساعة
What do you have to tell?	ashnou katعawed(i)?	اشنو كتعاود(ي)؟	من عندك
Hello/Welcome	ahlan	أهلاً	شكراً
Hello/ or reply to	ahlan wa sahlan	أهلاً سهلاً	بارك الله فيك
Welcome to you	merhba bic	مرحباً بك	بارك الله فيك
We missed you	twaحshnak	توحشناك!	توحشك الخير
Where have you been?	fin had abra?	فين هاد القبرة؟	مع الوقت

Where have you been?	fin غbourak?	فين غبورك؟	Just here	غ ir hna	غير هنا
Good-by with peace	bisslama	بالسلامة	Good-bye	bisslama	بالسلامة
Good-by/May God give you tranquility	allah ehanik	الله يهنك	Good-bye with peace	mغ a sslama	مع السلامة
May God help you	allah مغawnak	الله يعاونك	Help us and help you	مغ aouona u yغaounak	يعاوننا ويعاونك
Take care of yourself	thala frasek	تهلا ف راسك	God take care		ربي يتهلى
God willing	inshaa allah	إنشاء الله	-----		-----
Thank you (intellectual)	shoukran	شكراً	Don't mention it	bla jmil	بلاجميل
			You don't need to	bla jmil	بلاجميل
			thank me on my duty		
Thank you	tbark allah غlik	تبارك الله عليك	May God bless you	allah ybarek fik	الله يبارك فيك
Peace upon you (to someone returning from journey or recovering from illness)	غ la slamtek	على سلامتكم	May God grant you peace	allah issalmak	الله يسلمك
Thank you	baraka allahofik	بارك الله فيك	You are welcom	allah ybarek fik	الله يبارك فيك
No problem	makayen moushkil	ماكاين مشكل؟	No Problem	makayin moushkil	ماكاين مشكل
Are you feeling better?	kibقiti	كيبقيتي؟	O.K	shwiya	شوية؟
How are you?	kidirtu	كيدرتي؟	Fine	labass	لاياس.
No problem	makayen bas	ماكاين باس؟	Thank God	alhamdou lilah	الحمد لله.

MOROCCAN HOLIDAYS

١٥٥

Holidays in Morocco are extremely important and festive occasions. Women and girls have henna parties and come out of their houses to celebrate. Visitors are entertained and gifts are exchanged among friends. Particular religious rites are performed. Special sweets and foods are washed down by glass after glass of mint tea as everyone gets caught up in the socializing and celebrating.

There are both religious and civil holidays in Morocco. The Gregorian calendar, based on solar computation, is used for civil purposes. This is the calendar Westerners generally use.

The Islamic calendar, based on lunar computation, divides the year into twelve months which reoccur in varying relationship to the Gregorian year and complete their cycle every thirty years of 355 days. These thirty-year cycles consist of nineteen years of 354 days and eleven years of 355 days. Thus, the Islamic calendar gains 10 to 11 days a year on the Gregorian year.

This calendar is called the Hegiran calendar because its starting point was the hegira, when Mohamed fled from Mecca in 622 of the Gregorian calendar. This calendar is used for religious purposes in Morocco.

Here is a list of the months of the Muslim year with some of the festivals:

- 1st month: Moharrem; the 10th of the month = the Achoura.
- 2nd month: Safar.
- 3rd month: Rebia el Ouel; the 12th of the month = the Mouloud.
- 4th month: Rebia el Tani.
- 5th month: Joumad el Ouel.
- 6th month: Joumad el Tani.
- 7th month: Rejeb.
- 8th month: Chaban; the 15th of the month = Chabana.
- 9th month: Ramadan.
- 10th month: Choual; the 1st of the month = Aid es Seghrir.
- 11th month: Doul Kada.
- 12th month: Doul Hija; the 10th of the month = Aid el Kebir.

ع ashur	عاشور
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Muharram, the first month of the Islamic year, is in Morocco called شهر عاشور (shar ع ashur) the month of the ع sur. It has derived this name from the feast on the tenth day of the month. This day, called nhar ع asura is the Islamic New Year's Day. It is said that Allah created Adam and Eve, heaven, hell and life and death on the 18th.

The month of ع asura is rich in magical qualities. The ninth and particularly the tenth day are blessed days, and on the latter, many sacred or wonderful events are said to have taken place in the past. In Morocco, baraka is also generally ascribed to those days. Magic, good, or evil is extensively practiced on the ع asura day and on the preceding night which is said to favor witches. People gather and many wear masks and costumes and speak in disguised voices on the night before the ع asura. It is believed that magic practiced at this time of year will produce an effect which lasts for the whole year.

Good food has a place in the rejoicing of asura, in accordance with the traditional saying of the Prophet, "Who give the plenty to his household on the ʿasura day, God will bestow plenty upon him throughout the remainder of the year." Cow, bullock, goat, sheep, dried dates and eggs are fixed according to local custom. Visits to the graves of relatives and alms-giving are common at this time.

Of great interest are the fire and water rites practiced at ʿasura, to which purificatory and other beneficial effects are ascribed. On ʿasura eve, "the bonfire night" fires are built throughout the town and the people sing and dance around them. The chief object of the rite is to purify men and animals or to protect them from evil influences, since there is baraka from those fires.

Similar effects are attributed to the water rites which even more frequently are practiced on the following morning. It is a general belief that there is baraka in all water on this morning. To take a bath on the morning of the ʿasura day is a very wide-spread custom, and in many cases it was expressly said that it must be done before sunrise. Children are traditionally involved in this festival. They dress-up, play small drums, and are given gifts during this holiday.

Aid Imulud	عيد ميلود
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In Morocco, the third month of the Islamic year is called *shar l milud*, the month of the Milud. These names are given because of the feast celebrating the birth of the Prophet which commences on the twelfth day of the month and lasts for several days. The Milud is a particularly blessed month and all children born during it are considered fortunate.

The Prophet's Birthday has more significance in Morocco because Morocco is a Kingdom rather than a republic and King Hassan II is a descendant of the Prophet. The anniversary is brilliantly celebrated at the Imperial Palace in Rabat and in the evening in Salé a great procession of Candles takes place.

In Meknes the Aissaoua brotherhood has its own unique celebration worth seeing. Followers of the holy man, l-hadi Ben Aissa throng to Meknes and play music, dance, celebrate and make what is called "the small pilgrimage" to nearby saints' tombs.

Shaʿbana	شعبانة
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The eighth month of the Moroccan year is called Chaban. On the fifteenth day a festival known as Shabana. takes place according to legend, this is the day that Allah "registers all the actions of mankind which they are to perform during the year and all the children of men who are to be born and die in the year."

Traditionally, barren women gather in homes in the neighborhood and cook a cous-cous with special spices. This meal is eaten by the women and children at home or in the mosque. The barren women in the group hope this will help them to give birth during the up-coming year.

Shabana is also the month before the month of fasting, Ramadan. People think of the difficult month ahead and have a feast. Craftsmen guilds often have parties on this night involving music and feasting.

Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic year. The most important feature of Ramadan is the complete abstinence from food, drink and sexual activity from daybreak to sunset. Every Muslim who has reached the age of puberty must fast. Pregnant women, menstruating women, travelers and those who are ill, are exempt from fasting, but should make it up at a later date.

According to Islam, there is one night in Ramadan, which is more important than any other, namely, laylatu l qādr "the night of power". The Koran is said to have been sent down to the Prophet on that night. This night is one of the last ten nights of Ramadan, but its exact date has not been discovered by anyone but the Prophet himself. Tradition fixes it to be one of the odd nights - the 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th or 29th - and in Morocco it is celebrated on the 27th day.

On the night of the 27th, the men go to the mosque to pray. From sundown to daybreak, the imam (the prayer leader), reads the Koran. The complete Koran is read before the sun rises. It is believed by some that the sky will open up during this night and wishes will ascend directly to Allah and be granted. During the night, special meals of cous-cous are prepared and brought to the mosques. Those unable to go to the mosque eat specially prepared meals at home. Each family gives part of the meal to the poor.

Immediately following Ramadan is al-ʿīd al-ṣḡīr, or the "little feast." Everyone stays up very late hoping to hear the announcement that the new moon has been sighted and Ramadan and fasting are over. When it has officially been sighted, a three-day festival ensues in which alms-giving plays a major role. The alms usually consist of food-stuffs of wheat or barley, but each family does the best it can. The chief religious rite of the feast is a prayer service at the mosque.

On the tenth day of the month *du l-ḥijjah*, the last month of the year, the Islamic world celebrates its yearly sacrificial feast. In Morocco it is known as al-ʿīd al-kabīr or "The Great Feast." This is the central feast in Islam, comparable to and derived from the feast of the atonement, Abraham's substitute sacrifice, for the remission of sins. Hence, the animal must be mature and without blemish.

Every family must have its sheep just as Americans need turkeys for the proper celebration of Thanksgiving. Those who cannot afford a sheep buy a lamb or another less expensive animal. In Morocco, the animal cannot be slain until the King has killed his sheep. Then in each household, the head of the family kills the sheep (sometimes a butcher is asked to come to the house and perform the ritual). The sheep is eaten in an orderly fashion determined by local custom. For example, on the first day, the liver, heart, stomach and lungs are eaten. On the second day, normally the head and feet are eaten. However, the head and feet can be eaten on the first day if that is the local custom.

There are purification and sanctification customs and rites that prepare the people for the holy feast and its principal feature, the sacrifice. People must purify and sanctify

themselves in order to benefit the holy feast and its sacrifice. Personal cleanliness should be observed. Men and boys visit the barber and often make a trip to the hammam as well.

Ḥenna is used not merely as a cosmetic, but as a means of protection against evil influences. Women paint their hands with it and, in many cases, also their feet. Among some ethnic groups, henna is also applied to domestic animals.

Alms-giving and prayer are two other purification rites practiced during the great feast. Gifts are exchanged between family members and a portion of the meal is given to the poor. The day begins with prayer. The chief praying ceremony takes place in the morning at the mosque.

National Holidays

In addition to the religious holidays, some important civil holidays commemorating significant events in Morocco's recent history are celebrated. The most important of these are Independence Day, the Throne feast, Green March Day, and King Hassan's birthday.

The Festival of the Throne, or *Ēid l'Ērsh*, is the biggest of the civil holidays. This festival commemorates the coming to power of the King on March 3, 1961. Celebrations including parades with nationalistic anthems, usually occur in the cities with local government officials, like the governor, making appearances. Traditionally, during this holiday, country people come to visit their city relatives, who are expected to feed and house them for the duration of the festival. There is often a special emphasis on improving the appearance of the town prior to this holiday. City employees clean streets and paint walls, and townspeople are sometimes required by government officials to paint their doors, whitewash their houses, and display flags.

Green-March Day is also celebrated by large parades in most of Morocco. This day commemorates one of King Hassan's greatest achievements, the mobilization of 350,000 Moroccans for the march into the Sahara territory. On November 6, 1975, the first Moroccan marchers, under the leadership of the then Prime Minister, Ahmed Osman, set out from Tarfaya and entered Spanish territory. During the celebration, those who went on the actual march, once again dress up in green and re-enact the march.

Independence Day, or *Ēid l'istiqlāl*, commemorates the November 18, 1955, return of Mohamed V from his French-imposed exile in Madagascar. This day gives rise to receptions at the Imperial Palace and parades and celebrations all over Morocco.

The last of these major national holidays celebrates the King's Birthday, July 9, 1929. There are many organized celebrations in Rabat and broadcasts on the radio praising the King.

Moussems

Many Moroccan communities commemorate local saints, or marabouts, in a yearly festival or moussem. Most moussems are held near the tomb of the marabout and involve music, dancing and fantasia. For a very famous marabout's moussem, people will come from very far away. Some very famous moussems celebrate Moulay Bouchaib (near El Jadida), Moulay Brahim (near Marrakech), Moulay yaḤqub (Fes), and Moulay Idriss

(Moulay Idriss). Many towns have their own moussems known only to those in the region.

Regional Product Festivals

There are also many regional festivals which are centered around a particular product in which a region specializes.

The product is displayed and sold; music and other activities take place in an atmosphere similar to a country fair.

Some famous regional festivals are the Cherry Festival in Sefrou, the Date Festival in Erfoud, the Rose Festival in El قلع a M'goonaa (near Ouarzazate), the Marrakech Folklore and Music Festival, and the Immouzer Honey Festival (near Agadir).

One of the most interesting festivals in Morocco is the re-enactment of an ancient market in the High Atlas mountains. At one time, these very isolated High Atlas tribes would gather yearly at a specific point near Imilchil where many mountain paths met for the yearly "market." Provisions for many months were bought and sold and at one time one of the reasons for coming was to acquire a bride. Men would meet a girl for the first time and pay her dowry then take her home.

Some say this practice still exists and others say it is just a re-enactment for tourists, but in any case, it is a large market where many Berbers still buy many of the coming year's provisions.

Religious, civil, and regional festivals are an excellent chance to get out and see interesting things, meet people on an informal basis, and have fun. Dates of these celebrations can be obtained from the national tourist office branches in many cities, but people in your community will usually provide with you the information about your region.

It should be noted that the same festival may be celebrated somewhat differently in various sections of the country. For example, in Errachidia Province, a far greater emphasis is put on Green March Day than in other sections of Morocco because that province provided the first contingent for the march.

Be sure to check out the expectations of your community for a particular holiday, particularly in terms of visitation, entertaining, gift-giving and participation, so you can get as involved as possible and enjoy the holidays.

SOCIAL AWARENESS OF MOROCCAN ETIQUETTE

In Morocco, Islam has given a particular significance to social relations, politeness, and manners in general. He who believes in Islam believes in absolute resignation to the will of God. The Moroccan, or in other words, the Muslim, relates everything to God. It is not surprising then that the name of Allah occurs every so often, both in happy and unhappy events.

The barakallah u fik translated into English means "Thank you", although the translation does not carry any religious connotation.

Greetings, compliments, apologies, invariably evoke the bounty of God and His mercy. Most of the expressions haven't changed since they were first uttered. For all of these reasons, the concept of "social etiquette" differs greatly from the Western model which tends to separate religion and everyday life. In Morocco, it is often difficult or even impossible to differentiate between a religious act and an act of good behavior. Allah is called upon in every act.

GREETINGS

Essalam alaikum, is the first thing you say when you meet people. It is an expression every Muslim says when one enters a gathering. It is obligatory for Moroccans, as it is said in the Koran, sourate XXIV verses No. 25: "O believers, do not enter houses other than your houses until you first ask leave and salute the people thereof; that is better for you, happy you will remember."

Alaikum Essalam is the answer to this greeting. Labas is a more casual expression which could mean something like "Hi." Literally translated, it means, "no harm."

INVITATIONS

As it is "impolite" and improper to invite somebody to a café or to a restaurant, the "come and visit us at home" will often be said to you but you are not obliged to go whenever you are asked to. Receptions and parties are often held on special occasions (births, circumcisions, engagements, weddings). When you are invited by the respective family, it means that they really want you to come, and they often insist that you come (sometimes the number of guests can amount to more than a hundred.) On these occasions you can offer presents but don't expect to have it displayed and marveled upon when you are there. Don't expect people to thank you profusely. They would never admit that they like it because it is considered "hachouma" and could show a lack of "pride."

There are three occasions, however, when it is advisable to visit your Moroccan friends without an invitation. For Moroccans, to visit one's friends is something which is expected and even obligatory. This is something similar to sending greeting cards or Christmas cards to friends and relatives in the Western world on occasions such as Christmas.

The three occasions in Morocco which are celebrated nationally are "عيد Essaghir," "عيد El Kebir," and "عيد El Mouloud;" and the usual salutation is: عيد mubarak said. The visit is often short and preferably after 10 a.m. There is no need to

bring presents for those celebrations. It is not obligatory to make conversation when visiting your Moroccan friends. Silence is appreciated and normal. It may be broken by Merhba, Zartna Ibaraka, or Eddar darkum, which are expressions of welcome and to which the answer is: barakkal u fik or you could reply by a simple discreet smile.

BEGGARS

As you will probably have to deal with many beggars, it is better to avoid a sharp "no" which could put you in a tourist category. Some expressions such as Allah y nub, Allah y jih ("God bring it to you") may serve you. You are then putting them into the hands of Allah.

