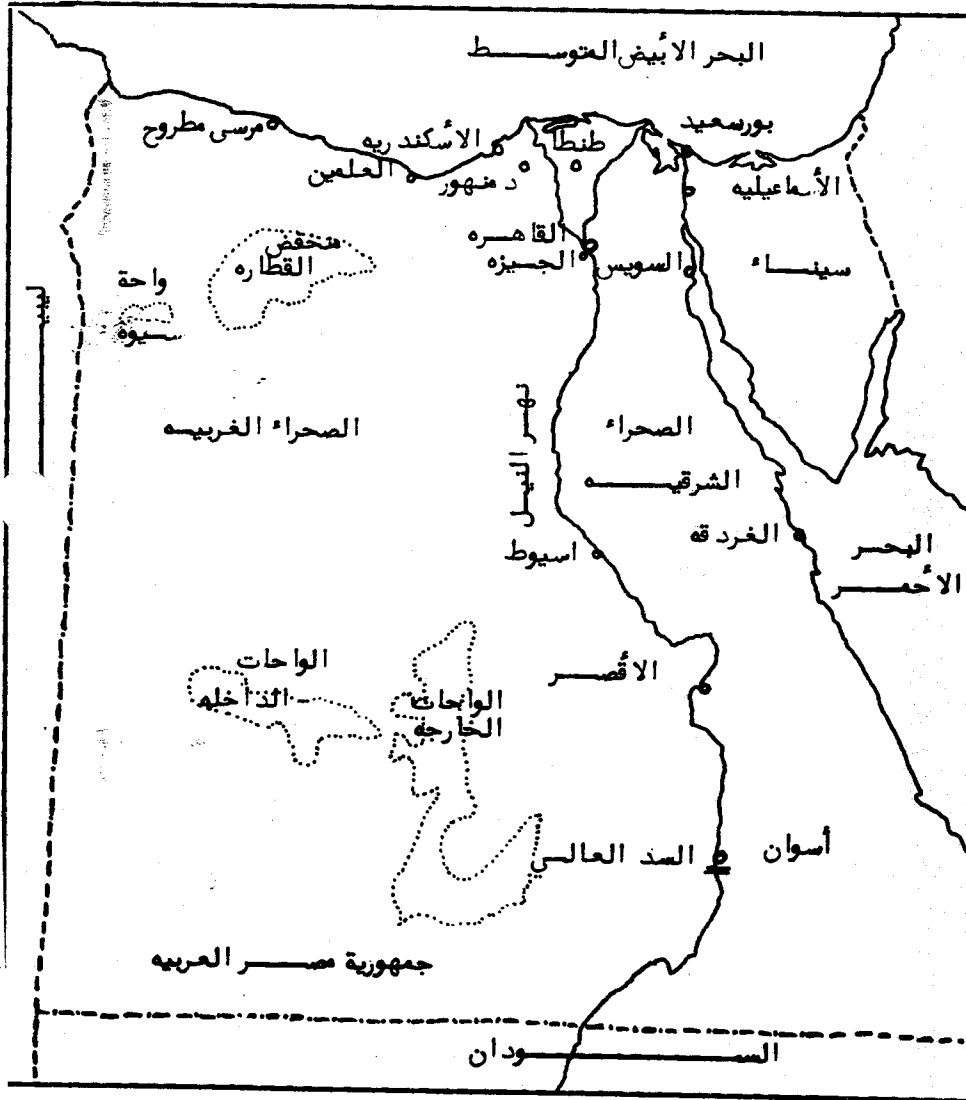


ARABIC EGYPTIAN COURSE

Module 4
Lessons 13-16



April 1982

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

Abbreviations Used in This Module

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

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Objectives

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

Lesson 13: Eating Out

Lesson 14: A Visit to Alexandria

Lesson 15: Shopping

Lesson 16: A Tour of Cairo

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

LISTENING COMPREHNSION

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

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

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

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WRITTEN INTERPRETATION

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

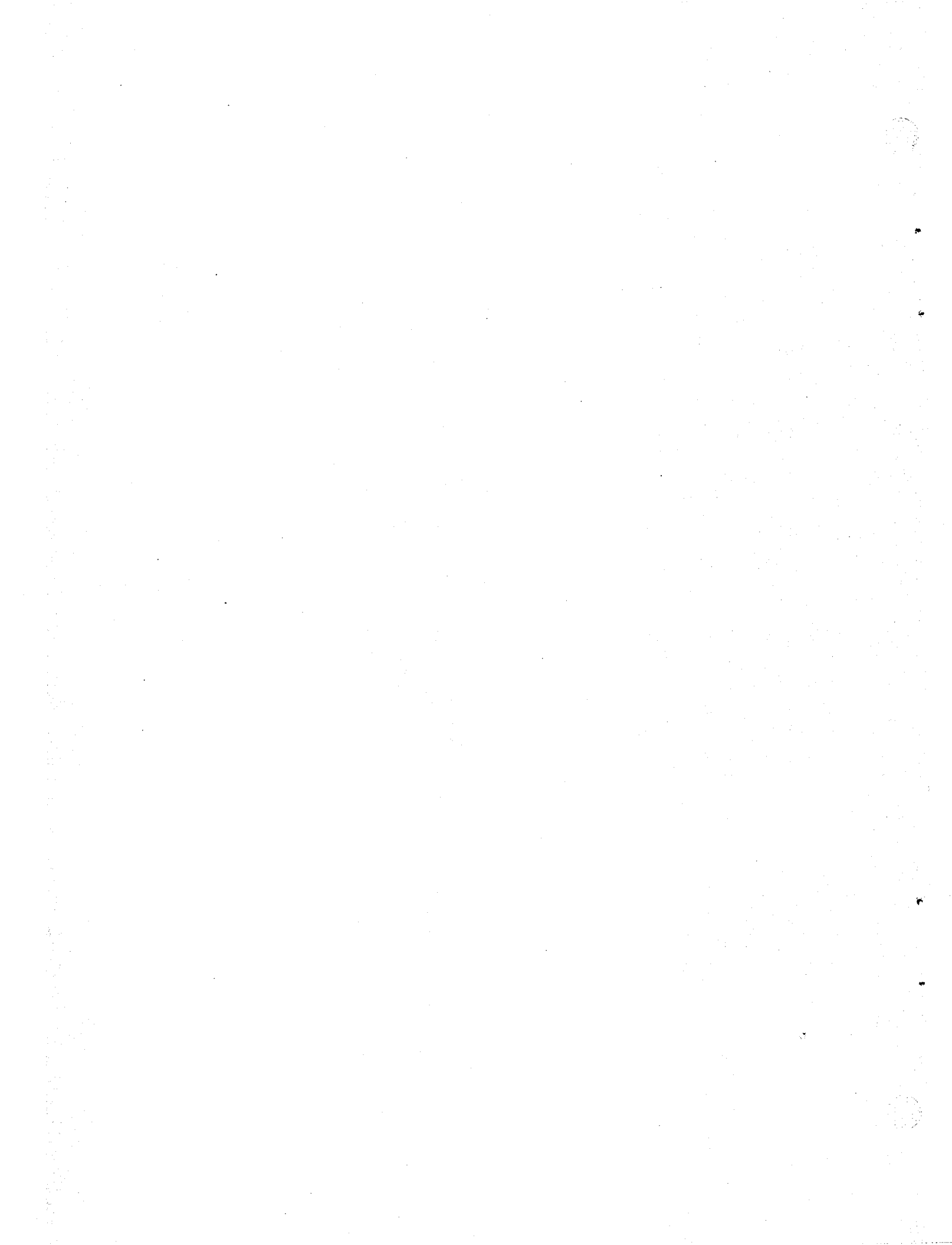
DICTATION

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

SPEAKING

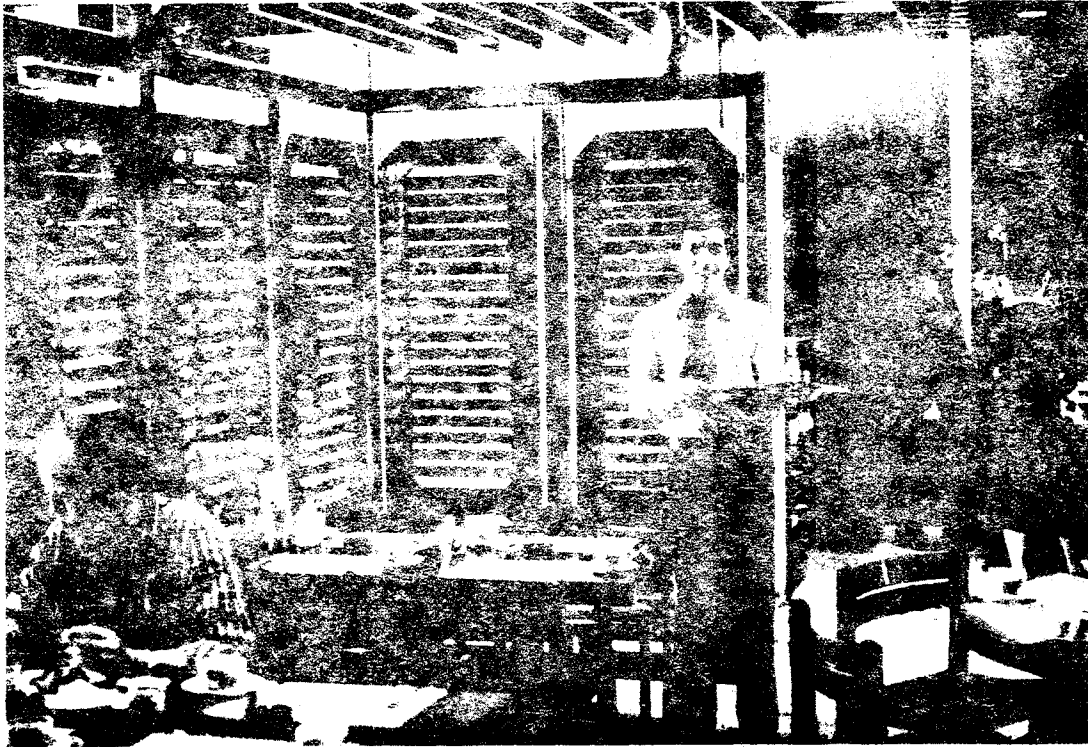
Spoken Interpretation. Given a recorded dialogue between an Egyptian who speaks ED and an American who speaks English, the student orally interprets for both speakers. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

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



LESSON 18

EATING OUT



Objectives

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

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

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



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

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME I

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

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

**TRANSLATION**

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

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

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

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

Waiter: Do you need anything else?

