

سُعْيًا إِلَى لُغَةِ الْعَرَبِ

منهج العربية الحديثة

A Quest for Arabic Language

Modern Arabic Textbook



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Introduction

Welcome to all those engaged in “**A Quest for Arabic Language**”. This modern Arabic textbook, Volume 1 (A1 level), is intended for anyone wishing to discover the Arabic language and its culture from the very first letters, without any prior knowledge. Designed to offer concrete and meaningful Arabic practice while engaging the imagination, this first volume lays a solid linguistic foundation and opens the door to the cultural and literary world in which this language was born and developed.

After completing Qur’anic Arabic, a three-volume method based on the Qur’an, and building on its success, I wished to create a new manual aimed at learners with a stronger interest in Arabic literature, the arts, and culture in general. I would like to emphasize that the two methods complement each other remarkably well, for the Arabic language is deeply shaped by its religious and spiritual heritage.

As a graduate of the Sorbonne in Arabic language and civilization, it felt natural to design a linguistic path that reflects this cultural depth. Experience has shown me that learners in “**A Quest for Arabic Language**” appreciate receiving it within its authentic cultural and literary setting; they do not aspire to a sanitized language stripped of references and personality. Yet no existing method seemed to meet this dual objective: to practice Arabic in a concrete, oral-focused way, while discovering the civilization that shaped the language and gave it its richness and distinctive flavor.

I hope this manual will meet your expectations.

Objectives of this volume 1

Acquire the fundamentals of the language: alphabet, pronunciation, basic vocabulary, and simple grammatical structures.

Learn to communicate in everyday situations (introducing oneself, asking for information, describing one’s environment, speaking about oneself and one’s family, etc.).

Begin exploring culture: each dialogue and text opens a window onto cultural, civilizational, or literary realities, giving meaning to the learning process.

Method and structure

After twenty years of teaching, supported by in-depth study of language pedagogy, I have chosen a pragmatic approach for this method. At each stage, the guiding question is: What activities can learners carry out with their acquired knowledge? This is especially important for oral expression, which is the most challenging skill at the beginner level. For this reason, the manual offers a wide variety of oral activities, each designed to support the acquisition of a specific linguistic tool. PowerPoint presentations available on our website accompany this work: they allow learners to begin with concrete objects and characters — first static, then dynamic.

Each unit presents clear objectives, dialogues rooted in real-life situations, comprehension and production exercises, and pronunciation activities. The dialogues serve as a common thread: they allow the language to be practiced in context while introducing cultural or literary elements. Additional boxes enrich the civilizational content without overloading the lessons.

Although this manual is primarily designed for teacher-guided courses, much of its content can be used independently. The method covers all four skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

Answer keys and memos

On our website, institut-imtiyaz.com, you will find the audio recordings as well as memos summarizing the grammar points of each lesson (see the tab: MODERN ARABIC A1 section).



Cultural content

Learning a language is, in a sense, opening up to a new perspective—a different way of understanding the world. In **A quest for Arabic Language**, this textbook guides you through the discovery of Arabic civilization and literature on a chronological basis. This chronology allows, in addition to cultural interest, to follow the evolution of the language and to place their learning within a genuine sociolinguistic framework. To this end:

Volume 1 begins in the cradle of the Arabic language: the Arabian desert. We explore pre-Islamic poetry — its themes, its great figures, and selected examples. We also travel through the major cities of Arabia and discover some culinary traditions. We then turn to the language of the Qur’an, the foundational text upon which Arabic grammar was originally built. You will see that the vast majority of its vocabulary remains current in modern Arabic, though sometimes with semantic shifts.

Volume 2 addresses hadiths, biographies, and the emergence of history as a science in the Muslim world. We then shift our focus to Damascus to explore the Umayyad era, with its cultural richness and scientific vitality. Literature, calligraphy, science, and other fields will be highlighted.

Volume 3 takes us to the Abbasid era, to Baghdad. We explore a wealth of cultural topics and eventually make our way to the Arabian Nights. We also visit Andalusia and its literary treasures.

Volume 4 transports us to the Ottoman period and then to the modern era, with all its cultural and literary transformations.

Enjoy your journey in **A Quest for the Arabic Language!**

Letter	Transcript	End	Midfield	Start	Isolated	
Alif	A	ا	ـا	ـا	ا	Â long and support of hamza.
Bâ'	B	ب	ـب	ـب	ب	
Tâ'	T	ت	ـت	ـت	ت	
Tha'	Th	ث	ـث	ـث	ث	Interdental: think in English
Jîm	J	ج	ـج	ـج	ج	
Hâ'	H	ح	ـح	ـح	ح	Ḥ voiceless (no vibration)
Khâ'	kh	خ	ـخ	ـخ	خ	Jota in Spanish or achtung in German
Dâl	D	د	ـد	ـد	د	
Dhâl	Dh	ذ	ـذ	ـذ	ذ	Interdentale: that in English
Ra'	R	ر	ـر	ـر	ر	Rolled R
Zây	Z	ز	ـز	ـز	ز	
Sîn	S	س	ـس	ـس	س	
Shîn	Sh	ش	ـش	ـش	ش	Son sh: shine in English.
Şâd	Ş	ص	ـص	ـص	ص	Empathetic S
Ḍâd	Ḍ	ض	ـض	ـض	ض	Emphatic D
Ṭâ'	Ṭ	ط	ـط	ـط	ط	Emphatic T
Zâ'	Z	ظ	ـظ	ـظ	ظ	Emphatic Dh
'Ayn	'	ع	ـع	ـع	ع	What I call "Letter of agony". Deep guttural
Ghayn	Gh	غ	ـغ	ـغ	غ	Close to old french R
Fâ'	F	ف	ـف	ـف	ف	
Qâf	Q	ق	ـق	ـق	ق	Deep guttural
Kâf	K	ك	ـك	ـك	ك	
Lâm	L	ل	ـل	ـل	ل	
Mîm	M	م	ـم	ـم	م	
Nûn	N	ن	ـن	ـن	ن	
Hâ'	H	ه	ـه	ـه	ه	Sound H (vibration)
wâw	W	و	ـو	ـو	و	Û long and W
Yâ'	Y	ي	ـي	ـي	ي	Î long and Ya
Tâ' marbûta	T	ة			ة	Tâ' Marbûta: mark of the feminine.
Alif maqsura	Â	ى			ى	Alif maqsura: Yâ' transformed into Alif.
ادذرزو	Detached Letters		أؤئئ		ء	Hamza (various supports)

Lesson 1

Audio "Greetings"

First Words and Formulas

Pedagogical thread

Objective: use common formulas by pronouncing them correctly.

- 1- *Collectively with the teacher: Using the model below, practice one or more of the greetings, making sure the pronunciation is correct: say your first name and your place of origin (city and country); then ask your neighbor for their name and where they are from.*
- 2- *In pairs or groups of three: Repeat the activity until the expressions become fluid.*

 (Audio)

Greetings

Download from the website:

institut-imtiyaz.com

Visit the "Modern Arabic A1" section



Vocabulary¹

أَنْتَ / أَنْتِ	Anta/ anti	You/you (masc.)/(fem.)	أَنَا	Anâ	I/Me
مِنْ	Min	From	وَ	Wa	and
مَعَ	Ma'a	With	فِي	Fî	In, in
أَيْنَ	Ayna	Where	مَا	Mâ	What, what, what is

Greetings:

أَهْلًا وَسَهْلًا.	Ahlân wa-sahlân	Hi/welcome.
مَرْحَبًا.	Marḥaban	Hi/welcome.
صَبَاحُ الْخَيْرِ/ مَسَاءُ الْخَيْرِ.	Şabâḥu l-khayr/ Masâ'u l-khayr	Good morning/good evening.
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ / وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَام.	As-salâm 'alaykum / Wa-'alaykum as-salâm	Peace [be] upon you/And upon you [be] peace.

