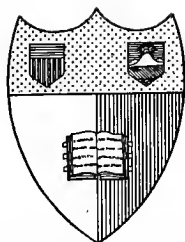


PJ
6813
H35
1915



Cornell University Library
Ithaca, New York

BOUGHT WITH THE INCOME OF THE
SAGE ENDOWMENT FUND
THE GIFT OF
HENRY W. SAGE

1891

FEB 28 1951 DATE DUE

MAR 26 1951

FEB 8 1952

~~OCT 8 1960 A N~~

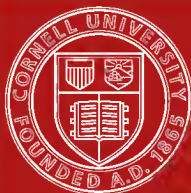
Cornell University Library
PJ 6813.H35 1915

Arabic self-taught (Syrian) with English



3 1924 026 888 945

olin



Cornell University Library

The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.

MARLBOROUGH'S SELF-TAUGHT SERIES.

ARABIC

Co n 31-



SELF-TAUGHT.

(SYRIAN.)

For
TRAVELLERS
MISSIONARIES
TRADERS
&c., &c.



- Vocabularies
- Outline of Grammar
- Exercises on the Grammar
- Conversational Phrases and Sentences
- Travel Talk
- Money, Weights & Measures



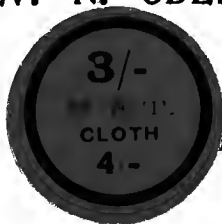
**WITH PHONETIC
PRONUNCIATION.**



By A. HASSAM.

FIFTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED BY

REV. N. ODEH.



NET.

both, 3/- Net.

LONDON:

J. MARLBOROUGH & Co.

ENTERED AT GYPSY HALL

COMPANION VOLUMES:—

EGYPTIAN.

Egyptian (Arabic) Self-Taught, by C. A. THIMM.

Revised and enlarged by MAJOR S. MARRIOTT, D.S.O. Containing 17
Phonetic Pronunciation, Vocabulary, Elementary Grammar, Idiomatic
Conversations, Travel Talk, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures,
and Illustration of the Egyptian Coinage.

Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo., blue wrapper, 2s. 6d.; red cloth, 3s.

"We have pleasure in recommending this book."—*Egyptian Gazette*.

TURKISH.

Turkish Self-Taught, by C. A. THIMM.

In Turkish and Roman Characters. Revised and Re-edited by PRA
HAGOPIAN and PROFESSOR A. GEORGUS, B.A. The Dragoman for Travellers.
English Phonetic Pronunciation. Contains Vocabulary, Elementary
Idiomatic Phrases and Conversations, Tables of Money with illustration
of the Turkish Coinage, Weights and Measures, English and Turkish Dictionary.

Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo., blue wrapper, 2s. 6d.; red cloth, 3s.

"Will do as much as any self-teaching can do."—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

GREEK (Modern)

Greek (Modern) Self-Taught, by Nicolaos ANASTASSIOU.

In Greek and Roman Characters. With Phonetic Pronunciation.
Vocabulary, Idiomatic Phrases and Dialogues, Elementary Grammar, C
ontractions, Archaeological and Religious Terms, Travel Talk, Photography, Ar
chaeology, Tables of Money with English and American Values, and Illustration of Gre
ek Weights and Measures.

Third Edition. Crown 8vo., blue wrapper, 2s. 6d.; red cloth, 3s.

"The book is sound and may be thoroughly recommended to the ordin
ary traveller to Greece."—*The Oxford Magazine*.

PERSIAN.

Persian Self-Taught, by SHEYKH HASAN.

With English Phonetic Pronunciation. Containing the Persian Alphabet,
Pronunciation and Grammar with Persian Characters, Vocabulary,
Conversations and Dialogues, Travel Talk, Trade and Commerce, Post
and Telegraph, Illustration of the Persian Coinage, Persian Hand
writing, Numerals, Money (with English and American values), Weights and Me
asures.

Crown 8vo., blue wrapper, 2s. 6d.; red cloth, 3s.

"A most welcome addition to the 'Series.' Those who desire to acquire
a sound and practical knowledge... to all such we gladly recommend this book."

Marlborough's TRAVELLERS' PRACTICAL MANUAL CONVERSATION.

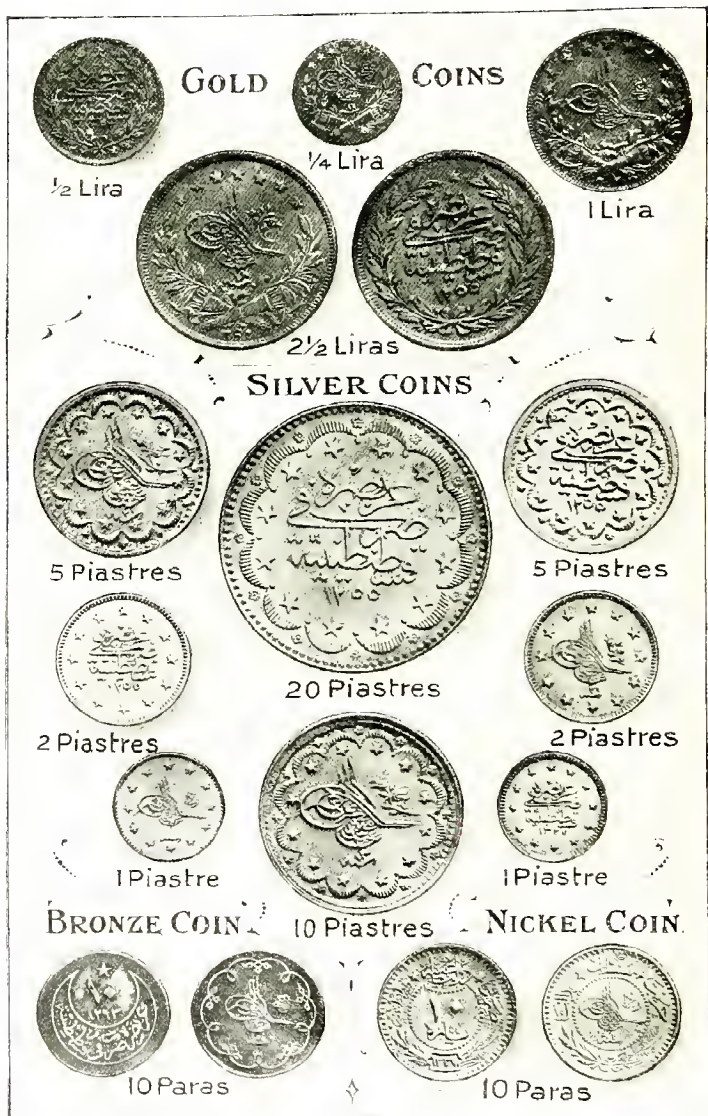
(SUBJECTS ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.)

Containing Travel Notes, Classified Conversations—Railway, Steamer, Hot
Springs, Shopping, Sight-seeing, Motoring, Cycling, &c., Money, W
eights and Measures. Comprehensive Dictionary of Words in Daily Use.

No. 1. ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and ITALIAN. (In one book.)

No. 2. ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and DUTCH. (In one book.)

Crown 12mo. wrapper 1s. 3d. each; cloth 2s. each.



TURKISH COINS CURRENT IN SYRIA.

(Arabic Self-Taught. .. 197)

Marlborough's Self-Taught Series.

Arabic Self-Taught.

(Syrian.)

With
English Phonetic Pronunciation.

By
A. Hassam.

Enlarged and revised by
The Rev. N. Odeh,
Late Chaplain to the Rt. Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, D.D., Bishop in Jerusalem.



Fifth Edition.

E. MARLBOROUGH & Co., 51 OLD BAILEY, LONDON, E.C. 4. |
1915.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

PREFACE.

THE present enlarged edition of *Arabic Self-Taught* is to all intents and purposes a new work. It has practically been re-written throughout and much entirely new matter has been added, whilst those portions of the original English text that have been retained have undergone thorough revision with a view to adapting them to modern requirements.

The Vocabularies and Conversations have been carefully selected for practical use in the daily life of tourists, travellers, missionaries, business men, and all who come into contact with the natives of Syria. The work forms an easy guide to spoken (colloquial) Arabic, and gives the student a practical and valuable introduction to the thorough study of the language.

The system of transliteration here employed, carefully devised to give the phonetic pronunciation of Arabic in accordance with the scheme adopted by the Congress of Orientalists, has been simplified to the last degree, and the key to the vowel sounds, diphthongs, and hard consonants, given at the foot of the pages throughout the Vocabularies and Conversations, will greatly facilitate the intelligible pronunciation of the Arabic words at sight.

The new outline of grammar throws much useful light upon the construction of Arabic, and the exercises which follow contain abundant conversational matter illustrative of the grammatical rules. The student can thus obtain an intelligent grasp of the words and sentences he learns by heart, and make them his own.

In carrying out the work of revision the Publishers have had the assistance of the Rev. N. Odeh, who spent many years in Palestine and Egypt as a missionary and Head Master of St. Mary's School, Cairo, and has since been engaged in teaching Arabic at Oxford.

At first sight Arabic letters appear very difficult to learn, and this is partly the reason why students and travellers fight shy of the language; but Eastern tongues are not difficult to acquire by the 'SELF-TAUGHT' method, and any ordinary capacity can

master them in a short time. The student or traveller, thus becoming his own *Dragoman*, will more thoroughly enjoy a sojourn in the East.

The best plan for a beginner to adopt is to copy each letter carefully and repeatedly, until he has fixed it in his mind; for this purpose only two or three letters should be dealt with at a time, and not the whole alphabet. He will be surprised to find how soon he begins to understand the characters in their various positions.

Having mastered the alphabet, he may proceed to commit to memory the words given in the vocabularies, pronouncing the phonetic aloud, and then writing the words from memory in the Arabic letters, which can be corrected afterwards by reference to the book. In this way he will begin to acquire the language as easily as a child learns to speak and write its native tongue.

At the same time it may be borne in mind that, if this manual is merely required as a phrase-book, the labour of learning the Arabic characters is really unnecessary, as most Arabs with whom one comes in contact are quite unable to read the language.

When travelling it is well to note the sound of the words uttered by the natives, as this helps one to attach the true value to the phonetics used, and accustoms the ear to the gutturals and soft aspirants of the Eastern tongue.

The written or classic Arabic is beautifully constructed. It belongs to the Semitic languages, which include, amongst others, Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac. It has indeed survived all the other Semitic languages, and is the most exact in its use of the original root. Many common household words of modern Arabs are not merely similar to, but identical with, those of the ancient Hebrews, and it is not too much to say that an Israelite of old and an Arab Sheikh of the present day would be mutually intelligible in the expression of their simple wants.

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATION OF COINAGE (*Frontispiece*).

THE ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION (pages 7-12).	PAGE
The Forms of the Letters	8
Pronunciation of the Arabic Letters	10
Vowels and Orthographic Signs	11
Rules for the Pronunciation of the Vowels	12
 VOCABULARIES (pages 13-66).	
Animals, Vegetables, etc. :—	
Animals and Birds'	17
Fruits	38
Reptiles and Insects	19
Vegetables	37
Colours	48
Countries, Cities, and Nations	44
House and Furniture	32
Mankind ; Relations	22
Diseases of the Body	29
Dress	30
Food, Drink, and Smoking	34
Human Body, The	24
Physical and Mental Powers, Qualities, etc.	27
Professions and Trades	42
Parts of Speech :—	
Adjectives	50
Verbs	57
Religious Terms	49
Times and Seasons	20
Town, Country, and Agriculture	39
Travelling	46
Writing	47
World and Nature, The	13
Land and Water	15
Metals, Minerals, etc.	16

OUTLINE OF GRAMMAR (pages 67-79).

- I. THE NOUN
 Pronouns : Personal, Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative
 Numeral Adjectives : Cardinal, Ordinal, Distributive .

II. THE VERB

III. THE PARTICLES :

- Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions, Interjections . .

SYNTAX (pages 80-6).

- The Verb in Syntax

EXERCISES ON THE GRAMMAR (pages 87-96).

1. The Preterite Tense
2. The Aorist Tense
3. The Imperative Mood
4. How the English Potential and Subjunctive Moods are
 expressed in Arabic
5. The Participles
6. The position of Adverbs
7. The Infinitive Mood

CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES AND SENTENCES (pages 97-124).

- Useful and Necessary Expressions
 Simple and Practical Phrases (grouped alphabetically) . .
 Arrival
 The Railway
 The Hotel
 Meals
 Correspondence, Post, Telegrams, etc.
 Shopping
 An Excursion

PASSAGES OF ARABIC WITH PRONUNCIATION AND TRANSLATION

INTERLINED :—

1. 'The Lord's Prayer' (Matt. vi, 9-13)
2. Qur'ān (Koran), ch. iv, verse 169, with idiomatic translation

MONEY :—

- Turkish Government Currency used in Syria, with the English
 and American equivalents
 English and American Money, with the Turkish equivalents .

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

POSTAL RATES

ARABIC SELF-TAUGHT.

The Alphabet and Pronunciation.

The following scheme of pronunciation is the key to the correct reading of the Arabic words throughout the work, and the student will do well, therefore, to give careful attention to it at the outset, repeatedly copying each character *together with its phonetic transcription*, until the eye and the mind become so familiar with them that the character immediately suggests the sound.

The method of distinguishing the hard consonants, *h, q, s, t, and z*, is so simple that these letters will present no difficulty to the student, and the vowel sounds and diphthongs are equally easy to master. The key to all these sounds, given in the footlines on each page of the Vocabularies and Conversational Sentences, will enable any English-speaking person to pronounce the words correctly at sight.

The Arabic alphabet is composed of twenty-eight consonants, all of which are written, as in most Eastern languages, from the right hand to the left. Each consonant assumes a different form according to its position at the beginning, middle, or end of the word. On the next two pages the various forms are placed in separate columns and show how each character is written respectively—

When totally unconnected with any other letter ;

When at the end of a word, or joined only to the letter preceding ;

When connected with the preceding and following letters ;

When at the beginning of a word, or joined only to the letter following.

The Forms of the Letters.

Name.	Uncon- nected Characters.	Connected with preceding letter only.	Connected on both sides.	Connected with following letter only.	Tran- scription.
Alif . .	ا	ا	—	—	a, i, u
Bā . .	ب	ب	ب	ب	b
Tā . .	ت	ت	ت	ت	t
Thā . .	ث	ث	ث	ث	th
Jeem . .	ج	ج	ج	ج	j
Hā . .	ح	ح	ح	ح	h
Khā . .	خ	خ	خ	خ	kh
Dāl . .	د	د	د	د	d
Dhāl . .	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	dh
Rā . .	ر	رر	ر	ر	r
zā, zai, or zain	ز	زز	ز	ز	z
leen . .	س	س	س	س	s
heen . .	ش	ش	ش	ش	sh
ād . .	ص	ص	ص	ص	s
Dād . .	ض	ض	ض	ض	d

Name.	Uncon- nected Characters.	Connected with preceding letter only.	Connected on both sides.	Connected with following letter only.	Tran- scription.
Tā . . .	ط	ط	ط	ط	t
Zā . . .	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	z
Ain . . .	ع	ع	ع	ع	'
Ghain . . .	غ	غ	غ	غ	gh
Fā . . .	ف	ف	ف	ف	f
Qāf . . .	ق	ق	ق	ق	q
Kāf . . .	ك ك	ك	ك ك	ك ك	k
Lām . . .	ل	ل	ل	ل	l
Meem . . .	م	م	م	م	m
Noon . . .	ن	ن	ن	ن	n
Hā . . .	ه	ه	ه	ه	h
Waw . . .	و	و	—	—	w, ū
Yā . . .	ي	ي	ي	ي	y, ī

The letters ز ر د ا and و can only be joined to those letters which precede.

From ل and ا *lām-alif* are formed لا or لا, in connexion لا.

From ن (n) and ح (kh) is formed the ligature نـح.

From ا (a) and ك (k) is formed the ligature كا.

Other ligatures are عـج etc., etc.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE ARABIC LETTERS.

ا *Alif* has no sound of its own, but is pronounced as *a*, *i*, or *u*, according to the vowel above or below it. When not vowelised it is only a sign lengthening the preceding vowel.

ب *Bā* like the English *b*.

ت *Tā* like the English *t*.

ث *Thā* like the English *th* in 'thought'; it is often pronounced like *t*.

ج *Jeem* like *j* in 'jam'; in Egypt hard like *g* in 'garden'.

ح *Hā* is always a strong aspirate with friction.

خ *Khā* is a guttural aspirate like *ch* in the German *ich* or the Scotch word 'loch'; *kh* always represents one sound.

د *Dāl* like the English *d*.

ذ *Dhāl* like *th* in 'that'; *dh* is always one sound.

ر *Rā* like *r* in 'rural', always sounded.

ز *Zā*, *zai*, or *zain* like the English *z*.

س *Seen* like *s* in 'some'.

ش *Sheen* like *sh* in 'sheep'.

ص *Sād* like a hard hissing *s* as in 'hiss'.

ض *Dād* like a hard *d*, as in 'rod'.

ط *Tā* like a hard *t*, as in 'toss'.

ظ *Zā* like a dental *z*.

ع *Ain* is a guttural, peculiar to the Semitic languages, which can only be learned by ear; it sounds like the bleating of a goat (*māā*). When it begins a syllable we shall denote it by a *spiritus asper* (ʿ) before a vowel, and when silent after a vowel.

غ *Ghain* a hard guttural produced, as in the effort of gargling, and sounds similar to *ghr*.

ف *Fā* like the English *f*.

ق *Qāf* like a broad *k*, produced as in imitating the cawing of a crow.

ك *Kāf* like the English *k*.

ل *Lām* like the English *l*.

م *Meem* like the English *m*.

ن *Noon* like the English *n*.

ه *Hā* like *h* in 'house'; if used as a grammatical termination it has two dots over it (هَ), and has the sound of *t* when followed by a word beginning with vowel sound.

و *Waw* has the sound of the *w* in 'water', or of *u* in 'put'.

ي *Yā* sounds like *y* in 'yard'.

When و and ي are not vowelled, they are then only signs of lengthening the preceding vowel, *u* or *i*, or of making the diphthongs *au* and *ai* respectively.

VOWELS AND ORTHOGRAPHIC SIGNS.

The Arabs use three signs to express short vowels, which are placed either above or below the consonants, namely—

(◌َ) *Fatha*, an oblique line over the consonant, represents *a* in 'hat'.

(◌ِ) *Kasra*, an oblique line under the consonant, represents *i* in 'hit'.

(◌ُ) *Damma*, represents *u* in 'put'.

Silent ا after ◌َ makes the long vowel *ā* (as *a* in 'father'),
e.g. ماء *mā* (water).

Silent ي after ◌ِ makes the long vowel *ī* (as *i* in 'machine'),
e.g. في *fī* (in).

Silent و after ◌ُ makes the long vowel *ū* (as *u* in 'rule'),
e.g. ذو *dhū* (possessor).

Silent و after ◌َ makes the diphthong *ou* (as *ow* in 'cow'),
e.g. لو *lau* (if).

Silent ي after ◌ِ makes the diphthong *ai* (as *ai* in 'aisle'),
e.g. شي *shai* (thing).

The vowel is always sounded after, never before the consonant with which it is written.

The other reading signs used in Arabic are—

- ◌َ *Jazmah*, placed over a letter that has no vowel.
- ◌̄ *Maddah*, a sign of prolongation over the ʾ.
- ◌ْ *Waslah*, placed over ʾ to denote that it forms one syllable with the preceding consonant.
- ◌◌ *Shaddah*, signifies doubling a letter.
- ◌ِ *Hamzah*, placed over the ʾ where it is a sounded guttural consonant—transcribed '.

[N.B. It is not usual to mark all the vowels or signs in writing Arabic; in newspaper or book very few, if any, are marked.]

RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE VOWELS.

If attention is paid as to whether a vowel is long or short, no difficulty will present itself in placing the stress on the right syllable in a word of more than one syllable. When a word has two or three short syllables, all are pronounced equally short, and no stress is placed on any of them. When a double consonant occurs between two vowels, the first of the consonants is pronounced *after* the first vowel, but the second *before* the second vowel; e.g. كَسَرَ *kassara* (*kas-sa-ra*), 'he broke to pieces.'

<i>a</i> short,	like the sound of <i>a</i> in hat		
<i>ā</i> long	„ „	<i>a</i> „	father
<i>i</i> short	„ „	<i>i</i> „	bit
<i>ī</i> long	„ „	<i>i</i> „	machine
<i>u</i> short	„ „	<i>u</i> „	put
<i>ū</i> long	„ „	<i>u</i> „	rule
<i>au</i> diphthong	„ „	<i>ow</i> „	cow
<i>ai</i> „	„ „	<i>ai</i> „	aisle

VOCABULARIES.

[The Arabic language has only one definite article, *ال* *al*, 'the,' which has purposely been omitted in the Arabic column.]

The World and Nature.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
air	هوا	hawa
autumu	خريف	kharīf
cloud	غيم	ghaim, <i>pl.</i> ghuyūm
cold	برد	bard
darkness	ظلمه	ẓulmah
dew	ندى	nada
earth	ارض	arḍ
earthquake	زلزله	zalzalah
east	شرق	sharq
eclipse of the sun	كسوف	kusūf
„ „ moon	خسوف	khusūf
fire	نار	nār
fog, mist	ضباب	ḍabāb
frost	صقيع	ṣaqī'
hail	برد	barad
heat	حر	ḥarr
ice	جليد	jalīd
light	نور	nūr

Vowel sounds. hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, h, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, ẓ, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
lightning	برق	barq
moon	قمر	qamar
nature	طبيعہ	ṭabī'ah
north	شمال	shamāl
north-west	شمال غربی	shamāl gharbī
planet	کوکب	kaukab
rain	مطر	maṭar
rainbow	قوس قزح	qaus qadah
shade	ظل	ẓill
shadow	فيء	fai
snow	ثلج	thalj
south	جنوب	junūb
spring	ربيع	rabī'
star	نجمہ	nijmah
storm	نو	nau
summer	صيف	ṣaif
sun	شمس	shams
tempest	عاصفہ	'āṣifah
thunder	رعد	ra'd
water	ماء - مائہ	mā - maiyah
weather	طقس	ṭaqs
fine weather	صحو	ṣaḥu
west	غرب	gharb
whirlwind	زوبعہ	zauba'ah
wind	ريح	rīḥ
winter	شتا	shita
world	دنیا - عالم	dunya, 'alam

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in c
Dotted consonants, h, d, s, t, z, hard.

Land and Water.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
bank	شاط	shatt
clay	طين	ṭīn
desert	صحراء	ṣaḥrā
field	حقل	ḥaql
forest	حرش	ḥarsh, <i>pl.</i> aḥrāsh
garden	بستان	bustān
gulf	خليج	khalīj
hill	تل	tall
island	جزيرة	jazīrah
lake	بحيرة	buḥairah
land	ارض	arḍ
meadow	مرج	marj
mountain	جبل	jabal
ocean	البحر المحيط	al-baḥr l-muḥīṭ
plain	سهل	sahl
port	ميناء	mīna
river	نهر	nahr
rock	صخر	ṣakhr
sea	بحر	baḥr
shore	ساحل	sāḥil
spring	عين	'ain
valley	وادي	wādi
water, clear	ماء صافي	mā ṣāfi
„ cold	ماء بارد	mā bārid
„ hot	ماء سخن	mā sukhun
wave	موج	mauj

Vowel sounds: hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; **au**=**ow** in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ; ṭ, ṣ, **hard**.

