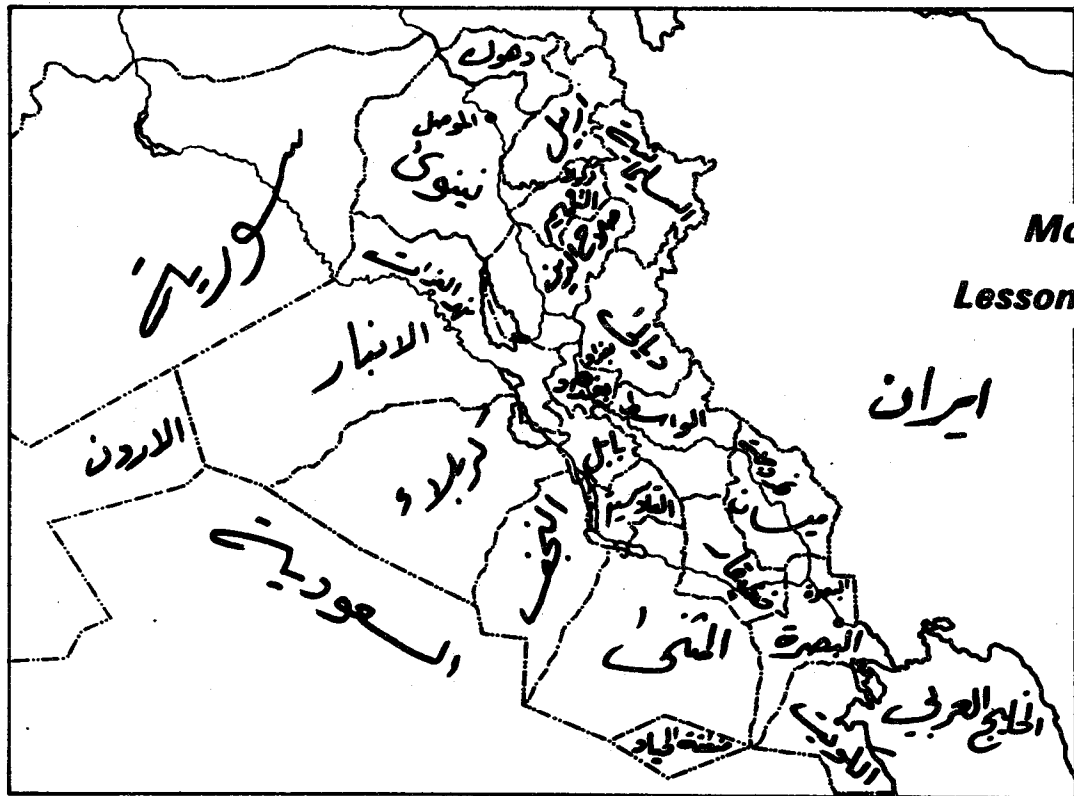


**ARABIC  
IRAQI COURSE**



**Module 3  
Lessons 9-12**

**June 1985**

**First Edition**

**DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER**

Abbreviations Used in This Module

f.	feminine
ID	Iraqi
m.	masculine
MSA	Modern Standard Arabic
pl.	plural
sing.	singular

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# **MODULE 3 OBJECTIVES**

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

Lesson 9: Asking for Directions

Lesson 10: Using Public Transportation

Lesson 11: Making Phone Calls

Lesson 12: Health Problems

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

## **LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

Part 1. Given 10 recorded Iraqi sentences, the student selects the best English translation from 4 printed choices. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

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

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

WRITTEN INTERPRETATION

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

DICTATION

Given 10 recorded Iraqi sentences, the student transcribes each sentence verbatim. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

SPEAKING

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



# LESSON 9

## ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS

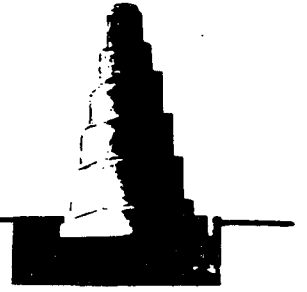


### OBJECTIVES

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

- Ask and give directions for finding a particular location in the city of interest to you.
- Ask and give directions for finding a particular office inside a building.

# GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



1. The ID modification and usage of some MSA words: دلى ، كبل ، عوج ، درج ، اندل
2. The ID expressions: ما ممكن اتضعها ، على عيني وراسي ، على ايدك اليسار ، بوجهك
3. Conjugation of the ID verb: دلى
4. The merger of letters in pronunciation: اتدليني
5. The making of a verb from a noun that does not have a root: وجه
6. Measure I verbs: سعد ، دلى ، عوج
7. Measure II verbs: عمر ، عظم ، ضيع ، وجه

## COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME I



Orville Grovum McGonigle, on his first day in Baghdad, wanted to visit places on the famous Abu Nawas Street. The following is how he asked for directions.

- اورفل: من فضلك ممكن إتدلينني على شارع أبو نواس؟
- البغدادي: شارع أبو نواس؟ إي، إمشي كبل إلى أن توصل باب الشرجي.
- اورفل: زين اشلون أعرف اني وصلت باب الشرجي؟
- البغدادي: هي أول ساحة خميرة مدورة بيها مطاعم ودكاكين هواية ما ممكن اتضيعها.
- اورفل: وبعدين؟
- البغدادي: روح للنهابة إلى أن توصل الجسر واعوج عاليسار وشارع أبو نواس يصير بوجهك وشارع الرشيد وراك.

**TRANSLATION**

**Orville:** Could you please show me (lead me to) where Abu Nawas Street is?

**The Baghdadi:** Abu Nawas Street? Yes. (Go) walk straight ahead till you reach Bab El-Sharji.

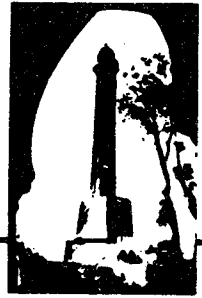
**Orville:** OK, but how will I know that I have reached Bab El-Sharji?

**The Baghdadi:** It is the first big square where there are a lot of restaurants and shops. You can't (miss it) lose it.

**Orville:** And then?

**The Baghdadi:** Go to the end till you reach the bridge, turn left and Abu Nawas Street will be (in front of you) in your face and Al-Rasheed Street behind you.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. اِتْدَلِينِي , "guide me," "point out to me" or "lead me," is ID for the MSA تَدَلُّ . The perfect verb in MSA is دَلَّ , and in ID is دَلَّى with ي , which changes to ا when suffixed.

Example:

guided me	دَلَانِي
guided her	دَلَاهَا
guided you	دَلَاكُمْ

The form of excess, دَلِيل , is "guide." دَلِيلُ التَّلْفُونِ is "telephone directory." The pronunciation of اِتْدَلِينِي , is another example of ID amalgamation of letters. In this case, the ت is merged into the د . Another ID way for asking for directions is مُمْكِنٌ تَكُلُّ لِي وِينْ ..... ؟ , "Could you tell me where .... is?" ID has formed the verb اُنْدَل , "I know," from the verb دَلَّى . See Reference Grammar, in this lesson.

2. اَبُو نَوَاسٍ is the nickname of the famous poet الْحَسَنُ بْنُ هَانِي , who was born in Basrah in the year 763. He later moved to Baghdad, and eventually became the confidant of the great caliph Harun El-Rasheed هَارُونُ الرَّشِيدِ . He is reported to have loved alcoholic beverages to excess, therefore most of the bars and nightspots in Baghdad are concentrated in "Abu Nawas Street."

3. كَبَلٌ , "straight ahead," is ID for the MSA قَبْلٌ , "front." The ID كِبَالٌ for the MSA مُقَابِلٌ is used to mean "in front of" or "opposite."

Example:

Come stand in front of me.

تعال اوكف كِبَالِي .

Abu Jassim's store is opposite  
the movie house.

دكان أبو جاسم كمال السينما.

4. **بَابُ الشَّرْجِيِّ**, "the Eastern Gate," is ID for the MSA **الباب الشرقي**.

Literally, it means "the Eastern Door." Notice the ID changing of the ق to ج, like "j."

When Baghdad was built in 762 it was surrounded by a three-layered wall and four guarded gates. **بَابُ الشَّرْجِيِّ** is one of those gates. Though all the gates are gone, the name of the eastern gate survived. The area there is one of the busiest in Baghdad, full of stores, movie houses, bars, restaurants, theaters and other nightspots. The English word "bar," **بَار**, is used in ID along with "casino," **كازينو**. The English word "nightclub," **نايت كلب** is also often used in ID as well as **بيرة**, "beer."

5. **ساحة** in this context means "open space" or "square." It is MSA and ID.

It has many other meanings such as:

battlefield

ساحة القتال, ساحة الحرب, ساحة المعركة

athletic field

ساحة الألعاب

football field

ساحة كرة القدم

justice arena

ساحة القضاء

All of the above are MSA and ID also. See Enrichment in this lesson.

**مَدْرَةٌ**, "circle" or "round," is MSA and ID. It is only used to indicate the shape of a thing, i.e., it does not suffice to say **مدورة** without putting **ساحة** with it to express "town square." It is the noun of object from the measure II verb **دَوَّرَ**. The measure I verb is **دَارَ**. See Reference Grammar in this lesson. Another ID word **فِلْكَةٌ**, "square," is used in this context. When **فلكة** is used, there is no need for **مدورة**.

6. مَا مِمَّنْ اِتَّضَعَهَا is an ID expression meaning, "You can't miss it."

Notice again the merger of the ت with the ض; the ض then becomes dominant. The verb ضَعَّ in MSA means "lost." See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

7. عَوَج in this context is an ID usage meaning "turn." This usage is applied only in giving directions. The MSA verb عَوَج means "bent." See Reference Grammar and Enrichment, this lesson.

8. بِوَجْهِكَ, "in your face" or "to your face," is another ID usage; in this case meaning "facing you." The ID expression وَكَّفَ بِوَجْهِهِ means "He challenged him," "He stood up to him" or "He confronted him." اتَّجَاه or وَجْهَةٌ, "direction," is derived from وَجْه, "face." See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

وَرَاكَ, "behind you," is ID for the MSA وَرَاءَكَ. Notice that the hamza is dropped. The rest of the sides are:

يَمِينٌ, "right," is MSA and ID; يَمِينَةٌ is ID.

يَسَارٌ, "left," is MSA and ID; يَسْرَةٌ is ID.

أَمَامٌ, "front," is MSA. In ID it is كِدَامٌ.

9. شَارِعِ الرَّشِيدِ, "Al-Rasheed Street," is one of the most famous streets in Baghdad. Most of the banks and a lot of businesses and offices are located along both sides. It is named after Caliph Haroon El-Rasheed. Notice the difference in spelling of Al and El. It is caused by the different vowelless letters; this necessitated the application of a — on the second letter.

# DRILLS



## One

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Notice that the Arabic numbers correspond with those of Explanatory Notes.)

Could you guide me (point out) to the Officers' Club?

٠١ مَمَكِنِ اِتْدَلِيْنِي عَلٰى نَادِي الضِّيَاطِ ؟

ممكن اتدليني ، دليني من فضلك

ممكن اتدليني على نادي الضباط ؟

Do you know where Abu Nawas Street is?

٠٢ اِنْتَ تَتَدَلِّ شَارِعَ اَبُو نَوَاسٍ وِيْنَهَ ؟

ابو نواس ، شارع ابو نواس ، شوفني شارع ابو نواس

انت تندل شارع ابو نواس وينه ؟

If you walk straight ahead to the end of the block, Abu Jassim's store will be just ahead of you.

٠٣ اِذَا تَمَشِي كِبَل لِرَاسِ الْعَكْدِ ،

وَدَكَانَ اَبُو جَاسِمٍ يَصِيْرُ كِبَالِكَ .

اذا تمشي كبل ، كبل

كبل ، كبالك

اذا تمشي كبل لراس العكد ، دكان ابو جاسم يصير كبالك .

Bab El-Sharji Square is round and big.

٠٤ سَاحَةُ بَابِ الشَّرْجِيِّ مَدَوْرَةٌ وَجَبِيْرَةٌ .

باب الشرجي ، ساحة باب الشرجي ، فلكة باب الشرجي

ساحة باب الشرجي مدورة وجبيرة .

The football field is not square.

٠٥ سَاحَةُ كُرَةِ الْقَدَمِ مَوْ مَدَوْرَةٌ .

ساحة كرة القدم

ساحة كرة القدم مودورة .



The 5th Regiment reached  
the battlefield.

الكتيبة الخامسة وصلت ساحة  
المعركة .

ساحة المعركة ، وصلت ساحة المعركة

الكتيبة الخامسة وصلت ساحة المعركة .

The restaurant is in the middle of  
Abu Nawas Street. You can't miss it.

المطعم بصير بنص شارع أبو نواس  
ما ممكن إتضيعه .

إتضيعه ، ما ممكن إتضيعه . ٠٦

بنص شارع ابو نواس ما ممكن اتضيعه .

المطعم بصير بنص شارع ابو نواس ما ممكن اتضيعه .

Layla lost her watch.

ليلي ضيعت ساعتها .

ضيعت ، ليلي ضيعت

ليلي ضيعت ساعتها .

Turn left before you reach  
Bab El-Sharji.

إعوج عاليسار قبل ما توصل  
باب الشرجي . ٠٧

اعوج . اعوج عاليسار . اعوج عالمين .

اعوج على يسارك . اعوج على يمينك .

اعوج عاليسار قبل ما توصل باب الشرجي .

Go to the end of the street, and you  
will see the store in front of you.

إمشي لنهاية الشارع وتشوف  
الدكان بوجهك .

الدكان بوجهك . الدكان كدامك . ٠٨

تشوف الدكان بوجهك . تشوف الدكان كدامك .

لنهاية الشارع وتشوف الدكان بوجهك . وتشوفه كدامك .

امشي لنهاية الشارع وتشوف الدكان بوجهك .

The employee confronted (stood up to) his manager.

• الموظف وكف بوجه المدير ماله .  
وكف بوجه . وكف بوجهي .

• الموظف وكف بوجه المدير ماله .

Al-Rasheed Street ends at Bab El-Sherji.

• شارع الرشيد ينتهي بباب الشرجي .

• شارع الرشيد

• شارع الرشيد ينتهي بباب الشرجي .

Two



Repeat after the model.

Najeeb is on the phone with Orville.

• نجيب: شوف اذا ما مشغول الليلة تعال نروح نشرب شوية بيوت .

• اورفل: اي والله خوش فكرة . وين تريد تروح ؟

• نجيب: خلي نروح لغد كازينو بشارع ابو نواس .

• اورفل: آني ما اندل وين يصير شارع ابو نواس .

• نجيب: اذا انت جاي من شارع الرشيد ، شارع ابو نواس

يصير كدامك على طول .

• اورفل: ما اعوج يمين ، يسار بس أمشي كبل ؟

• نجيب: اي نعم لا تعوج لا يمينة ولا يسرة .

Three



Repeat after the model.

• الاول : ممكن تكل لي وين يصير دكان ابو جاسم ؟

• الثاني: ورا المدرسة الثانوية بنهاية العكد .

• الاول : زين والمدرسة وينها ؟

• الثاني: روح لنهاية هالشارع واخذ يمين بعدين والمدرسة

تصير بنص العكد عالىسار .

• الاول : ودكان ابو جاسم يصير وراها من الجهة الثانية ؟

• الثاني: اي نعم ورا ساحة المدرسة مالة كرة القدم .

Two--Translation

Najeeb: Look, if you are not busy tonight, let us go drink a little beer.

Orville: Oh, yes, by God, this is a good idea. Where do you want to go?

Najeeb: Let us go to some bar on Abu Nawas Street.

Orville: I don't know where Abu Nawas Street is.

Najeeb: If you're coming from Al-Rasheed Street, Abu Nawas Street will be straight ahead, in front of you.

Orville: I don't turn right or left, just walk straight?

Najeeb: Oh no, don't turn right nor left.

Three--Translation

1st Person: Could you tell me where Abu Jassim's store is?

2nd Person: Behind the high school at the end of the block.

1st Person: OK, where is the high school?

2nd Person: Go to the end of this street then take a right and the school is in the middle of the block on the left.

1st Person: And Abu Jassim's store is behind it on the other side?

2nd Person: Yes, yes, behind the school's football field.

Four

Use دلي , ادللي or دلى , etc., whichever is appropriate, in each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

Examples:

ممکن \_\_\_\_\_ علی شارع المعسكر ؟ (Teacher)

• ممکن ادليني علی شارع المعسكر . (Student)

• علي \_\_\_\_\_ ني علی دائرتکم . (Teacher)

• علي دلاني علی دائرتکم . (Student)

• ١ من فلك \_\_\_\_\_ علی المدرسة الثانوية .

• ٢ ممکن \_\_\_\_\_ ها علی الشارع اللي بيه بيتکم ؟

- ٠٣ منو اللي \_\_\_\_\_ كم على المعسكر ؟
- ٠٤ اشلون \_\_\_\_\_ ليلي على دكان الكصاب ؟
- ٠٥ اني اقدر \_\_\_\_\_ على معسكركم .
- ٠٦ ممكن \_\_\_\_\_ علوان على شارع ابو نواس ؟
- ٠٧ اذا ترديدنا نجي لبيتكم لازم \_\_\_\_\_ عليه .
- ٠٨ \_\_\_\_\_ على شارع الرشيد .
- ٠٩ ملازم حيدر \_\_\_\_\_ ه على نادي الضباط .
- ٠١٠ \_\_\_\_\_ على ساحة كرة القدم من فضلك .

Five

Using the information provided in the left-hand column, change the underlined words in the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

## Example:

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| left     | (Teacher) البار يصير على <u>يمينك</u> .                |
|          | (Student) البار يصير على يسارك .                       |
| opposite | ٠١ تعال او كف <u>كدامي</u> .                           |
| left     | ٠٢ امشي على <u>يميني</u> .                             |
| right    | ٠٣ اذا تعوج على <u>اليسار</u> توصل باب الشرجي .        |
| know     | ٠٤ هم <u>يندلون</u> وين يصير مطعم ابو نواس .           |
| behind   | ٠٥ <u>كدام</u> المدرسة اكو ساحة مدورة .                |
| half     | ٠٦ دكان ابو جاسم <u>براس</u> العكد .                   |
| front    | ٠٧ المطعم <u>كبال</u> الكازينو .                       |
| behind   | ٠٨ بنت جاسم ضيقت ساعة امها بالشارع <u>كدام</u> بيتهم . |
| right    | ٠٩ كازينو ابو نواس <u>كبال</u> الجسر .                 |
| front    | ٠١٠ اذا الجسر يصير وراك باب الشرجي يصير <u>بوجهك</u> . |

Six

Use the information provided in the left-hand column to answer the following 10 Iraqi questions.

## Example:

- right of the bridge (Teacher) وين نادي الضباط ؟  
 (Student) نادي الضباط على يمين الجسر .
- opposite the capital municipality (Teacher) وينها دائرتكم ؟  
 (Student) دائرتنا كبال امانة العاصمة .
- right of Bab El-Sharji Square ٠١ وين يصير شارع ابو نواس ؟  
 the end of Al-Rasheed Street ٠٢ وين تصير ساحة باب الشرجي ؟  
 behind me ٠٣ وينه شارع الرشيد ؟  
 in the middle of the block ٠٤ انتو وين بيتكم ؟  
 parked in front ٠٥ وينها سيارتك ؟  
 in school ٠٦ وينه ابنك هسة ؟  
 opposite that restaurant ٠٧ وينه دكان ابو جاسم ؟  
 the end of the bridge ٠٨ وين يصير عكدكم ؟  
 behind Abu Nawas Street ٠٩ وينه السوق ؟  
 left of Abu Jassim's store ٠١٠ وينه دكان الكصاب كامل ؟

Seven

Answer the following 10 Iraqi questions.

- ٠١ اذا علي جان على يمينك انت على اي جهة من علي ؟  
 ٠٢ دكان ابو جاسم كبال بيته وين يصير بيت ابو جاسم ؟  
 ٠٣ اذا جانت ساحة كرة القدم ورا المدرسة وين تصير المدرسة ؟  
 ٠٤ شارع ابو نواس بيسار الجسر وينه الجسر ؟  
 ٠٥ اذا ابنك جان واكف كبالك انت وين واكف ؟  
 ٠٦ اذا تعوج عاليسار تشوف باب الشرجي ، وينه باب الشرجي ؟  
 ٠٧ انت كاعد بالمطعم ودكان الكصاب بوجهك ، وينه دكان الكصاب ؟  
 ٠٨ انت واكف بين بشير وليلي ، بشير على يسارك ، وين تصير ليلي ؟  
 ٠٩ انت واكف كدام الامر مالك ، هو وين واكف ؟  
 ٠١٠ الجسر وارك والكازينو كبالك ، انت وينك ؟

Eight

Choose from the left-hand column the sentence that gives the same meaning as one of the sentences in the right-hand column.

- |                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • المدرسة بيسار الدائرة.  | • السيارة كدام البيت . ٠١       |
| • المدرسة بيمين الدائرة . | • جاسم على يمين بشير . ٠٢       |
| • البيت بيمين السيارة .   | • السيارة بيمين البيت . ٠٣      |
| • المدرسة كدام الدائرة .  | • السيارة بيسار البيت . ٠٤      |
| • بشير واكف ورا جاسم .    | • الدائرة كبال المدرسة . ٠٥     |
| • بشير واكف امام جاسم .   | • الدائرة ورا المدرسة . ٠٦      |
| • المدرسة كبال الدائرة .  | • الدائرة على يمين المدرسة . ٠٧ |
| • البيت بيسار السيارة .   | • الدائرة على يسار المدرسة . ٠٨ |
| • السيارة امام البيت .    | • بشير واكف كدام جاسم . ٠٩      |
| • بشير على يسار جاسم .    | • جاسم واكف كدام بشير . ٠١٠     |

Nine

Rearrange the following 10 Iraqi sentences so that the subject of the sentences becomes the object in relation to the directions used. Make any necessary changes.

**Example:**

(Teacher) بشير على يمينك .

(Student) انت على يسار بشير .

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| • ٠٦ باب الشرجي على يسارك .        | • ٠١ دكان ابو جاسم كبال بيته .     |
| • ٠٧ دكان الكصاب وراك .            | • ٠٢ ساحة كرة القدم ورا المدرسة .  |
| • ٠٨ ليلي على يمين علي .           | • ٠٣ شارع ابونواس على يسار الجسر . |
| • ٠٩ الجسر ورا الكازينو .          | • ٠٤ ابنك وراك .                   |
| • ٠١٠ فلكة باب الشرجي على يمينكم . | • ٠٥ ابنها كدامها .                |

## COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

### FRAME II

Orville is driving to his appointment with the dentist. He gets lost, and stops to ask a traffic policeman along Al-Rasheed Street for directions.

اورفل : مِنْ فَضْلِكَ كُلِّ لِي وَيْنِ تَصِيرِ عِمَارَةَ دِجْلَةَ ؟  
شرطي المرور: راسمِر كُبُلُّ بَوَجْهِكَ وَيَسْ كُبُلُّ مَا تَوْصِلُ بَابَ الْمَعْظَمِ  
عَلَى رِأْيِدِكَ الْيَسَارِ .

Orville is now inside the building, asking a passerby:

اورفل: مَمَكْنُ تَكُلُّ لِي وَيْنِ عِيَادَةَ الدِّكْتُورِ عِصَامِ طَبِيبِ الْأَسْنَانِ ؟  
المار: عَلَى عَيْنِي وَرَاسِي ، بِالطَّابِقِ الْعَاشِرِ ، آخِرُ وَاحِدِ .  
اورفل: اَكُو مَصْعَدًا هُنَا وَالْأَلَا لَازِمُ أَصْعَدُ الدَّرَجِ ؟  
المار: لَا ، لَا اَكُو مَصْعَدًا هُنَاكَ عَلَى يَسَارِكَ .



TRANSLATION

Orville: Please, tell me where Dijlah's building is?

Traffic: Continue straight ahead and just before you reach

Policeman: Bab El-Muadham (it is) on your left-hand.

(Orville is now inside the building, asking a passerby:)

Orville: Can you possibly tell me where the office of the dentist Isam?

Passerby: On my eye and head. It is on the tenth floor, the last one.

Orville: Is there an elevator here, or must I take the stairs?

Passerby: No, no, there is an elevator, there on your left.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. عمارة, "high rise," is MSA and ID. Literally it means "building" or "structure." It is the verbal noun from the measure I verb *عمر*, "cultivated." See Enrichment and Reference Grammar, this lesson.
2. دجلة, "the Tigris," is also both MSA and ID. نهر دجلة, "the Tigris River," flows through Baghdad and divides it into two almost-equal halves connected by many bridges. The east side (right) is called جانب الرصافة, "the Russafa-side." The other is called جانب الكرخ, "the Karkh-side," which was the original site of early Baghdad.

شارع ابو نواس, "Abu Nawas Street," is built parallel to the Tigris River and it even follows the main curvature of the river. See Enrichment, this lesson.

3. باب المعظم, "Al-Muadham Gate," is also MSA and ID, with just a slight difference in the vowing. In MSA, it is vowing like this: *مُعَظَّم*. It means "venerated," "glorified," "exalted" or "revered," and is the noun of subject from the measure II verb *عَظَّمَ*, "glorified." In ID it is vowing like this *مُعَظَم*. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.
4. إيد, "hand," is ID for the MSA *يَد*. This word has other meanings, in both MSA and ID; the most often used one is "handle." It is also used in a wide variety of expressions in both MSA and ID. The MSA plural is *أَيْدِي* or *أَيْدِي*, but the ID plural is *أَيْدِيَّين*. The ID rule of keeping the *ن* of the plural when it is prefixed, in contrast to the same situation in MSA which drops it, is waived in the case of *أَيْدِيَّين*.