Name:

إِسْمِي يَا سِين.	Ismî Yâsîn	My name [is] Yassin.
مَا أَسْمُكَ؟ / مَا أَسْمُكِ؟	Mâ s-muka (masc.)/ Mâ s-muki (fem.)	What [is] your name?

¹ This first set of vocabulary is an opportunity to create a memory box with cardboard cards. Principle: revise after one hour; after a day; after one week; after one month; after 6 months; then discard. Take the opportunity to familiarize yourself with the forgetting curve (see also: spaced repetition). You will find the explanations on our website.

Origin:

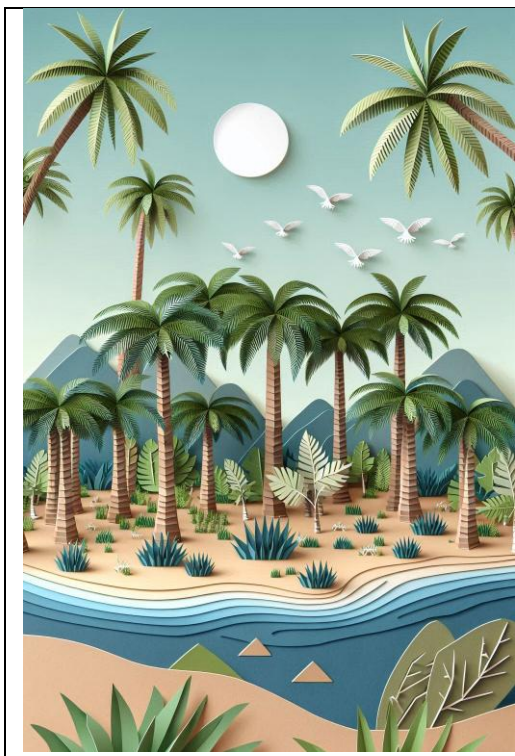
أَنَا مِنْ لُورَانِ فِي سُوَيْسِرَا.	Anâ min lûzân fî suîsrâ	I'm from Lausanne, Switzerland.
مِنْ أَيِّنَ أَنْتَ/أَنْتِ؟	Min ayna anta (masc)/anti (fem.)	Where are you from?

- The long "ي" at the end of the nouns corresponds to the first-person possessive pronoun "my", as in the well-known expressions "أَخِي" (my brother) or "حَبِيبِي" (my beloved). كَ is the possessive second-person pronoun "your" for the masculine. كِ is the second-person possessive pronoun "your" for the feminine.
- The particle "مِنْ" usually expresses the "provenance" or "part" of a thing.

For the end of the course:

مَعَ السَّلَامَةِ	Ma'a as-salâma	Goodbye (with safety).
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- Learn the first 11 letters of the alphabet.²
- Writing file 1 to do at home (download from the site).
- Connect.

	ا	*	*	Jîm
	ب	*	*	Alif
	ت	*	*	Tha'
	ث	*	*	Dâl
	ج	*	*	Ra'
	ح	*	*	Bâ'
	خ	*	*	Hâ'
	د	*	*	Tâ'
	ذ	*	*	Khâ'
	ر	*	*	Dhâl
	ز	*	*	Zay

Snakes and Ladders 1 (see in website)

² **Teaching thread:** Alternative Icebreaker Activity:

- 1- Prepare fairly large letters where the line appears in dotted lines. Ask who knows how to pronounce kha, ha, ra, etc. Give each student a letter that he or she knows how to pronounce (or several depending on the number of students). The students then turn and teach each other their letters.
- 2- We stand in a circle. The students show their letters in turn. The others must remember the letter.
- 3- Two groups are made in a row opposite each other. Each group is given all the letters (one or more per student). Then, each one must say the letter in front of him. The group that guesses the most letters wins.
- 4- Review the letters in detail using the "Alphabet" PowerPoint. See our website www.institut-imtiyaz.com.

Short Vowels

There are only three vowels in Arabic: the "i", the "ou" and the "a". These are the three extremes on the vowel triangle shown below. Note that 'ou' is transcribed as 'u' in phonetics (not in the triangle).

Vowels are written directly on (or under) consonants. Examples:

				ثُ	Thu	ثُ	you	بُ	bu		
				ثَ	tha	ثَ	ta	بَ	ba		
				ثِ	thi	تِ	ti	بِ	bi		
				خُ	Khu	خُ	ḥu	جُ	ju		
				خَ	Kha	خَ	ḥa	جَ	ja		
				خِ	khi	حِ	ḥi	جِ	ji		
خِب	khīb	دَر	dhar	زُ	zu	رُ	ru	دُ	Dhu	دُ	of the
جُد	jud	رُح	ḥru	زَ	za	رَ	ra	دَ	DHA	دَ	da
تُب	tub	دَر	hard	زِ	zi	رِ	ri	ذِ	DHI	دِ	di

Read and transcribe.

دِ →	خُ →	بِ →	خَ →	تَ →
ثُ →	رِ →	زَ →	جُ →	ذِ →
دُ →	تُب →	بُح →	جِب →	زُر →

To write a vowel on its own, an alif ا is used, to which a ء (hamza) is added. This rule applies at the beginning of words. We will later see the support of the hamza in the middle and at the end of words.

أَب
Father

← Example

اِ	اَ	اُ
i	a	u

Read.

Note: the declination will be studied later. So we don't put any vowels at the end of words for the moment, except for verbs.

(Audio)	First Words	Download from the website: institut-imtiyaz.com				
أَبَد	رَبِحَ	دَرَج	أَثَر	أَحَد	خَبْر	بَحَثَ
Eternity	To win	Staircase	Trace	One	Information	To search

Write the syllables in Arabic.

Khu →	Ja →	Dhi →	You →	Thi →	I →
Ha →	Bi →	Kha →	Ru →	Zi →	Da →

Add the letter in its place.

Insulated	End	Midfield	Start	
خَر	رَج	جَر	رَز	ب
To be ruined, devastated	to be spacious, wide	To compel, set (a bone)	To appear	
جَر	رِب	بَث	جَب	ح
To hurt	To win, benefit	To search	To cover, veil, screen	

Write in attached (Be careful with letters that do not attach afterwards).



Rajab	Sails	Pearls	Evidence	Hail	Brother
رَجَب	حُجُب	دُرَر	حُجَج	بَرَد	أَخ

Dictation 1.

To create	To be sought	To exit	To prove to be	To be veiled	To start, begin
ذَرَأَ	بُحِثَ	خَرَجَ	تَبَيَّنَ	حُجِبَ	بَدَأَ

Download or consult the answer keys on our website.

Lesson 2

The Sukûn



When a consonant is without a vowel, a ˆ (sukûn) is added to this consonant.