Metals, Minerals, etc.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
amber	كهربا	kahraba
arsenic	زرنيخ	zarnīkh
brass	نحاس اصفر	naḥās aṣfar
bronze	نحاس اسود	naḥās aswad
charcoal	فحم حطب	faḥm ḥaṭab
coal	فحم حجر	faḥm ḥajar
copper	نحاس احمر	naḥās aḥmar
diamond	الماس	almās
flint	صوان	ṣawwān
glass	قزاز	qazāz
gold	ذهب	dhahab
iron	حديد	ḥadīd
lead	رصاص	raṣāṣ
marble	رخام	rukhām
metal	معدن	ma'dan
mineral	معدني	ma'dani
pearl	لؤلؤة	lu'lu'ah
pebble	حصوة	ḥaṣwah
quicksilver	زئبق	zaibaq
sand	رمل	raml
silver	فضة	faḍḍah
steel	بولاد	būlād
stone	حجر	ḥajar
sulphur	كبريت	kibrīt
tin	تنك - تصدير	tanak, qaṣḍīr
zinc	توتيا - زنك	tūtiya, zink

Animals and Birds.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
animal	حيوان	haiwān
bird	طير	ṭair
birdlime	دبق	dibq
calf	عجل	'ijl
camel	جمل	jamal
hump of the camel	سنامہ الجمل	sanāmat-l-jamal
cat	قطه	quṭṭah
cattle	مواشى	mawāshi
chicken	فرخ	farkh, <i>pl.</i> afrākh
cock	ديك	dik
cow	بقرة	baqarah
crow	غراب	ghurāb
dog .	كلب	kalb
donkey	حمار	ḥimār
dove	حمامه	ḥamāmah
dromedary	هجين	hajīn
duck	بطه	baṭṭah
eagle	نسر	nisr
elephant	فيل	fīl
fox	ثعلب	tha'lab
gazelle	غزال	ghazāl
goat	معزى	mi'za
goose	وزة	wazzah
hare	ارنب	arnab
hawk	صقر	ṣaqr

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; **au** = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, ḏ, **hard**.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
hen	د جاجه	dajājah
hide (of a beast)	جلد	jild
horn	قرن	qarn
horse	حصان	ḥiṣān
jackal	ابن آوى	ibn-āwa (<i>local wā</i>)
lamb	خروف	kharūf
lark	قنبره	qunbarah
lion	اسد	asad
lioness	لبوه	labwah
mare	فرس	faras
monkey	سعدان	sa'dān
mouse	فار	fār
mule	بغل	baghl
owl	بومه	būmah
ox	ثور	thaur
parrot	ببغا	babaghā
partridge	حجل	ḥajal
pelican	رخم	rakham
pig	خنزير	khanzīr
pigeon	يمامة	yamāmah
quail	سمانى	sumāna
rat	جرذون	jirdhaun
sheep	غنم	ghanam
sparrow	عصفور	'aṣfūr
swallow	سنونو	sunūnu
turkey	د جاج هندي	dujāj hindi
wolf	ذئب	zi'b

Vowel sounds: hat, fāther, bit, machine, put, rūle, aisle; **au** = **ow** in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḏ, ṣ, ṭ, ḏ, **hard.**

Reptiles and Insects.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
ant	نملة	namlah
bee	نحلة	naḥlah-
bug	بقعة	baqqah
butterfly	فراشه	farāshah, <i>pl.</i> farāsh
crocodile	تمساح	timsāh
flea	برغوث	barghūt
fly	ذبابة	dhubbānah
frog	ضفدعة	ḍufḍa'ah
gnat	برغشة	barghashah, <i>pl.</i> barghash
grasshopper	جندب	jundub
insect	حشرة	ḥashrah, <i>pl.</i> hasharāt
locust	جراد	jarād
mosquito	ناموسة	nāmūsah, <i>pl.</i> nāmūs
moth	بعوضه	ba'ūdah
reptiles	زحافات	zahḥāfāt
silkworm	دودة حرير	dūdat-ḥarīr
snail	حلزون	ḥalazaun
snake	حیة	ḥaiyah
spider	عنكبوت	'ankabūt
sting	قرصه	qarṣah <i>or</i> las'ah
wasp	دبور	dabbūr
worm	دودة	dūdah

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rīle, aisle; **au** = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, h, d, s, t, z, **hard**.

Times and Seasons.

Days of the week :

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
Sunday	الاحد	al-aḥad
Monday	الاثنين	al-ithnain
Tuesday	الثلاثاء	al-thalāthā
Wednesday	الاربعاء	al-arba'a
Thursday	الخميس	al-khamīs
Friday	الجمعة	al-jum'a
Saturday	السبت	al-sabt

Months of the year :

January	كانون ثانى	kānūn thāni
February	شباط	shubāṭ
March	اذار	ādhār
April	بيسان	nīsān
May	ايار	aiyār
June	حزيران	ḥuzairān
July	تموز	tammūz
August	آب	āb
September	ايلول	ailūl
October	تشرين اّول	tishrīn awal
November	تشرين ثانى	tishrīn thāni
December	كانون اّول	kānūn awal

Mohammedan names of the months :

المحرّم	Al-Muḥarram	جمادى الاولى	Jumādā-l-ūla
صفر	Ṣafar	جمادى الاخرة	Jumādā-l-ākhirah
ربيع الاّول	Rabi'-l-awal		
ربيع الثانى	Rabi'-l-thāni	رجب	Rajab

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle ; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, h, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

شعبان	Sha'bān	شَوَّال	Shauwāl
رمضان	Ramaḍān (the month of fasting)	ذو القعدة	Dhulqa'dah
		ذو الحجة	Dhulḥijjah

The Mohammedans count according to lunar years of 354 days, so that thirty-four lunar years are equal to about thirty-three solar. Their first year began on July 16, 622 A.D.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
afternoon	عصر	'aṣr
age, an	قرن - جيل	qarn, jil
beginning, the	الابتداء	al-ibtidā
daily	يوميّ	yaumī
day	يوم	yāum, <i>pl.</i> aiyām
daybreak	طلوع النهار	ṭulū'-l-nahār
daytime	نهار	nahār
day after to-morrow	بعد غد	ba'd ghad
,, before yesterday	اول امس	awwal ams
every day	كلّ يوم	kull yaum
dawn	الفجر	al-fajr
early	باكر - بدري	bākir, badrī
end, the	الانتهاء	al-intihā
evening (early)	مغرب	maghrib
,, (late)	عشاء - مساء	'ishā, masa
full moon	بدر	badr
hour	ساعة	sa'ah, <i>pl.</i> sa'āt
half an hour	نصف ساعة	nisf sā'ah
leap year	سنة كبيس	sanat kabīs
lunar months	شهور قمرية	shuhūr qamariyah
midday, noon	الظهر	al-zuhr
middle, the	الوسط	al-wasaṭ

Towel sounds: hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḏ, ṣ, ṭ, ṣ, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIO.	PRONUNCIATION.
midnight	نصف الليل	niṣfu-l-lail
minute	دقيقه	daqīqah
month	شهر	shahr, <i>pl.</i> shuhūr
morning	الصباح	al-ṣabāh
night	الليل	al-lail
season	فصل	faṣl
seasons, the	الفصول	al-fuṣūl
spring	ربيع	rabī'
summer	صيف	ṣaif
autumn	خريف	kharīf
winter	شتا	shita
sunrise	طلوع الشمس	ṭulū'-l-shams
sunset	غروب الشمس	ghurūb-l-shams
time	وقت	waqt
to-day	اليوم	al-yaum
to-morrow	غدا	ghada
to-morrow morning	غدا صباحًا	ghada ṣabāḥan
week	جمعه - اسبوع	jum'ah, usbū'
two weeks	جمعتين	jum'atain
year	سنة	sanah, <i>pl.</i> sinīn
yesterday	امس	ams

Mankind ; Relations.

age	عمر	'umr
old age	شيخوخه	shaikhūkhah
aunt (maternal)	خاله	khālah

Vowel sounds: hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rŭle, aisle; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḏ, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
aunt (paternal)	عمّة	'ammah
bachelor, spinster	عزب	'azab
boy	صبيّ	ṣabi
bride	عروس	'arūs
bridegroom	عريس	'arīs
brother	اخ	akh
child	ولد	walad
cousin (masc.)	ابن العمّ - ابن الخال	ibn-l-'amm, ibn- l-khāl
„ (fem.)	ابنة العمّ - ابنة الخال	ibnat-l-'amm, ibnat-l-khāl
daughter	ابنه	ibnah
father	اب	āb
female	انثى	untha
girl	بنت	bint
grandfather	جدّ	jidd
grandmother	جدّة	jiddah
grandson	حفيد	ḥafīd
granddaughter	حفيدة	ḥafidah
husband	زوج	zauj
infancy	طفوليّه	ṭufūliya
madam (Mrs.)	ست	sit
maiden (virgin)	بكر	bikr
male	ذكر	dhakar
man	رجل	rajul, <i>pl.</i> rijāl
mother	أمّ	umm
negro	عبد	'abd, <i>fem.</i> 'abdah

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow,
Dotted consonants, ḥ, q, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
nephew	ابن الاخ - ابن الاخت	ibn-l-akh, ibn- l-ukht
niece	ابنة الاخ - ابنة الاخت	ibnat-l-akh, ibnat- l-ukht
orphan	يتيم	yatīm, <i>fem.</i> yatīmah
parents	والدين	wālidain
people	ناس	nās, <i>sing.</i> insān
relation	قرايه	qarābah
relative	قريب	qarīb
servant	خادم	khādīm, <i>fem.</i> khādimah
sir (Mr.)	سيّد	saiyid
sister	اخذ	ukht
slave (female)	جاريه	jāriyah
son	ابن	ibn
uncle (maternal)	خال	khāl
„ (paternal)	عم	'amm
widow	ارمله	armalah
widower	ارمل	armal
wife	زوجه	zaujah
woman	امراه	imra'āh
youth	شباب	shabāb
youth, a	شبّ	shabb

The Human Body.

ankle	كعب	ka'b
arm	ذراع	dhirā'
back	ظهر	zahr

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow
Dotted consonants, h, d, s, t, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
beard	لحيه	liḥyah
belly	بطن	baṭn, <i>pl.</i> buṭūn
blood	دم	damm
body	جسد	jasad
bowels	امعاء	am'ā
brain	دماغ	dimāgh
breath	نفس	nafas
cheek	خده	khadd, <i>pl.</i> khudūd
chest	صدر	ṣadr, <i>pl.</i> ṣudūr
chin	ذقن	dhaqn, <i>pl.</i> dhuqūn
ear	اذن	udhn, <i>pl.</i> ādhān
elbow	كوع	kū', <i>pl.</i> akwā'
eye	عين	'ain
eyebrows	حاجب	ḥājib
eyelash	رمش	rimsh
eyelid	جفن	jifn
face	وجه	wajh
finger	اصبع	iṣba', <i>pl.</i> aṣābi'
foot	رجل	rijl, <i>pl.</i> arjul
forehead	جبين	jibīn
hair	شعر	sha'r
hand	يد	yad
left hand	شمال	shimāl
right hand	يمين	yamīn
head	راس	rās
heart	قلب	qalb
heel	عقب	'aqab

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle ; au = ow in cow.

Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḏ, ṣ, ṭ, ḏ, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
kidneys	كلييه	kilyah
knee	ركبه	rukbah, <i>pl.</i> rukab
leg	ساق	sāq
lip	شفه	shiffah
liver	كبد	kabid
lungs	رئه	rī'ah
molar	درس	dirs
moustache	شارب	shārib
mouth	فم	fam
muscle	عضله	'aḍalah
nail	ظفر	ẓifr, <i>pl.</i> aẓafīr
navel	سرة	surrah
neck	رقبه	raqabah
nerve	عصب	'aṣab
nose	انف	anf
palm of the hand	كف	kaff
shoulder	كتف	katif, <i>pl.</i> aktāf
skin	جلد	jild
spine	سلسلة الظهر	silsilat-l-ẓahr
stomach	معدة	mi'dah
temple	صدغ	ṣudgh
throat	حلق	ḥalq
thumb	باهم	bāhim
tongue	لسان	lisān
tooth	سن	sinn
vein	عرق	'irq, <i>pl.</i> 'urūq
wrist	معصم	mi'ṣam

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; **au** = **ow** in co
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḏ, ṣ, ṭ, ẓ, hard.

Physical and Mental Powers, Qualities, etc.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
anger	غضب	ghaḍab
character	خلق	khulq, <i>pl.</i> akhlāq
confidence	ثقة	thiqah
courage	شجاعة	shajā'ah
desire	رغبة	rughbah
despair	يأس - قنوط	ya's, qunūṭ
emotions	انفعال نفسانى	infi'āl nafsāni
envy	حسد	ḥasad
exercise	رياضة	riyāḍah
experience	خبرة	khibrāh
fear, reverence	تقوى	taqwah
folly	مجنون	junūn
forgetfulness	نسيان	nīsyān
fright	خوف	khauf
goodness	صلاح	ṣalāḥ
grief	غم	ghamm
hatred	بغضة	bugḥḍah
honesty	امانه	amānah
honour	اكرام	ikrām
hope	امل - رجاء	amal, raja
intelligence	فهم	fahm
joy	فرح	farah
judgment (opinion)	راي	rāi
justice	عدل	'adl
kindness	مروءة	ma'rūf

Vowel sounds: ha, fā, bī, mā, rū, aī; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, ṣ, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
laughter	ضحك	ḍiḥk
love	محبة	maḥabbah
memory	ذاكرة	dbākirah
mercy	رحمة	raḥmah
modesty	احتشام	iḥtishām
pain	وجع	waja'
patience	صبر	ṣabr
piety	تدين	tadaiyun
pleasure	سرور	surūr
politeness	ادب	adab
pride	كبرياء	kubriyā
prudence	بصيرة	baṣīrah
reason	عقل	'aql
senses, the	الحواس	al-ḥawās
feeling, touch	اللمس	al-lams
hearing	السمع	al-sama'
seeing, sight	النظر	al-naẓar
smelling, smell	الشم	al-shamm
tasting, taste	الذوق	al-dhauq
shame	عيب - خجل	'aib, khajal
smile	ابتسام	ibtisām
sneeze	عطسه	'aṭṣah
sorrow	حزن	ḥuzn
soul	نفس	nafs
speech	كلام	kalām
spirit	روح	rūḥ
strength	قوة	quwwah

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle ; au = ow in co
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, ẓ, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
stupidity	غباه	ghabāwah
surprise	انذهال	indhihāl
suspicion	شبهه	shubhah
thought	فكر	fikr
voice	صوت	ṣaut
will	اراده	irādah
wisdom	حكمه	ḥikmah

Diseases of the Body.

ague	دوريه	dauriyah
apoplexy	فالج	fālij
asthma	ضيق النفس	ḍīq-l-nafas
biliousness	صفرا	ṣafra
blind	اعمى	a'ma
bruise	رقت	raḍḍ
burn	حرق	ḥarq
cholera	هوا اصفر	hawa aṣfar
cold, a	رشح - نزله	rashḥ, nazlah
colic	مغص	magḥṣ
consumption	السل	al-sall
contagion	عدوى	'adwa
cough	سعال	su'āl
deaf	اطرش	aṭrash
death	موت	maut
diarrhoea	اسهال	ishāl
dumb	اخرس	akhras
dysentery	زحير - دوسنطاريا	zahīr, dusunṭāriya

Vowel sounds : bat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
faintness	اغماء	ighmā
fever	سخونه	sukhūnah
fracture	كسر	kasr
gout	نقرس	niqris
headache	وجع راس	waja' rās
indigestion	سوء الهضم	sū'-l-ḥaḍm
inflammation	التهاب	iltihāb
illness	مرض	marāḍ
jaundice	يرقان	yaraqān
lame	اعرج	a'raj
measles	حصبة	ḥaṣbah
plague	طاعون	ṭā'ūn
smallpox	جدري	jadari
sore throat	وجع الحلق	waja'-l-ḥalq
toothache	وجع السن	waja'-l-sinn
wound	جرح	jurḥ, <i>pl.</i> jurūḥ.

Dress.

apron	مريول	maryūl
boot	جزمه	jazmah
button	زر	zirr, <i>pl.</i> aziār
cap	طربوش	ṭarbūsh
cloth (cotton)	خام	khām
„ (wool)	جوخ	jūkh
coat	جبة	jubbah
collar	ياقه	yāqah
collar of coat, etc.	قبة	qabbah

Vowel sounds: hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; **au** = **ow** in *cow*
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, ḏ, **hard**.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
omb	مشط	mushṭ
otton	قطن	quṭun
rawers	سروال	sirwāl
rock	فستان	fustān
loves	كفوف	kufūf
own	قفطان	qaftān
andkerchief	مندیل	mandil
at	برنیطه	burnaitah
ace	دانتله	dāntellah
nen	ثياب بيض	thiyāb biḍ
mantle	عباءة	'abāh
muslin	شاش	shāsh
cedle	ابرة	ibrah
etticoat	تتوره	tannūrah
in	دبوس	dabbūs
urse	كيس	kīs
azor	موس	mūs
ng	خاتم	khātim
issors	مقص	miqaṣṣ
rviette	فوطه	fūṭah
awl	شال	shāl
reet	شرشف	sharshaf
irt	قميص	qamīṣ
oe	مداس	madās
lk	حرير	ḥarīr
eeve	كُم	kumm
ppers	بابوج	babūj

vowel sounds: hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; **au** = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, h, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, ḏ, **hard**.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
soap	صابون	ṣābūn
spectacles	نظارة العيون	nazzārat-l-'uyūn
sponge	سفاجه	safinjah
stockings	شرابات	sharābāt
suit of clothes	بدله	badlah
thimble	كشتمان	kushtubān
thread	غزل	ghazl
trousers (Arab)	شروال	shirwāl
„ (pair of)	بنطلون	banṭalūn
umbrella	شمسيه	shamsiyah
veil	برقع	burqu'
waistcoat	صدرية	ṣadriyah
watch	ساعة	sā'ah

House and Furniture.

basin	طست	ṭast
basket	سلة	sallah
bath	حمام	ḥammām
bed	فراش	firāsh
bedstead	تخت	takht
bell	جرس	jaras
blanket	حرام	ḥirām
bottle	قتينه	qannīnah
broom	مكنسه	miknasah
brush	فرشه	furshah
candle	شمعه	sham'ah
candlestick	شمعدان	sham'adān

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; **au = ow** in cow
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḏ, ṣ, ṭ, ḏ, **hard**.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
carpet	سجادة	sujjādah
„ (large)	بساط	bisāt
chair	كرسى	kursi
chest of drawers	جارور	jārūr
chimney	مدخنة	madkhanah
cupboard	خزانة	khazānah
curtain	ستارة	sitārah
cushion	منجدة	mikhaddah
door	باب	bāb
floor	ارضيه	arḍiyah
furniture	آثاث	āthāth
garden	بستان	bustān
holy well (at Mekka)	زمزم	zamzam
house	بيت	bait
house to let	بيت للايجار	bait-lil-ijār
jug	كوز	kūz
key	مفتاح	miftāḥ
kitchen	مطبخ	maṭbakh
landlord	مؤجر	mu'ajjir
lease	ايجار	ijār
lock	قفل	qifl
looking-glass	مرآة	mirayah
nat	حصيرة	ḥaṣīrah
natches	كمريت	kibrīt
nattress	طراحة	ṭarrāḥah
pail	سطل	saṭl
picture	تصويرة	taṣwīrah

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; **au** = **ow** in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḏ, ṣ, ṭ, ẓ, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
quilt	لحاف	lihāf
roof	سقف	saqf
room	اوضه	auḍah
sofa	ديوان	diwān
stable	استبل	iṣṭabl
staircase	درج	daraj
table	سفرة	sufrah
tenant	مستأجر	mustā'jir
towel	بشكير	bashkīr
wall	حائط	hāyit
wardrobe	خزانة ثياب	khazānat thiyāb
water-closet	مستراح	mustarāḥ
well	بئر	bīr
window	شباك	shubbāk

Food, Drink, and Smoking.

(For Conversations, see p. 116.)

appetite	شهية	shahiyah*
beef	لحم بقر	lahm baqar
beer	بيرا	bīra
biscuits	بقسمات	buqsumāt
bouillon, broth	مرقة لحم	marāqat lahm
brandy	كنياك	kunyāk
bread	خبز	khubz
breakfast	فطور	faṭūr
butter	زبدہ	zibdah
cake	كعك	kak

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; **au = ow** in cow.
Dotted consonants, h, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, z, **hard**.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
cheese	جبنة	jibnah
chicken	فرخ	farkh
chocolate	شوكولاته	shukulātah
coffee	قهوة	qahwah
cooked	مطبوخ	maṭbūkh
cream	قشطة	qasṭah
dessert	نقل	nuql
dinner	غدا	ghada
dish	صحن كبير	ṣaḥn kabīr
egg	بيضة	baiḍah
eggs (boiled)	بيض مسلوقة	baiḍ maslūq
,, (fried)	بيض مقلى	baiḍ maqli
fat	دهن	dihn
fish	سمك	samak
flour	طحين	ṭaḥīn
food	قوت	qūt
fork	شوكه	shaukah
glass of water	كناية ماء	kubbayat mā
glass of wine	قدح نبيذ	qadaḥ nabīdh
honey	عسل	'asal
hunger	جوع	jū'
ice	جليد - ثلج	jalīd, thalj
jam	مرابي	murabba
knife	سكينه	sikkīnah
lamb	لحم خروف	lahm kharūf
lemonade	لاموناده	lamunādah
liquor	عرق	'arak

Vowel sounds : haṭ, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow.

Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
meat	لحم	laḥm
„ (roast)	لحم مسلوq	laḥm maslūq
„ (boiled)	لحم مشوي	laḥm mashwi
milk	حليب	ḥalīb
sour milk	لبن	laban
mouthful, a	لقمة	luqmah
mustard	خردل	khardal
mutton	لحم غنم	laḥm ghanam
napkin	فوطه	fūṭah
oil	زيت	zait
omelet	عجة بيض	'ijjat baid
pepper	فلفل	filfil
pie	رقاق - فطير محشو	riqāq, faṭīr mahshū
plate	صحن	ṣaḥn
pork	لحم خنزير	laḥm khanzīr
salad	سلطة	salāṭah
salt	ملح	milḥ
sauce	مرقه	maraqah
smoking	تدخين	tadkhīn
cigar or	سيكاره	sikārah
cigarette		
pipe	غليون	ghalyūn
tobacco	تبغ - دخان	tabagh, dukkhān
tobacco pouch	كيس دخان	kīs dukkhān
soup	شوربا	shauraba
spoon	معلقة	ma'laqah
sugar	سكر	sukkar

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle ; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
sugar and water	ماء سكر	mā sukkar
supper	عشا	'asha
sweets	حلويات	ḥalawiyāt
tea	شاي	shāi
thirst	عطش	'aṭash
tongue	لسان	lisān
veal	لحم عجل	lahm 'ijl
vinegar	خل	khall
water	ماء	mā
wine	نبيذ	nabīdh

Vegetables.

artichoke	خرشوف	kharsḥūf
asparagus	هليون	halyūn
barley	شعير	sha'ir
beans	فول	fūl
cabbage	ملفوف	malfūf
caper	قبار	qabhār
carrot	جزر	jazar
cauliflower	قرنبيط	qarnabiṭ
celery	كرفس	karafs
cinnamon	قرقه	qirfah
corn	حبوب - غله	ḥubūb, ghallah
cress	رشاد	rashād
cucumbers	خيار	khiyār
flour	طحين	ṭaḥīn
garlic	توم	tūm

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; **au = ow** in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḏ, ṣ, ṭ, z, **hard**.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
gourd	قرع	qar'
grass	حشيش	ḥashīsh
hay	حشيش ناشف	ḥashīsh nāshif
herb	بقل	baql
leek	كرات	kurrāt
lentils	عدس	'ādas
lettuce	خس	khash
maize	ذرة	dhurah
mushroom	فطر	fuṭr
oats	هرطم	hurṭum
olives	زيتون	zaitūn
onion	بصل	baṣal
parsley	بقدونس	baqdūnis
peas	بزلة - حمص	bizillah, ḥummuṣ
potatoes	بطاطا	baṭaṭa
radishes	فجل	fijl
rice	رز	ruzz
spinach	سبانخ	sabānikh
straw	قش	qashsh
tomatoes	بندورة	bandūrah
turnip	لفت	lift
vegetables	خضرة	khudrah

Fruits.

almonds	لوز	lauz
apples	تفاح	tuffāḥ
apricots	مشمش	mishmish

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rīle, aisle ; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
berries	قراصيا	qarāṣya
chestnuts	كستنه	kastanah
currants	عنب الثعلب	'inab-l-tha'lab
dates	بلح	balah
figs	تين	tīn
figs	فواكه	fawākih
gooseberries	ثمر افراجي	thamar ifranji
grapes	عنب	'inab
lemons	ليمون	laimūn
red lars	زعزور	za'rūr
relons	بطيخ	batṭīkh
mulberries	توت	tūt
nuts	بندق	bunduq
ranges	بردقان	burdaqān
peaches	دراق	durrāq
pears	احجاص	injāṣ
plums	خوخ	khaukh
pomegranates	رمان	rummān
raisins	زبيب	zabīb
raspberries	ثمر العليق	thamar-l-'ullaiq
strawberries	فروله	faraulah
walnuts	جوز	jauz

Town, Country, and Agriculture.

hath	حمام	ḥammām
bridge	جسر	jisr
building	بنيان	bunyān

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rīle, aisle ; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḏ, s, ṭ, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
cemetery	مقبره	maqbarah
church	كنيسه	kanīshah
citadel	قلعه	qal'ah
coffee-house	قهوه	qahwah
consulate	قونسلا تو	qunslātu
court of justice	محكمه	maḥkamah
courtyard	حوش	ḥaush
custom-house	بيت الكمرک	bait-l-kumruk
desert	بريه	barriyah
embassy	سفارة	safārah
farm	مزرعه	mazra'ah
farmer	فلاح	fallāḥ
fence	سياج	siyāj
flock	قطيع	qaṭī'
fountain, spring	حوض	ḥaḍ
gate	بوابه	bauwabah
harvest	حصاد	ḥaṣād
horse fair	سوق الخيل	sūq-l-khail
hospital	سبيتال	sbitāl
hotel	لوكانده	lūkāndah
labourer	فاعل	fā'il
lane	زقاق	zuqāq
library	كتبخانه	kutubkhānah
manure	زبل	zibl
market	سوق	sūq
fish-market	سوق السمك	sūq-l-samak
meadow	مرج	marj

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aīse; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, ḏ, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIO.	PRONUNCIATION.
	ميل	mīl'
	طاحونه	ṭāḥūnah
que	جامع	jāmi'
ce	سرايه - قصر	sarāyah, qaṣr
ure	مرعى	mar'a
gh	محرث	miḥrāth
ce-office	زابطيّه	zābtiyah
l	بركه	birkah
-office	محلّ البوسطه	maḥall-l-bōstah
on	حبس	ḥabs
nenade	محلّ نزهه	maḥall nuzhah
rtter (of town)	حاره	ḥārah
vay	سكّة حديد	sikkat ḥadīd
r	نهر	nahr
l	طريق	ṭarīq
ol	مدرسه	madrasah
	بزر	bizr
f	حزمه	ḥuzmah
p fair	سوق الغنم	sūq-l-ghanam
pherd	راعى	rā'i
)	دكان	dukkān
ng	عين	'ain
ure	ميدان	mīdān
ion	مخّطه	maḥaṭ ah.
et	شارع	shāri'
rn	خمارة	khammārah
er	برج	burj

el sounds : haṭ, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
town	مدينة	madīnah
valley	وادي	wādi
village	قرية	karyah
wood, forest	حَرْش	ḥursh

Professions and Trades.

ambassador	سفیر	safīr
architect	مهندس	muhandis
auctioneer	دالال	dallāl
baker	خبّاز	khabbāz -
barber	حلاق	ḥallāq
blacksmith	حدّاد	ḥaddād
bookbinder	مجلّد کتب	mujallid kutb
bookseller	کتبی	kutbī
carpenter	مجار	najjār
chemist	کیمای	kimāwi
clergyman	قسّیس	qassīs
clerk	کاتب	kātib
coachman	عربی	'arbaji
consul	قنصل	qunṣul
contractor	مقاول	muqāwil
doctor	طیب - حکیم	ṭabīb, ḥakīm
dragoman	ترجمان	turjumān
goldsmith	صایغ	ṣayigh
governor	حاکم	ḥākim
grocer	بقال	baqqāl
groom	سایس - مکاری	sāyis, mukāri

Vowel sounds : haṭ, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḏ, ṣ, ṭ, ḏ, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
guide	دليل	dalīl
interpreter	ترجمان	turjumān
jeweller	جواهرچی	jawāhirji
judge	قاضی	qāḍi
laundress	غسّالہ	ghassālah
lawyer	محامی	muḥāmi
locksmith	قفال	qaffāl
merchant	تاجر	tājir
midwife	دایہ	dāyah
missionary	مرسل	mursal
monk	راہب	rāhib
nun	راہبہ	rāhibah
nurse	ممرضہ	mumarriḍah
oculist	حکیم عیون	ḥakīm 'uyūn
officer	ظابط	zābiṭ
painter	مصوّر	muṣauwir
pharmacist	صيدلی	ṣaidali
policeman	بولیس	bolīs
porter	حتمال	ḥammāl
postman	بوسطجی	bostajī
postmaster	وکیل البوسطہ	wakīl-l bōstah
preacher	واعظ	wā'iz
printer	طباع	ṭabbā'
professor	استاذ	ustādh
sailor	بحری	baḥri
scholar	تلمیذ	tilmīdh
sculptor	نقاش	naqqāsh

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
servant	خَدَام	khaddām
shoemaker	سَكَّاف	sakkāf
soldier	عَسْكَرِي	'askari
surgeon	جَرَّاح	jarrāh
tailor	خَيْطَاة	khaiyāṭ
teacher	مُعَلِّم	mu'allim
watchmaker	سَاعَاتِي	sa'āti
watchman	غَفِير	ghafir

Countries, Cities, and Nations.

Aleppo	حَلَب	ḥalab
Alexandria	اِسْكَندَرِيَّة	iskandarīyah
America	اَمِيرِكَا	amirika
Arab, an	عَرَبِي	'arabi, <i>pl.</i> 'urbān
Arabia	عَرَبِسْتَان	'arabistān
Armenian, an	اَرْمَنِي	armani
Asia	اَسِيَا	asiya
Austria	النَّمْسَا	al-namsa
Austrian, an	نَمْسَاوِي	namsāwi
Cairo	القَاهِرَة	al-qāhirah
China	الصِّين	al-ṣīn
Constantinople	اِسْتَمْبُول	istambūl
Damascus	دَمَشْق	dimashq
Egypt	مِصْر	miṣr
Egyptian, an	مِصْرِي	miṣri
England	بِلَادِ الْاِنْكَلِيز	bilād-l-inglīz
Englishman	اِنْكَلِيزِي	inglīzi

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle ; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, h, d, s, t, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIO.	PRONUNCIATION.
Europe	اوربّا	ūrobba
France	فرانسا	farānsa
Frenchman	فرنساوي	faransāwi
German, a	المانى	almāni
Germany	المانيا	almāniyā
Greece	بلاد الروم	bilād-l-rūm
Greek, a	رومى	rūmi
India	الهند	al-hind
Italian, an	ايطاليانى	itāliyāni
Italy	ايطاليا	itāliya
Jerusalem	القدس	al-kuds
Jew	يهودى	yahūdi, <i>pl.</i> yahūd
Jordan, the	الاردن	al-'urdun
London	لندرا	londra
Paris	باريس	bārīs
Persia	بلاد العجم	bilād-l-'ajam
Persian, a	عجمى	'ajami
Rome	روميه	rūmiyah
Russia	بلاد المسكوب	bilād-l-maskōb
Russian, a	مسكوبى	maskōbi
Smyrna	ازمير	izmīr
Spain	اسبانيا	isbāniya
Spaniard	اسبانيولى	isbāniyōli
Syria	سوريا	sūrīya
Turk	تركى	turki
Turkey	بلاد الترك	bilād-l-turk
Venice	بندقية	bunduqiyah

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow.

Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḏ, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

Travelling.

ENGLISH.	ARABIO.	PRONUNCIATION.
arrival	وصول	wusūl
bridle	لجام	lijām
camel	ابل - جمال	ibl, jamal
„ driver	جمال	jammāl
„ saddle	رحل	rahl
caravan	قافلة	qāfilah
carpet	بساط	bisāṭ
carriage	عربيّه	'arabīyah
donkey	حمار	himār
donkey-driver	حمّار	ḥammār
excursion	سياحه قصيره	siyāḥa qaṣīrah
expenses	مصاريف	masrūf
fowling-piece	باروده	bārūdah
girth	حزام - زئار	hizām, zunnār
halter	رسن	rasan
highway	الدرب السلطاني	al-darh-I-sulṭāni
horse	حصان - فرس	hiṣān, faras
horseshoe	حذاء	ḥidhā
luggage	عفش	'afsh
money	دراهم	darāhim
to change money	صرف دراهم	sarf darāhim
mule	بغل	baghl
muleteer	مكاري	mukāri
Napoleon (20 fr. piece)	ليره فرنساويّه	līrah faransawīyah
package	حزمه	ḥuzmah

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle ; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḏ, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
passport	تذکرہ - بزورت	tadhkara, bazabort
pistol	طباخه	ṭabanjah
pound (£1)	لیره انگلیزیہ	līrah inglizīyah
pound (Turkish)	لیره عثمانیہ	līrah 'uthmānīyah
rope	حبل	ḥabl
saddle	سرج	sarj
spur	مہماز	mihmāz
stirrup	رکاب	rikāb
strap	سیر	sair
tent	خیمہ	khaimah
ticket	تذکرہ	tadhkara
tourist	سایح	sāyih, <i>pl.</i> sīyāh
travel	سفر	safar
traveller	مسافر	musāfir
wages	اجرہ	ujrah
water-bottle	قربہ	qirbah
water-jar	ابریق	ibrīq
whip	کریاج	kurbāj

Writing.

(For Conversations, see p. 118.)

address	عنوان	'inwān
blotting-paper	ورق نشاف	waraq nashshāf
book	کتاب	kitāb
compass	بیکار	bikār
date	تاریخ	tarīkh
dictionary	قاموس	qāmūs

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, ḏ, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION
envelope	زرف	zarf
index (of a book)	فهرسه	fahrasah
ink	حبر	ḥibr
inkstand	دوايه	dawāyah
letter	مکتوب	maktūb
manuscript	کتاب خطّ	kitāb khaṭ
paper	ورق	waraq
sheet of paper	فرخ ورق	farkh waraq
pen	قلم - ريشه	qalam, rīshah
pencil	قلم رصاص	qalam ruṣāṣ
penknife	سکين	sikkīn
postage stamp	ورق دماغه	waraq damgha
registered (letter)	مسوکر	musaukar
ruler	مسطره	masṭarah
seal	ختم	khatm
sealing-wax	شمع احمر	sham' aḥmar
signature	امضاء	imḍa
writing	کتابه	kitābah

Colours.

(For Shopping, see p. 120.)

black	اسود	aswad
blue	ازرق	azraq
brown	اسمر	asmar
crimson	قرمزي	qirmizi
dark	قاتم - غامض	qātim, ghāmiḍ
green	اخضر	akhḍar

Vowel sounds: haṭ, fāṭher, bīt, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; **au** = **ow** in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, z, **hard**.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
greenish	خضراوي	khaḍrawi
grey	أشهب - رمادي	ashhab, ramādi
indigo	نيلة	nīlah
light	فاتح	fātiḥ
orange	برتقاني	burtuqāni
pale	باهت	bāhit
pink	وردي خفيف	wardi khafīf
purple	ارجواني	urjuwāni
red	أحمر	aḥmar
scarlet	قرمزي	qirmizi
sky-blue	سماوي	samāwi
violet	بنفسجي	banafsaji
white	أبيض	abyaḍ
yellow	أصفر	aṣfar
yellowish	مصفر	muṣfarr

Religious Terms.

angel	ملائك	malāk
apostle	رسول	rasūl
baptism	معمودية	ma'mūdiyāh
believer	مؤمن	mu'min
Bible	توراة	Taurāh
bishop	مطران	mutrān
Christian	مسيحي - نصراني	Masīḥi, Nuṣṣrāni
church	كنيسة	kanīṣah
clergyman	قسيس	qassīs
Creator	خالق	Khāliq

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow.
 - *Dotted consonants*, h, d, ṣ, ṭ, z, **hard**.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
levil	شيطان	shaitān
faith	ايمان	īmān
forgiveness	غفران	ghufrān
God	الله	Allāh
gospel	انجيل	injil
heaven	سما	sama
hell	جهنم	jahannam
Jesus Christ	يسوع المسيح	Yasū' el-Masīḥ
judgment	دينونه	dainūnah
Mohammedan	مسلم	Muslim
paradise	فردوس	firdaus
prayer	صلاه	ṣalāh
religion	دين	dīn
repentance	توبه	taubah
salvation	خلاص	khalāṣ
Saviour	مخلص	Mukhalliṣ
spirit	روح	rūḥ

Adjectives.

able (capable)	قادر	qādir
amiable	محبوب	maḥbūb
angry	غضبان	ghaḍbān
ashamed	خجلان	khajlān
astonished	متحير	muthaiyir
bad	ردي	radi
barbarous	بربري	barbari
beautiful	جميل	jamīl

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rŭle, aisle; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, h, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, ḏ, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
beloved	عزيز	'azīz
better	احسن	aḥsan
bitter	مر	murr
blind	اعمى	a'ma
blunt (not sharp)	غير ماضى	ghair māḍī
blunt (in manner)	خشن الجانب	khashin-l-jānib
bold	جسور	jasūr
brave	شجاع	shujā'
bright, polished	لامع	lāmi'
broad	عريض	'arīḍ
busy	مشغول	mashghūl
careful	مذنبه	muntabih
careless	غافل	ghāfil
certain, sure	اكيد	akīd
cheap	رخيص	rakhīṣ
clean	نظيف	naẓīf
clear	صافي	ṣāfi
clever	شاطر	shāṭir
cold	بارد	bārid
comfortable	مرتاح	murtāḥ
costly, dear	غالى	ghāli
damp	رطب	raṭīb
dangerous	مخطر	mukḥṭir
dark	معتم	mu'tim
deaf	اطرش	aṭrash
dear	حبيب	ḥabīb
deceitful	غشاش	ghashshāsh

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rīle, aisle; au = ow in cow
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, ṣ, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
deep	عميق - غويط	'amīq, ghawīṭ
delightful	بهج - مفرح	bahij, mufarriḥ
different	مختلف	mukhtalif
difficult	صعب	ṣa'b
dirty	وسخ	wasikh
disagreeable	مكروه	makrūh
discreet	ذو تمييز	dhū tamyīz
dry	ناشف - يابس	nāshif, yābis
dull, stupid	بليد	balīd
dusty	مغبر	mughabbar
early	مبكر	mubakkir
easy	هين	haiyin
eldest	الكبير	al-kabīr
empty	فارغ	fārigh
every	كل واحد	kull wāḥid
faithful	امين	amīn
false	كاذب	kādhīb
fashionable	حسب العاد	ḥasab-l-'ādah
fat	سمين	samīn
few	قليل	qalīl
filthy	دنس	danis
fine (not coarse)	ناعم	nā'im
fit	موافق	muwāfiq
flat	منبسط	muubasiṭ
foolish	جاهل	jāhil
fortunate	سعيد	sa'id
free	حر	ḥurr

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
frequent	متكرر	mutakarrar
fresh	جديد	jadīd
friendly	مصانق	muṣādiq
full	ملان	mal'ān
gay	فرح	fariḥ
generous	كريم	karīm
glad	فرحان	farḥān
good	طيب	ṭaiyib
great	عظيم - كبير	'azīm, kabīr
guilty	مجرم	mujrim
happy	سعيد	sa'īd
hard (cruel)	قاسى	qāsi
hard (dry)	يابس	yābis
healthy	متعافى	mut'āfi
heavy	ثقل	thaqīl
high	عالي	'āli
honest	صادق	ṣādiq
hot	حار - سخن	ḥārr, sukhun
hungry	جوعان	ju'ān
ill (sick)	مريض - مريض	'aiyān, marīḍ
impertinent	وقح	waqīḥ
important	مهم	muhimm
interesting	مفيد	mufīd
just	عادل	'ādil
kind	لطيف	laṭīf
large	كبير	kabīr
last	الآخر	al-akhīr

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, maohīne, put, rūle, aisle ; au = ow in cow
Dotted consonants, h, q, s, t, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
late	متأخر	mut-akhhk̄h̄ir
lazy	كسلان	kaslān
lean	محيف	nahif
least	الاقل	al-aqal
less	اقل	aqall
light (bright)	نير	naiyir
light (not heavy)	خفيف	khafif
little (small)	صغير	ṣaghīr
long	طويل	ṭawīl
loose (not tight)	رخو	rakhu
loose (unbound)	محلول	maḥlūl
loud (shrill)	عالى	'āli
low	واطى	wāṭi
mad	مجنون	majnūn
many	كثيرين	kathīrīn
merry	فرحان	farḥān
narrow	ضيق	ḍaiyiq
natural	طبيعى	ṭabi'i
new	جديد	jadīd
nice	ظريف	ẓarīf
old	قديم	qadīm
old man	شيخ	shaikh
open	مفتوح	maftūḥ
patient	صبور	ṣabūr
pleasant (man)	انيس	anīs
polite	اديب	adīb
poor	مسكين - فقير	maskīn, faqīr

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, ẓ, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
possible	ممکن	mumkin
pretty	مليح	malih
private	خصوصى	khuṣūṣi
probable	مستعمل	muḥtamal
proud	متكبر	mutakabbir
rash	عجول	'ajūl
ready	حاضر	hāḍir
rich	غنى	ghani
right and left	يميناً وشمالاً	yamīnan washimālan
right (correct)	صحيح	ṣaḥih
ripe	مستوي	mustawi
round	مدور	mudauwar
rude	بلا ادب	bila adab
sacred	مقدس	muqaddas
sad	حزين	ḥazīn
safe	آمن	āmin
shady	مظلل	muẓallal
sharp (knife)	حاد	ḥādd
short	قصير	qaṣīr
silent	ساكت	sākit
simple	بسيط	basit
slow	بطيء	batī'
smooth	مليس	malis
soft	ناعم	nā'im
sore	موجع	mūji'
sound	سالم	sālim
sour	حامض	ḥāmiḍ

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machine, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
square	مربع	murabba'
straight	مستقيم	mustaqīm
strange	غريب	gharīb
strong	قوي	qawi
sufficient	كافى	kāfi
sweet	حلو	ḥulu
tall	طويل	ṭawīl
thick	ثخين	takhīn
thin	رقيق	raqīq
thirsty	عطشان	'aṭshān
tipsy	سكران	sakrān
tired	تعبان	ta'bān
true	حق	ḥaqq
angrateful	كنود	kanūd
unintelligible	غير مفهوم	ghair mafhūm
unlucky	محس	naḥs
useful	نافع	nāfi'
usual	اعتيادي	i'tiyādi
valuable	ثمين	thamīn
various	متنوع	mūtanauwi'
warm	سخن	sukhun
weak	ضعيف	da'if
well	طيب	ṭaiyib
wet	مبلول	mablūl
wicked	شرير	sharrīr
wide	واسع	wāsi'
wild	بري	barri

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle ; au = ow in cow.

Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḏ, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
willing	راضى	rāḍī
wise	حكيم	ḥakīm
worse	اردا	arda
wrong	غلط	ghalaṭ
young	صغير	ṣaghīr

Verbs.¹

abandon	ترك	tarak ²
accept	قبل	qabil, ² <i>imp.</i> iqbal
admire	تعجب	ta'ajjab
agree to	اتفق علي	ittafaq 'ala
allow	أذن - سمح	adhīn, samaḥ
alter	غير	ghaiyar, <i>imp.</i>
answer	جاوب	jāwab [ghaiyir
appear	ظهر	zahaḥ
arrive	وصل	waṣal
ask	سأل	sa'al, <i>imp.</i> is'al
assist	ساعد	sā'ad
avoid	اجتنب	ijtanab, <i>imp.</i>
awake	صحا	ṣaḥa [ijtanib
bathe (<i>trans.</i>)	حمام	ḥammam
bathe (<i>intrans.</i>)	تحمم	taḥammam
beat	ضرب	ḍarab, <i>imp.</i> iḍrib
become	صار	ṣār

¹ In grammars and dictionaries the 3rd masc. sing. past indic. is given as the root-form of the Arabic verb, and the same plan is followed here.