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS AND SOCIAL SITUATIONS

In the name of God	Bissmillah	بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ
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This expression is used in a variety of situations (e.g. when you begin to eat or drink, to work, to study, to travel, etc).

To your health!	B'ssaحa	بِالصّٰحَةِ!
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This expression is used in a large variety of situations (e.g. to someone who is eating or drinking, with new clothes, haircut, etc).

This expression lit. means with health and comfort	B'ssaحa u raحa	بِالصّٰحَةِ وَ الرَّاحَةِ
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And it's said to (s.o.) upon eating, drinking etc. It's the equivalent of bon appetit or cheers.

To your health!	B'saحtak(oum)	بِصِحَّتِكَ (كَمْ)
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Both expressions are said to one who has just had a haircut, bath, or is wearing new clothes.

May God grant you health too	Allah yaح tik assaحa	اللّٰهُ يَعْطِيكَ الصّٰحَةَ.
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This expression is the reply to all the above expressions used with the word الصّٰحَة (assaحa).

May God reward you (for the food you provided me)	Allah yaحlef	اللّٰهُ يَخْلِفُ
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This expression is widely used either when the host urges you to eat more and you can't or you would say it at the end of each meal to the host/hostess as appreciation for his/her hospitality).

Enough, May God bless you (thanks).	Safi, Allah yajعa! feek albaraka	صَافِي اللّٰهُ يَجْعَلُ فَيْدِكَ الْبَرَكَةَ
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This expression is used when your host/hostess urges you to eat or drink more, then you use this expression as a signal that you are full and thanking him or her for their hospitality.

This (thing) is shameful	had shiحshooma	هَادِ الشَّيْءِ حَشْوَمَةً
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Shame	حshooma	حَشْوَمَةٌ
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Shame on you	حshouma ع lik (ع likoum)	حشومة عليك/عليكم
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This expression is used when the speaker does or considers something shameful.

	حashak / حashakoum	حاشك/حاشكم
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This expression is used in a variety of social situations (e.g. when a person is pouring water on your hands to wash them before or after the meal, handing over your clothes to someone to clean them for you (socks, shoes, shirts underwear etc. or when mentioning some animals like donkey حمار (amar) dog كلب (kalb), pig حلوفا (louf) etc.

May God grant you pride and honor.	ع azak Allah	عزك الله
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This expression is used as a reply to حاشك/حاشاكم

May Allah bless your parents.	Allah yarحam walidik,	الله يرحم والديك
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This expression is often used when asking for a service, information or to express gratitude to someone.

Our parents and your parents (literally means)	walidina u walidik	والدينا و والديك
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This expression is used as a response to الله يرحم والديك (Allah yarحam walidik)

God forgives.	Allah yasamaح	الله يسامح
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This expression is used when a person is at fault, he/she uses this expression to ask for forgiveness.

May Allah make his/her(child) a good person.	Allah yaslaح	الله يصلح
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This expression is used to compliment children to their parents.

If you wish. If you don't mind.	Ila ja ع la atarak(ha)	إلا جا على خاطرک (ها)
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May Allah protect you from evil eyes	Allah yحafdak min ع aynin annas	الله يحفضك من عينين الناس
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Literally, May Allah protect you from the people's eyes

IN CASE OF ILLNESS

ف حالة المرض

May God look after your health.	Allah yshouf min حaleek	الله يشوف من حالك
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May God cure you.	Allah yshafik	الله يشافيك
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May there not be any harm.	Maykoun bas	مايكون باس
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All the above expressions are used to show our sympathy toward a sick person

May God not show you evil	Lahla warik bas	لهلا يوريك باس
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This expression is used as a reply to the above expressions.

IN CASE OF DEATH

ف حالة الموت

May God magnify the good deeds	Allah yعadem l'ajer	الله يعظم الأجر
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May God magnify the good deeds of your father.	Allah yعadem alajeer f'walid	الله يعظم الأجر ف الوالد
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May God exchange love for patience.	Allah ybedel lam حaba b'ssbar	الله يبديل المحبة ب الصبر
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May God broaden his tomb.	Allah ywassa ع kabrou	الله يوسع قبرو
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May God not show you evil.	lahla ywarikoum shar	لهلا يوريكم شر
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This expression is used as a reply to the above expressions.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE HOLIDAYS

ب مناسبة الأعياد.

Congratulations	mbarek mas عoud	مبارك مسعود
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Congratulations	mabrouk	مبروك
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Happy holiday	ع washrek mabrouka	عواشرك مبروكة
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Happy holiday	ع idak mabrouk	عبيدك مبروك
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Happy holiday	ع washer moubarika	عواشر مباركة
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Happy (aid) holiday	mabrouk alعيد id	مباروك العيد
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Congratulation on the birth of a baby boy	mabrouk الازري	مباروك العزري
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Congratulation on the birth of a baby girl	mabrouk الازba	مباروك العزبة
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May God grant you grace	allah ybarek fik	الله يبارك فيك (كم)
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Used as a reply to the above.

Good morning(formal expression)	sbahak mabrouk.	صباحك مبارك
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Swearing

laحloof

الحدوف

I swear to God.	waالله ح	وحدق الله!
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I swear to God.	q saman billah	قسما بالله
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I swear to God.	w ullah	والله
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Other expressions

I do not have much time	maع andish bzaf del waوقت	ماعتديش بزاف د الوقت
At you service Lit:On my head and eye.	ع la arras u الع in	على الراس و العين
What would you like? (very polite)	Ash ح! b اater?	أش حب خاطر؟

Watch out!	ع andak	عنداك!
Move aside!	balak	بلاك!
None of your business	mashi shغ lak	ماشى شغلك
Mind your own business	dخoul sou ق rassek	دخل سوق راسك
Hurry up!	ق la ط rassek	طلق راسك
Mind your own business	ddiha f rassek	ديها ف راسك
Hurry up!	serbi	سربي
Hurry up!	dغ ya	دغية
Go away!	sir bح alek	سير بحالك
Safe journey!	ق ri ط slama	طريق السلامة
Welcome back.	ع la slamtek	على سلامتک

This expression is used on arrival of somebody after a trip, or on his recovering from an illness

Thanks.	allah yssalmek	الله يسلمك
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This is an extremely polite reply to the above.

Take care of yourself.	thala frassek	تهلاف راسك
It's all right (no harm done).	shi bas makayen	شي باس ماكاين
There is no problem.	makayen moushkil	ماكاين مشكل
May God grant you grace.	tbarkallah ع lik	تبارك الله عليك

An expression used when meeting a "friend" or saying good-bye to him or congratulating him/her on a job well done.

May God grant you grace.	Allah ybarek feek	الله يبارك فيك (كم)
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Used as a reply to the above.

I agree with you.	Ana mtafaق m ع ak	أنا متفق معاك
With pleasure.	bkoul faraح	بكل فرح

With all happiness

Please	min fadlak	من فضلك
Worthless	kif walou	كيف والو
Leave me alone.	خ lini bouح di	خليني بوحدي
To love very much.	mat ع la....	مات على
I love bananas very much.	kanmut ع la l'banan	كنعموت على البنان
There is no harm/ It's all right.	mafiha bass	ما فيها باس
I don't feel like(eating).	mafiya ma (nakoul)	ما فيا ما(ناكل)

CONJUNCTIONS

The most common primary conjunctions are as follows:

ولأ-ولا-أو....إما-أما-	Ama- Ema -U la - Aou	Either....or
------------------------	----------------------	---------------------

إما أجي معايا تاخذها ولا نصيفطها لك
 Ima ajee maaya taخoudha walla nseeftha leek
 Either come with me to get it or I'll send it to you.

باش	Bash	So that ,in order to
-----	------	-----------------------------

Usually expresses purpose rather than result
 صواب الطموبيلة باش مايقاش فيها الصداق
 Sawab atoumoubila bash mayبقash feeha asdaaqع.
 He fixed the car so that it wouldn't rattle(noise would not remain in it) any more.
 خصك تزرب باش تقبط بلاصة مزيانة
 خassak tzrab bash بقbeet blassa mezyana.
 You'll have to hurry to get a good place.

بلحق	Belحak	But, Actually
------	--------	----------------------

I went to his place but he wasn't there
 mshit l' ع andou belحak makansh tama.
 مشيت لعندو بلحق ماكانش تما

إلا	Illa	If
-----	------	-----------

If I go to the post office I'll make a phone call telephone
 Illa mshit l' bosta عadi ndrabb tilifon
 إلا مشيت ل البوسطة غادي تضرب التليفون

كون	Koun	If
-----	------	-----------

If you came on time we'd go. \ If you had come on time we'd have gone
 koun jiti f lwaقat koun mshina.
 يناكون جيتي ف الوقت كون مش

لكن-ولكن	Oulakeen/lakeen	But
----------	-----------------	------------

I have money but I don't have time.
 عandi lflous wa lakin maعandish lwaق
 عندي الفلوس ولكن ماعنديش الوقت

ملي	Malee	Since
-----	-------	-------

Usually expresses a causal (e.g : When I entered home I turned on the TV) rather than a temporal (e.g: Since he is sick why did he go out?) relation.

Since it's not mine, I don't want to take it.

Malee hiya mashee dyalee mabغ eetsh ndeeha.

ملي هي ماشي ديالي ما بغيتش نديها

منين	Mneen	When, Since
------	-------	-------------

Usually expresses a temporal rather than a causal relation.

When he begins to play the ghitta,(a kind of Moroccan oboe)his eyes close and his cheeks puff up.

Mneen kaybda yغ ayat kaytshadou ع yneeh ou kaytnفخ ou ح nakou

ملي كيبدي يغيط كيتشدوعينه و كيتنفخو حناكو

أو	W,U	And
----	-----	-----

The form "u" occurs before consonants.

وبدي U bda and he began.

The form "w" occurs before vowels.

وأنا W ana and I

واخا	Waخa	Although, even if
------	------	-------------------

Even if you give me such and such , I won't sell it to you (sing)

Waخa taغ teenee kada u kada manbeع haiaksh

واخا تعطيني كذا وكذا مانبيعها لكش

غير	غeer	As soon as, no sooner than
-----	------	----------------------------

غير سمعت هاد الشي جيت نشوفك

غeer smaغ t had eshee jeet nshoufak

As soon as I heard this, I came to see you.(sing).

حيث	حeet	Since, when
-----	------	-------------

Expresses both temporal and causal relations.

حيث عرفتوا اش غادي نكول لكم علاش نكول لكم؟

Heet ع rafteeou ash غ adee ngoul lkoum ع lash ngoul lkoum

Since you know what I'm going to tell you (pl) why should I tell you?

حيث مشي ل فاس داز يشوف بنت عمته

Heet msha l faas daz yshouf bent ع mto

When he went to Fes, he visited his niece.

حتى	حatta	When, until, so that
-----	-------	----------------------

مانسافروش حتى يدوز رمضان

mansafroush hatta ydouz Ramdan

We won't leave until Ramadan ends.

حتى يدوز رمضان عاد نسا فروا

Hatta ydouz Ramdan عad nsafrou

When Ramadan ends, then we'll leave.

المعدة ديالي مرضات حتى مقديت ننوخ

Alma ع da dyalee mardaat hatta makdeet noud

My stomach got so sick that I couldn't get up.

بعدة-إل	Illa -ba ع da	Although, even if
---------	---------------	-------------------

In addition to these primary conjunctions, a number of other conjunctions are formed by suffixing the indefinite pronoun **ma**, often in the form **emma**, to various words, especially the prepositions and the interrogative pronouns and adverbs. The most common of these compound conjunctions are:

بيدما	Beedma	While
-------	--------	-------

While I'm getting ready, write the letter.

bidma nwajad, ktab bra

بيدما نوجد كتب الجرا

بلاما	Blama	Without, There is no need
-------	-------	---------------------------

Write without looking.

ktab blama tshouf

كتب بلاما تشوف

There is no need to come, I'll do the work.

blama tji ana ع adi n awab l خ adma

بلاما تجي أنا غادي نصاب الخدمة

بعدما+ فعل	Ba ع dma + Verb	After + Verb
------------	-----------------	--------------

After I had finished, I slept.

ba ع dma salit ن ع ast

بعدما سليت نعست

أشما (اللي كان)	Ashma (li kan)	Whatever
-----------------	----------------	----------

Whatever you studied, you will not understand.

Ashma ع rti ma ع dish tfham.

أشما قرיתי ما غديش تفهم

لاين/لاين ما	Ilayeenma /layen	To wherever
فيئما	Fayen ma	Wherever (place)

Wherever I go, I find him.

fin ma mshit kan ق اه

فيئما مشيت كئلقاه

كيفما	Keefma	Whatever
-------	--------	----------

Whatever I do, I'm stuck(expression)

kif ma dert wحalt

كيفما درت وحلت

وقت ما	Waوقت ma	At whatever time, whenever
كلما	Koulma	Whenever, as often as, every time that

Whenever I go to see him, I don't find him.

koulma/waوقتma kanemshi nshoofoo makanقahesh

كلما/وقتما كنمشي نشوفو ماكنلقاهش

منين ما	Mneen ma	From wherever, whenever
---------	----------	-------------------------

Wherever I went, I found him

mnin ma dezt kanقaha

منين ما دزت كلقاها

قبل ما+فعل	قbal ma+verb	Before + verb
------------	--------------	---------------

These require the present tense(without "ك") even when past time is referred to.

e.g. نبحتوا قبل ما يدبرها

Nbaحtou قbal ma ydeerha.

I warned him before he did it.

أجي قبل مانمشي

aji قbal manemshi

Come before I go

قدا	قdma	To the extent that, the...the
-----	------	-------------------------------

e.g. قدا يطوال قدا يرقاق

The taller it gets, the thinner it gets.

قad ma yatwal قadma yarقاق

شكون ما	Shkoun ma	Whoever
---------	-----------	---------

Whoever comes I'll give him the book

shkoun ma ja naغtih lktab

شكون ما جا تعطيه الكتاب

شحال ما	Shحال ma	However
---------	----------	---------

However much he eats, he is not full

shحال ma kla makayshbaغsh

شحال ما كلي ماكيشبعش

ماحددا...و	Maحدad.....ou...	The more...the more
------------	------------------	---------------------

This deviates from the above pattern by having ما as a prefix and by admitting pronoun endings attached to حد.

ما حدو كيقري وهو كيزيد يفلاس

yaflass.

The more he studies the worse he gets.

Maحدdou kayقra u howa kayzeed

ماحددا كتقاي وهي كتزيد ف البيخ

Maحدdha katقa qee u heeya katzeed fel beed.

It never rains but it pours (expression).

The various equivalents of English 'because' are all compounds of one sort or another.

The three most common are : علقاش, علقبل, علود, علخاطر

(ع laقحash_ع laقbeel_ع lawed/ع laخater)

PREPOSITIONS

No Moroccan Arabic preposition is exactly equivalent to any given English preposition. Each one has its own range of meaning, and the translation of a given Moroccan Arabic preposition into English often differs widely from context to context. The principal prepositions are:

ما	Ama	As for, with respect to, Whereas
----	-----	----------------------------------

Mohamed went to the cinema whereas his brother remained at home.

Mohamed msha l' cinema ama خوخ بقا فدار.

محمد مشى ل السينما أما خوخه بقى ف الدار

ب، ب	Ba, Bee	With, by means of not with persons (things only)
------	---------	---

He writes with a pen.

kaykteb b' stilo

كيبكتب ب الستيلو

It works with electricity

kaydam b' do

كيخدم ب الخوخ

Mo cuts with a knife

mo kay eطق bel moos

محمد كيقطع بالموس

The form بى (bee) be is used only before suffixed pronouns بيهم (Beehoum)

بينات/بين	Beenat/Been	Between
-----------	-------------	---------

Mohamed is sitting between us

mohamed gales binatna

محمد جالس بيناتنا

The cafe is between two houses

cahwa kayna been jouz dyour

القهوة كايينة بين جوج ديور

The form بينات (binat) is used before plural pronoun endings.

بيناتكم (binatkom)-Among you.

Share the apple among you.

تسموا التفاحة بيناتكم.

gassemo tafaha beenatkom

The form بين (been) is repeated before each of its objects.

بينى و بينك (bini u binek) -between you(sg) and me.

Contrary to English, a first person object pronoun binee precedes a second person object pronoun.bineek.

It's a secret . It's only between you and me.

هذا سر غير بينى و بينك

hada sser eer bini u binek.