Example:

his hands	إيديته	their hands	أيديهم
her hand	أيديها	your (pl.) hands	أيديكم

5. عيادة , "doctor call," "clinic," or "physician's office," is both MSA and ID. It is the verbal noun from عاد , "visited a patient," in this context. In fact, the verb عاد has a large variety of meanings and usages, and by itself constitutes a rich vocabulary. See Enrichment, this lesson.
6. على عيني وراسي , is an ID expression meaning "I will be glad to." Literally, it means "on my eye and head." This is a very nice and polite response to someone asking a favor. The implication is that your request is so highly taken into consideration that it is on a level of importance as valuable as my eye and head.
7. طابق , "floor" or "story," is both MSA and ID. طابوك is ID for "brick."
8. مصعد , "elevator," is ID pronunciation. The MSA is مَصْعَد . It is the noun of instrument from the verb صعد "went up," formed on the pattern مَفْعَل . See Reference Grammar, this lesson.
9. دَرَج , "stairs" or "stepladder," in this context only, is MSA and ID. In ID it is very seldom used to indicate another meaning. In MSA, both the verb دَرَج and verbal noun دَرَج have several meanings and wide usage. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.
10. شُرطي المُرور , "traffic policeman," is MSA and ID. شرطي is "policeman" the plural is شُرطة . مرور , "traffic," is the verbal noun from the verb مَرَّ , "passed."

# DRILLS



One 

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Notice that the Arabic numbers correspond with those of Explanatory Notes.)

Azzawi's cafe is opposite the Al-Rasheed structure.

- كهوة عزاوي كبال عمارة الرشيد
- ٠١ عمارة ، عمارة الرشيد
- كبال عمارة الرشيد
- كهوة عزاوي كبال عمارة الرشيد

Kamil the contractor built this building.

- المتعهد كامل عمر هالعمارة
- عمر ، عمر هالعمارة
- كامل عمر هالعمارة
- المتعهد كامل عمر هالعمارة

The are many bridges on the Tigris River.

- ٠٢ نهر دجلة عليه جسر هوايسة
- نهر دجلة ، دجلة
- نهر دجلة عليه جسر هوايسة

The Al-Rasheed Building is in Bab El-Muadham.

- عمارة الرشيد بباب المعظم
- ٠٢ بباب المعظم
- عمارة الرشيد بباب المعظم

The Abu Nawas Building is on your left-hand side.

- عمارة ابو نواس على ايدك اليمين

- ٠٤ ايدك اليمين ، ايدك اليسار ، ايدك اليمنة ، ايدك اليسرة
- ايدها اليمين ، ايديكم اليسار ، ايديهم اليمين ، ايديهم اليمنة
- على ايدك اليمين
- عمارة ابو نواس على ايدك اليمين

Dr. Ali's clinic is in the  
Tigris high rise.

- عيادة الدكتور علي بعمارة دجلة .  
• عيادة ، عيادة الدكتور  
• عيادة الدكتور علي بعمارة دجلة .

Oh, master, whatever you ask  
is of the utmost importance.

اغاتي ، انت اشما تطلب على  
• عيني وراسي .

• على عيني وراسي ، عالعين والراس

- اشما تطلب على عيني وراسي • طلبك عالعين والراس  
• اغاتي انت اشما تطلب على عيني وراسي •

The doctor's clinic is on the  
first floor.

• عيادة الدكتور بالطابق الاول

• الطابق الاول ، الطابق الثاني ، الطابق العشرين  
• بالطابق الاول

• عيادة الدكتور بالطابق الاول

This building has eight floors.

• هذي العمارة بيها ثمن طوابق

• ثمن طوابق ، تسع طوابق ، ثلث طوابق

• هذي العمارة بيها ثمن طوابق

Is there an elevator in this  
high rise?

• اكو مَصْعَدٌ بهالعمارة ؟

• مصعد ، مَصَاعِد

• اكو مصعد بهالعمارة ؟

I climbed the stairs to the  
tenth floor.

• صعدت الدرج للطابق العاشر

• الدرج ، صعدت الدرج

• صعدت الدرج للطابق العاشر

Thabit brought me his stepladder.

• ثابت جاب لي الدرَجُ ماله

• الدرج ، الدرج ماله

• جاب لي الدرج ماله

There is a traffic policeman  
in this square.

- ثابت جاب لي الدرج ماله
- اكو شرطي مرور بهالفلكة
- ١٠. شرطي مرور ، شرطي ، شرطة
- شرطي مرور بهالفلكة
- اكو شرطي مرور بهالفلكة

Two



Repeat after the model.

- الغريب : بالله كل لي اشلون اروح لباب الشرجي
- شرطي المرور: امشي كُبلّ الي ان تخلص شارع الرشيد وباب الشرجي يصير بوجهك
- الغريب : اشلون اعرف آني خلصت شارع الرشيد ؟
- شرطي المرور: من توصل لباب الشرجي تشوف الفلكة الجبيرة ما ممكن إتضيغها
- الغريب : اشكرك هواية آني ما أُندلّ آني محل ببغداد

Three



Repeat after the model.

- كامل: انت تكول طبيب الاسنان مالك خوش طبيب ؟
- بشير: اشمدريني آني كل ما اعرف ان شغله على سنوني جان زين
- كامل: زين آني راح اجرّب اسوي لي موعد وياه ، بس وين تصير عيادته ؟
- بشير: عيادته تصير قريبة من شارع ابو نواس
- كامل: زين ، وين باي شارع ؟ باي عمارة ؟
- بشير: بعمارة دجلة ، بس كُبلّ ما توصل نهاية شارع الرشيد
- كامل: اوه ، هذي الكبال الجسر اللي بيها سبع طوابق ؟
- بشير: اي نعم ، وعيادته بالطابق السابع تاخذ المصعد وتصعد لها

Two--Translation

The Stranger: Tell me, by God, how to go to Bab El-Sharji?

Traffic Policeman: Go straight ahead to the end of Al-Rasheed Street, and Bab El-Sharji will be dead in front.

The Stranger: How do I know when I come to the end of Al-Rasheed Street?

Traffic Policeman: When you reach Bab El-Sharji, you'll see the big square, you just can't miss it.

The Stranger: Thank you very much. I don't know any place in Baghdad.

Three--Translation

Kamil: You say your dentist is a good one?

Basheer: How do I know? All I know is that his work on my teeth was good.

Kamil: OK, I am going to try and make an appointment with him. Where is his clinic?

Basheer: His clinic is near Abu Nawas Street.

Kamil: OK, but where? On what street? In which building?

Basheer: In the Tigris Building, just before you reach the end of Al-Rasheed Street.

Kamil: Oh, the one opposite the bridge, which has seven stories.

Basheer: Yes, and his clinic is on the seventh floor, you take the elevator up to it.

Four

Replace the underlined word in each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences with a suitable synonym without causing a change in the meaning of the sentence.

Example:

• المدرسة على ايدك اليمين (Teacher)

• المدرسة على ايدك اليمنة (Student)

- ٠١ الجسر على ايدج اليسرة .
- ٠٢ دكان الكصاب براس العكد .
- ٠٣ دكان ابو جاسم بمطنتنا .
- ٠٤ العمارة على ايدك اليمنة .
- ٠٥ المصعد على ايدي اليمين .
- ٠٦ فلكة باب الشرجي جبيرة .
- ٠٧ شارع ابو نواس كيالكم .
- ٠٨ من توصل نهاية الشارع اعوج على اليسرة .
- ٠٩ الايد اليمنة ما تعرف بالايدي اليسرة .
- ٠١٠ من توصل نهاية الشارع اعوج على اليمنة .

**Five**

Use the information provided in the left-hand column to alter each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

**Example:**

nine

- هالعمارة بيها عشرين طابق (Teacher)
- هالعمارة بيها تسع طوابق (Student)

in front

٠١ حط الجسر وراك .

stairs

٠٢ اصعد بالمصعد .

bars

٠٣ شارع ابو نواس بيها دكاكين هواية .

right

٠٤ اعوج عاليسار .

your hands

٠٥ خطوا الايديين اليمنة وحدة عالسخ .

15th

٠٦ عيادة الدكتور بالطابق التاسع .

21

٠٧ اكو سبع طوابق بهالعمارة .

straight ahead

٠٨ المطعم يصير على يمينك .

opposite

٠٩ الدكان على يسار المطعم .

square

٠١٠ ساحة باب الشرجي جبيرة .

Six

Use the appropriate word from the left-hand column to complete each of the the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

- |        |   |     |
|--------|---|-----|
| ايدك   | • امشي _____ حتى توصل نهاية الشارع .      | ٠١  |
| وراك   | • هالعمارة بيها عشر _____ .               | ٠٢  |
| كبل    | • الجسر راح يكون على ايدك _____ .         | ٠٣  |
| فلكة   | • المطعم يصير على _____ اليمنة .          | ٠٤  |
| اليسار | • هذا المصعد يصعد للطابق _____ بس .       | ٠٥  |
| طوابق  | • كامل عمر عمارة بيها عشرين _____ .       | ٠٦  |
| بارات  | • اذا _____ عالميمين تشوف الجسر .         | ٠٧  |
| تعوج   | • شارع ابو نواس بيه _____ هواية .         | ٠٨  |
| طابق   | • باب الشرجي بيه _____ جبيرة .            | ٠٩  |
| السابع | • اذا الجسر بوجهك باب الشرجي يصير _____ . | ٠١٠ |

Seven

Implement in the following 10 Iraqi sentences the clues you find in the left-hand column. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

- |              |                                  |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| the building | • السيارة كدام البيت (Teacher)   |
|              | • السيارة كدام العمارة (Student) |

- |                       |  |     |
|-----------------------|--|-----|
| their hands           | • شفت رجال دياكل بايده .                   | ٠١  |
| her hands             | • ايدين هذي المرة حلوة .                   | ٠٢  |
| two children          | • الولد صعد الدرج .                        | ٠٣  |
| and her family        | • لينى اخنت المصعد .                       | ٠٤  |
| opposite              | • عيادة الطبيب بالعمارة ورا دائرة الشرطة . | ٠٥  |
| you, pl.              | • اعوج عالميمين وتشوف دكان الكصاب كمالك .  | ٠٦  |
| right                 | • استمر كبل وبراس العكد اعوج عالميسار .    | ٠٧  |
| and stairs            | • العمارة بيها مصعد .                      | ٠٨  |
| the square            | • هذي العمارة مدورة .                      | ٠٩  |
| the traffic policeman | • الشرطي يلبس بدلة خاصة .                  | ٠١٠ |



# CLASSROOM EXERCISES

---



## What do you say?

You are a traffic policeman on duty. A stranger stopped and asked for directions to go to the Abu Nawas Building. You give him the following orderly directions.

1. Continue straight ahead till you come to the next bridge which will be on your left.
2. Don't take the bridge; continue till you come to the end of the next block.
3. Now turn right; you will be on Al-Rasheed Street.
4. Go to the end of Al-Rasheed Street where you will see another bridge on your right.
5. Now turn slightly left.
6. You will reach a square called Bab El-Sharji.
7. You come to the middle of the square, then take a right.
8. Now you enter Mua'sker Al-Rasheed Street.
9. Continue for three blocks and you will see the Tigris Building, which has 12 stories; you can't miss it.
10. And I like you to know that you can ask any traffic policeman for directions any time you need them.

## Role Playing

Situation 1. One student asks another to direct him (her) to go from the Presidio to Lighthouse School.

Situation 2. One student asks another to explain to him (her) how to go to the NCO Club from the Arabic Department.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker  
(Instructor)

Interpreter  
(Student)

Arabic speaker  
(Student)

Situation 1.



عندي موعد ويا طبيب الاسنان  
بس ما اندل وينها عيادته .

You can find it in the telephone  
directory.

اي تمام ، بس اني جديد بهالبلاد  
وما اندل الشوارع .

Who is your doctor?

الدكتور مكلاود .

Oh, I know where his clinic is.  
It is near here, just go straight to  
the next block, turn right, go three  
more blocks and you will see a three-  
story building on the left and you  
will see his name on the front.

شكرا ، كثر الله خيرك .

Situation 2.

Do you know where Tom works?

نعم ، يشتغل بامانة العاصمة .

Where is it located?

على شارع الرشيد تقريبا بالنص .

Where is Al-Rasheed Street?

امشي كبل الى ان تشوف الجسر اللي على نهر  
دجلة وبعدين اعوج على اليمين وتشوف  
نفسك بشارع الرشيد .

Translation Practice

Translate orally into English the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

- ٠١ عمارة ابو نواس على يسار الجسر .
- ٠٢ دكان ابو جاسم ورا دكان الكصاب علي .
- ٠٣ راح انتظرك كدام مطعم الرشيد .
- ٠٤ اعوج عاليسار وتشوف كازينو دجلة كبالك .
- ٠٥ عيادة الطبيب مالي صابرة على شارع الرشيد .
- ٠٦ مطعم ابو نواس بالطابق الاول من عمارة دجلة .
- ٠٧ عمارة دجلة بيها عشر طوابق .
- ٠٨ وبيها معدنين ودرج همين .
- ٠٩ فلكة باب الشرجي جبيرة ومدورة .
- ٠١٠ شارع المعسكر يوصلك للمعسكر الرشيد .

Dictation Practice

With books closed, transcribe the following 5 Iraqi sentences, as the instructor dictates them.

- ٠١ ساحة باب الشرجي جبيرة وبيها مطاعم ودكاكين هواية .
- ٠٢ امشي كبل الى ان توصل الجسر بعدين اعوج عاليسار .
- ٠٣ اذا تخلي الجسر بوجهك شارع الرشيد يصير على يمينك .
- ٠٤ وشارع ابو نواس على يسارك وساحة باب الشرجي وراك .
- ٠٥ تندل وين عيادة الدكتور عصام ؟ زين عمارة دجلة تصير يمينها .

لا تقولن اذا عالم ترد

ان تتم الوعد في شيء نعم

# HOMWORK



## Exercise One



Transcribe the following 5 recorded sentences.

## Exercise Two

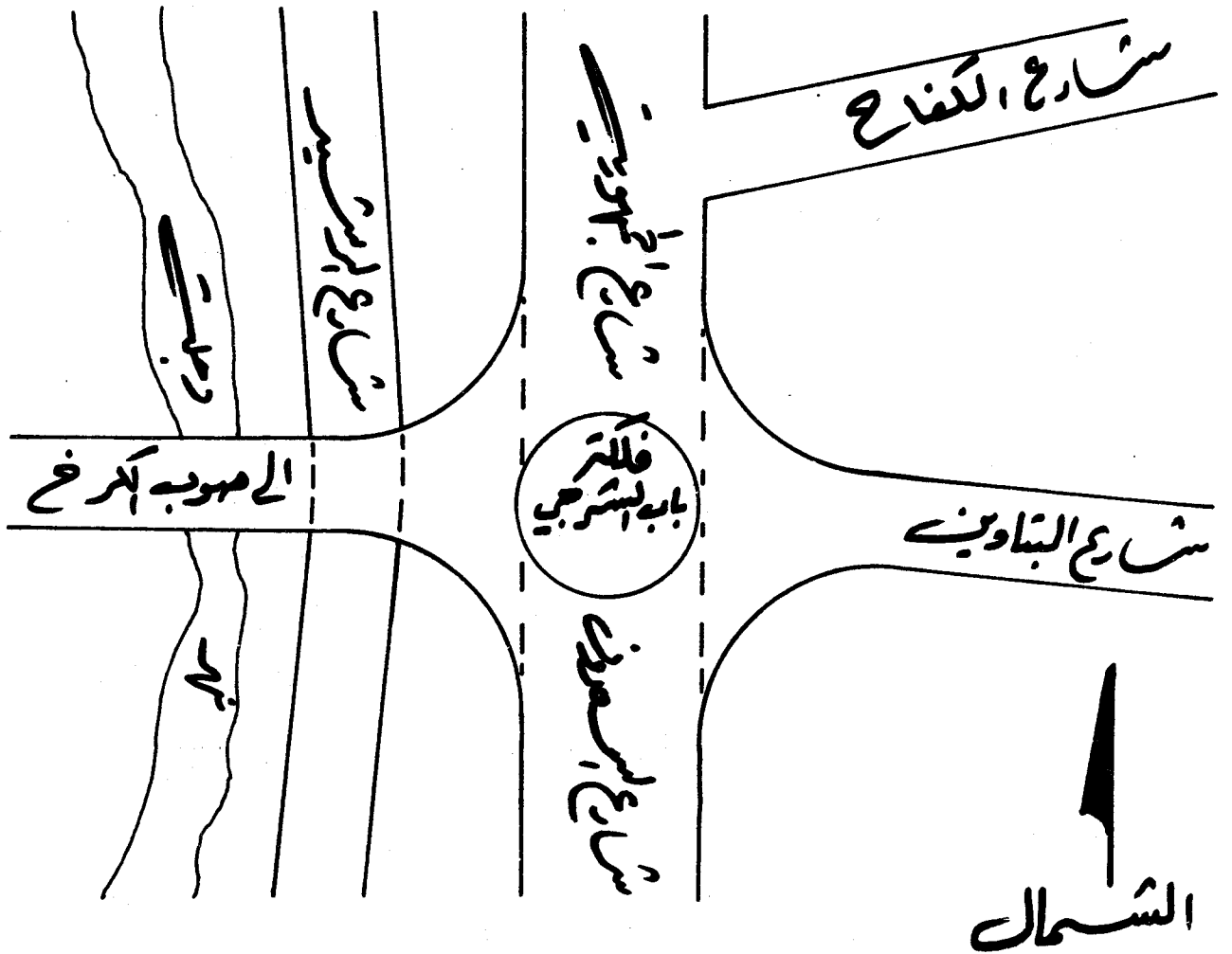


Write the English translation of the following 5 recorded sentences.

## Exercise Three



Listen to the following description, then draw on the sketch provided below the path that Ali followed.



## Exercise Four



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

- ٠١
- a. دكان ابو جاسم كبال دكان الكصاب .
  - b. دكان ابو جاسم ودكان الكصاب واحد كبال اللاخ .
  - c. دكان ابو جاسم ورا دكان الكصاب .
- ٠٢
- a. اكو جسور على نهر دجلة .
  - b. نهر دجلة عليه جسر .
  - c. نهر دجلة اكو عليه جسور جبيرة .
- ٠٣
- a. فلكة باب الشرجي كبالك .
  - b. الجسر كبالك .
  - c. انت كبال الجسر .
- ٠٤
- a. العمارة ما بيها درج .
  - b. العمارة بيها مصعد .
  - c. العمارة بيها درج .
- ٠٥
- a. العمارة مو بشارع ابو نواس .
  - b. عمارة ابو نواس بشارع الرشيد .
  - c. عمارة ابو نواس على شارع ابو نواس .
- ٠٦
- a. شارع الرشيد ما يوصلك لباب الشرجي .
  - b. شارع الرشيد ما يوصلك لباب المعظم .
  - c. اذا تاخذ شارع الرشيد يوصلك لباب المعظم .

- ٧
- .a شرطي المرور بفلكة باب الشرجي •
  - .b اكو شرطي مرور بنص فلكة باب الشرجي •
  - .c شرطي المرور كاعد بنص فلكة باب الشرجي •
- ٨
- .a انت بين المطعم والبنار •
  - .b انت على يمين المطعم •
  - .c البار على يمينك •
- ٩
- .a عيادة الدكتور بيها عشر طوابق •
  - .b عيادة الدكتور بالعمارة العاشرة •
  - .c عيادة الدكتور بالطابق العاشر •
- ١٠
- .a اكو مصعد ودرج بالعمارة •
  - .b مصعد العمارة ما يصعد •
  - .c صعدت بمصعد العمارة •

### Exercise Five

Listen to the following Iraqi paragraph, then answer the 5 questions based on it.

### Questions

1. How was Orville traveling?
2. Where did he stop?
3. Whom did he see and what did he ask?
4. Where did he start from and where was he heading?
5. Which street was pointed out to him and why?

# SUMMARY



1. There are many ways of asking for directions in ID, such as:

Could you tell me where  
the police station is?

ممکن تکل لی وین دائره الشرطة ؟

Tell me, by God, where is the  
police station located?

کل لی بالله وین تعیر دائره الشرطة ؟

Please point out to me the  
police station.

من فضلك دلیني علی دائره الشرطة .

Do you know where the police  
station is?

تندل وین دائره الشرطة ؟

These are just a few examples of how the question may be put. The important thing to know is that the question may be formed in different ways utilizing the words "please," "by God," "tell me," "point out to me," "do you know," "where," and so on.

2. **ابو نواس** is a very well-known and respected name in Arabic poetry.

He was very famous in Baghdad during the Abbasid Dynasty. It is no surprise therefore, to find many places and establishments named after him, such as restaurants, bars, casinos, nightclubs and, of course, the famous street which runs parallel to the Tigris River.

3. **كبل**, "straight ahead" or "in front," may be used in this way or substituted for by **كدام** or **امام** or **کبال**.

Example:

Walk straight ahead.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| • امشي كبالك | • امشي كبل   |
| • امشي لكدام | • امشي كدامك |
| • امشي امامك | • امشي بوجهك |

4. باب الشرجي , "the Eastern Gate," is a big and very busy square. Most of the wide and well-known streets end there. It is no longer the eastern end of Baghdad, but rather it is south to south-central.
5. ساحة may be used to mean "field," "square" or "arena."
6. اعوج in MSA has only the meaning of "bend," but in ID, in addition, it is used to mean "turn."
7. الرشيد "the wise," was the nickname of Caliph Haroon. There are many places, other than the street, that are named after him in Baghdad.
8. باب المعظم , "Al-Muadham Gate," is not believed to be one of the original four gates. It leads to a section of Baghdad called الاعظمية , "the venerated."
- على ايدك اليسار or على ايدك اليمين is a phrase similar in meaning and usage to "on your left-hand side" or "on your right-hand side."
9. عيادة is "doctor's office," although it gives the meaning of "clinic," also, it is never used in this context. It is always used in association with دكتور or طبيب , "doctor."
10. The phrase على عيني وراسي , "on my eye and head," should never be translated literally. It is used to show that the request is highly regarded and taken in utmost consideration.
11. طبق means "floor" or "story."



12. مصعد , "elevator" or "lift," is a noun of instrument in MSA, and it is used in ID for the same purpose.
13. درج , "stairs" or "ladder," is ID in this context, and also means "one stair step" or "one ladder step."

حسن قول نعم من بعدك  
 وبيح قول لا بعد نعم  
 ان لا بعد نعم فاحسن  
 فبها فابدا اذا خفت النعم

# REFERENCE GRAMMAR



1. دَلَّى , "guided," "led" or "pointed out," is an ID verb, made up from the MSA دَلَّ . Interestingly, it follows MSA rules in conjugation.

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	دَلَّى	يَدَلِّي	
she	هي	دَلَّتْ	*يَدَلِّي	
they	هم	دَلُّوا	يَدَلُّونَ	
you, m.	انت	دَلَّيْتَ	*يَدَلِّي	دَلِّي
you, f.	انت	دَلَّيْتِ	*يَدَلِّيْنَ	دَلِّي
you, pl.	انتو	دَلَّيْتُو	*يَدَلُّونَ	دَلُّوا
I	آني	دَلَّيْتُ	أَدَلِّي	
we	احنا	دَلَّيْنَا	نَدَلِّي	

verbal noun, دَلَالَةٌ is MSA and ID meaning "proof" or "indication."

The noun of subject and noun of object are not used.

2. إِعْوَجَّ is the imperative of عَوَجَّ . ID has added another usage to that of the MSA "bent" or "made crooked," which is "turn."

عَوَجَّ is a measure I verb weak in the middle. If the weak letter in the basic trilateral weak-in-the-middle verb is the و , the conjugation is that of the sound verb.

For conjugation of عَوَجَّ look up the verb شَرِبَ in Lesson 1.

The verbal noun is not used.

The noun of object عَاوَج is seldom used.

The noun of object مَعْوَجَّ is used interchangeably with اَعْوَجَّ .

\* In pronunciation, the ت is contracted into the د .  
Ask your instructor to pronounce it for you.

3. **عِمَارَةٌ** is mostly used to mean "building," "structure" or "high rise." In MSA and especially classical Arabic it has other meanings. It is the verbal noun from the measure I verb, **عَمَّرَ**, which is not used in ID. The measure II verb **عَمَّرَ**, "cultivated," "populated" or "built," is used instead.

For conjugation, see the verb **سَلَّمَ** in Lesson 1.

verbal noun, **تَعْمِيرٌ**

noun of subject, **مَعْمِرٌ**

noun of object, **مَعْمَرٌ**

4. **مَعْدَةٌ**, "elevator" or "lift," is the noun of instrument from the measure I verb **صَعَّدَ**. For conjugation, see the verb **شَرَبَ** in Lesson 1.

verbal noun, **صَعْدَةٌ**, **صَعُودٌ**

noun of subject, **صَاعِدٌ**

noun of object, not used

5. **مَعْظَمٌ**, "revered," is the noun of object from the measure II verb **عَظَّمَ**.

For conjugation, see the verb **سَلَّمَ** in Lesson 1.

verbal noun, **تَعْظِيمٌ**

noun of subject, **مَعْظَمٌ**

6. **ضَاعَ**, "lost," is the measure II form of **ضَاعَ**. For conjugation, see the verb **سَلَّمَ** in Lesson 1.

verbal noun, **تَضْيِيعٌ** and **وَضِيعَةٌ** (ID)

noun of subject, **مُضْيِعٌ**

noun of object, **مُضَيِّعٌ**

7. **دَرَجٌ**, "stairs" or "ladder," is the verbal noun from the verb **دَرَجَ**, "moved slowly." As a verb, it is seldom used in ID.

8. **وَجِهٌ** , "face," is ID and MSA. It has no root. The verb is made from the noun in measure II **وَجَّهَ** , "directed," "guided" or "faced." The verbal noun is **وَجْهَةٌ** or **جِهَةٌ** , "direction." The noun of subject **مُوجِّهٌ** means "director," "guide" or "counselor." The noun of object **مُوجَّهٌ** , gives the corresponding meaning.


The verbal noun from measure III means "interview" or "facing up." The noun of subject is **مُؤَاجِهٌ** , "facing," and the noun of object is **مُؤَاجَهٌ** , "faced."