² Literally 'he abandoned', 'he accepted', and so forth.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
begin	ابتداء	ibtada
believe	صدق	ṣaddaq
bind (to tie)	ربط	rabaṭ, <i>imp.</i> urbuṭ
bite	عض	'add
boil (<i>trans.</i>)	غلى	ghala
boil (<i>intrans.</i>)	انغلى	inghala
borrow	اقترض	iq taraḍ
break	كسر	kasar
break to pieces	كسر	kassar
bring	جاب	jāb, <i>imp.</i> jīb
build	بنى	bana
burn	حرق	ḥaraq
bury	دفن	dafan
buy	اشترى	ishtara
call	نادى	nāda
carry	حمل	ḥamal
catch	مسك	masak
change	غير	ghaiyar
change money	صرف	ṣaraf
cheat	غش	ghashsh
choose	اختار	ikhtār
clean	نظف	nazzaf
climb	تسلق	tasallaq
come	جاء	jā'a
come in	دخل	dakhal
consent	قبل	qabil
consult	شاور	shāwar

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle ; au = ow in cow
Dotted consonants, h, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
convey	نقل	naqal
cook	طبخ	ṭabakh
cough	سعل	sa'al
count	عدّ - حسب	'add, ḥasab
cry	صرخ - بكى	ṣarakh, baka
cut	قطع	qaṭa'
dance	رقص	raqaṣ
deceive	خدع	khada'
decide	حتم	ḥatam
deliver	سلم	sallam
deny	انكر	ankar
dislike	كره	karih
dismiss, drive out	طرد	ṭarad
dream	حلم	ḥalam
dress	لبس	labas
drink	شرب	sharib
eat	اكل	akal, <i>imp.</i> kul
examine	فحص	faḥaṣ
excavate	حفر	ḥafar
exceed	زاد	zād
exchange	بادل	bādal
excuse	عذر	'adhar
explain	وضح	waḍḍaḥ
feed	اطعم	aṭ'am
feel	حسّ	ḥass
fetch	جاب	jāb, <i>imp.</i> jīb
find	وجد	wajad

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
forget	نسى	nāsa
get in	دخل	dakhal
„ off	انطلق	inṭalaq
„ out	خرج	kharaj
„ up	قام	qām
give	اعطى	a'ṭa
go	راح	ḥrā
„ (on foot)	راح ماشى	rāḥ māshi
„ (on horseback)	راح راكب	rāḥ rakib
govern, rule	حكم	ḥakam
graze	رعى	rā'a
grease	دهن	dahan
hand	ناول	nawal
hang (<i>trans.</i>)	علق	'allaq
hang (on gallows) (<i>trs.</i>)	شنق	shanaq
happen	حصل	ḥaṣal
hear	سمع	sama'
help	ساعد	sā'ad
hide	خبي	khabba
hire	أجر	ajjar
hurry	استعجل	ista'jal
jump	نط	naṭṭ
kill	قتل	qatal
kiss	باس - قبّل	bās, qabbal
knock	دق	daqq
know	عرف	'araf
laugh	ضحك	ḍahik

Vowel sounds : **bat**, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; **au** = ow in co
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, z, **hard**.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
leap	نَطَّ	naṭṭ
learn	تَعَلَّمَ	ta'allam
lend	اَقْرَضَ	aqraḍ
let alone	خَلَّى	khalla
lie down	رَقَدَ - نَامَ	raqad, nām
look	شَافَ - نَظَرَ	shāf, naẓar
make	عَمَلَ	'amil
meet	صَادَفَ	ṣādaf
mend	صَدَّحَ	ṣallaḥ
mention	ذَكَرَ	dhakar
mix	خَلَطَ	khalat
move (<i>trans.</i>)	حَرَّكَ	ḥarrak
move (<i>intrans.</i>)	تَحَرَّكَ	taharrak
obey	اطَاعَ	aṭā'
object	اعْتَرَضَ	i'taraḍ
oblige (<i>favour</i>)	عَمَلَ مَعْرُوفَ	'amil ma'rūf
obtain	نَالَ	nāl
offend	اغْتَضَبَ	aghḍab
offer	قَدَّمَ	qaddam
omit	تَرَكَ	tarak
open (<i>trans.</i>)	فَتَحَ	fataḥ
open (<i>intrans.</i>)	انْفَتَحَ	infataḥ
oppose	قَامَ	qāwam
order	أَمَرَ	amar
pack	حَزَمَ	ḥazam
pay	دَفَعَ	dafa'
perspire	عَرَقَ	'ariq

Vowel sounds : *hat*, *fāther*, *bit*, *machīne*, *put*, *rūle*, *aisle*; *au* = *ow* in *cow*.
Dotted consonants, *h*, *d*, *ṣ*, *t*, *z*, **hard**.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION
play	لعب	la'ib
pour	صب	ṣabb
prepare	حضّر	ḥaḍḍar
prevent	منع	mana'
proceed	تقدّم	taqaddam
promise	وعد	wa'ad
pronounce	لفظ	lafaz
prosper	انجح	najah
pull	جبر	jarr
push	دفع	dafa'
put	حط	ḥaṭṭ
rains (it)	تمطر	tamṭur
raise	رفع	rafa'
read	قرا	qara
receive	استلم	istalam
reckon	حسب	ḥasib
recommend	وصى على	wassa 'ala
refuse	رفض	rafaḍ
reign	ملك	malak
rejoice	فرح	fariḥ
relate	حدّث	ḥaddath
remain	بقي	baqi
remember	تذكّر	tadhakkar
remind	ذكّر	dhakkar
repair	رؤم - صلح	rammam, ṣal
repay	أوفى	aufa
repeat	كرّر	karrar

Vowel sounds : haṭ, fāṭher, bit, machīne, puṭ, rūle, aiṣle; au = ow i
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, ḏ, ḥard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
reply	جاوب	jāwab
rest	استراح	istarāḥ
return (<i>trans.</i>)	ارجع	arja'
return (<i>intrans.</i>)	رجع	raja'
ride	ركب	rakib
ring (bell)	دق	daqq
rise	قام	qām
rub	فرك	farak
run	ركض	rakaḍ
run away	هرب	harab
save	خلص	khallaṣ
say	قال	qāl
see	شاف	shāf
seize	مسك	masak
select	انتخب	intakhab
sell	باع	bā'
send	ارسل	arsal
send back	رجع	rajja'
sew	خيط	khaiyaṭ
share	شارك	shārak
shave	حلق	ḥalaq
shoot	قوس	qauwas
shut	سد	sadd
sing	غنى	ghanna
sit	قعد	qa'ad
sleep	نام	nām
smell	شم	shamm

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle ; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḏ, ṣ, ṭ, ḏ, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
smoke	دخن	dakhkhan
sneeze	عطس	'aṭas
speak	تكلم	takallam
spend	صرف	ṣaraf
spoil (corrupt)	اتلف	atlaf
spoil (rob)	نهب	nahab
stand	وقف	waqaf
starve	مات من الجوع	māt min-l-jū'
stay	مكث	makath
steal	سرق	saraq
stop (<i>trans.</i>)	وقف	waqqaf
stop (<i>intrans.</i>)	وقف	waqaf
study	درس	daras
suffer	تألم	ta'allam
suggest	أشار	ashār
swallow	بلع	bala'
swear	حلف	ḥalaf
swim	سبح	sabaḥ
take	أخذ	akhadh
take care	أعنتنى	i'tana
taste	ذاق	dhāq
teach	علم	'allam
tear	مزق	mazzaq
tell	قال	qāl
thank	شكر	shakar
think	أفكر	iftakar
throw away	رمى	rama

Vowel sounds: *hat*, *fāther*, *bit*, *machīne*, *put*, *rūle*, *aisle*; **au** = **ow** in
Dotted consonants, *h*, *q*, *ṣ*, *t*, *z*, **hard**.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
translate	ترجم	tarjam
travel	سافر	sāfar
tread	داس	dās
try	جرب	jarrab
turn round	دار	dār
understand	فهم	fahim
use	استعمل	ista'mal
wait	صبر	ṣabar
walk	مشى	masha
want	احتاج	ihtāj
warm	سخن	sakhkhan
warn	نبه	nabbah
wash	غسل	ghassal
waste (lavish)	اسرف	asraf
watch	سهر	sahir
water	سقى	saqa
wear (put on)	لبس	labis
weigh	وزن	wazan
wet	بل	ball
whip	جلد	jalad
whisper	وشوش	washwash
whistle	صقر	ṣaffar
win	ربح	rabiḥ
wipe	مسح	masaḥ
wish	اراد	arād
work	اشتغل	ishtaghal
worship	عبد	'abad

Vowel sounds : *hat*, *fāther*, *bit*, *machīne*, *put*, *rūle*, *aisle*; **au** = **ow** in *cow*.
Dotted consonants, *h*, *q*, *s*, *t*, *z*, **hard**.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION
wound	جرح	jarah
wrap	لف	laff
write	كتب	katab
yawn	تثاوب	tathāwab
yield (produce)	انتج	antaj
yield (surrender)	خضع	khada'

Vowel sounds: hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; **au = ow** in co
Dotted consonants, h, d, s, t, z, **hard.**

MARLBOROUGH'S SELF-TAUGHT SERIES.—Tourists, travellers and other visitors to the Near East will find the following Volumes in this Series of the greatest service, viz.—

Turkish Self-Taught.

Egyptian (Arabic) Self-Taught.

Greek (Modern) Self-Taught.

} In *blue wrapper*, 2/- each.
 } In *red cloth*, 2/6 each.

For those going further afield there are corresponding Manuals of **Persia**, **Hindustani**, and **Tamil** (each 2/- and 2/6), **Burmese** (5/- and 6/-), and **Japanese** (2/- and 2/6); and other Oriental languages are in course of preparation.

Most of the books in the Series contain an outline of the Grammar of the language, the following, however, are separate Volumes of Grammar:—

Hindustani Grammar Self-Taught. In *blue wrapper*, 2/-; *red cloth*, 2/6

Tamil Grammar Self-Taught. „ „ 4/- „ „ 5/-

Japanese Grammar Self-Taught. „ „ 4/- „ „ 5/-

The two Volumes of Hindustani are also bound in one, cloth 5/-; similarly the double Volumes of Tamil and Japanese respectively can be obtained bound cloth at 7/6 each.

Of all Booksellers at home or abroad. Catalogue free from the Publishers.

E. MARLBOROUGH & Co., 51 OLD BAILEY, LONDON, E.C.

OUTLINE OF GRAMMAR.

Arabic grammar treats of—

Etymology, الصرف *al-sarf*, the science of the formation of words, and Syntax, النحو *al-naḥu*, the science of the formation of sentences.

The Arabs have only three parts of speech—

I. الاسم *al-ism*, the noun.

II. الفعل *al-fiʿl*, the verb.

III. الحرف *al-ḥarf*, the particle.

The 'noun' includes the following seven forms:—

1. الاسم *al-ism*, the noun or substantive.
2. الضمير *al-ḍamīr*, the personal pronoun.
3. اسم الإشارة *ism-l-ishārah*, the demonstrative pronoun.
4. الاسم الموصول *al-ism-l-mauṣūl*, the relative pronoun.
5. اسم الاستفهام *ism-l-istifhām*, the interrogative pronoun.
6. اسم الصفة *ism-l-ṣifah*, the adjective.
7. اسم العدد *ism-l-ʿadad*, the numeral adjective.

I. THE NOUN.

The Arabs classify nouns as follows:—

- (a) اسم جامد *ism jāmid*, primitive noun.
- (b) اسم مشتق *ism mushṭaqq*, derived noun (from verbs or nouns).
- (c) اسم مجرد *ism mujarrad*, noun of root-letters only.
- (d) اسم مزيد *ism mazīd*, noun which is augmented by one or more letters, 'servile' or auxiliary.¹
- (e) اسم علم *ism ʿalam*, proper noun, to which the article ال *al* is never prefixed.

¹ See page 76.

- (f) اسم جنس ism jins, *common noun*, which may be either—
 اسم عين ism 'ain, *noun denoting concrete object*, or
 اسم معنى ism ma'na, *noun denoting an abstract idea*.

Primitive Noun.

A primitive noun, which is always a substantive, is one which has a pure root-form and is not derived from any verbal root. *رجل rajul, man, موسى musa, razor, سفرجل safarjal, quince.*

Derivative Noun.

A derivative noun is one which is constructed from a verb-noun-root by the addition of one or more of the ten servile letters. *اسلام Islām from سلم salima (he is free from defect), and ما ما either substantive or adjective. There are fourteen derivative nouns—*

1. اسم المصدر ism-l-maṣḍar, noun of action or infinitive, as *ضرب darb, striking, from ضرب ḍaraba, he struck; سهوله suhūl ease, from سهل saḥūl, to be at ease; استغفار istighfār, forgiveness, from استغفر istaghfara, he asked forgiveness.*
2. اسم الفاعل ism-l-fā'il, noun of agent or active participle, as *ضارب ḍārib, one who beats, from ضرب ḍaraba, he beat.*
3. اسم المفعول ism-l-maf'ūl, noun of object or passive participle, as *مضروب maḍrūb, one who is beaten.*
4. اسم المكان والزمان ism-l-makān wal-zamān, noun of place or time, as *ملعب mal'ab, place or time of play, from لعب la'iba, he played.*
5. اسم الآلة ism ālah, noun of instrument, as *مبْرَد mibrad, from بَرَد he filed; مفتاح miftāḥ, key, from فَتَحَ fataḥa opened; مكنسة miknasah, broom, from كَنَسَ kanasa, he su*

¹ See page 76.

6. اسم المَرَّة ism-l-marrah, noun of unity, which expresses the doing of an action once. It is formed from trilateral verbs, as ضربه ḍarbah, *one blow*, from ضرب ḍaraba, *he struck*.
7. اسم النوع ism-l-nau', noun of kind and manner, as ركبه rikbah, *manner of riding*, from ركب rakiba, *he rode*.
8. المصدر الميمي al-maṣḍar-l-mīmī, noun of action with م m, as منطق mantiq, *speaking*, from نطق naṭaqa, *he spoke*.
9. اسم التصغير ism-l-taṣghīr, diminutive noun, as كَلْبَيْب kulaib, *a little dog*, from كَلْب kalb, *a dog*.
10. الصفة المشبهة باسم العاقل al-ṣifat-l-mushabbahat bism-l-fā'il, adjective resembling noun of agent, as حَسَن ḥasan, *handsome*, from حَسُن ḥasuna, *he is handsome*; أَحْمَر aḥmar, *red*, from حَمَرَ ḥamara, *he is red*; سَيِّد saiyid, *master*, from سَاد sāda, *he ruled*.
1. اسم التفصيل ism-l-tafḍīl, noun of superiority for the comparative and superlative degrees, as أَحْسَن aḥsan, *more handsome*, from حَسَن ḥasan, *handsome*, both from حَسَن ḥasan, *handsome*.
2. اسم المبالغة ism-l-mubalaghah, noun of excess (to express intensity), as غَفَّار ghaffār, *one who pardons much*, from غَافِر ghāfir, *pardoner*.
3. فِعْلٌ وَفِعْلٌ fa'ūl wa fa'il. The two forms may be either noun of agent, as صَبُور ṣabūr, *patient*, مَرِيض marīḍ, *sick*, or noun of object, as رَسُول rasūl, *apostle*, جَرِيح jarīḥ, *wounded*.
4. الاسم المنسوب al-ism-l-mansūb, relative adjective, which is formed by affixing يّ to the noun, as رَجُل rajul, *man*, becomes رَجُلِي rajulī, *manly*; شَمْس shams, *sun*, becomes شَمْسِي shamsī, *solar*; اِنْكَلِيز inglīz, *English*, becomes اِنْكَلِيزِي inglīzī, *English* (adjective).

Personal Pronouns.

Personal pronouns are either separate or suffixed. The *Separate Personal Pronouns*, الضمائر المنفصلة, have the following forms:

NOMINATIVE CASE.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
1st pers.	أَنَا	مَحْنُ	مَحْنُ
2nd pers. masc.	أَنْتَ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتُمْ
fem.	أَنْتِ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتُنَّ
3rd pers. masc.	هُوَ	هُمَا	هُمْ
fem.	هِيَ	هُمَا	هُنَّ

ACCUSATIVE CASE.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
1st pers.	إِيَّائِي	إِيَّانَا	إِيَّانَا
2nd pers. masc.	إِيَّاكَ	إِيَّاكُمَا	إِيَّاكُمْ
fem.	إِيَّاكِ	إِيَّاكُمَا	إِيَّاكُنَّ
3rd pers. masc.	إِيَّاهُ	إِيَّاهُمَا	إِيَّاهُمْ
fem.	إِيَّاهَا	إِيَّاهُمَا	إِيَّاهُنَّ

The *Suffixed* or *Annexed Personal Pronouns*, الضمائر المتصلة, when attached to a noun or preposition denote the genitive (but when attached to a verb they denote the accusative). They have the following forms:—

	SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
1st pers. to noun	ـِي	نَا	نَا
to verb	ـِنِي	نَا	نَا
2nd pers. masc. to both	ـَكَ	كُمَا	كُمْ
fem. ,,	ـَكِ	كُمَا	كُنَّ
3rd pers. masc. ,,	ـَهُ	هُمَا	هُمْ
fem. ,,	ـَهَا	هُمَا	هُنَّ

The *Annexed Personal Pronouns* which are attached to verbs only have the following forms and denote the nominative case:—

	SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
1st pers.	أَنْتَ	أَنْتَا	أَنْتَا
2nd pers. masc. . .	أَنْتَ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتُمْ
fem.	أَنْتِ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتُنَّ
3rd pers.	none	أَنْ	أَنْهٖ وَهٖ

Example of Personal Pronouns attached to the noun كتاب (book).

	SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
1st pers.	كِتَابِي	كِتَابِنَا	كِتَابِنَا
2nd pers. masc. . .	كِتَابِكَ	كِتَابِكُمَا	كِتَابِكُمْ
fem.	كِتَابِكِ	كِتَابِكُمَا	كِتَابِكُنَّ
3rd pers. masc. . .	كِتَابُهُ	كِتَابَهُمَا	كِتَابَهُمْ
fem.	كِتَابِهَا	كِتَابَهُمَا	كِتَابَهُنَّ

The English of the above is :

	SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
1st pers. <i>my book</i>	<i>our book</i>	<i>our book</i>	<i>our book</i>
		(when two are speaking)	(when three and more are speaking)

and so forth.

Example of Personal Pronouns attached to the verb ضرب (he struck), denoting the Accusative Case.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
1st pers.	ضَرَبْتَنِي	ضَرَبْتِنَا	ضَرَبْتِنَا
2nd pers. masc. . .	ضَرَبْتِكَ	ضَرَبْتِكُمَا	ضَرَبْتِكُمْ
fem.	ضَرَبْتِكِ	ضَرَبْتِكُمَا	ضَرَبْتِكُنَّ
3rd pers. masc. . .	ضَرَبَهُ	ضَرَبَهُمَا	ضَرَبَهُمْ
fem.	ضَرَبَهَا	ضَرَبَهُمَا	ضَرَبَهُنَّ

The English of the above is :

	SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
1st pers.	<i>he struck me</i>	<i>he struck us</i>	<i>he struck us</i>

and so forth.

Example of Personal Pronouns annexed to the verb ضرب (he struck denoting the Nominative Case.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
1st pers.	ضَرَبْتُ	ضَرَبْنَا	ضَرَبْنَا
2nd pers. masc. . . .	ضَرَبْتَ	ضَرَبْتُمَا	ضَرَبْتُمْ
fem.	ضَرَبْتِ	ضَرَبْتُمَا	ضَرَبْتُنَّ
3rd pers. masc. . . .	ضَرَبَ	ضَرَبَا	ضَرَبُوا
	(pron. understood)		
fem.	ضَرَبَتْ	ضَرَبْتَا	ضَرَبْنَ
	(pron. understood ;		(ن is the
	ض is the sign of fem.)		sign of fem

The English of the above is :

	SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
1st pers.	<i>I have struck</i>	<i>we have struck</i>	<i>we have struck</i>

etc., etc.

Example of Personal Pronouns attached to the preposition مِنْ (from

	SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
1st pers.	مِنِّْي	مِنْنَا	مِنْنَا
2nd pers. masc. . . .	مِنْكَ	مِنْكُمَا	مِنْكُمْ
fem.	مِنْكِ	مِنْكُمَا	مِنْكُنَّ
3rd pers. masc. . . .	مِنْهُ	مِنْهُمَا	مِنْهُمْ
fem.	مِنْهَا	مِنْهُمَا	مِنْهُنَّ

The English of the above is :

	SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
1st pers.	<i>from me</i>	<i>from us</i>	<i>from us</i>

etc., etc.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

This (the near object).

		MASC.	FEM.
Sing.		ذَا	ذَهِ، ذِي، تِي، تَا، تِي
Dual	nom.	ذَانِ	تَانِ
	gen., acc.	ذَيْنِ	تَيْنِ
Plur.		أُولَئِكَ or أُولَى	أُولَئِكَ or أُولَى

This simple demonstrative pronoun may have the particle هَا, or oftener the defective ه, prefixed to it, as :

		MASC.	FEM.
Sing.		هَذَا	هَذِهِ، هَذِي
Dual	nom.	هَذَانِ	هَاتَانِ
	gen., acc.	هَذَيْنِ	هَاتَيْنِ
Plur.		هَؤُلَاءِ	هَؤُلَاءِ

That (the middle and distant object).

		MASC.	FEM.
Sing.		ذَلِكَ، ذَاكَ	تِلْكَ، تَاكَ، تِيكَ
Plur.		أُولَئِكَ or أُولَئِكَ	أُولَئِكَ or أُولَئِكَ

Relative Pronouns.

Who, which, that.

		MASC.	FEM.
Sing.		الَّذِي	الَّتِي
Dual	nom.	الَّذَانِ	الَّتَانِ
	gen., acc.	الَّذَيْنِ	الَّتَيْنِ
Plur.		الَّذِينَ	الَّتِي or اللَّاتِي

or أُولَئِكَ for both masc. and fem.

Other relative pronouns are : مَنْ *he or she who* ; مَا *that wh*
 أَيُّ (أَيَّة fem.) *he who, she who, whoever* ; أَيُّمَنْ *he who, she*
whosoever ; أَيُّمَا *that which, whatsoever*.

Interrogative Pronouns.

مَنْ *who* ? أَيُّ (أَيَّة fem.) *who* ? مَا *what* ? (and when jo
 with the demonstrative نَا becomes stronger, مَاذَا, *what then*
 كَمْ *how much* ?

Numeral Adjectives.

1. THE CARDINAL NUMBERS.

The cardinal numbers from 1 to 10 have the following fo
 and are declinable. From 3 to 10 they take the fem. form v
 the objects numbered are masc. gender, and conversely
 masc. form when the objects numbered are fem.

	MASC.	FEM.		MASC.	FEM.
1 (١)	وَاحِدٌ أَحَدٌ	وَاحِدَةٌ إِحْدَى	5 (٥)	خَمْسٌ	خَمْسَةٌ
2 (٢)	إِثْنَانٌ	إِثْنَتَانِ إِثْنَتَانِ	6 (٦)	سِتٌّ	سِتَّةٌ
3 (٣)	ثَلَاثٌ	ثَلَاثَةٌ	7 (٧)	سَبْعٌ	سَبْعَةٌ
4 (٤)	أَرْبَعٌ	أَرْبَعَةٌ	8 (٨)	ثَمَانٌ	ثَمَانَةٌ
			9 (٩)	تِسْعٌ	تِسْعَةٌ
			10 (١٠)	عَشْرٌ	عَشْرَةٌ

The numbers from 11 to 19 are indeclinable and have
 following forms :—

	MASC.	FEM.
11 (١١)	أَحَدٌ عَشْرٌ	إِحْدَى عَشْرَةٌ
12 (١٢)	إِثْنَا عَشْرٌ	إِثْنَتَا عَشْرَةٌ

	MASC.	FEM.
13 (١٣)	ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ	ثَلَاثَ عَشْرَةَ
14 (١٤)	أَرْبَعَةَ عَشَرَ	أَرْبَعَ عَشْرَةَ
15 (١٥)	خَمْسَةَ عَشَرَ	خَمْسَ عَشْرَةَ
16 (١٦)	سِتَّةَ عَشَرَ	سِتَّ عَشْرَةَ
17 (١٧)	سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ	سَبْعَ عَشْرَةَ
18 (١٨)	ثَمَانِيَةَ عَشَرَ	ثَمَانِيَ عَشْرَةَ
19 (١٩)	تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ	تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ

The numbers 20 - 90 are declinable. Their forms are :

20 عِشْرُونَ , 30 ثَلَاثُونَ , 40 أَرْبَعُونَ , 50 خَمْسُونَ , 60 سِتُّونَ , 70 سَبْعُونَ , 80 ثَمَانُونَ , 90 تِسْعُونَ, in the nominative case. In the accusative and genitive cases the **ون** changes into **ين**, as عِشْرِينَ .
 100 مِائَةٌ or مِئَةٌ , 200 مِائَتَانِ , 300 مِائَةٌ , 400 أَرْبَعُ مِائَةٍ , 500 خَمْسُ مِائَةٍ , 600 سِتُّ مِائَةٍ , 700 سَبْعُ مِائَةٍ , 800 ثَمَانِي مِائَةٍ , 900 تِسْعُ مِائَةٍ , 1,000 أَلْفٌ , 2,000 أَلْفَانِ , 3,000 ثَلَاثَةُ آلَافٍ , 100,000 مِائَةُ أَلْفٍ , 1,000,000 أَلْفُ أَلْفٍ .

2. THE ORDINAL NUMBERS.

The ordinal number 1 has the form **فَعْلٌ**, the numbers from 2 upwards have the form of the noun of the agent, **فَاعِلٌ**, and are as follows :—

	MASC.	FEM.		MASC.	FEM.
1	أَوَّلٌ	أُولَى	6	سَادِسٌ	سَادِسَةٌ
2	ثَانِيٌ	ثَانِيَةٌ	7	سَابِعٌ	سَابِعَةٌ
3	ثَالِثٌ	ثَالِثَةٌ	8	ثَامِنٌ	ثَامِنَةٌ
4	رَابِعٌ	رَابِعَةٌ	9	تَاسِعٌ	تَاسِعَةٌ
5	خَامِسٌ	خَامِسَةٌ	10	عَاشِرٌ	عَاشِرَةٌ

11 حَادِي عَشْرَ (masc.), حَادِيَّةٌ عَشْرَةٌ (fem.), etc., etc.

21 الحادي والعشرون or حَادِي وَعَشْرُونَ .

For "in the seventh year A.D." you say سَبْعَ لِمِيلَادٍ فِي السَّنَةِ السَّابِعَةِ لِلْمِيلَادِ .