بلا	Blaa	Without / with no
-----	------	-------------------

Contrary to English usage the indefinite article is not usually used after. بلا (Bla) e.g.

بلا جلابة - (Bla jlaaba) without a jellaba./with no jellaba.

بلا فلوس - (Bla flouss) without (any)money./with no money.

بلا does not take pronoun ending, It is followed by ب (B), plus pronoun endings.

يا-ك-ه-ها-نا-كم-هم. ya-k-h-ha-na-koom-hoom.

e.g. بلا بيك (Bla beek) without you

بحال	bḥal	Like, as
------	------	----------

bḥal bḥal is used an expression when somebody shows no preference eg:

Do you want coffee or tea? واش بغيتي قهوة ولا اتاي؟ waḥ eeti qahwa wla atay?

It's the same for me, I don't have preference. بحال بحال - بحال بحال

(they are) just alike / It's the same بحال بحال - بحال بحال

بعد	Ba'ad	After
-----	-------	-------

usually used with من minn 'from' preceding.

After a little / while من بعد شي شوية Minn ba'ad shee shweeya

After supper من بعد العشا Minn ba'ad la'asha

ديال/	Dyal/d'	Of, to belong to, made of
-------	---------	---------------------------

The form د (d) never occurs with pronouns.

ديال-(dyal) is often translatable as 'to belong to' followed by pronouns endings

(ي/ك/ه/ها/نا/كم/هم)

ماشبي دياالي Mashee dyalee - Isn't mine

ماشبي ديال محمد Mashee dyal Mohamed - Not Mohammed's

ديال الذهب dyal dhab made of gold.

عندي مكانة ديال الذهب andee magana dyal dhab I have a gold watch.

في/ف	F'/fee	Among - In - Of -
------	--------	-------------------

The form في is used only before the pronoun ending.

فيهم Feehoum - Among them

ف F' -In

ف الدار F'addar - In the house.

فينا Feena - Among us

تھلا ف Thalla f -to take care of.

كينتھلا ف هو Kaythalla f'mou -He's taking care of his mother.

كلا ف الخبز Kla f'al'oubz He ate some (of the) bread.

كلا الخبز Kla al'oubz He ate the bread.

He was cracking the(some) almonds. كان كيهرس ف اللوز-كان كيهرس اللوز
Kaan kayharres f'louz-Kaan kayharees alouz

فوق	Fooq	Above, over
-----	------	-------------

Often followed by من 'from' before the object

Above/on top of this فوق هاد الشي Fouk had shee

فوق من هاد الشي Fouk minn had ashee

ل - ل - ليل (فاس)	Lee/L/Lil(Fes)	to, for
-------------------	----------------	---------

The forms ل and ليل are used before pronoun endings in independent forms.

ليا-ليلي	Leelee--leeya	to, for me
ليك-ليك	Leelak--leek	to, for you(sg)
ليه-ليه	Leelou--leeh	to, for him
ل هاد المرا	L haad lamra	to/for this woman
عطيناهم لها	teenahoum lha	we gave them to her
حسن لي	ssen lee	(It's) better for me /I prefer

من - منين	Mneen-minn	From, of, than
-----------	------------	----------------

The form من minn is used before endings beginning with a vowel e.g.. مني menni "from me".

منهم	Minnhoum	from them
منا	Minna	from us
من الخود	Minn l'oud	made of wood
منين	Mneen	from what
مناش	Minn ash	what from
ديلاش	dyalash	What is it made of

متاع - نتاع	nta-nta	Of, in the possession of
-------------	---------	--------------------------

used by some speakers instead of ديال dyal in all functions followed by pronouns endings (ي/ك/ه/ها/نا/كم/هم)

عطينتو الكتب نتاعي/عطينتو الكتب متاعي
ع teetou laktoub nta ع ee-teetou laktoub mta ع ee

مور (ا)	Mour(a)	behind, after
---------	---------	---------------

كان موراي	Ken mouraya	He was behind me
كان موراكوم	Ken mourrakoum	He was behind you(pl.).
البنكة مور البار	Al baanka mour albar	The bank is behind the bar

مع (ا)	مع a	with indicates accompaniment
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مع مراتي	Me a mratee	with my wife
As distinguished from ب (b) 'with' which indicates instrument or means		
ب الطموبيل	B'toumoubeel	with the car, by car

قبل	قبل bell	before with reference to time only
-----	----------	------------------------------------

قبل هاد الشئ ب عام
قبل had ashee b عام
A year before this/earlier than this by a year.

قدام	qdaam	In front of, facing
------	-------	---------------------

قدامو qdamou in front of him..

تحت	Tahte	Under, beneath, below
-----	-------	-----------------------

تحت الكرسي Teeht lkoursee Under the chair.

ويا	Weeya	with ,and
-----	-------	-----------

Serves only to join two pronouns, never takes the first person singular ending.

e.g.: انا وياه Anna w yah He and I
انا وياك Ann w yak I with you(sg) / You and I

ورا	Wra	behind, after
-----	-----	---------------

اجبي ورا فاطمة Ajee wraa Fatima Come behind Fatima.
وراء-موراه Mourah/wraah Behind him/After him

غير	ر eeغ	Except, other than, nothing but
-----	-------	---------------------------------

غير الخبز غير eeغ alxoubz only, just bread
frequently used with negative ما ma in the sense of "only, just"
No use of ما (ma) when the verb is in the past

I've only got five riyals.

ما عندي غير خمسة د الريال
Ma e andee ر eeغ Khamssa d'ryal

حدا	ح da	Beside, next to
-----	------	-----------------

Come next to me. اجبي حدايا Ajee ح daya
I live next to her. كسكن حداها Kanskoun ح daha
The shop is next to Attar. الحانوت حدا العطار Al hanout ح daa الatta

حتى	ح tta	Until, often takes ل (L) To before a following object.
-----	-------	---

To before a following object.

Go straight until the first street. سير نيشان حتى الزنقة اللولة
Seer neshan ح tta azanka allawla.

Until tomorrow حتى ل غدا ح tta ل' daa

على - علي. - عل	ع-la-ع li-ع el	On
-----------------	----------------	----

The form على is used only before pronoun ending.

e.g. عليا leeya on me
عليهم leehoum on them

The form عل is used before the definite article.

e.g.. عل الحمار al laamar on the donkey

The form على is used elsewhere.

eg. على هاد الشيء. ع la had ashee on(account of) this.

عند	ع end	At, with, by, at the place of
-----	-------	-------------------------------

With pronoun endings عند (عend) translates into English 'to have'.

I have a big house

عندي واحد الدار كبيرة ع eendee waheed addar kbeera

I had, used to have a big house

كانت عندي واحد الدار كبيرة Keent ع endee waheed addar kbeera

English 'to have' with a noun subject involves a predated topic in Arabic

Our father has

بانا عندو Baana ع andou

A pair of typical idiomatic differences between English and Moroccan Arabic is illustrated by

At the carpenter's عند النجار ع and annaja ر

At our house, at our place, in our country we speak Arabic.

عندنا كنتكلموا العربية ع andna kantkalmou al ع arbya

The prepositions which basically consist of a single consonant are:

ب (B) د (D) ف (F) ل (L).

Regularly add "e" if they are prefixed to a form which begins with two or more consonants, e.g. بفلوسك Befloussek with your money

الحواييج د الراجل lahwayeej d'rajel the men's things

ف الجامع فajjame ع in the mosque

ل مراتي l'm'ratee for my wife

An exception to this pattern occurs if the following consonant is the same as that of the preposition, e.g. ل الباب l'bab to the door

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE DERIVATION

The Participles

The participles are adjectives derived from verbs. They are inflected for both gender and number but not for person or tense. Some transitive verbs have two participles, an active participle and a passive participle. Some Intransitive verbs have only an active participle. Other verb stems, of whatever root and pattern form, have only one participle. For transitive verbs, this one participle functions both as active and passive. For intransitives it functions only as active.

1. The Active Participle

Verb Stem

Active Participle

to write	kteeb	كتب	having written	kateeb	كاتب
to open	ح al	حل	having opened	ح al	حال
to sell	باع	باع	having sold	bayeeع	بايع
to buy	shra	شري	having bought	shari	شاري

2. The Passive Participle

Verb Stem

Active Participle

to write	kteeb	كتب	having been written	maktoub	مكتوب
to open	ح al	حل	having been opened	maحلoul	محلول
to sell	باع	باع	having been sold	mabyouع	مبيوع
to buy	shra	شري	having been bought	mashri	مشري

3. Verbs Having only one Participle

Verb Stem

Active Participle

to garnish	ح daar	خضّر	having garnished (having been garnished)	mحddar	مخضّر
to cover	ع taa	غطى	having covered (having been covered)	mعatti	مغطى
to travel	safeer	سافر	having traveled or traveling	msafeer	مسافر
to rest	ح rta	رتاح	having rested or resting	martaح	مرتاح

4. Limitation of Participle Formation

Verb Stem

Active Participle

passive participle

to beat	ضرب	drab	to be beaten	having been beaten	مضروب	madrub
to translate	ترجم	tarjam	to be translated	having been translated	مترجم	mtarjam
to hide (something)	خبي	خ ba	to be hidden	having hidden	مخبي	mخ bi
to hide (oneself)	تخبي	تخ ba	to be hidden	having hidden	متخبي	mtخ abi
to take care of	دوى	dawa	to be taken care of	having been taken care of	داوى	dawa
to take care of oneself	دوى	dawa	having taken care of oneself		مداوى	mdawi
to wage war	تهرب	ت rab	waging war	waging war 'with one another'	متهرب	mat rab

5. Classicized Participles

There are an increasing number of participles in use in Moroccan Arabic whose form is an approximation of the form of written Arabic participles. These participles are almost always used as simple nouns and are distinguished by having the prefix *mu-* مُ and either an *i* or an *a* between the last two consonants of some verb stems eg. *mufettis* مُفْتَش "inspector", مُوَضَّف *muwadef* "employee".

6. Irregular Participles

Verb Stem

to take	خ da	خدى
to take	دا daa	داى
to come	جا ja	جى
to eat	كلا kla	كلى

Active Participle

having taken	waخ id/mخ oud	واخذ موخود
having taken	دا y/mdi	داى/مدى
coming	ماجى/jay	ماجى جاي
having eaten	wakel/mokoul	واكل/موكول

Passive Participle

having been taken	muwkul	موكل
having been taken	muwخud	موخود
	meddi	مدي
having been eaten	jay	جاي

The derived adjective Examples

Base			Derived Adjective		
برد	brad	to be cold	بردان	bardan	feeling cold
دهش	dhash	to be astonished	دهشان	dahshan	astonished
فرح	fraح	to be happy, to rejoice	فرحان	farحan	happy
هرب	rab	to run away, to flee	هربان	arban	running away, in flight
شخف	sخaf	to be tired, to be out of breath	سخفان	saخfan	out of breath, winded
سكر	skar	to get drunk	سكران	sakran	drunk
زرب	zrab	to hurry	زربان	zarban	in a hurry, hurrying
غضب	غdab	to get angry	غضبان	ghan	angry
حار	حar	to be perplexed	حيران	ayran	perplexed, puzzled
عري	عara	nudity	عريان	aryan	naked
عرق	عraq	to sweat	عرقان	arqan	sweating
عطش	عtash	to become thirsty	عطشان	atshan	thirsty
عبي	عya	to become tired	عيان	ayan	tired, ill

The verbal Noun

قسم	قسam	to divide	القسيم	قسim 1	division, partition
ربط	rbat	to tie	الربيط	rbط	tying
غسل	غsal	to wash	الغسيل	غsil	washing
حمل	حmal	to carry	الحميل	حمil	carrying
شرب	shrab	to drink	الشريب	shrib	drinking
شرب	shrab	to drink	الشراب	shrab	drinking beverage, alcoholic beverage
ضرب	drab	to hit	الضرب	dareb	hitting
ضحك	dحak	to laugh	الضحك	daحk	laughing, laughter
غش	غash	to cheat	الغش	lغash	cheating, trickery

SOME VERBS

بعض الأفعال

ENGLISH	Inf/3PS Past	ARABIC	IPS Present	IPS Past
ABSENT, BE	غ ab	غاب	kanغ ib	غ ebt
ABLE, BE	قد der	قدر	kanقد der	قد dert
ABSORB	shrab	شرب	kanshreb	shrebt
ABORT	ط raق/sط ا	طرح/سقط	kanس قط	س ط ا
ACCEPT	قب bel	قبل	kanقب bel	قب belet
ACCOMMODATE	rfed	رقد	kanrfed	rfedt
ACCOMPANIED, BE	tsara م ع a wsal م ع a rafeق / msha م ع a	تسارى مع وسل مع رافق مشى مع	kantsara م ع a kanwsal م ع a kanrafeق mshit م ع a	tsarit م ع a wsalt م ع a rafeق mshit م ع a
ACCOMPLISH	قد da م mel kmel dar	قضى عمل كمل دار	kanقد di kanم mel kankmmal kandir	قد dit م malt kemmelet deret
ACCUSE	ttahem	تهم	kanttahem	ttahemt
ACCUSTOM	ت ع wwed wllcf	تعود ولف	kantع wwed kanwllcf	ت ع awwedet/ wllcf
ACHE	wjeع der	وجع ضر	kaywjeع kayder	wjeع t darret
ACKNOWLEDGE	ع lem b' ع ref ع taref	علم ب عرف عترف	kanع lem kanع ref kanع taref	ع lem et b' ع raft ع tareft
ACQUAINT/WITH SOME T/W-	ت ع aref ع la ت ع arref م ع a	تعارف مع تعرف على	kantع arf kantع arref	ت ع areft ت ع erref
BECOME ACQUAINTED		-----		
BECOME MUTUALLY	ت ع aref	تعارف	kantع aref	ت ع areft
ADD	zad	زاد	kanzid	zedt
ADOPT	tbenna	تبني	kantbenna	tbennit
ADVANCE	ت ق ddem	تقدم	kantق ddem	ت ق adamt
ADVISE	rshed ن saح	رشد نصح	kanrshed kannس ح	rshedt ن seح et
AFFECT	atter	أثر	kan atter	atteret
AFRAID, BE	خ af	خاف	kanخ af	خ eft
AGE (GET OLD)	shref	شرف	kanshref	shref
AGREE (GET ALONG) AGREE (WITH)	tfahem ت افه ق	تفاهم تافق	kantfahem kantافه ق	tfahemt ت افه ق
AID	سا ع ed ع awen	ساعد عاون	kansaع ed kanع wen	سا ع ed et ع awent
ALLOW	سم ع l'	سمح ل	kansم ع l'	سم ع et l'

ALTER	beddel غeyyer	بدل غير	kanbadel kanغ'yyer	baddelt غيyyert
AMUSE	nshshet دحek	نشط ضحك	kaneshshet kandeحek	neshshet deحeket
ANALYZE	chellel	حلل	kanحellel	chellelt
ANGRY, BE	telleق	تقلق	kantelleق	telleق
ANNOY	sseddaغ besselع la	صدع بسئ على	kanseddaغ besseletع la	seddeعet bsseletع la
ANSWER	red jaweb	رد جاوب	kanred kanjaweb	raddit jawebt
APPEAR	dher ban	ظهر بان	k dher kanban	dheret bent
APPLAUD	bbelط sffeق	طبل سفق	kanطbbel kansffeق	bbelط sffeق
APPLY	abbaط	طبق	kanطabba	abbaط
APPLY FOR	ddemط alab	قدم طلب	kanطddem alab	ddemط alab
APPOINT	eyyenع	عين	kanعeyyen	eyyenع
APPROACH	erreb men	قرب	kanقerreb	erreb men
APPROVE	belق	قبل	kanقbel	belق
ARGUE	naqesh taseemع a	ناقش تخاصم مع	kannaqesh kantaseemع a	naqesh taseemع a
ARRANGE	neضem ratteb	نظم رتب	kanadam kanrateb	neddemt rettebt
ARREST SOMEONE	shed حbes طala	شد حبس قبض على	kanshed kanحbes kanطala	shddit حbeset طala
ARRIVE	wsel	وصل	kanwsel	wselet
ARRIVE, TO MAKE	wessel	وصل	kanwssel	wsselt
ASCEND	leط	طلع	kanطle	leطet
ASK	sqa sewwel	سقمى سؤل	kanseقsi kansewel	seقsit sewwelt
ASK (IN MARRIAGE)	tebخ	خطب	kanتeb	tebetخ
ASSEMBLE (PARTS)	rekkeb	ركب	kanrekkeb	rekkebt
ASSEMBLE	jtameع	جتمع	kanjtameع	jtameع t
ASSIGN	eyyenع	عين	kanعeyyen	eyyenع
ASSOCIATE WITH	aleط mع a	تخالط مع	kantaleط mع a	aleط mع a
ATTACK	hjemع la tered l'	هجم تعرض ل	kanهjem kanted l'	hjemet tered l'
ATTEMPT	awelح	حاول	kanحawel	awelح
ATTEND	der fح	حضر ف	kanحder f	deret fح
ATTENTION, PAY	red baloo حda rasso	رد بالو حضى راسو	kanred bali kanحdi rasi	reddit bali حdit rasi
AVOID	tjenneb	تجنب	kantjenneb	tjennebt
BANKRUPT, GO	fles	فلس	kanfles	fleset