Example:

خُبْزٌ	Khubz
Bread	

Read the following words.



(Audio)

First Words, Sukun

Download from the website: institut-imtiyaz.com

أَجْرٌ	حَرْبٌ	أُخْتٌ	بَحْرٌ	حَرْثٌ	بُرْجٌ
Reward	War	Sister	Sea	Field	Tower

Read the following sentences.



(Audio)

First Sentences

Download from the website: institut-imtiyaz.com

Note: the end of the sentence is noted here without declension. This is a reading exercise and The translations are provided for reference only, not for grammatical analysis.

بَدَأْتُ أُحْرِثُ	I started farming.	إِبْحَثْ تَجِدْ	Seek, you will find.
أُخْبِرْتُ بِحَدَثٍ	I have been informed of an event.	بَثَّتِ خَبْرَ	You have disseminated information.
بَرَأَ جُرْحُ بُرْدٍ	Burd's wound healed.	رَأَتْ أُخْتِ حَرْبٍ	She saw Harb's sister.

Write in attached.

I liked	You went out	You are looking for	Legacy	Party, clan, faction
أَخْبَبْتُ	خَرَجْتَ	تَبْحَثُ	إِرْثٌ	حَزْبٌ

Write the words in Arabic.

She was injured	I forced	You have appeared (fem.)	It's been proven	Caution
Juriḥat	Ajbartu	Barazti	Uthbita	Ḥadhar

Write the sentence in Arabic.


	Kharaja badru rajab	Rajab's Full Moon Is Out
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Structure of the Noun Phrase

The noun phrase is a sentence without a verb or in which the verb "to be" is implied.

The first term of this sentence is called "**Mubtada**" in Arabic, i.e. "the starting point". Which corresponds to the subject or theme of the sentence (we will see the distinction later).

The second term is called "**Khabar**", i.e. "information". This corresponds to the "attribute" or "predicate" of the sentence. Examples:

جَمِيل Jamîl	الْوَلَد Al-Walad	
Khabar خَبْر	Mubtada' مُبْتَدَأ'	
The child [is] beautiful.		

Note: the variations will be seen later. These are signs at the end of words indicating their function in sentences. For the moment, these variations will not be written or pronounced. This corresponds to the usage in what is called "intermediate" Arabic, i.e. an Arabic without declension and simplified in certain aspects, tending towards the dialectal.

The Demonstratives of Proximity (first part)



(Audio)

Grammar Sentences

Download from the website: institut-imtiyaz.com

The masculine demonstrative is "هَذَا" (hâdhâ), and the feminine demonstrative is "هَذِهِ" (hâdhihi).

Before an indeterminate noun, they have the function of **demonstrative pronouns**. Examples:

هَذَا وَوَلَد	Hâdhâ walad	This [is] a boy.
هَذِهِ بِنْت	Hâdhihi bint	This [is] a girl.

Articles

In Arabic, there is no indefinite article; and there is only one definite article "الـ" (as in English), valid for the masculine, feminine and plural. Examples:

هَذَا كِتَاب	Hâdhâ kitâb	This [is] a book.
الْوَلَدُ فَرَنْسِيّ	Al-walad firansiyy	The boy [is] French.
الْبِنْتُ أُورْدُنِيَّة	Al-bint urduniyya	The girl [is] Jordanian.
الْمَسَافِرُونَ مِنْ إِسْبَانِيَّة	Al-musâfirûn min Isbâniyya	The travelers [are] from Spain.

When the demonstrative is placed before a noun bearing the definite article, it takes on the meaning of a **demonstrative adjective**, "this", "this" or "these".

هَذَا الرَّجُلُ امْرِيكِيّ	Hâdhâ l-rajul amirîkî	This man [is] American.
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The Feminine

The feminine is most often formed by the addition of the "ة" (tâ' marbûṭa).

Examples:

الطَّالِبَةُ فِرَنْسِيَّة	Aṭ-ṭâlîba firansiyya	The student (female) [is] French.
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Two Interrogative Pronouns.

Observe:

مَا هَذَا الْهَاتِفِ	Mâ hâdhâ l-hâtif	What is this phone?
هَلْ هَذِهِ أُسْتَاذَةٌ أُرْدُنِيَّةٌ؟	Hal hâdhihi Ustâdha urduniyya	Is this a Jordanian teacher?

Safar 1

See the PowerPoint "Safar 1" on the institut-imtiyaz.com website.



Vocabulary					
إِمْرَأَةٌ / الْمَرْأَةُ	Imra'a/Al-mar'a	Woman	رَجُلٌ	Rajul	Man
بِنْتُ	Bint	Girl	وَلَدٌ	Walad	Boy
حِمَارٌ	ḥimâr	Donkey	جَمَلٌ	Jamal	Camel
نَخْلَةٌ	Nakhla	Palm tree	شَجَرَةٌ	Shajara	Tree
زَيْتُونٌ	Zaytûn	Olive	تَمْرٌ	Tamr	Date
بَيْتٌ	Bayt	Home	سَيَّارَةٌ	Sayyâra	Car
مَدِينَةٌ	Madîna	City	صَحْرَاءُ	Ṣaḥrâ'	Desert

نَعَمْ	Na'am	Yes	لَا	Lâ	No
هَذَا	Hâdhâ	This (masc.)	هَذِهِ	Hâdhihi	This (fem.)
مَا	Mâ	What	هَلْ	Hal	Is it (yes-no question particles)
جَنْبٌ	Janba	Next door	عَلَى	'Alâ	On, top

Audio 1 "What is This?"

Listen (Audio).

(Audio) What is This Download from the website: institut-imtiyaz.com

The text is not to be read in Arabic for the moment. You can come back to it once you have mastered the alphabet.



مَا هَذَا	Mâ hâdhâ	What is this?
هَذَا جَمَل	Hâdhâ jamal	This is a camel.
مَا هَذِهِ	Mâ hâdhihi	What is this?
هَذِهِ نَخْلَةٌ	Hâdhihi nakhla	It's a palm tree.
هَلْ هَذَا وَدٌ	Hal hâdhâ walad	Is it a boy?
نَعَمْ هَذَا وَدٌ	Na'am, hâdhâ walad	Yes, it's a boy.
هَلْ هَذَا وَدٌ	Hal hâdhâ walad	Is it a boy?
لَا هَذِهِ بِنْتُ	La, hâdhihi bint	No, it's a girl.
أَيْنَ الرَّجُلُ؟	Ayna r-rajul	Where is the man?
الرَّجُلُ فِي الصَّحْرَاءِ.	Ar-rajul fi-ş-şahrâ'	Man is in the desert.
أَيْنَ الْمَرْأَةُ؟	Ayna l-mar'a	Where is the woman?
الْمَرْأَةُ جَنْبَ السَّيَّارَةِ.	Al-mar'a janba s-sayyâra	The woman is next to the car.
أَيْنَ الزَّيْتُونُ؟	Ayna z-zaytûn	Where is the olive?
الزَّيْتُونُ عَلَى الشَّجَرَةِ.	Az-zaytûn 'ala sh-shajara	The olive is on the tree.