3. DISTRIBUTIVE NUMERALS

have the following forms : أَحَاكُ *one by one*, مَثْنَى or ثَنَاءٌ *two two*, مَثَلَتٌ or ثَلَاثٌ *three by three*, مَرَبَعٌ or رُبَاعٌ *four by four*, مَعْشَرٌ or عُشَارٌ *ten by ten*.

II. THE VERB.

Most of the Arabic verbs are trilateral verbs (ثَلَاثِيّ), i.e. the root-forms have only three letters; but there are also a good many quadrilateral verbs (رَبَاعِيّ), whose root-forms have four letters.

Both have many derived forms, through the addition to the root-form of one, two, or three servile letters (which are ten in number and together form the word سَأَلْتُمُونِيَا *you have asked about them*). All increase in verbs and nouns is effected by the addition of these letters.

Arab grammarians have only three tenses, including the imperative, which they call a tense. These three tenses are—

1. مَاضِي māḍī, *past tense*, which European grammarians call perfect or preterite tense.
2. مُضَارِع muḍāri', *present or future tense*, which European grammarians call imperfect or aorist tense.
3. أَمْر amr, *imperative tense*.

(a) Trilateral verbs (المبجود الثلاثي) have the following measures, giving the above three tenses:—

أَفْعَلٌ	يَفْعُلُ	فَعَلَ	(1)
إِفْعِلْ	يَفْعِلُ	فَعَلَ	(2)
إِفْعَلْ	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ	(3)
أَفْعِلْ	يَفْعِلُ	فَعِلْ	(4)
أَفْعَلْ	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ	(5)
إِفْعِلْ	يَفْعِلُ	فَعَلَ	(6)

Note that the verb فَعَلَ *he has done* is commonly used as the model, because the 3rd pers. masc. sing., preterite, active, is the root-form of the verb, whence the first radical of the trilateral verb is called الفاء (the *fā*), the second العين (the *'ain*), and the third اللام (the *lām*).

(b) The derived forms from the trilateral verb (المزید الثلاثی) are ten in number. These forms, as well as those derived from the quadrilateral verbs, express various modifications of the idea conveyed by the root-form. The following are the derived forms of the trilateral verb, giving from right to left the past, present or future, imperative, noun of action, active participle, and passive participle of the verb قَتَلَ, *he has killed* :—

مُقْتَلٌ	مُقْتَلٌ	تَقْتِيلٌ	قَتِيلٌ	يُقْتَلُ	قَتَلَ	(1)
مُقَاتِلٌ	مُقَاتِلٌ	قِتَالٌ	قَاتِلٌ	يُقَاتِلُ	قَاتَلَ	(2)
مُقْتَلٌ	مُقْتَلٌ	إِفْتِئَالٌ	أَفْتِيلٌ	يُفْتَلُ	أَفْتَلَ	(3)
مُسْتَقْتَلٌ	مُسْتَقْتَلٌ	تَقْتِيلٌ	تَقْتَلُ	يَسْتَقْتَلُ	تَقْتَلُ	(4)
مُسْتَقَاتِلٌ	مُسْتَقَاتِلٌ	تَقَاتِلٌ	تَقَاتِلُ	يَسْتَقَاتِلُ	تَقَاتِلُ	(5)
مُسْتَقْتَلٌ	مُسْتَقْتَلٌ	إِنْقِئَالٌ	إِنْقِيلٌ	يُنْقَلُ	إِنْقَلَ	(6)
مُسْتَقَاتِلٌ	مُسْتَقَاتِلٌ	إِفْتِئَالٌ	إِفْتِيلٌ	يُفْتَلُ	إِفْتَلَ	(7)
none	مُقْتَلٌ	إِفْتِلَالٌ	إِفْتِيلٌ	يُفْتَلُ	إِفْتَلَ	(8)

إِسْتَقْتَلَّ يَسْتَقْتِلُ إِسْتَقْتَلَّ إِسْتَقْتَلَّ مُسْتَقْتَلٌّ مُسْتَقْتَلٌّ
 none يُقْتَالُ إِقْتَالٌ إِقْتَالٌ مُقْتَالٌ مُقْتَالٌ

(c) The quadriliteral verb (المجرد الرباعي) has only one form
 فَعْلَلٌ يُفَعِّلُ فَعَّلِلَ فَعَّلِلَ مُفَعِّلٌ مُفَعِّلٌ

(d) The derived quadriliteral verbs (المزيد الرباعي) have
 three forms :

تَفَعَّلَلْ يَتَفَعَّلَلُ تَفَعَّلَلْ تَفَعَّلَلْ مُتَفَعَّلِلٌ مُتَفَعَّلِلٌ
 إِفْعَلَّلْ يُفْعَلِّلُ إِفْعَلَّلْ إِفْعَلَّلْ مُفْعَلِّلٌ مُفْعَلِّلٌ
 إِفْعَلَّلْ يُفْعَلِّلُ إِفْعَلَّلْ إِفْعَلَّلْ مُفْعَلِّلٌ مُفْعَلِّلٌ

III. THE PARTICLES.

1. Prepositions.

بِ	<i>in, at, by.</i>	مِنْذُ	or مِنْذُ	<i>since.</i>
تَ	<i>by (in an oath), as تَالَهُ.</i>	بَيْنَ		<i>between.</i>
لِ	<i>to, for.</i>	أَمَامَ		<i>before.</i>
وَ	<i>by (in an oath).</i>	بَعْدَ		<i>after.</i>
كَ	<i>as, like.</i>	تَحْتِ		<i>under.</i>
إِلَى	<i>to.</i>	حَوْلَ		<i>round about.</i>
حَتَّى	<i>till, up to.</i>	خَلْفَ		<i>behind.</i>
عَلَى	<i>over, above, etc.</i>	عِنْدَ		<i>with.</i>
عَنْ	<i>from, after, for.</i>	عِوَضَ		<i>for.</i>
فِي	<i>in, into.</i>	فَوْقَ		<i>above.</i>
لَدُنْ	<i>with.</i>	قَبْلَ		<i>before (time).</i>
مَعَ	<i>with.</i>	قَدَامَ		<i>before (place).</i>
مِنْ	<i>of, from.</i>			

2. Adverbs.

أ particle of interrogation.
 سر and سَوِّفَ to express the
 future of the verb in the
 aorist tense.

ل certainly.

إِن and إِذَا lo!

إِن well then.

إِن verily.

إِن certainly.

أَي that is.

أَيْن where?

بَل nay, but.

بَلَى yes.

ثَمَّ there.

فَقَطَّ only.

قَدْ before (past tense), now.

قَطَّ ever.

كَذَا or كَذَلِكَ likewise.

كَلَّا not at all.

لَكِن but.

مَتَى when?

نَعَمْ yes.

Etc., etc.

3. Conjunctions.

وَ and فَ and.

أَوْ and أَوْ or.

أَنَّ that.

إِن if.

ثُمَّ then.

لِكَيْ and لِكَيْ in order that.

لَوْ if.

مَا as long as.

4. Interjections.

أَيْهَا O!

هَلُمَّ come here!

هَيْهَاتَ far from it!

هَيِّأْ make haste!

نَبِّحْ well done!

أَفْ fie!

صَهْ hush!

يَا O! (in O God! etc.).

وَيْحْ woe to!

هَاتِ bring here!

SYNTAX (النحو).

The signs of the declensions for the four cases are either vowels or letters.

I. The *Nominative Case* has four signs—

1. **ء** (a) in the singular of the noun, as **جاءَ الرَّجُلُ** *the man came*,
 (b) in the irregular plural, as **جاءَ الرَّجَالُ** *the men came*.
 (c) in the regular feminine plural, as **جاءتِ المومِناتُ** *believers (fem.) came*.
 (d) in the present-future tense of the verb, when not annexed to its last letter, as **يَضْرِبُ الرَّجُلُ** *the strikes or will strike* (this being really the indicative mood).
2. **و** (a) in the regular masculine plural, as **جاءَ المومِنونَ** *believers came*.
 (b) in the following five nouns: **أَب** *father*, **أَخ** *brother*, **أَبُو** *father-in-law*, **فُؤة** *mouth*, **دُو** *owner*; as **أبوكَ** *thy father* and **أخوكَ** *thy brother* and **أبوكَ** *thy father-in-law* and **دُو** *thy wealth*, and **فُؤة** *thy mouth* spoke.
3. **ا** in the dual nouns, as **جاءَ المومِنانِ** *the two believers came*.
4. **ن** in the present-future tense of the verb, when the personal pronoun of either the dual, or the plural, or singular of the second person feminine is annexed to the verb; as **يَضْرِبَانِ** *the two men strike*

will strike, المراءتان تضربان *the two women strike* or *will strike*, الرجال يضربون *the men strike* or *will strike*, انتم تضربون *you strike* or *will strike*, انتِ تضربين *thou (fem.) strikest* or *wilt strike*.

II. The *Accusative Case* has five signs—

1. َ (a) in the singular noun, as ضربتُ الرجلَ *I struck the man*.
 (b) in the irregular plural, as ضربتُ الرجالَ *I struck the men*.
 (c) in the present-future tense of the verb, when nothing is annexed to its last letter, and when it is influenced by a word which governs the accusative, as لن يضربَ *he will never strike*.
2. — in the regular feminine plural, as جاءت النساءُ راكباتٍ *the women came riding*.
3. ا in the five nouns (ابنه, اب, etc.), as رايتُ اخاكُ *I saw thy brother*.
4. ي in the regular masculine dual and plural nouns, as رايتُ الرجلينِ *I saw the two men*, رايتُ المومنينِ *I saw the believers*.
5. Suppression of the ن of the declension in the five verbs يضربان, تضربان, يضربون, تضربون, and تضربين, which become يضربا, تضربا, يضربوا, تضربوا, and تضربى; as لن يرجعا *they two will never return*. Observe a superfluous alif is added to the third and fourth, called the guarding alif (الف الوقايه) or the separating alif (الالف الفاصله), which, however, disappears when a pronoun is annexed, and is never pronounced.

III. The *Genitive Case* has three signs—

1. ـِ (a) in the declinable singular noun, as $\text{قُتُّ فِي الْكِتَابِ}$
I read in the book.
- (b) in the declinable irregular plural noun, as قُتُّ لِلرِّجَالِ
I said to the men.
- (c) in the regular plural feminine noun, as $\text{قُتُّ لِلْمُؤْمِنَاتِ}$
I said to the believers (fem.).
2. ـَ in the imperfectly declined noun, as قُلْتُ لِأَحْمَدَ *I said*
Ahmad.
3. ـِ ي (a) in the five nouns (أب, أُنْح, etc.), as رُتُّ بِأَبِيكَ
I passed thy father.
- (b) in the dual noun, as $\text{مَرَرْتُ بِالْكَافِرَيْنِ}$ *I passed the*
unbelievers.
- (c) in the plural regular noun, as $\text{مَرَرْتُ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ}$ *I pas*
the believers.

IV. The *Apocopative or Jussive Case*¹ (جزم) has three signs:

1. ـَ in the present-future tense of the verbs ending with strong letters (when not joined to expressed pronouns in nominative case), as لَمْ أَضْرِبْ *I did not strike.*
2. Suppression of ن in the five verbs (see above, II, 5), as مَرَرْنَا
do not (ye two) strike.
3. Suppression of weak letters, when verbs end in such and not joined to an expressed pronoun in the nominative case, as أَلَمْ تَمْشِ *did you not walk?*

¹ Conditional and imperative moods, or verbs following the apocopative particle

1. THE NOMINATIVE CASE (الرفع).

The following are in this case :—

1. The subject of the sentence (أَلَمْ يَبْتَذًا), as *النومُ لذيذٌ sleep is pleasant.*
2. The predicate of the sentence (أَلْحَمْرُ), as *زيدٌ قائمٌ Zaid is standing.*
3. The agent of the sentence (أَلْقَاعِلُ), as *جاءَ زيدٌ Zaid came.*
4. The substitute for the agent (نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ), subject of a passive verb, as *ضربَ زيدٌ Zaid was beaten.*
5. The subject of *كَانَ* and its sisters, as *كانَ النهارُ مظلمًا the day was dark.*
6. The predicate of *إِنَّ* and its sisters, and of *لَا* (the absolute negative); as *إنَّ زيدا راكبٌ verily Zaid is riding, لا إنسانَ قادمٌ there is no man coming.*
7. The present-future tense when not governed by particles nor followed by a fem. *ن* or an emphatic *ن*; as *يكتبُ التلميذُ الدرسَ the pupil writes the lesson.*
8. Nouns or adjectives in apposition to nominatives (توابع), as *جاءَ الرجلُ الكريمُ the generous man came.*

2. THE ACCUSATIVE CASE (النصب).

The following are in the accusative case :—

1. Noun of action as absolute object (المفعول المطلق), as *ضربَ ضربًا he struck a striking, i.e. he assuredly struck.*
2. Noun of object of the transitive verb (المفعول به), as *ركبَ الفرسَ he rode the horse, ضربَني he struck me* (the annexed personal pronoun being the objective complement).

3. Adverbial noun of time and place (المفعول فيه), with meaning as if it were preceded by the preposition في in. جاء صباحًا he came in the morning, جاء امام القاضي he came be the judge, or into his presence.

4. Adjectival noun of state or condition (الحال), which n always be indefinite and derived, standing at the end of sentence, as جاء الامير راجبا the prince came riding.

5. Noun of specification (التمييز) is always a common n explaining something that is uncertain as regards the substance relation of a thing, as اشترى رطلا خبزًا he bought a pound of br زيد ابا زيد كرم زيد ابا زيد Zaid is honourable as regards his father.

6. Vocative noun (المنادى) when it is a proper n singular, then it is put in the nominative case, as يا زيد O Zaid but when it is not it takes the accusative, as يا رجلا O man!

7. Noun of action of cause or reason (المفعول له), as هرب خوفًا he fled from fright.

8. Noun of object following و having the meaning of مع (المفعول معه), as جاء الامير والجنيش the prince came with the ar

9. The noun which is excepted (المستثنى) by means of غير as قام القوم الا زيدا ; حاشا , خلا , عدا , سوى , غير except Zaid.

10. The predicate of كان and of its sisters, as زيد قائما Zaid was standing.

11. The subject of ان and of its sisters, as زيدًا راجبًا verily Zaid is riding.

12. The subject of لا the absolute negative, as لا انسان قائم

13. Nouns or adjectives in apposition to accusatives (مع المنصوبات), as رأيت زيدا العاقل , I saw Zaid the wise.

3. THE GENITIVE CASE (الْمَجْرُور).

1. Genitive by prepositions: whenever a noun is preceded by any of the following prepositions it is put in the genitive case:

عِنْدَ، مِمَّا، مِنْ، وَ، لِ، كَ، بِ، رُبَّ، فِي، عَلَى، عَنْ، إِلَى، مِنْ، حَتَّى، خَرَجَ مِنَ الدَّارِ *he went out from the house.*

2. When two nouns are in construction (or annexation), i.e. follow each other, and the second depends on the first, the second is put in the genitive case, i.e. takes kasra (ـِ); as كِتَابُ الرَّجُلِ *the book of a man*, كِتَابُ الرَّجُلِ *the book of the man*. Note that in such a construction or annexation the first noun never takes the article أَلْ although it is understood.

3. Nouns in apposition to genitives take the genitive case, كِتَابُ الرَّجُلِ الْعَظِيمِ *the book of the great man*.

The Verb in Syntax.

1. The past tense (preterite) is indeclinable and has always fatha (ـَ) over the last letter, as ضَرَبَ *he struck*.

2. The imperative tense is also indeclinable and has always jasm (ـِ) over the last letter, as اُقْتُلْ *kill*.

3. The present-future tense (aorist) has always one of the four servile letters ا، ن، ي، ت prefixed to it. It is limited to the present when preceded by the emphatic لَ، the negative مَا، or the verb لَيْسَ، and to the future when preceded by سَ for the near future, or سَوْفَ for the remote future.

It is always in raf' (ـُ) nominative case, or, as we should say, indicative mood; as يَكْتُبُ *he writes, or he will write*, except when

influenced by (a) one of the ten accusative particles preceding which are : *أَنَّ*, *كَأَنَّ*, *إِذَا*, *كَيْ*, the *ل* of *كَيْ*, the negative *حَتَّى*, and the *وَ*, *وَلَوْ*, when preceding the apodosis (جواب) when the teuse takes the accusative case, or, as we should say, when it is in the subjunctive mood; or (b) when the aorist is influenced by *جَازِمٌ* (ج) preceded by one of the apocopative particles, which are : *أَلَمْ*, *أَلَمْ*, *لَمْ*, the *ل* of command and entreaty, the *لَا* of forbidding and entreaty, *إِن*, *مَا*, *مَنْ*, *بِمَا*, *كَيْفَمَا*, *حَيْثُمَا*, *أَنَّى*, *أَيْنَ*, *أَيَّانَ*, *مَتَى*, *أَيَّ*, *إِذْ*, &c. poetry. [In a conditional sentence of two clauses, the verb of the first is called *فعل الشرط*, the protasis, and that of the second *جواب الشرط*, the apodosis.]

To the Student.

In order to turn the following exercises to the greatest advantage, it is recommended that the student should learn them by heart, repeating each sentence aloud, with the aid of phonetic transcription in the third column, until it can be spoken readily and easily, and the ear has grown accustomed to the sound. Copying the sentences out will greatly facilitate learning. Each section should in this way be mastered in turn, and this applies equally to the conversational sentences on pp. 97-124.

After learning a section or group of sentences, the English words should be written down and the Arabic equivalents added from memory. The result can then be checked by reference to the book.

By following the above method, a great amount of useful practice will be obtained in speaking, reading, and writing Arabic whilst at the same time much conversational matter of a practical and valuable character will be acquired.

EXERCISES ON THE GRAMMAR.

1. The Preterite Tense.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
I have received a letter	وصلنى مكتوب	waṣalni maktūb
He lost his watch	اضاع ساعته	aḍa'a sā'atuh
His friend gave it to him	اعطاه اياها صاحبه	a'ṭāhu iyāha ṣāhibu
You were not diligent	ما كنت مجتهدًا	ma kunta mujtahidā
You have been drinking again	عدت الى الشرب	'udta ila-l-shurb
I was about to begin my journey [horse	همت بان ابدأ بسفرتي	hamamtu bian ab'd bisafрати
He did not bring the	لم يحضر الحصان	lam yuḥḍir-il-ḥiṣān
He has not long left us	ما غاب عنا مدة طويلة	ma ghāb 'anna mu'd dah awīlah
I was very late	انا كنت متأخرًا جدًا	aua kuntu mut'a- khiran jiddan
You did not know of his arrival [absent?	ما كان لك علم بوصوله	ma kān lak 'ilm biwu ṣūlihi [ban
How long was he	كم لبث غائبًا	kam labath aghāy
He promised to come in an hour [promise?	وعد ان يحضر بعد ساعة	wa'ada an yaḥḍar ba'd sā'ah
Has he forgotten his	أنسى وعده	a-nasiya wa'dāhu?
She was always punctual	هى كانت تراعى الميعاد دائمًا	hiya kanat turā'i- l-mī'ād dāyiman

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīné, put, rīle, aīle; **au** = **ow** in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
We lived in a house, not in a tent	سَكْنَا بَيْتًا لَا خِيْمَةً	sakanna baitau khaimatan
They have always resided near the city	كُلُّ أَقَامَتِهِمْ بِالْقُرْبِ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ	kull iqāmatham qurb mini-l-ma
You have been stealing again	عُدْتَ إِلَى السَّرْقَةِ	'udta ilas-sirqah
I went to (the) church this morning	ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى الْكَنِيسَةِ هَذَا الصَّبَاحِ	dhahabtu ila-l-ka sah hādha-ṣ-ṣab
Who was there ?	مَنْ كَانَ هُنَاكَ ؟	man kan hunāk ?
The bishop preached an eloquent sermon	وَعَظَ الْمَطْرَانَ وَعَظَهُ فَصِيحَهُ	wa'az-al-muṭṭrān wa'zah faṣīḥah
The collection amounted to ten pounds	بَلَغَتِ اللَّمَمَةُ عَشْرَةَ لِيْرَاتٍ	balaghat-il-lamm 'asharat līrāt
With the sum they bought a bell for the church	اشْتَرَوْا بِالْمَبْلُغِ جَرَسًا لِلْكَنِيْسَةِ	ishtarau bil-mab jarasan lil-kanī
The doctor was not at home [garden	لَمْ يَكُنِ الطَّبِيْبُ فِي الْبَيْتِ	lam yakun il-ḍ fil-bait [bi
His wife was in the	كَانَتْ زَوْجَتُهُ فِي الْبَسْتَانِ	kanat zaujatu f
Did you tell her to send the doctor as soon as he returns ?	أَقَلْتِ لَهَا أَنْ تُرْسِلَ الطَّبِيْبَ حَالَمَا يَرْجِعُ	a-kult laha an tu il-ṭabīb ḥālam; yarja' ?
Yes, and she gave me this medicine	نَعَمْ وَاعْطَتْنِي هَذَا الدَّوَا	na'am waa'ṭatni hādha-l-dawa
You have done well	فَعَلْتِ حَسَنًا	fa'alta ḥasanan
What have you done to-day ?	مَاذَا عَمِلْتَ الْيَوْمَ	mādha 'amilt-al- yaum ?

EXERCISES ON THE GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
I sold all my goods	بعث بضاعتي كلها	bi't biḍā'ati kulla
Has he paid you for it ?	هل دفع لك حقها	hal dafa'lak ḥaqqā
I have heard a strange story to-day from the muleteer	انا سمعت اليوم قصه غريبه من المكاري	ana sami'tu-l-ya quṣṣah gharībah min-il-mukāri

2. The Aorist Tense.

I like riding	انا احب الركوب	ana uhibb-ul-rukū
You prefer walking	انت تفضل المشي	anta tufaḍḍil-ul-mā
He eats very little in the evening	هو ياكل قليل جدا في المساء	huwa yākul qalil jiddan fil-masa
She sleeps long	هي تنام مدة طويله	hiya tanām mudc ṭawīlah [naum
He walks in his sleep	هو يمشي في نومه	huwa yamshi fi
We like our breakfast in the open	نحن نحب الفطور في الخلاء	nahnu nuhibb-ul-fuṭūr fil-khala
You will never follow my advice	انت لا تتبع نصيحتي ابدا	anta la tattabi' na ḥati abadan
I never ride donkeys	انا لا اركب الحمير اصلا	ana la arkahu-l-ḥan aṣlan [kad
She hates lies	هي تبغض الكذب	hiya tabghuḍu-l-
They will have rainy weather to-day	سيكون لهم اليوم مطر	sayakūn lahum al-yaum maṭar
He cooks well	هو يطبخ جيذا	huwa yaṭbukh jaiyi
I want a glass of water	اريد كأس ماء	urīd kās mā
Do you wish to drink a glass of wine ?	أتريد تشرب قدح نبيذ	a-turīd tashrab qad: nabīdh ?