BANTER	tfella	تفلى	kantfella	tfallit
BARGAIN	tshetter	تشطّر	kantshetter	tshettaret
BARK	nbeح	نبح	.kanbeح	nbeح t
BATHE	غ sel tخم mem	غسل تحمّم	kanغ sel kantخم emme m	غ salet tخم memt
BE	kan	كان	kankun	koont
BEAT (DRUM)	طbbel	طبل	kanطbbel	طbbelt
BEAT(SOMEONE)	غ leb dreb	غلب ضرب	kanغ leb kandreb	غ lebt drebt
BECOME	wella	ولّى	kanwelli	wellit
BECOME ACCUSTOMED	wallef	ولّف	kanwellef	welleft
BEFRIEND	tsaح eb m ع a	تصاحب مع	kansaح eb	tsaح ebt
BEG	ط leб	طلب	kanط leб	ط lebet
BEGIN	bda	بدى	kanbda	bdit
BELCH/BURP	tgerreع	تكرّع	kantgerreع	tgerreع et
BELIEVE IN	تا ق f'	تاق ف	kanti ق f'	te ق et
BELIEVE IN	aamen b' sedde ق	امن ب صدّق	kanamen b' kansedde ق	amment b' sedde ق
BENEFIT FROM	stafed men	ستفد من	kanstafed	stafedt men
BETRAY	خ an	خان	kanخ oon	خ ent
BEWITCH	sح er l'	سحر	kansح er l'	sح ert l'
BIGGER,MAKE	wesseع kbber	وسّع كبر	kanwesseع kankbber	wesseع et kbberet
BIRTH,GIVE	wled	ولد	kanwled	wledet
BITE	ع ad	عَضّ	kanع ed	ع eddit
BLAST	frek	فرك	kanfrek	frekt
BLOW UP (WITH AIR)	nfeح	نفخ	kanfeح	nfeح t
BLOW UP	fergeع	فركع	kanfergeع	fergeع et
BOIL	ط eyyeb غ la	طيبّ غلى	kanط ayeb kanغ elli	ط ayyebt غ ellit
BORN,BE	tzad ق la ح	تزاد خلاق	kantzad kanق la ح	tzedt ق la ح it
BORROW	tsalef	تسلف	kansalef	tsalleft
BOTHER	sadaع basal ع la	صدّع بسّل على	kansadaع kanbasal ع la	sadaع et basel ع la
BOW	ح dar	حدر	kanح dar	ح dart
BRAG	fshar	فشّر	kanfshar	fshart
BREAK	harres	هرّس	kanharres	harreset
BROKEN,BE	t'harres	تهرّس	kant'haras	tharrest
BREAK DOWN (MACHINE)	tح asser	تخسّر	kantح aser	tح asert
BREATHE	tnafes	تنفّس	kantnafes	tnafeset
BREATHLESS,BE	sح af	سحف	kansح af	sح aft

BRING	jab	جاب	kanjib	jabt
BRUSH (HAIR)	mshat	مشط	kanmshat	mshaطet
BUDGET MONEY	حaseb ع la	حاسب على	kanحaseb ع la	حasebt ع la
BUILD	bna	بنى	kanbni	bnit
BURN	حrag/قrag	حرق/حرق	kanحrag	حragت
BURNT,BE	tحrag/	تحرق/تحرق	kantaحrag	قragا
BURST(PIPE)	tfargaع	تفرغ	kantfargaع	tfargaع
BURY	dfan	دفن	kandfan	dfent
BUY	shra/عataع	قطع الورقة/شري	kanshri	shrit
CALL	عayaع 1/ع la	عيط على ل	kanعayaع	عayaطt
CALL ON THE PHONE	dreb tilifone عayaع 1'	خرب التليفون عيط ف...	kandrab kanعyeط	drabt عayaطt f'
CONGRATULATE	hanna	هنى	kanhani	hannit
CALM,BE (GET RID OF STH)	t'hanna	تهنى	kant'hanna	t'hanit
CAN	قدar	قدر	kanقدar	قدart
CAMP	خayem	خيم	kanخayem	خyemt
CANCEL	حدaf	حذف	kanحدaf	حدeft
CAPTURE	طbaق	قبط	kanطbaق	طbaقت
CARE,TAKE	t hala f'	تهلاف	kant'halla	t'halit f'
CAREFUL,BE	حda raso	حضى راسو	kanحdi rasi	حدit rasi
CARRY	haz	هز	kanhaz	hazit
CARVE(WOOD)	نqash	نقش	kanنqash	نqasht
CASH	sarraf	صرف	kansarref	sarraft
CATCH	shedd طbaق قbad	شد قبط قبض	kanshed kanطbaق kanقbed	shadit طbaقت قbadضت
CATCH UP (WITH)	قbaق حa ع.ع la ط la خ	لحق خلط على	kanلqحa kanطlaخ	قbaق حa طlaخت
CAUSE	sabab tsabeb f'	سبب تسبب ف.....	kansabab kantsabeb	sabebطbt tsabebt f'
CELEBRATE	حtafel b'	حتفل ب	kanحtafel	حتafelt
CENSOR(PRICES,FILM)	راقeb	راقب	kanراقeb	راقebt
CHALLENGE	tحadda	تحدى	kantحadda	tحaddit
CHANGE	عayer baddal	غير بدل	kanعayer kanbaddal	عayerت baddelt
CHANGE(MONEY)	sarref	صرف	kansarref	sarrefت
CHANGE(WEATHER)	tbadel	تبدل	kanbadel	badelt
CHARGE,BE IN	tkallef b'	تكلف ب	kantkalef	tkalleft
CHEAT	عash	غش	kanعash	عasheet
CHEAT(EXAM)	نqal	نقل	kanنqal	نqalet
CHEAT OUT OF	shmat	شمت	kanshmat	shmet
CHEAT ON	خان	خان	kanخoun	خant
CHEW	مغاضt	مغض	kanمداغ	مداغت

CHOOSE	خtar	ختار	kanخtar	ثtarخ
CHURN	ضاخm	مخض	kanmخed	mخadt
CLAP	قsafe	مفق	kansefaق	safeقt
CLARIFY	شراح waddeح	شرح وضح	kanshraح kanwaddeح	shraحt waddeحt
CLATTER	قارقab	قرقب	kanقارقab	قارقabt
CLEAN	ناضaf	نصف	kannadaf	nadaft
CLEAN(PIPES)	سارهح	سرح	kansarreح	sareحt
CLEAR AWAY, OFF	ناقا چayad	نقى حيد	kannaق kanچayed	nقit چyedt
CLIMB	عlaط	طلع	kanلاط	عlaطt
CLOG	قناخ	خنق	kanخناق	قناخت
CLOSE	سد	سد	kan'sad	sadit
CLOSE EYES	ضameغ	غمض	kanغامmed	غامmadet
COLD, BE	bared	برد	kanbred	brdt
COLD, MAKE	bareed	برد	kanbarred	barradt
COLLAPSE	thd'am tardam راب	تهدم تردم راب	kanthadam kanterdam kanراب	thaddamt tardamt rabt
COLLECT	جماعjma	جمع	kanjmaع	jmaعt
COME	جاja	جا	kanji	jit
COME BY	دازع la ع.اطاخ la	داز على خلط على	kandouz kanخlatع la	dezt ع laطاخ la
COME BACK	wella رjaع	ولى رجع	kanwalli kanrjaع	waleet rjaعt
COMMENT	قllaع	علق	kanعallaق	قllaعت
COMPARE	shabbah قaren bin	شبه قارن بين	kanshbbah kanقaren	shbbehet قarent
COMPLAIN ABOUT	tshaka min	تشكى من	kantshakka	'shakkit min
COMPLAIN TO	tshaka ع la	تشكى على	kantshakka	tshakkit
COMPLETE	kammel	كمل	kankammel	kamelt
CONCENTRATE	rakaz	ركز	kanrakkaz	rakkazt
CONCERN	hama	هم	kanham	hammit
CONCERNED WITH, BE	htam	هتم	kanbtam	htammit
CONCLUDE	sala b' تخtam	سلى ب ختم	kansali b' kanتخtam	salit تخtamt
CONFESS	تaref	اعترف	kanتaref	تareft
CONFUSE	چayyer	حير	kanچayer	چayyert
CONFUSED, BE	حar	حار	kanحir	حart
CONGRATULATE	hanna	هنى	kanhanni	hannit
CONJUGATE	sarref	صرف	kansarref	sarrefit
CONNECT	لاقa رباط	لاقى ربط	kanلاقa kanرباط	لاقit رباطet

CONSULT	tshawer مع a	تشااور مع	kantshawer	tshawert
CONTACT	taصل al	تصل	kantaصل el	taصل elt
CONTENT WITH,BE(SATISFIED)	rda ع la	رضى على	kanرض i ع la	rdit ع la
CONTINUE ON	zad	زاد	kanzid	zadt
CONTINUE STUDIES	tabaع	تابع	kantabaع	tabaع t
CONTRIBUTE	sahem	ساهم	kansahem	sahemt
CONTROL	takem f raqeb	تحكم ف راقب	kantakem f kanraqeb	takem f raqent
COOK	ayeb ط	طيب	kanayeb ط	ayeb ط
COOPERATE	tawen ع	تعاون	kantawen ع	tawent ع
COPE	sallek	سلك	kansallak	sallekt
COPY	ayed ق nقال nsا خ	قيد نقل نسخ	kanayed ق kannق ul kansa خ	ayed ق nق ult nsا خ t
CORRECT	sahح a	صحح	kansahح a	sahح t
COST	swa	سوى	kanswa	swit
COUGH	kaح kح ab	كح كحب	kankuح kankح ub	kaح t kح abt
COUNT	ح sab	حسب	kanح sab	ح sebt
CRAM INTO	ح sha	خشي	kanح shee	ح sheet
CRAZY,BE	ح ma tsا ط a	حلق تسطى	kanح ma kantsا ط a	ح ma qit tsا ط it
CRAZY,MAKE	ح mma ق	حلق	kanح amma ق	ح mma ق t
CREATE	ح la خ	خلق	kanح la خ	ح la خ t
CROSS(ROAD)	ح ta ق	قطع	kanح ta ق	ح ta ق t
CROSS-BREED	la ق aam	لقم	kanla ق am	la ق amt
CROW	ح saye ع awag	صبيح عوك	kansaya ح kanع awag	ح saye t ع awegt
CROWDED,BE	tza ح em	تزام	kantza ح em	tza ح em t
CRY	bka	بكى	kanbki	bkit
CRY,MAKE	bakka	بكى	kabakki	bakkit
CULTIVATE	ح rat	حرت	kanح rat	ح rat
CURE	dawa	داوى	kandawi	dawit
CURED,BE	bra tdawa	برى تداوى	kanbra kandawa	bret tdawit
CUT	ح ta ق	قطع	kanح ta ق	ح ta ق t
CUT(HAIR)	ح ssan	حسن	kanح ssan	ح ssan
CUT(SKIN)/INJURE	ح jra	جرح	kanjra ح	ح jra t
CUT,BE/INJURED BE	ح tajre	تجرح	kantajra ح	tjra ح t
CUT(A PATTERN FROM CLOTH)	fassal	فصل	kanfassal	fassalt
DAMAGE	ح assser	خسر	kanح assser	ح asssert
DAMPEN	fazzag	فزك	kanfazzag	fazzagt
DAMP,GET	fzag	فزك	kanfzag	fzagt

DANCE	شط ا ح ط sh	شطع	كانشط ا ح ط kansh	شط ا ح ط t
DARE	أ tjarat	تجرأ	أ kantjarat	أ tjarat
DARE(USED IN NEGATIVE FORM)	ق gad gad	قد كد	ق kanqad ك kanged	ق adit gadit
DEAFEN	sammak	صمك	kansammak	sammakt
DEAL WITH PEOPLE	تعامل amel	تعامل	كانتعامل amel	تعاملt amel
DEAL WITH	sallak	سلك	kansallak	sallakt
DECIDE	ق arrar	قرر	ق kanarrar	ق arrert
DECLARE	ع lan	علن	ع kanlan	ع lant
DECLINE	هباط hba نزal	هبط نزل	هباط kanhba نزال kannzal	هباط t hba نزالt nzal
DECREASE	هباط hba نزal نقص nqas	هبط نزل نقص	هباط kanhba نزال kannzal نقص kannqas	هباط t hba نزالt nzal نقصt nqas
DEDICATE	hda	هدى	كانهدي kanhdi	hdit
DEFEAT	غ lab	غلب	غ kanlab	غ labt
DEFEND	دافع على la	دافع على	دافع على kandafe	دافع على t daf
DEFINE	حد addad	حدد	حد kanaddad	حد addadt
DEFY	تحدى tchadda	تحدى	تحدى kantchadda	تحدى tchaddit
DELAY	ع attal أخر ar	عطل أخر	ع kanattal أخر kana	ع attalt أخر art
DELAYED,BE	أخر ar	تأخر	أخر kantar	أخر art
DEPRIVE	ح ram	حرم	ح kanrram	ح rramet
DESCEND	هباط hba نزal	هبط نزل	هباط kanhba نزال kannzal	هباط t hba نزالt nzal
DESCRIBE	wsaf	وصف	كانوصف kanwsaf	wsaft
DESERVE	ستحق qst	ستحق	ستحق kanstq	ستحق it qst
DESIGN	ططط ططط x	خطط	ططط kanx	ططط t x
DESIRE STRONGLY	أتمنى mat la	أتمنى على	أتمنى على kanmout la	أتمنى la mat
DESTROY	أرباب arrab أضرب mazza أهدم haddam	أرب أضرب أهدم	أرباب kanarrab أضرب kanmazza أهدم kenhaddam	أربابt arrabt أضربt mazza أهدمت haddamt
DEVELOP	ط awwar تقدم taddam	طور تقدم	ط kanawwar تقدم kantaddam	ط awwart تقدمt addamt
DEVELOP(FILM)	أخرج arrej	أخرج	أخرج kanarrej	أخرجt arrejt
DIE	mat	مات	كانمات kanmout	matt
DIFFER	أختلف talef	أختلف	أختلف kanxalef	أختلفt taleft
DIFFICULT,MAKE	أصعبت tkarfess la	أصعبت على	أصعبت على kantkarfess	أصعبتt tkarfesst
DIG	أحف far	أحفر	أحفر kanfar	أحفرت fart
DIGEST	أضمض am	أضمض	أضمض kanhdam	أضمضt hdamt
DINNER,HAVE	أعاشه ash	أعشى	أعشى kantasha	أعشىt asheet
DIRECT	أوجه wajjeh	أوجه	أوجه kanwajeh	أوجهt wajjeht
DIRECT(AS AN ORDER)	أمر mer	أمر	أمر kanamer	أمرt amert