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

Waiter: Yes, sirs.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Example:

I called the doctor yesterday.

أنا طلبت الدكتور إمبارح .

I ordered kabob and rice.

أنا طلبت كباب ورز .

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

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

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

Example:

How are you, sir?

إزايك يا بييه ؟

How are you, sir?

إزاي سيادتك ؟

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

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

Example:

Bring a doctor for the sick man.

جيب (هات) دكتور للمراجل العيان.

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

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

Example:

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

This car moves slowly. . العربية دي بتمشي بشويش .

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

Example:

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

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

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

Example:

You forget. (short vowel) . انت بتنسى

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

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

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

They entered the Military Academy. . دخلوا الكلية الحربية .

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

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

Example:

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

10. مَيَّةٌ سَائِعَةٌ means "cold water." The ED word مَيَّةٌ means "water" and has no plural form. Its MSA equivalent is مَاءٌ (مِيَاهُ [pl.]). The ED word سَائِعَةٌ is the feminine form of the word "cold." Its MSA equivalent is مَفْعَةٌ or بَارِدٌ وَصَفِيحٌ .

Example:

The water is very cold.	المَيَّة سَائِعَةٌ قَوِي .
The window is very cold.	الشِّبَاك سَائِعٌ قَوِي .

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

Example:

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

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

DRILLS



One

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

- هَاتِ طَاجِنَ لَحْمَةٍ وَسَلْطَةَ . (Teacher)
- — نَمُّ كَبَابٍ — (Teacher)
- هَاتِ نَمُّ كَبَابٍ وَسَلْطَةَ . (Student)

- — — عَيْشٍ — ٠٥
- — كَبَابٍ وَعَيْشٍ — ٠١
- — وَنَمِّ كَبَابٍ — هَاتِ ٠٦
- — طَاجِنَ لَحْمَةٍ — ٠٢
- — — سَلْطَةَ — ٠٧
- — رِزٍّ وَعَيْشٍ — ٠٣
- — — وَمِيَّةٍ سَاقِعَةٍ — ٠٨
- — وَطَاجِنَ لَحْمَةٍ — ٠٤

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

- هَاتِ لِي طَاجِنَ لَحْمَةٍ وَرِزٍّ . (Teacher)
- to her (Teacher)
- هَاتِ لَهَا طَاجِنَ لَحْمَةٍ وَرِزٍّ . (Student)

- to them ٠١ جِيْبِ لِي نَمِّ كَبَابٍ وَسَلْطَةَ .
- to him ٠٢ هَاتِ لَنَا رِزٍّ وَسَلْطَةَ وَعَيْشٍ .
- to us ٠٣ جِيْبِ لِهْ عَيْشٍ وَمِيَّةٍ سَاقِعَةٍ .
- to me ٠٤ هَاتِ لِهْمِ طَاجِنَ لَحْمَةٍ وَرِزٍّ وَكَبَابٍ .
- to her ٠٥ جِيْبِ لِي مِيَّةٍ سَاقِعَةٍ مَعَ الْعَيْشِ .
- to him ٠٦ هَاتِ لَنَا كَبَابٍ وَعَيْشٍ وَطَاجِنَ لَحْمَةٍ .
- to them ٠٧ جِيْبِ لَهَا رِزٍّ كَثِيرٍ مَعَ السَلْطَةِ وَالْعَيْشِ .

Three

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example: نَسِي يَطْلُبُ الْكِتَابَ وَطَلَّتْ الْعَيْشُ . (Teacher)

she (Teacher)

. نَسِيَتْ تَطْلُبُ الْكِتَابَ وَطَلَّتِ الْعَيْشُ . (Student)

- they .١ بينسى ياخذ الدواء وما بينساش ياكل .
- I .٢ سي يروح المطار الحربي وراح المطار الدولي .
- you, m. .٣ عاوزة تضرب تليفون عشان تطلب الكتاب ؟
- you .٤ نسييت تاخذ الدواء وكلت طاجن اللحمه كله ؟
- he .٥ مش حينسوا يشربوا قهوة لو راحوا المطعم .
- we .٦ نسي يطلب من الجرسون السلطة مع الكتاب .
- you, f. .٧ بينسى يكتب الدرس وما بينساش يروح لصاحيته .
- you .٨ لو محتجيب طاجن لحمه هات رز معاه .
- he .٩ أنا باجري نص ساعة كل يوم قبل الغدا .
- I .١٠ ما بيحبوش ياكلوا بسرعة ، بياكلوا بشويش .

Four

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example: نَسِي يَكْتَبُ الْمَحْضَر . (Teacher)

. مَا نَسِيْشْ يَكْتَبُ الْمَحْضَر . (Student)

- .١ بينسى يجيب العيش .
- .٢ وحياتك روجي اضربي تليفون .
- .٣ نسينا ناخذ الدواء .
- .٤ بينسوا يروحوا المطار .
- .٥ بيحبوا يركبوا الطائرة الصغيرة .
- .٦ بتحب تاكل الاكل المصري .
- .٧ عنده ولاد كتير .
- .٨ أشربي مية ساعة عشان انت عيانة .

Five

Make up a question for each of the answers below.

Example:

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

(Student) تحب تاكل كباب فيين ؟

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

Six

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

Example:

(Teacher) طلب سيادتك ايه ؟

(Student) هات لي نص كباب وسلطة وعيش .

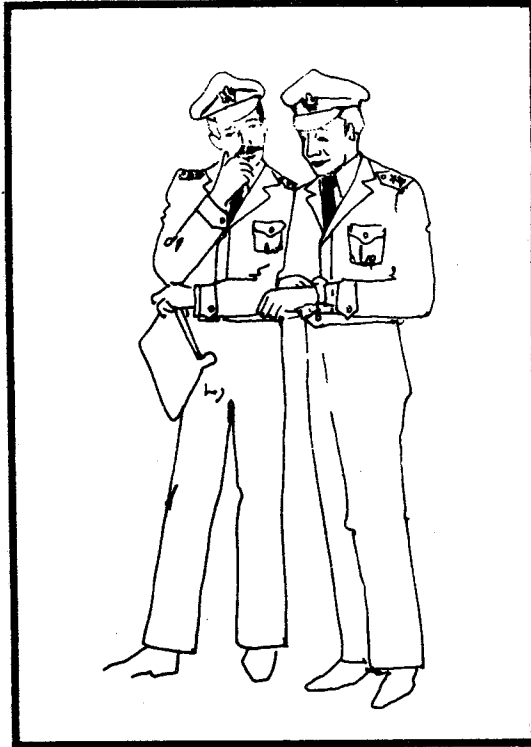
- ٠١ طلباتكم ايه النهارده يا بهوات ؟
- ٠٢ بتطلب الأسعاف اذا كان عندك مغص ؟
- ٠٣ تحب تاكل سلطة مع الكباب ؟
- ٠٤ عاوزة عيش ولأ رز مع الطاجن ؟
- ٠٥ تحب تشرب قهوة بعد الغدا ولأ بعد العشا ؟
- ٠٦ عاوز حاجة تانية من الجرسون ؟
- ٠٧ تحب تشرب مية ساعة مع الدوا ؟
- ٠٨ بتروح انهو مطعم عشان تتغدى ؟
- ٠٩ جيت حاجة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

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME II

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

عبد السلام: حَنَرُوحِ فِيْنِ اللَّيْلَةِ ؟
احسان : يَا لَآ نَرُوحِ كَارِيْنُو شَهْرَزَادَ .
عبد السلام: وَحَنَعْمِلِ اِيْه هِنَاكَ ؟
احسان : حَنَشْرَبِ بِيْرَةَ وَنَاكُلُ مَرَّةً وَنَتَفَرَّجُ عَلٰى الرَّقْصِ
الْبَلَدِي .
عبد السلام: وَاللّٰهِ دِيْ فِكْرَةَ كَوَيْسَةَ .
احسان : تَعَالُ مَعَايَا نَضْرِبُ تَلِيْفُوْنَ عَشَانَ نَحْجِزُ طَرَابِيْرَةَ .

**TRANSLATION**

Abd al Salam: Where are we going tonight?

Ihsan: Let's go to the Scheherazade Nightclub.

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Example:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

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

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

Example:

Indeed (really), it is a good idea.

والله دي فكرة كويسة .

By God, you are coming with me.

والله لأنت جاي معايا .

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

Example:

This taxi is vacant.

التاكسي ده فاضي .

The commander is free now.

القائد فاضي دلوقتي .

This table is available.

الطرايزة دي فاضية .



DRILLS



One

Follow the pattern established by the example.