Lesson 3

Arabic proverb

أَلْجَارُ قَبْلَ الدَّارِ	Al-jâr qabla d-dâr	The neighbor before the house. (That is: check the neighborhood before buying your home.)
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- Learn the letters up to ق.
- Entry file 2 (See appendix).
- Read.

To hurry	To follow	To be tired	To be surprised
سَرِعَ	تَبَعَ	تَعِبَ	عَجِبَ

Shadda and Tanwîn

(Audio) Shadda and Tanwîn

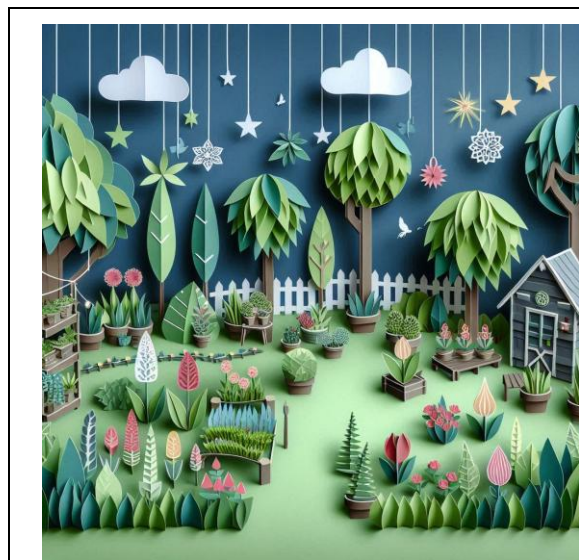
The **shadda** ّ is an orthographic sign indicating that the consonant it marks must be doubled. Example:

دَرَّسَ (darrasa/ To teach).

Note: depending on the spelling, the "i" can be placed below the shadda or below the letter. Example:

تُرْحَبُ – تُرْحَبُ (you welcome). Read.

تَقَرَّبَ	تَرَدَّدَ	فَسَّرَ	رَحَّبَ	أَحَبَّ	حَطَّ	فَصَّ
To get closer	To hesitate	To explain	To welcome	To love	To land	To tell a story



Tanwîn is the name given to the sounds "un", "an" and "in" that are heard at the end of certain words. They are used exclusively for declension (see the following chapters). In Arabic, they are written as shown below.

Note: after "an", we add an alif.

Sound	in	an	a
Graph	ـِ	ـَ	ـً
Example (tree)	شَجَرِ	شَجَرًا	شَجْرٌ

Read.

Sa'd's sister is talking.	Saḥar loves Badr.	She approaches cautiously.	He lost a cat.
تَتَحَدَّثُ أُخْتُ سَعْدٍ	تُحِبُّ سَحْرٌ بَدْرًا	تَتَقَرَّبُ بِحَدْرٍ	فَقَدَ قِطًّا

Write in attached (putting on the shadda if necessary).

To reply	Duck	Love	Six	Truth
رَدَدَ	بَطَّطَ	حُبَّ ب	سِتُّ ت	حَقُّ ق
				حَقِّ
To spy	To be surprised	To correct	To repeat	To encourage
تَجَسَّسَ	تَعَجَّبَ	صَحَّحَ	رَدَّدَ	شَجَّجَ

Write (the end in red represents the tanwîn).

I train near a sea.	Class	Evil	Grandfather
Atadarrabu qurba bahrin	şaffin	sharran	jaddun

Dialogue 1 "Presentations"

Vocabulary preparation (Word race).


Pedagogical thread

Objective: Introduce yourself and talk about your studies.

Face-to-face: the vocabulary list is placed in front of the students (group of 2 or 3). They must pick up the words in Arabic and provide the translation into French as quickly as possible. Then, the exercise is repeated, but from French to Arabic.

Distance learning: the teacher says the words in a random order in Arabic. Students must give the translation as soon as possible. Then, the exercise is repeated, but from French to Arabic.

(Audio) Dialogue 1, Vocabulary

	مُصَوِّرٌ	Muṣawwir	Photographer	طَالِبٌ	Tālib	Student
	أَيْضًا	Ayḍan	Also	جَامِعَةٌ	Jāmi'a	University
	وَلَكِنْ	Walakin	But	كِتَابٌ	Kitâb	Book
	أَدَبٌ	Adab	Literature	كَلِمَةٌ	Kalima	Word

Memorize the following phrases.

مَا مَعْنَى / يَعْني	Mâ ma'nâ/ Ya'nî	What does it mean (what is the meaning)?/ It means.
شُكْرًا	Shukran	Thank you
عَفْوًا	'Afuan	You're welcome/ sorry
إِلَى اللِّقَاءِ	Ilâ al-liqâ'	Goodbye (to the meeting)
مَعَ السَّلَامَةِ	Ma'a as-salâma	Goodbye (with Safety)

Notes:

- The word "yâ" is what is called the vocative, like the "O" in English. It is still customary to call out to people.
- Arabic speakers pronounce declensions more or less. It depends on their background, education, origin, etc. These declensions correspond to the vowels at the end of words. They will be studied later.

Listen to the dialogue without reading it (two or three times), and then reading it.

(Audio)

Dialogue 1, Text



السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ يَا جُون.	As-Salâm 'alaykum yâ Jûn.	Hello (peace be upon you), John.
وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَامُ يَا سَلِيم.	Wa 'alaykum salâm yâ salîm.	And peace be upon you, Salim.
هَلْ أَنْتَ طَالِبٌ فِي هَذِهِ الْجَامِعَةِ؟	Hal anta ṭâlib fî hâdhihi l-jâmi'a?	Are you a student at this university?
نَعَمْ. أَنَا طَالِبٌ فِي اللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ. وَأَنْتَ؟	Na'am. Ana ṭâlib fî-l-lugha al'arabiyya. Wa anta?	Yes, I am a student of Arabic. What about you?
أَنَا طَالِبٌ فِي هَذِهِ الْجَامِعَةِ أَيْضًا، وَلَكِن فِي الْأَدَبِ الْإِنْجِلِيزِيِّ. وَأَنَا مُصَوِّرٌ.	Ana tâlib fî hâdhihi l-jâmi'a aydan, walâkin fî-l-adab al-injilîzî? Wa anâ muṣawwir.	I am also a student at this university, but in English literature. And I'm a photographer.

مَا مَعْنَى كَلِمَةِ "أَدَب"؟	Mâ ma'nâ kalima "adab"?	What is the meaning of the word "adab"?
أَدَبٌ يَعْني "Littérature".	"Adab" ya'nî "literature".	"Adab" means "literature".
شُكْرًا.	Shukran.	Thank you.
عَفْوًا.	'Afwan.	You're welcome.
إِلَى الَّلِّقَاءِ يَا سَلِيم.	Ilâ al-liqâ' yâ Salîm.	Goodbye (to the meeting), Salim.
مَعَ السَّلَامَةِ يَا جُون.	Ma'a as-salâma yâ John.	Goodbye (with Safety), John.

Answer the questions.

(Audio) Dialogue 3, Questions and Exercise	
هل سليم أستاذ؟	Hal salîm ustâdh?
هل جون طالب في الجامعة؟	Hal jûn tâlib fi l-jâmi'a?
هل سليم طالب في اللغة العربية؟	Hal salîm tâlib fi-l-lugha al-'arabiyya?
ما معنى أدب؟ أدبٌ يَعْني ".....".	Mâ ma'nâ adab? Adab ya'nî "....." ».