اذا انت الرقت اللريم مللت  
وان انت الرقت اللريم كرت


# EVALUATION

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Part A. 


You will hear 10 Iraqi questions or statements, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter that corresponds to the best response in each case.

Part B. 

Translate the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences into English.

Part C. 

Transcribe each of the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences.

Part D. 

Listen to the following Iraqi paragraph, then answer the 8 questions based on it.

1. What did Orville do yesterday?
2. What is ailing Orville?
3. What kind of a doctor is Essam?
4. How did Orville know where the doctor's office is?
5. How did he go there?
6. What happened to him on the way?
7. To what floor did he go and how?
8. What was he told at the doctor's office and why?

## ENRICHMENT



1. Another word for ساحة , "field" or "arena," is ميدان . ميدان is used in both MSA and ID, mostly to mean "field."

Examples:

firing range

ميدان الرمي

battlefield

ميدان القتال

training field (drill ground)

ميدان التدريب

2. اعوج renders the meaning "turn" only in ID and mainly for people or pedestrians. For a vehicle or anything on wheels the verb دىور is used. دىور is ID from the MSA دار , "turned."

3. وجه is "face," وجهة is "direction" and جانب is "side" in MSA and ID. صوب is ID for جانب and صف is used for the same meaning, sometimes. يم is ID for "near."

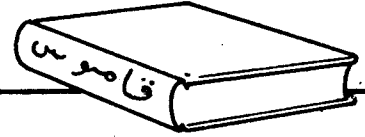
4. عمارة , "building," "structure" or "high rise," is MSA and ID. بناية is also MSA and ID but it does not give the meaning of "high rise." In order to render the meaning "high rise," the word عالية , "high," must be used with بناية , thus بناية عالية is "high rise."

5. دجلة , "the Tigris," is one of the two main rivers that flow across Iraq from north to south. The other is the Euphrates الفرات . They both originate in Turkey. They come very close to each other near Baghdad, then go wide until they join to form شط العرب , "Shatt El-Arab," just south of Basrah.

6. عيادة is used in ID only for "doctor's office." For "clinic," both MSA and ID use the word مستوصف , and for "hospital," مستشفى . They both are nouns of place. Literally, the former means "a place where you get a prescription," and the latter "a place where you get well."

ومن يجعل المعروف في غير أهله  
 يأنه حمده زما عليم وينرم

# VOCABULARY



<u>English</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>MSA</u>
Abu Nawas (name)	ابو نواس	
Al-Muadham Gate		باب المعظم
Al-Rasheed (name)		الرشيد
arrive (to)		وصل
behind	ورا	
building, high rise		عمارة
continue (to)		استمر
doctor's office		عيادة
door, gate		باب ، ابواب (ج)
elevator, lift		مصعد ، مصاعد (ج)
face		وجه ، وجوه (ج)
field, arena		ساحة
floor, story		طابق ، طوابق (ج)
guide (to), lead (to)	دلى	
hand	ايد ، ايدين (ج)	
left		يسار
lose (to)		ضيع
policeman		شرطي ، شرطة (ج)
revered		معظم
square		ساحة
stair, ladder	درج	
straight ahead	كبل	
street		شارع ، شوارع (ج)

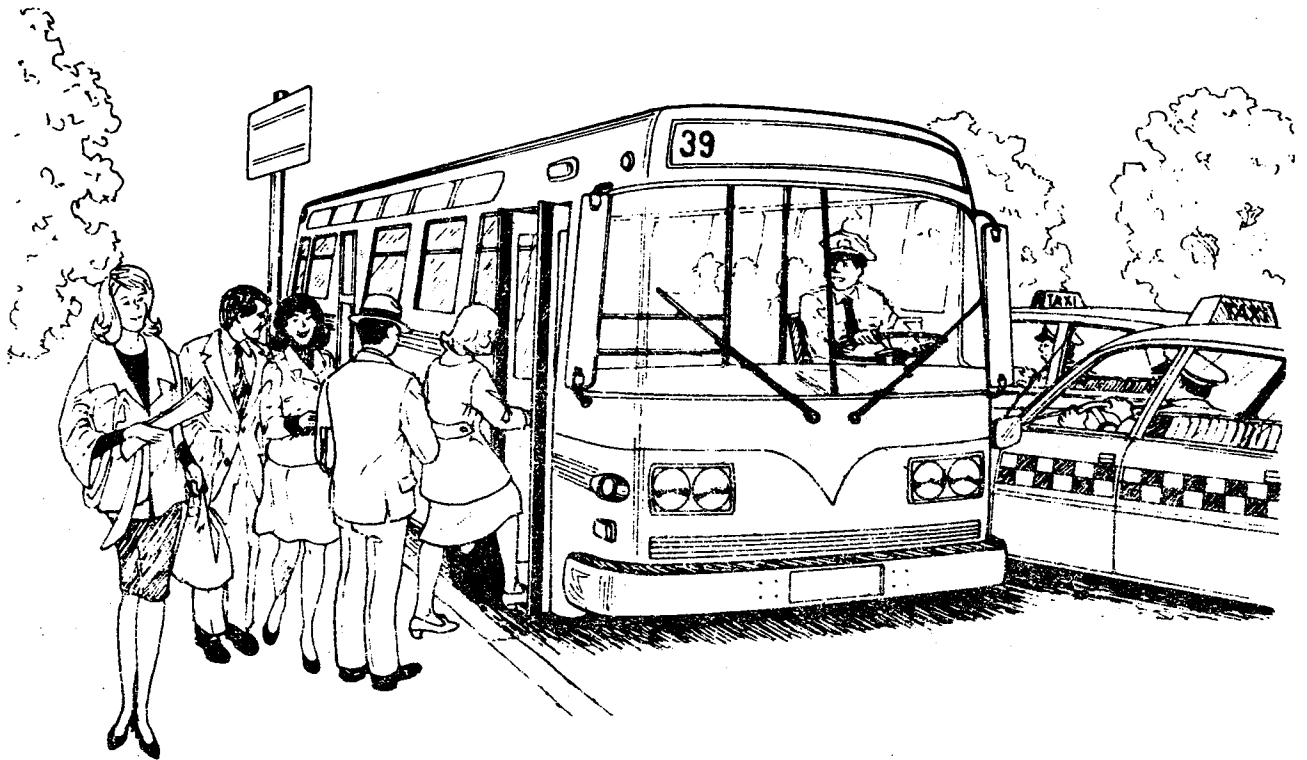


<u>English</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>MSA</u>
the Eastern Gate	باب الشرقي	
the Tigris (river)		دجلة
tooth	سنون (ج)	سن ، اسنان (ج)
traffic		مرور
turn (to)	عوج	

ومن بين زافضل فيمن يفضلك  
على قومك يستغنى عنه ويدعم

# **LESSON 10**

## **USING PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION**

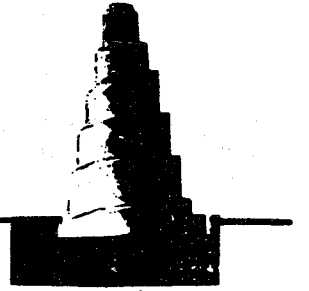


### **OBJECTIVES**

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

- Engage a cab and settle on the fare.
- Get information to ride a particular city bus.

# GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



1. ID words adapted from English:

تَكْسِي ، بَص ، بَاسِكِل

2. ID word adapted from Turkish:

مَتْرُوس

3. ID modification of the MSA verb:

دَوَّر

4. ID expressions:

لِخَاطَرِكَ ، عَلَيَّ كَيْفَكَ ، أَمْرِي لِلَّهِ

5. Special ID word:

بِم

6. The measure I sound verbs:

فَرَّغَ ، قَبَلَ ، تَرَسَ ، رَكِبَ ، نَزَلَ


7. The measure I weak-in-the-middle verb:

سَأَى

8. The measure II verb:

دَبَّرَ

## COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME I 

Orville decided to take a taxi cab to go meet his friend Najeeb in Abu Nawas Street. He stood on the sidewalk of Al-Hareery Street until a cab came by. Orville waved his hand and shouted:

اورفل : تَكْسِي ، فَارِغٌ ؟  
السائق : نَعَمْ وَيْنِ رَايِحٌ ؟  
اورفل : لَشَارِعَ أَبُو نَوَاسٍ ، اِشْكَدْ تَرِيدُ ؟  
السائق : دِينَارٌ وَاحِدٌ .  
اورفل : اِشْدَعُوهُ ؟ هَذِي مَوْ هَوَايَهْ ؟ ثَمْنِيَهْ فِلِسْ .  
السائق : اُغَاتِي ، اِنِّي چِنْت بَطْرِيْقِي لِلسَّبِيْتِ وَشَفْتَنِي دِيوَرْتِ لِحَاطَرِكِ بَسْ .  
اورفل : هَذَا هُوَ ، تَقْبِلْ تَقْبِلْ مَا تَقْبِلْ عَلَيَّ كَيْفَكَ .  
السائق : زَيْنِ يَا بَا ، اَمْرِي لِيْلَهْ ، اَتَفَضَّلُ اِصْعَدُ .

**TRANSLATION**

Orville: Taxi! Vacant?

Driver: Yes, where do you want to go?

Orville: To Abu Nawas Street. How much?

Driver: One dinar.

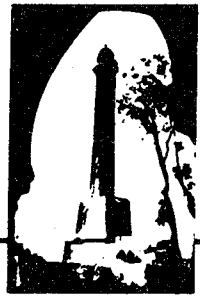
Orville: Why so much? Isn't that too much? Eight hundred fils.

Driver: My friend, I was on my way home, and you saw me turn around just for your sake.

Orville: That is it. If you agree fine; if you don't, it's as you wish.

Driver: OK, friend, I leave the matter to God. Get in, please.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. تَكْسِي , "taxi," is an ID word taken from the English "taxicab." The MSA equivalent is سَيَّارَةٌ إِجْرَةٌ . سَيَّارَةٌ means "rental," thus the phrase سَيَّارَةٌ إِجْرَةٌ
2. فَارِغٌ , "empty" or "vacant," is MSA and ID. It is almost the standard question to a cabdriver. To get a cab, one has to hail it on the street and inquire فَارِغٌ ؟ , meaning "Are you in a position to serve me?" It is the noun of subject from the measure I verb فَرَّغَ , "became empty," "became vacant," "became void," "be finished."
3. دِينَارٌ , "dinar," is MSA and ID. It was an ancient gold coin. In the modern Iraqi monetary system it is a note worth one thousand فِيلِسٌ , "fils," which is the smallest coin in the system. The system is metric based, more or less, on increments of 10, though there is a note that is a quarter of a dinar. In today's money market, the dinar is worth three dollars.
4. إِشْدَعُوهُ ؟ , "Why so much?" is an ID idiom. One of the MSA meanings for دَعْوَةٌ is "bidding," so the literal meaning becomes "Why is this bidding?"
5. فِيلِسٌ , "fils," is the smallest coin in Iraq. It is worth about one third of a penny. Other coins are:

5 fils	٥ فِيلِسٌ
10 fils	١٠ فِيلِسٌ
25 fils	٢٥ فِيلِسٌ

50 fils                      ٥٠ فلس

100 fils                     ١٠٠ فلس

Dinars, halves, and quarters in coins do exist but paper notes are usually used.

6. دَيُورٌ, "turned," is ID. It is used only for wheeled objects. It comes from the MSA دَارٌ, "turned."

7. لِخَاطِرِكَ, "for your sake" or "for your favor," is an ID idiom. لِخَاطِرِ اللَّهِ is the equivalent to the English expression "for God's sakes."

8. عَلَى كَيْفِكَ, "As pleases you," "As you wish" or "Up to you," is an ID idiom. Literally, it means "Suit your mood or condition." It may be expressed as اِشْلُونِ مَا تَرِيدُ or مِثْلَ مَا تَرِيدُ, "Any way you like."

9. أَمْرِي لِلَّهِ, "There is not much I can do," is an other ID idiom. Literally, it means, "I have submitted the matter to God."

The same sentiment may be expressed as أَمْرِي عَلَى اللَّهِ, أَمْرِي بِيَدِ اللَّهِ, سَلِّمْتُ أَمْرِي لِلَّهِ or فَوَّضْتُ أَمْرِي لِلَّهِ.

10. السَّائِقُ, "the driver," is MSA. The ID is سَائِقٌ. The hamza is not pronounced. It is the noun of subject from the measure I verb سَأَقُ, "drove."

# DRILLS



One 

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

Taxi! Are you vacant?

تَكْسِي ، فَارِغٌ ؟

٠١ تكسي

فارغ

تکسي فارغ ؟

This cab is vacant.

• هذا التکسي فارغ

٠٢ فارغ

• هذا التکسي فارغ

How many dinars an hour is  
the rental of this cab?

• چم دينار بالساعة اجرة هالتکسي ؟

٠٣ دينار ، دنانير

جم دينار

جم دينار بالساعة اجرة هالتکسي ؟

Why so much?

• اشدعوة هلکد ؟ اشدعوة هالکثر ؟

٠٤ اشدعوة ؟

اشدعوة هلکد ؟ اشدعوة هالکثر ؟

Why three dinars?

• اشدعوة تلت دنانير ؟

اشدعوة

اشدعوة تلت دنانير ؟



The kabab is 50 fils.

الْكَبَابُ بِخَمْسِينَ فِيلِسَ .

• ٥٥ فلس

خمسین فلس

فَلُوسٌ ، خَمْسُ فُلُوسٍ .

الْكَبَابُ بِخَمْسِينَ فِيلِسَ

Turn when you reach the square.

دَيُورٌ مِّنْ تَوَصَّلَ الْفِلَكَةَ .

• ٥٦ ديور

دَيُورُوا ، دَيُورَنَا ، دَيُورَتِ

دَيُورٌ مِّنْ تَوَصَّلَ الْفِلَكَةَ .

I'll do it just for your sake.

رَاحَ اسْوِيهَا بِسَ لَخَاطِرِكَ .

• ٥٧ لَخَاطِرِكَ

لَخَاطِرِكُمْ ، لَخَاطِرِي ، لَخَاطِرَنَا

• بس لَخَاطِرِكَ

• رَاحَ اسْوِيهَا بِسَ لَخَاطِرِكَ

You saw me turn just for you (your favor).

شَفَيْتَنِي دَيُورَتِ لَخَاطِرِكَ .

ديورت لَخَاطِرِكَ

• شَفَيْتَنِي دَيُورَتِ لَخَاطِرِكَ

If you agree, OK; if not, it's up to you.

تَقْبَلُ ، تَقْبَلُ ، مَا تَقْبَلُ عَلَيَّ كَيْفَكَ .

• ٥٨ عَلَيَّ كَيْفَكَ

• مَا تَقْبَلُ عَلَيَّ كَيْفَكَ

• تَقْبَلُ تَقْبَلُ ، مَا تَقْبَلُ عَلَيَّ كَيْفَكَ

The matter is up to God.

• ٥٩ أَمْرِي لِلَّهِ

أَمْرِي لِلَّهِ ، أَمْرُنَا لِلَّهِ ، أَمْرِكُمْ لِلَّهِ

• أَمْرِي لِلَّهِ


This cabdriver knows how to drive.

١٠. سائق التاكسي هذا يعرف إشلون يسوق .  
 سائق ، سائق التاكسي .  
 سائق التاكسي يسوق  
 سائق التاكسي هذا يعرف إشلون يسوق .

Two 

Repeat after the model.

- نجيب : هلا هلا باورقل وصلت بالسلامة ما ضيعت ؟  
 اورفل : لا ما ضيعت ، لأن آني جيت بتكسي .  
 نجيب : اشكد اخذ منك ؟  
 اورفل : هو راد دينار بس آني كت له اشدعوة .  
 نجيب : وبعدين اشكد قبل ؟  
 اورفل : كت له ثمنمية واذا ما تقبل على كيفك . وقبلها والله .

Three 

Repeat after the model.

- نجيب : انت لازم تتعلم الطرق والشوارع مالة بغداد  
 حتى تسوق سيارتك .  
 اورفل : نعم هذا صحيح ، بس آني بعدني اشوفها زحمة .  
 نجيب : إي تمام هي تحتاج شوية وكت .  
 اورفل : هي مو بس واحد يتعلم طريقه .  
 نجيب : بس شنو ؟ اشتحتاج بعد ؟  
 اورفل : لا ، واحد لازم يعرف اشلون يسوق بهالشوارع المزحمة .

Two--Translation

Najeeb: Welcome, welcome, Orville. You arrived safely. You didn't get lost?

Orville: No, I didn't get lost for I came in a cab.

Najeeb: How much did he charge you (take)?

Orville: He wanted a dinar, but I said, "That much?"

Najeeb: What did he accept then?

Orville: I told him 800, and if you don't agree, it is up to you, and he accepted.

Three--Translation

Najeeb: You must learn the roads and the streets of Baghdad so you can drive your car.

Orville: Yes, that is correct, but I still find it difficult.

Najeeb: Oh, yes, it takes a little time.

Orville: It isn't just that one learns the roads.

Najeeb: But what, what else do you need?

Orville: No, one must know how to drive in these crowded streets.

ومها تان غدار من خليعت  
وان خالها حتى اعان الناس تعلم

Four

Negate the affirmative and affirm the negative in the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

- اورقل رايح لشارع ابونواس من كبل (Teacher)  
• اورقل ما رايح لشارع ابونواس من كبل (Student)

- ١ التكي فارغ
- ٢ السايق قبل ثمنمية فلس
- ٣ المكتب مو فارغ
- ٤ الشارع مزدحم
- ٥ اجرة التكي دينار
- ٦ هذي الشغلة على كيفك مثل ماردتها
- ٧ نجيب قبل يجي ويانا
- ٨ طريق بيتكم على طريق بيتها
- ٩ سايق هالتكي خوش سايق
- ١٠ ديور عند الفلكة

Five

Form a question to each of the following 10 Iraqi statements, using the interrogative ؟ اشدعوة .

Example:

- هذي الشغلة تحتاج اربعة ايام (Teacher)  
• اشدعوة اربعة ايام ؟ (Student)  
or • هي شغلة زغيره .  
• اشدعوة هلكد ؟

- ١ اجرة التكي ٢٠ دينار باليوم
- ٢ اكو ازدحام هواية بالسوك اليوم
- ٣ الموظف الجديد يريد خمسمية دينار بالشهر

- ٤ سابق التكيي يريـل ءينار ونص ليلاب المعظم .
- ٥ بهالمطعم يريـلون عشر ءنانيـر للكياب .
- ٦ الءراسـة بكلية الطب تاخذ سبع ثمن سنيـن .
- ٧ ابو ءاسـم يطول ساعـة بالطريق حتى يوصل لءكانه .
- ٨ الءجماع راح يطول بعء فء ساعتيـن .
- ٩ الفريرق مالنا راح يءءاـ ءمس سيارات .
- ١٠ الموظفيـن طلبوا من المءير ينظيهم اسبوع عطلة .

Six

Use the clues provided in the left-hand column to alter the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

**Example:**

- |                          |                                    |           |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| quarter of a dinar       | • الءينار بهه الف فلس              | (Teacher) |
|                          | • الربع ءينار بهه ٢٥٠ فلس          | (Student) |
| you, pl.                 | • لءاطرك راح اقبل نص ءينار         | ٠١        |
| crowded                  | • شارع الرشيد طويل                 | ٠٢        |
| continued straight ahead | • التكيي ءيور عاليـمين             | ٠٣        |
| his own car              | • كامل يروح بءكيي للءاءرة          | ٠٤        |
| half a dinar             | • بكازينو ابونواس البيرة بهمية فلس | ٠٥        |
| you, f.                  | • لا تقبلها اذا ما ءانت على كيـفك  | ٠٦        |
| the butcher shop         | • بيت سمير على طريق ءكان ابو ءاسـم | ٠٧        |
| two cabs                 | • اجرورا تكسي بعشريـن ءينار باليوم | ٠٨        |
| yearly                   | • يـأـجرون هالعمارة شهريا          | ٠٩        |
| high rise                | • بيت سلمان بشارع الرشيد           | ٠١٠       |

Seven

Choose from the left-hand column the sentence that is most closely related to each of the following 10 Iraqi statements.

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| اشدعوة هلكد ؟                 | ٠١ فوضنا امرنا لله .                       |
| ٠ زحمة على الولد يروحون مشي . | ٠٢ اذا ما تقبل على كيفك .                  |
| ٠ نكدر ناخذ هالتكسي .         | ٠٣ اجرة التكسي عشرين دينار باليوم .        |
| ٠ علي خوش سايق .              | ٠٤ لاتخلي الولد يمشون لخاطر الله           |
|                               | ٠ اخدهم بالتكسي .                          |
| ٠ اذا مو زحمة اريد اروح       | ٠٥ السياقة زحمة لان الشوارع مزدحمة .       |
| ٠ وياك اليوم .                |  |
| ٠ سويانا كل ما نكدر وهسه      | ٠٦ هذا التكسي فارغ .                       |
| ٠ الامر لله .                 |  |
| ٠ لا تديور لا يمنا ولا يسرة . | ٠٧ انقبلت استقالته .                       |
| ٠ استقال من وظيفته .          | ٠٨ علي يعرف اشلون يسوق بالشوارع المزدحمة . |
| ٠ اذا ما يعجبك ما يخالف .     | ٠٩ استمر بهالشارع كبل الى النهاية .        |
| ٠ صعب واحد يسوق بالازدحام .   | ٠١٠ لا ما اكو زحمة انت على طريقي .         |

ومن يعذبك بعبء أو صديق  
ومن لا يبارم نفسه لا يبارم

## COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

### FRAME II

Orville wants to buy his son a bicycle. He inquires of Bahjat about where to buy it and how to get there.

اورفل: شوف عيني تكدر تكل لي وين اكدر اشترى بايسكل لابني؟  
بهجت: اكو دكان قريب منكم بالوزيرية متروس بايسكلات.  
اورفل: اكو باصات تروح من بعنا لهنناك؟  
بهجت: نعم اركب باص رقم ٢٠ وانزل بفلكة الوزيرية وتشوف  
الدكان كمالك تماما.



TRANSLATION

Orville: Hey, Bahjat (my eye) could you tell me where I could buy a bicycle for my son?

Bahjat: There is a shop in Wazeiriah, near you, full of bicycles.

Orville: Are there buses that go there from where we are?

Bahjat: Yes, ride bus 20 and get off at Wazeiriah Square, and you see the shop directly facing you.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. **بَايْسِكِلٌ**, "bicycle," is ID taken from the English. The MSA is **دَرَّاجَةٌ هَوَائِيَّةٌ**. **دَرَّاجَةٌ** is the form of excess from the verb **دَرَجَ**, "moved slowly." See Lesson 9. In contrast to **سَيَّارَةٌ**, "car," which literally means "walker," **دَرَّاجَةٌ** is slower. **مُوتَرَسِكِلٌ**, "motorcycle," is another ID word taken from the English. In MSA it is **دَرَّاجَةٌ بَخَّارِيَّةٌ**. **بَخَّارٌ** means "steam" while **هَوَاءٌ** means "air." The plurals are **بَايْسِكِلَاتٌ** and **مُوتَرَسِكِلَاتٌ**.

2. **الْوَزِيرِيَّةُ** is a section of the city of Baghdad. The word is a compound of **وَزِيرٌ**, "minister (political)," plus the relative **ي** and the **ة**. **الْوَزِيرِيَّةُ** is one of the better residential sections in Baghdad.

3. **مَتْرُوسٌ**, "full," is ID; though it is formed of the pattern **مَفْعُولٌ** of the noun of object, it is not of Arabic origin. In MSA it is **مَمْلُوءٌ**.

ID has also made the verb **تَرَسَّ**, "filled," and it is fully conjugated and used like any other verb. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

4. **بَاصَاتٌ**, "buses," is another ID word taken from the English. The singular is **بَاصٌ**. In MSA, the closest to it is **نَاقِلَةُ رُكَّابٍ**, which literally means "passengers' transport."

Notice that the plurals of the ID-English words **بَايْسِكِلٌ**, **مُوتَرَسِكِلٌ** and **بَاصٌ** are all formed as sound feminine. The general idea, in Arabic, is that equipment and instruments or tools are feminine.

5. **يَمٌ**, "near" or "next to," is another ID word. There is no verb for it or any derivatives. The MSA equivalent is **جَانِبٌ** or **جَنِبٌ**, and both are

also used interchangeably with سِم in ID. ID also uses صَف for the same meaning. صَف in MSA means "row," "line," "file" or "class."

Example:

He sat next to me.

• كَعَدَّ يَمِي .  
• كَعَدَّ بَجَنِي .  
• كَعَدَّ عَلَيَّ جَانِبِي .  
• كَعَدَّ بَمَنِي .

6. اِرْكَب , "ride," is ID and MSA. اِرْكَبِ الْباص , "ride the bus," and اِخْذِ الْباص , "take the bus," are interchangeable just like they are commonly used in English. اِرْكَب is the imperative form; the perfect is رَكِبَ .

See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

7. رَقْم , "number," is ID and MSA. It is also used to mean عَدَد , "numeral." There is another ID word نَمْرَة , that gives the same meaning.

8. اِنْزَل , "descend" or "alight," is also ID and MSA. In English, "get off" is used mostly, but in Arabic "get off" has no equivalent, and اِنْزَل is the verb that is used. اِنْزَل is the imperative form; the perfect is نَزَلَ .

Examples:

He went to the market.

• نَزَلَ لِلسُّوك .

He went to the cafe.

• نَزَلَ لِلْكَهْوَة .

He went to the club.

• نَزَلَ لِلنَّادِي .

He went to the office.

• نَزَلَ لِلدَّائِرَة .

And so on. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

# DRILLS



One

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

He bought a bicycle for his son.

• اشترى بايسكل لابنه .

بايسكل • ١

بايسكلات

• اشترى بايسكل لابنه .

Orville's house is in Al-Wazeiriah.

• بيت اورفل بالوزيرية .