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

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

- Example:
- | | | |
|---|--|-----------|
| • | حَنْرُوحْ نَاكَلْ فِي الْمَطْعَمِ وَبَعْدِيْنْ حَنْرُوحْ | (Teacher) |
| | he | (Teacher) |
| • | حَيْرُوحْ يَاكَلْ فِي الْمَطْعَمِ وَبَعْدِيْنْ حَيْرُوحْ | (Student) |
-
- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| you, pl. | • | هَاتِ الْمِيَةَ السَّاقِعَةَ وَالْمِزَةَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ . |
| they | • | عِنْدَهُ فِكْرَةٌ أَنَّهُ يَبْرُوحْ يَتَفَرِّجْ عَلَى الرَّقْصِ فِي الْكَازِينُو . |
| you, f. | • | سَلَامَتِكَ ، عِنْدَكَ أَيُّهُ النَّهَارُ ؟ |
| you, m. | • | عَاوِزِيْنْ حَاجَةٌ تَانِيَةً مِنَ الْمَطْعَمِ ؟ |
| he | • | كَلْنَا طَاجِنَ لَحْمَةٍ عَلَى الْغَدَا وَشَرَبْنَا بِيْرَةَ سَاقِعَةٍ . |
| we | • | حَيْرُوحْ يَشْتَغَلْ وَلَا حَيْرُوحْ يَشْرَبُ بِيْرَةَ فِي الْكَازِينُو . |
| they | • | حَجَزْنَا طَرَابِيْزَاتٍ وَكَرَاسِيَّ كَثِيْرَةً لِلطَّبَاطِ الْآمَرِيْكَانِ . |
| she | • | دَوْلٌ طَلَبُوا الْمَطْعَمَ عَشَانَ يَحْجِزُوا طَرَابِيْزَةَ لِلْغَدَا . |
| you, m. | • | يَا لَ أَعْدَدُوا اِكْتَبُوا الْمَحْضَرَ وَبَعْدِيْنْ رُوحُوا الْبَيْتَ . |
| you, pl. | • | جَابَتْ الْكِبَابُ وَالْعَيْشُ وَنَسِيْتُ تَجِيْبَ الْمِيَةَ . |

Three

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

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

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

Four

Follow the pattern established by the example.

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

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

Five

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

Student 2. Respond to Student 1's statements.

Example:

يَا لَ الْكَازِينُو (Teacher)

يَا لَ نِرُوح الْكَازِينُو (Student 1)

مُتَأَسِّفٌ أَنَا مَشْغُولٌ (Student 2)

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

Six

Make up a question for each of the responses below.

Example:

أحب اشرب بيرة ساعة كل ليلة . (Teacher)

تحب تشرب أيه كل ليلة ؟ (Student)

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

Seven

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

Example:

• بيتغدي مع صاحبه كل يوم (Teacher)

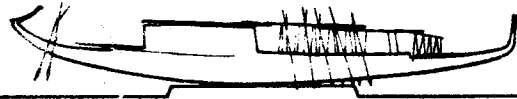
• ما بيتغداش مع صاحبه كل يوم (Student)

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



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

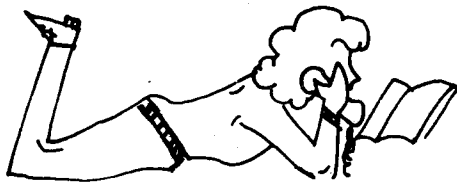
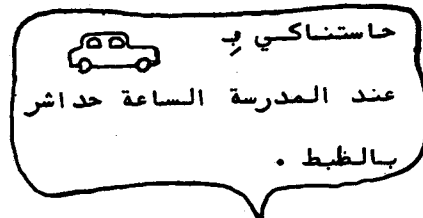
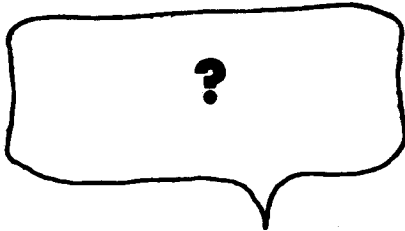
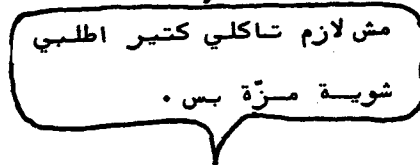
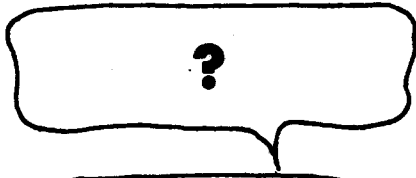
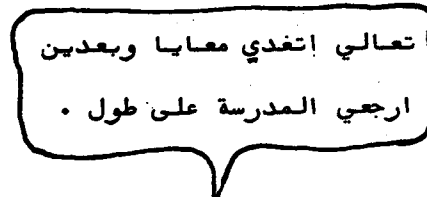
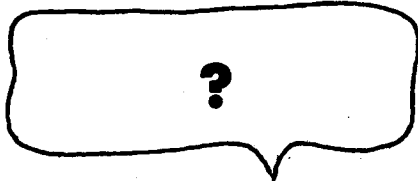
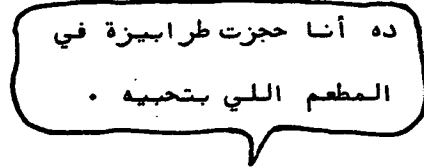
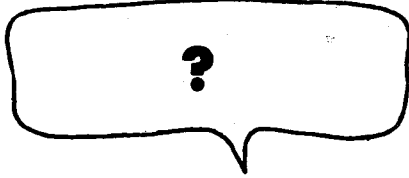
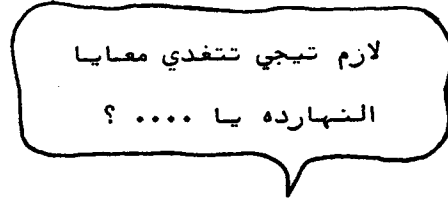
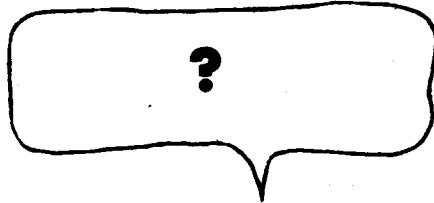
CLASSROOM EXERCISES



What Do You Say?

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

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



Role Playing

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

مساءً النور .

Greet him.

طلبات السيادة ؟

Ask him what he has.

عندنا كباب وطواجن لحمه .

Ask him to bring you half a kilo of kabob.

تحب تشرب أيه مع الأكل ؟

Ask him to bring you a cold beer.

لا متأسف ما عندناش .

Ask him to bring you coffee.

طيب .

Tell him to please hurry up with the coffee.

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

انت عندك اجازة بكرة ؟

Yes, you have.

حتروح فين في الاجازة ؟

You reserved a table at the Nile Nightclub.

حتعمل ايه في الكازينو ده ؟

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

حترقصوا ؟

Of course, you'll drink and dance.

حتفرجوا على الرقص البلدي ؟

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

آجي معاكم ؟

This is a great idea. Ask him to come.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker

Interpreter

Arabic speaker

Situation 1.



I have an appointment with a friend.

الساعة كام ؟

At four o'clock.

تحب تبيجي معايا البيت لما ترجع من عند صاحبك ؟

I reserved a table in a nightclub.

طيب ، اروح أنا البيت وأنت روح الكازينو .

Why don't you come with me?

حتمل ايه في الكازينو ؟

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

لا ، أنا ما باشربش بيرة .

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

Situation 2.



I would like to reserve a table.

امتى يا بيه ؟

Tonight at 8 o'clock.

عاوز طرابيزة لكام واحد ؟

Seven.

حتتفشوا هنا ؟

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

طواجن لحمة وكباب ورز وكل حاجة .

We would like to have kabob
and salad.

حاضر يا بيه . أنا حاجز لكم طرابيزة كبيرة .

When does the belly dancing start?

الساعة تسعة بالليل .

Thank you.

العفو .

Translation Practice

Translate the following 10 sentences orally into English.

- ٠١ . تحب تاكل ايه النهارده يا بيه ؟
- ٠٢ . جيب رز وسلطة وطاجن لحمة كبير .
- ٠٣ . احجز لي طرابيزة الليلة عشان اتفرج على الرقاصة الشاطرية .
- ٠٤ . ما تنساش تجيب العيش والمية الساقعة وحياتك .
- ٠٥ . هات نص كباب وسلطة واتنين بييرة ساقعة من فضلك .
- ٠٦ . اذا كنت جمان اجيب لك العيش والسلطة دلوقتي والكياب بعد شوية .
- ٠٧ . تعالي عندي الليلة اعشيك طاجن لحمة ورز .
- ٠٨ . انت نسيت تحجز لنا طرابيزة في الكازينو الجديد ؟
- ٠٩ . عاوزين يروحوا الكازينو الليلة عشان شهرزاد حترقص هناك .
- ٠١٠ . تعالي اشربك بييرة الليلة ، عندي بييرة ساقعة قوي ومزّة .

Dictation Practice

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

HOMEWORK



Exercise One

Use SATTs to write the 10 recorded sentences.

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

Exercise Two

Translate the 10 recorded sentences into written English.