Vowel sounds : haṭ, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; **au** = ow in cow
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, ḏ, **hard**.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
She prefers a cup of coffee. [now	هي تفضل فنجان قهوة	hiya tufaddil fin qahwah [æ
They will not dine just	لا يريدوا يتغدوا الآن	la yarīdu yatghā
I shall not employ him any more	لا أستخدمه فيما بعد أبداً	la astakhdimhu f ba'd abadan
Will you not help me to pitch the tent?	هلا تساعدني في نصب الخيمه	halla tusa'idni fī naṣb-il-khaimah
He will go to the market next week	هو يذهب الى السوق الجمعه القادمه	huwa yadhhab il sūq al-jum'a-l-qād
We respect others	نحن نكرم الغير	naḥu nukrim-ul-gl
Why will you not come with me? [you	لمادا لا تريد ان تجي معي	limādha lā turīd taji ma'i?
They are laughing at	هم يضحكوا عليك	hum yaḍḥaku 'ala
I will follow you	انا اتبعك	ana atba'ak
She will remain behind	هي تاتخلف	hiya tatkhallaf
When the clock strikes seven waken me	حين تدق الساعه سبعا صبحيني	ḥīn taduq-ul-sa'ab sab'an ṣaḥḥīni
She has not finished her dinner yet	ما فرغت من غدائها بعد	mā faraghat min ghadā'iha ba'd
It is time to go to bed (time of sleep)	صار وقت النوم	ṣār waqt-ul-naum
You are strong	انت قوي	anta qawi
She is ill	هي مريصه	hiya marīḍah
England is a great country	بلاد الانكليز مملكه عظيمه	bilād-ul-inglīz ma lakah 'aẓīmah
The Arabs like the English	اولاد العرب يحبون الانكليز	aulād-ul-'arab yaḥubbun-al-ing

Fowel sounds: hat, fāther, hit, machīne, put, rŭle, aisle; **au = ow** in cov
Dotted consonants, h, d, s, t, z, **hard.**

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
The camel is the favourite animal in Arabia	الجمل هو الحيوان المفضل في عربستان	al-jamal huwa-l- ḥaiwān-ul-maḥbūb fī 'arabistān
The road to Jericho is dangerous	الطريق الى اريحا خطرة	al-ṭariq ila arīḥa mukḥtirah
You are right	الحق معك	al-ḥaqq ma'ak
He is in the wrong	الحق عليه	al-ḥaqq 'alaih

3. The Imperative Mood.

Do not sit	لا تقعد	lā taq'ud
Go quickly	انذهب حالا	idhhab ḥālan
Do not forget what I told you	لا تنس ما قلته لك	lā tansa mā qultuhu lak
Return here in half an hour	ارجع هنا بعد نصف ساعة	irja' huna ba'd niṣf sā'ah
Do not make me angry	لا تغضبني	lā tughḍibni
Let us go to the Mount of Olives	لنذهب الى جبل الزيتون	linadhhab ila jabal- il-zaitūn
Carry this bag on your back	احمل هذا الكيس على ظهرك	iḥmil hādha-l-kīs 'ala zahrak
Take these letters to the post	خذ هذه المكاتيب الى البوسطة	khudh hādhi-l-makā- tib ila-l-bōṣṭa
Do you know the name of this village?	ياترى تعرف اسم هذه القرية	yatara ta'rif ism hādhi-l-qiryah?
Clean my saddle	نظف سرجي	nazẓif sarji
Bring my rifle	جيب بارودتي	jīb bārūdati

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rīle, aisle; au = ow in cow.

Dotted consonants, h, q, s, t, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
Put the luggage in my room	حط العفش في اوضتي	ḥuṭṭ-il-'afsh fī at
Tell the maid to come to the drawing-room	قل للخادمة تخضري الى الديوان	qull lilkhādimal taḥḍar ila-l-dīn
Dust the table and the windows	نظفي السفرة والشبابيك من الغبار	nazzifi-l-sufrah shabābik mi-ghibār
Prepare a dinner for six persons	حضري غدا لستة اشخاص	ḥaḍḍiri ghada li-ashkhāṣ
Let us sit down and make out the account of our expenditure	لنجلس ونعمل حساب مصروفنا	linajlis wa-na ḥisāb maṣrūfir
Cash this cheque	جيب قيمة هذه الحوالة	jīb qīmat hādḥ ḥiwālah
Be quick, before the bank closes	اسرع قبل ان يقفل البنك	isri' qabl an y-il-bank

4. How the English Potential and Subjunctive M are expressed in Arabic.

I can read and write	انا اقدر اقرا واكتب	ana aqdar aqri-aktub
She can ride, but you cannot	هي تقدر تركب وامّا انت فلا	hiya taqdar t-wa-amma ante
John can lift this box on his shoulder	حنا يقدر يرفع هذا الصندوق على كتفه	Hanna yaqdar hādha-l-ṣandū kitfih

Vowel sounds: *hat*, *fāther*, *bit*, *machīne*, *put*, *rūle*, *aisle*; **au = ow** in *Dotted consonants*, *ḥ*, *ḍ*, *ṣ*, *ṭ*, *z*, **hard**.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
We cannot go out to-day on account of the heavy rain	لا نقدر نخرج اليوم بسبب المطر القوي	la naqdar nakhruj al-yaum bisabab-il-maṭar-il-qawī
Can you drink sour milk?	ياترى تقدر تشرب لبن	yatara taqdar tashrat laban?
You may like it	ربما تحببه	rubbama tuḥibbuh
He may go with me to the Mosque of Omar	يمكنه يرافقنى الى الحرم الشريف	yumkinhu yurāfiqni ila-l-ḥaram-ish-sharīf
It may rain	ربما تمطر	rubbama tamṭur
She can wait	هي تستطيع ان تصبر	hiya tastaṭīʿ an taṣbir
Could I have come when I told him I would not?	أقدرت ان اجى لما قلت له انى لا اجى	a-qadartu an ajī lamma qult lahu inni lā ajī?
They might reject my advice	ربما يرفضوا نصيحتى	rubbama yarfūdu naṣiḥati
You should learn Arabic	عليك ان تتعلم العربية	'alaik an tat'allam al-'arabīyah
It might help you	ربما تنفعك	rubbama tanfaʿak
Why should you neglect this opportunity?	كيف تهمل هذه الفرصه	kaif tuhmil hādhi-l-furṣah?
Can he have told you the truth?	هل من الممكن انه قال لك الحق	hal min-il-mumkin innahu qāl laka-l-haqq?
She cannot have seen him	غير ممكن انها رآته	ghair mumkin innahu ra'athu
He might have eaten a little more	كان يمكن له ان ياكل اكثر قليلا	kān yumkin lahu an ya'kul akthar qalila

Vowel sounds: hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, h, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
If I strike him he will complain of me to the Consul	ان اضربه يشكونى الى القنصل	in aḍribhu yashkūni ila-l-Cunsul
Unless you work better I will dismiss you from my service	ان لم تشتغل احسن فارفضك من خدمتى	in lam tashtagil aḥsan fa-arfuḍak min khidmati

5. The Participles.

Neglecting to take exercise, he became ill	باهماله للرياضه صار مريضاً	bi-ihmālihilil-riyāḍah ṣāra marīḍan
Having received two pounds, he bought a new suit of clothes	بعد ان اخذ ليرتين اشترى بدله جديدة	ba'd an akhadh līra- tain ishtara badlah jadīdah
Grasping my hand, he shook it violently	بقبضه على يدي هزها بشدة	biqabḍihi 'ala yadi hazzaha bishiddah

6. The position of Adverbs.

Have you ever seen Jerusalem?	هل زرتم القدس قط	hal zurtum-ul-kuds qaṭṭ?
Has she never eaten pomegranates before?	ألم تاكل رماناً اصلاً	a-lam tākul rum- mānan aṣlan?
This horse not only kicks, but also shies	هذا الحصان لا يرفس فقط بل يجفل ايضاً	bādha-l-ḥiṣān la yarfus faqaṭṭ bal yajfal aiḍan
He rides remarkably well	هو يركب احسن ما يكون	huwa yarkab aḥsan mā yakūn [qatan
She is truly grateful	هى شكوره حقيقه	hiya shakūrah ḥaqī-

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
Do I read plainly ?	هل اقرا ببيان	hal aqra bibayān ?
She dresses beautifully	هي تجيد في اللبس	hiya tujid fil-lībs
He writes fast	هو يكتب بسرعة	huwa yaktub bisur'ah
They see me daily	ينظرونني كل يوم	yanzurūni kull yaum
He studies diligently	يدرس باجتهد	yadrus bi-ijtihād

7. The Infinitive Mood.

I intended to see you	نويت ان ازورك	nawait an azūrak
He was happy to see me	فرح لرؤيتي	fari a li-ru'yati
She ordered her to cook the rice well	امرتها بطبخ الرز جيّدا	āmaratha bi'tabkh-il- ruzz jaiyidan
It is right to speak the truth	انتكلم بالحق صواب	ai-takallum bil-haqq ṣawāb
I was hoping to receive a present from you at Christmas	كنت ارجو ان انا هبة منك في عيد الميلاد	kuntu arju an anāl hibah minka fī 'id- il-milād
He intended to buy my horse yesterday	ازمع مشتري فرسي امسأ	azma'a mushtara farasi amsan
We were expecting you to fulfil your promise	كنا ننتظر ايجاز وعدكم	kunna nantaẓir injāz wa'dakum
To live in a hot country in the summer is not pleasant	المعيشة في بلاد حارة في الصيف غير مستطابة	al-ma'ishah fī bilād ḥārrah fil-ṣaif ghair mustaṭābah
One longs to see rain	الانسان يشواق لرؤية المطر	al-insān yashtāq liru'yat-il-maṭar

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow.

Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḏ, ṣ, ṭ, ḏ, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
To drink beer in the heat is injurious to health	شرب البيرة في الحَرِّ مضر بالصحة	shurbu-l-bīra fil-ḥarr muḍirr bil-siḥḥah
He ought to have paid me my dues	كان ينبغي له أن يوفيني حقي	kān yanbaghi ^h lahu an yūfīni ḥaqqi
She is supposed to know how to cut out	يُظن فيها أنها تعرف التفصيل	yūẓan fiha annaha ta'raf-il-tafṣīl
He claims to have learned English in six months	يدعي أنه تعلم الانكليزية في ستة شهور	yadda'i annahu ta'allam al-inglīzi -yah fī sittat shuhūr
To frighten strangers is very wrong	تخويف الغرباء خطأ عظيم	takhwīf-ul-ghuraba khaṭā 'aẓīm
To steal is sin	السرقه حرام	al-sirqah ḥarām
To love one's neighbour is God's command	محبة الجار وصية الله	maḥabbat-ul-jār waṣiyat-ul-lāhi

Vowel sounds: hat, fāthcr, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

MARLBOROUGH'S SELF-TAUGHT SERIES includes most of the languages of Europe, so that wherever the tourist may go, down the Mediterranean, through the heart of the Continent, or round the western and northern countries, with the aid of one or other of the volumes in the Series he can readily make himself understood amongst the various peoples with whom he comes in contact.

Thus, these manuals are guides to the spoken languages of to-day, and they are of the greatest service to tourists, travellers, students, business men, holiday-makers, cyclists, motorists, photographers, teachers of languages, etc., etc.

Of all Booksellers. Catalogue free from the Publishers—

E. MARLBOROUGH & Co., 51 OLD BAILEY, LONDON, E.C.

CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES AND SENTENCES.*

Useful and Necessary Expressions.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
Allow me	اسمح لي	ismaḥ li
Are you hungry ?	- انت جوعان	anta jau 'ān ?
At last!	اخيراً	akhīran !
Be careful	اعطى بالك	a'ṭi bālak
Begone!	امشى	imshi !
Begone! (out with you!)	اطلع بڑا	iṭla ' barra !
By all means	على كل حال	'ala kull ! āl
Certainly	لا بد	la budd
”	معلوم	ma'lūm
”	نعم	na'am
Come back	ارجع	irja'
Come here	تعال هنا	ta'āl huna
Come in	أدخل - خش	udkhul, khushsh
Do you hear ?	انت سامع	anta sāmi' ?
Do you know ?	انت عارف	anta 'ārif ?
” ”	انت تعرف	anta ta'raf ?
Excuse me	لا تؤاخذنى	la tuwakhidhni
Forgive me	سامحني	sāmiḥni
From here	من هنا	min huna
Go away	روح من هنا	rūḥ min huna
Good-bye	بخاطرکم	bikhāṭirkum
Good-bye (answer)	مع السلامة	ma'a-s-salāmah

Vowel sounds: hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; **au** = **ow** in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, ṣ, **hard.** *See 'N.B.', p. 12.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
Go on	امشى	imshi
Give me	اعطينى	a'ṭīni
How many times ?	كم مرّة	kam marrah ?
Holloa there !	يا انت	ya anta !
Immediately	حالاً	ḥālan
Impossible !	ما يمكن	ma yumkin !
In front of	تّدام	quddām
In future (afterwards)	فى المستقبل	fil-mustaqbil
” ”	بعدين	ba'dain
It means, that is (i.e.)	يعنى	ya'ni
Make haste	قوام - بالعجل	qawām, bil-'ajal
Many thanks	بركات ورسن	barakāt warsin
Never mind	ما عlish	ma 'alaish
No	لا	lā
Take care (look out) !	اوعى	ū'a !
Tell me	قل لى	qull-lī
Thank you	كثّر خيرك	kaththir khairak
That's another thing	هذا شى ثانى	hādha shai thāni
The sooner the better (to-day is better than to-morrow)	اليوم احسن من بكرة	al-yaum aḥsan min bukrah
To the rear !	لوراء	liwara !
Very bad	ردي كثير	radi kathīr
Very much	كثير جداً	kathīr jiddan
Very nice	مليح جداً	malīḥ jiddan
Very often	مرّات كثيرة	marrāt kathīra
Very well	طيب مليح	taiyib malīḥ

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle ; **au** = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, ẓ, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIO.	PRONUNCIATION.
What is this ?	شو هذا	shū hādha ?
What is the matter with you ?	ما لك	mā lak ?
Who is there ?	من هناك	mīn hunāk ?
Who is this ?	من هذا	mīn hādha ?
Why ?	ليش - لماذا	laish, limādha ?
Yes	نعم - آيوه	na'am, aiwah

Simple and Practical Phrases.

Alas !	واسفآه - آخ	wa-asafāh, akhkh
Any news ?	في خبر	fī khabar ?
Are you in a hurry ?	انت مستعجل	anta musta'jil ?
Are you busy ? [him ?	انت مشغول	anta mashghūl ?
Are you acquainted with	هل تعرفت به	hal ta'arraft bihi ?
As you like	على خاطرک	'ala khāṭirak
„ „	على كيفك	'ala kaifak.
Be quiet	إهدا	ihda
Be off	روح من هنا	rūh min huna
Bring me	جيب لي - هات لي	jīb li, hāt li
Bring the light here	هات النور هنا	hāt-in-nūr huna
Bring me a chair	هات لي كرسي	hāt li kursi
By-and-by	عن قريب	'an qarīb
By your leave, sir	عن أدنك يا سيدي	'an idhnak ya sīdi
Call again to-morrow	ارجع غدا	irja' ghada
Call the servant	انده الخدام	indah-il-khaddām
Call the waiter	انده السفرجى	indah-is-sufraji
Call me early	اندهني بدري	indahni badri

Vowel sounds: hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rīle, aisle; **au** = **ow** in cow.

Dotted consonants, h, q, s, t, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
Call as you pass	زرنى فى مرورك	zurni fī murūrak
Can't you hear?	الا تقدر تسمع	alā taqdar tasma' ?
Can it be possible?	امن الممكن	amin-il-mumkin ?
Come back	ارجع	irja' [jadd
Come, be serious	تعال وكن ذا جد	ta'āl wakunn dhā
Come back soon	ارجع حالا	irja' hālan
Come in	أدخل	udkhul
Come along	تعال	ta'āl
Come along with me	تعال معى	ta'āl ma'ī
Come upstairs [silly	اطلع فوق	iṭla' fauq [ghabīyan
Come, come, don't be	تعال تعال لا تكن ضميًا	ta'āl ta'āl la takun
Do not annoy me	لا تزعلني	la tiza' 'ilni
Do not forget	ما تنساش	mā tinsāsh
Don't tell him	لا تقول له	la takūl luh
Do you think?	انت تفكر	anta taftakir ?
Do you understand?	انت فاهم	anta fāhim ?
Do as you please	اعمل على خاطرک	i'mal 'ala khātrak
Do me the favour	اعمل معى المعروف	i'mal ma'ī-l-ma'rūf
Do not be in a hurry	لا تستعجل	lā tasta'jil
Don't be angry	لا تغضب	la taghḍab
Don't be long	لا تتعوق	la tat'auwaq
Do you like it?	أتحبه	atahubbuh ? [shughl
Don't interrupt me	لا تعطلني عن الشغل	la tu'aṭṭilni 'ani-l-
Don't trouble yourself	لا تكلف خاطرک	la tukallif khātrak
Don't make a noise	لا تعمل زيطة	la ta'mal zaiṭah
Did you ask him?	هل سالتہ	hal sa-altuh ?
Don't say so	لا تقل هكذا	la takul hākadha

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
Get up	قوم - قم	qūm, qum
Give him	اعطيه	a'ṭih
Give him a second time	اعطيه ثاني مره	a'ṭih thāni marrah
Give me	اعطيني - اعطني	a'ṭini, a'ṭini
Give me a different one	اعطيني غيره	a'ṭini ghairuh
Give me a little of this	اعطيني شويه من هذا	a'ṭini shuwaiya min hādha
Go back	ارجع	irja'
Go more slowly	امش على مهل	imshi 'ala mahl
Go more quickly	امش بالعجل	imshi bil-'ajal
Go to bed	روح نام	rūḥ nām.
Good morning	صباح الخير	sabāḥu-l-khair
Good morning (answer)	يسعد صباحك	yas'id ṣabāḥak
Good day	نهارك سعيد	nahārak sa'id
Good day (answer)	نهارك مبارك	nahārak mubārak
Good evening	مساء الخير	masā-l-khair
Good evening (answer)	يسعد مسائك	yas'id ma-āk
Good night	ليلتك سعيده	lailatak sa'idah
Good night (answer)	ليلتك مباركه	lailatak mubārakah
Has the bell rung?	اندق الجرس	indaqqa-l-jaras?
Has the clock struck?	أدقت الساعة	aṭtaqqati-l-sā'ah?
He appealed (in law)	استأنف	ista-naf
He has gone for a walk (a-walking)	راح يتنزه	rāḥ yatanāzzah
He is an excellent man	هو رجل فاضل	hū rajul fāḍil
He is a good fellow	هو جده طيب	hū jada' ṭaiyib
He is at dinner	هو على العدا	hū 'ala-l-ghada

Vowel sounds : *hat*, *fāther*, *bit*, *machīne*, *put*, *rūle*, *aisle* ; *au* = *ow* in *cow*.
Dotted consonants, *h*, *d*, *ṣ*, *t*, *z*, *hard*.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
He is a clever fellow	هو جده شاطر	hū jada' shāṭir
He is a liar	هو كذاب	huwa kadhdhāb
He is drunk	هو سكران	huwa sakrān
He is under my orders	هو تحت امرى	huwa taḥt amri
He is very angry	هو زعلان كثير	huwa za'lān kathīr
He is ill	هو عيان	huwa 'aiyān
He learned English	تعلم انكليزي	at'allam inglizi
He told me	هو قال لى	huwa qāl li
Hold your tongue	أسكت - إخرس	uskut, ikhras
How do you do?	كيف حالك	kaif hālak?
” ” ”	كيف خاطرک	kaif khāṭirak?
How many piastres?	كم قرش	kam qirsh?
How much do you sell this for?	بكم تبیع هذا	bikam tabi' hādha?
How must we go to—?	ما هو الطريق الى—	mā hū-l-tarīq ila—?
How foolish he is!	ما احمقه	mā aḥmaquh!
I am astonished	انا متعجب	ana mut'ajjib
I am going	انا رايج	ana rāyih
I am not able	ما اقدرش	mā aqdarsh
I cannot (it is not possible for me to)	ما يمكنى	mā yumkinni
I assure you	انا أحقق لك	ana uhaqqiq lak
I have not	ما عندي	mā 'indi
I am angry with you	انا فى زعل معك	ana fi za'al ma'ak
I am cold	انا بردان	ana bardān
I am hungry	انا جوعان	ana jau'ān
I am not hungry	انا مش جوعان	ana mush jau'ān

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machine, put, rīle, aisle; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, h, d, s, t, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
I am tired [to it]	انا تعبان	ana ta'bān
I am not accustomed	انا ماليش عادة فيه	ana malīsh 'adah fih.
I am wrong	الحق عليّ	al-ḥaqq 'alaiya
I am right	الحق معي	al-ḥaqq ma'i
I cannot, am not able	ما اقدرش	mā aqdarsh
I do not care	لا أبالي	la ubāli
I do not know	لا اعرف	la a'rif
I do not speak Arabic	ما اتكلم عربي	mā atkallam 'arabi
I cannot learn Arabic if you speak English to me	ما اقدر اتعلم عربي اذا كنت تكلمني بالانكليزي	mā aqdar at'allam 'arabi idha kunt tu- kallimni bil-inglīzi
I have no appetite	ما لي قابليته للاكل	mā li qabliyah lil-akl
I have no passport	ما عندي تذكرة	mā 'indi tadhkara
I live at —	انا ساكن في —	ana sākin fī —
I never saw him	ما شفتوش أبداً	ma shuftūsh abadan
I want	بدي - عايز	biddi, 'āyiz
I want to buy	بدي اشترى	biddi aštari
I am not willing	انا مش راضي	ana mush rāḍi
I am mistaken	انا غلطان	ana ghalṭān
I pray you	التمس اليك	altamis ilaika
" "	بعرضك	bi'arḍak
If you please	من فضلك - ان شئت	min faḍlak, in shi'ta
Is it true?	اهذا صحيح	ahādha ṣaḥīḥ?
I believe not	ما اظن	mā aẓinn
I think it probable	اظنه محتملا	aẓunnahu
		muḥtamalan
It is of no consequence	لا طائل تحته	la ṭāil taḥtahu

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
It is all one	على حدّ سؤى	'ala ḥadd siwa
Is he there ?	ياترى هو هناك	yatara huwa hunāk ?
I must go	لازم اروح	lāzim arūh
” ”	بودي ان اذهب	biwuddi an adhhab
I must be off [longer]	لا بدّ لي من الانطلاق	la buddali mini-l-inṭi-
I must not stay any	لا اطيل المكث	la uṭīlu-l-makth [lāq
It is all over	انقضى بتمامه	inqaḍa bi tamāmu
It is finished	خلص	khalāṣ
It rains hard	تمطر قوي	tamtur qawi
It is very warm	حرّ قوي	ḥarr qawi
Is he at home ?	ياترى هو في البيت	yatara huwa fil-bait ?
I cannot help it	لا حيله لي	la ḥilah lī
It is the fashion	هذه هي العاده	hādhi hiya-l-'ādah
It will strike soon	عن قريب تدقّ	'an qarīb taduqq
It is getting late	فات الوقت	fāta-l-waqt
I am tired of waiting	مللت من الانتظار	malalt min-il-intizār
Is everything ready ?	ياترى كل شى حاضر	yatara kul shai ḥāḍir ?
It is not necessary	لا يلزم	lā yalzām
It is your fault	الحق عليك	al-ḥaqq 'alaik
It is not my fault	الحق مش على	al-ḥaqq mush 'allaiya
It is too late	وخرى كثير	wakhri kathir
I intend to ride	مرادي ان اركب	marādi an arkab
I believe so	ظني كذا	ẓinni kadha
It is only a report	ما هو إلا حديث	ma huwa illa ḥadīth
I have no time	ما لي وقت	ma li waqt
Is there no news ? .	اليس من خبر	alais min khabar ?
” ” ”	ما فيش خبر	mā fish, khabar ?