الوزيرية

الوزيرية • ٢

• محلة الوزيرية ، الوزيرية

• بيت اورفل بالوزيرية .

The store is full of bicycles.

• الدكان متروس بايسكلات .

متروس • ٣

• متروس بايسكلات .

• الدكان متروس بايسكلات .

The buses are always full.

• الباصات متروسة على طول .

الباصات • ٤

الباص

• الباصات متروسة • الباص متروس .

• الباصات متروسة على طول .

The building is near the police station.

• العماره يَم دائرة الشرطة .

يَم • ٥

يَمِ الدَّائِرَةَ .  
 يَمِ دَائِرَةَ الشَّرْطَةِ .  
 العِمَارَةَ يَمِ دَائِرَةَ الشَّرْطَةِ .  
 بَجَانِبِ الدَّائِرَةِ ، بَجَانِبِ الدَّائِرَةِ ، بَصْفِ الدَّائِرَةِ

Ride the bus.


ارْكَبِ الباصِ .  
 اركب ٠٦  
 ارْكَبُوا ، ارْكَبِي  
 رَكَبَ ، يَرْكَبُ ، رَكَبُوا ، يَرْكَبُونَ  
 اخْذِ ، اخْذِ الباصِ  
 اركب الباص

Ride bus No. 20.

ارْكَبِ الباصِ رَقْمَ ٢٠  
 رَقْمَ ٠٧  
 ارقام  
 نَمْرَةَ ، نَمْرَ  
 اركب الباص رقم ٢٠

Get off the bus.

انْزِلْ مِنَ الباصِ .  
 انزل ٠٨  
 انْزِلُوا ، انْزِلِي .  
 نَزَلَ ، نَزَلُوا ، يَنْزِلُ ، يَنْزِلُونَ .  
 نَزَلَ لِلسُّوكِ ، يَنْزِلُ لِلسُّوكِ .  
 نَزَلَ لِلكَهْوَةِ ، يَنْزِلُ لِلكَهْوَةِ .  
 نَزَلَ لِلنَّادِي ، يَنْزِلُ لِلنَّادِي .  
 انْزِلْ مِنَ الباصِ .

Two 

Repeat after the model.

- ٠١ اليوم راح اشترى بايسكل لبنتي .
- ٠٢ بس ما راح اسوق سيارتي .
- ٠٣ راح اخذ الباص رقم ١٥ .
- ٠٤ وانزل بيه للسوك ، واروح لدكان البايסקلات .
- ٠٥ اذا اشتريت البايסקل راح أُجر تكسي واخذه بيه للبيت .

Three 

Repeat after the model.

- ٠١ بنتي فرحت هواية ببايسكلها الجديد .
- ٠٢ بس هي بعدها ما تعرف تركيبه .
- ٠٣ آني وعدتها ان اعلمها الجمعة الجاية .
- ٠٤ راح اخذها للساحة الفارغة ورا العمارة الجبيرة .
- ٠٥ وهناك اعلمها اثلون تركب وتنزل من البايסקل .

اذا المرء يريد من اللوم عرضة  
فكل رداً يرتجبه جميل

Two--Translation

1. Today I am going to buy a bicycle for my daughter.
2. But I am not going to drive my car.
3. I will take bus No. 15.
4. And go to the market and to the bicycle store.
5. If I buy a bicycle, I will rent a cab and take it home in it.

Three--Translation

1. My daughter became very happy with her new bicycle.
2. But she still does not know how to ride it.
3. I promised to teach her this coming Friday.
4. I will take her to the empty field behind the big building.
5. And there I will teach her how to get on and off the bicycle.

Four

Change the subject in the following 10 Iraqi sentences according to the clues provided in the left-hand column. Make any necessary changes.

## Example:

he	• ركبت الباص (Teacher)
	• ركب الباص (Student)
we	• ٠١ نزلوا للسوق
she	• ٠٢ ديسوق سيارته
they	• ٠٣ ركبنا باص رقم ١٢
he	• ٠٤ ركبت بايسكلها الجديد
you, f.	• ٠٥ نزل للنادي
I	• ٠٦ ركبوا تكسي لشارع ابو نواس

- you, m.      • علي ينزل كل يوم للكهوة . ٠٧
- we             • هي تركب الباص للشغل . ٠٨
- she            • شفتهم يسوقون سيارتهم . ٠٩
- they           • احنا ننزل لباب الشرجي كل يوم جمعة . ٠١٠

**Five**

Keeping the meaning intact, replace the underlined words in the following 10 Iraqi sentences with suitable substitutions from the left-hand column.

**Example:**

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| بصف         | • الدائرة <u>بم</u> العمارة (Teacher)    |
|             | • الدائرة بصف العمارة (Student)          |
| بم          | • نزل للسوك <u>بالباص</u> . ٠١           |
| بالتكسي     | • ليلى <u>ركبت</u> الباص . ٠٢            |
| اخذت        | • بيت علي <u>بجنب</u> دكان ابو جاسم . ٠٣ |
| مزدحم       | • المدرسة <u>بم</u> البيت . ٠٤           |
| بجنب        | • الباص جان <u>متروبي</u> هواينة . ٠٥    |
| سيارة اجرة  | • اورفل <u>نزل</u> للسوك . ٠٦            |
| يركب        | • علوان <u>اجر</u> تكسي . ٠٧             |
| ما بيها احد | • اورفل اشترى بايسكل <u>لوليده</u> . ٠٨  |
| راح         | • وعلمه شلون <u>يصعد</u> وينزل عليه . ٠٩ |
| ابنه        | • هذي العمارة <u>فارغة</u> . ٠١٠         |

**Six**

Answer the following 5 Iraqi questions in complete sentences.

- ٠١ بمتى راح تنزل للسوك ؟
- ٠٢ اشلون راح تروح ، بالتكسي والا بالباص ؟
- ٠٣ واشراح تشتري من السوك ؟

- ٠٤ بيا شارع راح تنزل ؟  
٠٥ چم دينار راح تاخذ وياك ؟

Seven

Form a complete question to each of the following 5 Iraqi answers.

- ٠١ راح اخذ الباص .  
٠٢ راح انزل من الباص بشارع الرشيد .  
٠٣ راح اشترى هناك بايسكل لبنتي .  
٠٤ يمكن راح اخذ ويايا فد مية دينار .  
٠٥ راح انزل للسوك العصر .

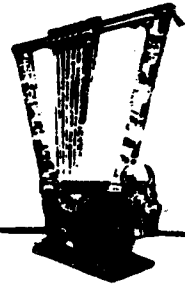
Eight

The general meaning of the following 10 Iraqi sentences is given in the left-hand column. Match the sentences with their meanings.

- |                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ٠١ التاكسي هي سيارة اجرة .          | ٠١ العمارة مو فارغة .               |
| ٠٢ صديق كامل جان كاغد بصفه بالباص . | ٠٢ العمارة متروسة هواية .           |
| ٠٣ صديق كامل على طول يركب الباص .   | ٠٣ هذا التاكسي فارغ .               |
| ٠٤ هذا التاكسي مو فارغ .            | ٠٤ كامل چان كاغد بصف صديقه بالباص . |
| ٠٥ سيارة الاجرة فارغة .             | ٠٥ صديق كامل يركب الباص يوميا .     |
| ٠٦ العمارة بيها موظفين .            | ٠٦ اكو بايسكلت للاجرة .             |
| ٠٧ اصار اشدةوة التاكسي بهلكد ؟      | ٠٧ تكدر تاجر تكسي .                 |
| ٠٨ العمارة مزدحمة .                 | ٠٨ تكدر تنزل للسوك بالباص .         |
| ٠٩ تكدر تاجر بايسكل .               | ٠٩ اجرة التاكسي هواية هالايام .     |
| ١٠ الباص يوصلك للسوك .              | ١٠ هذا التاكسي بيه ركاب .           |



## CLASSROOM EXERCISES



### What do you say?

1. You are in the bicycle shop; you found one you would like to buy.  
Ask the keeper about its cost.
2. You hailed a cab and the driver quoted you a high figure (one and a half dinars); ask him why is it that high.
3. In No. 2 above, offer him less than a dinar.
4. Ask your friend about the number of the bus you need to take to Al-Wazeiriah.
5. In No. 4 above, ask him since that particular bus is always crowded, is there another one?
6. You want to go to Abu Nawas Building, but you got lost. Ask a traffic policeman you see for directions.
7. You are the traffic policeman in No. 6 above. Answer that it is next to the police station.
8. Call Orville and invite him for a beer in the Red Bar this evening.
9. Orville accepted, but he does not know where the Red Bar is. Tell him to go to Abu Nawas Street from Bab El-Sharji, take a left after two blocks, go to the end of the block and the Red Bar will be facing him.
10. You and Orville made it to the Red Bar. Order two beers and inquire about the cost.

Role Playing

Situation 1. (Two students play the roles.)

You want to go to your appointment with the dentist. You decide to take a cab. You want to know from your friend how you should go about it. Your friend tells you that bus No. 8 goes by where you want to go. Tell him the bus is always crowded. Your friend tells you to just stand on the street and hail a cab, then ask if it is vacant. You ask what a reasonable fare is. Your friend advises you to ask the driver before you get in, and that he probably will want a dinar, but you should offer him nine hundred fils.

Situation 2. (Three students play the parts.)

You and your friend have just arrived in Monterey. Your final destination is the Presidio. You have stopped for coffee at the Doubletree Inn. You get the map out to discuss how to make it to the Presidio. You want to take a right from Del Monte onto Pacific and describe the rest of the route. Your friend argues that you should take a left on Pacific and he describes the rest of his route. You consult the waitress, who happens to be new in town, but thinks she knows her way around. She tells you to take Pacific to Lighthouse to David to Taylor.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker  
(Instructor)

Interpreter  
(Student)

Arabic speaker  
(Student)

Situation 1.



What do you need from the market?

• أني رايح للسوك بعد نص ساعة .

For whom?

• اريد اشترى هايكل .

How are you going? By bus?

• لابني الجبير .

But the buses are usually crowded.

• نعم بالباص ، و اذا اشتريته

• اجيبه بالتكسي .

• ما يخالف ، اقدر انتظر ،

• عندي وكت هواية .

Situation 2

OK, but I don't know where it is.

• اريد ادرك لبناية دجلة .

Yes, on Al-Rasheed Street.

• تندل وين مديرية الشرطة .

OK, but how do I get to it from there?

• نعم ، والعمارة تصير وراها .

And then?

• بعد مديرية الشرطة ديور عاليسار .

• بنهاية الشارع ديور عاليسار مرة لخ

• وتشوف العمارة بنص العكد .

Would it be on my left or right?

• راح تكون على يمينك ، ما ممكن تضيعها .

How many stories is it?

• اربطعش طابق .

### Translation Practice

Translate the following Iraqi paragraph orally into English.

- اورفل نزل للسوك بالباص ، ديريد يشتري بايسكل لابنه .
- ما جان بندل وين يروح . بس ابو جاسم دلاه على دكان بايسكلات
- وراح هناك واشترى واحد منهم واخذ تكسي وحطه بيها واخذه للبيت .
- وابنه فرح هواية لما شافه . واخذه للساحة وراهم ديتعلم
- يركب وينزل منه .

### Dictation Practice

With books closed, transcribe the following 5 Iraqi sentences, as the instructor dictates them.

- ١ اذا تشوف تكسي فارغ يمر كدامك وكف لي اياه .
- ٢ اغاتي ليش ماتاخذ الباص ؟ ارحص لك .
- ٣ تمام الباص ارحص بس تعرف الباصات مزدحمة على طول .
- ٤ واني ويايا ابني اريد اخذه واشترى له بايسكل .
- ٥ يكولون اكو خوش بايسكلات بفد دكان بفلكة الوزيرية .

وانه لروح يحمن على النفس ضميرها  
فليس الحسن النساء سبيل

# HOMWORK



## Exercise One

On a separate sheet of paper, transcribe the following 10 recorded sentences

## Exercise Two

On a separate sheet of paper, transcribe into English the following 10 recorded sentences.

## Exercise Three

You will hear 10 Iraqi sentences. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter of each English sentence beside the numbers of the Arabic equivalents.

- ( a ) They did not accept.
- ( b ) He offered 30 dinars.
- ( c ) He says they wanted 40 dinars.
- ( d ) Orville did not buy the bicycle.
- ( e ) They have a lot of this type.
- ( f ) He made it 30 dinars.
- ( g ) And he wants one for 30 dinars only.
- ( h ) He asked, "Why this much?"
- ( i ) They said, "It is a good bicycle."
- ( j ) And they should only accept 40 dinars.

**Exercise Four** 

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

- ٠١
- a. دكان ابو جاسم بالوزيرية .
  - b. دكان ابو جاسم يم الوزيرية .
  - c. دكان ابو جاسم بنص الوزيرية .
- ٠٢
- a. الباصات دائما متروسة هواية .
  - b. الباصات مزدحمة الصبح .
  - c. الباصات نص متروسة على طول .
- ٠٣
- a. اكو هواية تكسيات لان الشوارع مزدحمة .
  - b. الشوارع مزدحمة بالتكسيات .
  - c. التكسيات مزدحمة والشوارع هواية .
- ٠٤
- a. علي يمول عنده وظيفة جديدة .
  - b. علي يمول وظيفته مو صعبة .
  - c. علي يحب وظيفته الجديدة .
- ٠٥
- a. ابن اورفل راح يصير عنده بايسكل .
  - b. اورفل راح يشتري له بايسكل .
  - c. ابن اورفل راح يشتري بايسكل .
- ٠٦
- a. بشير صار نجار ويا ابوه .
  - b. ابو بشير راده يصير نجار .
  - c. بشير صار نجار عند ابوه .

- ٧
- .a سايق التكيي اخذ سبعمية فلس .
  - .b سايق التكيي راد سبعمية فلس .
  - .c سايق التكيي طلب سبعمية فلس .
- ٨
- .a اورقل نزل من الباص .
  - .b اورقل اخذ الباص للمسوك .
  - .c اورقل ركب الباص .
- ٩
- .a وبعدين اخذ تكيي من البيت .
  - .b وبعدين ركب تكيي للمسوك .
  - .c وبعدين وصل للبيت بتكيي .
- ١٠
- .a العمارة يم المدرسة نصها متروسة .
  - .b العمارة بجنب المدرسة فارغة .
  - .c العمارة يم المدرسة نص الوكت فارغة .

ان الغني هو الغني بنفسه  
ولوانه عاري الخالب عاف

Exercise Five 

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

Questions

1. Why did Orville go to the market?
2. How did he go there?
3. Who directed him to the specialty shop?
4. Where was that shop?
5. Did he buy anything there? What was it?
6. How much did it cost him?
7. For whom did he buy it?
8. How did he get it home?
9. What was the reaction to that?
10. What did his sons ask of him?

واغزرت الناس عقلاً من اذا انقربت  
عيناها امرأ غدا بالغير معتبرا



## SUMMARY

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1. فَاَرِغٌ , "empty," is the noun of subject from فَرَّغَ . Measure I is very limited in usage, therefore the measure II verb, فَرَّغَ , is the verb normally used.
2. دِينَارٌ "dinar," is the basic monetary unit. It is a paper bill that is worth a thousand فِلسٍ , "fils."
3. لِحَاطَرِكَ , "for your sake," is used in many situations for saving face. "I wouldn't do it just for anybody, but for your sake."
4. رَقْمٌ is used as a number (telephone number, for instance) or as a numeral.
5. رَكَبَ , "rode," is used in conjunction with objects, such as horse, bicycle, car--any means of transport.
6. نَزَلَ , "descended," is also used to mean "went," as in:

He went to the market.

نَزَلَ لِلسُّوْكِ .

# REFERENCE GRAMMAR



## 1. Measure I sound verbs.

a. **فَرَّغَ**, "became empty." Since it is obvious that things do not usually empty themselves, this verb is limited in measure I. The measure II **فَرَّغَ** is of wide use. For conjugation of **فَرَّغَ**, see the verb **شَرِبَ**, and for **فَرَّغَ**, see the verb **سَلَّمَ**, both in Lesson 1.

verbal noun, **فَرَاغٌ**

The noun of subject, **فَارِغٌ**, is used to indicate the state of being. The noun of object is not used, but **مَفْرُغٌ**, which is of measure II, is the one normally used.

b. **قَبِلَ**, "accepted."

See **شَرِبَ**, in Lesson 1, for conjugation.

verbal noun, **قَبُولٌ**

noun of subject, **قَابِلٌ**

noun of object, **مَقْبُولٌ**

c. **تَرَسَّ**, "filled."

See **شَرِبَ**, in Lesson 1, for conjugation.

verbal noun, **تَرَسٌ**

noun of subject, **تَارِسٌ**; not used much

noun of object, **مَتَرُوسٌ**

d. رَكَبَ , "rode."

See رَكَبَ in Lesson 1 for conjugation.

verbal noun, رُكُوبٌ

noun of subject, رَاكِبٌ

noun of object, مُرَكَّوبٌ (used in the north for slippers)

e. نَزَلَ , "descended."

See نَزَلَ in Lesson 1 for conjugation.

verbal noun, نِزُولٌ

noun of subject, نَازِلٌ

The noun of object is not used but مَنَزَلٌ of measure II is used.

2. The measure I weak-in-the-middle verb سَاقَ , "drove."

For conjugation, see the verb سَاقَ in Lesson 1.

verbal noun, سَيَاقَةٌ

noun of subject, سَاقِقٌ

The noun of object is not used.

3. The measure II verb دَوَّرَ , "turned," is ID for the MSA دَوَّرَ .

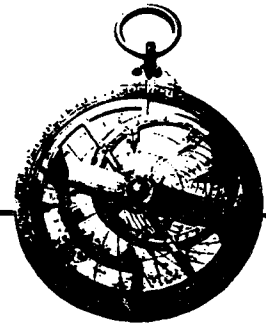
See دَوَّرَ in Lesson 1 for conjugation.


verbal noun, مَدَاوِرَةٌ or تَدْوِيرٌ

noun of subject, مَدِيرٌ


noun of object, مَدِيرٌ

# **EVALUATION**




Part A. 


You will hear 5 Iraqi questions or statements, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter of the best response in each case.

Part B. 

Translate the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences into English.

Part C. 

Transcribe the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences.

Part D. 

Listen to the following Iraqi paragraph, then answer the 10 questions based on it.

1. Where was Orville going? Who was with him?
2. What was their purpose for the trip?
3. What did they ride?
4. Where did they stop first?
5. Did Orville find something he liked?
6. Did he buy it? Why?
7. Where did he decide to go next?
8. How did he propose to get there?
9. What happened then? What did his son suggest?
10. What kind of transportation did they finally use? Why?

## ENRICHMENT



1. تكيسي or سيارة اجرة is a taxicab. A private car is called سيارة خصوصي . Public transportation is وسائل نقل عامة . Bus stop is موقف الباص .

Among other means of transportation there are قطار , "train," طائرة or طائيرة , "airplane" and لوري , "truck," which is ID adopted from British English.

2. لخاطرك , "for your sake," is ID. It is widely used and in such variations as: على شانك and على حسابك , لا جلك .

3. على كيفك , "As you wish," is ID. It may be used to show reluctant agreement or a lack of patience or a challenging attitude. If it is used in a challenging way the response will either be acceptance or rejection on the part of the second party. If the rejection was strong, the response may be يطبك مرض , "Go to hell," literally meaning, "May sickness strike you."

4. امري لله , "I leave my affairs to God," is used to show exasperation in a situation where one has no choice. It may be expressed in several different ways, for instance:

Might and power is with God only.

لا حول ولا قوة الا بالله .

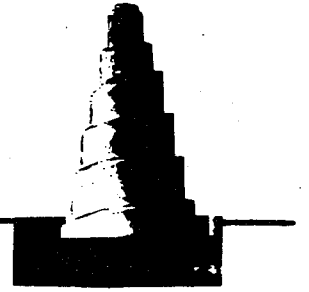
I ask God's help.

تسوكلت على الله .

May God be my guardian. (I left it to God.)

فوضت امري لله .

# GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



Special ID words:	كلشي ، مبلي ، هياته ، خردة ، صرافة
ID usage of an English word:	تلفون
The ID demonstrative nouns:	هذا ، هذي ، هذول ، ذول هذيغ ، هذولاك ، هنا
The use of prepositions preceding the ID demonstrative nouns:	منا ، مناك ، لهننا ، لهنناك
The ID expression:	ما اكو حساب بيناتنا
Comparative and superlative degrees' pattern:	احسن ، اكثر ، اقل ، اقرب ابعد ، الاحسن ، ..... الخ
Measure I sound verbs:	رجع ، لزم ، بلغ ، خرج
Measure I double-ending verb:	هم
Measure I weak-in-the-middle verb:	جاز
Measure II verbs:	كلف ، ورط ، وقف ، طلع ، وفر

## COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

### FRAME I

Najeeb is riding with Bahjat on one of those beautiful, famous Baghdad nights, going out on the town. He remembers their friend Orville, and calls him to have him join them.

نجيب : عيني بهجت اذا تشوف واحد من التليفونات العامة اريدك  
توكف حتى اخابر اورفيل .

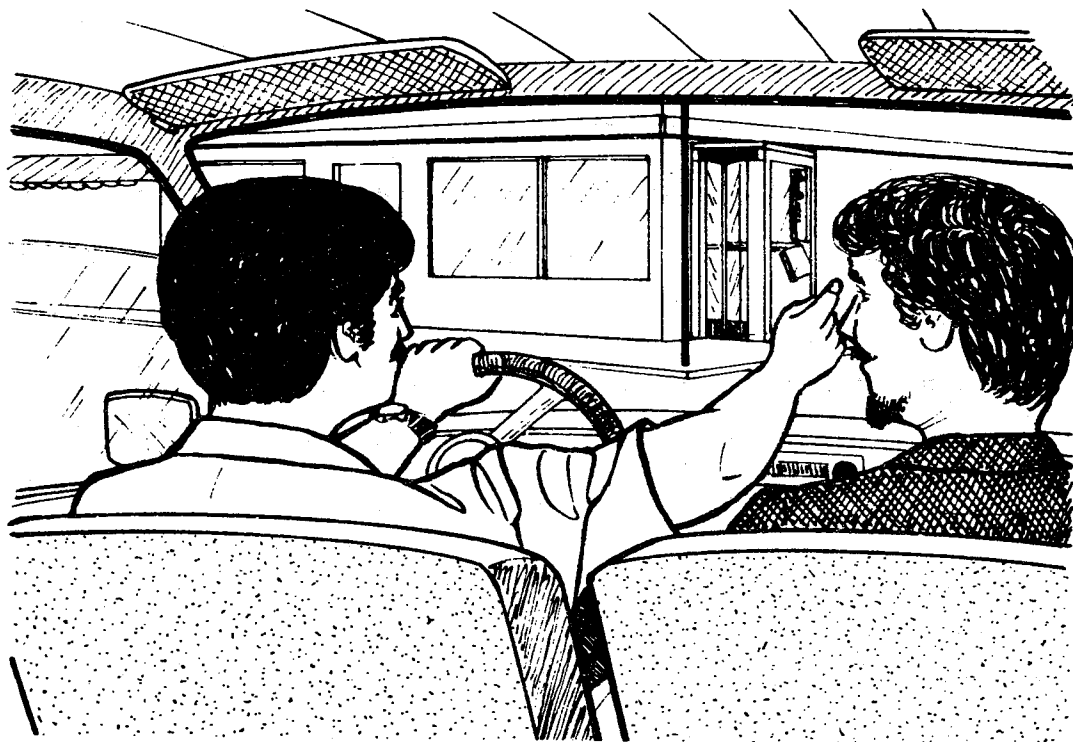
بهجت : كلش زين ، اني صار لي زمان ما شايف اورفيل .  
انت عندك رقم تليفونه ؟

نجيب : نعم ، هياته ٥٨٢-٣٩١٤ ، بس عندك صرافة خمسين فليس ؟

بهجت : لا ، بس اخذ هالعشر فلوس ، هذا كل ما يكلفك التليفون مو ؟

نجيب : مبلي ، ومن يصير عندي خردة ارجع لك اياها .

بهجت : لايممك ، بيني وبينك ما اكو حساب .

**TRANSLATION**

**Najeeb:** Bahjat (my eye), if you see one of those public telephones, I like you to stop so I can phone Orville.

**Bahjat:** Very good. I haven't seen Orville in a long time. Do you have his phone number?

**Najeeb:** Yes, there it is, 582-3914, but do you have change for 50 fils?

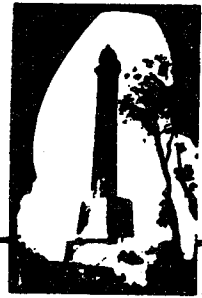
**Bahjat:** No, but the phone costs 10 fils. Here take this 10 fils.

**Najeeb:** Yes, and I'll pay you back when I have change.

**Bahjat:** Don't worry (bother); between you and me there is no counting (account).



## EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. تلفونات عامة , "public telephones," is ID usage, although the word تلفون is obviously taken from the English. Here we see again that ID uses the sound feminine plural for words borrowed from English. See Explanatory Notes, Lesson 10.

عامّة in this context means "public," but it is mostly used to mean "generality," "commonly," "the masses" or "the people." عامّة الناس means "the common people."

The MSA word for هاتف is هَاتِف . هاتف means "called," "shout" or "cheer."

2. كَلِش , "very," is ID. The MSA equivalent is جَدًّا which is used mostly as an adjective. In MSA, the adjective follows the noun it modifies, but the ID كَلِش always comes first, and is always used to modify a noun. The ID هواية , "much," may replace كَلِش in almost every situation, and usually follows the noun or verb though it may precede them. هواية replaces كَلِش sometimes, and when it does it must come before the noun, regardless of the position of هواية in the sentence. The difference in flexibility of these two words to replace each other stems from the basic differences of their meanings. كَلِش is never used with monetary units.

3. هِيَاتِه , "There it is," is another ID idiom. It is used in response to a question inquiring about an item, or if one is looking for a specific item and finds it, one would rejoice saying هِيَاتِه , "I found it."