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

Exercise Three

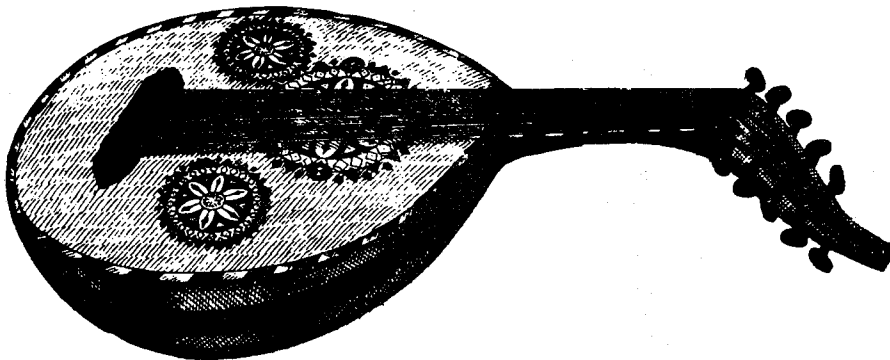
Listen to the recorded Arabic conversation, then answer the questions based on it.

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

Exercise Four

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

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



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

SUMMARY



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

REFERENCE GRAMMAR

VERBS

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

EVALUATION



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

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

Part B. Translate the five recorded sentences into English.

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

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

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

ENRICHMENT



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

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

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

Example:

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

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

Example:

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

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

Example:

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

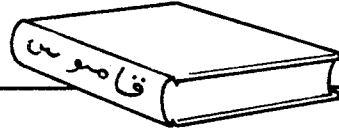
D. The ED word for "tip" is بقشيش .

Example:

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

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

VOCABULARY



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

ENGLISHEDMSA

tonight

الليلة

waiter

جرسون

watch, see (to)

اتفرح



High school girls perform an Egyptian folkloric dance.

LESSON 14

A VISIT TO ALEXANDRIA

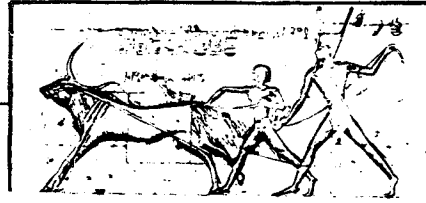


Objectives

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

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

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



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

إِنِّي

2. Lengthening and stressing of the pronoun object in

حَاتِيهِو لَكَ

3. The words

يَتَاعُ - يَتَاعِةٌ - يَتُوَعُ

4. Measure I initial weak verb

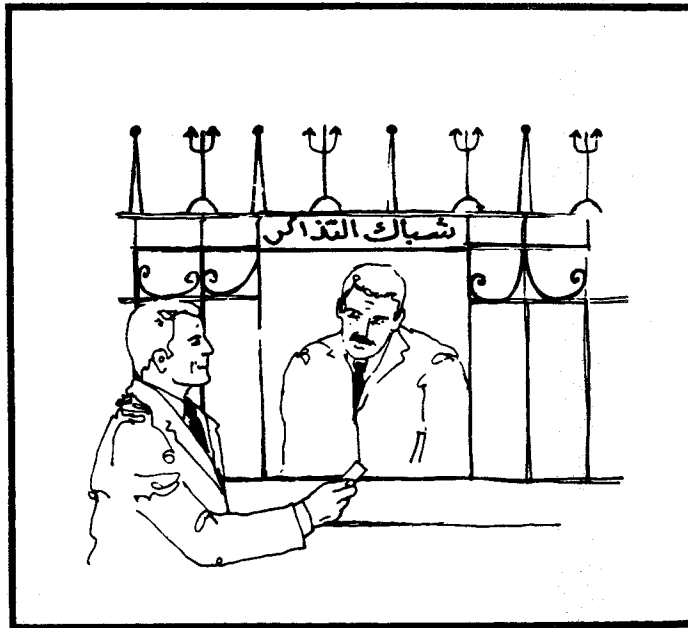
وَقِفُ

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME I

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

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

**TRANSLATION**

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

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

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

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

Stephen: Does it stop at Damanhur?

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Example:

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

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

حَادِيْهُوَ لَكَ - إَدُوْهَا لِي - إَدِيْهَا لِي

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

Example:

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

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

Example:

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

الدِّيزِلُ بِسَاعَةِ السَّاعَةِ ٦ الصُّبْحِ
قَامَ فِي مِيعَادِهِ .

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

Example:

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

بِكَمِ التَّدْكَرَةِ ؟

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

التَّدْكَرَةُ بِحِجَّتِهِ وَوُضِعَ .

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

Example:

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

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

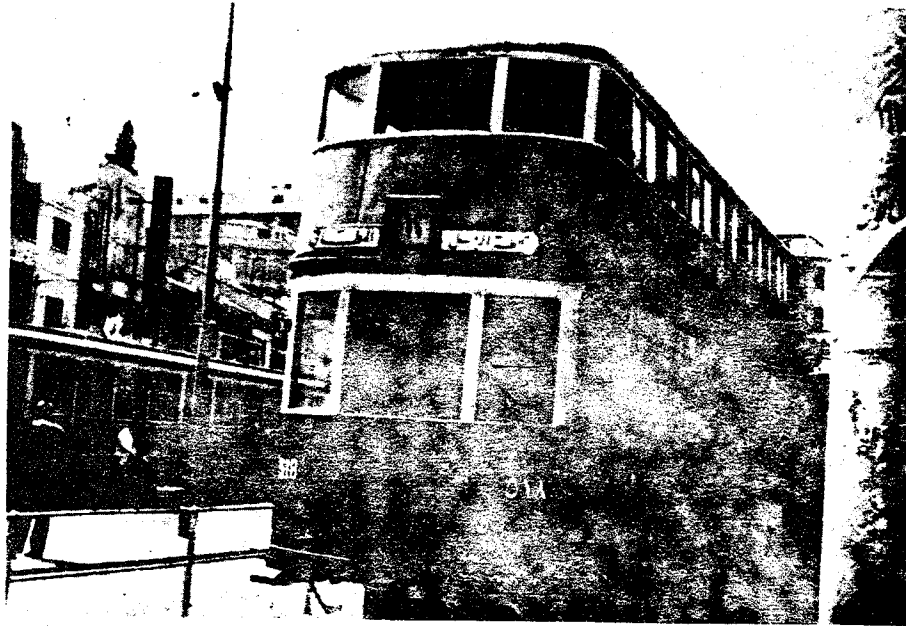
Example:

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

الْقَطَرُ يَتَقَدَّمُ السَّاعَةَ سَبْعَةَ .

The man stood up to greet the officer.

الرَّاجِلُ قَامَ عَشَانَ يَسْتَلِمُ عَلَى الطَّابِطِ .



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

DRILLS



One

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

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

- ٠١ — — وَنَصٍ جَنِيهِ — —
- ٠٢ — — حَتَّى كِنَافَةِ وَحَيَاتِكَ .
- ٠٣ — — — — أَدِيلَهُ .
- ٠٤ — — دَوَا لِلإِسْهَالِ أَعْمَلُ مَعْرُوفٍ .
- ٠٥ — — أَدِينَا تَذْكَرَتَيْنِ لِأَسْكَندَرِيَّةٍ — —
- ٠٦ — — بِيرَةٍ وَمِزَةٍ يَاجْرَسُونَ .
- ٠٧ — — طَاجِنِ لَحْمَةٍ — —
- ٠٨ — — العَرَبِيَّةِ بِتَاعَتِكَ يَاسْعَادُ .
- ٠٩ — — — — أَدِيهَا .
- ١٠ — — بِتَاعَتِكَ يَاحْسَنُ .

Two

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

Example:

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

me

- ٠١ أَعْمَلُ مَعْرُوفُ أَدِيهِمُ التَّذَاكِرَ بِتَاعَتِهِمْ .

them

- ٠٢ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ أَدِي لَهُ التَّذْكَرَةَ بِتَاعَتِهِ .

us

- ٠٣ مِمَّنِ اللَّيِّ حَيْدِينِي الحُبُوبَ بِتَاعَتِي ؟

him

- ٠٤ وَحَيَاتِكَ أَدِي لَهَا التَّذْكَرَةَ بِتَاعَتِهَا .

her

- ٠٥ بَكْرَةٍ حَادِيهِمُ الكُتُبَ بِتَاعَتِهِمْ .

- you, sing. • لازم أدّيكم الاكل بتاعكم دلوقتى • ٠٦
- them • مين اللي بيديها الدوا بتاعها ؟ • ٠٧
- you, pl. • امتى المدرس حيديهم الامتحانات ؟ • ٠٨
- her • بلاش تديني الاقراض بتاعة الاسهال • ٠٩

Three

Replace the underlined nouns in the following sentences with pronouns.

- Example: • ادي الشاي للتعريف قبل ما يبرد • (Teacher)
- اديه للتعريف قبل ما يبرد • (Student)

- ٠١ • حيدي العربية للظابط في المطار •
- ٠٢ • بيدوا التذاكر للمعلمات ببلاش •
- ٠٣ • ادّيهم الكتب بسرعة •
- ٠٤ • ادّي الكتاب للبيه من فضلك •
- ٠٥ • ادّيت المحضر للظابط امبارح •
- ٠٦ • ادّيني العربية بتاعتك من فضلك •
- ٠٧ • حيدوا الادوية للعيانين بالليل •
- ٠٨ • بتدي البطاقات للعساكر الجداد بس •

Four

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

- Example: • ادّي القهوة للدكتور • (Teacher)
- ادّيهما له • (Student)

- ٠١ • جيب الكتاب للمدرس •
- ٠٢ • ادّي الساعة للباشمهندس •
- ٠٣ • هات العربية للضيوف •
- ٠٤ • ادّي الكتاب لصاحبي •
- ٠٥ • جيب الطرايبزة للعسكري •
- ٠٦ • خدوا الطاجن للتلامذة •

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

Five

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

Example:

القائد وصل المعسكر الساعة ٦ . (Teacher)

future (Teacher)

القائد حيوصل المعسكر الساعة ٦ . (Student)

future

٠١ الديزل كان في المحطة الساعة خمسة بالظبط .

present

٠٢ الرقيب ركب في العربية بتاعتي .

present

٠٣ القطر ده وقف في طنطا بس .

past

٠٤ الظابط حياخد القطر بتاع الساعة ٩ بالليل .

past

٠٥ العربية بتاعتهم بتقف في السكة .

future

٠٦ اديتوا التذاكر لمين ؟

present

٠٧ الطائرة حتوصل المطار الحربي بسرعة .

past

٠٨ المدرسة حتدينا التذاكر ببلاش .

active participle = present

٠٩ انا سكنت في الشارع بتاع المدرسة .

active participle = present

٠١٠ انا رحت اسكندرية في القطر بتاع ٦ الصبح .