Ask questions about the meaning of the following words and answer (in pairs).

	كِتَاب	قَلَم	أُسْتَاذ	طَالِب	مَدْرَسَة	جَامِعَة
	Kitâb	Qalam	Ustâdh	Tâlib	Madrassa	Jâmi'a
	Book	Pen	Professor	Student	School	University
	فَلْسَفَة	تَارِيخ	لُغَة	أَدَب	هَاتِف	وَرَقَة
	Falsafa	Târîkh	Lugha	Adab	Hâtif	Waraqa
	Philosophy	History	Language	Literature	Phone	Leaf

Role Play

In groups of two or three, reproduce the scene by changing the vocabulary. Students must use the following language elements and ask each other the questions.

Greetings.
Self-presentation.
Question about the origin.
Question about the place of study.
Question on the subject of study.
Question about a word.
Thanks.
Greetings.

Present your dialogue in front of the class.

Lesson 4

Conjugation I (Preparation)³



The conjugation will be covered in detail as we go along. For now, let us say that the conjugation known as the 'imperfective form' corresponds here to the present tense. We note that the root of the verbs consists of three letters. The **alif** at the beginning of the verb is a prefix that indicates the **first person**. The **tâ'** indicates the **second person** singular masculine.

تَدْرُسُ	أَدْرُسُ
You study/ are studying	I study/ am studying

Write the verbs in the second person, then memorize them.⁴

أَعْرِفُ ←	I know → You know	أَشْرَبُ ← تَشْرَبُ	I drink → You drink
أَصْبِرُ ←	I 'm being patient → You 're being patient	تَخْرُجُ ←	I 'm going out → You 're going out
أَرْجِعُ ←	I 'm coming back → You 're coming back	تَغْضَبُ ←	I 'm angry → You 're angry

Read.

(Audio) Read and Write the Sentences in Arabic

تَقْرَأُ قِصَصًا.	You read stories.	أَصْعَدُ دَرَجًا.	I'm going up a staircase.
أَغْفِرُ خَطَأً.	I forgive a fault.	تَقْطَعُ خَشَبًا.	You cut wood.
سَأَتَدْرَبُ.	I'm going to train.	أَتَّبِعُ أَثَرَ بَدْرِ.	I am following in Badr's footsteps.

Note: The "س" at the beginning of the last word is a prefix indicating the future tense.

Write sentences in Arabic.

	Aḥjizu għurafan	I book rooms.
	A-ta'rifu saḥar	Do you know Sahar?
	Tabda'u għadan	You start tomorrow.
	Arfa'u ḥajaran	I lift a stone.
	Taq'udu qurba qaṣrin	You sit near a castle.

³ Note: the written exercises here are similar to oral practice, so the vocabulary must be learned.

⁴ Pedagogical thread. The teacher says one of the conjugated verbs and asks for the translation.

Continuation of the Noun Phrase

(Audio)

Grammar Phrases



Some noun phrases are built on the **theme/predicate** model. In Arabic, the terms used remain the same: **mubtada/khabar**.

فِي الْبَيْتِ وَوَلَدٌ	Fî l-bayt walad	There is a child in the house. (Lit. In the house [is] a child).
عَلَى الشَّجَرَةِ طَيْرٌ	'Alâ sh-shajara ṭayr	There's a bird in the tree.

Mubtada and Khabar can be made up of several words.

سَفِينَةٌ أَسْتَاذِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ غَالِيَةٌ	Safînat Ustadh al-'arabiyya ghâliya	The Arabic teacher's boat is expensive.
الطَّيْرُ فِي بَيْتِ الْمَرْأَةِ الْكَبِيرَةِ	Aṭ-ṭayr fî bayti l-mar'a l-kabîra	The bird is in the house of the elderly woman.

Adjectives

The adjective attribute is most often indeterminate. He does not carry the article.

الطَّالِبُ فِرَنْسِيٌّ	Aṭ-ṭâlib firansî	The student [is] French.
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The adjective epithet is always placed behind the noun to which it relates. He takes up the article when the name is determined.

هَذَا طَالِبٌ فِرَنْسِيٌّ	Hâdhâ ṭâlib firansî	This [is] a French student.
الطَّالِبُ الْفِرَنْسِيُّ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ	Aṭ-ṭâlib al-firansî fî l-madrasa	The French student [is] in the school.

Warning: the following two turns of phrase should not be confused:

الرَّجُلُ فِي الْبَيْتِ	Ar-rajul fî-bayt	The man is in the house.
فِي الْبَيْتِ رَجُلٌ	Fî-l-bayt rajul	There's a man in the house. Lit.: In the house [is] a man.

Laysa

To form the negative of nominal sentences, the verb *laysa* is used. This verb exists only in the perfect form, yet it expresses the present tense. It means 'not to be'. Here is its conjugation in the third-person singular:"

She	He
هِيَ	هُوَ
لَيْسَتْ	لَيْسَ
She is not/it is not	He is not/ it is not

Example:

هَلِ أَوْلَادِ مِصْرِيّ؟ لَا، لَيْسَ مِصْرِيّ.	Hali-l-walad mişriy? lâ, laysa mişriy	Is the child Egyptian? No, he is not Egyptian.
هَلِ الشَّجَرَةُ كَبِيرَةٌ؟ لَا، لَيْسَتْ كَبِيرَةٌ.	Hali-sh-shajara kabîra? Lâ, laysati-sh-shajara kabîra.	Is the tree big. No, the tree is not big.

Pedagogical thread

Objective: To describe an environment

- 1- All together with the teacher, describe the images using vocabulary.
- 2- The teacher asks questions about the pictures.
- 3- In groups of 2 or 3, take turns asking questions about the images and responding.

Remotely: student A asks a question to student B; student B asks student C a question; etc.

» (Audio) "Images Descriptions", Vocabulary

Vocabulary					
طَيْر	ṭayr	Bird	جَبَل	Jabal	Mountain
سَحَاب	Saḥâb	Cloud	زَهْرَةٌ	Zahra	Flower
صَغِير	ṣaghîr	Small	كَبِير	Kabir	Big
قَبِيح	qabîḥ	Ugly	جَمِيل	Jamîl	Beautiful
أَوْ	aw	or	وَ	Wa	and



Lesson 5

Arabic proverb

الصَّدِيقُ وَفَتْ الصِّيقُ	Aş-şadîq waqta d-đîq.	In reverses appears the sincere friend. (A friend in need is a friend indeed)
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See the last letters of the alphabet. Make the write file 3 (see site). (Option) Snakes and Ladders game, complete alphabet (see website).

Long Vowels

Long vowels are written by adding the alif, the waw or the ya', as in the table below:

Long vowel	Short vowel
بَا بُو بِي	بَبُ بَبِ
Bâ Bû Bî	ba bu bi

Read the words, emphasizing the long vowels.

(Audio) Long Vowels		
زَيْتُون	Olive	
	نُور	Light
	نَار	Fire
	فِيل	Elephant
	دَار	Home
	تَيْن	Fig
	عُصْفُور	Bird
	مِفْتَاح	Key

Read sentences, emphasizing long vowels.