MSA هَاهُو .

4. **صَرَفَةٌ**, "loose change," is used in this context in ID only. In MSA **صَرَفَةٌ** is the verbal noun from the verb **صَرَفَ**. The verb **صَرَفَ** has many meanings in MSA, such as "turned away," "dismissed," "distracted," "spent money," "disbursed" and "changed money," to mention a few.
5. **مَبْلِي**, "yes," is ID from the MSA **بَلَى**, which is a synonym of **نَعَمْ**. It is as widely used as **نعم**.
6. **خُرْدَةٌ** "change," in this context is ID. In MSA it means "scrap metal," "small goods" or "miscellaneous."
7. **لَا يَهْمُكَ**, "Don't let it worry you" or "Don't be concerned," in this context is an ID idiom. The verb **هَمَّ** means "concerned," "distressed" or "grieved." **لا يهملك** is used frequently in ID to mean, "Don't bother," "Don't worry," "Forget it," or "Never mind."
- 8: **بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكَ مَا أَكُوْ حَسَابٌ** is an ID expression meaning "Who is counting?" Literally it means "Between you and me there is no account."

واخرج الناس من لوماته من ضما؟  
لا يقرب الورد حتى يعرف الصدر

# DRILLS



One 

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

The public telephones take  
10 fils.

- ٠١ التلّفونات العامة تاخذ عشر فلوس .  
التلّفونات العامة ، تلفون عام ، تلفون خاص .  
التلّفونات العامة تاخذ عشر فلوس .

This is a very good idea.

- ٠٢ هذي الفكرة كلش زينة .  
كلش  
كلش زين ، كلش زينة ، كلش عال ، كلش معقول  
هذي الفكرة كلش زينة .

There it is, Orville's number.

- ٠٣ هياته رقم اورفيل .  
هياته ، هياتها ، هياتهم ، هياتكم ، هياتنا ، هياتج  
هياته رقم اورفيل .

Do you have change for a  
quarter dinar?

عندك صرافة لربع دينار ؟

٠٤ صرافة

عندك صرافة ؟

عندك صرافة لربع دينار ؟

Yes, I have change.

- ٠٥ مبلي عندي صرافة .  
مبلي ، نعم ، نعم مبلي  
مبلي عندي صرافة .

When I have change, I'll  
return it to you.

مِنْ يَصِيرُ عِنْدِي خُرْدَةٌ أَرْجِعُ لَكَ أَيَّاهَا.

•٦ خُرْدَةٌ

من يصير عندي خردة

• من يصير عندي خردة ارجع لك ايها .

Never mind, who is counting?

•٧ لَا يَهْمُكَ ، بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكَ مَا أَكُو حِسَابًا .

لا يهمك ، لا يهمكم ، لا يهمك ، لا يهمك

• لا يهمك ، بيني وبينك ما اكو حساب .

Between you and me, there is  
no counting.

•٨ بيني وبينك ما اكو حساب .

بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكَ ، بَيْنَاتِنَا ، بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكُمْ ، بَيْنِي وَبَيْنِي

• بيني وبينك ما اكو حساب .

Two 

Repeat after the model.

•١ رحت لراس العكد حتى اخابر علوان من التلفون العام هناك .

•٢ بس بعدما وصلت شفت ما چان عندي صرافة .

•٣ رجعت للدائرة وسألت سلمان اذا چان عنده خردة .

•٤ سلمان ما چان عنده خردة بس انطاني عشر فلوس للتلفون .

•٥ كت له ارجع لك ايها لما يصير عندي صرافة وكل لي لا يهمك

• بيني وبينك ما اكو حساب .

Three 

Repeat after the model.

•١ التلفون بيت اورقل چان ما ديشغل

•٢ اجا يمنا وراڊ يخابر من تلفوننا .

•٣ بس تلفوننا همين ما چان ديشغل .

- ٠٤ واثنيينا رحنا للتلفون العام بالعكد ورائنا .  
 ٠٥ آني ما چان عندي عشر فلوس وطلبت وحدة من اورقل .

### Two--Translation

1. I went to the end of the block to call Alwan from the public telephone there.
2. But when I arrived there, I discovered I did not have change.
3. I went back to the office and asked Salman if he had change.
4. Salman did not have change, but gave me 10 fils for the phone.
5. I told him that I will give it back when I have change, and he told me, "Forget it, between you and me, there is no account."

### Three--Translation

1. The telephone at Orville's house was not working.
2. He came to us to call from our telephone.
3. But our telephone was not working either.
4. Both of us went to the public telephone in the block behind us.
5. I did not have 10 fils, so I borrowed one from Orville.

### Four

Use the information provided in the left-hand column to answer, in complete sentences, the following 10 Iraqi questions.

Example:

three

(Teacher) عدكم تلفون عام بالدائرة مالتكم ؟

(Student) نعم عدنا تلت تلفونات عامة .

372-5797

٠١ اشكد رقم تلفونك ؟

private

٠٢ هذا تلفونك الخاص بالبيت لو بالشغل ؟

even to the U.S.

٠٣ تكدر تخاير منه وين ما ترييد ؟

- yes ٠٤ تكدر تخاير امريكا ؟
- dial 04 first ٠٥ نفس الرقم والا تحط ارقام اخرى ؟
- about 300 fils, first 3 minutes ٠٦ اشكد يكلف بالدقيقة ؟
- by the minute ٠٧ وبعد التلت دقايق اشلون ؟
- about 90 fils ٠٨ زين وچم فلس يكلف بالدقيقة بعدين ؟
- Yes, but there is a difference in time. ٠٩ وتكدر تخاير اي وكت تريد ؟
- You're ahead, about 12 hours. ٠١٠ چم ساعة الفرق بيننا وبين امريكا ؟

Five

Substitute the underlined word in each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences with a suitable one from the left-hand column. Make any necessary changes.

- ٠١ اورقل اخذ الباص لبيت نجيب . تكسي
- ٠٢ نزل من الباص يم البيت . اربعمية
- ٠٣ بس ضيم الطريق . عوج
- ٠٤ وراح لتلفون عام وحجى ويا نجيب . المعظم
- ٠٥ ونجيب دلاه شلون يوصل لبيتته . سبع
- ٠٦ وركب اول باص اللي شافه . كل له
- ٠٧ وكلفه خمسين فلس . ما عرف
- ٠٨ ونزل منه بباب الشرجى . خاير
- ٠٩ ومشى تقريبا عشر دقايق . بصف
- ٠١٠ واخذ يمنا بنهاية الشارع ووصل هناك . ركب

Six

Choose from the left-hand column the appropriate answer to each of the following 10 Iraqi questions.

- ٠١ اشلون چانت مخابرتك لامريكا ؟ مېلي وحتى لامريكا اذا تريد .
- ٠٢ اشكد كلفك التلفون العام لما خابرت الدائرة ؟ بالتكسي .
- ٠٣ اصار من صرافة الدينار اللي انطيتك اياه ؟ چان متروس .

- ٠٤ ليش بعدك ما رجعت العشر فلوس  
اللي طلبتها ؟
- ٠٥ يمتي تريد ارجع لك الدينار ؟
- ٠٦ صدك الكباب يكلف خمسين فلس بس ؟
- ٠٧ تكدر تخاير من التلفون العام للبصرة ؟
- ٠٨ انت شفت ذاك التكسي ليش ما وكفته ؟
- ٠٩ اشلون ترجع للبيت من الدائرة ؟
- ٠١٠ عندك صرافة خمس دنانير ؟
- هياتها .
- لا والله عندي بس دينارين .
- لا يهكم بيناتنا ما اكو حساب .
- بعندي ما عندي خردة .
- عشر فلوس .
- طويلة ، بس كلش زينة .
- لا ، مية فلس .

Seven

In the following 10 Iraqi sentences, the word هواية has been used in different positions. Change it to كلش in the sentences where the position allows the substitution.

Examples:

- (Teacher) هذا هواية زين .
- (Student) هذا كلش زين .
- (Teacher) هذا زين هواية .
- (Student) هذا كلش زين .
- ٠١ تلفونك الاحمر هواية حلو .
- ٠٢ هذا الاكل طيب هواية .
- ٠٣ يبين سيارتك جديدة هواية .
- ٠٤ مخابرتك لامريكا چانت هواية طويلة .
- ٠٥ التكسي يكلف هواية .
- ٠٦ هذي فكرة هواية معقولة .
- ٠٧ ابو جاسم يحجي حجايات هواية حلوة .
- ٠٨ كامل يحب يمشي هواية .
- ٠٩ الموظفين بالدائرة هواية مشتاقين لاورقل .
- ٠١٠ علوان اشترى سيارة جديدة وكلفته فلوس هواية .

## COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

### FRAME II

Orville is on a trip visiting Basrah. His friends Bahjat and Najeeb have not heard from him since he left. They are wondering how he is doing. They called the hotel number that he left with them, and were told that he never checked in.

- بهجت : خلي نخاير مديرية الشرطة بالعشار ونسال عنه .  
نجيب : خوش فكرة ، يجوز وكرط نفسه والشرطة ليزموه ووقفوه .  
عندك رقم تلفونهم ؟  
بهجت : لا ، بس نكدر نطلعه بدليل التلفون .  
نجيب : احنا ما عدنا دليل البصرة . خلي نخاير البدالة .  
بهجت : وناخذ الرقم منهم بس . واحنا نديره منا راسا .  
نجيب : اي طبعاً هذا ارخص ، يمكن يوفر لك نص المبلغ مال  
المخابرة الخارجية .





TRANSLATION

**Bahjat:** Let us call the police (directorate) in Al-Ashar and ask about him.

**Najeeb:** Good idea. He may have involved himself in a bad fix, and the police caught and detained him. Do you have their phone number?

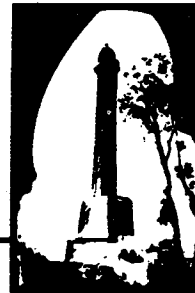
**Bahjat:** No, but we can look it up (make it appear) in the telephone directory.

**Najeeb:** We don't have Basrah's directory. Let us call the assistance (switchboard).

**Bahjat:** Just get the number, and we'll dial from here directly.

**Najeeb:** Of course, that is cheaper; you may save half the cost of a long-distance call.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. **إِلْعَاشٌ**, "Al-Ashar," is the newer part of the city of Basrah. The old city when it was built was called **إِلْبَصْرَةَ**, "Basrah." When expansion took place, the new part was called **إِلْعَاشٌ**. So now the city of Basrah is composed of two parts, **العشار** and **البصرة**, and unlike Baghdad it is not divided by the river.

2. **وَرَطٌ**, "involved ---- in a bad situation," is ID and MSA. It is almost always used in measure II, but when the bad fix is caused by oneself it maybe expressed in measure II or V.

Examples:

Jassim put himself in a bad situation.

جاسم ورط نفسه .

Jassim became involved in a bad situation.

جاسم تورط .

See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

3. **لِزِمَ**, "caught," in this context is strictly ID. In MSA and ID it means "clung to," "adhered to" or "became necessary." See Enrichment and Reference Grammar, this lesson.

4. **وَقَفَ**, "detained," is ID and MSA. It has this meaning when it is in measure II. Measure I **وَكَفَّ** (ID) and **وَقَفَ** (MSA), "stopped," were introduced in Lesson 5. See Enrichment and Reference Grammar, this lesson.

5. طَع , "come up with," "made appear," "made visible," "expel," "kick out" or, as in this context, "looked up," is measure II, ID and MSA. See Enrichment and Reference Grammar, this lesson.

The trilateral طَع Measure I, is used in ID to mean "got out" or "left," and also as a synonym for صَعَد , "climbed" or "ascended," from Lesson 9.

6. بَدَّل , "switchboard," is ID and MSA. Literally, it means "switcher" or "changer." It is derived from the measure II verb بَدَّل , "changed." See Reference Grammar, Lesson 7. It may sometimes be expressed as بَدَّالَةُ التَّلْفُونِ , "telephone changer."

7. نَدِيرٌ , "we turn" or "dial," is ID and MSA. This is used in conjunction with telephone and the connotation is that "we rotate the telephone disc." This is the imperfect form for the verb دَارَ , "turned." In Lesson 10 the verb دَيَّرَ , which is the ID from measure II of دَارَ , was introduced.

8. مِنْهَا , "from here," is ID for the MSA مِنْ هُنَا . The ه is dropped and the ن is doubled with a shadda. The same modification is applied to هُنَا and هُنَا resulting in مِثْنَا , مِثْنَا . This modification takes place in conjunction with مِنْ only. If the preposition ل or عَلَى is used no change takes place.

Examples:

to here	لِهِنَا
on there	عَلَى هُنَا

9. طبعاً , "of course," is ID and MSA. طبع , in both ID and MSA, means "characteristic," "temper" or "disposition." طبيعة is "nature." طبعاً , as "of course," may be uttered as طبيعي , "naturally."
10. ارخص , "cheaper," is also ID and MSA. It is the comparative degree from رخيص , "cheap" or "inexpensive." The pattern is افعل for forming the comparative. The comparative form must stay indefinite. If it is made definite it becomes superlative.

## Examples:

cheap	رخيص
cheaper	ارخص
cheapest	الارخص
the cheapest thing	ارخص شي

See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

12. وفر , "saved," is also ID and MSA. In Lesson 7 افتصد was introduced, which is a synonym of وفر .

See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

13. مبلغ , "amount" or "a sum of money," is also ID and MSA. The root is بلغ . This verb is versatile and useful; it is worth looking up in the dictionary. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

14. مخابرة خارجية , "long-distance call," is also ID and MSA. Literally, it means "outside call." مخابرة is the verbal noun from the measure III verb خابر , see Lesson 2. اتصل , "contacted," is used interchangeably with خابر in both ID and MSA. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

خَارِجِيَّةٌ , "outside," is derived from خَرَجَ \* , "got out," "stepped out" or "emerged," which is mostly MSA. In these usages, its equivalent in ID is the above-mentioned verb طَلَعَ .

---

\*Look it up in the dictionary.

واشرفهم من كان اشرفهم  
والترافدا ما على كل معصم

# DRILLS



One 

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

Orville went to Al-Ashar.

أورفيل نزل للعشار .

٠١ للعشار ، نزل للعشار

أورفيل نزل للعشار .

And possibly got involved in a bad situation.

ويجوز ورط نفسه .

٠٢ ورط ، ورطت ، ورطوا ، ورطتو ، ورط نفسه

ويجوز ورط نفسه .

And the police caught him .

٠٣ ولزموه الشرطة .

لزموه ، لزموهم ، لزموها ، لزموني

ولزموه الشرطة .

And the police caught him and detained him .

ولزموه الشرطة ووقفوه .

٠٤ وقفوه ، وقف ، وقفوا ، وقفوهم

الشرطة ووقفوه

ولزموه الشرطة ووقفوه .

Look up (extract) the number from the telephone directory.

٠٥ طلع الرقم من دليل التليفون .

طلع ، طلعي ، طلعا

طلعت ، طلعتنا ، طلعا

طلع الرقم

طلع الرقم من دليل التليفون .

He went up the stairs.

طَلَعَ الدَّرَجَ .

Get in touch with assistance (switchboard) and then ask about the number.

• اَتَمَلْ بِالْبَدَالَةِ وَاسْأَلْهُمْ عَنِ الرَّقْمِ .  
• الْبَدَالَةَ ، بَدَالَةَ التَّلْفُونَ . ٠٦

اتمل بالبدالة

• اَتَمَلْ بِالْبَدَالَةِ وَاسْأَلْهُمْ عَنِ الرَّقْمِ .

And we dial it directly from here.

• وَاحْنَا نَدِيرَهُ مِنَّا رَاسًا .

• نَدِيرَهُ ، يَدِيرُهُ ، تَدِيرُهُ ٠٧

• دِيرُ وَجْهِكَ ، دِيرُ إِيْدِكَ

• مِنَّا ، مِنَّاكَ ، مِنَّاْنَا ٠٨

• وَاحْنَا نَدِيرَهُ مِنَّا . ، وَاحْنَا نَدِيرَهُ مِنَّاكَ . ، وَاحْنَا نَدِيرَهُ مِنَّاْنَا .

• وَاحْنَا نَدِيرَهُ مِنَّا مَبَاشَرَةً .

• وَاحْنَا نَدِيرَهُ مِنَّا رَاسًا .

Of course, you can contact Basrah directly.

• طَبَعًا تَكْدُرُ تَتَمَلُّ بِالْبَصْرَةِ رَاسًا . ٠١٠

طَبَعًا ، طَبِيعِي

طَبَعًا تَكْدُرُ ، طَبِيعِي تَكْدُرُ

طَبَعًا تَكْدُرُ تَتَمَلُّ ، طَبِيعِي تَكْدُرُ تَتَمَلُّ

• طَبَعًا تَكْدُرُ تَتَمَلُّ بِالْبَصْرَةِ رَاسًا .

It is cheaper for you, if you dial directly.

• إِذَا تَخَابَرَ رَاسًا يَكُونُ أَرْخَصَ لَكَ ٠١١

• أَرْخَصَ ، الْأَرْخَصَ ، أَرْخَصَ شَيْءٍ ، أَرْخَصَ لَكَ

• أَرْخَصَ عِمَارَةً ، أَرْخَصَ سَيَّارَةً ، أَرْخَصَ بَائِسِكَلٍ

• إِذَا تَخَابَرَ رَاسًا يَكُونُ أَرْخَصَ لَكَ .

If you dial directly, you save money.

• إذا تخاير راسا توفير فلوس .

• ١٢ توفير

توفر ، توفيرين ، توفرون ، وفرت

توفر فلوس ، توفر وقت

• إذا تخاير راسا توفر فلوس .

The sum for a long-distance call is not very much.

• مبلغ المخابرة الخارجية

• موكلش هواية .

• ١٣ مبلغ ، مبالغ

مبلغ المخابرة الخارجية


• ١٤ المخابرة الخارجية

مخابرة خارجية طويلة

You can make a long-distance call directly.

• تكدر تسوي مخابرة خارجية راسا .

• مبلغ المخابرة الخارجية موكلش هواية .

Two 

Repeat after the model.

• ١ إذا تسوي المخابرة الخارجية راسا ما تكلفك هواية .


• ٢ تحتاج عشر فلوس للتلفون العام .

• ٣ تكدر تتصل بامريكا من بغداد راسا .

• ٤ بس لازم تعرف الفرق بالوكت .

• ٥ لازم تعرف رقم التلفون بامريكا همين .



Three 

Repeat after the model.

- ٠١ ابو جاسم ورت نفسه سما اشترى الدكان .
- ٠٢ هسة يريد يطلع نفسه مه بس ما يعرف اشلون .
- ٠٣ اتصل بكامل وساله اذا يريد يشتريه منه .
- ٠٤ كامل كل له اشكد ؟ وابو جاسم كل له رخيص ، انت لايهمك المبلغ .
- ٠٥ كامل كل له واحد شلون يشتري فد شي ، اذا ما يعرف اشكد يكلفه ؟

Two--Translation

1. If you dial long-distance directly, it won't cost you much.
2. You need 10 fils for the public telephone.
3. You can reach America from Baghdad directly.
4. But you must know the difference in time.
5. And you must know the telephone number in America also.

Three--Translation

1. Abu Jassim got himself in a fix when he bought the store.
2. Now he wants to get out of it but he doesn't know how.
3. He got in touch with Kamil, and asked him if he wanted to buy it from him.
4. Kamil asked, "How much?" and Abu Jassim said, "Cheap. The sum should not concern you."
5. Kamil said to him, "How could one buy something if he doesn't know how much it costs him?"

Four

Use the verb **لزم** , appropriately suffixed, to fill in the blanks in the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| • الشرطي — علي وجاسم . ٠٦ | • الشرطة — علي . ٠١       |
| • علي وجاسم — الولد . ٠٧  | • الشرطي — علي . ٠٢       |
| • علي وجاسم — الولد . ٠٨  | • علي الدينار . ٠٣        |
| • ليلى — ايد ابنها . ٠٩   | • علي الدنانير . ٠٤       |
| • ابن ليلى — ايدها . ٠١٠  | • الشرطة — علي وجاسم . ٠٥ |

Five

Switch the prepositions **من** and **ل** in the following 5 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

• تعال مناك لهننا (Teacher)

• تعال لهنناك منا (Student)

- |  |
|--|
| • روح منا لهنناك . ٠١                              |
| • جابه وياه مناك لهننا . ٠٢                        |
| • اذا تمشي منانا لهنناك تطول عشر دقائق . ٠٣        |
| • اذا تريد تروح لهنناك لازم تديور عاليمين منا . ٠٤ |
| • مناك لهننا اكو تلت باصات . ٠٥                    |

Six

Substitute the verb **خابر** for **اتصل** and vice versa in the following 5 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

- |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|
| • اورقل اتصل بيننا مناك . ٠١        |
| • احنا خابرنا اورقل منا . ٠٢        |
| • علوان خابر ابنه بامريكا راسا . ٠٣ |
| • صبيحة اتصلت ببيتها بالعشار . ٠٤   |
| • صار زمان ما خابرتونا . ٠٥         |

Seven

Choose the appropriate word from the left-hand column to complete each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

- |          |     |       |   |
|----------|-----|-------|---|
| الخارجية | ٠١  | _____ | بدليل التلفون .                             |
| ارخص     | ٠٢  | _____ | بالدرج للطابق الثالث .                      |
| وقفوه    | ٠٣  | _____ | من الدائرة بالاربعة ونص .                   |
| طلعته    | ٠٤  | _____ | المخابرة الخارجية تكون اذا تديرها راسا .    |
| توفر     | ٠٥  | _____ | لامريكا ما تكلف هلكد هواية                  |
| طلعت     | ٠٦  | _____ | واحد يوفر نص تقريبا اذا يخبر راسا .         |
| المبلغ   | ٠٧  | _____ | اذا ما تكدر تطلع الرقم بالدليل اتصل _____ . |
| ورطة     | ٠٨  | _____ | اذا تريد فلوس خابر راسا .                   |
| طلع      | ٠٩  | _____ | الشرطة لزموا جاسم و _____ .                 |
| بالبدالة | ٠١٠ | _____ | ورطة جاسم _____ جبيرة .                     |

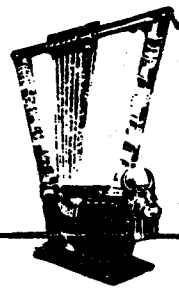
Eight

Answer in complete sentences the following 10 Iraqi questions.

- ٠١ يا هو الارخص ؟ المخابرة الخارجية راسا والا عن طريق البدالة ؟
- ٠٢ يجوز تسوي مخابرة خارجية راسا ؟
- ٠٣ اذا ما كدرت تطلع الرقم بالدليل ، شتسوي ؟
- ٠٤ اشلون تكدر توفر فلوس بمخابراتك الخارجية ؟
- ٠٥ وين يصير العشار ؟
- ٠٦ اذا چان عندك رقم التلفون ، شتسوي حتى تخاير ؟
- ٠٧ يا هو يوفرلك فلوس ، اذا تاخذ تكسي والا تروح بالباص ؟
- ٠٨ يا ساعة تطلع من البيت الصبح ؟
- ٠٩ صدك المخابرة الخارجية راسا تكون ارخص ؟
- ٠١٠ تمام السيارة تكلف مبلغ اكبر من البايكل ؟

## CLASSROOM EXERCISES

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### What do you say?

1. Your Iraqi friend inquires whether long-distance calls could be dialed directly. How do you answer him?
  
2. Your Iraqi friend wants to know how much it takes to make a local call from a public telephone. Tell him that it takes 10 cents.
  
3. He then asks if you have change for a dollar. Tell him that you do not have change for a dollar, but you have a dime. Offer it to him.
  
4. He says that he will pay you back. Tell him not to bother, "Nobody's counting."
  
5. Your friend asks you if you have the boss's phone number. Tell him that he can look it up in the phone book.
  
6. He then says that there is not one available. Tell him to call information.
  
7. Your friend is looking for his address book, which he has misplaced. You see it and tell him, "There it is, over there."
  
8. Tell your friend that dialing long distance directly is cheaper than going through the operator.
  
9. Your friend asks you for five dinars. Tell him that you can give it to him, but you want him to return it before the end of the week, because you need it on the weekend.
  
10. You have put your bicycle up for sale. A prospective buyer asks you how much it costs. Tell him that it cost you 40 dinars when you bought it two months ago, and that you would let him have it for 30 only.

Role Playing

Situation 1. One student plays the role of an Iraqi student who is very new here, another is an American classmate. The Iraqi wants to call his folks back home. He asks if it is possible to use a public telephone for that purpose, what kind of money he needs (small change) and whether he can dial directly or go through the operator (switchboard). The American supplies him with the information.

Situation 2. Another student, who inadvertently overheard the above conversation, offers the use of his private phone (in his room) to the Iraqi telling him, "You can pay me the cost when you're through." The Iraqi asks if it is possible to find out what the call costs right after the call has been completed. The American explains how to go about it.

Situation 3. Student A asks Student B if he has change for a dinar. B answers "No." A tells him that he wants to make a phone call and he needs 10 fils. B offers it. A promises to give the money back when he makes change. B tells him "It is all right. Don't bother. Nobody is counting."

Situation 4. An American businessman during his first week in Baghdad wants to call his wife in the States. He dials the operator to place the call. The operator advises him that it is cheaper to dial directly. He thanks the operator and inquires about the cost. The operator gives the cost for both ways of calling. Then he asks how he should go about dialing directly. The operator explains.

One student plays the role of the businessman, another the operator.

Interpretation Practice

Be the interpreter in the following situations:

English speaker  
(Instructor)

Interpreter  
(Student)

Arabic speaker  
(Student)

Situation 1.



Can a person dial long distance directly?

نعم ، وين ما تريد داخل العراق والخارج همين .

Can I do that from a public telephone ?

نعم ، والبداله تجيك عالخط وتنطيك

المبلغ اللي لازم تخليه بالتلفون .

Is that for the first three minutes?