Six

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

Example:

عاوز كام تذكرة لطنطا ؟ (Teacher)

two (Teacher)

عاوز تذكرتين لطنطا . (Student)

Tanta only

٠١ الديزل بيوقف في شبين الكوم ؟

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

Seven

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


Example: القطر وقف بعيد عن المحطة . (Teacher)

where (Teacher)

القطر وقف فيين ؟ (Student)

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

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME II 

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

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

**TRANSLATION**

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

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

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

Stephen: Just one night.

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Example:

The service in this restaurant
is good.

• الخِدْمَةُ فِي الْمَطْعَمِ دَهْ كَوَيِّسَةٌ .

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

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

Example:

A room with one bed.

• أُودَةٌ بِسِرِيرٍ وَاحِدٍ .

A room with two beds.

• أُودَةٌ بِسِرِيرَيْنِ .

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

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

Example:

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

• حَتْفُضَلْ كَامْ يَوْمٌ ؟

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

• سَتَبْقَى كَمْ يَوْمًا ؟

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

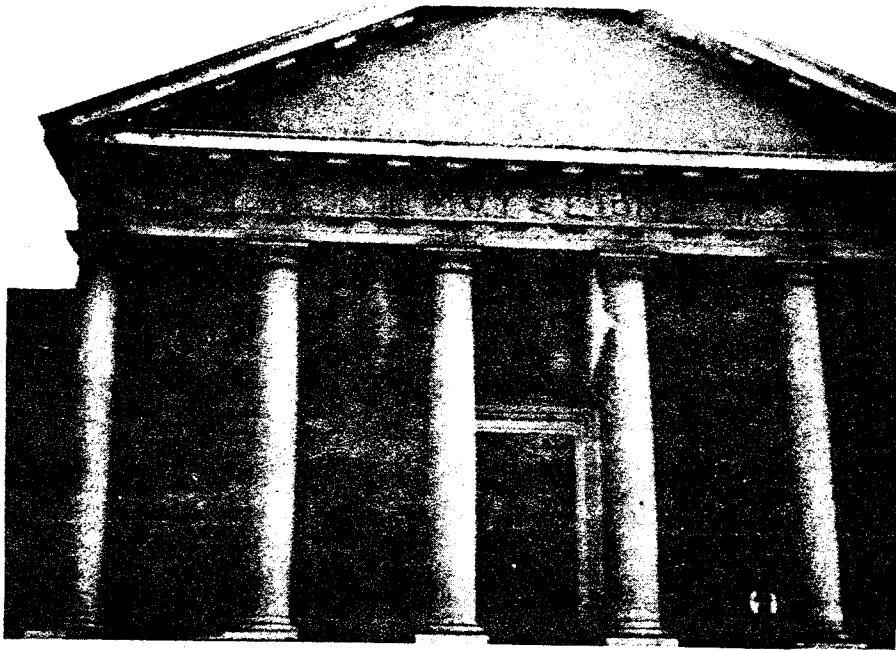
• فُضِّلَ يَتْرَسُ لِخَدْمَا بَقِيَ مَهْنَدِسًا .

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

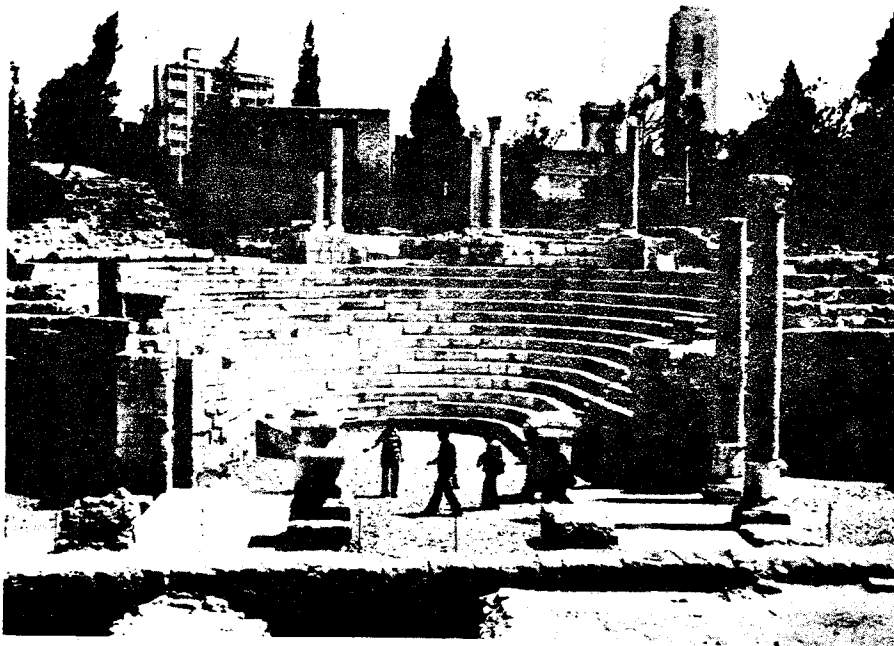
• ظَلَّ يَدْرُسُ حَتَّى أَصَحَّ مَهْنَدِسًا .

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

(a)



(b)



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

DRILLS



One

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

• عَاوِزُ أُوْدَةٍ بِشْرِيْرُ . (Teacher)

• بِشْرِيْرِيْنُ — — (Teacher)

• عَاوِزُ أُوْدَةٍ بِشْرِيْرِيْنُ . (Student)

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

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

• اِنْفُضَّلَ مُفْتَاْحُ الأُوْدَةِ بِعَمْرَةَ ١٥ . (Teacher)

• — — — — دَهْ . (Teacher)

• دَهْ مُفْتَاْحُ الأُوْدَةِ بِعَمْرَةَ ١٥ . (Student)

- — — العَرَبِيَّةُ الْجَدِيْدَةُ . ٠١
- — — — — اِتْفَضَلْ مِفَاتِيْحَ . ٠٢
- — — — — بِتَاعَتِي . ٠٣
- — — — — البَابِ دِهْ . ٠٤
- — — — — الأُوْدَةِ دِي . ٠٥
- — — — — اللُّوْكَانْدَةِ — . ٠٦
- — — — — الشَّرِكَةِ بِتَاعَتِكَ . ٠٧
- — — — — الشَّرِكَةِ اَدْيِهَا . ٠٨

Three

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

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

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

Four

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

Example:

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

she

- ٠١ كتب اسمه وعنوانه في اللوكاندة بالعربي .

we

- ٠٢ حأطلب اللوكاندة عشان عاوز أودة بسريرين .

they

- ٠٣ فضل يخدم في الطيران لحد ما بقى ظابط .

I

- ٠٤ راح الكازينو وبعدين روج مع صاحبه .

you, pl.

- ٠٥ خد مفتاح الأودة وسافر مصر .

you, sing.

- ٠٦ ادّوا مفاتيح العربية للعسكري .

Five

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

Example:

عِنْدَكَ أُودَةٌ بِشْرِيرٍ وَاحِدٍ ؟ (Teacher)

two (Teacher)

لَا عِنْدِي أُودَةٌ بِشْرِيرِينَ . (Student)

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

Six

Change the underlined verbs to the tenses indicated.

Example:

هُوَ خَدَّ مُفْتَاخَ الْأُودَةِ مَعَاهُ ؟ (Teacher)

present (Teacher)

هُوَ بِيَأْخُذُ مُفْتَاخَ الْأُودَةِ مَعَاهُ ؟ (Student)

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

Seven

Answer the following questions in the negative.

Example:

اديتها الفلوس اللي طلبتها ؟ (Teacher)

لا، ما اديتهاش الفلوس . (Student)

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

Eight

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

Example:

كتاب المدرس على الكرسي . (Teacher)

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

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

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

Nine

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

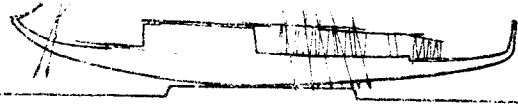
Student 2. Use the information from the schedule below to answer Student 1's questions in complete sentences.

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



Sidi Gabir Railway Station
in Alexandria.

CLASSROOM EXERCISES



What Do You Say?

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

Role Playing

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

Greetings.

• صباح النور •

Ask about the bus schedule
to Damanhur.

فيه اتوبيس الساعة عشرة وفيه ١٢ الظهر .

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

يوصل دمنهور الساعة اتنين .

Ask whether this bus stops
at Tanta.

ايوة يا افندم .

Request a ticket to Tanta and
another to Damanhur.

خمسة جنيه من فضلك .

Give the required cash and
thank the agent.

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

Ask whether he is the hotel
manager.

ايوة ، أي خدمة ؟

Tell him that you made a
reservation yesterday.

اسم حضرتك ايه ؟

Give your name.

ازاي عملت الحجز ؟

Tell him you made the
reservation by phone.

انا متأسف ما فيش حجز باسمك .

Ask him if he has a room available.

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

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

• لا مش بعيدة ، دي قريبة قوي .

Thank him.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker

Interpreter

Arabic speaker

Situation 1.