DIRTY	wasseخ	وسخ	kanwasseخ	wasseخ t
DIRTY,GET	twasseخ	توسخ	kantwasseخ	twasseخ t
DISAPPEAR	barغ	غبر	kanbarغ	bartغ
DISCIPLIN	addab rabba	أدب رہی	kan'addab kanrabbi	addabt rabbeet
DISCOVER	ktashef	كتشف	kanktashef	ktasheft
DISCUSS	naqesh tdaker مع a	تناقش تداكر مع	kannaqesh kanddaker	naqeshi tdakert
DISLIKE(USE IN NEGATIVE FORM)	malح	حمل	kanmalح	maltح
DISMANTLE	al pyas ditashiح	حل بياس ديپاشي	alح	alleetح
DISMOUNT	hbat nzal	هبط نزل	kanhbat kannzal	hbatطet nzalt
DISSOLVE	dawwab	دوب	kandawwab	dawwabt
DISTRIBUTE	faraق wazeع	فرق وزع	kanfaraق kanwazeع	farraqت wazetع
DISTANCE ONESELF FROM	baع ad min	بعد من	kanbaع ad min	baع adet min
DISTURB	shwashع la	شوش على	kanswashع la	shwashtع la
DEVIDE	samق	قسم	kansamق	samtق
DIVORCE	qallaط	طلق	kanqallaط	qallatق
DIZZY,GET	daخ	خناخ	kandouخ	daخت
DIZZY,MAKE	dawwaخ	دوخ	kandawwaخ	dawwaخت
DO	saweb dar	صاوب دار	kansaweb kandir	saweht dart
DRAG	jar	جر	kanjar	jarit
DRAW	rssam	رسم	kanrsam	rsamet
DRAW UP(WATER FROM A WELL)	jbad	جبد	kanjbed	jbet
DREAM	lam b'ح	حلم ب	kanlam b'ح	lamt b'ح
DRESS	lbass	لبس	kanlbass	lbast
DRESS UP (SLANG)	tfarkess	تفرکس	kantfarkes	tfarkest
DRINK	shrab	شرب	kanshreb	shrebt
DRINK,MAKE	sharreb	شرب	kanshrreb	shrrebt
DRIP	tarق	قطر	kanqatar	tartق
DRIVE	agص	صاق/صاك	kanagص	agص t
DRIVE CRAZY	mmaقح	حمق	kanmmaقح	mmaقح t
DROP	atح	طاح	kanatح	atح t
DROP,MAKE	ayyaطح	طیح	kanayyaطح	ayyaطح t
DROP BY	qahح talahط	لحق على خلط على	kanqahح kantalahط	qahح t talahط t
DROWN	raqغ	غرق	kanraqغ	raqغ t
DRUNK,GET	seker	سكر	kansker	sekert
DRY	wkaح nshaf ybess	وك نشف يبس	kanwkaح kannshaf kanybess	wkaح t nshaft ybest

DRY SOMETHING	nashshaf yabass	نشأف يبس	kan nashaf kanyabbas	nashshaft yabbast
DRY(A WET FLOOR)	jaffef	جفف	kanjaffef	jaffeft
DUMP	لاح rma	لاح رمى	kalouح kanrmi	لاحت rmit
DYE	سباغ sbaغ	صبغ	kansbaغ	sbaغ t
EARN	sawacr rbaح	صور ربح	klansawwer kanrbaح	sawwert rbaح t
EASY,MAKE	sahhel	سهل	kansahhel	sahhelt
EAT	kla	كلى	kanakoul	klit
EAT BREAKFAST	فطار fط ar	فطر	kanفط ar	fط art
EAT LUNCH	تغ tغ ada	تغدى	kantغ ada	tغ addit
EAT DINNER	تغ tغ asha	تعشى	kantغ asha	tغ ashit
ECONOMIZE	قتاسد qtased	قتصد	kanقتased	قتasedt
EFFACE	مسح msaح	مسح	kanmsaح	msaح t
ELECT	انتخب ntاخ eb	انتخب	kanntاخ eb	ntاخ ebt
ELIMINATE	حذف daf zawel	حذف زول	kanحdaf kantzawel	حdaf zawwelt
EMBARRASS	حششام شsham	حشم	kanشsham	شshamt
EMBARRASSED,BE	حششام شsham	حشم	kanشsham	شshamt
EMBRACE	عناق anaق	عناق	kanعanaق	عanaق t
EMBRACE ISLAM	سلام slam	سلم	kanslam	slamt
EMIGRATE	هاجر hajar	هاجر	kanhajar	hajert
EMPTY	خالي wa فراغ fraغ	خوى فرغ	kanخwi kanfraغ	خwit fraغ t
ENCOURAGE	شجع شhajjaع	شجع	kanshajjaع	شhajjaع t
END	sala kammel	سلى كامل	kansali kankammel	salit kammelt
ENDUCE	sbar	صبر	kansbar	sbart
ENGRAVE	نقش nق ash	نقش	kanنق ash	nق asht
ENJOY	تبرع tbarreع	تبرع	kantbareع	tbarreع t
ENLARGE	kabbar wassاع	كبر وسع	kankabbar kanwassاع	kabbart wassاع t
ENLIGHTEN	وضو wwa	وضوى	kanوض wwi	وض wwit
ENROLL	تسجيل tsajjel	تسجيل	kantsajjel	tsajjelet
ENSLAVE	استعبد staع bad	استعبد	kanstaع bad	staع badt
ENTER	دخل dخال	دخل	kandخال	dخال t
ENVY	حسد حsad	حسد	kanحsad	حsad t
EQUAL	sawa gad قاد qad	ساوى كد قد	kansawi kangad kanقاد	sawit gadit قادit
ERASE	مسح msaح مخا	مسح مخى	kanmsaح kanمخ i	msaح t مخit

ESCAPE	hrab	هرب	kanhrab	hrabt
ESTIMATE	qddar	قدر	kanqddar	qddart
EVACUATE _(HOUSE/COUNTRY)	xwa	خوي	kanxwi	xwit
EVICT	xarrej	خرج	kanxarrej	xarreja
EVOLVE	tawer	تطور	kantawer	tawert
EXAGGERATE _(SLANG)	qayye	عيق	kanqayye	qayyet
EXAMINE	qallab	قلب على	kanqallab	qallabt
EXCHANGE	baddel	تبادل	kanbaddel	baddelt
EXCUSE	smaح l'	سمح ل	kansmaح l'	smaحت l'
EXHIBIT	erad	عرض	kanerad	eradt
EXIT	xraj	خرج	kanxraj	xrajt
EXPENSIVE, GET	laغ	غلى	kanlaغ	laغ lit
EXPERIENCE	jarreb	جرب	kanjarreb	jarrebt
EXPERIMENT	jarreb	جرب	kanjarreb	jarrebt
EXPIRE	tqada	تقاضي	kantqada	tqadit
EXPLOIT	staغ el	ستغل	kanstaغ el	staغ elet
EXPLAIN	fham shraح fassar	فهم شرح فسر	kanfham kanshraح kanfassar	fhamet shraحت fassart
EXPORT	saddar	صدر	kansaddar	saddart
EXPRESS	abbar	عبر	kanabbar	abbart
EXTERMINATE	xalles min	تخلص من	kantxalles	xallest
EXPLODE	tfargaع	تفركع	kantfargaع	tfargaع et
EXPLOIT	staغ el	استغل	kanstaغ el	staغ lit
EXPRESS	bbbar	عبر	kanbbbar	bbbart
FACE	wajeh tqabel	واجه تقابل	kanwajeh kantqabel	wajeh tqabelt
FACILITATE	sahhal	سهل	kansahhal	sahhalt
FAIL	sqaط	سقط	kansqaط	sqaط et
FAINT	sxaf	سخت	kansxaf	sxaf
FALL	haط	لماح	kanhaط	haط
FAI L, MAKE	haayyaط	طيع	kanhaayyaط	haayyaط
FAKE	zwar	زور	kanzwar	zwwart
FART	qazح	حزق	kanqazح	qazح
FALSIFY	zwwar	زور	kanzwwar	zwwart
FAST	sam	سام	kansoum	samt
FEAR	xaf	خاف	kanxaf	xeft
FEED	wkkal	وكل	kanwkkal	wakkelt
FEED FODDER	allaf	علف	kanallaf	allafet
FED, BE FED FODDER	alaf	علف	kanalaf	alafet
FEEL	has	حس	kanhas	hasst
FENCE IN	sayyaj	سبيج	kansayyaj	sayyajt
FENCE IN (WITH CACTUS)	zarreb	زررب	kanzarreb	zarrebt

FERMENT	خ mar	خمّر	kanخ mmar	خ m mart
FESTER	ح ayyeق	قيح	kanح ayyeق	ح ayyeق t
FIGHT (PHYSICALLY)	tdabez	تدابز	kantdabez	tdabezt
FILL	ع mar	عمر	kanع mar	ع mart
FILL OUT	ع mmar	عمر	kanع mmar	ع m mart
FILL UP	ع mmar	عمر	kanع mmar	ع m mart
FILTER	saffa	صفى	kansaffi	saffit
FINANCE	mawwel	موّل	kanmawel	mawwelt
FIND	sab jbar قا	صاب جبر لقى	kansib kanjbar kanقا	sabt jbart ق aet
FINISH	kammel fadda sala ق ada	كامل فضى سالى قضى	kankammel kanfaddi kansali kanق adi	kammelt faddit salit ق adeet
FINISHED, BE	tsala tkamel	تسلى تكمل	kantsala kantkamel	tsalit tkamelt
FISH	syyad	صيد	kansyyad	syyadt
FIX	ح sla saweb	صلح صاوب	kanslaح kansaweb	ح sla t sawebt
FLATTEN	mallas bazzat garres	مّلس بّزط كرّص	kanmallas kanbazzat kangarres	mallast bazzat garrest
FLATTER (A FEMALE)	ت اّzel	تفزّل	kant اّ zell	ت اّ zelt
FLEE	hreb	هرب	kanhreb	hrebt
FLIP	ق leb	قلب	kanق leb	ق lebt
FLIRT	دار ع la ط lawe	دار على تلوط	kandor ع la kantlawe	دار ع la ط lawe t
FLY	ط ar	طار	kanط ir	ط art
FOLD	ط wa tlwa	طوى تلوى	kanط wec kantlwa	ط wit tlwit
FOLLOW	ت baع	تبع	kantbaع	ت baع t
FORBID	ح arrem	حرّم	kanح arrem	ح arremt
FORCE OPEN	ف raع	فرع	kanfraع	ف raع t
FORGE (SIGNATURE)	zwwer	زور	kanzwwer	zwwert
FORGET	nsa	نسى	kansa	nsit
FORGIVE	س ameح	سامح	kansameح	س ameح t
FORM (DOUGH)	garres	كرّص	kangarres	garrest
FORETELL	أ nabe	تنبا	kantnabe	أ nabe t
FREE	ح arrer ق laط	حرّر طلق	kanح arrer kanق laط	ح arrert ق laط t
FREEZE	jmad	جمد	kanjmad	jmadt
FREEZE SOMETHING	jmmad	جمد	kanjmmad	jmmadt

FRY	قلا	قلى	kanقلى	قلىق
FULFILL	قواقح	حقق	kanقواقح	اقواقح
FULL, BE(FOOD)	شباع	شبع	kanshbaع	shbaع t
FUN,MAKE	nshaط dحak tfalla	نشط ضحك تفلى	kannshaط kandحak kantfalla	nshaط t dحakt tfallit
FUN OF,MAKE	dحak ع la tfalla ع la	ضحك على تفلى على	kandحak kantfalla	dحakt tfallit
GAIN	ksab rbaح	كسب ربح	kanksab kanrbaح	ksabt rbaح t
GAMBLE	قاممر	قمر	kanقاممر	قammert
GATHER	جماع	جمع	kanجماع	جماع t
GATHER (WITH PEOPLE)	جتامع	جتمع	kanجتامع	جتامع t
GAZE	حanzaze باق la	حنزز بحلق	kanحanzaze kanباق la	حanzazt باق la t
GENERALIZE	عامم	عمم	kanعامم	عاممت
GENERATE	waled	ولد	kanwwaled	waledt
GET	حda shad	خدى شد	kanحud kanshed	حdeet shaddit
GET DOWN	hbaط	هبط	kanhbaط	hbaط t
GET OFF	hawwed nzal	هوى نزل	kanhawwed kannzal	hawwedet nzalt
GET ON	rkab ع laط	ركب طلع	kanrkab kanع laط	rkabt ع laط t
GET RID OF	tehana min تخال min	تهنى من تخلص من	kanthana kantخال min	thanit تخال min t
GET SICK	مرض	مرض	kanمرض	مرض t
GET THROUGH	daz min	داز من	kandouz	dezt min
GET UP	nad	ناض	kannood	nadt
GET USED TO	walef	ولف	kanwalef	waleft
GIVE	ع ta	عطى	kanع ta	ع tit
GIVE A RIDE	dda wassel	دى وصل	kanddi kanwassel	ddit wasselt
GIVE A SPEECH	حtab	خطب	kanحtab	حtabt
GIVE BACK	راج rad	رجع رد	kanراج kanrad	راج t raddit
GIVE OFF	ق allaط	طلق	kanق allaط	ق allaط t
GIVE PAIN	dar	ضر	kandar	dareet
GIVE A PRESENT	hda	هدى	kanhdi	hdit
GLARE AT	حanzar f	خنزرف	حanzar f	حanzart f
GLEAN	طاقا	لقت	kanطاقا	طاقا et
GLEAM	لماع dwa	لمع ضوى	kanلماع kandwi	لماع t dwit

GLUE	lassa ق	لصق	kanlassa ق	lassa ق
GO	msha	مشى	kanmshi	mshit
GO AHEAD OF	sba ق	سبق	kansba ق	sba ق
GO BY	daz ع la	داز على	kandouz ع la	daz ع la
GODOWN	حط hba ط nzal	طاح هبط نزل	حط kanhba ط kannzal	حط hba ط nzal
GO FURTHER	zad	زاد	kanzid	zadt
GO OUT	خ rej	خرج	kanخ rej	خ rej
GO THROUGH	daz min	داز من	kandouz min	dazet min
GO UP	ع la ط	طلع	kanع la ط	ع la ط et
GOSSIP ABOUT	hdar f'	همسرف	kanhdar f'	hdart f'
GOVERN	ح kam ع la	حكم على	kanح kam ع la	ح kam ع la
GRAB	ط ba ق shad	قبط شد	kanط ba ق kanshad	ط ba ق shadit
GRAZE	ر ع a	رعى	kanر ع a	ر ع it (animals)
GREET	salle ع la	سلم على	kansalle ع la	sallemt
GREET ONE ANOTHER	tsalem	تسال	kantsalem	tsalemt
GRILL	shwa	شوى	kanshwi	shwit
GRIND	ط han	طحن	kanط han	ط hant
GROW	kbar	كبر	kankbar	kbart
GUARANTEE	dman	ضمن	kandman	dmant
GUARD	ح da ع as	حصى عس	kanح di kanع as	ح dit ع asit
GUIDE	sayer gawed	سير كود	kansayer kangawed	sayert gawedt
HAND	dawez mad	دوز مد	kandawez kanmad	dawezt maddit
HANG	ق lla ع	ملى	kanق lla ع	ق lla ع
HANG TO DRY	nshar	نشر	kanshar	nshert
HAPPEN	ع wa ق ط ra jra	وقع طرى جرى	kanع wa ق kanط ra kanjra Can't be used	ع wa ق et ط ret jrit Can't be used
HAPPY, BE	ح fra	فرح	kanح fra	ح fra t
HAPPY, MAKE	ح fra	فرح	kanح fra	ح fra t
HARVEST	ح sad	حصد	kanح sad	ح sadt
HATCH	ح ar rej ت fa ق ess	تخرج تفقس	kanح ar rej kanت fa ق ess Can't be used	ح ar rej et ت fa ق ess et Can't be used
HATE	krah	كره	kankrah	kraht
HAVE	ع and	عند	ع andi	ع andi
HEALED, BE	bra	برى	kanbra	brit
HEAR	س ma ع	سمع	kansama ع	س ma ع t
HEAT	ساخ an	سخن	kansaخ an	ساخ ant