نعم ، وبعدين كل ما تخلص التلت دقائق

البدالة تكل لك اشكد فلوس لازم تخلي

وعلى هالشكل الى ان تخلص .

OK, I will go get a lot of change, for I am going to call my wife in the States.

Situation 2.

شوف اكل لك ، اذا تريد تعال لبيتي

وخاير منك ، ارخص لك .

Are you sure it is cheaper?

اتصور ، وخاصة اذا انتظرت لليل .

OK, this is very nice;  
I will be very grateful.

ولا يهكم ، اهلا وسهلا .

But I must pay the cost.

اي نعم ، مثل ما تحب .

Could we find out the cost?

طبعاً ، بعدما تخلص مخابراتك ،  
نتصل بالبدالة ونسألهم .

Thank you very much, and I don't  
have to bother ( ادوخ راسي )  
about getting small change.

### Translation Practice

Translate the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

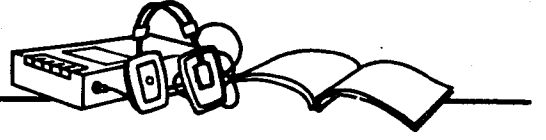
- ٠١ ابو جاسم ، عيني ، انت مطلوب عالتلفون .
- ٠٢ هالايام واحد يكدر يتصل بالتلفون وين ما يريد راسا .
- ٠٣ دليل التلفون الجديد مال هالسنة راح يطلع شهر الجاي .
- ٠٤ تحتاج عشر فلوس حتى تسوي مخابرة من تلفون عام .
- ٠٥ التلفون العام ياخذ صرافة ، ما ياخذ دنانير .
- ٠٦ لا يهكم احنا بيناتنا ما اكو حساب .
- ٠٧ شرطي المرور وكف ذاك التكي ولزم السايق وراح يوقفه .
- ٠٨ التلفون الخاص ما يكلف هواية .
- ٠٩ طلع الرقم من دليل التلفون وديره انت بنفسك .
- ٠١٠ حتى تسوي مخابرة خارجية لازم تدير ٤٠ وبعدين رقم التلفون اللي تريده .

### Dictation Practice

With books closed, transcribe the following 5 Iraqi sentences as the teacher dictates them.

- ٠١ خلي عشر فلوس بالتلفون بالاول وبعدين دير الرقم .
- ٠٢ الشرطي لزم سايق التكي ووقفه .
- ٠٣ امشي منا لنهاية العكد واعوج عاليسار وتشوف التلفون العام هناك .
- ٠٤ تحتاج خردة حتى تخابر من هالتلفون .
- ٠٥ روح صرف الدينار عند ابو جاسم بدكانسه .

# HOMWORK



## Exercise One

Transcribe the following 10 recorded sentences.

## Exercise Two

Write the English translation of the following 10 recorded sentences.

## Exercise Three

Listen to the following paragraph, then answer the questions based on it.

1. To which city did Orville go?
2. How did he go there?
3. What did he do in that city?
4. How did he do that?
5. What happened to him?
6. How did he manage to get directions?
7. What did he do from there?
8. How did he get back from there?
9. What did Sameer say to Orville?
10. Was Sameer serious when he said that?

## Exercise Four

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

- a. المخابرة الخارجية رخيصة .
- b. المخابرة الخارجية تصير من تلفون خارجي .
- c. تكدر تخابر راسا .



- ٠٢
- a. رقم علي بدليل التلفون .
  - b. علي طلع دليل التلفون .
  - c. علي طلح رومسه بدليل التلفون .

- ٠٣
- a. نريد صرافة دينار .
  - b. ابو جاسم عنده دينار .
  - c. ابو جاسم صرف لنا الدينار .

- ٠٤
- a. سايق التكي اخذ الخردة .
  - b. سايق التكي ما عنده صرافة .
  - c. سايق التكي صرف الدينار .

- ٠٥
- a. البايكل يكلف مبلغ چير .
  - b. البايكل ما يكلف بكد السيارة .
  - c. السيارة رخيصة .

- ٠٦
- a. رجع لي فلوسي .
  - b. انطيني فلوسك .
  - c. لا يهملك .

- ٠٧
- a. سايق التكي وكع بورطة .
  - b. الشرطي سعد بالتكي .
  - c. سايق التكي لزم الشرطي .

- ٠٨
- a. ممكن اكو تلفونات عامة ببغداد .
  - b. التلفونات العامة ببغداد كلش هواية .
  - c. ببغداد بيها تلفونات عامة .

- ٩٠
- a. الباص رخيص
- b. الباص ارخص من سيارتك •
- c. الباص يرجع لك فلوس •
- ١٠٠
- a. سلمان طلع الدرج •
- b. سلمان لزم الدرج •
- c. سلمان صعد الدرج •

سرتدي لى الهميم مانت جالهد  
ويا تيلج بالهبار منم تزور

## SUMMARY



1. تلفون , "telephone," is a word that has been adopted in ID from the English. The MSA word is هاتف .
2. كلش , "very," always comes before the word it modifies. In most cases هواية may replace كلش , but كلش does not replace هواية in all situations.
3. هياته , "there it is," is an ID demonstrative noun.
4. صرافة , "loose change," is the verbal noun for صرف , "changed money." خرده , "smalls," is another word that may be used for the same meaning in most situations.
5. مبلي , "yes," is the ID for the MSA بلى .
6. ما اكو حساب بيناتنا , "There is no counting between us," is an ID expression often used between friends. Iraqis do not believe in "Dutch treat," and they actually argue to be allowed to pay the bill; this expression is used frequently in the argument.
7. ورت , "involved ----- in a bad situation" or "got in a fix," is used when the fix happens inadvertently or to warn from getting involved inadvertently.
8. لزم means "caught," in ID only.
9. وقف means "detained," in ID only.
10. طلع is used sometimes in ID to mean "looked up."

11. بدالة is "switchboard." عامل البدالة is "operator."
12. In ID the verb دير is used to mean "dial." دير الرقم means "dial the number."
13. منا , "from here," is the ID for من هنا and the ID for من هناك is هناك . The omission of the ه occurs only when من is used in the combination.
14. راسا , "directly," is the ID for مباشرة .
15. طبعاً , "of course," is used in both ID and MSA. طبيعي gives the same meaning and is used in ID.
16. ارخص , "cheaper," is the comparative degree. The pattern is افعل , such as احسن , "better;" اكثر , "more;" اقل , "less;" اقرب , "nearer;" ابعد , "farther" and so on.
17. مخابرة خارجية , "long distance call," is actually a made-up phrase to meet the need. The literal translation should be مخابرة لمسافة طويلة .

# REFERENCE GRAMMAR



1. كَلَّشَ , "very," is ID and is always used as an adjective, but in contradiction to Arabic grammar, it precedes the noun it modifies.

2. مِنْهَا , "from here," is a compound of the preposition مِنْ and the demonstrative noun هَـ . The هـ is omitted only when it is preceded by مِنْ . With other prepositions the هـ stays. For indicating distance, ID follows the MSA rule of adding ك at the end. هَـنَا is "here;" هَـنَاكَ is "there." Below is a table of the rest of the demonstrative nouns:

<u>English</u>	<u>MSA</u>	<u>ID</u>
this, m.	<u>هَـذَا</u>	<u>هَـذَا</u>
this, f.	<u>هَـذِهِ</u>	<u>هَـذِي</u>
this, dual	<u>هَـذَانِ</u> , <u>هَـذَيْنِ</u> , <u>هَاتَانِ</u> , <u>هَاتَيْنِ</u>	<u>هَـذَوَانِ</u> , <u>ذَوَانِ</u>
these, m.	<u>هَـؤَـلَـئِكَ</u>	
these, f.	<u>هَـؤَـلَـئِكَ</u>	
here	<u>هَـنَا</u>	<u>هَـنَا</u>

And to show distance for all of the above, the MSA rule of adding the ك is also followed.

Example: (All are ID.)

هَـذَا      هَـذَاكَ , ذَـاكُ  
هَـذِي      هَـذِيكَ ( ج )  
هَـذَوَانِ , ذَوَانِ      هَـذَوَانِكَ or ذَوَانِكَ

3. The pattern for making the comparative degree is أَفْعَلُ . It is always the comparative as long as it stays indefinite; when made definite it becomes superlative. The most common ways for making the definite are:

- a. The addition of ال .
- b. Using the noun as the first component of a phrase in construct.

## 4. Measure I sound verbs:

- a. رَجَعٌ , means "returned."

For conjugation see the verb شَرَبَ , Lesson 1.

verbal noun, رَجْعٌ or رَجْعَةٌ

noun of subject, رَاجِعٌ

noun of object, مَرَجَعٌ (the MSA is مَرَجُوعٌ . ID uses that of measure II.)

- b. لَزِمَ , here ID uses it to mean "caught."

For conjugation, see the verb شَرَبَ , Lesson 1.

verbal noun, لَزِمٌ (MSA) or لَزِمَةٌ (ID)

noun of subject, لَازِمٌ

noun of object, مَلْزُومٌ (ID)

- c. بَلَغَ , "arrived" or "reached," is the root from which مَبْلَغٌ , "amount," is derived. For conjugation, see the verb شَرَبَ , Lesson 1.

verbal noun, بَلُوغٌ

noun of subject, بَالِغٌ (it also means "of age")

noun of object, مَبْلُوغٌ (seldom used)

- d. خَرَجَ , "go out" or "left," is the root for خَارِجَةٌ .

For conjugation, see the verb شَرَبَ , Lesson 1.

verbal noun, خُرُوجٌ

noun of subject, خَارِجٌ

noun of object, not used.

## 5. The measure I double-ending verb هَمَّ , "bothered" or "troubled."

For conjugation, see the verb حَبَّ , Lesson 1.

Verbal noun, هَمَّ

noun of subject, not used.

noun of object, مَهْمُومٌ

6. The measure I weak-in-the-middle verb, جَاَزَ , "to be allowed," "passed" or "to be possible." جَاَزٌ is the perfect form of يَجُوزُ .

For conjugation, see the verb شَافَ , Lesson 1.

verbal noun, جَوَازٌ

noun of subject, جَائِزٌ

noun of object, not used (but جَائِزٌ which is the noun of subject is used here instead.)

7. Measure II verbs:

a. كَفَّ , "cost." For conjugation, see the verb كَفَّ , Lesson 1.

verbal noun not used (but that of measure I كَلْفَةٌ is used instead.)

noun of subject, مَكْلَفٌ

noun of object, مَكْلَفٌ

b. وَرَطَ , "got in a fix." For conjugation, also see verb وَرَطَ .

verbal noun not used ( وُرْطَةٌ from measure I is used instead.)

noun of subject, مَوْرَطٌ

noun of object, مَوْرَطٌ

c. وَكَّفَ or وَكَّفَ , "detained." For conjugation, also see verb وَكَّفَ .

verbal noun, تَوَكُّيفٌ

noun of subject, مَوْكِفٌ

noun of object, مَوْكِفٌ

d. طَلَعُ , "looked up," "extracted" or "pulled out."

For conjugation, also see verb, سَلَّمَ .

verbal noun, تَطْلِيعُ

noun of subject, مُطْلِعُ

noun of object, مَطْلُوعُ

e. وَفَّرَ , "saved." For conjugation, also see verb, سَلَّمَ .

verbal noun, تَوْفِيرُ

noun of subject, مُؤَفِّرُ

noun of object, مَوْفَّرُ

8. The measure VIII verb, اِتَّصَلَ , "reached" or "contacted." اِتَّمَلَ is used instead of خَابَرَ sometimes, but the reverse is incorrect.

For conjugation, see the verb اِقْتَمَدَ , Lesson 7.

verbal noun, اِتِّصَالُ

noun of subject, مُتِّصِلٌ

noun of object, not used.


إذا فعل الفتى ما عزم ينهي  
فمن جهنين لا جهة إساء




# **EVALUATION**

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


Part A. 


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

Part B. 

Translate the 5 recorded Iraqi sentences into English.

Part C. 

Transcribe the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences.

Part D. 

Listen to the following Iraqi paragraph, then answer the 5 printed questions based on it.

## Questions

1. What did Najeeb want to do?
2. What did he do to get the number at first?
3. Did he succeed finally and how?
4. Where was the calling from? How did he call?
5. What did he ask of Bahjat?

## ENRICHMENT



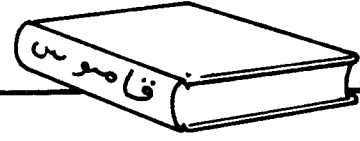
1. لزم, "caught," gives this meaning only in ID. Other ID words used for the same purpose are كُض and كُمش .

2. وقف , "detained," gives this meaning only in ID. It may be pronounced as وكف . The word سجن , "jailed," which is ID and MSA, may be used too. سجن , the verbal noun, means "jail." توقيف , "detention," is applied when the person is still in the police station.

3. طلع , "looked up," when used in this context, is ID. Other ID verbs may be used mostly in the imperative form: شوف , "see" or "look up," and لكي , "find."

وَأَيْتِجِ بِالْأَخْبَارِ مِنْهُ تَبَعُكَ  
بِمَا نَادَى تَضْرِبُكَ وَقْتِ مَوْجِ

# VOCABULARY



<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>MSA</u>
Al-Ashar (section of the city of Basrah)		العشار
catch (to)	لزم	
cheaper		ارخص
concern (to)		هم
cost (to)		كلف
detain (to)	وقف	
dial (to)	دار	
directly	راسا	
from here	منا	
general, public		عام
get in a fix (to)		ورط
long-distance call	مخاطبة خارجية	
look up (to)	طلع	
loose change	صرافة ، خردة	
of course		طبعاً
possible		جائز
return (to)		رجع
save (to)		وفر
sum		مبلغ ، مبالغ (ج)
switchboard	بدالة	
telephone	تلفون	
There it is.	هياته	
very	كلش	
yes	مبلي	

# **LESSON 12**

## **HEALTH PROBLEMS**

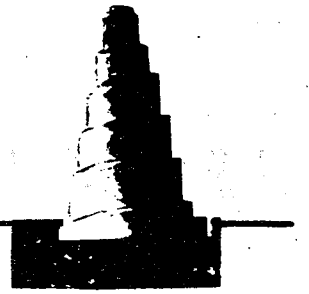


### **OBJECTIVES**

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

- Discuss certain physical discomforts and suggested remedies with a friend.
- Act in an emergency that requires medical attention.

# GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



1. Special usage of MSA verb in ID: غَمِنَ عَلَيْهِ
2. ID special pronunciation of an MSA word: فَجَاءَ ، مَيَّ
3. ID usage of an MSA word: عَصَبِي
4. Special ID phrases: خَيْرٌ أَنْشَأَ اللَّهُ ، اللَّهُ يَخْلُقُ ،  
شِنُو الْقَصِيَّةِ ، مَا أَكُوْشِي أَنْشَأَ اللَّهُ
5. The measure I sound verbs: نَفَعٌ ، تَعَبٌ
6. The measure I weak initial verbs  
and their conjugation peculiarity: وَجَعٌ ، وَكَعٌ
7. The measure I weak final verb: دَرَى
8. The measure V verb: تَعَوَّدَ
9. The measure VIII verbs: اِشْتَكَى ، اِعْتَمَدَ
10. The measure X verb: اِسْتَشْفَى

## COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

### FRAME I

Archibald F. McGillicuddy is new in Baghdad. He is still suffering physical discomfort from the effects of jet lag. He is chatting with a co-worker, Younis Thannoon.

ارجي: يونس! تعرف فد طبيب تكدر تعتمد عليه؟  
يونس: اي نعم. خير انشا الله؟ شنو القضية؟  
ارجي: ما ادري. راسي د بوجعني وشوية تعبنا ودايخ.  
يونس: سلامات، انشا الله ما اكو شي. يمكن بعدك ما تعودت  
عالطس هنا.  
ارجي: ويجوز المي والاكل همين. اخذت حبتين اسبرين بس ما نفعت.  
يونس: خلي اشوف لك رقم تلفون الدكتور مالي، هياته  
بدفتر العناوين ٩٥٥٥-٣٧٢.



TRANSLATION

Archie: Younis! Do you know a doctor you can trust?

Younis: Yes. (I hope it is all) well? What is the matter?

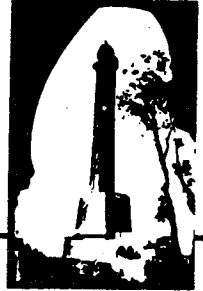
Archie: I don't know. I feel headachy and a little tired and dizzy.

Younis: (I wish you) well-being. God willing (I hope to God), it is nothing. Perhaps, you haven't got used to the climate here yet.

Archie: And maybe the water and food, too. I took two aspirin pills, but it didn't help.

Younis: Let me find for you the telephone number of my doctor. There it is in the address book: 372-9555.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. **اعْتَمَدَ عَلَى** is used here as an ID verb implying "trusted." In MSA it means "relied," "depended," "sanctioned" or "authorized." The verbal noun has a lot of uses and meanings. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.
2. **خَيْرَ انْشَاءِ اللّٰهِ** literally means "Well, God willing," and it should be understood and translated as "With God's willingness, I wish you well." This phrase is used in many situations; for instance, if you see someone looking unhappy or doing something out of the ordinary or see something unusual, you say **خَيْرَ انْشَاءِ اللّٰهِ** , "What is the matter?"
3. **الْقَضِيَّةُ** means "matter" or "issue." It is MSA and ID. In MSA it is used more frequently to mean "lawsuit." It is derived from the verb **قَضَى** , "settled," "finished," "terminated" or "concluded." Look it up.
4. **يُدْرِي** , "knows," is ID and MSA. It is the imperfect form for **دَرَى** . See Reference Grammar, this lesson.
5. **يُوجَعُ** is the imperfect form of **وَجَعُ** , "hurt." It is always used with its object suffixed to it. It is both ID and MSA, but mostly it is found in ID and seldom used in MSA. MSA uses **أُوجِعُ** instead.

In forming the imperfect for a weak initial trilateral verb, the basic rule in MSA calls for dropping the weak letter and adding the prefix **ي** to the second radical, while ID adds the **ي** directly to the weak letter without changing the verb.



Examples:

English	ID		MSA	
	Imperfect	Perfect	Imperfect	Perfect
gave birth	يُولِدُ	وَلَدَ	يَلِدُ	وَلَدَ
fell	يُوكِعُ	وَكِعَ	يَقَعُ	وَقَعَ
stopped	يُوكِفُ	وَكَفَ	يَقِفُ	وَقَفَ
inherited	يُورِثُ	وَرِثَ	يَرِثُ	وَرِثَ
found	يُوجِدُ	وَجَدَ	يَجِدُ	وَجَدَ
described	يُوصِفُ	وَصَفَ	يَصِفُ	وَصَفَ

But the verb وَجَع becomes يُوجِعُ in both ID and MSA.

See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

6. سَلَامَاتُ is used to mean "I wish you a speedy recovery." It is said to a person who is either sick, hurting or experiencing physical discomfort.

It is used in a variety of combinations such as يَنْطِيكُ الْعَافِيَةَ , سَلَامَاتُ , "Safety, (God) will make you well."

7. إِنْشَاءَ اللَّهِ مَا أَكْوَشِي literally means "God willing there is nothing," but it should be translated as "God willing there would not be anything bad" or "With God's help I hope everything is OK." Actually the phrase is incomplete, but it is understood. In order to make the phrase complete the word سَيِّئٌ , "bad," خَطَرٌ , "serious" or the like should be added to the end.

8. الطُّقْسُ is "climate." الْمُنَاخُ is "weather." See Enrichment, this lesson.

9. المِي , "water," is ID for the MSA الماء . The plural in ID is the same as in MSA مِيَاه . مِي بَارِد is "cold water." مِي حَار is "hot water."


10. حَبَّتَيْنِ , "two pills," literally means "two grains." The singular is حَبَّةٌ , which is ID and MSA. In ID, sometimes حَبَّاءَةٌ , which is the diminutive form, is used. The plurals for حَبَّةٌ are حَبَّابِي and حُبُوبٌ , and for حَبَّاءَةٌ is حَبَّائِيَاتٌ .

11. اَسْپِرِينِ , "aspirin," is from English and is used in both ID and MSA.

12. دَفْتَرُ الْعَنَآوِينِ , "addresses book," is MSA and ID. عَنَآوِينِ is the plural of عَنَآوَانٌ , "address."

# DRILLS



One 

To be completed outside the class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond with those of Explanatory Notes.)

Do you know of a doctor  
you can trust?

تَعْرِفُ فِدَ طَبِيبٍ تَكْدُرُ تَعْتَمِدُ عَلَيْهِ ؟

تَعْتَمِدُ ، تَعْتَمِدُ عَلَيَّ

تَعْتَمِدُ عَلَيْهِ ، تَعْتَمِدُونَ عَلَيْهِ ، يَعْتَمِدُونَ عَلَيْهِ .

تَكْدُرُ تَعْتَمِدُ عَلَيْهِ ، طَبِيبٌ تَكْدُرُ تَعْتَمِدُ عَلَيْهِ .

فِدَ طَبِيبٍ تَكْدُرُ تَعْتَمِدُ عَلَيْهِ

تَعْرِفُ فِدَ طَبِيبٍ تَكْدُرُ تَعْتَمِدُ عَلَيْهِ ؟

Rely on yourself.

إِعْتَمِدْ عَلَيَّ نَفْسِكَ .

Depend on me .

إِعْتَمِدْ عَلَيَّ .

Thabit is trustworthy.

ثَابِتٌ رِجَالٌ يَعْتَمِدُ عَلَيْهِ .

What is the matter with you?  
I hope all is well, God willing.

خَيْرٌ إِِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ ، إِشْبِيكَ ؟

خَيْرٌ إِِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ .

خَيْرٌ إِِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ . إِشْبِيكَ ؟

All well (I wish). What  
is the matter?

خَيْرٌ إِِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ . شِنُو الْقَضِيَّةِ ؟

الْقَضِيَّةِ

شِنُو الْقَضِيَّةِ ؟

خَيْرٌ إِِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ . شِنُو الْقَضِيَّةِ ؟

I do not know what is the matter.

مَا أَدْرِي شِنُو الْقَضِيَّةِ .

أَدْرِي ، يَدْرِي ، تَدْرِي ، تَدْرِينِ ، يَدْرُونَ

مَا أَدْرِي .

مَا أَدْرِي شِنُو الْقَضِيَّةِ .

I feel headachy and  
a bit tired and dizzy.

رَاسِي دِيوجَعْنِي وَشَوِيَّةَ تَعْبَانِ وَدَائِيخِ .  
يُوجَعْنِي ٥٥

رَاسِي يُوَجَعْنِي ، رَاسِي دِيُوَجَعْنِي .

رَاسِي دِيُوَجَعْنِي وَشَوِيَّةَ تَعْبَانِ وَدَائِيخِ .

(I wish you) safety.

سَلَامَاتِ ٥٦

سَلَامَاتِ .

سَلَامَاتِ ، شَنُو الْقَضِيَّةِ ؟

سَلَامَاتِ ، إِنشَاءَ اللَّهِ كُلُّهَا خَيْرٌ .

سَلَامَاتِ ، إِنشَاءَ اللَّهِ كُلُّ شَيْءٍ زَيْنٌ .

سَلَامَاتِ ، بَيْنَطِيكَ الْغَافِيَّةَ .

All well (I hope); God willing  
nothing bad.

سَلَامَاتِ ، إِنشَاءَ اللَّهِ مَا أَكُو شَيْءٌ .

انشا الله ما اكو شي. ٥٧

سَلَامَاتِ انشا الله ما اكو شي.

Possibly, you're not used  
to the climate yet.

يَمَكُنْ بَعْدَكَ مَا تَعَوَّدْتَ عَالِطِقِسِ .

الطِّقِسِ ٥٨

تَعَوَّدْتَ عَالِطِقِسِ . مَا تَعَوَّدْتَ عَالِطِقِسِ . تَعَوَّدُوا عَالِطِقِسِ .

الطِّقِسِ حَلِيوُ الْيَوْمِ . الطِّقِسِ حَارِ الْيَوْمِ .

الطِّقِسِ يَعْجِبْنِي هُنَا . الطِّقِسِ بَارِدِ الْيَوْمِ .

بعدك ما تعودت عالطقس .

يمكن بعدك ما تعودت عالطقس .

In a hot climate one drinks  
a lot of water.

وَاحِدِ يَشْرَبُ مِي هَوَايَةَ بِالطِّقِسِ الْحَارِ .

مِي ٥٩

يَشْرَبُ مِي . يَشْرَبُ مِي هَوَايَةَ . يَشْرَبُ مِي وَيَا الْاَكْلِ .

يشرب مي هواية بالطقس الحار .

واحد يشرب مي هواية بالطقس الحار .

I took two aspirin pills,  
but it didn't help.

أَخَذْتُ حَبَّتَيْنِ أَسْبِرِينَ بَسْ مَا نَفَعَتْ .  
حَبَّتَيْنِ ٠١٠

حَبَّةٌ ، حَبَّتَيْنِ ، ثَلَاثَ حَبَائِبِي  
إِخَذْتُ حَبَّتَيْنِ .

أَخَذْتُ حَبَّتَيْنِ أَسْبِرِينَ .

أَخَذْتُ حَبَّتَيْنِ أَسْبِرِينَ وَنَفَعَتْ .

أَخَذْتُ حَبَّتَيْنِ أَسْبِرِينَ بَسْ مَا نَفَعَتْ .

Aspirin is good for a headache.

الْأَسْبِرِينَ زَيْنَ لَوْجِ الرِّاسِ . ٠١١

الْأَسْبِرِينَ ، حَبَّةُ أَسْبِرِينَ ، حَبَايَةَ أَسْبِرِينَ ، حَبَائِبِي أَسْبِرِينَ ، حَبَايَاتُ أَسْبِرِينَ

الْأَسْبِرِينَ زَيْنَ .

الْأَسْبِرِينَ زَيْنَ لَوْجِ الرِّاسِ .

There is your address book.

هِيَائِهِ دَفْتَرُ الْعُنَاوِينَ مَالِكِ .