Are you the manager of this hotel?

• أيوة يا افندم ، أي خدمة ؟

I am Kelly Anderson.

• تشرفنا يا افندم .

I reserved a room in this hotel by phone.

• حضرتك حجزت من امتي ؟

I reserved a room with one bed two days ago.

• أيوة يا افندم مطبوط اودة نمرة ١٧ .

May I have the key?

• طبعا اتفضل ادي مفتاح الاودة .

Thank you. What floor is room 17 on?

• اتفضل خد الاسانسير للدور الثاني .

How much will you charge me per day?

• حضرتك حتفضل قد ايه ؟

Three days.

• خمستاشر جنيه بس .

Situation 2.



Did you make a reservation?

• أيوة حجزت لك في ديزل الساعة ستة الصبح .

What time will I arrive in Tanta?

• حتكون في طنطا الساعة تمانية .

Did you reserve a room for me?

• أيوة حجزت لك في لوكاندة مصر .

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

• سمير حيستناك في العربية بتاعته عند محطة طنطا .

Are you going to be in Tanta
tomorrow?

• متأسف ، مش حاقدر .

Translation Practice

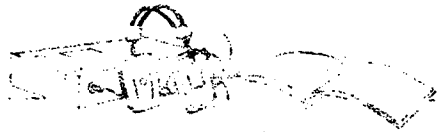
Translate the following 10 sentences orally into English.

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

Dictation Practice

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

HOMEWORK



Exercise One

Use SATTs to write the 10 recorded sentences.

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

Exercise Two

Translate the 10 recorded sentences into written English.

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

Exercise Three

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

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

Exercise Four

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

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

SUMMARY



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

Example:

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

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

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

Example:

my house **الْبَيْتُ بَتَاعِي**

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

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

Example:

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

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

Example:

تَأْخُذُ ، دَقَائِقُ ، يَسْتَدِي ، عَشَا

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

Example:

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

(At) 9:14. **السَّاعَةُ تِسْعَةٌ وَارْبَعُ دَقِيقَةٌ** .

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

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

Example:

A room with one bed.

أُودَة بِسْرِيرٍ وَاحِدٍ .

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

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



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

REFERENCE GRAMMAR

VERBS

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

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	وَقِفَ	يُقِفُّ	
she	هي	وَقِفَتْ	تُقِفُّ	
they	هم	وَقَفُوا	يُقِفُّوا	
you, m.	انت	وَقِفْتَ	تُقِفُّ	أَقِفْ
you, f.	انت	وَقِفْتِ	تُقِفِّي	أَقِفِي
you, pl.	انتو	وَقِفْتُمْ	تُقِفُّوا	أَقِفُوا
I	انا	وَقِفْتُ	أَقِفُّ	
we	احنا	وَقِفْنَا	نُقِفُّ	

Active participle, وَاقِفٌ

Verbal noun, وُقُوفٌ

2. Measure II defective verb, إَدَى , to give

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	إَدَى	يَدِي	
she	هي	إَدَتْ	تَدِي	
they	هم	إَدَوْا	يَدُوا	
you, m.	انت	إَدَيْتَ	تَدِي	إَدِي
you, f.	انت	إَدَيْتِ	تَدِي	إَدِي
you, pl.	انتو	إَدَيْتُمْ	تَدُوا	إَدُوا
I	انا	إَدَيْتُ	أَدِي	
we	نحننا	إَدَيْنَا	نَدِي	

Active participle, not used.

Verbal noun, not used.

3. Measure X verb, اِسْتَنْى, to wait
 Conjugated the same as اِسْتَمَر in Lesson 12.
 Active participle, مُسْتَنْى
 Verbal noun, is not used.

The Imperative اِذى + ل + Pronoun

<u>Pronunciation</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Imperative Singular</u>	<u>English</u>
<u>اِذىنِى</u>	نِى	+	<u>اِذى</u>	I
<u>اِذىنَا</u>	لِنَا	+	<u>اِذى</u>	us
<u>اِذىهَا</u> - <u>اِذى لَهَا</u>	لِهَا	+	<u>اِذى</u>	her
<u>اِذىه</u> - <u>اِذى لَه</u>	لَه	+	<u>اِذى</u>	him
<u>اِذىهم</u> - <u>اِذى لَهم</u>	لِهم	+	<u>اِذى</u>	them

<u>Pronunciation</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Imperative Plural</u>	<u>English</u>
<u>اِذونِى</u>	نِى	+	<u>اِذوا</u>	i
<u>اِذونا</u>	لِنَا	+	<u>اِذوا</u>	us
<u>اِذوها</u> - <u>اِذولها</u>	لِهَا	+	<u>اِذوا</u>	her
<u>اِذوه</u> - <u>اِذوله</u>	لَه	+	<u>اِذوا</u>	him
<u>اِذوهم</u> - <u>اِذولهم</u>	لِهم	+	<u>اِذوا</u>	them

EVALUATION



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

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

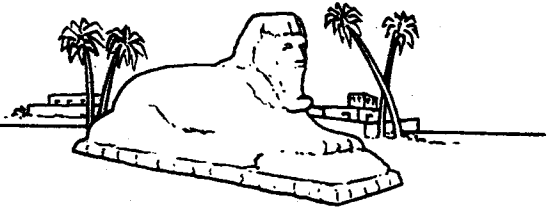
Part B. Translate the five recorded sentences into English.

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

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

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

ENRICHMENT



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

Example:

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

• قَطَعَ تَذَكُّرَةً فِي دِيَّزِلِ السَّاعَةِ ٩ .

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

Example:

by train

قَطَّرَ - دِيَّزِلِ

by bus

أَتُوْبِيْسِ

by private or rented car

عَرَبِيَّةَ مَلَأَكْسِي (أَوْ) أَجْرَةَ

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

Example:

One goes through the fertile Delta:

• الطَّرِيقَ الزَّيْدَاعِي

The other runs parallel to the desert:

• الطَّرِيقَ الصَّحْرَاوِي

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

Example:

We traveled by plane to Luxor
and Aswan.

• سَافَرْنَا بِالطَّيَّارَةِ لِلْأَقْصَرِ وَاسْوَانِ .

E. To reserve a room with a bath in a hotel, say, عَاوِزِ أُوْدَةَ بِحَمَّامِ ,
"I want a room with a bath."

If you want a room without a bath say, عَاوِزِ أُوْدَةَ بِيْدُونِ حَمَّامِ ,
or عَاوِزِ أُوْدَةَ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَمَّامِ , "I want a room without a bath."

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

VOCABULARY



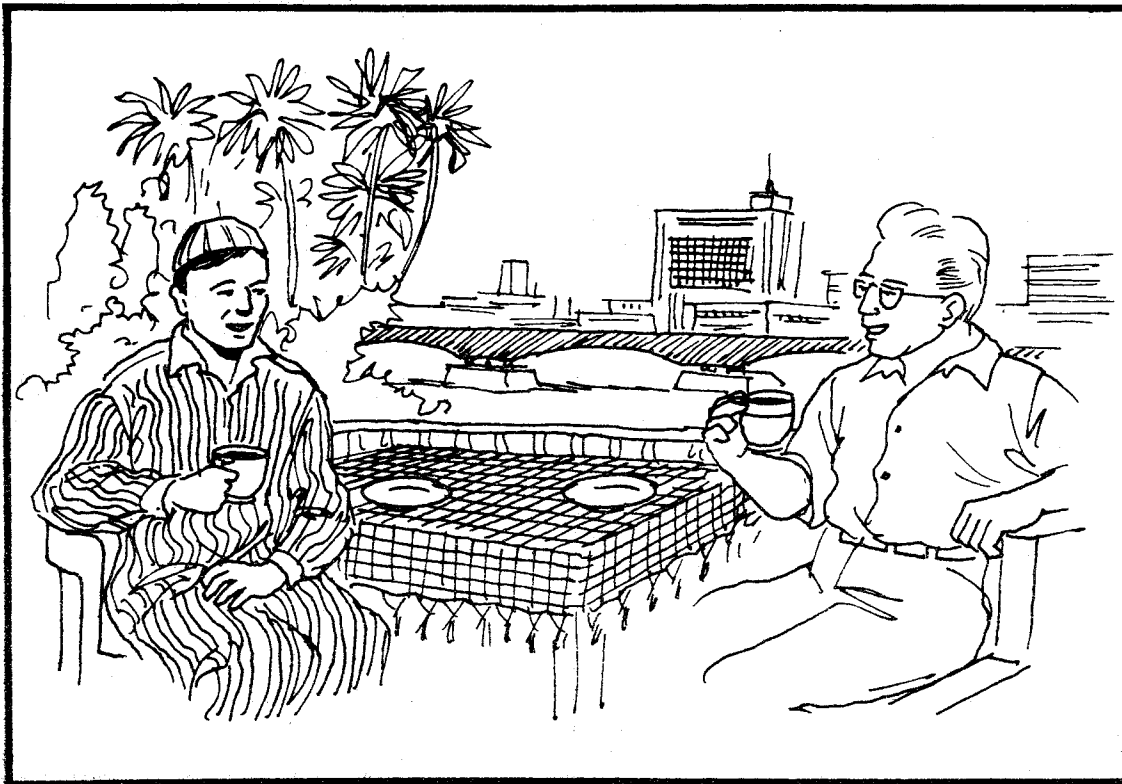
<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>MSA</u>
address		عنوان
bed(s)	سرير - سراير (ج)	
belongs to	يتبع - يتبعه - يتبع	
coming by myself (alone)	جاي لوحدي	
Damanhur (name)		دمهور
diesel (train)	ديزل	
fifteen	خمستاشر	
give (to)	اڏي	
hotel	لوكاندة	
key(s)		مفتاح - مفاتيح (ج)
May I help you?	أبي خدمة؟	
money		فلوس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

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME I

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

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

TRANSLATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Example:

(ED) Where are you from?