HELP	awen sa'ed	عاون ساعد	kanawen kansa'ed	awent sa'edt
HENNA	anna l'	حنى ل	kananni	annit
HERD	sraح	سرح	l:ansraح	sraح t
HESITATE	tradedd	تردد	kantradedd	tradedd
HIDDEN, MAKE ONESELF	t'bbac	تخبىع	t'bbac	t'bbac
HIDE	abbaح abbaح	خبى خبىع	kanabbaح kanabbaح	abbaح abbaح t
HINT AT	sharek	شارك	kansharek	sharekt
HIRE (A CAR)	kra	كرى	kankri	krit
HIT	drab	ضرب	kandrab	drabt
HIT, BE	tdrab	تضرب	kzandrab	tadrebt
HOLD	shad rfad طباق	شد رشد قبط	kanshad kanrfad kanطباق	shadit rfadit طباقت
HONOR	sharref	شرف	kansherref	shareft
HOPE	tmana	تمنى	kantmana	tmanit
HOUSE	sakkan	سكن	kansakkan	sakkant
HUG	aneق	عنق	kananeق	aneقت
HUG ONE ANOTHER	t'aneق	تعانق	kant'aneق	t'aneقت
HUNGRY, BE	jaع	جاع	kanjouع	jaع t
HUNT	syyed	صيد	kansyyed	syyedt
HURRY	zreb	زرب	kanzreb	zrebt
HURT	drr	ضر	kandar	darreet
IDENTIFY	t'arref ع'rref	تعرف عرف	kant'arref kanع'rref	t'arref ع'rref
IGNORE (SLANG)	mayyek لا	ميك على	kanmayyek	mayyekt
ILL, BE	mraض	مرض	kanmraض	mraض t
ILL, MAKE	mrراض	مرض	kanmrراض	mrراض t
IMAGINE	tsawer t'ayel	تصور تخايل	kantsawwer kant'ayel	tsawrt t'ayelt
IMITATE	llad	قلد	kanllad	lladt
IMPORT	stawred	ستورد	kanstawred	stawred
IMPOSE	fraض	فرض	kanfraض	fraض t
IMPRISON	sjan shad f'ح'abes	سجن شد ف الحبس	kansjan kanshad	sjant shadit
IMPROVE	ssanح t'assanح	حسن تحسن	kanssanح kant'assanح	ssantح t'assantح
IMPROVISE	rtajel	ارتجل	kanrtajel	rtajelt
INCREASE	zad	زاد	kanzid	zadt
INDICATE	bayen	بين	kanbayen	bayyennit
INFECT	adaع	عادى	kanadiع	aditع

KNEAD	ع jan	عجن	kanع jan	ع jant
KNOT	ق da	دق	kandaق	داقit
KNOW	ع raf	عرف	kanع ref	ع reft
LACK	nق ass	نقص	kannق ass	nق asset
LAST(TIME)	bق a dam	بقي دام	kanbق a kandoum	bق it damet(can't bt used)
LAST(INDUCE)	sbar	صبر	kansbar	sbar et
LATE,BE	tأا خ er ط a aaal	تاخر تعطل	kantأا خ er kantع ط a aaal	tأا خ ert ت ا ط aalt
LATE,MAKE	أا خ er ع ط aal	اخر عطل	kanأا خ er kanع ط aal	أا خ ert ع ط aalt
LAUGH	dح ak	ضحك	kandح ak	dح akt
LAUGH,MAKE	dح ح ak	ضحك	kandح ح ak	dح ح akt
LAY DOWN	ح at	حط	kanح ط	ح ط et
LAY EGGS	bayyed	بيض	kanbayyed	bayyed t
LEAD	tzaع em	تزعّم	kantzaع em	tzaع em t
LEAD TO	dda l' wassel l'	دّى ل وهل ل	kanddi l' kanwassel	ddit l' wasselt
LEAK	sal ق tar	سال قطر	kansil kanق tar	salet(only for things) ق taret
LEAN	takka ع la	تكى على	kantakka	takkit ع la
LEARN	tع allam	تعلم	kantع allam	tع allam t
LEAVE	غ ader خ alla ر ح al خ raj	غادر خلى رحل خرج	kanغ ader kanخ alli kanر ح al kanخ raj	غ adert خ allit ر ح alt خ rajt
LEAVE PERMANENTLY	خ awwa	خوى	kanخ awwi	خ awwit
LEAVE ALONE	خ alla	خلى	kanخ alli	خ allit
LEAVE BEHIND	خ alla	خلى	kanخ alli	خ allit
LEND	salef	سلف	kansalef	saleft
LENGTHEN	ط aweel	طوّل	kanط aweel	ط aweelt
LESSEN	ق allel	قلّل	kanق allel	ق allelt
LET	خ alla	خلى	kanخ alli	خ allit
LET GO OF	ق la ط min	طلق من	kanق la ط	ق la ط et
LIBERATE	ح arrer	حرّر	kanح arrer	ح arrert
LIE	kdab	كذب	kankdab	kdabt
LIE (REST)	tmad tmaغ ا	تمد تعطّل	kantmad kantmaغ ا	tmadit tmaغ ا t
LIFT	haz	هز	kanhaz	hazit
LIGHT	shع al	شعل	kanshع al	shع alt
LIKE	bغ a ع jab	بغى (present) عجب	bغ it(kanغ i) kayع jabni	kunt baغ i ع jabni
LIGHT	shع al	شعل	kanshع al	shع alt

LIGHTEN(WT)	خafef	خفف	kanخafef	خafeff
LIMIT	حadded حbass	حد حبس	kanحadded kanحbass	حaddedt حbasst
LIMP	عraj	عرج	kanعraj	عrajt
LINE	ساطar	سطر	kansaطar	ساطart
LIST	قayyed	قيد	kanقayyed	قayyedt
LIVE (RESIDE)	skan	سكن	kanskun	skant
LOAN	sallef	سلف	kansallef	salleft
LOCK	sad surat	سد سورت	kansad kansurat	sadيت suratt
LOOK	shaf	شاف	kanshuf	shaft
LOOK AFTER	thalla f' حda	تهلاف حضى	kanthalla f' kanحdi	thallit f' حdit
LOOK ALIKE	tshabeh	تشابه	kantshabeh	tshabeht
LOOK BEHIND	ilafet	تلفت	kantlafet	tlaffet
LOOK DOWN ON SOMEONE	حgar	حكر	kanحgar	حgart
LOOK FOR	ع la قaleb	قلب على	kanع la قaleb	ع la قaleb t
LOOK LIKE	shbah ban bحال	شبه بان بحال	kanshbah kanban bحال	shbaht bent bحال
LOOK OUT(WINDOW)	طal	طل	kanطal	طalit
LOOSEN	ق laط رخa رخaf	طلق رخی رخف	kanق laط kanرخee kanرخaf	ق laطt رخت رخaft
LOSE	ع dayya wddar tallef	ضيغ ودر تلف	kandayyaع kanwddar kantallef	ع dayyat wddart talleft
LOST, BE	msha twadder	مشی تودر	kanmshi kantwadder	mshit twaddert
LOVE	ع la حab mat	مات على حب	kanع la kanحab	ع la حabit mat
LOWER	nazzal habbaط نقass min	نزل هبط نقص من	kannazzal kanhabbaط kannقass	nazzalt habbaطt نقst min
LULL (A BABY TO SLEEP)	rara	راری	kanrari	rarit
MAGNIFY	kabber	كبر	kankabber	kabbert
MAINTAIN	ع la حafed	حافظ على	kanع la حafed	ع la حafedt
MAKE	saweb dar عsna	صاوب دار صنع	kansaweb kandir kansناع	sawebt dart عsna t
MAKE DIFFICULT FOR S.O	ع la تkarfess	تكرس على	kantkarfes	تkarfest
MAKE MONEY	حrba	ربح	kanرbaح	رbeحt
MALTREAT(DESTROY)	karfes	كرفس	kankarfes	karfest
MANIPULATE	تchakkem	تحكم	kantحakem	تchakkamt
MANUFACTURE	عsna	صنع	kansناع	عsna t

MARK	nطاق rsham	نقط رشم	kanطاق kanrsham	nطاقt rshamt
MARRY	tzawaj	تزوج	kantzawej	tzawejt
MARRY OFF	zawej	زوج	kanzawej	zawejt
MASSAGE(HAMMAM)	kassel	كسل	kankassel	kasselt
MATTER	ham	هم	kayhami	hamni
MEAN	ع na	عنى	kanع ni	ع nit
MEASURE	ع bar	عبر	kanع bar	ع bart
MEDIATE	طwaseط	توسط	kantwaseط	طwaseطt
MEET	لاقa	تلقى	kantلاقa	تلاقeet
MELT	dab	داب	kandub	debet
MEMORIZE	حfad	حفض	kanحfad	حfad
MENACE	هدdad	هدد	kanهدadded	haddedt
MESS UP	karfess	كرفس	kankarfess	karfest
MIGRATE	hajar	هجر	kanhajer	hajert
MILK	حlab	حلب	kanحlab	حlabt
MISTAKE.MAKE	طlaغ	غلط	kanطlaغ	طlaغt
MISTAKE FOR	shabbah f'	شبهه ف	kanshabbah	shbbeht
MISS(A BUS)3RD PERSON	ح laع hrab	هرب على	kanhrab	ح laع hrabt
MIX	طallaخ	خلط	kanطallaخ	طallaخt
MONITOR(EXAM)	حda حras	حضى حرس	kanحdi kanحras	حdit حrast
MONOPOLIZE	حtaقer	احتكر	kanحtaقer	حtaقert
MOTIVATE	حaffez	حفز	kanحaffez	حaffezt
MOVE SOMETHING	حarrek كاhez	حرك كحز	kanحarrek kankahez	حarrekt كاhez
MOVE	تارrek تكاhez	تحرك تكحز	kantحarrek kantكاhez	تارrekt تكاhez
MOVE AWAY FROM	baعeed min	بعد من	kanbaعeed	baعeedt
MOVE RESIDENCE	تارawwel رchal	تحول رحل	kantحarawwel kanرchal	تارawwelt رchal
MURDER	تال	قتل	kanتال	تالت
NAME	samma	سمى	kansammi	sammit
NEAR	قarrebb	قرب	kanقarrebe	kanقarrebt
NEED	حtaj	حجاج	kanحtaj	حtajet
NEGLECT	smaح f' فارreط	سمع ف فرط	kansmaح f' kanفارreط	smaحet f' فارreطt
NOISE.MAKE	saddaع	صدع	kansaddaع	saddaعt
NOMINATE	رشashaح	رشح	kanرشashaح	رشashaحt
NOTICE	لاched	لاحظ	kanلاched	لاchedt
OBEY	عاط	طاع	kanعاط	عاطt
OBJECT	عared	عارض	kanعared	عaredt

OBLIGE	frad bazez	فرض بزر	kanfrad kanbazez	fradt bazezt
OBSERVE	laحed	لاحظ	kanlaحed	laحedt
OCCUPY	حtal	احتل	kanحtel	حtallit
OCCUR	wقاغ jra	وقع جری	kanwقاغ kanjri Can't be used	wقاغet jrat Can't be used
OFFER	hda	هدی	kanhdi	hdit
OIL	zayyet	زیت	kanzayyet	zayyet
OLD, GET	shraf	شرف	kanshref	shrefet
OPEN	ftaح حال	فتح حل	kanftaح kanحال	ftaحت حallit
OPERATE (SURGICAL)	ftaح	افتح	kanftaح	ftaحتet
OPPRESS	عddab	عذب	kanعddab	عddabt
ORDER SOMETHING	طlab	طلب	kanطlab	طlabt
ORDER SOMEONE	amar	امر	kanأamar	amert
ORGANIZE	naddam	نظم	kanaddam	naddamt
OVERCOME	tغaleb	تغلب	kantغaleb	tغalebt
OWE	tsal	تسال	kantsal	tsأalet
OWED BY SOMEONE, BE	tsal	تسال	kantsal	tsأalet
OWN	mlak	ملك	kanmlak	mlakt
PACIFY	haddan	هدن	kanhaddan	haddent
PACK	jmaع	جمع	kanjmaع	jmaعت
PAINT	sbaغ	صبغ	kansbaغ	sbaغت
PANT	nhaj	نهج	kannhaj	nhajt
PARDON	sameح	سامح	kansameح	sameحت
PARK (A CAR)	blassa	بلاصی	kanblassi	blassit
PART	wazeع fareق	وزع فرق	kanwazeع kanfareق	wazeعت fareقت
PARTICIPATE	sharek	شارك	kansharek	sharekt
PARTY	حtafel	حتفل	kanحtafel	حtafelt
PASS	daz fat	داز فات	kanduz kanfut	dazt fett
PASS (EXAM)	njaح f'	نجاح ف	kanjaح	njaحت
PASS BY	dazع la	داز علی	kanduzع la	dazت la
PASTE	lassaق	لصق	kanlasseق	lassعتق
PATIENT, BE	sbar	صبر	kansbar	sbart
PAY	dfaع l' خالhas	دفع ل خلص	kandfaع l' kanخالhas	dfaعت l' خالlast
PAID, BE	tخالhas	تخلص	kantخالhas	tخالlast
PAY BACK	rad l'	رد ل	kanred l'	raddit l'
PEEL	قasher	قشر	kanقasher	قashert
PEEL (SKIN)	قاasher	تقشر	kantقاasher	قاashert

PERFORM	قام لعب matal	قام لعب مثل	kaقام kanلعب kanmatal	قامت لعبت mattalt
PERMIT	سمح smaح 1'	خلى سمح	kanسمح kansmaح 1'	خلىت سمحت 1'
PERSUADE	قنع naع t	قنع	kanقنع	قنعت
PHOTOGRAPH	sawwar	صور	kansawwer	sawwert
PHOTOGRAPHED, BE	tsawwar	تصور	tkansawwer	tsawwert
PICK (LIGHT FRUIT)	قطف jna	قطف جنى	kanقطف kanjni	قطفت jnit
PIERCE	قبا qab	تقب	kantقبا	تقبت
PILE UP	عارم arrem	عرم	kanعارم	عارمت
PLAN	خات naddem	خطل نضم	kanخات kannaddem	خاتت naddemt
PLANT	زرا zraع t	زرع	kanzraع	زرعت
PLAY	لعب لعب	لعب	kanلعب	لعبت
PLEASE	عجب jab	عجب	kayعجبني	عجبتني
PLOW	حرا rat	حرت	kanحرا	حراحت
PLUCK	ريش rayyesh	ریش	kanrayyesh	ریشت
POINT	ناعات shayyer	نعت شیر	kannaعات kanshayyer	ناعات shayyert
POISON	sammem	سم	kansammem	sammemt
POISONED, BE	tsammem	تسم	kantsammem	tsammemt
POLLUTE	lawet	لوت	kanlawet	lawett
POSSESS	ملك mlak	ملك	kanmlak	mlakt
POSTPONE	أجل ajjal	أجل	kanajjal	ajjalt
POUR	خكوب kub	خوى كب	kaخكوب kankub	خكوبت
PRACTICE	تدرب la قباط	تدرب على طبق	kantدرب kanقباط	تدربت قباطت
PRAISE	مدح mdaح t	مدح	kanمدح	مدحت
PRAY	salla	صلى	kassali	sallit
PRECEDE	سبق sbaق	سبق	kansbaق	سبقت
PREFER	faddel	فضل	kanfaddel	fddalt
PREPARE	sawweb wajjed	صوب وجد	kansawweb kanwajjed	sawwebt wajjedt
PRESSURE	طغ dغ t	خفط	kandغ	طغت
PRETEND	دار بحال bayyen blii	دار بحال بين بلي	kandir kanbayyen	دار بحالت bayyent
PREVENT	منع ssar	منع حصر	kanمنع kanssar	منعت سارت
PRINT	طبع baع t	طبع	kanطبع	طبعت
PRODUCE	نتج ntaj	نتج	kantaj	نتجت