دَفْتَرُ الْعُنَاوِينَ ٠١٢

دَفْتَرٌ ، عُنَاوِينَ ، دَفْتَرُ الْعُنَاوِينَ

هِيَائِهِ دَفْتَرُ الْعُنَاوِينَ .

هِيَائِهِ دَفْتَرُ الْعُنَاوِينَ مَالِكِ .

Two 

Repeat after the model.

أَرْجِي: الدُّكْتُورُ مَالِكُ زَيْنَ ؟ تَكْدُرُ تَعْتَمِدُ عَلَيْهِ ؟

يُونَسُ: نَعَمْ ، بَسْ خَيْرَ انْشَأِ اللّٰهَ ؟ شَنُو الْقَضِيَّةِ ؟

أَرْجِي: مَوْشِي ، بَسْ شَوِيَّةَ دَائِيخِ وَرَاسِي دِيوَجْعَنِي .

يُونَسُ: سَلَامَاتُ انْشَأِ اللّٰهَ . تَرِيدُ لَكَ أَسْبِرِينَ ؟

أَرْجِي: لَا أَشْكُرُكَ . أَخَذْتُ حَبَايَتَيْنِ كَبَلِ شَوِيَّةِ بَسْ مَا نَفَعَتْ .

Three 

Repeat after the model.

- يونس: زين ، لعد تصور تريد تشوف الطبيب ؟  
 أرجي: اي والله اذا تنطيني رقم تلفونه حتى اخبره واسوي موعد .  
 يونس: خلي اشوف اذا جايب دفتر العناوين مالي .  
 أرجي: تكدر نطلعه بدليل التلفون .  
 يونس: لا هياته دفتر العناوين . اسمه زكي ورقمه ٢٧٢-٩٥٥٥ .  
 أرجي: تصور هو مو هلكد مشغول ويكدر يشوفني اليوم ؟  
 يونس: والله ما ادري . بس جرب تخايره . عندك العافية انشالله .  
 أرجي: اشكرك ، الله يعافيك .

فاحسن وجهي في الورد وهم حسن  
 واعمين لفة فيهم كفة فنعيم

Two--Translation

- Archie: Is your doctor good? Could you trust him?  
 Younis: Yes, but what is the matter? I hope all is well.  
 Archie: Nothing. Just a bit dizzy and my head is hurting.  
 Younis: May God will you speedy recovery. Would you like aspirin?  
 Archie: No, thank you. I took a couple a while back, but it didn't help.

Three--Translation

- Younis: OK, you want to see the doctor then?  
 Archie: Yes, by God. If you give me his phone number I'll call him and make an appointment.  
 Younis: Let me see if I brought my address book.  
 Archie: We can look it up in the telephone directory  
 Younis: No, here is the address book. His name is Zaki, his number is 372-9555.  
 Archie: Do you suppose he is not quite busy and that he can see me today?  
 Younis: By God, I don't know. But try and call him. Health be with you, God willing.  
 Archie: Thank you. May God keep you healthy.

Four

Answer the following 5 Iraqi questions, using the clues in the left-hand column as guidelines.

- |                       |                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| a bit dizzy, headachy | ٠١ اشلونك ؟                     |
| don't think it helps  | ٠٢ تريد لك اسبرين ؟             |
| took two a while back | ٠٣ شنو جربت ؟                   |
| and the water too     | ٠٤ تتصور بعدك ما تعودت عالطقس ؟ |
| a good idea           | ٠٥ تريد تشوف الدكتور ؟          |

Five

Complete each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences with the appropriate word from the left-hand column.

- |         |   |     |
|---------|---|-----|
| يعتمد   | • ارچي چان راسه _____ •                     | ٠١  |
| تعبان   | • واخذ _____ اسپرين •                       | ٠٢  |
| خابره   | • بس _____ •                                | ٠٣  |
| الطبيب  | • وسال يونس اذا عنده طبيب يكدر _____ عليه • | ٠٤  |
| رقم     | • ويونس ساله _____ ؟                        | ٠٥  |
| موعد    | • ارچي كل له راسه ديوجعه و _____ همين •     | ٠٦  |
| حبتين   | • يونس انطاه _____ تلفون الطبيب ماله •      | ٠٧  |
| ليش     | • وارچي _____ •                             | ٠٨  |
| ما نفعت | • وسوى _____ •                              | ٠٩  |
| ديوجعه  | • وراح شاف _____ •                          | ٠١٠ |

Six

Using the clues on the left-hand column, change the underlined phrases or words in the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

Example:

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| telephone directory | • طلعت الرقم من <u>دفتر العناوين</u> • (Teacher) |
|                     | • طلعت الرقم من دليل التلفون • (Student)         |

- |              |                                       |    |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|----|
| cold         | • المي <u>حار</u> •                   | ٠١ |
| hurts        | • راسي <u>دايخ</u> •                  | ٠٢ |
| three        | • اخذ <u>حبتين</u> اسپرين •           | ٠٣ |
| did not help | • الاسپرين چان <u>زين</u> لوجع راسه • | ٠٤ |
| dizzy        | • يجوز هو <u>تعبان</u> •              | ٠٥ |
| the car      | • شنو القضية <u>ويا التلفون</u> ؟     | ٠٦ |



hot	• اليوم الطقس <u>بارد</u> .	•٧
nothing	• انشا الله <u>عندك العافية</u> .	•٨
delicious	• الاكل <u>جان موزي</u> .	•٩
knows	• ارجي <u>عنده</u> رقم <u>الستون</u> .	•١٠

Seven

Make a question to each of the following 10 Iraqi responses.

Example:

(Teacher) ارجي ما اجا للشغل اليوم .

(Student) وينه ارجي اليوم ؟

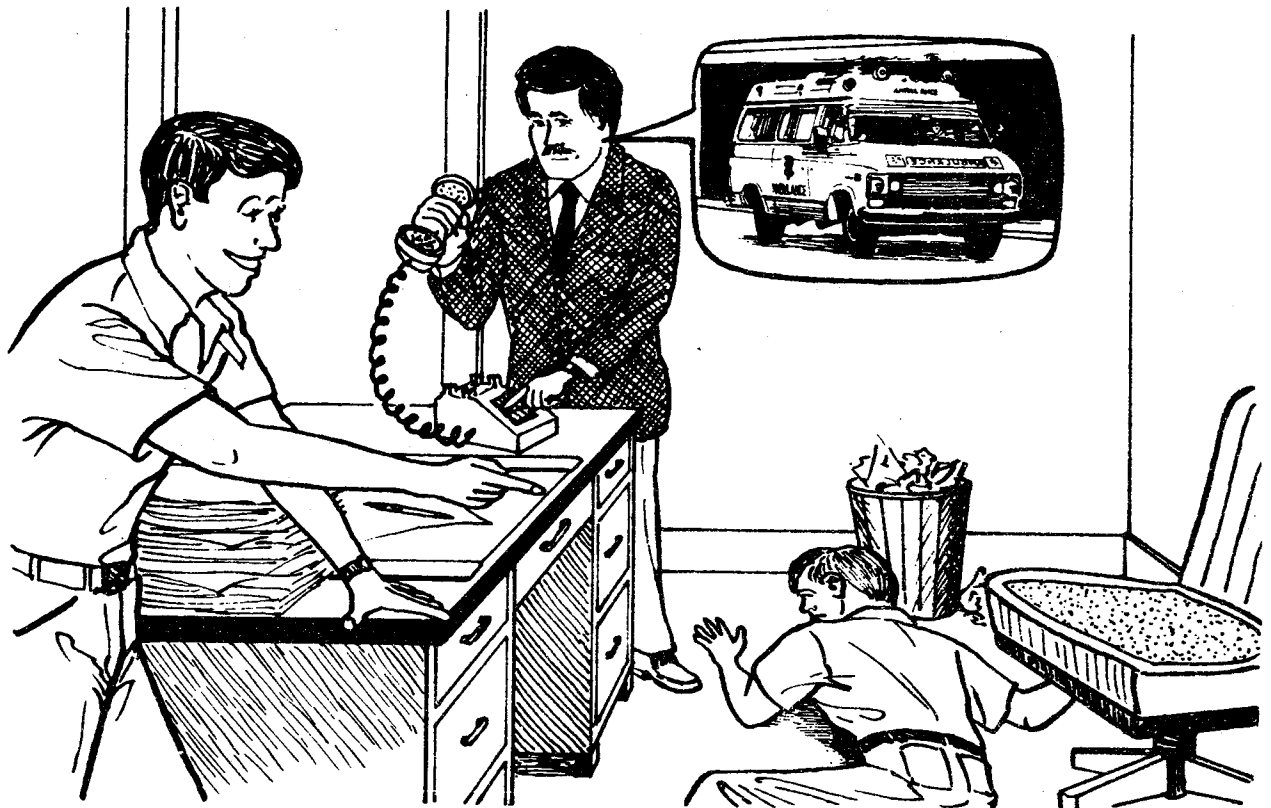
- ١ يكول راسه ديوجه وهمين تعبان شوي .
- ٢ اي اخذ حبتين بس ما نفعت .
- ٣ اخذ رقم تلفون طبيبي .
- ٤ اي خابره وسوى موعده .
- ٥ لا كتوله اليوم مشغول هواية بس باچير ما يخالده .
- ٦ يمكن الطقس بعده ما تعود عليه .
- ٧ اي تمام . بس يجوز هو يحتاج اكثر من تلت اسابيع .
- ٨ لا ويجوز انه ما متعود عالاكل والمي همين .
- ٩ لا ما جاي لبغداد من كابل .
- ١٠ لا يكول هو متعود على الطقس البارد .

## COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

### FRAME II

Archibald fainted in the office. His assistant Clem Ginkinger went to  
to Younis. The following exchange took place.

- كَلِمَ: دُونِسْ، اللهُ يَخْلِيكَ، خَابِرِ الْمَسْتَشْفَى وَكَلِمَ يَدْرُوا لَنَا  
سَيَارَةَ إِسْعَافٍ ..
- يُونِسْ: خَيْرِ أَنْشَأَ اللهُ، شِنُو الْقَضِيَّةِ ؟
- كَلِمَ: أَرْجِي غَمْسِي عَلَيْهِ فَجَاءَ وَوَكَّعَ عَالِكَاعَ وَرَا إِمِيَزَ مَالَهُ .
- يُونِسْ: لَا يَا مُسْكِينِ . هُوَ چَان دِيَشْتِكِي مِنِ وُجَعِ الرَّاسِ وَالدُّوخَةِ .
- كَلِمَ: يَمَكِّنْ عِنْدَهُ ضَغِطْ دَمِّ . هُوَ تَعْرِفُ عَصْبِي وَشَوِيَّةَ سَمِينِ هَمِينِ .



TRANSLATION

Clem: Younis, God bless you (keep you), call the hospital and tell them to send us an ambulance.

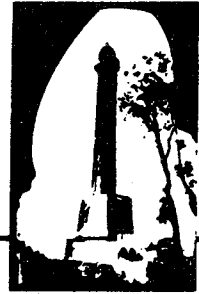
Younis: May it be all well, God willing, what is the matter?

Clem: Orville fainted suddenly, and fell to the floor behind his desk.

Younis: Poor guy; he was complaining of headache and dizziness.

Clem: He may have (high) blood pressure you know, he is excitable and a bit overweight.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. <sup>لله</sup> <sup>يُخَلِّدُكَ</sup> , "God bless you," literally means "May God leave you alone" or "May God keep you long." It is widely used in ID; the literal meaning is completely ignored. The implication is that "I wish you long life" or "May God give a long life." See Enrichment, this lesson.
2. <sup>المستشفى</sup> , "the hospital," is MSA and ID. It is the noun of place from the measure X verb <sup>استشفى</sup> . See Enrichment and Reference Grammar, this lesson.
3. <sup>سيارة إسعاف</sup> , "ambulance," is MSA and ID. It is a compound of <sup>سيارة</sup> , "car," and <sup>إسعاف</sup> , "medical aid" or "revival." See Summary, this lesson.
4. <sup>غَمِيَ عَلَيْهِ</sup> , "fainted," is ID. The MSA is <sup>أَغْمِيَ عَلَيْهِ</sup> . Notice that in the former, the subject is ambiguous, and in the latter the verb is in the passive form. Also notice that the <sup>ي</sup> in the former changed to <sup>ي</sup> in the latter. The verb <sup>غَمِيَ</sup> alone has other meanings. In order to have it render the meaning of "fainted," it must be followed by the preposition <sup>عَلَى</sup> . See Reference Grammar, this lesson.
5. <sup>فجأة</sup> , "suddenly," is ID and MSA. It may be pronounced as <sup>فجأةً</sup> also. The latter pronunciation is not common in ID. Notice that the ending must be a double fatha <sup>تَنْوِين</sup> . This is called <sup>حَال</sup> , "condition," in grammar, meaning that it describes condition.

6. **وَوَكَعَ**, "fell," is ID for the MSA **وَوَقَعَ**. This is another example of ID changing the **ق** to **ك**. This verb has other usages; look it up in the dictionary. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.
7. **كَعَاعٌ**, "floor," "ground" or "lot," is ID. The plural is **كَيْعَانٌ**. The MSA **قَاعٌ**, "plain," "lowland" or "bottom," is used only for the latter meaning and mostly in MSA. In MSA it is **أَرْضٌ**, "earth," which covers the English "floor," "ground," "lot," "land" and "earth."
8. **مِيزٌ**, "desk" or "table," is ID for the MSA **مِنْضَدَةٌ** or **مَكْتَبٌ**. **مِيزٌ** is not of Arabic origin.
9. **مِسْكِينٌ**, "poor," "humble" or "miserable," is ID and MSA. It is used in ID to give the meaning of "poor guy." It has no triliteral root.
10. **ضَغُوطٌ دَمٌ**, "high blood pressure," is ID and MSA. Literally it means "blood pressure." ID gets by without having to add **عَالِيٌ**, "high," or **وَاطِيٌ**, "low," but in MSA **عَالِيٌ** must be added. It is a compound of **ضَغُوطٌ**, "pressure," and **دَمٌ**, "blood."
11. **عَصَبِيٌّ**, "temperamental," "high-strung" or "short-fused," is ID and MSA, but in MSA it is usually followed by **مِرَاجٌ** to make **عَصَبِيٌّ الْمِرَاجِ**, "short-fused."
12. **سَمِينٌ**, "fat," "plump" or "obese," is ID and MSA. It should be pointed out here that in Arabic culture, it is not an insult to call somebody **سَمِينٌ**.

# DRILLS



One 

To be completed outside the class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond with that of Explanatory Notes.)

Call the hospital, God bless you.

• ٠١      اللَّهُ يَخْلِيكَ ، خَابِرُ الْمَسْتَشْفَى

• اللَّهُ يَخْلِيكَ ، اللَّهُ يَخْلِيكُمْ ، اللَّهُ يَخْلِيهِمْ  
• اللَّهُ يَخْلِيكَ ، خَابِرُ الْمَسْتَشْفَى

• خَابِرُ الْمَسْتَشْفَى مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

• ٠٢      الْمَسْتَشْفَى ، الْمَسْتَشْفَى

Call the hospital, please.

• خَابِرُ الْمَسْتَشْفَى

• خَابِرُ الْمَسْتَشْفَى مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

And ask them to send us an ambulance.

• ٠٣      وَاطْلُبْ مِنْهُمْ يَدْرُؤُوا لَنَا سَيَّارَةَ إِسْعَافٍ

• سَيَّارَةَ إِسْعَافٍ ، سَيَّارَاتِ إِسْعَافٍ

• يَدْرُؤُوا لَنَا سَيَّارَةَ إِسْعَافٍ

• وَاطْلُبْ مِنْهُمْ يَدْرُؤُوا لَنَا سَيَّارَةَ إِسْعَافٍ

Archie fainted and was taken in the ambulance.

• ٠٤      ارْجِي غَمِي عَلَيْهِ وَاخْذُوهُ بِسَيَّارَةِ الْإِسْعَافِ

• غَمِي عَلَيْهِ

• ارْجِي غَمِي عَلَيْهِ

• ارْجِي غَمِي عَلَيْهِ وَاخْذُوهُ بِسَيَّارَةِ الْإِسْعَافِ

He suddenly fainted.

• ٠٥      فَجَاءَ غَمِي عَلَيْهِ

• فَجَاءَ

• فَجَاءَ إِجَاءً ، فَجَاءَ رَاحًا ، فَجَاءَ خَلَصًا ، فَجَاءَ دَخَلَ ، فَجَاءَ خَرَجَ

• فَجَاءَ غَمِي عَلَيْهِ

He suddenly fainted and fell.

فَجَاءَ غَمِي عَلَيْهِ وَوَكِعَ .  
 ٠٦ وَكِعَ ، وَكِعَتْ ، وَكِعُوا ، وَكِعْنَا  
 يُوَكِّعُ ، تُوَكِّعُ ، تُوَكِّعُونَ ، نُوَكِّعُ  
 غَمِي عَلَيْهِ وَوَكِعَ .  
 فَجَاءَ غَمِي عَلَيْهِ وَوَكِعَ .

Fell to the floor.

وَوَكِعَ عَالِكَاعَ .  
 ٠٧ عَالِكَاعَ  
 إِشْتَرَى كَاعَ ، عِنْدَهُ كَاعَ .  
 وَكِعَ عَالِكَاعَ .

Fell to the floor behind the desk.

وَوَكِعَ عَالِكَاعَ وَرَاءَ الْمِيزِ .  
 ٠٨ الْمِيزِ  
 وَرَاءَ الْمِيزِ ، كِدَامَ الْمِيزِ ، يَمِينِ الْمِيزِ ، يَسَارَ الْمِيزِ ، عَالِمِيزِ  
 عَالِكَاعَ وَرَاءَ الْمِيزِ  
 وَكِعَ عَالِكَاعَ وَرَاءَ الْمِيزِ .

Poor Archie fainted suddenly.

مُسْكِينِ آرْجِي غَمِي عَلَيْهِ فَجَاءَ .  
 ٠٩ مُسْكِينِ ، مُسْكِينِ آرْجِي  
 مُسْكِينِ آرْجِي غَمِي عَلَيْهِ فَجَاءَ .

Poor Archie has high blood pressure.

مُسْكِينِ آرْجِي عِنْدَهُ ضَغْطُ دَمٍ .  
 ٠١٠ ضَغْطُ دَمٍ  
 عِنْدَهُ ضَغْطُ دَمٍ ، ضَغْطُ دَمِهِ عَالِي .  
 آرْجِي عِنْدَهُ ضَغْطُ دَمٍ .

His blood pressure is high  
and he is high-strung, too.

ضغط دمه عالي وعصبي همين .

عصبي ٠١١

عصبي همين

ضغط دم عالي وعصبي همين .

Two 

Repeat after the model.

- كلم : يونس الله يخليك اتصل بالمستشفى واطلب منهم سيارة اسعاف .  
يونس : خير انشا الله ، اصار ؟ منو يريد سيارة اسعاف ؟  
كلم : أرجي غمى عليه فجاة ووكع عالكعاع ورا الميز .  
يونس : المسكين جان ديشتكى من وجع راسه ويبين عليه تعبان .  
كلم : تعرف هو عصبي وشوية سمين همين . يجوز عنده ضغط دم .

Three 

Repeat after the model.

- يونس : تتصور واحد منا لازم يروح وبياه للمستشفى ؟  
كلم : طبعاً . بس يمتى كلوا لك راح توصل سيارة الاسعاف .  
يونس : كالوا فد اخمسطعش دقيقة ، تدري الشوارع شوية مزدحمة .  
كلم : ممكن انت تروح وبياه ؟ اني عربيتي مو هلكد زينسة .  
يونس : على عيني وراسي . وراح اسألهم ياخذون ضغط دمه راساً .



Two--Translation

- Clem: Younis, may God prolong your life, call the hospital and ask them for an ambulance.
- Younis: All is well (I hope), what is it? Who needs an ambulance?
- Clem: Archie suddenly fainted and fell to the floor behind the desk.
- Younis: Poor guy, he was complaining of a headache and looked tired.
- Clem: You know he is excitable and a bit overweight. Perhaps he has (high) blood pressure.

Three--Translation

- Younis: Do you suppose one of us should go with him to the hospital?
- Clem: Of course, but when did they say the ambulance would get here?
- Younis: They said in about 15 minutes; you know the streets are a bit crowded.
- Clem: Could you go with him? My Arabic isn't that good.
- Younis: By all means, and I'll ask them to take his blood pressure.

Four

Using the hints provided in the left-hand column, alter the sentence  
 غمى عليه . Make any necessary changes.

Example:

we

را  
 غمى عليه . (Teacher)

و  
 غمى علينا . (Student)

I

٠١

you, m. sing.

٠٢

she

٠٣

you, pl.

٠٤

he

٠٥

you, f. sing.

٠٦

they

٠٧

Five

From the left-hand column, choose the appropriate response to each of the  
 following 5 Iraqi questions.

نعم .

٠١ ليش خابرتو سيارة الاسعاف ؟

عالي

٠٢ ليش غمى عليه ؟

ارچي غمى عليه .

٠٣ منوراح وياه للمستشفى ؟

يمكن عنده ضغط عالي .

٠٤ اخذوا ضغط دمه بسيارة الاسعاف ؟

يونس

٠٥ واشجانت النتيجة ؟

Six

Fill in the blank in each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences with the appropriate item from the left-hand column.

- |          |     |                                    |
|----------|-----|------------------------------------|
| الميز    | ٠١  | غُمى عليه ووكع _____               |
| وجع      | ٠٢  | _____ عنده ضغط دم                  |
| عصبي     | ٠٣  | هو عصبي شوية _____                 |
| دم       | ٠٤  | غُمى عليه ووكع ورا _____           |
| عالي     | ٠٥  | يمكن عنده ضغط _____ عالي           |
| سمين     | ٠٦  | ضغط دمه _____                      |
| المستشفى | ٠٧  | طلبنا سيارة _____                  |
| عالكع    | ٠٨  | هو مو بس شوية سمين ، هو _____ همين |
| يجوز     | ٠٩  | سيارة الاسعاف اجت من _____         |
| اسعاف    | ٠١٠ | جان ديشتكى من _____ راسه           |

Seven

Determine which of the following 10 Iraqi sentences accept the word حجة and apply it to them.

- ٠١ الله يخليك خابر المستشفى
- ٠٢ وكع عالكع
- ٠٣ صار عصبي
- ٠٤ دزوا لنا سيارة اسعاف
- ٠٥ صار له زمان يشتكى من الدوخة
- ٠٦ راسه ديوجعه
- ٠٧ غُمى عليه
- ٠٨ المسكين جان سمين
- ٠٩ صار عنده ضغط دم
- ٠١٠ عنده ضغط دم

Eight

In the following 10 Iraqi sentences, change the form of the verb from the perfect to the imperfect and vice versa. Make any necessary changes.

**Examples:**

• الله يخليك (Teacher)

• خلاك الله (Student)

• خابرت المستشفى (Teacher)

• داخبر المستشفى (Student)

• ١. دزوا سيارة الاسعاف .

• ٢. المسكين ديشتكى من وجع راسه .

• ٣. فظط دمه بعد .

• ٤. يصير عصبي بالطقس الحار .

• ٥. يحب يشرب مي بارد .

• ٦. أرجي يبين غمى عليه .

• ٧. وكع عالكاغ ورا الميز .

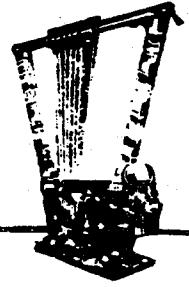
• ٨. وصل بسيارة الاسعاف .

• ٩. دخل المستشفى البارحة .

• ١٠. يوكد فجأة .

## CLASSROOM EXERCISES

---



What do you say?

1. You are on the phone with the hospital. Tell them to send an ambulance to the Abu Nawas Building.
2. Tell them one of the workers fainted in the office.
3. Tell them he fell to the floor behind his desk.
4. Ask the medics if they will check his blood pressure.
5. Ask them if you can accompany him to the hospital.
6. Tell them that he was complaining of headaches and dizziness.
7. Tell them that he fainted suddenly.
8. You are on the phone with your doctor. Make an appointment for tomorrow.
9. Tell him that you have a sudden headache and you took four aspirins to no avail.
10. Tell him that you are not used to the hot climate here.

Role Playing

Situation 1. You are new in Baghdad, feeling fatigued. You ask your co-worker if he has a good physician you can trust, then ask for his phone number. Your friend gives his doctor's name and tells you to look up the phone number in the telephone directory. Another student plays the role of the co-worker.

Situation 2. Call the doctor's office and make an appointment with his nurse, who asks you a few preliminary questions. Another student plays the role of the nurse.

Situation 3. Another student plays the role of a doctor. You are in his office. The doctor asks what ails you. You tell him about the headache, the fatigue and dizziness. The doctor asks how long you have been in Baghdad, how you are taking the weather, the food, the water. You tell him you are not quite used to all of that. He asks you if you have taken aspirin and how many. You answer him, adding that it did not help. He prescribes pills for you and tells you to fill the prescription at the pharmacy. You ask him to check your blood pressure. He asks you if you suffer from high blood pressure and whether you are high-strung. You tell him you suddenly became high-strung, perhaps the weather is the cause.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situation.

English speaker  
(Instructor)

Interpreter  
(Student)

Arabic speaker  
(Student)

Situation 1.



Do you have a good  
doctor you can trust?

• نعم طبيبي الخاص كلش زين •

Do you think I can get an  
appointment with him?

والله ما ادري هو هواية مشغول ،  
بس خير انشا الله • شنو القضية ؟

Nothing, I just suddenly  
feel dizzy and tired.

اكل لك ، خلي انطيك رقم تلفونه  
وجرب تخساره •

I'll be grateful.

Situation 2.

My name is Archie McGillicuddy,  
I would like to make an  
appointment to see Dr. Zaki.

ممکن اسالك منو دلاك على  
الدكتور زكي •

My friend Younis Thanoon.