(MSA) Where are you from?

إِنْتَ مِنْين؟
مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ؟

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

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

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

Example:

I bought a handmade gift
at Khan Al Khalili.

إِشْتَرَيْتُ هَدِيَّةً شُغْلَ يَدٍ مِنْ
خَانِ الْخَلِيلِي .

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

Example:

Al Husayn area is a popular
neighborhood.

حَيُّ الْحُسَيْنِ مِنَ الْأَحْيَاءِ
الشَّعْبِيَّةِ .

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



One

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

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

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

- لقي الهدايا اللي هو عاوزها (Teacher)
- they (Teacher)
- لقوا الهدايا اللي هم عاوزينها (Student)
- ٠١ وديني الدكان بتاع التحف عشان اشترى هدية • we
- ٠٢ تعال أوديك السوق وأفرجك على التدكاكين اللي هناك • you, f.
- ٠٣ اشترينا تحف شغل يد وبعدين كلنا في المطعم • he
- ٠٤ سافرنا مصر عشان نشترى هدايا من خان الخليلى • she
- ٠٥ كلت كباب كويس في المطعم اللي في جنب حيّ الحسين ؟ • you, pl.
- ٠٦ منين جيتي الهدية اللي حتخديها معاكي امريكا ؟ • they

- we • لقوا الهدايا التي هم عاوزينها في دكان صغير . ٠٧
- I • ودّينا الكاتب المشهور الكازينو وعشينا مزة وبيرة . ٠٨
- she • يسافروا كل يوم خميس عشان بيشتغلوا في اسكندرية . ٠٩
- he • أنا عملت كنافه وحاخدها معايا للرئيس بتاعي . ٠١٠

Three

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

حاشترى هدايا قبل السفر . (Teacher)

past (Teacher)

أشترت هدايا قبل السفر . (Student)

- future • لقي العربية بتاعته جنب محطة السكة الحديد . ٠١
- future • ودّاني دكان في حي الحسين وأشترت هدايا . ٠٢
- past • حيثروا تحف شغل يد من خان الخليلي . ٠٣
- present • خدهم السوق اللي جنب المطار في عربية صاحبه . ٠٤
- future • لقينا كل الحاجات اللي احنا عاوزينها في دكان واحد . ٠٥
- past • حيودّهم الكازينو قبل ما يسافروا وحيترفرجوا على الرقص . ٠٦
- future • راحت المطعم معايا وقعدت جنب صاحبي الامريكاني . ٠٧
- present • طلبوا طاجن لحمه وشربوا معاه بيرة ساقعة . ٠٨

Four

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

انت ساكن فين ؟ (Teacher)

camp (Teacher)

انا ساكن في المعسكر . (Student)

- gift • حتروح خان الخليلي النهارده ليه ؟ ٠١
- casino • صاحبك وداك فين امبارح ؟ ٠٢
- restaurant • بتاكل كباب كويس فين ؟ ٠٣

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

Five

Negate the following sentences.

Example:

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

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

Six

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

• عاوز اشترىها قبل السفر • (Teacher)

when (Teacher)

• عاوز تشتريها امتى ؟ (Student)

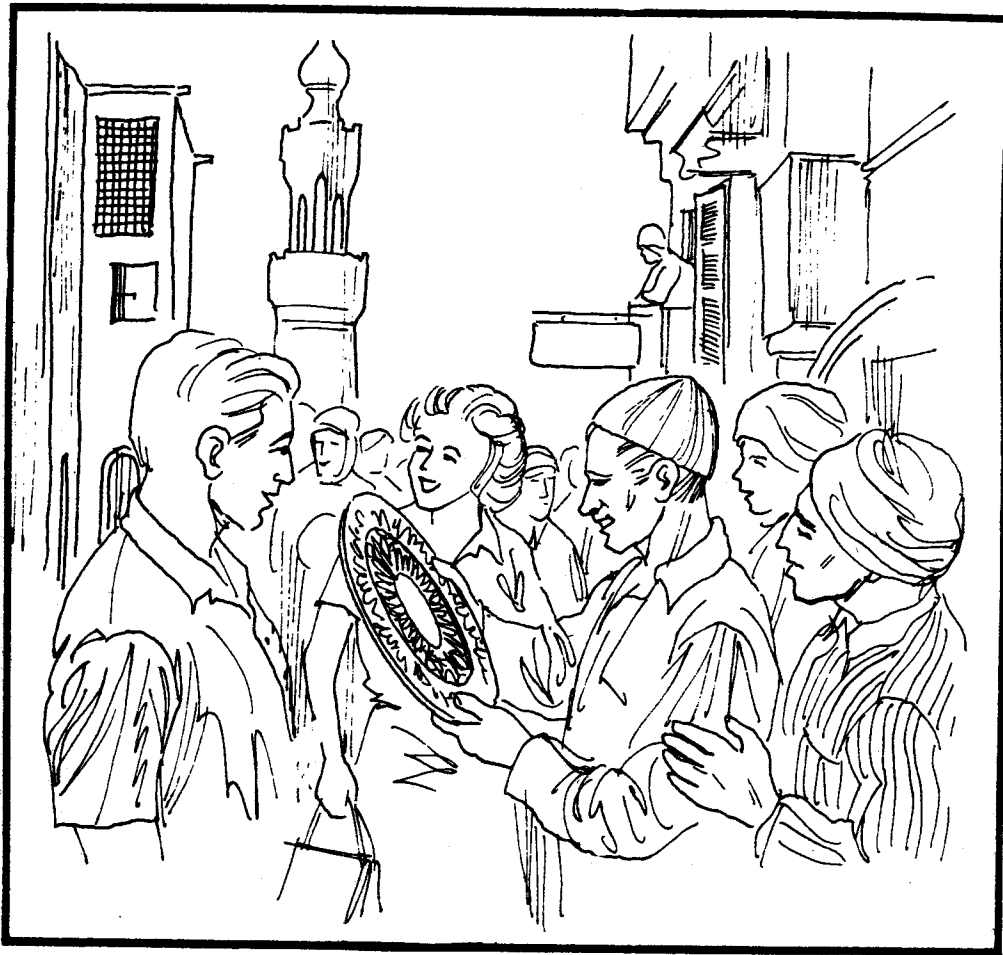
- | | |
|------------|--|
| what | • لقيت كتاب كويس في الدكان ده • ٠١ |
| where | • راحوا سوق مشهور قوي امبارح • ٠٢ |
| from where | • اشتريت الهدية دي من خان الخليلى • ٠٣ |
| why | • رحى حى الحسين عشان اكل كباب • ٠٤ |
| who | • الظابط ده هو اللي ودانى محطة السكة الحديد • ٠٥ |
| when | • اشتريت الساعة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

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME II

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

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

**TRANSLATION**

American: How much is this copper tray?

Merchant: Forty-five pounds.

American: OK. And how much is this galabiya?

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

Example:

(ED) the copper tray

الصينية النحاس

(MSA) the copper tray

الصينية النحاسية

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

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

When someone gets married, you say, مَبْرُوكُ الْجُورِ .

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

Example:

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

I want to eat something (anything). عَاوِزُ أَكْلُ أَيِّ حَاجَةٍ .

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

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

Example:

The lesson is finished. الدَّرْسُ خُلِّصَ .

The instructor finished the lesson. الْمُدَرِّسُ خَلَّصَ الدَّرْسَ .

DRILLS



One

Follow the pattern established by the example.

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

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

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

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

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

- present • طلبنا الدواء من الصيدلي بعد ما خلص على طول • ٧
- past • الميكانيكي حخلص العربية بتاعتي بعد الظهر • ٨
- future • الدكتور اشترى جلابية وخذها معاه أمريكا • ٩
- active participle = present • انا سكنت في حي الحسين مع عيلتي • ١٠

Three

Student 1. Answer the questions in the affirmative.

Student 2. Answer in the negative.

Example:

(Teacher) الصينية دي نحاس ياعم ؟

(Student 1) ايوه الصينية دي نحاس •

(Student 2) لا الصينية دي مش نحاس •

١. الدواء ده مسعريا حضرة ؟
٢. حتاخذ الهدية دي لصاحبك ؟
٣. حتشتري ساعة من الدكان ده ؟
٤. بتحب تاكل كباب في المطعم ده ؟
٥. الجلابيه دي عشانك يافندم ؟
٦. العربية دي عشانك يابيه ؟
٧. هي الصينية دي شغل يد ياعم ؟
٨. حتدفع خمسين جنيه في الصينية دي ؟
٩. هو دكان المزين جنب دكان البقال ؟
١٠. حتدخل الجامعة السنه دي ؟

Four

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

Example:

(Teacher) فيه سوق في الحتة دي ولا لا؟

(Student) ايوه فيه سوق في الحتة دي .

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

Five

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

Example:

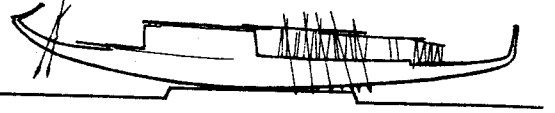
(Teacher) الادوية خلصت يادكتور .

(Teacher) العيان

(Student) العيان خلم الادوية يادكتور .

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

CLASSROOM EXERCISES



What Do You Say?

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

Role Playing

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

Greet him.

صباح الفل ، أي خدمة ؟

Ask if he has any galabiyas.

ايوه ، وعندني صواني نحاس وكل حاجة .