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
I have heard none	ما سمعت شيئاً	mā sami'tu shaian
It is time to go	حان الذهاب	āna-l-dhahāb
It is rather cloudy	السماء مغميماً	al-samā mughīmah
It is a pleasure	هذا واجب	hādha wājib
I wish you good-night	تمسي على خير	tamsi 'ala khair
I will see you again to-morrow	ساعود اراك غداً	sa-a'ūd arāk ghadan
I hope so	ان شاء الله	in sha-allāh
It is good for nothing	لا يصلح لشي	la yaṣluḥ lishai
I don't care	لا ابالي	la ubāli
It is so, really [out it	هذا هكذا حقاً	hādha hākadha ḥaqqan
I will make shift with-	انا استغنى عنه	ana astaghni 'annu
I beg your pardon (excuse me)	لا تؤاخذني	la tuwākhidhni
I beg your pardon (forgive me)	العفو	al-'afu
It is very likely	قريب الاحتمال	qarībil-iḥtimāl
It is a long way off	مسافه بعيده	masāfah ba'idah
It is close at hand	بالقرب	bilqurb
Just as usual	حسب العاده	ḥasabi-l-'adah
Keep to the right	خليك على يمينك	khallik 'ala yamīnak
Knock at the door	دق الباب	duqq-l-bāb
Lend me	اسلفني	aslifni
Let me alone	خلىني	khallini
Let me help you	خلىني اعينك	khallini u'īnak
Lift the latch	ارفع السقاطه	irfa'i-l-suqqāṭah
Light the candle	ولع الشمعه	walli'ish-sham'ah

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow.

Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḏ, ṣ, ṭ, ḏ, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
Light the fire	ولع النار	walli-il-nār
Lock the door	اقفل الباب بالمفتاح	iqfli-l-bāb bilmiftāḥ
Make haste	استعجل - اسرع	ista'jil, isri'
Make my bed [about	اصح فرشتي	aṣliḥ farshati
Mind what you are	انظر فيه خضت فيه	unẓur fimā khuḍta fiḥ
My words have made no impression on him	كلامي ما سمعوش	kalāmi mā sami'ūsh
Never mind	لأتبال - لا تكثرت	la tubāli, la taktarith
" "	ما عايش	mā 'alaish
No, sir	لا ياسيدي	lā yāsīdi
No, madam	لا ياستي	lā yāsitti
Nonsense(meaningless)	بلا معنى	bila ma'na
„ (idle talk).	هذيان - لغو	badhayān, laghu
Not yet	لسنا - بعد	lissa, ba'd
Nothing, I thank you	لا كثر خيرك	lā, kaththir khairak
Oh, how dirty you are!	يا ما اوسخك	yā mā ausakhak!
Open the door	افتح الباب	iftaḥi-l-bāb
Open the window	افتح الشباك	iftaḥi-l-shubbāk
" "	افتح الطاقه	iftaḥi-l-ṭāqah
Order the horses to be brought	قل لهم يحضروا الخيل	qul lahum yuḥaḍḍi- rulkhail
Permit me	اسمح لي	ismaḥ li
" "	انذن لي	i'zin li
Permit me to accom- pany you	اسمح لي بان ارافقك	ismaḥ li bian urāfiqak
Pray tell me [ness	من فضلك قل لي	min faḍlak qul li
Please have the good	ان اعجبك تفصل	in a'jabak tafaḍdal

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
Poor fellow !	يا مسكين	yā miskīn !
Quite sufficient	كاف واف	kāfi wāfi
Ring the bell	دق الجرس	duqq-il-jaras
She has gone visiting	ذهبت زائرة	dhahabat zāyirah
Shut the door (lock it)	اقفل الباب	iqfil-il-bāb
„ „ (close it)	رد الباب	rudd-il-bāb
Sit down, please	تفضل اقعد	tafaḍḍal uq'ud
Speak plainly	تكلم واضحا	takallam wāḍiḥan
Speak the truth	قل الحق	qul-il-ḥaqq
Stop here	انتظر هنا	intazir huna
„	اصبر هنا	uṣbur huna
„	امتنا هنا	istanna huna
Stop a moment	اصبر لحظة	uṣbur laḥẓah
Some money	شوية دراهم	shuwayyat darāhim
Some bread	شوية خبز	shuwayyat khubz
Stay a little longer	امكث قليلا ايضا	umkuth qalilan aiḍan
Take care, no lies	دير بالك لا تكذب	dīr bālak la takdhib
Take it	خذ	khudh-hu
Take a chair	تفضل على الكرسي	tafaḍḍal 'alal-kursi
Take my arm	خذ بذراعي	fudh bidhirā'i
Take an umbrella	خذ شمسيه	fudh shamsiyah
Take me with you	خذني معك	fadhni ma'ak
Take hold of the bridle	امسك اللجام	imsiki-l-lijām
Take hold of the halter	امسك الرسن	imsiki-r-rasan
Tell him	قل له	qul lu
Tell the truth	قل الصدق	quli-ṣ-ṣudq
Thank you	كثر خيرك	kathir khairak

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
That's enough	يكفى - بس	yikfi, bass
There is no harm	ما في ضرر	mā fi ḡarar
They are all alike	كلهم زي بعضهم	kulluhum zai ba'ḡa- hum
This annoys me very much	هذا يزعلني كثير	hādha yuza "ilni kathīr
They say so	يقولون هكذا	yakūlūn hākadha
The night is dark	الليل مظلم	al-lail muẓlim
The moon shines	القمر زاهر	al-qamar zāhir
The wind is cool	الريح بارده	ar-rīḡ bāridah
Take a cloak	خذ برنس	khudh burnus
That is the whole truth	هذا الحق كله	hādha-l-ḡaqq kullu
The flies are trouble-	الدباب مكدّر	al-dubḡān mukaddir
Wait here [some	اصبر هنا - استنا هنا	uṣḡur huna, istanna huna
Wait until he comes	اصبر حتى يجي	uṣḡur hatta yaji
Walk slowly	امش على مهلك	imshi 'ala mahlak
We will eat	بدنا ناكل	biddana nākul
Welcome!	اهلاً وسهلاً	ahlan wasahlan!
Welcome to you!	مرحبا فيك	marḡaba fik!
Welcome, my dear friend	مرحبا فيك يا صديقي العزيز	marḡaba fik ya ṣadīqi- l-azīz
Well, I am satisfied	طيب انا اکتفيت	ṡaiyib, ana iktafait
We can by no means permit it	لا نقدر ان ناذن به البتة	la naqdar in nādhin bihi-l-battah
We have not any cause to complain	ما لنا من علة للشكوى	mā lana min 'illat lil-shakwa

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
We ought to study diligently	علينا ان نجتهد في المطالعه	'alaina an najtahid fil-muṭālā'ah
What are you doing?	شو تعمل	shu ta'mal?
What did he say?	شو اللي قاله	shu illi kālu?
What does it contain?	شو فيه	shu fih?
What do you say?	شو بتقول	shu bitqūl?
What do you mean?	شو معناك	shu ma'nāk?
What do you want?	شو بديك	shu biddak?
What have you got?	شو عندك	shu 'indak?
What is this—that?	شو هذا	shu hādha?
What is the difference?	شو الفرق	shu-l-farq?
What a pity!	يا خساره	ya khisārah!
What kind of man is he?	اي الناس هو	ai-ul-nās huwa?
What a wonder!	يا عجباً	ya 'ajaban!
What is the matter?	شو الماده	shu-l-māddah?
What is the news?	شو الخبر	shu-l-khabar?
What is to be done?	شو العمل	shu-l-'amal?
What is your name?	شو اسمك	shu ismak?
What is your opinion?	شو رأيك	shu rāyak?
What makes you angry?	شو اللي يزعلك	shu illi yuza'ilak?
What o'clock is it?	شو الساعه	shu-l-sā'ah?
What pay does he get?	كم ماهيته	kam mahiyatu?
What shall I do?	شو اعمل	shu a'mal?
What time is it?	كم الوقت	kam-il-waqt?
What is the matter with you? [him?]	ما لك	mā lak?
What do you think of	ما ظنك فيه	mā ḡinak fih?

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
Where are you going ?	أين ذاهب أنت	ain dhāhib int ?
Where do you live ?	فين ساكن أنت	fain sākin int ?
Where is he now ?	فين هو الآن	fain hu alān ?
Well done !	ما شاء الله	ma shā-Allāh !
Which house is yours ?	انهو بيتك	anhū baitak ?
Which horse will you ride ?	أي حصان تتركب	ai ḥisān tarkab ?
Will you take anything ?	ألا تأخذ شيئاً	alā tākhudh shaian ?
Where is the lamp ?	أين القنديل	ain-al-qandil ?
Will you be engaged ?	اتكون مشغولاً	atakūn mashghūlan ?
Without joking	بلا مزاح	bala mizāḥ
Where did you get it ?	من أين حصلتته	min ain ḥaṣṣaltu ?
Where does he live ?	أين يسكن هو	ain yaskun huwa ?
Where is she ? [hence ?	أين هي	ain hiya ? [huna ?
When will you go	متى تذهب من هنا	mata tadhab min
Will you allow me ?	اتسمح لي	atasmaḥ li ?
Will you oblige me ?	اتعمل معي . معروف	ata'mal ma'ī ma'rūf ?
Will you take this ?	اتأخذ هذا	atākhudh hādha ?
Who told you ?	من قال لك	man qāl lak ?
You will oblige me	تجعلني ممنوناً	taj'alni mamuūnan
You must go now	لازم تروح الآن	lāzim tarūḥ alān
You are late	أنت تأخرت	anta ta-akhkhart
You are right	الحق معك	al-ḥaqq ma'ak
You are wrong	الحق عليك	al-ḥaqq 'alaik
You are very kind	فضلك علينا	faḍlak 'alaina
You walk too fast	أنت تمشي بعجله	anta tamshi bi'ajalah
	زائده	zāyidah

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
You come with me	انت تجي معي	anta taji ma'i
You are too young	انت صغير كثير	anta ṣaghīr kathīr
You must dress well	لازم تلبس طيب	lazim tilbis taiyib
You must be quick	لازم تستعجل	lazim tasta'jīl
You are ready now	انت حاضر الان	anta ḥādir alān

Arrival.

I want a boat	عايز فلوكة	āyiz fulukah
This is not big enough for us	هذه مش كبيرة بالكفايه لنا	bādhī mush kabīrah bil-kifayah lana
No, it will not do	لا ما تنفع	lā, mā tanfa'
Can you take our luggage with you?	أتقدر تاخذ عفشنا معك	ataqdar tākhudh 'afshana ma'ak ?
Certainly, sir	نعم يا سيدي	na'am ya sīdi
I will bring you a porter	اجيب لك عتال	ajīb lak 'attāl
He can carry the lot by himself, he is strong	يقدر يحمل الكل وحده هو قوي	yaqdar yaḥmil - ul - kull waḥdu, huwa qawi [ḥiml
He has a cart too	عنده كمان عربية حمل	'indu kamān 'arabīyat
There is first the custom- house examination	اولا في تفتيش الكمرک	auwalan fī taftīsh-ul- kumruk
We will go in the carriage	نحن نروح في العربيه	naḥn narūḥ fil arabīya
You must come with us	لازم تجي معنا	lāzim taji ma'na
Tell me how much the fare is	قل لي كم الاجرة	qul li kam-l-ujrah

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
How much is the fare to the station ?	كم الاجرة للمحطة	kam-l-ujrah lilma- ḥaṭṭa ?
Each person four piastres [much ?	كل شخص أربعة قروش	kul shakhṣ arba'at qurūsh
And the porter how	والعتال كم	wal-'attāl kam ?
He is entitled to ask two piastres, and is asking for baqshish, because it is hot and the luggage is heavy	حقه قرشين وطالب بخشيش لان الدنيا شوب والعفش ثقيل	ḥaqqu qirshain waṭā- lib bakhshīsh, lian- id-dunya shaub wal- 'afsh thaqīl
Is the luggage correct ?	ياترى العفش تمام	yatara-l-'afsh tamām?
Eleven pieces	أحدى عشر رزومه	iḥda 'shar razma
You left one in the steamer	خلفت واحدة في المركب	khallait waḥida fil- 'markab
You must send the porter to inquire about it	لازم ترسل العتال يسال عنها	lāzim tursilu-l-'attāl yas-al 'anha
I quite forgot it, sir	نسيتها بالتمام ياسيدي	nasaituha bit-tamā ya sīdi
Thank goodness! some one is bringing it now	الحمد لله واحد جايبها الان	al-ḥamdu lillāh waḥad jāyibha alān

The Railway.

Is the station far ?	ياترى المحطة بعيدة	yatara al-maḥaṭṭa ba'ida ?
No; a quarter of an hour's distance only	لا مسافه ربع ساعه فقط	lā; masāfat rub 'sā'ah faqaṭ

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
When does the train go?	متى يسافر القطار	mata yusāfiru-l-qitār?
In half an hour	بعد نصف ساعه	ba'd nuṣṣ sā'ah
Anyhow, it will not start before the mails come	على كل حال ما يقوم قبل ان تجي البوسته	'ala kull ḥāl mā yaqūm qabl in taji-l-bōṣṭa
We need not hurry	لا لزوم للعجله	lā luzūm lil-'ajalah
Please go and get the tickets	من فضلك روح وجيب التذاكر	min faḍlak rūḥ wajībi-l-tadhākir
I want four first-class	عايز اربع محلات درجه أولى	'āyiz arba' maḥallāt darajaūla
There is a ticket short	ناقصة تذكرة واحدة	naqiṣa tadhkara wāḥida
Never mind! I will bring you another	ما عيش اجيب لك واحدة ثانيه	mā 'alaish ajīb lak wāḥida thāniyah
And the money: is it right?	والدراهم اهي تمام	wad-darāhim ahī tamām?
One piastre is bad	قرش واحد بطل	qirsh wāḥid baṭṭāl
(By the life of your father) I swear, it is good	وحياة ابوك هو طيب	waḥayāt abūk huwa taiyib
You are right, it is only old	الحق معك هو بس قديم	al-ḥaqq ma'ak huwa bass qadīm
I would like to ask the interpreter	احب اسأل الترجمان	aḥubb as-al at-tur jumān
There is no need to	ما فيش لزوم	ma fiṣh luzūm
I will ascertain from him all the same	مع ذلك اريد استعلم منه	ma' dhālik urīd asta'-lim minhu

Vowel sounds · hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
The luggage goes with- out extra charge	العفش يروح بلاش	al-'afsh yarūḥ balāsh
No! I have paid 15 piastres: here is the receipt	لا انا دفعت خمسة عشر قرش ها هو الوصل	lā, ana dafa't khamasa- ta'shar qirsh: hā huwa-l-waṣl
I wish you a good journey	مع السلامة بحفظ الله	ma'as-salāmah biḥifẓ- il-lāh
You are travellers	حضرتمكم مسافرين	ḥaḍratkum musāfirīn
How long have you been in Egypt?	كم صار لكم في بئر مصر	kam ṣār lakum fī barr Masr?
We arrived only to day	وصلنا اليوم فقط	waṣalna-l-yaum faqat
Are you going to Jerusalem?	ياترى رايحين الى القدس	yatara rāyihīn ilal- quḍs?
We shall stay there four days, waiting for a friend	نقيم فيها اربعة ايام ننتظر صاحب لنا	nuqīm fīha arba'at aiyāmnantazīr sāḥib lana
It is not enough; you require two or three weeks at least	ما يكفيس يلزمكم جمعتين او ثلاثة على الاقل	mā yakfish yalzam- kum jum'atain au thalātha 'alal-aqall
Our intention is to see everything before we go back to England	قصدنا نشوف كل شى' قبل ما نرجع الى بلاد الانكليز	qaṣduna nashūf kuḷl shai qabl mā narja' ila bilādi-l-inglīz
Good; perhaps I shall see you when you return from Beth- lehem	طيب ان شاء الله اشوفكم لما ترجعوا من بيت لحم	aiyib; insha - Allāh ashūfkum lamma tarja'u min Bait- luḥm
Please God!	ان شاء الله	insha-Allāh!

Vowel sounds: hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rüle, aisle; au = ow in cow.

Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḏ, ṣ, ṭ, ẓ, hard.

The Hotel.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
Where is the proprietor of the hotel?	اين صاحب اللوكانده	ain sāhib-l-lūkāndah?
Have you a room vacant?	ياترى عندك اوضة فاضيه	yatara 'indak auḍah fāḍiyah?
This room is very small	هذه الاوضه صغيره جدًا	hādhi-l-auḍah ṣaghīrah jiddan
Have you a large room?	هل عندك اوضه كبيره	hal 'indak auḍah kabīrah?
Show me a bedroom.	ارني اوضه نوم	arini auḍat naum
I will take this one	أخذ هذه	ākhudh hādhi
Have you no better rooms?	ما عندك اوض احسن	mā 'indak uwaḍ aḥsan?
I want a large one	عايز واحدة كبيره	'āyiz wāḥida kabīra
Are you the landlord?	انت صاحب اللوكانده	anta sāhib-l- lūkāndah?
How much do you charge per day?	كم تطلب في اليوم	kam taṭlub fi-l- yaum?
Has my luggage come?	هل جاء عفشي	hal jā 'afshi?
Take the luggage up-stairs	إطلع العفش فوق	iṭli '-l-'afsh fauq
Put it down here	نزله هنا	nazzilu huna
I want something to eat	اريد شي للاكل	arīd shai lil-akl
Anything will do	أيش ما كان طيب	aish mā kān ṭaiyib
Give me the key of my room	اعطيني مفتاح اوضتي	a 'tīni miftāḥ auḍati.

Vowel sounds: haṭ, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rīle, aisle; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, ḏ, ḥard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
What are the meal-times ?	ما هي ساعات الاكل	mā hī sā'āt-l-akl?
Lunch is at . . . and dinner at . . .	الغدا الساعة . . . والعشا الساعة . . .	alghada assā'ah . . . wal'asha assā'ah . . .
There is no fixed time And breakfast ?	ما في وقت مقرر والفطور	mā fī waqt muqarrar wal-fuṭūr?
Can I dine in my room ?	أيمكنني اتعدا في اوضتي	ayumkinni atghadda fī auḍati?
Where is the w.c. ?	فين بيت الراحة	fain bait-l-rāḥah?
I want a warm bath	عايز حمام سخن	'āyiz ḥammām sukhun
Give me a piece of soap	اعطيني شقفة صابون	a'ṭini shaqfat ṣābūn
Give me a towel	اعطيني منشفه	a'ṭini minshafah
Where is the bell ?	فين الجرس	fain-l-jaras?
I want a candle	عايز شمعه	'āyiz sham'ah
I think of leaving to-morrow	انوي الذهاب بكره	anwi-l-dhahāb bukraḥ
Call me early in the morning	صحيني بدري في الصباح	ṣaḥḥīni badri fiṣ - ṣabāḥ
Call my servant	نادي خادمي	nādi khādimi
Take me to the station	خذني للمحطه	khudhni lil-maḥaṭṭah

Meals.

(For Vocabulary, see p. 34.)

Please bring tea and cakes	من فضلك جيب شاي وكعك	min faḍlak jīb shāi waqa'q
Bring bread and butter	جيب خبز وزبده	jīb khubz wa-zibdah

Vowel sounds: hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rüle, aisle; **au = ow** in cow.
Dotted consonants, h, d, s, t, z. hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
Another cup of tea	فنجان شاي تاز	finjān shāi thāni
Give me some more sugar (milk)	اعطيني كمان سكر (حليب)	a'ṭīni kamān sukkar (ḥalīb)
Put some more water in the teapot	حط زياده ماء في ابريق الشاي	ḥuṭṭ ziyādat mā fi ibrīq-l-shāi
This is enough	هذا يكفي	hādha yakfi
May I offer you some fish?	هل أقدم لك شويه سمك	hal uqaddim lak shuwayat samak?
Thanks, I will take some	كثير خيرك اخذ شويته	kaththir khairak ākhudh shuwaiyah
Which of them do you prefer?	ايهما تفضل	aiyuhuma tufaḍḍil?
I prefer roast to boiled	أفضل المحمر على المسلوق	ufaḍḍil-l-muḥammad 'ala-l-maslūq
Is there any fish here?	ياترى في سمك هنا	yatara fi samak huna?
There is none	لا يوجد شي	lā yūjad shai
Tell the cook to make soup	قل للطباخ يعمل شوربه	qul lil-ṭabbākh ya'mal shaurabah
He is not a good cook	هو مش طباخ شاطر	huwa 'mush ṭabbākh shāṭir
I have nothing to eat	ما في عندي شي للاكل	mā fi 'indi shai lil- akl
Is the soup ready?	هل الشوريه حاضره	hal-il-shaurabah ḥāḍirah?
Dinner is ready	العشاء حاضر	al-'asha ḥāḍir
Do you like . . . ?	هل تحب . . .	hal tuḥibb . . . ?
If it is fresh	ان كان طازه	in kān ṭāzah

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
Give me a little, please	اعطيني شوية من فضلك	a'ṭini shuwaiyah min faḍlak
Will you pass the mustard?	من فضلك ناولني الخردل	min faḍlak nāwilni-l- khardal
Pass me the sauce	ناولني المرقه	nāwilni-l-maraqah
Waiter, some bread	يا سفرجي شوية خبز	ya-sufraji shuwaiyat khubz
What wine will you take, sir?	اي نميد تشرب ياسيدي	ai nabīdh tashrab ya- sīdi?
Show me the wine list	وريني قائمة النميد	warrīni qāyimat-l- nabīdh
Have you English beer?	في عندك بيرا انكليزية	fī 'indak bira inglizī- yah?
Open the bottle	افتح القنينه	iftaḥ-il-qannīnah
Is this water filtered?	ياترى هذا الماء مصفى	yātara hādha-l-mā muṣaffa?
Is it good for drinking?	هل يصلح للشرب	hāl yaṣlah lil-shurb?
Change my plate	غير صحنى	ghaiyir ṣaḥni

Correspondence, Post, Telegrams, etc.

(For Vocabulary, see p. 47.)

Have no letters come for me?	ما جاءت لي مكاتيب	ma jā-at li makātib?
No, none have come	لا ما جاء شي	lā ma jā shai
He ought to be here by now	يجب ان يكون هنا الان	yajib an yakūn huna al-ān
I have heard nothing	ما سمعت شي	mā sami't shai

Vowel sounds: hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; au = ow in cow.

Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, ḏ, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
Has the mail steamer arrived?	يا تارى وصل وابور البوسته	yatara wasal wābūr- ul-bōṣṭa ?
Go and see if the mail is in	روح وشوف ان كانت البوسته وصلت	rūh washūf in kānat- il-bōṣṭa waṣalat
Are there any letters for me ? [letters	في مكاتيب لى	fī makātīb lī ?
I have not received any	ما استلمت مكاتيب	ma istalamt makātīb
Please forward my letters to . . .	من فضلك ارسل مكاتيبى الى . . .	min faḍlak irsil makā- tībī ila . . .
Please weigh this letter	من فضلك اوزن هذا المكتوب	min faḍlak ūzan hādha-l-maktūb
How much is the postage on these letters ?	كم اجرة بوسطه هذه المكاتيب	kam ujrat bōṣṭat hādhi-l-makātīb ?
Can you lend me a pen?	تقدر تسلفني قلم .	taqdar tusallifni qalam ?
Have you a lead pencil?	هل عندك قلم رصاص	hal 'indak qalam riṣāṣ ?
I want some note-paper	عايز ورق كتابه	'āyiz waraq kitābah
Give me an envelope	اعطيني ظرف	a'ṭīni ṣarf
Where is the ink ?	فين الحبر	fain-il-ḥibr ?
Lend me a piece of blotting-paper	سلفني ورقة نشافه	sallifni warakat nashshāfah
Give me some stamps	اعطيني بعض طوابع بوسطه	a'ṭīni ba'd ṭawabī' bōṣṭa
Tell him to wait	قل له ينتظر	qul luh yantazir
I will send a reply later	ارسل الجواب بعدين	ursil-ul-jawāb ba'dain

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
Can I send a telegram ?	ياترى يمكني ارسال تلغراف	yatara yumkinni ursil teleghrāf ?
I have received a telegram from . . .	وصلني تلغراف من . . .	waṣalni teleghrāf min . . .
I want a postal order	عايز حوالة بوسطه	'ayiz hawālat bōṣṭa
The payee's name and address are . . .	اسم المودى اليه وعنوانه هما . . .	ism-ul-muwadda ilaih wa-'anwānuh huma . . .
I am the sender	انا المرسل	ana-l-mursil
Please cash this money order	من فضلك اعطيني صرف هذه الحوالة	min faḍlak a'ṭīni sarf hādhi-l-ḥawālah
This letter is to be registered	هذا المكتوب للتسجيل	hādha-l-maktūb lil-tasjil
Registered letter	مكتوب مسوكر	maktūb musaukar
Give me a receipt for it	اعطيني به وصل	a'ṭīni bihi waṣl

Shopping.