أَمَامَ سُوقِي جَامِع.	In front of my market, there is a mosque.
كِتَابُ أُمِّي مُفِيد.	My mother's book is interesting.
يُونُسُ فِي بُسْتَانٍ كَبِير.	Younous is in a large garden.
تَزُورُ مَايَا دَارَ سَلِيم.	Maya visits Salim's house.
حُسَامٌ طَوِيلٌ وَهُودٌ قَصِير.	Hussam is tall and Houd is short.

Phonetics 1

Pronounce the words taking into account the lengths.

(Audio)	Phonetics 1		
مَالِك	Owner, Possessor	مَلِك	King
حَدِيث	Word, hadeeth	حَادِث	Incident, accident
قَدِيم	Former	قَادِم	Next
صَدَاقَة	Friendship	صَدَقَة	Alms
مَسَاكِين	Poor	مَسَاكِن	Dwellings
جَمَال	Beauty	جَمَل	Camel
سَعَى	To hurry, strive	سَاعَة	Hour
رَحِيم	Merciful	رَحِم	Uterus
عَالَم	World	عَلَم	Benchmark
سَابِق	To race (someone)	سَبَق	To precede, to come before



Pronounce the sentences while emphasizing the long vowels:

مَتَى مَاتَ	When did he die?
حَاكِم حَكِيم	A wise governor.

Note: the letter alif maqṣûra (ى) functions like an alif (ا); it therefore lengthens the vowel 'a'.

Imperfective Form, 1st and 2nd Person

Here is the singular conjugation of the imperfective form (first and second persons). This conjugation is used for the present tense, but not only. We will see the different uses as we go along. A distinction is made between masculine and feminine in the 2nd person, in addition to the 3rd person. In a sentence, it is not necessary to mention the personal pronoun, because the conjugation already distinguishes each of the people.

(Audio) Conjugation



To study		
أَدْرُسُ	أَنَا	I study.
تَدْرُسُ	أَنْتَ	You (masc.) study.
تَدْرُسِينَ	أَنْتِ	You (fem.) study.

This verb has the same root as the words مَدْرَسَة and دَرَسَ.

To drink		
أَشْرَبُ	أَنَا	I drink
تَشْرَبُ	أَنْتَ	You drink
تَشْرَبِينَ	أَنْتِ	Tu (fem.) drinks



This verb has the same root as the words شَرَابٌ, which gave "syrup" and "sorbet" in English.

To write			To thank		
أَكْتُبُ	أَنَا	I write	أَشْكُرُ	أَنَا	I thank
تَكْتُبُ	أَنْتَ	You write	تَشْكُرُ	أَنْتَ	Thank you
تَكْتُبِينَ	أَنْتِ	You (fem.) writes	تَشْكُرِينَ	أَنْتِ	You (fem.) thank you

The first verb has the same root as the word شُكْرًا. The second verb has the same root as the word كِتَابٌ.

Note: The negation of the imperfective verb is formed with the particle لَا (lâ) placed before the verb. لَا is also

the adverb of negation meaning 'no'. To say 'No, I am not studying', it must therefore be repeated: لَا، لَا

أَدْرُسُ

Complete.

أَنْتِ	أَنْتَ	أَنَا	
		أَذْهَبُ	To go
	تَرْجِعُ		To come back
تَمْلِكِينَ			To own
		أَعْرِفُ	To know
	تَدْخُلُ		To enter
تَخْرُجِينَ			To exit

Activity: Introducing Yourself with Verbs

Pedagogical thread

Objective: Introduce themselves and ask questions using verbal sentences.

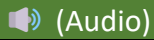
- 1 Listen to the conjugation of the following verbs, as well as the interrogative pronouns and the examples.
- 2 The teacher asks questions to the students based on the verbs. Example: "Where do you live?"
- 3 The students ask each other questions.



To talk	To work	To live	To study	Pronouns
أَتَكَلَّمُ	أَعْمَلُ	أَسْكُنُ (في)	أَدْرُسُ	أَنَا
تَتَكَلَّمُ	تَعْمَلُ	تَسْكُنُ	تَدْرُسُ	أَنْتَ
تَتَكَلَّمِينَ	تَعْمَلِينَ	تَسْكُنِينَ	تَدْرُسِينَ	أَنْتِ

Examples		Particles	
مَا أَسْمُكَ	What's your name?	مَا	What (before a name)
هَلْ تَسْكُنُ (في) مَكَّةَ	Do you live in Mecca?	هَلْ	Is it (yes-no question particles)
أَيْنَ تَعْمَلُ	Where do you work?	أَيْنَ	Where
مَاذَا تَدْرُسُ	What are you studying?	مَاذَا	What (before a verb)
كَيْفَ الْحَالُ	How are you?	كَيْفَ	How
مَنْ أَنْتَ	Who are you?	مَنْ	Who

Majid and Malika 1



Majid and Malika 1

Vocabulary			
مَطْعَم	Restaurant	أَيِّ	which
جَدِيد	New	زَوْجَة	Wife
أَصْل	Origin	سُورِيَّة/ سُورِي	Syria/ Syrian
		لِمَاذَا	Why
		هُنَا	Here
		عَمَل	Work, job

Listen without reading the text. Then read and translate.

Note: the particle « بِـ » here means 'by means of, in, with'. It is attached to the word.

اسمي مجيد. أنا من أصل سوري ولكن أسكن في الأردن. أملك مطعم هنا في مدينة عمّان. أذهب إلى العمل بسيّارتي الجديدة. أتكلّم العربيّة والكردية. زوجتي ملكة أردنية. ليست سورية أصلاً.



Now ask Majid and his wife Malika the following questions.

Majid	
	Why do you live in Jordan?
	What city do you live in?
	Is the restaurant big?
	Do you speak English?

Malika	
	Do you know Syria?
	Do you work with Majid at the restaurant?
	Do you speak Kurdish?
	How do you get to work?

Rewrite the missing letters.

Final position	Medial position	Initial position	Letter
بِهِي	ذ م	مَل	ج
Resplendent, splendid, joyful	Star	Camel	
نَفْ	لِ تَان	رِير	س
Soul	Language	Bed	
مَرِي	غَب	عَيْف	ض
Sick	Anger	Guest	
سَمْ	بَ يِد	يَنَب	ع
Hearing	Far away	Grape	
مَدِ	شَد ل	تَلَب	ك
King	Shape	Dog	
سَلِي	غَ تَام	تَجَر	م
Peaceful, peaceful	Cloud	Commerce, shop	
أَمِي	غَ م	هَر	ن
Trustworthy	Sheep	River	
وَجْ	سَد ل	وْ	ه
Face	Plain, easy	He	
نَبِ	سَمِ ن	سُر	ي
Prophet	Fat	Ease	

Rewrite the words, joining the letters correctly.

	رُوح	Spirit		كَرِيم	Generous
	حَبِيب	Beloved		نَهَار	Day
	مِيزَان	Balance		هَاتِف	Phone
	مَنْصُور	Rescued		نُجُوم	Stars
	غَضَبَان	Angry		عَجِيب	Amazing

Write in Arabic.

	Hâdhâ maktûb	This is written.
	Fî dêrî ðuyûf	There are guests at my house.
	Karîm kâtib ma'rûf	Karim is a well-known writer.
	Abû Jâbir marîð	Jabir's father is ill.
	Majnûn shâ'ir mawhûb	Majnoun is a talented poet.