Ask about the price of the galabiya.

١٠ جنيه بس . كل حاجة مسعرة في الدكان .

Tell him that you are willing to pay two pounds.

عاوز كام واحدة ؟

Say only four galabiyas.

طيب مبروك عليك .

Respond.

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

انت كنت فين امبارح ؟

Tell him that you went to the market.

ليه ؟

Tell him to buy some presents.

لمين اشتريت الهدايا ؟

Say for my friends in the United States.

واشتريت ايه ؟

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

دفعت كام في الحاجات اللي اشتريتها ؟

Tell him for only 150 pounds.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker

Interpreter

Arabic speaker

Situation 1.



How much is this galabiya?

اربعة جنيه .

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

اتناشر جنيه . كل حاجة مسعرة .

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

لأما يخلص .

Good-bye, then.

استني شوية - ادفع سبعة جنيه في الأثنين .

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

طيب مبروك عليك . عاوز حاجة تانية ؟

Yes, show me this copper tray.

اتفضل . الواحدة بعشرة جنيه .

Five pounds each.

لا والله ما يخلص . انت عاوز حاجة ببلاش ؟

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

Situation 2.



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

تخبوا تروحوا حي الحسين ؟

Can we buy things from there?

عاوزين تشتروا آيه ؟

Some presents such as trays
or garments.

طيب ، انا حاوديكوا سوق مشهور قوي .

What is the name of this
famous market?

خان الخليلي .

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

لا ، ما فيش حاجة مسعرة في السوق ده .

Translation Practice

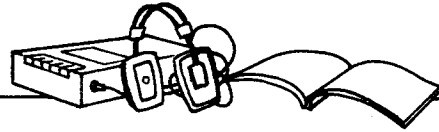
Translate the following 10 sentences orally into English.

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

Dictation Practice

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

HOMWORK



Exercise One

Use SATTS to write the five recorded sentences.

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

Exercise Two

Translate the five recorded sentences into written English.

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

Exercise Three

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

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

Exercise Four

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

1. a b c

6. a b c

2. a b c

7. a b c

3. a b c

8. a b c

4. a b c

9. a b c

5. a b c

10. a b c



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

SUMMARY



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

Example:

I'll take you to Khan Al Khalili.

كَاوَدِيكَ خَانَ الْخَلِيلِي .

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

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

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

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

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

Example:

the copper tray

الصِّينِيَّةُ النِّحَاسُ

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

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

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

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

REFERENCE GRAMMAR

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

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

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

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

Active participle, not in use.

Verbal noun, not in use.

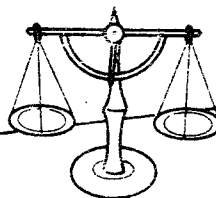
4. Measure VIII defective verb, اشتری , to buy

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

Active participle, شاری

Verbal noun, شرا

EVALUATION



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

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

Part B. Translate the five recorded sentences into English.

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

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

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

ENRICHMENT



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

leather wallet

محفظة جلد

backgammon set made of wood
inlaid with ivory

طاولة خشب مطعمه بالعاج

silver candlestick

شمعدان فضة

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

Example:

You have to bargain
before you buy the gift.

لازم تفاصل قبل ما تشتري
الهدية .

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

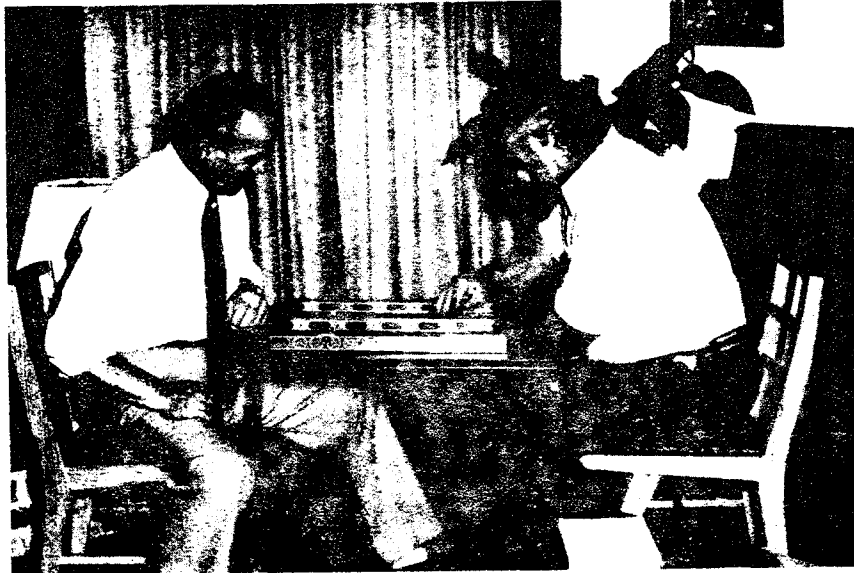
Example:

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

الصينية دي غالية قوي رخصها
شوية .

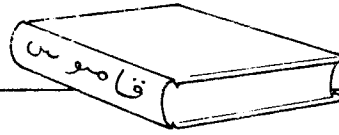
There is no bargaining,
sir (bey).

ما فيش فصال يا بيه .



A backgammon set made of wood inlaid with ivory.

VOCABULARY



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

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

LESSON 16

A TOUR OF CAIRO

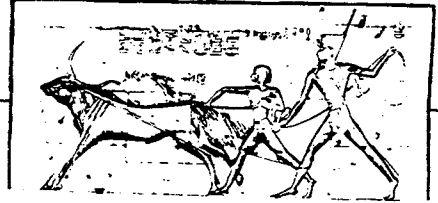


Objectives

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


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

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



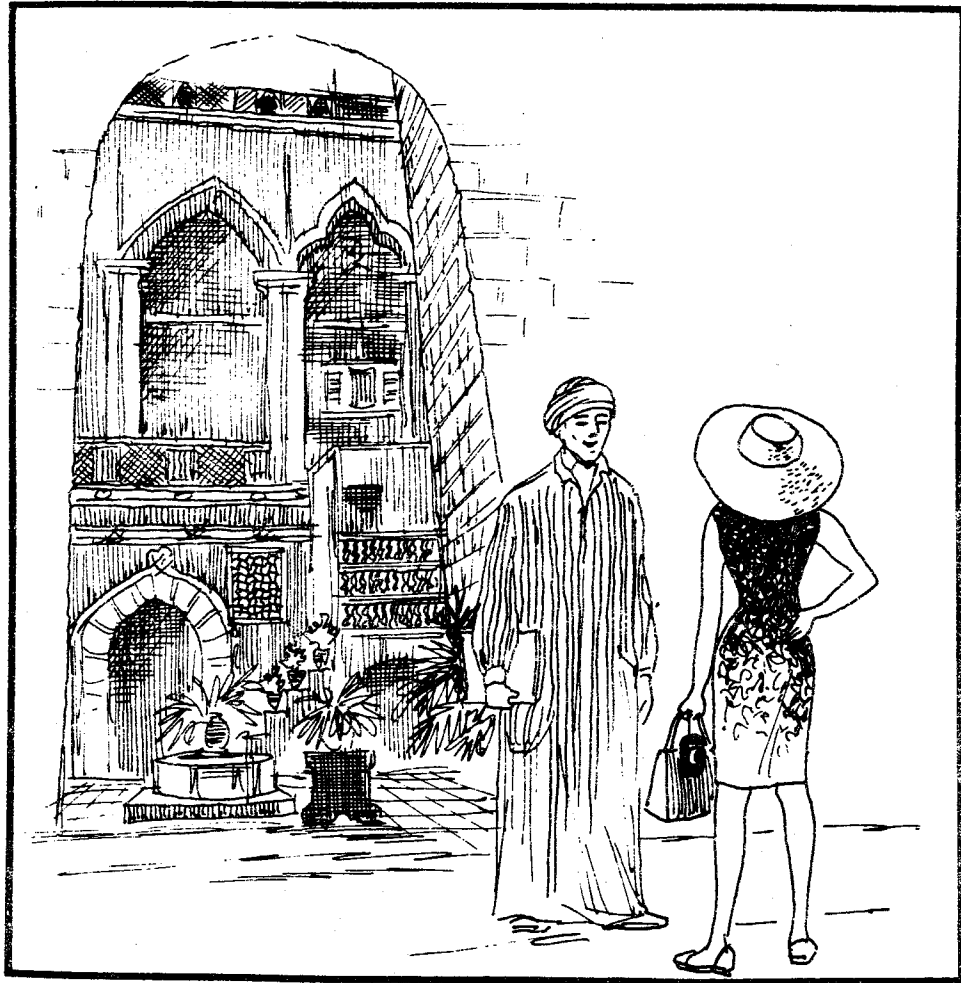
1. The difference in meaning between the two verbs, **وَرَى** and **شَافَ** .
2. Verbal noun + **مَمْنُوع** .
3. Pronoun suffix with **رَهُ** or **هُوَهُ** .

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME I 

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

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

**TRANSLATION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

Example:

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

Example:

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

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

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

Example:

We visited the mosque and
we also visited the church.

زَرْنَا الْجَامِعَ وَزَرْنَا الْكَنِيسَةَ كَمَا .

In another context, it means "more."

Example:

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

أَنَا كَلْتُ كَنَافَةً وَعَاوَزْتُ كَمَا .

DRILLS



One

Follow the pattern established by the example.

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

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

Two

Follow the pattern established by the example.

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

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

Three

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

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

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

Four

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

Example:

خدني معاه في العربية ستاعته . (Teacher)

they (Teacher)

خدوني معاهم في العربية ستاعتهم . (Student)

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

Communicative Exchanges

FRAME II

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

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