PROFIT	rbaح stafed	ربح استفد	kanrbaح kanstafed	rbaح t stafedt
PROGRESS	tqaddem	تقدم	kan tqaddem	tqaddemt
PROHIBIT	mnaع	منع	kanmnaع	mnaع t
PROMISE	waع ed	واعد	kanwaع ed	waع ed t
PRONOUNCE	nط a ق	نطق	kanنط a ق	nط a ق t
PROPHECY	tnabaأ	تنبأ	kan tnabaأ	tnabaأ t
PROPOSE	حtareق	قترح	kan حtareق	حtareق t
PROTECT	حma	حمى	kanح mi	حmit
PROUD, BE	ftaخer	فتخر	kanftaخer	ftaخert
PRUNE	zbar	زبر	kanzbar	zbart
PUBLISH	nshar	نشر	kanshar	nshart
PULL	jbad jar	جبد جر	kanjbad kanjar	jbedt jarrit
PUNISH	عaqeb	عاقب	kanعaqeb	عaqebt
PUSH	dfaع	دفع	kandfaع	dfaع et
PUSH A BUTTON	warrek ع la brak ع la	ورك على برك على	kanwarrek kanbrak	warrekt brakt
PUT	طاح dar	حط دار	kanطاح kandir	طاح et dart
PUT DOWN	طاح	حط	kanطاح	طاح et
PUT OUT (LIGHT)	طfa	طفي	kanطfi	طfit
PUT THROUGH <small>THE WRINGER</small>	tkarfess ع la	تكرفس على	kan'karfess	tkarfest
PUT TOGETHER (PARTS)	rakkeb	ركب	kanrakkeb	rakkebt
QUARREL	tخassem	تخاصم	kan tخassem	tخasemt
QUIET, BE	skat	سكت	kanskut	skat't
QUIET, MAKE	skkat	سكتت	kansakkat	sakkatt
QUIT	msha bحal(+P) غader	مشى بحالو غادر	kanmshi bحali kanغader	mshit bحali غadert
RAIN	sab طاح et shtta	صب طاحت الشتا	katsub kanطاح et shtta	sabat طاح et shtta
RAISE	rfaع haz	رفع هز	kanrfaع kanhaz	rfaع t hazzit
RAISE CHILDREN	rabba	ربى	kanrabbi	rabbeet
RAISED, BE	trabba	تربى	kantrabba	trabbeet
RAPE	غsab	غصب	kanغsab	غsabt
REACH	wssal l'	وصل ل	kanwssel	wssalet l'
READ	قra	قرى	kan قra	قrit
RECEIVE (A LETTER)	shad	شد	kanshad	shaqdit
RECEIVE (A GUEST)	tdayef	بصايف	kan tdayef	tdayeft
RECOGNIZE	tعarref	تعرف	kan tعarref	tعarref t
RECONSIDER	saleح	سالم	kansaleح	saaleح t
RECORD	sajjel	سجل	kansajjel	sajjelt

INFORM	علم خبر	علم خبر	kanعلم kanخبر	علم خبر
INHERIT	wret	ورث	kanwret	wrett
INJURE	جرح	جرح	kanجرح	جرح
INSPECT(EDUCATION)	fattesh	فتش	kanfattesh	fattesh
INSTALL	blassa rakkeb	بلاصى ركب	kanblassi kanrakkeb	blassit rakkebt
INSULT	عayer f' sab f'	عايرف سب ف	kanعayer kansab	عayer sabit
INTEGRATE	dmaj	دمج	kandmaj	dmajt
INTEREST	ham	هم	kanham	hamit
INTERFERE	تداخ.خ el	تدخل	kantداخ.خ el	تداخ.خ el
INTERRUPT	عقطاق	قاطع	kanعقطاق	عقطاق
INTRODUCE	قaddem	قدم	kanقaddem	قaddem
INVADE ONE'S SPACE	قdaye	ضيق	kandaye	قdaye
INVENT	عtare	خترع	kanعtare	عtare
INVITE	عrad	عرض على	kanعrad	عrad
INVITED, BE	تعارred	تعرض	kantعارred	تعارred
IRON	حadded	حدد	kanحadded	حadded
IRRIGATE	sga سقا	سقى سقى	kansgi kansق	sgit سقت
IRRITATE	عقالق	قلز	kanعقالق	عقالق
IRRITATED	عقالقا	تقلن	kantعقالقا	عقالقا
ISOLATE	hammesh عzal	همش عزل	kanhammesh kanعzal	hammesht عzelt
JEALOUS, BE	عار	غار على	kanعار	عار
JOKE	دحak تfalla تmala	ضحك تغلى تملغ	kandحak kantfalla kantmala	دحakt تfallit تmalat
JOIN SOMEONE:	طlaخ all	خلط على	kanطlaخ	طlaخ
JUDGE	حkam f' حasseb	حكم ف حاسب	kanحkam f' kanحasseb	حkamet f' حassebt
JUMP	ناقez	نقز	kannaقez	ناقezt
JUSTIFY	warra عallal	ورى علل	kanwarri kanعallal	warrit عallalat
KEEP	حafed	حافظ على	kanحafed	حafedt
KEEP HOUSE	gabel ddar قabel	كابل الدار قابل	kangabel kanقabel	gabelt dar قابelt
KICK	shat قدaf رkal	شات قدف ركل	kanshout kanقدaf kanrkal	shatt قدaft rkalt
KIDNAP	تaf	خطف	kanتaf	تaft
KISS	bas	باس	kanbouss	besst

REDUCE	nقاس	نقص	kanقاس	nقاست
REFORM	slaح	صلح	kanslaح	slaحت
REFUSE	rfad	رفض	kanrfed	rfedt
REFUTE	nfa	نفي	kannfi	nfit
REGRET	ndam	ندم	kanndam	ndamt
REIMBURSE	ضwع	عوّض	kanعaweض	ضwwاع
REJOICE	حfra	فرح	kanحfra	حfraت
RELAX	حrayye حrta	رُيح رتاح	حrayye حrta	حrayye حrta
RELEASE	حsarre قلاط	ساح طلق	حkansarre قلاطkan	حsarre قلاط
RELY ON	عawwel عla	عول على	kanعawwel	عawwelt
REMAIN	glass بقا	كلس بقي	kanglass kanبقا	glasst بقit
REMEMBER	عkal تفكر	عقل على تفكر	kanعkal kantفكر	عkalt تفakert
REMIND	fakker	فكر	kanفakker	fakkert
REMOVE	zawel حayyed	زول حيد	kanzawel حayyedkan	zawwelt حayyedt
RENEW	jadded	جدد	kanjadded	jaddedet
RENT	kra	كري	kankri	krit
REPAIR	slaح saweb	صلح صارب	kanslaح kansaweb	slaحت sawebt
REPEAT	عawed	عاد	kanعawed	عawedt
REPENT	tab	تاب	kantub	tabt
REPLACE	ضwwاع	عوّض	kanعawwed	عawwedt
REPLY	rad	رد	kanrad	raddeet
REQUEST	طlab min	طلب من	kanطlab	طlabt
REQUIRE	طlab	طلب	kanطlab	طlabt
RESEMBLE	shbah	شبه	kanshbah	shbaht
RESIGN	ستاقel	استقل	kanستاقel	ستاقelit
RESIST	قawem	قارم	kanقawem	قawemt
RESPECT	حtareem	حترم	kanحtareem	حtareemt
RESPOND	rad jaweb	رد جاوب	kanrad kanjaweb	radit jawebt
REST	حrayye حrta	رُيح رتاح	حrayye حrta	حrayye حrta
RETIRE	عed عاق	تقاعد	kantعاقed	عed عاق
RETURN (TO A PLACE)	walla رjaع	ولى رجع	kanwalli kanرjaع	wallit رjaعت
RETURN SOMETHING	رjaع rad	رجع رد	kanرjjaع kanrad	رjjaعت raddit
REVIEW	عraje	راجع	kanعraje	عraje ت

RIDE	rkeb	ركب	kanrkeb	rkebt
RIDE, GIVE A	dda rakkeb wassel	دى ركب وصل	kanddi kanrakkeb kanwassel	ddit rakkebt wasselt
RINSE	shallal	شال	kanshallal	shalialt
RISE (LIKE THE SUN)	علاط	طلع	كانطلاط	علاط t
RISE (TO GET UP)	فاق	فاق	كانفاق	فاق t
FOT	fsad	فسد	kanfsad	fsadt
ROUND, GO	dawwer	ضور	kandawwer	dwwert
RUB	حak	حك	كانحuk	حakit
RUN	jra	جری	kanjri	jrit
RUN s.o. THROUGH THE WRINGER	كارفيس على	كرفيس على	kankarfess	karfesst
(BE RUN THROUGH THE WRINGER)	tkarfess	تكرفيس	kantkarfess	tkarfesst
RUN AWAY	hrab	هرب	kanhrab	hrabt
RUN OUT OF	تقادا	تقاضى	kantقادا	تقادit
RUSH	zreb	زرب	kanzreb	zrebet
SACRIFICE	دحا	ضحى	kandaح i	دحit
SATISFY	عناق	قنع	كانعناق	عناق t
SAVE	بax زان عbax	خبى خزن خبغ	كانخبee كانخبzan كانخبbaع	خبbit خزant خبbaع t
SAVE (MONEY)	جماع الفلوس waffer	جمع الفلوس وفر	كانجماع كانwaffer	جماع t waffert
SAY	قال/قال	قال/قال	kangul	gult
SCRATCH	حak	حك	كانحuk	حakit
SCREAM	عawat	غوت	كانعawat	عawett
SCREW	زayer عazza	زير عزى	kanzayer كانعazzi	zayeret عazzit
SEE	shaf	شاف	kanshuf	shaft
SEE ONE ANOTHER	tshawef	تشاوف	kantshawef	tshweft
SELL	باع	باع	كانبيع	باع t
SEND	رسال سيفط	رسل صيفط	kansal kansifeط	rsalt sefeط t
SEPARATE	فارقع	فرق	كانفارقع	فارقع t
SERVE	sarba	سربى	kansarebi	sarbit
SET A BONE	jabber	جبر	kanjabber	jabberet
SET (THE SUN)	عreb	غرب	كانعreb	عrebet
SET UP	rakkeb	ركب	kanrekkab	rakkebt
SETTLE	ساتاعر	استقر	kansataع	ساتاعرret
SEW	حyyet	خيط	كانحyyet	حayyet
SHAKE (PALSY)	تراعad رjaf مخad	ترعد رجف مخض	كانتراعad كانrjaf كانمخad	تراعadt rjafet مخadt

SHAKE HANDS WITH	sallam ع la	سلم على	kansallam	sallamt
SHAKE OUT	ح arrek sas	حرك ساس	kanح arrek kansus	ح arrekt sast
SHARE	sharek قسam	شارك قسم	kansharek kanقسam	sharekt قسamt
SHARPEN	njar madda	نجر مغنى	kanjar kanmaddi	njart maddit
SHAVE	حssan	حسن	kanح assan	ح assant
SHEPHERD	حsra	سرح	kansraح	حsraح
SHINE	لماع	لمع	kanلماع	لماع et
SHIVER	ترعد رjaf	ترعد رجف	kanترعد kanرjaf	ترعد t رjaf
SHOP (WEEKLY MARKET)	قtsawe	تسوق	kantsaweق	قtsawat
SHOP (FOOD)	تقadda	تقدي	kantقadda	تقaddit
SHORTEN	قasser	قصر	kanقasser	قassert
SHOUT	عawwet	غوت	kanعawwet	عawwet
SHOVEL	haz b'lbala	هزبالا	kanhaz	hazit
SHOW	warra	ورى	kanwarri	warrit
SHOWER	dawwash	دوش	kandawwash	dawwashet
SHUT	sad	سد	kansad	sadit
SHUT EYES	عammed	غمض	kanعammed	عammedt
SHUT UP	skat	سكت	kanskut	skat
SIFT	عarbhel	غربل	kanعrbhel	عarbelt
SIGHTSEE	tsara	تسارى	kantsara	tsarit
SIGN	sna عwac mda	سنى وقع مغنى	kansni kanعwac kanmdi	snit عwact mdit
SILENCE	skat	سكت	kanskut	skat't
SILENT, BE	skat	سكت	kanskut	skatet
SIMPLIFY	sahhel	سهل	kansahhel	sahhelt
SING	عana	غنى	kanعani	عانit
SINK	عtas عra	غطس غرق	kanعtas kanعra	عtast عra
SIT	glas	كلس	kanglas	g!ast
SKIN	حsla	سلخ	kanslaح	حslat
SKIP	نقaz	نقر	kannaقaz	ناقazt
SLAP (IN THE FACE)	قsarfe طrash	سرفق طرش	kansarfeق kanطrasn	قsarfet طrashit
SLAUGHTER	حdba	دبح	kandbaح	حdbat
SLEEP, MAKE	ناعass	نعس	kannaعass	ناعasst
SLIDE	قzla	زلق	kanzlaق	قzlat'
SLIP	قzla	زلق	kanzlaق	قzlat

SMEAR	خاطلا jallaخ	لطح جلىخ	kanلطح kanjallaخ	اخطلا jallaخ
SMELL	sham	شم	kansham	shammit
SMILE	btassem	ابتسم	kanbtassem	btassem
SMOKE	kma	كمى	kankmi	kmit
SMUGGLE	harreb	هرّب	kanhrreb	harrebt
SNEEZE	ع tass	عطس	kanع tass	ع tass
SNIFF	nfar	نفر	kanfar	nfart
SOLDER	لاحام	لحم	kanلاحام	لاحام
SOLVE	حل	حل	kanحل	حل
SPEAK	dwa tkalem hdar	دوى تكلم هخر	kandwee kantkalem kanhdar	dwit tkalemt hdart
SPECIALIZE	تخasses	تخصّص	kantخasses	تخasses
SPEND MONEY	خssar عayyeض	خسر ضيع	kanخssar kanعayyeض	خssaret عayyeض
SPEND THE NIGHT	bat	بات	kanbat	batt
SPEND TIME	dwwaz	دوز	kandawwez	dawwezt
SPIN	غzal	غزل	kanغzal	غzelt
SPIT	بزا dfal	بزق دفل	kanبزا kandfal	بزا dfalt
SPLASH	rash	رش	kanresh	rasheet
SPOIL (A CHILD)	fashesh	فأش	kanfashesh	fashesht
SPOIL (VEGETABLE)	fsad	فسد	kanfsed	fsadt
SPRAIN	دفاع	دفع	kandفاع	دفاع
SPRAY	rash	رش	kanresh	rashit
SQUAT	قrrad	قرّد	kanقrrad	قrradt
SQUEEZE	عssar zayyer	عصر زير	kanعssar kantzayyer	عssart zayyert
STAMP	عbaط	طبع	kanعbaط	عbaط
STAND	واقaf	وقف	kanواقaf	واقaft
STARE ANGRILY	خanzar f'	خنزرف	kanخanzar	خanzart
START	bda	بدى	kanbda	bdit
START UP (MOTOR)	nad	ناض	kanud	nadt
STARTLE	علاخ	خلع	kanعلاخ	علاخت
STARTLED, BE	تلاخ	تخلع	kantعلاخ	تلاخت
STAY	glas brak بقا	كلس برك بقى	kanglas kanbrak kanبقا	glast brakt بqit
STAY UP LATE	s'har	سهر	kanshar	s'hart
STEAL	سراق shafer	سرق شفر	kansراق kanshafer	سراقت shafert

STEP ON	طع fa ع fas	عفت عفس	طع fa ع fas	طع fa ع fast
STING	قres	قرص	قres	قrest
SINK	خnaz	خنز	خnaz	خnast
STIR	حrrak	حرك	حrrak	حrrakt
STOP	حbas وقaf	حبس وقف	حbas وقaf	حbast واقaft
STOP SPEAKING WITH	تخassem مع a	تخاصم مع	تخassem	تخassem
STORE	خazan	خزن	خazan	خazent
STRANGLE	قaj قnaخ	قج خنق	قaj قnaخ	قajit قnaخت
STRIKE (FROM WORK)	dar l'idrab	دار الإضراب	kandir	dart
STROLL	tmasha	تمشى	kantmasha	tmashit
STRETCH	jabbad kassal	جبد كسل	kanjabbad kankassal	jabbadt kassalt
STUDY	drass قra	درس قرى	kandrass قra	drast قrit
SUCCEED AT	njaح f	نجح ف	anjaح	njaحت
SUCK	mass	مص	kanmass	massit
SUE	dع a	دعى	kandع i	dع it
SUFFER	تعدع addeb	تعذب	تعدع ddeb	تعدع addebt
SUGGEST	قتareح	اقترح	قتareح	قتareحت
SUNBATHE	tshamesh	تشمش	kantshamesh	tshamesht
SURPRISE	fajaأ	فاجأ	kanfajaأ	fajaأt
SURRENDER	staslem	استسلم	kanstaslem	staslemt
SURVIVE	nja ع ash	نجى عاش	kannja ع ish	njit ع asht
SWALLOW	srapط	صرط	kansrapط	srapط t
SWARM (BEES)	rtaع	رتع	kanrtaع	rtaع t
SWEAR	حlaf b'llah عahed	حلف بالله عاهد	حlaf عahed	حlaf t عahedt
SWEAR (OATH)	حna	حنى	حni	حnit
SWEAT	عrag عraق	عرك عرق	عrag عraق	عragt عraqt
SWEEP	shattab	شطب	kanshattab	shattabt
SWELL	tanfaخ	تنفخ	kantnafaخ	tanfaخت
SWIM	عam	عام	عum	عamt
SWITCH (OFF)	طfa	طفى	كاف fi	طfit
SWITCH (ON)	شعal	شعل	كانشع al	شعalt
SYMPATHIZE	تعتatf مع a	تعاطف مع	تعتatf	تعتatft
TAKE	خذda	خدا	كاناخذud	خذdit
TAKE AWAY, OFF	zweel حyyed	زول حيد	kanzweel كانحyyed	zweelet حyyedt