I want some silk	عايز شويه حرير	'ayiz shuwayat ḥarīr
This silk is very dear	هذا الحرير غالي كثير	hādha-l-ḥarīr ghāli kathīr
This material wears well	هذا القماش يدوم زمان طويل	hādha-l-qumāsh yadūm zamān ṭawīl
I will guarantee it	انا اضمنه	ana aḍmanuh
I don't guarantee it	انا لا اضمنه	ana lā aḍmanuh
Please show me some gloves	من فضلك فرجني على بعض كفوف	min faḍlak farrijni 'ala ba'd kufūf

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle ; au = ow in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, ḍ, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
I want a cross made of olive-wood	عايز صليب مصنوع من خشب زيتون	'ayiz ṣalīb maṣnū' min khashab zaitūn
Also flowers from Bethlehem	كمان زهور من بيت لحم	kamān zuhūr min Baitlahm
I want to see that desk [price?]	عايز اشوف تلك المكتبة	'ayiz ashūf ti'k-il-maktabah
What is the lowest	ما هو السعر الأدنى	mā hū-l-si'r-ul-adna ?
Is this frame expensive?	ياترى هذا البرواز غالي	yatara hādha-l-burwāz ghāli ?
I will select the best from among these	انتخب الاحسن بين هذه	antakhib-ul-aḥsan bain hādhi
I want to see some curios	عايز اشوف بعض انتيكات	'ayiz ashūf ba'ḍ antikāt
Are they genuine?	هل هي حقيقيه	hal hī ḥaḳīqiyah ?
May I show it to you?	تسمح لي اوريك اياها	tasmaḥ li uwarrīk iyāha ?
Please give me about ten	من فضلك اعطيني نحو عشرة	min faḍlak a'ṭni naḥu 'asharah
These suit me, but the price is too high	هذه توافقني لكن السعر غالي كثير	hādhi tuwafiqnilākin-is-si'r ghāli kathīr
I don't want any more	مش عايز اكثر	mush 'ayiz akthar
It is dearer than I thought	انها اغلى مما افكرت	inuaha aghla mimma iftakart
These are cheaper	هذه ارخص	hādhi arkhaṣ
These are still better	هذه كمان احسن	hādhi kamān aḥsan
How much do you ask for them?	كم تطلب فيها	kam taṭlub fiha ?

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
I can't let you have them for less	لا يمكني اسمح لك بها بقل	lā yumkinni asmah lak biha bi-aqall
I will buy these	اشترى هذه	ashtari hādhi
How do you like these?	كيف تحب هذه	kaif tuhib hādhi?
I don't like any of these	لا احب واحدة منها	lā uhib wāhida minha
Do you want anything else?	هل ترغب في شيء آخر	hal targhab fi shai akhar?
Send the things to my hotel	ارسل الاشياء الى لوكاندتي	arsil - il - ashya ila lukāndati
What name, sir?	ما الاسم يا سيدي	mā-l-ism yā sīdi?

An Excursion.

Wake me early in the morning	صحيني بدري في الصباح	ṣahhīni badri fiṣ-ṣabah
We are going to see the Mount of Olives to-morrow	رايحين نشوف جبل الزيتون بكرة	rāyihīn nashūf jabal-al-zaitūn bukra
Do you want me to get the donkeys ready?	أتريد ان احضر الحمير	aturīd an uḥaḍḍiru-l-ḥamīr?
Perhaps we shall go in a carriage, but anyhow we shall take food with us	ربما نركب عربيه ولكن على كل حال ناخذ معنا اكل	rubbama narkab 'arabiyah, walākin 'ala kull ḥāl nākhudh ma'na akl
Yes, sir; everything will be all right	نعم يا سيدي كل شيء يكون بالتمام	na'am ya sīdi kull shai yakūn bittamām
You must take the necessaries for tea	لازم تاخذ لوازم الشاي	lāzim tākhudh lawā-zim-l-shāi

Vowel sounds: haṭ, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; **au** = **ow** in cow.
Dotted consonants, ḥ, q, ṣ, ṭ, z, hard.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
The teapot, the spirit, matches, and every-thing must be wrapped in paper	ابريق الشاي والسبوتو والكبريت وكل شي لازم يلتف بالورق	ibrīqu-sh-shāi wal-sbiritu, wal-kabrīt, wakull shai lāzim yaltaff bil-waraq
I have wrapped up everything and put it into the basket	لقيت كل شي وحطيت في السله	laffait kull shai wa-ḥattaitu fis-salla
We can buy oranges and melons on the way	يمكننا نشترى برتقان وبتبيع وحن في الطريق	yumkinna nashtari burtuqān wabaṭṭikh wanahnu fiṭ-tariq
Good; do not forget the wine	طيب لا تنس النبيذ	taiyib la tansa-l-nabīdh
We want to go up the minaret	نريد نطلع لفوق الماذنه	nārīd naṭla' lifauqi-l-mā-dhana
Just as you wish, sir; it is not difficult, but it tires one	على خاطرک ياخواجا ما في صعوبه ولكن الانسان يتعب	'ala khāṭirak ya khawāja; mā fi su'ūba, walākini-l-insān yat'ab
I will bring a permit for you all to go up	اجيب رخصه لكلکم لتطلعوا	ajīb rukhṣa likullikum litaṭla'u
This is necessary	هذه ضروريه	hādhi ḍrūriyah
It will cost two piastres each	ثمنها قرشين عن كل شخص	thamanha qirshain 'an kull shakhṣ
Is the lady strong, and can she also go up ?	ياترى الست قويه وتقدر تطلع كمان	yatara-l-sit kawiyyah wataqdar taṭla'
[once		kamān ?
Get the tea ready at	حضر الشاي حالا	ḥaḍḍiri-sh-shāi ḥālan

Vowel sounds : hat, fāther, bit, machīne, put, rūle, aisle; **au** = **ow** in cow.
Dotted consonants, h, q, s, t, z, **hard**.

ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	PRONUNCIATION.
The horse is going lame, and is very tired	الحصان يعرج وتعبان كثير	al-hiṣān ya'ruj watā'- bān kathīr
The driver is beating the horse without any reason	العرجي عمال يضرب الحصان بدون سبب	al-'arbaji 'ammal yaḍrubu-l-hiṣān bidūn sabab
He knows his business	يعرف شغله	ya'rif shughlu
He is not cruel	هو مش قاسي	huwa mush qāsi
Another time I will take some one else	المرّة الثانية أخذ واحد غيره	al-marra-th-thāniya ākhudh wāhad ghairu
They are all alike	كلهم مثل بعضهم البعض	kulluhum mithl ba'ḍahumi-l-ba'ḍ
Have you made an account of what you have spent?	هل عملت حساب الدراهم اللي صرفتها	hal 'amilt ḥiṣāba-d- darāhim illi saraf- taha?
I have spent three 'Turkish liras, four mejidis, and fifteen piastres	صرفت ثلاثة ليرات عثمانية واربع مجيديات وخمسة عشر قرش	ṣarafth thalāthat lirāt 'uthmāniyah wa- arba' majīdiyat wa- khamsat 'ashar qirsh
I hope you, sir, the ladies, and the other gentlemen have en- joyed yourselves to- day	عسى ان حضرتكم يا سيدي والسيدات والخواجات الثانيين انبسطتم اليوم	'asa in haḍratkum ya sīdi was-sittāt wal- khawajātu-th- thāniyīn inbasat- tum-l-yaum
We all enjoyed our excursion, only the ladies are a little tired	كلنا انبسطنا في سفرتنا القصيرة فقط السيدات تعبانات شويه	kulluna inbasatna fi safratna - l - qaṣīra, faqaṭi - s - sittāt ta'bānāt shuwaiyah

Passages of Arabic with Pronunciation and Translation interlined.

1. "THE LORD'S PRAYER" (Matt. vi, 9-13).

أَبَانَا	الَّذِي فِي	السَّمَوَاتِ	لِيَتَقَدَّسَ	اسْمُكَ
-s-muka	-s-samawāt	fi	-l-ladhi	abāna
Thy name hallowed be the heavens in which art our Father				
لِيَأْتِ	مَلَكُوتُكَ	لِيَتَكُنْ	مَشِيئَتُكَ	كَمَا فِي
-s-samā'i	fi	kama	mashī'atuka	litakun
malakūtuka	liya'ti	the heaven in as Thy will be done Thy kingdom come		
كَذَلِكَ	عَلَى	الْأَرْضِ	خُبْزَنَا	كَفَافًا
a'tina	kafāfana	khubzana	-l-arḍi	'ala
kadhālika	give us sufficient for us our bread the earth upon so			
الْيَوْمِ	وَأَعْفِرْ	لَنَا	ذُنُوبَنَا	كَمَا
nahnu	naghfiru	kama	dhuūbana	lana
waghfir	-l-yauma	we forgive as our trespasses us and forgive to-day		
لِمَنْ	أَسَاءَ	إِلَيْنَا	وَلَا	تَدْخِلْنَا
fi	tudkhilna	wa-lā	ilaina	asā'a
liman	into lead us and not against us trespassed to them who			
تَجْرِبَةٍ	لَكِنْ	مُنَجِّنَا	مِنَ	الشَّرِّيرِ
lianna	-sh-shirrīri	mīna	najjina	lākiu
tajrībatin	for that the evil one from deliver us but temptation			
لَكَ	أَمْلَكَ	وَالْقُوَّةَ	وَالْمَجْدَ	
wal-majda	wal-quwata	-l-mulka	laka	
and the glory and the power the kingdom to Thee belongeth				
إِلَى	الْأَبَدِ	آمِينَ		
āmīn	-l-abadi	ila		
amen	the eternity	to		

2. QUR'ĀN (KORAN), chap. iv, verse 169.

فِي	تَعْلُوا	لَا	الْكِتَابِ	أَهْلَ	يَا
fī	taghlu	lā	-l-kitābi	ahla	yā
in	commit extravagance	not	of the book	people	O

الْحَقِّ	إِلَّا	اللَّهِ	عَلَى	تَقُولُوا	وَلَا	دِينِكُمْ
-l-ḥaḡḡa	illa	-l-llāhi	'ala	taqūlu	wa-lā	dīnikum
the truth	except	God	of	speak	and not	your religion

رَسُولٍ	مَرْيَمَ	ابْنِ	عِيسَى	الْمَسِيحِ	إِنَّمَا
rasūlu	Maryama	-bnu	'īsa	-l-Masīḡu	innamā
is the apostle	of Mary	the son	Jesus	the Christ	for verily

مَرْيَمَ	إِلَى	أَلْقَاهَا	وَكَلِمَتُهُ	اللَّهِ
Maryama	ila	alqāḡa	wa-kalimatuhū	-l-llāhi
Mary	into	which He conveyed	and his Word	of God

بِاللَّهِ	فَأَمِنُوا	مِنْهُ	وَرُوحَ
bil - llāhi	fa - āminu	minhu	wa - rūḡun
in God	therefore believe	from Himself	and a Spirit

ثَلَاثَةً	تَقُولُوا	وَلَا	وَرُسُلِهِ
thalāthatun	taqūlu	wa-lā	wa-rusulihī
a Trinity	say	and not	and His apostles

Idiomatic translation of the above :—

O people of the Book ! commit no extravagance in your religion ; and speak not of God except the truth. For verily Christ Jesus, the son of Mary, is the apostle of God, and His Word which He conveyed into Mary, and a Spirit, *proceeding* from Himself. Believe therefore in God and His apostles, and say not " a Trinity " .

MONEY.

Turkish Government Currency used in Syria, with the English and American equivalents.

GOLD COINS.			
	<i>Piastres.</i>	ENGLISH.	AMERICAN.
		£ s. d.	<i>Dollars.</i>
2½ lira	= 250	= about 2 5 1	= 10·91
Lira 'Uthmāniyah' 1	= 100	= ,, 18 0½	= 4·36
½ lira	= 50	= ,, 9 1	= 2·18
¼ lira	= 25	= ,, 4 6½	= 1·09
<i>Also in circulation</i> 2—			
Lira Ingliziyah 3	= 110	= 1 0 0	= 4·85
Lira Faransawiyah 4	= 88	= about 16 0	= 3·88

SILVER COINS.			
	<i>Piastres.</i>	£ s. d.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Majidi	= 20	= about 3 7	= 0·87
Nusf Majidi	= 10	= ,, 1 9½	= 0·43
Zihrawi	= 6	= ,, 1 1	= 0·26
Rub 'Majidi'	= 5	= ,, 10¼	= 0·21
2 piastres	= 2	= ,, 4¼	= 0·08
	<i>Paras.</i> 5		
Piastre 5	= 40 = ,,	2½	= 0·04
<i>Also in circulation</i> 2—			
Shilling	= 5 20 = ,,	1 0	= 0·25
Franc	= 4 10 = ,,	9½	= 0·19

In addition *nickel* coins of 20 and 10 paras and *bronze* coins of 10 and 5 paras are current. (40 paras = 1 piastre.)

N.B. All Government taxes and dues are paid according to this fixed standard, but the value of the above in piastres varies greatly in the different provinces for all other payments. This applies also to railway fares.

Credit notes can be cashed in English gold.

English and American money with the Turkish equivalents.

ENGLISH.		AMERICAN.		TURKISH.	
£ s. d.		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Piastres.</i>	<i>Paras.</i>
50 0 0	=	242·50	=	5,500	0
25 0 0	=	121·25	=	2,750	0
10 0 0	=	48·50	=	1,100	0
5 0 0	=	24·25	=	550	0

¹ Turkish pound.

² But not recognized currency.

³ English sovereign.

⁴ French Napoleon.

⁵ Arabic *qirsh*, pl. *qurūsh*.

⁶ Arabic *bāra*, pl. *bārāt*.

ENGLISH.		AMERICAN.		TURKISH.	
£	s. d.		Dollars.		Piastres. Paras.
4	0 0	=	19·40	=	440 0
3	0 0	=	14·55	=	330 0
1	0 0	=	4·85	=	110 0
	10 0	=	2·42	=	55 0
	5 0	=	1·21	=	27 20
	4 0	=	·97	=	22 0
	2 6	=	·60	=	13 30
	2 0	=	·48	=	11 0
	1 0	=	·24	=	5 20
	6	=	·12	=	2 30
	3	=	·06	=	1 15
	1	=	·02	=	0 18
	0½	=	·01	=	0 9
	0¼	=	(½ cent)	=	0 4

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WEIGHT.

114 dirhams or 96 mithqāls make 1 ratl or pound = ·99 lb. av. English = about 12 oz. 8½ dr.

100 ratl make 1 qanṭār = 78·375 lb. av. English = about 2 qr. 22 lb. 6 oz.

The oqa is 400 dirhams = 2·75 lb. av. English = 2 lb. 12 oz.

LENGTH.

1 qaṣabah = 11 ft. 7·76 in. English.

1 pik (dira'), the principal measure for cloth and silk = 26·8 English inches.

SURFACE.

The faddān, or acre, is 400 square qaṣabah = 1 acre 6 roods.

CAPACITY.

24 rub's make 1 ardab = 5·44 bushels (1 pk. 1 gal. 2 qts.).

POSTAL RATES.

The postage on *letters* from Syria to England, America, and other countries in the Postal Union is at the rate of 1 piastre (about 2¼d.) for 15 grams (about ½ oz.); *postcards*, 20 paras (about 1d.); *newspapers*, 10 paras (about ½d.) for 50 grams.

The inland rates on *letters* (a) for places on the sea-coast, 20 paras (about 1d.) for 15 grams; (b) for the interior, 1 piastre (about 2¼d.) for 15 grams; on *postcards*, 20 paras (about 1d.); *newspapers*, 5 paras (about ¼d.) for 30 grams.

For the STUDY OF FRENCH.

PRICES NET.

FRENCH SELF-TAUGHT. (Thimm's System.) **Crown 8vo. Blue wrapper 1s. 3d.**
Red cloth 2s.

By the Natural Method, with Phonetic Pronunciation, Enlarged and Revised by J. LAFFITTE, B.-es-L. (Principal French Master City of London School). Containing Alphabet and Pronunciation, The Nasal Sound, Notes on Articles, Gender, Accent, &c., Classified Vocabularies, Conversational Phrases and Sentences, Travel Talk, Commercial, Motoring and Cycling Terms, Money, Weights and Measures, with illustration of French Coinage.

FRENCH GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT. **Crown 8vo. Blue wrapper, 1s. 3d.**
Red cloth, 2s.

By J. LAFFITTE, B.-es-L. (Principal French Master City of London School). Containing Alphabet, Accent, Liaison, &c., Rules of Grammar exemplified with Model Sentences, Auxiliary Verbs, Synoptical Table of the four Conjugations, Irregular Verbs, Exercises, Alphabetical Vocabulary.

KEY to French Grammar Self-Taught. **Crown 8vo. Blue wrapper, 7d.**

FRENCH BY HOME STUDY. **Crown 8vo. Blue wrapper, 3s.**
Banded together.

Contains French Self-Taught, Grammar and Key to the Exercises.

FRENCH SELF-TAUGHT and GRAMMAR **Crown 8vo.**
Green cloth, 4s.

with KEY. Three books bound in one volume.

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION MADE EASY. **Crown 8vo.**
Green cloth, Limp, 1s. net.

By M. H. HEBERT. **Fourth Edition. Re-written and enlarged.** Containing the Vowel Sounds, the Consonants, Accents and Signs, the Nasal, Division of Words into Syllables, Quantity, Rules on Proper Nouns, Reading Exercises with Interlined Phonetic Pronunciation. Key to Reading Exercises.

For the STUDY OF ITALIAN.

PRICES NET.

ITALIAN SELF-TAUGHT. (Thimm's System) **Crown 8vo. Blue wrapper, 1s. 3d.**
Red cloth, 2s.

By the natural method, with Phonetic Pronunciation. Enlarged and Revised by G. DALLA VECCHIA. Containing Alphabet and Pronunciation, Notes on Articles, Gender, Accent, &c., Classified Vocabularies, Conversational Phrases and Sentences, Travel Talk, Commercial, Trading, Naval and Military Terms, Amusements, Motoring, Cycling, Photography, Musical Terms, Tables of Money with English and American Values, Weights and Measures, and illustration of Italian Coinage.

ITALIAN GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT. **Crown 8vo. Blue wrapper, 1s. 3d.**
Red cloth, 2s.

By A. C. PANAGULLI (Principal of the London School of Italian). Containing Alphabet, the Double Consonants, Pronunciation, Accent, the Apostrophs, the Definite Article; the Use of the Articles; the Substantive, Gender; the Adjective; Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers; Indefinite Adjectives and Pronouns; Auxiliary, Regular, and Irregular Verbs, Synoptical Table of the Three Conjugations, Reading Lessons, Idiomatic Expressions, Alphabetical Vocabulary.

KEY to Italian Grammar Self-Taught. **Crown 8vo. Blue wrapper, 7d.**

ITALIAN SELF-TAUGHT and GRAMMAR **Crown 8vo.**
Green cloth, 4s.

with KEY. Three books bound in one volume.

ITALIAN BY HOME STUDY. **Crown 8vo. Blue wrapper, 3s.**

Three books, banded together: Italian Self-Taught, Grammar, and Key.

Marlborough's ITALIAN AND ENGLISH **Demy 8vo. Fawn**
wrapper, 1s. 3d. Cloth, 2s.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(Marlborough's Series of Foreign Commercial Correspondence.) By E. S. ROMERO-TODESCO and W. CHEVON-MAURICE, A.I.L., London. Containing Model Phrases and Letters, Enquiries relating to Goods, Offers of Goods, Orders and their Execution, Shipping Correspondence, Agencies, Situations, Financial Credit, Insurance of Goods, Finance, Market Reports with Phrases, Announcements, Letters of Introduction, Commercial Terms and Abbreviations, Tables of Money with English and American Equivalents, Weights and Measures, &c.

London:—E. MARLBOROUGH & Co., Publishers, 51, Old Bailey, E.C.

Marlborough's Self-Taught Series



Contains classified **Vocabularies**, useful **Phrases** and **Conversations** with the **ENGLISH PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION** of every word so arranged that they may be learned **AT A GLANCE**, and a simplified **Grammar**. In some instances the Grammar forms a separate volume.

PRICES NET.

Cloth. Wrapper.

ARABIC [Syrian] SELF-TAUGHT	3/-	2/6
BURMESE .. (With Commercial & Military Terms)	8/-	5/-
CHINESE .. (With Commercial & Trading Terms)	5/-	4/-
DANISH .. (With Fishing & Shooting Terms)	3/-	2/6
DUTCH	3/-	2/6
EGYPTIAN [Arabic] .. (With Naval & Military Terms)	3/-	2/6
ESPERANTO	2/-	1/3
FINNISH .. (With Fishing & Shooting Terms)	3/-	2/6
FRENCH .. (With Naval & Military Terms)	2/-	1/3
— GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT	2/-	1/3
— SELF-TAUGHT & GRAMMAR with KEY ...	4/-	3/-
GERMAN SELF-TAUGHT (With Naval & Military Terms)	2/-	1/3
— GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT	2/-	1/3
— SELF-TAUGHT & GRAMMAR with KEY ...	4/-	3/-
GREEK (Modern) SELF-TAUGHT	3/-	2/6
HINDUSTANI (With Naval & Military Terms)	3/-	2/6
— GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT	3/-	2/6
— SELF-TAUGHT & GRAMMAR	5/-	—
HUNGARIAN SELF-TAUGHT	3/-	2/6
ITALIAN .. (With Naval & Military Terms)	2/-	1/3
— GRAMMAR	2/-	1/3
— SELF-TAUGHT & GRAMMAR with KEY ...	4/-	3/-
JAPANESE SELF-TAUGHT (With Naval & Military Terms)	3/-	2/6
— GRAMMAR	5/-	4/-
— SELF-TAUGHT & GRAMMAR	7/6	—
LATIN SELF-TAUGHT (With Medical & Dispensing Terms)	2/-	1/3
NORWEGIAN .. (With Fishing & Shooting Terms)	3/-	2/6
PERSIAN .. (With Commercial & Trading Terms)	3/-	2/6
PORTUGUESE .. (ditto ditto)	3/-	2/6
RUSSIAN .. (With Naval & Military Terms)	3/-	2/6
SINHALESE .. (With Planting & Commercial Terms)	3/-	2/6
SPANISH .. (Vocabulary for Canary Islands)	2/-	1/3
— GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT	2/-	1/3
— SELF-TAUGHT & GRAMMAR with KEY ...	4/-	3/-
SWEDISH SELF-TAUGHT (With Fishing & Shooting Terms)	3/-	2/6
TAMIL .. (With Planting & Commercial Terms)	3/-	2/6
— GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT	5/-	4/-
— SELF-TAUGHT & GRAMMAR	7/6	—
TURKISH SELF-TAUGHT (English & Turkish Dictionary)	3/-	2/6

ENGLISH SELF-TAUGHT.

For the FRENCH ... L'Anglais sans Maître	2/-	1/3
„ GERMANS ... Der Englische Dolmetscher	2/-	1/3
„ ITALIANS ... L'Inglese Imparato da Sè	2/-	1/3
„ SPANIARDS ... El Inglés para Cada Cual	2/-	1/3

Other volumes are to be issued, including English for Yiddish Speakers, &c.

London:—E. MARLBOROUGH & Co., Publishers, 51, Old Bailey, E.C. 4.