اي نعم • اقدر انطيك موعد ،  
لو باچر لو يوم الخميس الجاي •

Can't you give me one today?

لا • اليوم ما ممكن ، باچر الساعة عشرة •

OK, but I have run out of pills for my high blood pressure.

زين ادا تنطيني رقم تلفونك

اخلي الدكتور يتصل بيك .

My number at the office is 578-1234 and at home is 375-5757.

Situation 3.

صباح الخير أرجي . خير انشا الله

شنو القضية ؟

Good morning, doctor. I have been having headaches and feel weak and dizzy.

اشكد صار لك بيغداد ؟

Only three weeks.

انت متعود عالطقس الحار ؟

No. I come from a cold climate in the States.

زين . والاكل والمي هنا شتقول

عنهم ؟

Well, I still haven't got used to all of that yet.

جربت تاخذ اسبرين لوجع الراس ؟

Yes, but it didn't help.

زين خطيني اخذ ضغط دمك .

My blood pressure has suddenly become high.

ما يخالف راح انطيك حبوب لضغط الدم .

بس اريدك تشرب مي اشكد ما تكدر وتاكل

زين همين .



Translation Practice

Translate orally into English the following 7 sentences.

- ٠١ هلو ، عدنا موظف غمى عليه فجاة . ممكن اتدزوا لنا سيارة اسعاف ؟
- ٠٢ نعم . شنو عنوانكم ؟
- ٠٣ احنا بعمارة الرشيد بصف مديرية الشرطة على شارع الرشيد .
- ٠٤ زين سيارة الاسعاف راح تكون عدكم بعد خمسطعش دقيقة .
- ٠٥ اكو شي نكدر نسوي الى ان توصل سيارة الاسعاف ؟
- ٠٦ لا ، لا ، لا تسوون اي شي خلوه عالکاع وبين ما وكم الى ان توصل .
- ٠٧ شكرا ، بس ترى احنا دننتظركم .

وطاين ترى من صافتي لك معجب

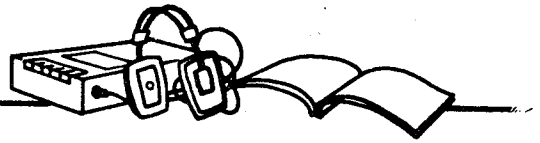
زيادتي او نقصي بالتعلم

Dictation Practice

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

- ٠١ خير انشا الله ؟ شنو القضية ؟ البارحة ما جان بيك شي .
- ٠٢ ما ادري والله ، بس راسي ديوجعني وشوية دايم .
- ٠٣ تدري ؟ يجوز بعدك ما تعودت عالطقس لو الاكل والمي .
- ٠٤ والله يبين هالشكل ، وتدري اخذت حبتين اسبرين وما نفعوني .
- ٠٥ شوف ليش ما تاخذ اليوم عطلة وروح استريح بالبيت ؟
- ٠٦ لا والله يمكن لازم اشوف الطبيب واشوف شنو القضية .
- ٠٧ عندك طبيب ؟ لو تريدني انطيك رقم تلفون طبيبي ؟
- ٠٨ والله ابقى ممنون اذا تنطيني رقمه وراح اخبره راسا واسوي موعد .
- ٠٩ خلي اروح للميز مالي ، دفتر العناوين مالي عليه ، فد دقيقة .
- ٠١٠ هياته رقمه ٣٧٢-٩٥٥٥ واسمه الدكتور زكي .

# HOMWORK



## Exercise One

Transcribe the following 10 recorded Iraqi sentences.

## Exercise Two

Write the English translation of the following 10 recorded Iraqi sentences.

## Exercise Three

Listen to the following recorded Iraqi paragraph, then answer the questions based on it.

### Questions

1. How long has Archie been in Baghdad?
2. Does he like the climate and food there?
3. What was he complaining from?
4. What happened to him this morning?
5. Where was he standing when it happened?
6. Who saw what happened?
7. What did Younis do?
8. What was the hospital's response?
9. Where was Archie taken?
10. What happened on the way?

## Exercise Four



You will hear 10 Iraqi sentences, each followed by three responses.

On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best response.

- ٠٧
- a. طلع رقم الدكتور من الدليل .  
b. طلع عنوان الدكتور من دفتر عناوينه .  
c. رقم الدكتور بدفتر العناوين .
- ٠٨
- a. سيارة الاسعاف جاية بخمسطعش دقيقة .  
b. سيارة الاسعاف طولت اخمسطعش دقيقة بالطريق .  
c. سيارة الاسعاف وكفت اخمسطعش دقيقة بالطريق .
- ٠٩
- a. تحتاج مي ويا الاسبرين .  
b. لازم تاخذ اسبرين .  
c. لازم تشرب مي كبل الاسبرين .
- ٠١٠
- a. الطقس حار على طول .  
b. الطقس ما چان حار .  
c. الطقس حار كبل مدة .
- ٠١
- a. كامل موظف يعتمد عليه .  
b. كامل موظف يشتغل هوايه .  
c. كامل ينطي شغله للموظف .
- ٠٢
- a. آرچي عنده اسبرين .  
b. آرچي اخذ اسبرين .  
c. آرچي يريد حبوب وجع راس .
- ٠٣
- a. الموظف راح بسيارة الاسعاف .  
b. سيارة الاسعاف اخذت الموظف .  
c. الموظف غمى عليه بسيارة الاسعاف .
- ٠٤
- a. عنده ضغط دم لانه عصبي .  
b. هو عصبي لان عنده ضغط دم .  
c. هو عصبي .
- ٠٥
- a. وكع ورا ميزه .  
b. المسكين يوكع ورا الميز ماله .  
c. المسكين وكف ورا الميز ماله .
- ٠٦
- a. آرچي تعود عالطقس فجأة .  
b. آرچي صار له وكت طويل متعود عالطقس .  
c. آرچي تعود عالطقس .

## SUMMARY



1. The meaning of اعتمد على has been stretched in ID to render "dependable" or "trusted."
2. خيرا انشا الله is a phrase used mostly as an interrogative by intonation to inquire, "What is the matter?" It is also used to wish that everything turns out well.
3. القضية , "matter," is also used to mean "lawsuit."
4. وجع , "hurt," is the perfect form. The imperfect is يوجع . Remember that all ID imperfect forms of the weak initial verb keep their weak letter, which is dropped ordinarily in MSA. But there are a few verbs that keep the weak letter in MSA; وجع is one of them. It always comes with its object suffixed to it.
5. سلامات is said to someone who is experiencing physical discomfort at the time. الحمد لله عاالسلامة , which was introduced in Lesson 1, is said to someone who was sick and has recovered, and of course, to someone who has returned from a trip.
6. انشا الله ما اكو شي , "God willing, all is well," is a compound of two phrases actually, انشا الله and ما اكو شي . The latter is really incomplete, but the total meaning is understood.
7. طقس is "climate." مناخ is "weather."
8. ماء , "water," is ID for the MSA ماء .

9. حبة is used for both "pill" and "grain." حبة حنطة is "a wheat grain." حبة شعير is an "old measurement."
10. Most medicine items are called by their foreign names in ID. اسبرين is from the English "aspirin."
11. Notice that in دفتر العناوين , "address book," العناوين is always in the plural.
12. The phrase الله يخليك , "long live," is a widely used one in ID.
13. مستشفى , "hospital," is derived from the measure X verb استشفى .
14. سيارة اسعاف , "ambulance," is a compound of سيارة , "car," and اسعاف "aid." For making the plural, only سيارة becomes plural, اسعاف stays as is سيارات اسعاف , "ambulances."
15. غمى عليه , "fainted," is an ID usage. The preposition على must follow the verb.
16. فجأة , "suddenly," may be pronounced فجأة in MSA, but not in ID. The تنوين is always pronounced.
17. وقع , "fell," is an example of ID changing the ق to a ك .
18. كاع , "floor," is another example of changing the ق to a ك .
19. ميز , "desk," is ID only. منضدة or مكتب is MSA.
20. مسكين , "poor," may be used alone or as رجال مسكين to mean "poor guy."

21. ضغط is "pressure." دم is "blood." ضغط الدم is "blood pressure."

It may or may not be followed by عالي , "high." If عالي is not used it is implied.

22. عصبي is used in ID to mean "He has a short fuse."

23. سمين , "fat," is not considered an insult.

واعلم علم اليوم والامس قبل  
ولكنني عنده علم ما في غد عي

## REFERENCE GRAMMAR



1. <sup>و</sup>غَمِيَ عَلَيْهِ is "fainted." The verb <sup>و</sup>غَمِيَ is ID and is irregular. It does not take a direct subject and must be followed by the preposition <sup>و</sup>عَلَى . Because of this the verb itself is not conjugated. The object of the preposition shows the conjugation. The imperfect form is <sup>و</sup>يَغْمِي . In MSA, this verb has a different meaning and usage and it is of limited use.

2. <sup>و</sup>فَجَاءَ , "suddenly," is pronounced in MSA either with a <sup>و</sup> or a <sup>و</sup> on the first radical. In ID there is one pronunciation, that of the former.

3. <sup>و</sup>عَصِي , "excitable" or "has a short fuse," is a compound of <sup>و</sup>عَصَب , "nerve," and the relative <sup>و</sup>ي . It is an ID expression.

4. The measure I sound verbs <sup>و</sup>نَفَع , "befitted," and <sup>و</sup>تَعَب , "tired," are conjugated in the pattern of <sup>و</sup>شَرِب , Lesson 1.

verbal nouns, <sup>و</sup>نَفْع or <sup>و</sup>مَنْفَعَةٌ and <sup>و</sup>تَعَب  
 nouns of subject, <sup>و</sup>نَافِع and <sup>و</sup>تَعْبَان (does not follow the rule)  
 nouns of object both are not used

5. The measure I weak initial verbs, <sup>و</sup>وَجَع , "hurt," and <sup>و</sup>وَكَع , "fell," both are conjugated in the pattern of <sup>و</sup>وَكف , Lesson 5.

In ID the weak letter is kept when making the imperfect form.

verbal nouns <sup>و</sup>وَجَع and <sup>و</sup>وَكَع (does not follow the rule)  
 nouns of subject, not used and <sup>و</sup>وَأَكَع , respectively  
 nouns of object, <sup>و</sup>وَجَعَان (does not follow the rule) and <sup>و</sup>وَأَكَع which is the same as the noun of subject



6. The measure I weak final verb, <sup>ا</sup>دَرِي "knew."

For conjugation, see the verb <sup>ا</sup>مَشِي, in Lesson 1.

verbal noun not used

noun of subject, <sup>ا</sup>دَارِي

noun of object not used

7. The measure V verb <sup>ا</sup>تَعَوَّد "got used."

For conjugation see the verb <sup>ا</sup>تَمَوَّر, in Lesson 4.

verbal noun, <sup>ا</sup>تَعَوَّد

noun of subject, <sup>ا</sup>مِتَعَوَّد

noun of object, <sup>ا</sup>مِتَعَوَّد عَلَيِّه

8. The measure VIII verbs:

a. <sup>ا</sup>اِعْتَمَد "depended on."

For conjugation see the verb <sup>ا</sup>اِقْتَمَد, in Lesson 7.

verbal noun, <sup>ا</sup>اِعْتِمَاد

noun of subject, <sup>ا</sup>مِعْتَمِد

noun of object, <sup>ا</sup>مِعْتَمَد عَلَيِّه

b. <sup>ا</sup>اِشْتَكَى "complained."

The difference in conjugation from the pattern stems from the way the <sup>ا</sup>ي is handled. In this case its origin is <sup>ا</sup>ي.

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	اَشْتَكَيْتَ	يَشْتَكِي	
she	هي	اَشْتَكَيْتِ	تَشْتَكِي	
they	هم	اَشْتَكَوْا	يَشْتَكُونُ	
you, m.	انت	اَشْتَكَيْتَ	تَشْتَكِي	اَشْتَكِي
you, f.	انت	اَشْتَكَيْتِ	تَشْتَكِينَ	اَشْتَكِي
you, pl.	انتو	اَشْتَكَيْتُمْ	تَشْتَكُونَ	اَشْتَكُوا
I	اني	اَشْتَكَيْتُ	اَشْتَكِي	
we	احنا	اَشْتَكَيْنَا	نَشْتَكِي	

Notice that the weak letter was not dropped as in MSA.

verbal noun شَكْوَى (does not follow the rule)

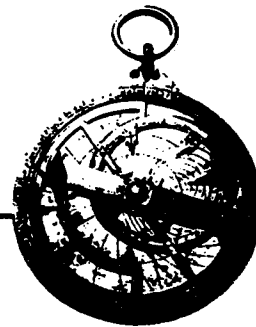
noun of subject, مِشْتَكِي


noun of object not used

9. The measure X verb اِسْتَشْفَى "recovered" or "recuperated." The conjugation is similar to the pattern of the verb اِسْتَفَالَ in Lesson 8 except for the handling of the ي, which is like اَشْتَكِي above, and that the weak letter in اِسْتَفَالَ is medial and in اِسْتَشْفَى is final. Could you figure it out?


# EVALUATION

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Part A. 


You will hear 10 Iraqi statements or questions, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter that corresponds to the best response in each case.

Part B. 

On a separate sheet of paper, write the English translation of the following 5 recorded sentences.

Part C. 

On a separate sheet of paper, transcribe the following 5 recorded sentences.

Part D. 

Listen to the following recorded paragraph, then answer the questions below.

1. Has Archie been in Baghdad long?
2. Has he become used to the climate yet? How about the food?
3. Is he complaining about something? If so, what is it?
4. Has aspirin helped him?
5. How is his blood pressure?
6. With whom did he discuss it?
7. What happened to him this morning?
8. How did it happen?
9. Where is he now?
10. How did he get there?

## ENRICHMENT



1. The word جو , "atmosphere," is used in ID interchangeably with طقس . Some might even use it for مناخ , "weather."

Examples:

The weather (climate) is mild.

{  
{  
{  
{

• الطقس معتدل

• المناخ معتدل

• الجو معتدل

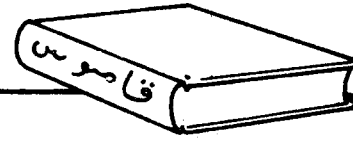
2. حبة in the singular is used in both MSA and ID to mean either "pill," "seed" or "grain." The dual is also the same in both. But the plural is حبوب in MSA and حبابي in ID.

There is a diminutive form, حباية , in ID only. Its plural is حبابي . Also in ID, if the size is a bit larger, it is called قرص , "disc." The plural is اقراص .

3. Another phrase for الله يخليك , "May God keep you long," is, الله يطول عمرك or طول الله عمرك , "May God lengthen your life."

4. مستشفى is "hospital." "Dispensary" or "clinic" is مستوصف , which is the noun of place from وصف , "prescribed."

# VOCABULARY



<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>MSA</u>
aid, medical relief		إسعاف
address		عنوان ، عناوين (ج)
benefit (to)		نفع
blood		دم
book, note		دفتر ، دفاتر (ج)
climate		طقس
cold		بارد
complain (to)		إشتكى
depend (to), trust (to)		إعتمد
desk, table	میز	
faint (to)	غمى عليه	
fall (to)	وكد	
fat		سمين
floor, lot, ground	كاع ، كيعان (ج)	
get used to (to)		تعود
God willing, all is well.	خير انشالله	
health (good)		عافية
high		عالي
hospital		مستشفى
hot		حار
matter		قضية ، قضايا (ج)

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>MSA</u>
May God keep you long.	الله يظريك	
notebook		دفتر
pain (to), hurt (to)		وجع
pill, seed, grain		حبة ، حبوب (ج)
poor		مسكين ، مساكين (ج)
pressure		ضغط ، ضغوط (ج)
suddenly		فجأة
temperamental	عصبي	
tired		تعبان
water	مي	

# SELF-EVALUATION TEST

## Part One

### Listening Comprehension

Section A. You will hear 10 sentences in Iraqi. After listening to each sentence, mark the letter that corresponds to the best translation for each item on a separate sheet of paper.



1.
  - a. Yes, I can tell you where Bab El-Sharji is.
  - b. Yes, I can find where Bab El-Sharji is.
  - c. Yes, I know where Bab El-Sharji is.
  - d. Yes, I will lead you to Bab El-Sharji.
  
2.
  - a. Thanks be to God for the matter of your safe return.
  - b. I wish you speedy recovery. What seems to be the matter? You seem sick.
  - c. The matter of my wishing you speedy recovery seems to have you recovered.
  - d. Greetings. What is the matter? You seem sick.
  
3.
  - a. Usually, the bus is cheaper than the taxi.
  - b. The bus is always cheaper than the taxi.
  - c. The bus is sometimes cheaper than the taxi.
  - d. The bus, of course, is cheaper than the taxi.
  
4.
  - a. I had 10 fils for the pay phone, but I lost it before I got there.
  - b. I had 10 fils and used it for the pay phone over there.
  - c. I had 10 fils for the pay phone, but I did not need it before I got there.
  - d. I had 10 fils for the pay phone, but I found another one before I got there.

- 5.
- I bought a bicycle because my car is not here.
  - I bought a bicycle because I can't rely on my car.
  - I bought a bicycle because I got rid of my car.
  - I bought a bicycle because I can't drive my car.
- 6.
- It is impossible to dial long distance directly; you need to call the switchboard.
  - It is possible to call long distance through the switchboard.
  - You can dial long distance directly without going to the switchboard.
  - The switchboard is not necessary, if you call locally.
- 7.
- The patient took aspirin for his headache, which helped.
  - The patient is complaining because the aspirin did not help his headache.
  - The patient did not take aspirin and is complaining of a headache.
  - The aspirin did not help the patient who is complaining of a headache.
- 8.
- The patient fainted in the hospital suddenly.
  - The patient was sitting on the hospital floor when he suddenly fainted.
  - The patient fainted gradually and fell on the floor in the hospital.
  - The patient fainted in the hospital and fell on the floor suddenly.
- 9.
- The new telephone directory is on the floor over there.
  - The new telephone directory is over there by the telephone.
  - The new telephone directory is missing from that desk.
  - The new telephone directory is on the desk over there.



10.

- a. You should always take the stairs and not the elevator.
- b. To save time, take the stairs if the elevator is busy.
- c. If the elevator is there, you save time by not taking the stairs.
- d. To save time, one should take the elevator if the stairs are busy.

Section B. You will hear 10 questions or statements in Iraqi, each followed by 4 responses. On a separate sheet of paper, mark the letter that corresponds to the best response for each item.



٠١

- a. هذا اخر باص .
- b. اكو باص لانج بعده .
- a. الباص اللي وراه متروس همين .
- d. الباص اللي وراه مو متروس .

٠٢

- a. التكسي ما دخل بشارع الرشيد .
- b. التكسي راح كبل لشارع الرشيد .
- c. التكسي عوج بشارع الرشيد .
- d. التكسي وكف بيمين شارع الرشيد .

٠٣

- a. اخبر سيارة الاسعاف .
- b. اخبر الدكتور .
- c. اخبر المستشفى .
- d. اخبر طبيب الاسنان .

٠٤

- a. اشدعوة هالطلب ؟
- b. طلبك مقبول .
- c. طلبك زحمة .
- d. طلبك يكلف هواية .

٥٠

- a. ما عندي خرقة .
- b. نعم عندي دينار .
- c. نعم انطيك دينار .
- d. نعم اخذ دينار .

٥٦

- a. الباص مزدحم .
- b. اثنينهم يكلفون .
- c. الباص .
- d. التكسي .

٥٧

- a. انطى حبتين اسبرين .
- b. انطى شوية مي .
- c. اخذ ضغط دمه .
- d. خابر سيارة الاسعاف .

٥٨

- a. عمارة دجلة بيها طوابق .
- b. عمارة دجلة بيها عشرة .
- c. عمارة دجلة بيها طوابق حلوة .
- d. عمارة دجلة طوابقها جبيرة .

٥٩

- a. كثر خيرك .
- b. الله ينطيك العافية .
- c. انشا الله نشوفك باجر .
- d. جنت مريض .

- .a ما عدنا الدليل الجديد .
- .b الدليل الجديد اجانا قبل اسبوع .
- .c الدليل الجديد اجانا هالاسبوع .
- .d الدليل الجديد وصل قبل اسبوع .

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




Questions:

1. Is it possible to dial directly to America from Baghdad?
2. Is it necessary to dial a certain prefix to make the call?
3. How could one find the cost for such a call?
4. Is it possible to make such a call from a public telephone?
5. What is needed to complete such a call from a public telephone?
6. Why did Orville decide to make the call from home?
7. Whom does Orville want to call in the States?
8. Is there a difference in time zones?
9. Did Younis know the exact time difference?
10. What is Orville going to do to ascertain the time difference?

Part Two 


## Written Interpretation

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

Part Three 

## Dictation

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

Part Four 

## Spoken Interpretation/Role Playing

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

Section B. In the following situation, one student plays the role of Archie, another plays the role of his friend Younis and a third student takes the part of a doctor's receptionist.

Archie asks Younis to recommend a reliable doctor. Younis asks what is wrong. Archie tells him he has been feeling tired the last few days and has frequent headaches, and he also would like to have his blood pressure checked. Younis tells Archie that he trusts his family's doctor and gives him his name and phone number.

Archie calls to make an appointment for the next day. The receptionist apologizes and tells him that the doctor's calendar for tomorrow is completely full, but she can give him an appointment for next Friday. Archie accepts. She gives him a choice of morning or afternoon. He chooses a 10 a.m. appointment.

He then comes back to Younis and asks for directions to the doctor's office. Younis gives a bus number to take from two

blocks down the street from the office and tells him to alight at the Abu Nawas building and take the next right from there. The doctor's office is in the middle of the block on the left side of the street, and that he can't miss it.

# CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY

Arabic-English

١

L10	rental, fare, fee	أجرة - اجر (ج)
L10	Leave it to God. (I)	أمري لله
L9	Abu Nawas (name)	ابونؤاس (ع)
L11	cheaper	ارخص
L9	continue (to)	استمر
L12	aid (medical relief)	اسعاف
L10	buy (to)	اشترى
L12	complain (to)	اشتكى
L10	Why so much?, What happened?	اشدعوة ؟ (ع)
L12	depend (to), trust (to) rely (to)	اعتمد
L9	Al-Rasheed (name)	الرشيد
L11	Al-Ashar (section of the city of Basrah)	العشار
L12	May God keep you long.	الله يخليك (ع)
L9	hand	ايد - ايدين (ج ، ع)

ب

L9	door, gate	باب - ابواب (ج)
L9	Eastern Gate	باب الشرقي (ع)
L9	Al-Muadham Gate	باب المعظم
L12	cold	بارد
L10	bus	باص (ع)
L10	bicycle	بايسكل (ع)
L11	switchboard	بدالة (ع)

		ت	
L12	tired		تعبان
L12	get used to (to)		تعود
L10	taxi		تكسي (ع)
L11	telephone		تلفون
		ج	
L11	possible		جائز
		ح	
L12	hot		حار
L12	pill, seed, grain		حبة - حبوب (ع)
		خ	
L12	God willing, all is well.		خير انشاالله (ع)
L11	loose change		خردة , صرافة (ع)
		د	
L11	dial (to)		دار (ع)
L9	the Tigris (river)		دجلة
L9	stair, ladder		درج (ع)
L12	notebook		دفتر - دفاتر (ع)
L9	guide (to), lead (to)		دلس (ع)
L12	blood		دم
L10	dinar (money)		دينار - دنانير (ع)
L10	turn (to) (for vehicles)		ديور (ع)

## ر

L11	directly	راسا (ع)
L11	return (to)	رجع
L10	number, numeral	رقم - ارقام (ج)
L10	ride (to)	ركب

## س

L9	field, arena	ساحة
L10	driver	سائق / سائق - سواق (ج) (ع)
L12	fat	سمين
L9	tooth	سن - سنون (ج)

## ش

L9	street	شارع - شوارع (ج)
L9	policeman	شرطي - شرطة (ج)

## ض

L12	pressure	ضغط - ضغوط (ج)
L9	lose (to)	ضيع

## ط

L9	floor, story	طابق - طوابق (ج)
L11	of course	طبعاً
L12	climate	طقس
L11	look up (to)	طلع (ع)



## ع

L12	health (good)	عافية
L12	high	عالي
L12	temperamental	عصبي (ع)
L9	building, high rise	عمارة
L12	address	عنوان - عناوين (ج)
L9	turn (to)	عوج (ع)
L9	doctor's office	عيادة

## غ

L12	faint (to)	غمر، عليه (ع)
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## ف

L10	empty	فارغ
L12	suddenly	فجأة
L10	files (money)	فلس - فلوس (ج)

## ق

L12	matter	قضية - قضايا (ج)
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## ك

L12	floor, lot, ground	كاع - كيغان (ج) (ع)
L9	straight ahead	كبل (ع)
L11	very	كلش
L11	cost (to)	كلف

## ل

L10	for your sake	لخاطرك (ع)
L11	catch (to)	لزم

## م

L9	traffic	مرور
L11	sum	مبلغ - مبالغ (ج)
L11	yes	مبلي (ع)
L10	full	متروس (ع)
L11	long distance call	مخابرة خارجية
L12	hospital	مستشفى
L12	poor	مسكين - مساكين (ج)
L9	elevator, lift	مصعد - مصاعد (ج)
L9	revered	معظم
L11	from here	منا (ع)
L12	water	مي (ع)
L12	desk, table	ميز (ع)

## ن

L10	descend (to)	نزل
L12	benefit (to)	نفع

## ه

L11	concern (to)	هم
L11	There it is.	هياته (ع)

و

L12	pain (to), hurt (to)	وجع
L9	face	وجه - وجوه (ج)
L9	behind	ورا (ع)
L11	get in a fix (to)	ورط
L10	Wazeiriah (section of Baghdad)	وزيرية
L9	arrive (to)	وصل
L11	save (to)	وفر
L11	detain (to)	وقف (ع)
L12	fall (to)	وكم (ع)

ي

L9	left (direction)	يسار
L10	near, next to	قرب (ع)