Correction of Exercises

Lesson 1

خ	ث	د	ب	ج	ر	ا	ح	ز	ذ	ت
Khâ'	Tha'	Dâl	Bâ'	Jîm	Ra'	Alif	Hâ'	Zay	Dhâl	Tâ'

Read and transcribe.

د → da	ح → hu	ب → bi	خ → kha	ت → ta
ث → thu	ر → ri	ز → za	ج → ju	ذ → dhi
دُ → dhur	ثُب → thub	بُح → buḥ	جِب → jib	زُر → zur

Read.

أَبَد	رَبِحَ	دَرَج	أَثَر	أَحَد	خَبَرَ	بَحَثَ
Abad	Rabiḥa	Daraj	Athar	Aḥad	Khabar	Baḥatha
Eternity	To win	Staircase	Trace	One	Information	To search

Write the syllables in Arabic.

Khu → حُ	Ja → جَ	Dhi → ذِ	You → تُ	Thi → ثِ	ا → اِ
Ha → حَ	Bi → بِ	Kha → خَ	Ru → رُ	Zi → زِ	Da → دَ

Add the letter in its place.

	Insulated	End	Midfield	Start
Bâ'	خَرِبَ To be ruined, devastated	رَجِبَ To welcome	جَبَرَ To dress	بَرَزَ To appear
Hâ'	جَرَحَ To hurt	رَبِحَ To win/ benefit	بَحَثَ To search	حَجَبَ to veil/to cover

Write in attached (Be careful with letters that do not attach afterwards).

Rajab	Sails	Pearls	Evidence	Hail	Brother
رَجَب	حُجُب	دُرَر	حُجَج	بَرَد	أَخ

Lesson 2

Read the following words.

أَجْرٌ	حَرْبٌ	أُخْتُ	بَحْرٌ	حَرْتٌ	بُرْجٌ
Ajr	ḥarb	ukhr	baḥr	ḥarb	Burj
Reward	War	Sister	Sea	Culture	Tour

Read the following sentences.

بَدَأْتُ أَخْرِي	I started farming.	إِبْحَثْ تَجِدْ	Seek, you will find.
Bada'tu aḥrithu		Ibḥath tajid	
أُخْبِرْتُ بِحَدَثٍ	I have been informed of an event.	بَثَّتِ خَبْرٌ	You have disseminated information.
Ukhbirtu biḥadath		Bathathti khabar	
بَرَأَ جُرْحُ بُرْدٍ	Burd's wound healed.	رَأَتْ أُخْتَ حَرْبٍ	She saw Harb's sister.
Bara'a jurḥu burd		Ra'at ukhta ḥarb	

Write in attachment.

I liked	You went out	You are looking for	Legacy	Party, clan, faction
أَحْبَبْتُ	جَرَجْتُ	تَبَحْتُ	إِرْثٌ	حِزْبٌ

Write the words in Arabic.

She was injured	I forced	You have appeared (fem.)	It's been proven	Caution
Juriḥat	Ajbartu	Barazti	Uthbita	<u>Hadhar</u>
جُرِحَتْ	أَجْبَرْتُ	بَرَزْتُ	أُثْبِتَ	حَدَّرَ

Write the sentence in Arabic.

خَرَجَ بَدْرُ رَجَبٍ	<u>Kharaja badru rajab</u>	Rajab's Full Moon Is Out
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Lesson 3

To hurry	To follow	To be tired	To be surprised
سَرَعَ	تَبَعَ	تَعَبَ	عَجِبَ
Sari'a	Tabi'a	ta'iba	'ajiba

تَقَرَّبَ	تَرَدَّدَ	فَسَّرَ	رَحَّبَ	أَحَبَّ	حَطَّ	قَصَّ
Taqarraba	Taraddada	Fassara	rahhaba	aḥabba	ḥaṭṭa	qaṣṣa
To get closer	To hesitate	To explain	To welcome	To love	To land	To tell a story

Read.

Sa'd's sister is talking.	Saḥar loves Badr.	She approaches cautiously.	He lost a cat.
تَتَحَدَّثُ أُخْتُ سَعْدٍ	تُحِبُّ سَحْرٌ بَدْرًا	تَتَقَرَّبُ بِحَذَرٍ	فَقَدَ قِطًّا
tataḥaddathu ukhta sa'din	tuḥibbu saḥar badran	Tataqarrabu biḥadhar	Faqada qiṭṭan

Write in attached (putting on the shadda if necessary).

To reply	Duck	Love	Six	Truth
رَدَّ	بَطَّ	حُبَّ	سِتِّ	حَقَّ
To spy	To be surprised	To correct	To repeat	To encourage
تَجَسَّسَ	تَعَجَّبَ	صَحَّحَ	رَدَّدَ	شَجَّعَ

Write (the end in red represents the tanwîn):

I train near a sea.	Rank	Evil	Grandfather
Atadarrabu qurba bahrin	ṣaffan	sharrin	jaddun
أَتَدَرَّبُ قُرْبَ بَحْرِ	صَفًّا	شَرِّ	جَدُّ

Answer the questions.

هل سليم أستاذ؟ لا، ليس أستاذ، بل طالب.	Hal salîm ustâth? La, laysa ustath, bal ṭâlib.
هل جون طالب في الجامعة؟ لا. هو طالب في المعهد.	Hal jûn tâlib fî l-jâmi'a? La. Huwa ṭâlib fi l-ma'had.
هل سليم طالب في اللغة العربية؟ لا. سليم طالب في الأدب الإنجليزي.	Hal salîm tâlib fi-l-lugha al-'arabiyya? Lâ. Salîm ṭâlib fî-l-adab al-ijlîzî
ما معنى أدب؟ أدب يعنِي ".....literature....."	Mâ ma'nâ adab? Adab a'nî « literature..... ".

Lesson 4

Write the verbs in the second person, then memorize the verbs.⁵

أَشْرَبُ ← تَشْرَبُ	I drink → You drink
أَعْرِفُ ← تَعْرِفُ	I know → You know
أُخْرَجُ ← تَخْرُجُ	I 'm going out → You 're going out
أَصْبِرُ ← تَصْبِرُ	I 'm being patient → You 're being patient
أَغْضَبُ ← تَغْضَبُ	I 'm angry → You 're angry
أَرْجِعُ ← تَرْجِعُ	I 'm coming back → You 're coming back

Read.

أَصْعَدُ دَرَجًا.	Aş'adu darajan	I climb a flight of stairs.
تَقْرَأُ قِصَصًا.	Taqra'u qişaşan	You read stories.
تَقَطِّعُ خَشَبًا.	Taqṭa'u khashaban	You cut wood.
أَغْفِرُ خَطَأً.	Aghfiru khaṭa'an	I forgive a mistake.
أَتَّبِعُ أَثَرَ بَدْرِ.	Atba'u athara badrin	I am following in Badr's footsteps.
سَأَتَدَرَّبُ.	Sa'atadarrabu	I'm going to train.

Write sentences in Arabic.

أَحْجِزُ غُرَفًا.	Aḥjizu ghurafan	I book rooms.
أَتَعْرِفُ سَحَرَ؟	A-ta'rifu saḥar	Do you know Sahar?
تَبْدَأُ غَدًا.	Tabda'u ghadan	You start tomorrow.
أَرْفَعُ حَجْرًا.	Arfa'u ḥajaran	I lift a stone.
تَقْعُدُ قُرْبَ قَصْرِ.	Taq'udu qurba qaşrin	You sit near a castle.