TAKE CARE OF	təalla f'	تهالاف	kantəalla	t'hallit
TAKE CHARGE OF	tkallaf b'	تكلف ب	kantkallaf	tkallaft
TAKE	tkallam hdar	تكلم هضر	kantkallam kanhdar	tkallamt hdart
TALK NONSENSE	قاربع	خربق	كانقاربع	قاربع
TAME	rawwed	روض	kanrawwed	rawwedet
TAPE (RECORD)	sajjel	سجل	kansajjel	sajjelt
TAPE (SCOTCH)	قلاسا	لصق	كانقلاسا	قلاسا
TASTE	قدا	داق	كاندوق	قدا
TEACH	darres عallam قarra	درس علم قرى	kandarres كانعallam كانقارri	darrest عallamt قarrit
TEAR SOMETHING	قارعا sharrag	قطع شرك	كانقارعا kansharrag	قارعا sharragt
TEAR	قارعا tsharrag	تقطع تشرک	كانقارعا kansharrag can't be used	قارعا tsharraget can't be used
TEAR DOWN	haddam	هدم	kanhaddam	haddemt
TEASE	قاشهب تمالا تفالا	قشب تملغ تفلى	كانقاشهب kantmala kantfalla	قاشهbt tmalagt tfallit
TELEPHONE	طايعة drreb tilifon	عيطف ضرب التليفون	كانطايعة kandrreb	طايعة darrebet
TELL	قال قال عawed	قال قال عاود	kangul كانق كانعawed	gult ق عawedt
TEMPT	غار	غر	كانغار	غار
TEND HOUSE	قابل gabel	قابل الدار كابيل	كانقابل kangabel	قابل gabelt
THAW	dab	داب	kandub	dabt
THINK	خامم fakker	خمم فكر	كانخامم kanfakker	خامم fakkert
THINK THAT	دان بالي	ظن بلي	kandan balli	danit balli
THREATEN	haddad	هدد	kanhaddad	haddadt
THRESH	drass	درس	kandrass	drast
THROW	لارما rma	لاح رمى	كانلارما kanarmi	لارما rmit
TICKLE	har	هر	kanhar	harit
TIE	رباط عgad عقعد	ربط عكد عقد	كانرباط كانعgad كانعقعد	رباط عgad عقعد
TIE (BELT)	حزام	حزم	كانحزام	حزمت
TIE (DIAPER)	gammet	كمط	kangammet	gammett
TIGHTEN	zayyer	زير	kanzayyer	zayyert
TILL	حرات	حرت	كانحرات	حرات

TIRED, BE	ع ya	عيى	kanaع ya	ع yit
TIRED, MAKE	ع yya	عيى	kanع ayyi	ع yyt
TORTURE	ع addeb	عدب	kanع addeb	ع addebt
TOUCH	ق as mas	قاس مس	kanق is kanmas	ق ast massit
TRADE	tajer	تاجر	kantajer	tajert
TRAIN	darreb	درب	kanderreb	darrebt
TRANSLATE	tarjem	ترجم	kantarjem	tarjemt
TRAVEL	safer	سافر	kansafer	safert
TREAT (PEOPLE)	tع amel mع a	تعامل مع	kantع amel	tع amelt
TRICK	shmat	شمت	kanshmat	shmt
TRIP	ع tar	عتر	kanع tar	ع tart
TRUST	تا ق f	تاق ف	kantiق f	تا ق f
TRY	jarreb ح awel	جرب حاول	kanjarreb kanح awel	jarrebt ح awelt
TRY ON	ق ayyes	قيس	kanق ayyes	ق ayyest
TURN	lwa dar	لوى ضار	kanlwi kandur	lwit dart
TURN AROUND	dawwer	ضور	kandawwer	dawwert
TURN DOWN (VOLUME)	nق ass min	نقص من	kannق ass	nق asst
TURN OFF	ط fa	طفى	kanاط fi	ط fit
TURN ON	شع al	شعل	kanاشع al	شع alet
TURN OVER	glab ق lab dawwer	كلب قلب ضور	kanaglab kanaق lab kandawwer	glabet ق labet dawwert
TWIST	lwa	لوى	kanalwi	lwit
UNCLOG	خ wwer	خور	kanخ wwer	خ awwert
UNDERSTAND	fham	فهم	kanfham	fhamt
UNDERSTOOD, MAKE	fahham	فهم	kanfahham	fahhamet
UNIT	وا ح ced	وحد	kanوا ح ad	وا ح adt
UPSET	ق allaق	قلق	kanق allaق	ق allaق
UPSET, BE	تق allaق	تقلق	kantق allaق	تق allaق
USE	ستا ع mel	ستعمل	kanستا ع mel	ستا ع melt
USE (LAND)	ستا ع el	ستغل	kanستا ع el	ستا ع allit
USE TO, BE OF	سلا ح l'	صلح ل	kansلا ح	سلا ح et
USED TO, BECOME	wallef	ولف	kanwallef	walleft
USEFUL, BE	nفا ع	نفع	kanفا ع	nفا ع t
VACCINATE	لا ق ا ح t	لقح	kanلا ق ا ح t	لا ق ا ح t
VISIT	zar	زار	kanzur	zart
VOMIT	rad تق ayya	رد تقيى	kanrad kantق ayya	radet تق ayyit

WAIT	عayyen بقا tsana	عاین بقی تسنی	کانعayyen کانبقا کانتسنا	عayyent بقیت تسانیت
WAKE SOMEONE	قayye	حقیق	قکandayye	قکdayye
WAKE UP	قfa	فاق	قکانfa	قکfa
WALK	tmasha	تمشی	کانتmasha	تمشیت
WALK AROUND	tmasha tsara	تمشی تساری	کانتmasha کانتسارا	تمشیت تساریت
WANT	بغا	بفی	بغکان	بغیت
WARM, HEAT	سaxen	سخن	ساکانxen	ساکانت
WARM, BE	سaxan	سخن	ساکانxan	ساکانت
WARN	عlam حadder	علم حدر	عکانlam حکانadder	علامت حاکددرت
WATER	سقا sga	سقی سکی	ساقکان ساقگن	سقیت سگیت
WASH	غsal	غسل	غکانsal	غسالت
WASH (CLOTHES)	sabben	صبین	کانتsabben	صابت
WASH (FLOOR)	سابقsabbe	سبقت	سابقکانsayye	سابقیتsayye
WASTE	عdayye	ضییع	عکandayye	عکdayye
WATCH (TV)	تفرجtfarrej	تفریح	تفرجکانتtfarrej	تفرجیتtfarrajt
WAVE	شایر l'	شیر ل	شایرکانshayyer	شایرتshayyart
WEAR	لباسlbas	لبس	لباسکانlbas	لباستlbast
WEARY	عayya	عیی	عکانayya	عایتayit
WEAVE	نساجnsaj	نسج	نساجکانتkannasaj	نساجیتnsajt
WEEP	بکیbka	بکی	بکیکانkanabki	بکیتbkit
WEIGH	عbar وزانwzan	عبر وزن	عکانbar وزانکانwzan	عبارت وزانتwzant
WELCOME	رحابraحab استقبالstaقبال	رحب استقبال	رحابکانraحab استقبالکانstaقبال	رحابت استقبالیتstaقبالت
WELD	سودیsooda	سودی	سودیکانتkansoodi	سودیتsoodit
WELL, BE	بریbra	بری	بریکانتkanbra	بریتbrit
WET	فراکfrak	فراک	فراککانkanfrak	فراکتfrakt
WET, BE	فراکfarrek	فراک	فراککانfarrek	فراکتfarrekt
WHISTLE	سافرسaffer	سفر	سافرکانتkansaffer	سافرتsaffert
WIDEN	واسعwasseع	وسع	واسعکانkanwasseع	واسعتwasseعt
WIN	ربحrbaح	ربح	ربحکانkanrbaح	ربحیتrbaحت
WIPE DRY (FLOOR)	جففjaffef	جفف	جففکانkanjaffef	جففیتjaffeft
WIPE OFF	مساحmsaح محمحا	مسح محمی	مسحکانkansaح محمکانmحi	مساحتmsaحت محمیتmحit
WIPED OUT, BE	سخافsخaf	سخت	سختکانkansخaf	سختاftsخaft
WISH	تمناimana	تمنی	تمناکانتkantmana	تمنیتtmnit
WITHER	یباسybas لویlwa	یبس لوی	یباسکانybas لویکانlwa	یباستybast لویتlwit

WITNESS	shhad	شهد	kanshhad	shhadt
WONDER AT	tʕajjeʕ xammem f	تعجب خدم ف	kantʕajjeb kanxammem	tʕajjebt xammemt
WORK	xdam	خدم	kanxdam	xdamt
WORRY	tshiʕan	تشطن	kantshiʕan	tshiʕant
WORMY, GET	dawed	دود	kandawed	dawedt
WORTH, BE	swa	سوى	kanswa	swit
WOUND	jraʕ	جرح	kanjraʕ	jraʕt
WRITE	ktab	كتب	kanktab	ktabt
YAWN	tfawah	نفوه	kantfawah	tfawaht

COMMON MOROCCAN NAMES: SPELLING AND MEANING

Moroccan names provide an illuminating glimpse into Moroccan culture. Accordingly, your familiarity with the correct spelling, pronunciation and meaning of the names you are likely to encounter in and out of the classroom will be of considerable use to you in communicating with the people to which these names are attached. The following is a compilation of the most common Moroccan and Arabic names, male and female. They are listed here in the accepted French (états civile) transliteration. When you match the actual Arabic with the spellings used by the French, it will become clear just how approximate the spelling is (and also why the names read this way are never pronounced correctly.) The etymologies given here represent the most common derivations for the names, but are not meant to be exhaustive; many have more than one derivation.

MALE NAMES

عبد الحق	Abdelhak	Servant of the Truth
عبد العالي	Abdel Ali	" Highest
عبد الله	Abdellah	" God
عبد الإلاه	Abdel Ilah	" God
عبد الواحد	Abdelwahed	" One
عبد الوهاب	Abdel wahhab	" the Giver/Donor
عبد العزيز	Abdel Aziz	" Almighty, dear one
عبد السلام	Abdessalam	" Peace
عبد الرزاق	Abderrazzak	" Provider
عبد الرحيم	Abderrahim	" Merciful
عبد الرحمان	Abderrahmane	" Benificent
عبد الجليل	Abdeljalil	" Great One
عبد الغني	Abdelghani	" Rich One
عبد الحفيظ	Abdelhafid	" Protector
عبد المالك	Abdelmalek	" All-Possessing
عبد الكبير	Abdeikebir	" Large, great
عبد المومن	Abdelmoumen	" Faithful
عبد المولى	Abdelmoula	" Master
عبد القادر	Abdelkader	" Almighty
عبد الهادي	Abdelhadi	" Counsellor
أبو بكر	Abouker	1st Kalifa, Mohamed's Father-in-Law
عدنان	Adnane	Name of Arabian Tribe
أحمد	Ahmed	Most Praised
عيسى	Aissa	Jesus
علي	Ali	the High One; son-in-law of the Prophet
علال	Allal	from Ali
بوعزة	Bouazza	father of Azza

بوشعيب	Bouchib	a Prophet
بوجمة	Boujmaa	related to the father of the gathering
ابراهيم	Brahim	Abraham
داود	Daoud	David
ادريس	Driss	a Prophet
فخر الدين	Fakhreddine	Pride of religion
فريد	Farid	unique
فؤاد	Fouad	heart
حليم	Halim	the most patient
حميد	Hamid	Praiseworthy
حسن	Hassan	Good
هشام	Hicham	from name of tribe; names of kings
كريم	Karim	Generous
خالد	Khalid	the Eternal
لحسن	Lachen	from Hassan; the best
محمد	M'hamed	variation on Mohamed
محجوب	Mahjoub	Protected One
مهدي	Mehdi	the Guided One; Messiah
موحى	Moha	variation on Mohamed
محمد	Mohamed	the Praised One; name of the Prophet
موحمد	Mohand	variation on Mohamed
موسى	Moussa	Moses
مصطفى	Mustapha	the Chosen One
نور الدين	Noureddine	Light of Religion
عمر	Omar	2nd Khalifa; related to life and age
عثمان	Othman	3rd Khalifa
رشيد	Rachid	the Wise
رهوان	Radouane	Blessing
رحو	Rahhou	Berber name
سعيد	Said	Happy
صلاح الدين	Salaheddine	Protector; reformer of religion
سمير	Samir	Companion; courtier; entertainer
سليمان	Slimane	Soloman
سفيان	Soufiane	Founder of Omayyed dynasty; early Muslim
طارق	Tarik	Passerby; Nomad
يعقوب	Yacoub	Jacob
يونس	Youness	Jonah
يوسف	Youssef	Joseph
عز الدين	Aazeddine	Dignity of religion
لعربي	Laarbi	the Arab
ميلود	Miloud	the Born One
حسين	Houceine	from Hassan; Good

FEMALE NAMES

عائشة	Aicha	Other wife of the Prophet: "Living One"
أمل	Amal	Hope
عزيزة	Aziza	Dear one; dignified
بديعة	Baadia	Wonderful
بهيجة	Bahija	the Joyful One
بوشري	Bouchra	the Giver of good news
شعبية	Chaibia	Popular
دوبية	Doubia	this Life, world
دريسية	Drissia	from Driss, a Prophet
فضيلة	Fadila	Virtue, Piety
فاضمة	Fadma	from Fatima
فايزة	Faiza	Victorious
فريدة	Farida	Unique
فتيحة	Fatiha	the Opener, Opening
فاطمة	Fatima	Daughter of the Prophet
فاطمة الزهراء	Fatima Zohra	Daughter of the Prophet
فاطنة	Fatna	from Fatima
فطومنة	Fettouma	from Fatima
فوزية	Fouzia	from Faiza, victor
حكيمه	Hakima	Wise
حنان	Hanane	Compassion
حسنة/حسنة	Hasna	Beautiful
حسنية	Hassania	Good
حليمة	Hlima	Patient
جمعة	Jamaa	the Gatherer
جميلة	Jamila	Beautiful
قمر	Kamar	Moon
كوثر	Kaoutar	name of a River in Paradise
كريمة	Karima	Generous
خديجة	Khadija	Wife of the Prophet
خالدة	Khalida	Eternal
خيرة	Kheira	Goodness
لمياء	Lamiae	related to "Honey-colored lips"
لطيفة	Latifa	Graceful; kind, gentel
ليلي	Leila	Night; Dark-haired
لوبني	Loubna	Famous romantic figure
ماها/مهى	Maha	a kind of deer with beautiful eyes
مليكة	Malike	Queen; owner
مارية	Maria	one of the Prophet's wives
ميلودة	Milouda	the Born One
مينة	Mina	from Amina, trust-worthy

موني	Mouna	Fate
مونية	Mounia	Hope; Fate
نادية	Nadia	the Caller; Dewy
نعيمة	Naima	the Beautiful One
نجاهة	Najat	Salvation
نجوى	Najoua	Prayer
نزهة	Nezha	Desire
نورى	Noura	Light
رشيدة	Rachida	Wise; Mature
رقية	Rkia	the Civilized; Weaver of good spells
سعدية	Saadia	Happy
سعيدة	Saida	Happy
سلوى	Saloua	Comfort; Solace
سميرة	Samira	Night companion; entertainer
سعاد	Souad	Comfort; Solace
تورية	Touria	Constellation
يامنة	Yamna	from Amina
زهرة	Zahra	Orange Blossom
زهور	Zhour	Orange Blossoms
زينب	Zineb	Daughter of Mohamed
حياة	Hayat	Life
زبيدة	Zoubida	Diminutive for Butter
رابحة	Rabha	the Victorious