⁵ Pedagogical thread. The teacher says one of the conjugated verbs and asks for the translation.

Lesson 5

Read the words.

تَيْن	دَار	فِيل	نَار	نُور
tîn	dâr	fîl	nâr	nûr
	زَيْتُون	عَنْكَبُوت	مِفْتَاح	عُصْفُور
	Zaytûn	'ankabût	miftah	'uṣfûr

أَمَامَ سُوقِي جَامِع.	Amâma sûqî jâmi'	In front of my market, there is a mosque.
كِتَابُ أُمِّي مُفِيد.	Kitâb ummî mufîd.	My mother's book is interesting.
يُونُسُ فِي بُسْتَانٍ كَبِير.	Yûnus fî bustân kabîr	Younous is in a large garden.
تَزُورُ مَآيَا دَارِ سَلِيم.	Tazûru mâyâ dâr salîm	Maya visits Salim's house.
حُسَامٌ طَوِيلٌ وَهُودٌ قَصِير.	Husâm ṭawîl wa hûd qaṣîr.	Hussam is tall and Houd is short.

Pronounce the words taking into account the lengths.

مَالِك	malik	Owner	مَلِك	malik	King
حَدِيث	ḥadîth	Word, hadeeth	حَادِث	ḥâdith	Incident, accident
قَدِيم	qadîm	Former	قَادِم	qadim	Next
صَدَاقَةٌ	ṣadâqa	Friendship	صَدَقَةٌ	sadaqa	Alms
مَسَاكِين	masâkîn	Poor	مَسَاكِين	masâkin	Dwellings
جَمَال	jamâl	Beauty	جَمَل	jamal	Camel
سَعَى	sa'â	To hurry, strive	سَاعَةٌ	Sâ'a	Hour
رَحِيم	raḥîm	Merciful	رَحِم	raḥim	Uterus
عَالَم	'âlam	World	عَلَم	'alam	Benchmark
سَابِق	sâbaqa	To race (someone)	سَبَقَ	sabaqa	To precede, to come before

Pronounce the sentences while emphasizing the long vowels.

مَتَى مَاتَ	Matâ mâta	When did he die?
حَاكِمٌ حَكِيمٌ	ḥâkim ḥakîm	A wise governor.

Complete.

أنتِ	أنتَ	أنا	
تَذْهَبِينَ	تَذْهَبُ	أَذْهَبُ	To go
تَرْجِعِينَ	تَرْجِعُ	أَرْجِعُ	To come back
تَمْلِكِينَ	تَمْلِكُ	أَمْلِكُ	To own
تَعْرِفِينَ	تَعْرِفُ	أَعْرِفُ	To know
تَدْخِلِينَ	تَدْخُلُ	أَدْخُلُ	To enter
تَخْرُجِينَ	تَخْرُجُ	أَخْرُجُ	To exit

Listen without reading the text. Then read and translate.

<p>إِسْمِي مَجِيد. أَنَا مِنْ أَسْوَءِ سُورِي وَلَكِنْ أَسْكُنُ فِي الْأُرْدُن. أَمْلِكُ مَطْعَمًا هُنَا فِي مَدِينَةِ عَمَّان. أَذْهَبُ إِلَى الْعَمَلِ بِسَيَّارَتِي الْجَدِيدَةِ. أَتَكَلَّمُ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ وَالْكَرْدِيَّةَ. زَوْجَتِي مَلَكَةٌ أُرْدُنِيَّةٌ. لَيْسَتْ سُورِيَّةً أَصْلًا.</p>	<p>My name is Majid. I am of Syrian origin but I live in Jordan. I own a restaurant here in the city of Amman. I go to work with my new car. I speak Arabic and Kurdish. My wife is a Jordanian. She is not originally Syrian.</p>
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Now ask Majid and his wife Malika the following questions.

Majid	
لِمَاذَا تَسْكُنُ فِي الْأُرْدُن؟	Why do you live in Jordan?
فِي أَيِّ مَدِينَةٍ تَسْكُنُ؟	What city do you live in?
هَلِ الْمَطْعَمُ كَبِيرٌ؟	Is the restaurant big?
هَلْ تَتَكَلَّمُ الْإِنْجِلِيزِيَّةَ؟	Do you speak English?

Malika	
هَلْ تَعْرِفُ سُورِيَّةَ؟	Do you know Syria?
هَلْ تَعْمَلُ مَعَ مَجِيدٍ فِي الْمَطْعَمِ؟	Do you work with Majid at the restaurant?
هَلْ تَتَكَلَّمُ الْكَرْدِيَّةَ؟	Do you speak Kurdish?
كَيْفَ تَذْهَبُ إِلَى الْعَمَلِ؟	How do you get to work?

Rewrite the missing letters.

Final position	Medial position	Initial position	Letter
بُهَيْجٍ Resplendent, splendid, joyful	نَجْمٍ Star	جَمَلٍ Camel	ج
نَفْسٍ Soul	لِسَانٍ Language	سَرِيرٍ Bed	س

مَرِيضٌ	غَضَبٌ	ضَيْفٌ	ض
Sick	Anger	Guest	
سَمْعٌ	بَعِيدٌ	عِنَبٌ	ع
Hearing	Far away	Grape	
مَلِكٌ	شَكْلٌ	كَلْبٌ	ك
King	Shape	Dog	
سَلِيمٌ	غَمَامٌ	مَتَجَرٌ	م
Peaceful, peaceful	Cloud	Commerce, shop	
أَمِينٌ	غَنَمٌ	نَهْرٌ	ن
Trustworthy	Sheep	River	
وَجْهٌ	سَهْلٌ	هُوَ	ه
Face	Plain, easy	He/he	
نَبِيٌّ	سَمِينٌ	يُسْرٌ	ي
Prophet	Fat, fat	Ease	

Rewrite the words, joining the letters correctly.

رُوحٌ	رُوحٌ	Spirit	كَرِيمٌ	كَرِيمٌ	Generous
حَبِيبٌ	حَبِيبٌ	Beloved	نَهَارٌ	نَهَارٌ	Day
مِيزَانٌ	مِيزَانٌ	Balance	هَاتِفٌ	هَاتِفٌ	Phone
مَنْصُورٌ	مَنْصُورٌ	Rescued	نُجُومٌ	نُجُومٌ	Stars
غَضَبَانٌ	غَضَبَانٌ	Angry	عَجِيبٌ	عَجِيبٌ	Amazing

Write in Arabic.

هَذَا مَكْتُوبٌ	Hadha maktûb	This is written.
فِي دَارِي ضَيْفٌ	Fî dârî ḍuyûf	There are guests at my house.
كَرِيمٌ كَاتِبٌ مَعْرُوفٌ	Karîm kâtib ma'rûf	Karim is a well-known writer.
أَبُو جَابِرٍ مَرِيضٌ	Abû Jâbir marīḍ	Jabir's father is ill.
مَجْنُونٌ شَاعِرٌ مَوْهُوبٌ	Majnûn shâ'ir mawhûb	Majnoun is a talented poet.